

**OISYME, A GRECO-THRACIAN COMMUNITY IN  
NORTHERN GREECE**

**VOL. I:  
POTS, POSITION AND POTENTIAL**

by

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## ABSTRACT

The early stages of colonial settlement in the Thracian Littoral are still not well understood. Too often these sites are viewed solely with reference to the cultural contributions of Greece, to the exclusion of the Thracian participants. The Oisyme collection provides a unique opportunity to view ritual activity as a developing and continuous process in a study that recognizes the complexity of such sites, and with a view of the archaeological evidence informed by the contributions of local, regional and ‘international’ players. In order to contextualize the pottery, therefore, I created a detailed study on the architecture and landscape of Oisyme, with reference to the Thracian culture contributions. It is from this vantage point that the East Greek, North Aegean and Oisymian pottery from the acropolis and south necropolis of Oisyme, which I have catalogued, are analysed. These pottery groups are included together because the latter two are directly influenced by East Greek styles (as is all Archaic North Aegean pottery). They range in date from the earliest Thracian settlement through the *emporion*, *apoikia* and *polis* phases, as I have defined them at Oisyme. By focusing on the predominant shape (Drinking Vessels) and the origins of each variety in context, this study alters our view of Oisyme by demonstrating earlier contact, trade connections and a complex pattern of depositional preferences. All these suggest the construction of an identity by the Oisymians themselves.

[For submission this thesis has been presented in three volumes: Volume 1: text; Volume 2: Appendix A (Pottery Study) and Catalogue of acropolis pottery; Volume 3: Catalogue of south necropolis pottery.]

To Andy

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### **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

AA	Archäologischer Anzeiger
AEMΘ	Αρχαιολογικό Έργο στη Μακεδονία και στη Θράκη
AGO	Archaeology in Greece Online (Chronique des fouilles en ligne)
AJA	American Journal of Archaeology
AntK	Antike Kunst
AR	Archaeological Reports (supplement to <i>JHS</i> )
ArchDelt	Αρχαιολογικόν Δελτίον
ASAA	Annuario della Scuola Archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni Italiane in Oriente Atene: Scuola Archeologica Italiana di Atene
ASCSA	American School of Classical Studies at Athens Digital Collections
BAPD	Beazley Archive Pottery Database
BAR	British Archaeological Reports
BCH	Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique
BIAUL	Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology (University of London)
BICS	Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies (University of London)
BMOC	British Museum Online Catalogue
BSA	British School at Athens
CArchJ	Cambridge Archaeological Journal
CCJ	Cambridge Classical Journal
CSSH	Comparative Studies in Society and History
DHA	Dialogues d'Histoire Ancienne
HJSR	Humboldt Journal of Social Relations

IstMitt	Istanbuler Mitteilungen
JAR	Journal of Archaeological Research
JFA	Journal of Field Archaeology
JHS	The Journal of Hellenic Studies
MÉFR	Mélanges d'archéologie et d'histoire de l'École française de Rome
MMCO	Met Museum Collections Online
OJA	Oxford Journal of Archaeology
PAE	Πρακτικά τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρείας
PdP	La Parola del Passato
PPS	Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society



# Chapter 1: Introduction



Figure 1.1: Oisyme, in the Bay of Eleutheres, and Thasos. GEPro

## 1.1 ARCHAIC OISYME

On the south side of the wide, natural harbour of Eleutheres Bay (Fig. 1.1), in Northern Greece, stands a small hill crowned with boulders (Fig. 1.2). Today the modern Greek village of Nea Peramos stretches out, away from the hill, northward around the sandy beaches of the bay, but the site has been known by other names through its long history.<sup>1</sup> In the Archaic and Classical Periods, it was called Oisyme, an *apoikia* or colony of the Thasian Peraia, and the *Biblian Chora*,<sup>2</sup> producer of the famous *Biblinos Oinos*. Prior to this, in the Early Iron Age (EIA),<sup>3</sup> it was a Thracian settlement, and perhaps known as Aisyme, ally of Troy.<sup>4</sup> A full



Figure 1.2: Aerial view of the Acropolis of Oisyme (hilltop) and beach where the first Necropolis was located, courtesy Dr. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki. (Facing Southeast)

<sup>1</sup> The modern village was named for the refugees from Peramos (in Asia Minor) who settled here in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 363-64; It was renamed Emathia under the rule of Phillip II c. 356-336 BC, and Anaktoroupolis in the Byzantine period.

<sup>2</sup> Hes. *WD* 590; Ath. 1.51, 'there is a district of Thrace called the *Biblian*, the same which was afterwards called Tisara, and *Æsymba*'.

<sup>3</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 374-75; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 491.

<sup>4</sup> Hom. *Il.* 7.304, Aisyme, home of Kastianeira, wife to Priam and mother of Gorgythion; Ptol. *Geo.* 3.12.7.

exploration of the ancient and archaeological literature of this fascinating site is presented in the Chapter 2.2. Figs. 1.2 and 1.3 are a visual metaphor for the goals of this study. The aim is to bring the truly great work begun by previous researchers into a sharper focus and to add new dimensions and depth to the picture through the application of some technological tools not previously available.



*Figure 1.3: Image after enhancement with Gimp*

Although we have located many of the settlements, archaeological exploration is limited. Oisyme, as one of the better excavated sites, offers a unique opportunity to explore the ongoing negotiations between Greek and Thracian populations in the Thasian Peraia. The core of this work is the identification and contextualisation of a substantial corpus of Archaic pottery from Oisyme, which is predominantly of East Greek manufacture. These vessels were widely imported by the North Aegean settlements in the Archaic period and imitated by local potters,<sup>5</sup> and offer a unique glimpse into the early stages of colonisation. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to recognise Oisyme as a dynamic settlement comprised of multiple cultural components and subject to internal pressures. Until quite recently settlements such as Oisyme were viewed in terms of discreet cultural phases, the prehistoric Thracian and historic Greek eras intersecting only in brief violent conflict.<sup>6</sup> The advancement of archaeological research and new information about both North Aegean and East Greek production of fineware in the Geometric and Archaic period requires that we re-evaluate the relationship between the indigenous actors and immigrant partners, and both of their contributions to the community in terms of its material, social and religious culture. To achieve this, I developed a diachronic study of the excavated remains, the architectural phases and their relationship to the landscape. What follows is a synthesis of multiple investigatory tracks, into the substantial fortification walls, the complexities of the sanctuary space on the acropolis, and the pottery itself, united by an overarching interest in the developmental phases of Archaic Oisyme.

Under the auspices of Dr. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki the focus of recent work has been on the analysis of the excavated materials from Oisyme. My work was initially to catalogue and analyse the Archaic East Greek, Thasian and locally made pottery from Oisyme, and to create an electronic database

<sup>5</sup> Coulié 2002: 24-30, 217-221; Perron 2012: 139-150; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2006: 178-80; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Marangou 2012: 328; Vokotopoulou 1996: 325.

<sup>6</sup> Isaac 1986: 9-10; Giouri & Koukouli 1988: 385; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 488; Tiverios 2006: 80-83; Loukopoulou 2004: 864; Frederiksen 2011: 176.

which would eventually include all of the excavated materials.<sup>7</sup> This new research is filling in the picture of Oisyme and the settlements of the Thasian Peraia, but it is also offering vital data about Thasos, Archaic Thracians and Greek colonisation.<sup>8</sup>

Figure 1.4:  
Oisyme in  
association with  
important  
settlements and  
places discussed  
in the text.  
GEPro



## 1.2 ORGANISATION OF THE STUDY

The contextual framework for the ensuing study begins with the Literature Review (Chapter 2) where the historical literature about Oisyme and its interpretations (Chapter 2.2) are detailed, followed by an account of the history of archaeological exploration at the site (Chapter 2.3). The interpretations previous researchers have arrived at regarding the history of Oisyme are contextualised via a review of the geopolitical impact of modern history on academic discourse (Chapter 2.4). The impact of recent archaeological work and the application of new theoretical models to other locations in the North Aegean and Balkans are discussed as a means of developing new insights for exploring ancient Oisyme (Chapter 2.5-6). The overarching methods, approaches and parameters of this study are defined in Chapter 3, where the terminology used to discuss colonial settlement is delineated, as are the complex and contentious subjects of ethnicity and identity (Chapter 3.2). I provide an account of the *Annalyste* approach (Chapter 3.4), which is used to unify the diverse materials under investigation here (Chapter 3.5). This is accomplished, in many respects, through a better understanding of the role of the landscape

<sup>7</sup> Dr. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki and A. Marangou laid the groundwork by publishing a review of the known (prior to the completion of the new studies) East Greek pottery from Oisyme (2012). E. Manakidou published a related a review of the known (prior to the new studies) Cycladic, Corinthian and Attic pottery of the Archaic period from Oisyme (2012a), and a study of the 'Melian' pottery from the necropolis of Oisyme (2012b). She has also catalogued and is currently analysing the Corinthian pottery. K. Papanikolaou is conducting similar work on the Attic fineware from Oisyme.

<sup>8</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2006: 169-185, has used the earliest necropoleis of Galepsos and Oisyme to offer models for Thasos and suggest potential locations for its Archaic cemetery. S. Papadopoulos (2001) used the Thracian and handmade pottery from Oisyme and other colonial settlements to develop models of Thracian integration in the North Aegean.

in the organisation of the settlement as revealed by the monumental walls that surround the acropolis as laid out in Chapter 4. In the following chapter (Chapter 5) the view of the acropolis shifts to the sanctuary with the aim of understanding the early building phases and the role of the landscape in the processional route from settlement to hilltop. These analyses allow for a deeper understanding of the development of Oisyme from Thracian settlement to Greek *polis*. It is with this enhanced knowledge of the context that we can turn to the examination of the primary dedication type, **Drinking Vessels**. The principal types are outlined in Chapter 6, with a full discussion provided in Appendix A. The catalogue of **Drinking Vessels**, with illustrations, is available in Appendix B, and the full database of all the vessels from Oisyme catalogued for this study, is available in the Electronic Appendix (EA). Following the pottery study, the depositional patterns and changes in preference are analysed and presented in Chapter 7. The conclusions in Chapter 8 unify the ‘pots, position, and potential’ of my title into a coherent narrative of the Greco-Thracian colony of Oisyme.

This study is presented in three volumes: Volume 1: Main text; Volume 2: Appendices (A: Drinking Vessel Typologies) (B: Acropolis and Necropolis Catalogue).

## Chapter 2: Historical Background to Oisyme

### *The sources and the evolution of theoretical approaches to the region in modern scholarship*

#### **2.1 Literature Review**

The history of Oisyme that is usually encountered is primarily informed by reference to Thasos and references to ancient literature (Section 2.2 below).<sup>1</sup> In it Greeks from Paros settled the island of Thasos in the early 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. Despite resistance from the Thracian tribes both on the island and on the mainland, the colonists rapidly established a network of *apoikia* and *emporia* between the Strymon and Nestos Rivers (for full discussion of all these terms see Chapter 3.3).<sup>2</sup> The first of the *apoikia* were Neapolis and Oisyme,<sup>3</sup> which were established shortly after the mid 7<sup>th</sup> century BC and followed quickly by Galepsos, Pistyros, Apollonia, Antisara, Akontisma, and Stryme (the only settlement east of the Nestos River).<sup>4</sup> Thracians inhabited Oisyme in the EIA, but it is not clear if the structural remains of their settlement predate the arrival of the Greek colonists, or if the remains are evidence of a violent clash. In either case, evidence of Greek settlement and institutions is visible from the late 6<sup>th</sup> century BC with the construction of a Greek temple and establishment of a necropolis. Although Neapolis broke from its metropolis Thasos and gained independence by at least the mid-6<sup>th</sup> century BC, the island retained close control over the remaining settlements, including Oisyme, growing wealthy and powerful from the revenues they produced. Thasian fortunes changed after the Persian Wars, as conflicts with Athens over the Peraia in c. 465 BC ultimately lead to the loss of control in the region.<sup>5</sup> In c. 423 BC Oisyme, and other settlements rejected Athenian control with the help of the Spartan general Brasidas,<sup>6</sup> but it is not clear if this was out of loyalty to its metropolis, a negative reaction to Athenian incursion in the region, or a bid for independence. Oisyme may have gained economic and political independence from Thasos in the early 4<sup>th</sup> century BC,<sup>7</sup> but this seems to conflict with the return of Thasian power in the area as evidenced by the

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<sup>1</sup> Isaacs 1986: 10; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2002: 169; Tiverios 2006: 82-83; Loukopoulou 2004: 864-65; *inter alia*

<sup>2</sup> Graham 1978: 61-70; Lazaridis 1971: 14-17, Tiverios 2008: 79-80; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Marangou 2012: 321.

<sup>3</sup> Lazaridis 1969: 13-16; Isaac 1986: 66-69; Tiverios 2008: 81, argues that although Neapolis and Oisyme must have been founded at nearly the same time, the name 'Neapolis' is evidence that it was established first.

<sup>4</sup> For a recent and thorough review of the settlements of the Thasian Peraia see Tiverios 2008: 79-91.

<sup>5</sup> Thuc I.101.3, for Thasos ceding territory and mineral wealth to Athens; Tiverios 2008: 79; Isaac 42-48, 84-89; Grandjean & Salviat 2000: 27-29.

<sup>6</sup> Thuc. 4.107; Isaacs 1986: 41-45.

<sup>7</sup> Picard 1993: 13-19; Isaacs 1986: 65; Loukopoulou 2004: 865 As many have pointed out the evidence for this is based on one coin, a bronze purchased in Kavalla by Huezey.

establishment of Krenides and Datos c. 360 BC, expelling the Thracian inhabitants of the site.<sup>8</sup> These events were short-lived, however, as Phillip II took the region in c. 356 BC, after which Krenides was renamed Philippi and Oisyme became Emathia.

While it is inevitable that Thasos should loom large in the reconstruction of Oisyme's history, assessments of this kind run the risk of privileging certain types of information. The visibility of certain cities in the physical and literary landscape has understandably made them primary targets of archaeological research, but too narrow a focus may obscure the fact that the typical *polis* was a small settlement of 2-4,000 inhabitants, more akin to a 'village-state' than a city, as we would understand it.<sup>9</sup> The study of smaller settlements, such as Oisyme, may serve to counteract the emphasis that has been placed on the larger urban centres.<sup>[2]</sup>

There is a similar disparity in the study of material culture.<sup>10</sup> Corinthian and Athenian pottery, for example, is particularly prized in Classical Archaeology as the products of those ancient cities are ubiquitous, identifiable, and relatively easy to date. The practical utility of these goods in the field is undeniable, but it is rooted in an unequal investment of time and resources that have skewed the value of these vessels.<sup>11</sup> It is all the more important, therefore, to study and publish contemporary, but lesser-known vessel types, such as those manufactured in the cities of East Greece and other settlements. Current archaeological evidence also suggests that the relationships between colonists and indigenous inhabitants was a complex series of negotiations rather than the simple conquest model once favoured. It is incumbent upon researchers to re-examine the ancient literature, archaeological materials and other data from settlements of all sizes to understand the developments at each site as part of an ongoing process reflective of a specific populace. This chapter begins with a critical examination of the Ancient Literature, which is followed by a review of the publications dealing with the archaeological investigation of Oisyme.

## ***2.2 Ancient Literature***

### ***2.2.1 EARLY ARCHAIC EPIC POETRY***

The scarcity of ancient literary references to Oisyme suggests that it was a rather inconsequential settlement, just one of the satellites caught in the orbit of its powerful metropolis, Thasos. The dating and details of some of the references, however, complicate this assessment. The first mention of the ancient settlement is found in the works of Hesiod, which were codified sometime in the late 8<sup>th</sup> century BC, and Homer a few

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<sup>8</sup> Isaacs 1986: 49.

<sup>9</sup> Hansen 2000: 11-34; Bintliff 2014: 264.

<sup>10</sup> Manning & Hulin 2005: 282.

<sup>11</sup> Sherratt 1999: 167, 173-77.

decades later. Both the *Iliad* and *Works and Days* speak of Oisyme in a way that suggests it was a relatively wealthy and well-organised settlement with significant trade connections and alliances.

Homer's Aisyme, an ally of Troy through marriage, has been accepted as synonymous with Oisyme since antiquity.<sup>12</sup> '...the arrow hit Priam's brave son Gorgythion in the breast. His mother, fair Kastianeira, lovely as a goddess, had been married from Aisyme.' (*Il.* 8.304). Hesiod does not cite the settlement by name, instead he weaves the image of a perfect summer day as one spent sitting in the shade, eating tender meats, and drinking the bright wine of Biblis (*WD* 590), a name given to the fertile valley between Oisyme and Antissara.<sup>13</sup> This toponym derives from the wine made of a particular strain of grape that Salviat argued was introduced to the region via Phoenician traders.<sup>14</sup> There is still much debate about the dating of the works attributed to Homer and Hesiod, and their role as 'authors',<sup>15</sup> but it is generally accepted that the poetry associated with these venerated names was solidified in the written form sometime in the early Archaic period (late 8<sup>th</sup> to early 7<sup>th</sup> century BC),<sup>16</sup> though part of the oral tradition prior to that time.

The association between Oisyme and these early references has been widely accepted,<sup>17</sup> but their implications have not been explored. In both the cases, the absence of any preface or context suggests an audience familiar enough with names Aisyme and Biblis that no further explanation was required. The picture formed by the Homeric reference is of a Thracian settlement in the vicinity of the Bay of Eleutheres with a well-organised political hierarchy that controlled local resources valuable enough to attain a marital alliance with the powerful Trojan elite. Both early references suggest the Aisyme of the Late Geometric/Early Archaic was producing a surplus of goods, particularly a fine wine, and participated in trade networks that extended across the North Aegean and beyond.

To weigh the validity of this assessment we must consider not only the archaeological evidence, which is examined in Chapters 4, 5, 6, and 7 but also the problem of the total absence of any reference to Thasos by those same early texts. There are relatively few direct mentions of the peoples or settlements in the western half of the North Aegean, but stray lines, such as that describing the passage of Hera through Macedonia and Chalkidiki to Lemnos (*Hom. Il.* 14. 225-30), demonstrate a knowledge of certain regions and key features in

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<sup>12</sup> Steph. Byz. s.v. identified Oisyme with the Homeric Aisyme.

<sup>13</sup> In his discussion of ancient wines and their origins Athenaeus (*Deip.* 1.56) relates a fragment of text by the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC Theban historian Armenidas that identifies Biblis a 'district of Thrace called the Biblian Chora, the same which was afterwards called Tisara, and (Æs)yma'; See also Liddell & Scott s.v. Βιβλίνοϛ; Isaac 1986: 30, 65; Salviat 1990: 462-65; Tiverios 84; *inter alia*.

<sup>14</sup> Salviat 1990: 462-65, from the Phoenician centre of Byblos. Interestingly one of the Biblian kings, Koinyras, is also linked to the Koinyra cited by Herodotus (6.47), see below.

<sup>15</sup> West 1999: 364-382; Teodorsson 2006: 161-63.

<sup>16</sup> Rosen 1997: 437-39; Hartog 2000: 384-88; Crielaard 2009: 349-369.

<sup>17</sup> For Homeric Aisyme as Oisyme see Isaac 1986: 64; Giouri & Koukoulis-Chrysanthaki 1988: 374-5; Loukopoulou 2004: 864, 'Situated in Thrace (Ephor. fr. 36), Oisyme is indeed the only city of the Thasian Peraia mentioned in Homer'; Tiverios 2008: 83; *inter alia*. For Biblis, Biblia and the Biblian Chora see Liddell & Scott s.v. Βιβλίνοϛ; Isaacs 1986: 30, 65; Salviat 1990: 462-65; Tiverios 2008: 84; Crielaard 2009: fn 29; *inter alia*.



the landscape. Comparable in size to Lemnos, Andros, or Naxos, the island of Thasos is a scant 8 miles from the coast at its nearest point,<sup>18</sup> making it imposing from the nearby mainland (Fig. 2.1). In fact, given its size and geographical position, it would be hard to miss Thasos from almost any point between Mt Athos and Abdera, and impossible to ignore from the Bay of Eleutheres, where Aisyme was located. The silence is even more peculiar given the archaeological evidence showing that the Thracians of the island were actively engaged in the exchange networks from the Bronze Age down through the Geometric and Archaic periods.<sup>19</sup> While the question deserves more consideration than I am able to provide in this study, I will address a few key points that indicate the record may not be as silent about Thasos as it initially appears.

Owen has eloquently argued against reconstructing archaeological narratives to fit the literature without a critique of ‘ancient interpretations of the poems’,<sup>20</sup> and it is in this vein that I propose a new identification of Thasos that connects the meaning of its many names to the presence of ancient gold mining evident on the island. Thasos is purported to derive from the Europa myth.<sup>21</sup> Thasus, a Phoenician prince, settled on the island when he and his kinsmen (Cadmus, Cilix, and Phoenix) failed to find their sister Europa, after she was kidnapped by Zeus. Study of Semitic roots of the Phoenician word translates Thasus, or Thasos, to the ‘Golden

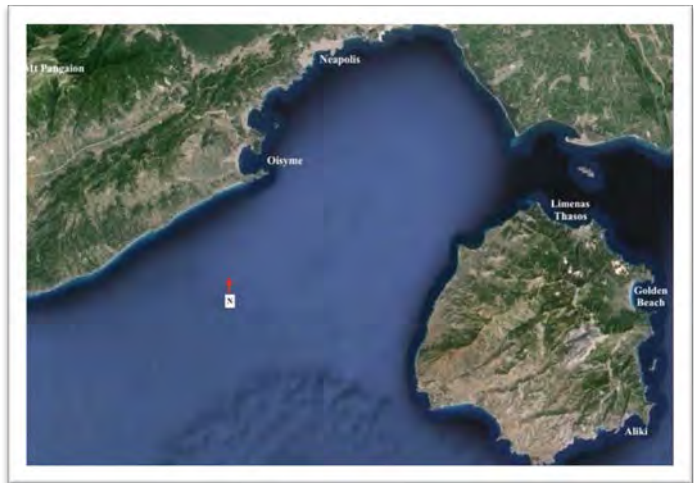


Figure 2.1: Oisyme in relation to Mt Pangaion, sister colony Neapolis and Thasos (with Golden Beach highlighted). GEPro

island’,<sup>22</sup> a name echoed by one of the island’s poetic names, the *Χρυσή* (Chryse – Gold/en).<sup>23</sup> Herodotus famously described remnants of Phoenician settlement (2.44) and gold mining on the east side of the island between the towns Ainyra and Koinyra (6.47). After generations of searching, mines containing evidence of ancient activity and traces of precious metals, including gold, were located between the modern town of Kinyra and Potamia,<sup>24</sup> close to the large natural harbour intriguingly now marked by toponyms *Χρυσή Ακτή* (Gold Coast) and *Χρυσή Αμυνδιά* (Golden Beach) (Fig. 2.1). Phoenician activity here or at Limenas (Thasos Town

<sup>18</sup> Grandjean, Salviat, *et al.* 2000: 15, Thasos is roughly 400 km<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>19</sup> For details of the archaeological evidence of pre-Parian Thasos see below Section 2.5.

<sup>20</sup> Owen 2003: 2.

<sup>21</sup> Apollod. *Bibl.* 3.1.1; for a decidedly mundane (in the non-supernatural sense) version of the tale see Hdt. 1.2, 4.12.

<sup>22</sup> Dossin 1977: 200; Grandjean & Salviat 2000: 14; Muller 2010: 219.

<sup>23</sup> Smith 1854 s.v. Thasos; This is one of several poetic names recorded for the Island. Others include, Aëria; Æthria (Plin. *Nat.* 4.23; Steph. Biz. s.v.); Odonis (Hesych s.v.); Acte; and Chryse (Eustath. *ad Dionys. Per.* 517).

<sup>24</sup> Wagner, et al. 1981: 313-19; Kozelj & Muller 1988: 180-90; Grandjean & Salviat 2000: 178-179.





Figure 2.2: Troy and surrounding islands of the North Aegean, including Thasos for perspective. GEPro

Homeric Chryse (*Il.* 1.37, 430-55) and this Golden Island.

Next we must examine the work of the ‘Homeric Geographers’.<sup>28</sup> The monumental study of the geography in the *Iliad* by Walter Leaf remains particularly influential,<sup>29</sup> and so it is this author’s criteria that I will address to understand why Thasos was excluded from consideration. The criteria for the identification of Homer’s Chryse are as follows: a) it must possess a deep harbour, b) it must be near an altar to Apollo, c) it must be within a few hours sailing distance from the mouth of Scamander River near Troy (Fig. 2.2).<sup>30</sup>

There are three locations on Thasos that could qualify for identification as Chryse: Limenas, Alikí, Ainyra-Koinyra (Fig. 2.1). The Ainyra-Koinyra mining zone [hereafter called *Chryse Acte* (from *Χρυσή Ακτή*)], in many respects, seems the most likely location for a Chryse on Thasos. It bears the ‘Golden’ names and is identified archaeologically for its gold mines, and as the location of Phoenician mines named by Herodotus

<sup>25</sup> Graham 1978: 89-90; Tiverios 2008: 75-76; Muller 2010: 219.

<sup>26</sup> Dossin 1977: 200; Salviat 1990: 466-67.

<sup>27</sup> Graham 2001: 213-14; Muller 2010: 218-19; Baralis 2008: 110-11.

<sup>28</sup> By this term I am referring to the work of early Classical Archaeology, particularly during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Their work was a combination of literature study and exploration, as they scoured the texts for clues that would help map the ancient world. Books and atlases such as the *Atlas of Ancient and Classical Geography* (1928), Walter Leaf’s *Troy: A Study in Homeric Geography* (1912), produced works that linger in our cognitive map of the pre-Classical world, if their understanding of the historicity of the texts does not. Similar work was conducted using later texts, and it is thanks to the dogged research of the likes of Heuzey and Daumet, Bakalakis, Collart, Andronikos and many others, who went trudging through the countryside of northern Greece, that sites such as Oisyme were discovered. It is thanks to their foundational studies that my work is possible. And yet, we should neither venerate their work nor disparage it, but treat with the same respect and critical eye given to our modern peers. This certainly requires us to question their results.

<sup>29</sup> Just one of a number of possible examples can be found in Barry Powell’s recent translation of the *Iliad* (2014: xix-xxvi). The maps in this work closely follow Leaf, as do numerous electronic versions.

<sup>30</sup> Leaf 1912: 224, ‘that it must be within an easy sail of the mouth of the Scamander, a few hours at most; and it must possess something which can be called a deep harbour. It also seems likely that the altar of Apollo should have lain quite close to the harbour itself’.

(6.47).<sup>31</sup> Following Leaf's criteria it is suitable as it is adjacent to a deep natural harbour (Fig 2.1). This bay must have been important to the early Greek settlers, as by the late 6<sup>th</sup> century BC fine, monumental structures, now recognised as lighthouses, were constructed at each end.<sup>32</sup> Apollo is recognised as having a preeminent place on the island from at least the mid-7<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>33</sup> While no built sanctuary has yet been discovered in the immediate vicinity of *Chryse Acte*, Ainyra and Koinyra are identified along with a chain of villages (*komai*) as participants in the religious festivals of the 'Great *Komaia*' in which Apollo *Komaios* received sacrifices,<sup>34</sup> suggesting that each site had an altar for this purpose. It would be exceedingly unusual for a location with maritime and mining activity (both quite dangerous, unpredictable, and only with luck profitable) to go unprotected by some divinity or other in the ancient Greek pantheon. While we cannot say with certainty that Apollo was that deity, his veneration at *Chryse Acte* would be consistent with his veneration at the other two locations where quarrying, shipping and mining are known, namely the acropolis<sup>35</sup> and Alikí.<sup>36</sup> This leaves only Leaf's final criterion of proximity to Troy. The author believed so strongly in the literal nature of the epic that he ridiculed Strabo's argument that a site in Aeolis was Chryse for being too far away from Troy, at some 70 nautical miles, or the equivalent of a full days sailing.<sup>37</sup> His reasoning is entirely based on the timing of Odysseus' voyage to and from the sacred island. The sequence of events that Leaf bases this time frame on is roughly (*Il.* 1.92-125, 428-485): a heated council meeting in the morning, gathering of the necessary sacrifices to the god, sailing to the island of Chryse, making the sacrifices, eating, sleeping and returning to the Achaean base camp the following morning. Considering the length and details of the passages, perhaps too strict an adherence to this time frame neglects the literary elements that may be at play. The 'quickness' of a 24-hour journey may be an exaggeration for dramatic effect, like a high-speed car chase for ancient ears (a mere day's transit!). The 'short cuts' and brushing aside of minutiae are also commonly used to heighten suspense, to reinforce the direness of the situation. Lacking from the narrative are practical and time consuming logistics;

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<sup>31</sup> Grandjean & Salviat 2000: 47, 158-60, it is situated below the modern village of Potamia, now recognised as the likely location of ancient Ainyra.

<sup>32</sup> Grandjean & Salviat 2000: Fig. 10 & 104, 15761, The circular lighthouse of Aketeros, identified by its inscription, but the island is ringed with similar towers, which were used for communication across the land as well as to guide incoming ships.

<sup>33</sup> Grandjean & Salviat 2000: Fig. 66, 111-14, 230, At Limenas the Acropolis temple is dedicated to the prophetic Apollo *Pythios*, while in the agora there is a dedicatory space for Apollo *Nymphegetes*. Architectural elements and sculptural remains suggest the acropolis temple was in use by at least c. 640 BC, but the extensive destruction caused by later building phases have made precise excavation and dating difficult. See Servais, *et al.* 1980: *passim*; Grandjean & Salviat 2000: 161-65, at Alikí a sanctuary to Apollo is dated to the early 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, and considered pre-Parian, although the sequence of its establishment is not yet well understood. Nearby is a pair of dining halls (found with dedications to Apollo and several other deities), and a grotto (considered sacred to Apollo based on fragmentary dedication to the deity).

<sup>34</sup> Salviat 1991: 261-67; Grandjean & Salviat 2000: 47, 229-30, '*Le patron en était Apollon Komaïos... à Ainyra, Koinyra, Demetrien et les autres... Dans chacune d'elles, il recevait des sacrifices et on venait à son autel prêter serment à l'occasion des ventes foncières.*'

<sup>35</sup> Muller 1979: 315-39; Kozelj & Muller 1988: 180-97; Grandjean & Salviat 2000: 178-80.

<sup>36</sup> Grandjean & Salviat 2000: Fig 10, 179-180.

<sup>37</sup> Leaf 1912: 230; Str. 13.1.47-48, argued in favour of a settlement on the mainland near Lesbos; Paus. (8.33) suggested it was a small island by Lemnos that flooded and was swallowed by the sea.

the organising of the animals and other sacrifices, their loading and unloading, introduction and negotiations with the local priests on Chryse prior to the bloodbath, and so on. Is it reasonable, therefore, to demand a location within approximately a 30-mile radius from the Scamander River?<sup>38</sup> Leaf takes the worst case scenario and assumes the journey must be conducted by brute-force rowing,<sup>39</sup> but we must also consider the that these experienced mariners had sails as well. Use of wind power or a combination of the two, may have significantly cut travel or increased range. If instead we allow the more flexible time and distance allotted in Antiquity, of a day's journey of approximately 70 nautical miles, then Thasos becomes a feasible candidate amongst those suggested by the ancient authors.

I must clarify a point of terminology before proceeding. Although I believe it is a strong possibility that the island may correlate to the Homeric Chryse, this argument is too new and unknown a proposal to use as a proper name. And yet, there is clearly a need to differentiate between Thasos as a nominally Greek settlement in the Archaic and later periods and its earlier incarnation as a Thracian settlement, particularly now that archaeological evidence has proven Limenas was founded by the tribe well before the arrival of the Parian Greeks.<sup>40</sup> In this work I shall refer to both the islands and its indigenous population as Odonis, a term established by current publications on the subject.<sup>41</sup> The popularity of this name is due in part to the tangible identity that it provides, in the face of the nebulous term 'Thracian',<sup>42</sup> for a people that lived on the island since at least the Bronze Age<sup>43</sup> and who remained there after the arrival of the Parian Greeks.<sup>44</sup> The name Odonis may also serve as a link between spheres of influence that are apparent in the material culture of the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC. The 19<sup>th</sup> century archaeologists and numismatist James Millengen suggested that Odonis was an Aeolic Greek variant of Edoni,<sup>45</sup> the name of a powerful Thracian tribe prominently associated with the Strymon River Valley.<sup>46</sup> Moreover, the name Odonis is incredibly helpful when trying to differentiate between Thasos (the island), Thasos (the town), Thasian Thracians, and other tongue-twisting variants.

I argued above for a place for Odonis-Thasos in a tale centered on the North Aegean in an attempt to

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<sup>38</sup> Leaf 1912: 225, he calculates that a journey of 30 nautical miles in a ship manned 'by sturdy rowers, to have been capable of making six knots, this would mean about five hours' row'.

<sup>39</sup> Roughly 35 nautical miles to Lemnos; and 80 to the site suggested by Strabo, the distance to Thasos is only approximately 75 nautical miles, and thus comparable with the journey to the Aeolian locations.

<sup>40</sup> Kohl, *et al.* 2004: 62-69; Muller & Mulliez 2009: 135-43; Muller, *et al.* 2014: 4-6; *inter alia*.

<sup>41</sup> Muller 2010: 213; Archibald 2010: 335-36; Tiverios 2008: 77; *inter alia*.

<sup>42</sup> Hodinott 1989: 52.

<sup>43</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: 709-30, 850-83.

<sup>44</sup> Kohl, *et al.* 2004: 62-69; Agelarakis 1999: 447-68.

<sup>45</sup> Millengen 1837: 39.14, Hesych. s.v. Οδωνις.

<sup>46</sup> Hdt. 5.11.2, 5.23.1; Delev 2007: 111; for archaeological evidence connecting the Edoni/Edonians of the Strymon and Mt Pangaea to the Odonis, see Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: 850-83, 1993: 679-96; Owen 2011: 141-42; Baralis 2008: 109-11; *inter alia*; for Geometric and Archaic imported goods of Aeolian origin in the Odonis settlement at Limenas see Bernard 1964: 88-142; Muller 2010: 213, 217; Owen 2003: 11.

illuminate the complex relationship between the archaeology and our inherited literary framework.<sup>47</sup> By beginning with the archaeological evidence, we can combine the whispering evidence of toponyms, and the fragmentary remains of poetry to suggest new ways of understanding the epic. There was a shift in the culture of the Odonis during the Early Iron Age (EIA) indicated by the shift in settlement patterns and increase in volume of trade. Although the Odonis exchanged goods across the North Aegean during the Geometric period, it is clear that the Northeast Aegean partners, both Thracian and Greek, were particularly important.<sup>48</sup> The Odonis adopted many of their production techniques and pottery styles, as evidenced by the fineware they produced, known as G 2/3 ware.<sup>49</sup> These, similar tableware and some metal goods moved out of the arena of wealth display and conspicuous consumption and into common usage.<sup>50</sup> This increase in exchange suggests not only a new level of prosperity for the Odonis, but an expansion of personal relationships likely cemented by an exchange of brides.<sup>51</sup> It may suggest a pattern by which to view the relationship between Odonis and Aisyme, in which the elites of both settlements were interested in, and able to, establish political alliances. This does not put Aisymians enthralled to Odonis or any of the other tribes of the region, but enmeshed in a complex web of regional alliances with rights and obligations cemented through marital alliances. It also illustrates a means by which the name and products of Aisyme percolated through the Greek consciousness in the early Archaic period.

### 2.2.2 MID-7<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY BC LYRIC POETRY

The poetic works of the most famous Parian colonist to Thasos, Archilochus, represents the next literary phase. The fragments of mid-7<sup>th</sup> century BC poetry that have survived are often used as historical evidence of the reality of colonization in the Archaic period, and the violent relationships between Greeks and Thracians across the Thracian Littoral.<sup>52</sup> The traditional literary-based interpretation that Thasos was a ragged and miserable island where the colonists were frequently in conflict with Thracian tribes, both on the island and the on mainland,<sup>53</sup> has recently been challenged by new interpretations of the literature and the archaeological

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<sup>47</sup> Owen 2003: 13.

<sup>48</sup> Bernard 1964: 88-105; Graham 1978: 175-77; Owen 2003: 11-12; Muller 2010: 214.

<sup>49</sup> Ilieva 2009: 110-11; 2014: 86, 89- 92.

<sup>50</sup> Owen 2003: 12-14.

<sup>51</sup> It is not controversial to suggest that marital alliances were practiced here or elsewhere in the ancient world. Tiverios 2008: 128; Austin 2008: 208-10, citing Herodotus (4. 186); Shepherd 1999: 267-300, 2005: 115-17; *inter alia*. As the principle items adopted by the Odonis were largely tableware this could have interesting implications for how gendered divisions of labour affect the transmission of a type of material culture primarily associated with Drinking/Feasting rituals and the Symposium. Their inherent connection with Classical Greece creates the impression, implicitly if not explicitly, that these social acts are somehow within the domain of men. Yet, food preparation and thus the way in which food and drink are displayed fall under the aegis of women.

<sup>52</sup> Owen 2003: ft nt 24 and 25 provide a comprehensive list of authors who have relied on the works of Archilochus as guides to interpreting archaeological evidence and as historical evidence.

<sup>53</sup> As recently as 2004, for example Loukopoulou stets that 'Thasian emporia, [were] settled and supported by means of ferocious fighting against the local inhabitants' (2004: 854).

evidence.<sup>54</sup> A new picture is emerging that suggests that Parians and Odonis were in a complex relationship, that was not without its struggles, but that ultimately reflects a series of negotiations over land rights that resulted in political and economic concessions on each side.<sup>55</sup> Ultimately, despite the fact that Archilochus does not mention Oisyme, we can use the model of complex and fractious Paros in conflict and cooperation with an equally fractious Odonis in order to understand the development of Oisyme through the Archaic period.

### 2.2.3 CLASSICAL LITERATURE

As we move through time to the Classical period we find the name Oisyme is absent from the list of cities Xerxes passed through as described by Herodotus. We have no direct mention of Oisyme from Herodotus,<sup>56</sup> although he spoke of Thasos and its territories as desired by Aeolian and Ionian Greeks, Phoenicians and Persians for the region's gold mines and great wealth (Hdt 2.44; 6.28; 6.44-48; 9). It must be considered amongst the nameless 'Greek cities of the coast' that Xerxes passed after Abdera (7.109). It is noteworthy that the focus of the narrative shifts to a list of Thracian tribes (7.110, The Paeti, Cicones, Bistones, Sapaei, Dersaei, Edoni, and Satrae) that inhabit what is usually described as the Thasian Peraia and referenced by its Greek component. It is only after he has passed Oisyme that he begins mentioning settlements by name once again, and these are the fortified settlements Phagres and Pergamus of the Pierian Thracians. As others have suggested,<sup>57</sup> and as I found in researching Herodotus' silence regarding the powerful Thracian settlements of the Strymon River Valley, the loquacious Herodotus becomes taciturn at odd intervals. As the next paragraph makes clear, it seems Thucydides was freer in his exile from Athens to point out political embarrassments that Herodotus of Halicarnassus, a 'foreigner' of sorts, felt compelled to elide.

In the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC Athens desperately wanted to obtain a foothold on the Strymon and control the west half of the North Aegean, but the price for this ambition was high and was met with near constant resistance. Thasos rebelled from the Athenian control via the Delian league and was besieged from c. 465 to 462 BC, at that same time as Athens was trying to establish a colony in the Strymon River Valley at the site of Ennea Odoi, later Amphipolis (Thuc. 1.100). While Thasos was defeated and severely punished, Athens was less successful with their colonial quest, as Thracian forces successfully defeated them. It took nearly thirty

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<sup>54</sup> Graham 1978: 85, argued the value of the poems was primarily as a gauge of general attitudes, rather than for 'history'; Owen 2003: 6-10, contextualises the poems by recognising the satirical and subversive values expressed by the author, and argues convincingly that many readings of the damaged fragments are based more on 'modern ideas concerning how Greeks *should* have felt about the Thracians' than the ancient reality; Tsanstanoglou 2008: 163-80, demonstrates the complexity of the relationship between the Parian and Odonis elites and Archilochus' contentious relationship with those power structures.

<sup>55</sup> Archibald 2010: 334-36.

<sup>56</sup> Ostwald 1991: 144-48; Hornblower 2002: 383; Dewald 1998: xxxviii, point to absences or silences in Herodotus' texts, particularly around issues that may be politically sensitive for Athenian elites, such as the 'Medizing' of the Macedonian royal house or undemocratic Athenian imperialism.

<sup>57</sup> Hooper 49-50; Hornblower 2002: 383

years and a significant expenditure of manpower and resources to establish Amphipolis in c. 437 BC, only to lose it, Thasos and several of the settlements of the Peraia in just over a decade, 424/23 BC (4.102). Unlike Herodotus, Thucydides seems to corroborate the importance of Oisyme, identifying it and Galepsos by name amongst other (nameless) colonies of the Thasian that, along with the Edonian city of Myrcinus, joined forces with Sparta after Brasidas took Amphipolis (4.107). Here again the settlement is tied to the actions of local Thracian settlements. If nothing else these texts show the complexity of political ties and engagement of the Thracian tribes with the nominally Greek settlements. The political alliances forged in this region were shifting and not divided along a simplistic Greek-Barbarian dichotomy. Perhaps local identity and alliances were far more important than the broader Pan-Hellenic concept. If we consider the ‘mixed messages’ seen in the burial practices of the settlements of the North Aegean in the Classical and Archaic periods, this may well be the case.<sup>58</sup>

## **2.3 Archaeological Literature**

### **2.3.1 IDENTIFICATION AND TESTING**

The archaeological research at Oisyme began with 19th century explorations aimed at identification of places named by ancient authors. The first to suggest the Bay of Eleutheres as the site of ancient Oisyme were L. Heuzey and H. Daumet in 1876.<sup>59</sup> Sixty years later the work of P. Collart and G. Bakalakis provided proof that the hill on the south side of the bay was the acropolis of the ancient settlement, through surface surveys and test excavations that revealed traces of architectural features and pottery dating to the Archaic and Classical periods, and an amphora handle stamped with the words ΟΙΣΥΜΑΙΩΝ ΠΑΝΤΙΜ[ΟΥ].<sup>60</sup> These studies identified the small hill as the acropolis of ancient Oisyme, interpreting the monumental walls that surrounded it as remnants of fortifications, and the structures found at its peak as indicative of a sanctuary. Bakalakis also reported finding a necropolis to the north of the acropolis, which was looted before it could be fully excavated.<sup>61</sup>

### **2.3.2 MODERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

Thirty years later, the 1963 surveys revealed the existence of a necropolis in the dunes 200 m southeast of the acropolis hill. E. Giouri, sub-curator of antiquities for the Ephorate of Kavala, and Ch. Koukouli-

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<sup>58</sup> Here I am referring to elements repeatedly found in burials from in the Peripheries of Central Macedonia and Eastern Macedonia and Thrace. For full description of the ‘Thracian Burial Package’ and its place in the colonial necropoleis see Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2006: 182, 1985: 612, 1993: 726; Andronikos 1969: 238-240; Ilieva 2006: 10-13; Baralis 2008: 115; this work Chapter 4.4; *inter alia*.

<sup>59</sup> Heuzey & Daumet 1876: 32.

<sup>60</sup> Collart 1937: 72-101; Bakalakis 1937: 59-64; Bakalakis 1938: 99-101; Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1969: 349, a second stamped amphora handle was found in 1968.

<sup>61</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 365.

Chrysanthaki conducted systematic excavation of the site and found nearly 200 graves dating from the ‘end of the third quarter of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC’,<sup>62</sup> to Early Christian period, sometime in the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD.<sup>63</sup> A *terminus ante quem* of c. 635 BC was established for Oisyme by the 1965 necropolis excavations, based on the ‘Melian’ pottery.<sup>64</sup> Further work in 1968 completed the necropolis excavations. In this study some twenty-nine distinct graves were found that dated to the late 6<sup>th</sup>/early 5<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>65</sup> At approximately the same time D. Lazaridis, in collaboration with C. Doxiadis, conducted surveys of the archaeological sites of the Periphery of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace. This work resulted in several invaluable publications, including *Thasos and Its Peraia*,<sup>66</sup> in which the known architectural features of Oisyme were illustrated on contour maps.<sup>67</sup> In this study Oisyme, and most of the Archaic settlements of the Thasian Peraia were assessed by Lazaridis as belonging to the ekistics classification of village or town (Class C-D, unit 6-7).<sup>68</sup> This means the population may be as small as 1,500 individuals or as large as 8,000. Thasos, by comparison, was identified as a much larger settlement in this system (Class D-E, unit 7-8) with city walls in the Classical period that contained approximately 63 ha and an estimated population of 8-12, 000.<sup>69</sup> Oisyme was identified in this way on the basis of the acreage encompassed by the two monumental walls that partially surround the acropolis hill of Oisyme. This is problematic since the actual shape of the later fortification walls is not known, nor has the habitation area of the settlement been conclusively identified or excavated. To confirm the proposition new archaeological investigations focused on the settlement sector are needed, but it does not seem unreasonable to consider Oisyme a village or small town, based on current evidence.

These projects literally laid the groundwork for the modern archaeological exploration and understanding of Oisyme. For the first time an organisational scheme was proposed for the settlement (see Chapter 4.3), allowing for the known parts of the settlement to be understood in relation to the landscape. The final excavations at Oisyme were conducted from 1987-1991 and focused on the structures at the top of the acropolis hill. Trenches were restricted to key sectors of the hilltop with the aim of determining the relationship between the Byzantine and older architectural elements visible on the surface. As a result, the northern interior of the Classical structure was heavily sampled but the remaining areas was subject to limited examinations. Archaeologists discovered an EIA Thracian structure that had been badly burnt,<sup>70</sup> an Archaic Greek temple, the

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<sup>62</sup> Giouri 1965: 451.

<sup>63</sup> Giouri 1965: 449; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2006: 170.

<sup>64</sup> Giouri 1965: 451.

<sup>65</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1969: 349-351.

<sup>66</sup> Lazaridis 1971a; see also Lazaridis 1971b and 1972.

<sup>67</sup> Lazaridis 1971: Figs. 66-67.

<sup>68</sup> Lazaridis 1971: 37, also confers this designation on Neapolis, Galepsos, Antisara and later Krenides; Doxiadis 1970: 396-404; *inter alia*.

<sup>69</sup> Lazaridis 1971: 61; Doxiadis 1970: 396-404; *inter alia*.

<sup>70</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 374-75; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 493; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1993: 687.

remains of a two-room structure, likely Roman in date, and a small Byzantine chapel.<sup>71</sup> The Archaic period structures were determined to consist of at least two building phases, the older dating to the end of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC,<sup>72</sup> and the younger dating to ‘end of the 6<sup>th</sup> century/beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC’.<sup>73</sup> The excavators were unable to locate an external altar, determine the orientation of the Archaic structures, or identify entryways. The associated material included Gorgon’s head Antefixes, thousands of vessel sherds, a variety of female figures,<sup>74</sup> some small ‘grotesques’, loom or fishing weights, and other domestic tools, and a few metal items.<sup>75</sup> These artefacts indicate that it was a sanctuary dedicated to a female deity, but lack of inscriptions and relevant have not allowed for positive identification of which deity. Dr. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki believes Athena *Poliochos* is the most likely candidate based on the location of the temple on the hilltop overlooking the settlement, which she views as a parallel to the Thasian acropolis, and a Oisymian-minted coin bearing the head of Athena.<sup>76</sup> Attic Cups were reported as the most common type of dedication,<sup>77</sup> but the majority were dated to after the mid 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. Earlier dedicatory practices are not well-understood, but transport amphorae and table ware of East Greek origin, particularly Ionian Cups, are reported as amongst the oldest and most frequently encountered examples of imported pottery in the acropolis.<sup>78</sup> No statistical analysis of the artefacts recovered from these excavations was conducted at that time.

During the acropolis excavations a search of the surrounding hills was conducted to look for signs of ancient construction and/or fortification at this time, but it was unfruitful.<sup>79</sup> Ideally a large-scale, systematic survey, such as the one conducted for the Langadas Valley near Thessaloniki,<sup>80</sup> could be organised for the Eleutheres Bay and other areas in the region.<sup>81</sup> Dr. Koukouli analysed the archaeological evidence of EIA Thracian sites of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, and published a brief synopsis of the known settlement patterns in 1993. Her findings suggest that the preference of EIA peoples for fortified hilltop sites was part of a pattern

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<sup>71</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 369-74; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 492-93.

<sup>72</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 363-375.

<sup>73</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 487.

<sup>74</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 492-93, small terracotta figurines types wearing the tall polos, types seated on a throne, and types holding birds to their chest; protomes, plaques.

<sup>75</sup> Items of personal adornment and jewellery, tools, weapons (knives, arrowheads, spearheads and a large shield), and coins (an Archaic silver stater from Ennea Odoi, later Classical coins from Thasos).

<sup>76</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 371-72; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 489; based on architectural similarities to the Thasian acropolis, where Athena *Poliochos* was worshiped alongside Pythian Apollo.

<sup>77</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 492.

<sup>78</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 492.

<sup>79</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2013: pers. comm.

<sup>80</sup> Andreaou & Kostakis 1997: 369-388.

<sup>81</sup> My colleagues J. Gkatzogia, a PhD c. at the University of Aristotle in Thassaloniki, and B. Partell, M.A. Macquarie University Sydney and instructor at Argilos, and several others are working on a proposal to conduct surface surveys that would focus on the Andrian and Thasian territories.



of movement that began in the Late Bronze Age.<sup>82</sup> In many cases there was a Neolithic settlement nearby in the plains suggesting a much longer-term continuity. This extended to the Archaic period when Greek colonies are on or beside these EIA sites, and beyond to the Classical period thereafter. She is careful, however, to state that we do not know how settlements were organised, nor do we know if these hilltop sites were the (only?) residential areas and what relationship they might have to the plains. The article both opens and closes with a call for systematic survey of the region,<sup>83</sup> which has gone unanswered for more than twenty years.

### 2.3.3 *CURRENT RESEARCH*

Currently, the Greek government is restoring the Byzantine fortress of Anaktoroupolis, which stands on the shore, 100 m northeast of the acropolis hill. Dr. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki has requested that the Ephorate put in test pits to look for Classical or Archaic levels, but as yet no finds have been reported. The pottery and other excavated materials of Oisyme are currently housed in the Archaeological Museum of Kavala, where a few of the better-preserved vessels are also on display. For the last six years Dr. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki has been leading research teams in identifying, recording and analysing the materials from Oisyme, of which this study is one part. This work began by reviewing the publication records and materials on display, as well as reviewing which materials had been subject to a rough sorting, and which were still in field-bagged condition. She and her colleague Antigone Marangou completed this work and published a rough overview of the pottery, based largely on the best-preserved vessels from the collection and on excavation records in 2012.<sup>84</sup> They are currently researching the Attic fineware from Oisyme, and have selected and put aside the relevant sherds, which will be published upon completion of the study. Dr. Manakidou has published several articles about the Attic, Corinthian and ‘Melian-Parian’ figural funerary vessels of Oisyme,<sup>85</sup> and is currently studying the Corinthian pottery with a view to publication. She has found that earliest imports to Oisyme are Cycladic vessels (‘Melian-Parian’) dated to the last quarter of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, and from their appearance in the necropolis suggests a colonisation date of c. 650 BC.<sup>86</sup> Corinthian imports follow soon thereafter, becoming more popular in the early 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>87</sup> She dates a few Attic vessels to the late 7<sup>th</sup> century, but her study shows they were infrequent until after the mid-6<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>88</sup> These findings are consistent with the patterns detected by the excavators and similar results are found across the north Aegean, which show Athenian fineware dominating the local markets at the

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<sup>82</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1993: 728-30.

<sup>83</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1993: 679, 731.

<sup>84</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Marangou 2012: 321-38.

<sup>85</sup> Manakidou 2012c: 68-75.

<sup>86</sup> Manakidou 2012a: 367-8 for conclusions.

<sup>87</sup> Manakidou 2012b: 211.

<sup>88</sup> Manakidou 2012c: 68-75.

start of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>89</sup> She warns that her work is a comparative study of only those vessels types and a study of the East Greek, Thasian, and local pottery was needed to complete the picture.<sup>90</sup> My study began as a response to that call, but I soon realised that there was a serious need to reevaluate the architecture of Oisyme, and to examine the landscape into which it was built, so that the study of the material culture could be more deeply contextualised.

Oisyme has been a minor contributor to a number of studies in recent years, as archaeological interest in the North Aegean has grown. Its membership in the list of Thasian colonies is a common focal point.<sup>91</sup> Most of these studies seek to incorporate the explosion of archaeological data that has been garnered since systematic investigation of the North Aegean began in earnest during the 1960s, and all are helping to alleviate gaps in our understanding. Subjects, peoples, eras and areas not covered in the ancient literature are benefiting enormously from these works, which are providing new and much needed comparative models, typologies, and datasets. Unfortunately, the published information for Oisyme, and for many of the smaller excavation sites, is less than comprehensive, limiting their contributions.

## ***2.4 The Modern Historical Context***

It is clear from the review of ancient literature and the archaeology of Oisyme that there is a more complex ‘story’ to be told about the settlement. The reasons for this state of affairs range from the practical to the political.

### ***2.4.1 PRACTICAL***

A confluence of the Law of Superposition and limited nature of excavations at Oisyme and elsewhere in Eastern Macedonia have resulted in a dataset that is skewed towards the ‘younger’, more visible materials. Cases such as Thasos, where the French School celebrated a centenary of excavations in 2011, and Argilos, that conducted its 25<sup>th</sup> year of systematic excavations this summer, and Dikili Tash,<sup>92</sup> where systematic archaeological investigation has been conducted intermittently over the last fifty years, are exceptions to the norm in Eastern Macedonia and Thrace. Oisyme is more typical, in that while systematic excavations have been conducted, they were only done for a few seasons and with limited scope.<sup>93</sup> A scarcity of resources, particularly

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<sup>89</sup> Tiverios (ed), *et al.* 2012: *passim*; Tiverios 1984: 6-8, 21-22, 29-31; Sindos 1985, 32-34, 43, 49-50, 72-74, 132-135, 222, 292-297; Kaltsas 1998, 65-69, 114-115, 68-69 and 129.

<sup>90</sup> Manakidou 2012c: 68-75, suggests that Oisyme was the first of the Peraia and one of the wealthiest and most important on the coast.

<sup>91</sup> Baralis 2008; Papadopoulos 2001; Fredricksen 2011; Tiverios 2008; Larson 2001; *inter alia*.

<sup>92</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki, et al. 2008, this site, located in the Drama Basin, is famous for its Neolithic and Bronze Age Settlements, and for evidence of the earliest cultivation of grapes and wine production in Europe.

<sup>93</sup> Giouri 1965: 447; Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1969: 349; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 321-22; The rescue excavation

time and funding, have meant that long-term projects require partnerships with foreign institutions and must be able to demonstrate their viability and significance from the outset, which is quite difficult for small sites. The result for Oisyme and other sites is that the visible monumental architecture, usually Classical and later, is the focus of investigations. This is not to say that older structures and material are ignored, only that they are rendered less accessible by both surface level elements and limited resources, and thus less well explored.

## 2.4.2 *POLITICAL*

Every interpretation of history is shaped by ‘its own troubles and problems, and, therefore, its own interests and its own point of view’<sup>94</sup> and is subject to the discursive practices of its day.<sup>95</sup> Both international geopolitics and internal upheavals shaped the aims of archaeological exploration in Northern Greece and their interpretations. The history of modern Greece is marred by generational conflicts and global geopolitics that informed academic frameworks. The aftermath of WW I and the emerging political factions that would shape the next century are reflected in the conflicts that divided the new nation of Modern Greece. The reapportioning of Ottoman territories following WW I and the subsequent Greco-Turkish war in 1923 resulted in major migrations that affected millions across Bulgaria, Asia Minor and Northern Greece. Millions of people who identified as Orthodox Christian, including people who only spoke Turkish, were forced to leave Asia Minor to resettle within the borders of modern Greece, as Muslims identified as ‘Turks’ fled for Turkey and many thousands of Slavic families relocated to Bulgaria and the former Yugoslavia. The fertile river valleys of Northern Greece were often chosen as new settlement sites for the refugees, as indicated by town names such as Nea Peramos, where Oisyme is located. Within twenty years the region was again embroiled in conflict as Bulgarian forces attempted to annex the Macedonian Peripheries after the onset of the Second World War, claiming these lands as a birth-right derived from their Thracian heritage. The conflict continued after the end of WW II as Greece descended into a civil war that pitted left-leaning political groups against right, foreshadowing the coming Cold War. The right-leaning government won out, but the conclusion of the civil war left a nation deeply divided and destabilised. As the cultural revolutions of the 1960s swept across the West, a military junta seized power in Greece holding it until its collapse in the mid 1970s, when free elections were restored and the constitution redrawn. A reincorporation of dissidents and exiles into Greek society began in the early 1980s that was concurrent with ‘Perestroika’ in the Soviet states and signalled an easing of tensions between the US and USSR.

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conducted during the construction of the modern *Egnatia Odos* provided a great deal of new data for archaeological research, but again were necessarily short lived. Constantinidis 2010: 213; see also entries in AGO or in publications of AEMΘ.

<sup>94</sup> Popper 1945: 254.

<sup>95</sup> Foucault 1972: 49.

This century of conflict was far more complex than this brief overview can express, but it is important for contextualising the interpretive frameworks and aims of archaeological exploration of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Already from the 1920s onwards surnames and place-names were changed to Greek names and particularly after WW II there was a ‘National Longing’,<sup>96</sup> a need to forge a cohesive Modern Greek Identity for the state and for its people. A narrative delineating the links between Modern and Classical Greece was deployed, in part, to counter narratives in bordering Soviet states advocating Slavic land-rights via a Thracian lineage. This was intertwined with the dominating academic frameworks at the time which were tied to the ideals of imperial power that cast the Archaic Greek colonisation as the bearers of civilisation bringing light to the dark wilds of Thrace and other primitive places.<sup>97</sup> In this climate the city walls and temples of sites like Amphipolis, Thasos, Abdera and Stageira were appealing not only because of their monumental visibility and relative accessibility, they were also appealing for their visibility as *poleis* of importance in the ancient literature and their ‘Greekness’.<sup>98</sup> The result was a dichotomy between Thracians and Greeks that had temporal, geographical and socio-political features. Thracians were inseparable from ‘pre-historic’;<sup>99</sup> a barbarian, illiterate agglomeration of tribes scattered through the interior regions, driven away from the coasts by their inability to compete with the superior weaponry, technologies, and organization of the Archaic Greeks.

As geopolitical paradigms shifted around the world with the thawing of Cold War, new interpretive models began to emerge that would change the way in which archaeologists view Greek colonisation in Aegean Thrace and elsewhere. The era of ‘post-’ theories resulted in the inclusion of previously unheard voices and a deeper complexity to the processes of exchange and a ‘long-overdue dialogue between Anglophone and European scholars with their respective perspectives and agendas’.<sup>100</sup> The socio-political ‘perestroika’ of the Greek state is visible in the work of the Archaeological Service from the mid 1980s onward. After this point there was a broader recognition of Thracian artefacts and cultural influence in the archaeological records of the Greek *poleis*.<sup>101</sup> Yet, the dichotomy persisted due to the staggering inequity in the kinds of information available, which did not allow for parallel comparisons.<sup>102</sup>

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<sup>96</sup> Brennan 1995: 170-71, although speaking specifically about the use of fiction in so-called ‘Third World Countries’ after WW II, the concept applies to the development of the Archeological story as well as to the narratives developed by internal and external political powers.

<sup>97</sup> Malkin 2005: 344; Tsatskheladze 2006: xxv-xxviii; Owen 2005: 5-8; 2000: 140, ‘The archaeology of Thasos town has long been interpreted with primary reference to Greek material culture, and little interest has been shown in Thracian material’. This charge is easily transferred from Thasos to the interpretations of the settlements of the Thasian Peraia.

<sup>98</sup> Archibald 2010: 327 (326-27);

<sup>99</sup> Baralis 2008: 102., ‘Generally, until the end of the 1980s Thracian remains were often described as “pre-historic”, and excavations were mainly concentrated on Greek colonies located along the coast’.

<sup>100</sup> Antonaccio 2005: 97; Parry 1995: 41-44; Denemark 1992; *inter alia*.

<sup>101</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993; Andreou & Kotsakis 1997; Bonias & Perreault 1996; Efstratiou 1993; *inter alia*.

<sup>102</sup> Archibald 2010: 327, 335, ‘surviving literary sources and historical accounts provide only a partial view of the population of this area’, for Thracian

## **2.5 New Views from Thasos**

The last two decades have seen a more direct recognition that History was not, and cannot be, neatly packaged into simple dichotomies, and that the lines between cultures and within societies, and indeed individual identities, are ‘messy’.<sup>103</sup> Perhaps one of the most cogent examples and template for the review of Oisyme comes from recent work on Thasos.

### **2.5.1 THE ODONIS AND PARIANS**

Thracian pre-colonial settlements and the complexity of their trade networks are being re-evaluated in light of both new archaeological evidence and new studies of previous excavations. Bernard’s Trench, as the test pits excavated in the 1960’s have come to be known, revealed the remnants of an apsidal stone structure with a wattle and daub frame, locally made Thracian pottery, and vessels imported from the Thermaic Gulf, Chalkidiki and the North East Aegean.<sup>104</sup> The excavator read it as the first Parian-Greek settlement and saw in the blackened soils and charred remains of the levels evidence of the violence described by Archilochus.<sup>105</sup> Most researchers accept that these are in fact evidence of Odonis settlement, but they disagree on what it says about the arrival of Parian settlers.

Some read it as proof that Parians did not arrive on the island until c. 650 BC, based on the absence of Cycladic type artefacts until after that date,<sup>106</sup> while others suggested Parians arrived in two waves, the first c. 680 BC and the second c. 650 BC.<sup>107</sup> Current research argues for a single colonial effort by the Parians which took place c. 670-660 BC, based on strata with a markedly different character than those associated with the Thracian settlements of the island.<sup>108</sup>

New excavations and paleo-environmental studies show that the burnt layers from Bernard’s Trench are the result of intensive metallurgical activity by the native inhabitants that ultimately reshaped the geology/ecology of Limenas,<sup>109</sup> rather than the Greco-Thracian conflicts previously suggested. By combining traces of burials, cult activity and newly revealed structures, it is believed that this was a ‘relatively large

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on Thasos see 335-6; Owen 2000: 140, ‘The archaeology of Thasos town has long been interpreted with primary reference to Greek material culture, and little interest has been shown in Thracian material’. This charge is easily transferred from Thasos to the interpretations of the settlements of the Thasian Peraia.

<sup>103</sup> Mann 1986: 21.

<sup>104</sup> Bernard 1964: 77-146.

<sup>105</sup> Bernard 1964: 88-142.

<sup>106</sup> Graham 1978: 86-98; Owen 2000: 140.

<sup>107</sup> Grandjean 1988: 440-441; Grandjean & Salviat 2000: 24; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: 1066-68.

<sup>108</sup> Muller 2010: 216-19; Coulié 2008: 443-44; There is a noted absence of the wattle and daub structures, the Thracian and North Aegean style pottery, and types of shellfish remains common to Odonis settlements found around the island.

<sup>109</sup> Kohl, Muller, et al. 2004: 57-71; Muller 2010: 215-19; Sintès 2003: 123-138; Blondé et al. 2008: 418.

town,<sup>110</sup> nestled against the foot of the tall hill that would become the acropolis of Thasos (Fig 2.3).<sup>111</sup>

The Odonis had positioned settlements around the island to control and access its mineral wealth since the LBA.<sup>112</sup> This new installation, established around the mid-8<sup>th</sup> century BC, was a continuation of this strategy and may represent the culmination of an era of prosperity and increasing commercial interests.<sup>113</sup> This supposition is supported not only by their imports,<sup>114</sup> but also by the identification of Odonis as one of production centres for artefacts and vessels types that are the hallmark of the EIA North Aegean *koine*.<sup>115</sup> A destruction



Figure 2.3: Odonis 8<sup>th</sup> century BC Settlement after Muller 2010: Figs 142 & 144, GEPro

layer in the Limenas settlement is concurrent with the final abandonment of the mountainous Kastri stronghold, but both are dated to the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC, prior to the arrival of the Parians to judge by the lack of Cycladic ceramics.<sup>116</sup> The exact sequence of events cannot yet be explained, but it appears that the Odonis abandoned the uplands in favour port towns that provided better access to the island's mineral wealth. If this is the case, then it may signify the next phase in what appears to be a slow re-orientation of their social structure.

The Parian settlement effort commenced in the second quarter of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, but the means by which they came to occupy the island and Peraia are still unclear, as is the fate of the Odonis. A significant number of indicators point to a gradual incorporation of the factions into a new Greco-Thracian community. Muller argues that early 7<sup>th</sup> century settlement initially appears separated into two sectors, but generally follows the organisational scheme established by the Odonis.<sup>117</sup> The primary habitation and economic sectors continued in their established locations near the area of the later Artemision (Fig 2.4),<sup>118</sup> and a new habitation zone was

<sup>110</sup> Muller 2010: 218, calls it specifically a 'agglomération relativement étendue'.

<sup>111</sup> See Muller 2010: Fig. 142.

<sup>112</sup> Muller 2010: 216; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: 1038-42, Fig. 143.

<sup>113</sup> Kozelj & Muller 1988: 180-197.

<sup>114</sup> Muller 2010: 218; Lemos 2012: 179-81; Gimatzidis 2002: 74-76.

<sup>115</sup> Nikov 2007: 407-421 (Decorative *koine* of the EIA); Ilieva 2009: 139-42, 159 (G 2/3 ware production centres); Lemos 2012: 177-79 (EIA North Aegean Neck Handle Amphorae) Kostoglou 2008: 65-75, 80 (iron technologies of Aegean Thrace).

<sup>116</sup> Muller 2010: 222; Kohl, Muller et al 2004: 63-64.

<sup>117</sup> Muller 2010: 222-23.

<sup>118</sup> Muller 2010: 222.

built near the Odonis agricultural lands near the area of the Herakleion. In these spaces, monumental temples in the Greek style were erected in the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, but evidence shows that the Odonis were conducting ritual activity at these locations in the 8th century BC.<sup>119</sup> This study of Oisyme shows a similar pattern (see Chapter 4.2).



Figure 2.4: Late 7th / early 6th century Parian settlement after Muller 2010: Fig. 144. GEPro

Interestingly, the first Greek necropolis also appears to have begun as an Odonis cemetery.<sup>120</sup> A closer archaeometric study of the iron and bronze artefacts produced on the island during the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC is still needed, but Odonis were likely needed for their mastery of mining and the specialised techniques required to smelt and work local iron ores.<sup>121</sup> Kostoglou has amply demonstrated that the techniques of miners and smiths for working particular types of iron ores were deeply embedded in the local culture and carefully guarded secrets, which allowed native experts to retain control of the technology for processing ores and working the iron in Aegean Thrace well into the Roman period.<sup>122</sup> Osteological studies comparing the skeletal remains from Kastri to the Classical Thasian necropoleis found unique correlations between the skeletal remains of the two groups suggesting genetic inheritance of these Odonis traits in the later populace.<sup>123</sup> New readings of Archilochus underscore the pressure asserted by competing Naxian-Greeks attempting to establish a settlement on the island and necessitated a negotiated, if complex, cohabitation.<sup>124</sup> It may have been that cooperative effort which opened the door for the establishment of Parian trading stations (*emporía*) at Oisyme, Neapolis and elsewhere in what would become the Thasian Peraia, just prior to the mid-7<sup>th</sup> century BC.

Given the continuing intense interest of Southern and Eastern Greek *poleis* in the North Aegean,<sup>125</sup> it is

<sup>119</sup> Graham 1978: 88-92; Pouilloux 1954: 15-29; Bookidis & Stroud 1997: 160-62; Cronkite 1997: *passim*.

<sup>120</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki, *et al.* 1997: 790; Blondé *et al.* 2008: 420-21; Muller 2010: 217.

<sup>121</sup> Kostoglou 2008: 37-40, 75-6.

<sup>122</sup> Kostoglou 2008: 65-75.

<sup>123</sup> Angelarakis 1997: 786.

<sup>124</sup> Owen 2003: 1-18; Tsanstanoglou 2003: 235-55; Tsantsanoglou 2008: 173.

<sup>125</sup> See Tiverios 2008: *passim*; Baralis 2008: 101-130; *inter alia*.

clear that competition to establish settlements in the mid-to late 7<sup>th</sup> century BC was fierce. It is not unreasonable to suggest that the competition to secure ties with the powerful tribes, such as the Odonis, and thereby establish links with their constellation of bound allies, was equally fierce. What is perhaps a bit daring, but worth examining, is to assert that this situation created a 'seller's market', wherein the tribes of the Thracian Littoral knew the value of their lands and resources in the wider market and were able to negotiate terms in their favour. This could help explain the retention of mineral rights and relative stability of tribal control through to the Roman era.<sup>126</sup>

### 2.5.2 LATE ARCHAIC AND THE PAX PERSICA

It is not just the early stages of colonisation that require a deeper exploration. The 6<sup>th</sup> century BC was an era of prosperity for Thasos and its Peraia. By the late 6<sup>th</sup> early 5<sup>th</sup> century BC building programs were instituted in the settlements resulting in the expansion of city walls, monumental public buildings, and sanctuaries.<sup>127</sup> Similar activities can be found at this date across the North Aegean.<sup>128</sup> What is less clear is whether or not this construction boom was accomplished during the years of Persian control or afterwards. Classical Archaeologists have struggled with this, in part because of the socio-political tensions discussed above and a tendency to accept Athenocentric narratives uncritically. Herodotus' mention of King Darius' order to Thasos that they tear down their walls (6.46-47) is frequently cited by archaeologists who have interpreted destruction layers and the subsequent rash of late 6<sup>th</sup>-early 5<sup>th</sup> century BC building programs in the North Aegean as evidence of the destructive nature of the Persian occupation.<sup>129</sup> Others are more circumspect, noting the Persian presence without directly connecting it the pattern,<sup>130</sup> but the result has been the same. The picture painted was of an era of prosperity and a desire by communities to affirm their Greek identity through an almost competitive display.

The timing and particulars of the historical narrative do not appear to support such an assessment, nor does much of the archaeological evidence. Persian forays into Europe in c. 515 BC resulted in the conquest of Balkan territories to the north and the submission of the Macedonian royal house soon thereafter, bringing the entirety of the North Aegean under the sway of the Achaemenid empire for nearly two generations. Current research suggests that the policies of the Persian empire, such as garrisoning of troops to back cooperative local regimes and safeguard key points along trade routes, created a *Pax Persica* which was economically beneficial

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<sup>126</sup> Baralis 2008: 122; Papadopoulos 2001: 162-86; Kostoglou 2008: 55.

<sup>127</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1987: 372-73; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 490, date this phase to the late 6<sup>th</sup> or early 5<sup>th</sup> century BC.

<sup>128</sup> There are too many sources to list each individually here, but Tiverios 2008: 1-154, provides a very thorough list of the archaeological highlights of Archaic and Classical settlements from the Thermaic Gulf to the Troad, alternatively see Hansen & Nielsen 2004.

<sup>129</sup> Salviat 1959: 394; Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 372; Grandjean & Salviat 2000: 198; *inter alia*.

<sup>130</sup> Lazaridis 1971: 63-65, 75; Tiverios 2008: 76, 82; Loukopoulou 2004: 855-56.



to North Aegean settlements.<sup>131</sup>

Herodotus, cited as proof of the destruction wrought by Persia, tells of the prosperity of the poleis of the region.<sup>132</sup> He takes great care to describe the considerable wealth of the Thasian citizens and of the construction projects that this wealth was funding (6.46-47).<sup>133</sup> Although Thasos was ordered to tear down its walls by Darius c. 491 BC, Thasos' voluntary response may have been a largely symbolic act, involving key gates and sections rather than wholesale destruction of the city's fortifications. An orderly dismantling can easily be envisioned, and would provide raw materials for the eventual reconstruction of the fortifications. The expansion of the Thasian Athenaion and Pythion on the acropolis, additions to the Artemision, Heraklion and Agora in the heart of the city, as well as the construction of a monumental circuit of walls were undertaken to display its affluence,<sup>134</sup> but at present these cannot be related chronologically to the historical account. Archaeological evidence, from Thasos specifically and the North Aegean in general, in the form of coinage,<sup>135</sup> pottery<sup>136</sup> and architectural decorations<sup>137</sup> shows an intensification of exchange with the 'vast eastern markets'<sup>138</sup> that suggest economic growth in the late Archaic period.

Persian forces did not leave the North Aegean swiftly. Rather, the capture of Eion, at the mouth of the Strymon, in c. 476 BC was part of a long process.<sup>139</sup> This was a tumultuous time for Thasos and the settlements of the Peraia. The island repeatedly clashed with an aggressively manoeuvring Athens, eventually revolting from the Delian League in c. 465 BC. Athenian forces besieged the island, stripping it of its holdings in the Peraia and access to the wealth of the mainland mines (Thuc I.101.3). At the same time Athens was challenging the dominance of Andrian settlements near the Strymon River by attempting to take Ennea Odoi.<sup>140</sup> The first stage of Peloponnesian War, c. 460 BC, was the start of intermittent conflict that would last until the end of the century.<sup>141</sup> This and other evidence, such as a steep drop in minting of coins in the North Aegean at around c.

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<sup>131</sup> Balcer 1995: *passim*, has long argued for a more critical view of the Classical sources on this subject and detailed the economic benefits derived from the connection to the Persian empire; Rehm 2010a: 152, in the author's historical review of the Achaemenid impact on Thrace concludes that 'between 512 and 465 BC direct ex-change between the Thracian coastal regions and the Persian Empire was at its height, and that an ongoing connection remained'.

<sup>132</sup> Thasos (6.46-47), Akanthos (7.116-118), Abdera (8.120) and Eion (7.25, 7.107) were awash in gold and silver. Even his statement that Greeks who hosted Xerxes army were ruined by the cost of the lavish feasts they threw (7.118-121) highlights the great wealth of the cities and citizens.

<sup>133</sup> Herodotus also reports that Xerxes invested in infrastructure projects (roads, bridges and canals) to ease the passage of this army through Thrace and Chalkidiki, which remained in use after the conflict was over.

<sup>134</sup> Grandjean and Salviat 2000: 198-200.

<sup>135</sup> Delev 2007; Vassileva 2015: 325-26; *inter alia*.

<sup>136</sup> Perron 2013: 139; Vokotopoulou 1996: 325; *inter alia*.

<sup>137</sup> Palagia 2012: 155, detects Persian inspiration in the architectural sculptures of the Thasian city walls, crediting a pro-Persian stance with the differences between these and Severe Style architectural sculpture in Athens.

<sup>138</sup> Vassileva 2015: 325.

<sup>139</sup> Persian forces retreated slowly from the North Aegean and the Black Sea during the 470's, but conflicts between the Greeks under the banner of the Delian League and the Achaemenid empire continued elsewhere in the Mediterranean until the Peace of Calais c. 449 BC.

<sup>140</sup> Though their first attempt failed, they persisted and eventually established Amphipolis at same location in 437 BC.

<sup>141</sup> See Hammond 1980: 53-59; Rehm 2010a: 140-44; Archibald 1998: 79-82; *inter alia*.

460 BC,<sup>142</sup> suggests the events were having a deleterious effect on local economies.

The hesitancy of Classical Archaeologists to connect the *Pax Persica* with the building programmes of the Late Archaic/Early Classical period has resulted in an untenable situation in which the Greek *polis* is conceptually isolated from ‘barbarian’ others. It seems odd to cite the ‘Persian menace’<sup>143</sup> as responsible for instituting the construction of protective walls, yet not the ‘Greek menace’ that repeatedly attacked the island.<sup>144</sup> Nor should one form of monumental architecture, city walls, be divorced from the context of a city and region-wide cycle of renovations and the symbolic importance of such structures.<sup>145</sup> Furthermore it is important to recognise the deep socio-economic ties that bind all the inhabitants of the North Aegean settlements, since there is numismatic evidence that Thasos, Oisyme, and the rest of the settlement in and connected to the Peraia participated in a ‘monetary union’<sup>146</sup> of some form. This was not exclusive to Greek, or nominally Greek, settlements, but was a Greco-Thracian endeavour that extended to those living near Mt Pangaion. Considering the pacts made between Parians and Odonis in the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, as evidenced by Archilochus,<sup>147</sup> and in the later evidence of the Pistiros/Vetren Inscription,<sup>148</sup> there appears to be a long-term pattern of negotiating mutually beneficial economic accords with non-Greeks.

It is important to recognise all of these factors and apply them to the study of Oisyme’s monumental architecture and material culture, to understand Oisyme in its regional, and supra-regional contexts. Its connections to Odonis/Thasos and eastern trading partners need to be studied for patterns of continuity and change from its precolonial foundation to its ‘Classical’ form. There is no reason to believe that the building projects or city walls of the settlements in the Peraia, were torn down by Persian decree or forces, and quite good reasons to see them as the result of multifaceted economic growth.

## **2.6 Regional Frameworks**

### **2.6.1 SETTLEMENT PATTERNS**

Intensive surveys of Eastern Macedonia show that while urban development was limited until the Roman period, smaller settlements were common and relatively stable from the Neolithic onward.<sup>149</sup> Bintliff’s

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<sup>142</sup> Vassileva 2015: 325-26.

<sup>143</sup> Grandjean & Salviat 2000: 198, ‘le menace perse pesait sur les cités grecques du nord de l’Egée’.

<sup>144</sup> In the early days of Parian colonization Naxian forces invaded the island (Owen 2003: 1-18); Herodotus states that the reason for constructing these was that Histiaeus, the tyrant of Miletus, laid siege to the city (6.46); Athens also besieged that island not long afterwards (Thuc I.101.3).

<sup>145</sup> For more on city walls as they relate to the symbols of the *polis* see Chapter 3.3.

<sup>146</sup> Vassileva 2015: 325-26.

<sup>147</sup> See Section 2.2.1; Muller 2010: 219-22; Tsanstanoglou 2008: 163-80; Owen 2003: 6-10.

<sup>148</sup> Salviat 1999: 259-273; Archibald 2010: 337-38; Bouzek & Domaradzka 2009: 199-200.

<sup>149</sup> Bintliff 1997: 3, fig 3; extrapolated from Langadas Basin surveys (Kotsakis 1989-1990).

graphic illustration of this data is enlightening,<sup>150</sup> as it reveals a sharp increase in settlements between the LBA and EIA/Archaic in the Langadas basin. A major problem for the study of growth and settlement in the region of the Thasian Peraia at this time, is that areas such as the Drama Basin, Thracian Littoral and Strymon River Valley are not represented in the graphs since there have been no equivalent settlement surveys. This has resulted in incomplete data that only accounts for the 'Eastern Macedonia' sector of the Periphery of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace.<sup>151</sup> This may be reflective of a tendency to exclude these areas as 'Thracian' and thus outside of the purview of many studies.<sup>152</sup> The unfortunate result is that the long term settlement patterns of the Thracian Littoral are known only from a combination of 'less systematic fieldwork and/or research on published archaeological sites'<sup>153</sup> and extrapolated from patterns detected elsewhere in Macedonia as they provide the closest comparative material.<sup>154</sup> Updating the information for Eastern Macedonia and Thrace is vitally important as numerous new sites and technologies have been discovered since these surveys were initiated.

On a one to one basis the Langadas Basin held as many settlement sites as most other regions in the EIA/Archaic,<sup>155</sup> with the notable exceptions of Boeotia, Keos, and Attica. The biggest difference between them is in not the number of settlements, but the population densities. Bintliff argues that "the 'normal' city-state had an average of 2-3,000 citizens crammed into a territorial radius of around 5 km', but that the lack of clear evidence for compact urban centres in the north must mean a lower population density."<sup>156</sup> There is certainly room to dispute this interpretation of the regional population numbers if alternative organisation schemes and dispersed settlements are taken into account. The limited understanding of lowland and other settlements in northern Greece could mask some portion of the population. Archibald argues that settlement patterns of the southern Rhodopes, in which deeply interconnected communities occupy different ecological niches (upland, foothill, valley, and coastal zones) within a given area, offer an alternative settlement model for examining EIA Thrace and Macedonia.<sup>157</sup> A parallel system could be envisioned in which the proto-*poleis*<sup>158</sup> of the north are only the visible centre of a stable, but dispersed village-system. The Classical and Hellenistic period *sympolities* of the Strymon River Valley,<sup>159</sup> political-religious units 'designed to cope with a dispersed civic membership',

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<sup>150</sup> Bintliff 1997: 5, fig. 3

<sup>151</sup> Bintliff 1997: 3.

<sup>152</sup> Archibald 2010: 327 (326-27), 'Thus there is a considerable imbalance between the kind of information available relating to the coastline of the north Aegean on the one hand and inland regions on the other. Research strategies have often favoured locations known from ancient sources, a fact that merely reinforces the gap between coastal fringe and continental heartland.'

<sup>153</sup> Bintliff 1997: 32.

<sup>154</sup> Archibald 2010: 165.

<sup>155</sup> Bintliff 1997: Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

<sup>156</sup> Bintliff 1997: 26, following Ruschenbusch 1991.

<sup>157</sup> Archibald 2010: 165.

<sup>158</sup> Bintliff 1997: 26.

<sup>159</sup> Bonias 2000: 238, discusses the sympolity formed by Berge, Gazaros and surrounding Thracian towns in the Strymon River Valley.

likely evolved from these types of systems.<sup>160</sup> It provides a more firm foundation for the argument that Philip II relied upon a ‘very large but thinly-spread labour pool’<sup>161</sup> than a unique Classical period population boom, as suggested by the author. Viewed in this way, the settlement patterns of the North Aegean suggest a remarkably stable system and steady demographic growth since the LBA.

The expansion into new ecological zones and increase in community organisation described here allows for parity in population density between regions despite the inequity between compact urban centres. Until intensive surveys are conducted for more sectors in the modern Periphery of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace the regional situation in which the Thasian Peraia, and Oisyme were established cannot be fully examined. We can reasonably suggest, however, that the EIA structures on what would become the acropolis hill of Oisyme were strategically positioned between ecological zones and along major trade routes, and that it was the central point of a wider and growing community.

## 2.6.2 REGIONAL TRADE

The Thracian Littoral is frequently described as ‘periphery’ to the Greek ‘core’.<sup>162</sup> The model fitted fairly well when considering the comparative complexity of socio-political organisation and the role of Archaic Greek trade in the transmission of goods to Thrace. Blanket applications, however, focus on the urban centres of Southern and Eastern Greece and fail to recognise the large rural, and politically non-complex, areas of Archaic Greece.<sup>163</sup> Moreover, it does not acknowledge the similarities between the North and South Aegean technologies and the complexity of North Aegean trade networks.

Key to the core-periphery model is an inequity in exchange, wherein the periphery supplies the raw materials desired by the core for refinement into luxury goods.<sup>164</sup> The ‘low-value’ exports of the periphery are considered ores/metals, agricultural products, timber, and labourers,<sup>165</sup> with all of which Macedonia and Thrace were closely associated in the ancient literature.<sup>166</sup> The key trade goods listed as evidence of Southern Greece’s position as ‘core’ to the North Aegean’s ‘periphery’ are: finished metal objects (high quality weaponry in iron, bronze, and table-ware and other luxury goods in bronze, silver and gold), wine, olive oil/perfumes, and

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<sup>160</sup> Archibald 2002: 231-32.

<sup>161</sup> Bintliff 1997: 14.

<sup>162</sup> Bintliff 1997: 18-19, Fig. 11-12; Frankenstein & Rowlands 1978: 73-112; *inter alia*.

<sup>163</sup> Bintliff 2014: 265-66; Hansen 2004: 71-78; Arafat & Morgan 1994: 108, 131-32.

<sup>164</sup> Bintliff 1997: 18.

<sup>165</sup> The final category is comprised of slaves, mercenaries and others who perform low-skill or high-risk tasks without the benefits and entitlements of full community members. They are often listed as distinct categories, but since they all basically function as ‘bulk’ commodities whose value is in their namelessness, low status and (Tzoché, 2015) disposability, I see no need to separate them.

<sup>166</sup> Hdt. 5.23 speaking of the Strymon River Valley describes the ‘abundant forests for ship-building, much wood for oars, mines of silver, and many people’, 6.46 (Thasian mines), 4.108, 7.112 (Thracian tribes and mines), 6.1 (Thracians and slavery); Thuc. 4.105 (mines), 4.108 (timber); For a detailed review of ancient sources see Tzoché 2015: 420-22.

wheelmade/painted pottery. The underlying connection between these ‘refined’ products is an advanced technology or technical skill. Other goods, such as fine cloth or wooden artefacts/structures, are largely archaeologically invisible, but also fall into the ‘refined’ category. Current research is undermining parts of this narrative, in a way that requires a re-evaluation of the role of local production and colonial exchange in the Archaic.

### 2.6.2.1 METALS/IRON

From at least the LBA the North Aegean, particularly the Western sector, must have been renowned for the wealth of its mineral deposits.<sup>167</sup> Research has demonstrated that iron ore was widely available in the North Aegean,<sup>168</sup> and that ironworking developed through the knowledge and techniques mastered by native coppersmiths,<sup>169</sup> rather than through a process of diffusion from Greek sources. Kostoglou demonstrated through the analysis of native production of iron goods that a variety of attitudes to and options for utilising iron existed in the Thracian Littoral prior to Greek colonisation.<sup>170</sup> The type of resources selected, its means of extraction, and method of processing into a finished iron product were all part of a linked technological cycle developed by native populations.<sup>171</sup> Recent evidence from Thasos shows that the Odonis exploited local iron, copper and gold deposits, manufacturing refined goods at workshops in the port town of Limenas.<sup>172</sup> The site was likely chosen not only for its proximity to mineral resources, but also for the protected anchorage it offered to those that plied the nearby trade routes.<sup>173</sup> Finally the quality of locally manufactured weaponry, including the knowledge of carburised iron (steel) blades, was on a par with that of southern Greece.<sup>174</sup> These factors show that native control of mineral resources extended well beyond mining and exportation.<sup>175</sup>

### 2.6.2.2 WINE

Archaeological research has proved a surprisingly early pedigree for wine-making in the Drama Basin,<sup>176</sup> a location quite close to Oisyme. High quality wine was a famous product of the North Aegean in the

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<sup>167</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1990: 496-99; Vavelidis & Andreou 2008: 362.

<sup>168</sup> Photos 1987: 44-50, 177, a major component of the rock matrix of Thasos & Eastern Macedonia and iron sands are found across the North Aegean seaboard.

<sup>169</sup> Photos 1987: 24-30; Kostoglou 2008: 79.

<sup>170</sup> Kostoglou 2008: 56, 79.

<sup>171</sup> Kostoglou 184-85

<sup>172</sup> Muller 2010: 216-17.

<sup>173</sup> Muller 2010: 216.

<sup>174</sup> Archibald 2010: 336-37, 2013 Photos, *et al.* 1989: 179-90 J. Papadopoulos 2005: 557-62, 580-91; Kostoglou 2010: 170-180.

<sup>175</sup> Kostoglou 2008: 42-49, 66-70.

<sup>176</sup> Valamoti, *et al.* 2015: 125-35.

Classical period,<sup>177</sup> and some textual references suggest it was equally famous during the Geometric period.<sup>178</sup> Southern or Eastern Greek wine may have been valued as an exotic import, but there is no doubt that local alternatives existed prior to colonisation. Moreover, the cultivation and fermentation of grapes must have a ‘fundamentally local character’<sup>179</sup> that was developed in response to local climate, soil, and the tastes of consumers.

### 2.6.2.3 POTTERY

Closely connected to local viniculture is the production of transport amphorae and wheel-made fineware. It is necessary to review the products of indigenous workshops, as they reflect the skills and techniques of local industries prior to colonisation.

Local potters were exchanging ideas as part of the North Aegean *koine*.<sup>180</sup> Local artisans combined technological, morphological and artistic elements from their own and South Aegean traditions in a diachronic process of hybridisation that began in the LBA.<sup>181</sup> Several developments in the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC suggest a form of centralisation may have been occurring in the settlements of the Thracian Littoral. In the Thermaic Gulf Gimatzidis describes a series of events, such as the ‘sudden increase of the local wheelmade pottery’,<sup>182</sup> and the addition of new shapes and decorations to local repertoire, as well as a new level of standardisation of the north Aegean Trade Amphorae.<sup>183</sup> Similar events are reflected in the manufacture of North Aegean Trade Amphorae and G 2/3 Ware elsewhere in the North Aegean. The results of recent archaeometric tests, a combination of macro-visual inspection, micro X-ray fluorescence ( $\mu$ -XRF) and statistical analysis,<sup>184</sup> suggests that a number of workshops were operating across the North Aegean.<sup>185</sup> Troy and Lemnos were the leading exporters of North Aegean fineware, sending their goods to Thasos, Neapolis, Samothrace and to the settlements by the Strymon River, notably Argilos and Eion. The Odonis on Thasos were producing both Black Painted Grey Ware and G 2/3 Ware,<sup>186</sup> as was an as-yet-unidentified workshop somewhere between Oisyme and Neapolis.<sup>187</sup> Aslan demonstrated that the technology and knowledge of local resources at Troy was not new, but developed out of

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<sup>177</sup> Papadopoulos & Paspalas 1999: 161-65; Tzochew 2016: 231-33, Dogan & Michailidou 2008: 35-38.

<sup>178</sup> Hom. *Il.* 7.468-472, 9.71-72, Hes. *W&D* 590.

<sup>179</sup> Graninger 2015: 25.

<sup>180</sup> Ilieva 2009: 109, divided the North Aegean Wares into two tentative Groups the ‘Anatolian’ East Aegean and the ‘Thracian’ West Aegean,

<sup>181</sup> Aslan 2014: 283, 301-02, refers to this process at Troy as the result of local ‘participation in a north-east Aegean interaction zone’; Gimatzidis 2011: 10, employs the term ‘creolisation’ for this process.

<sup>182</sup> Gimatzidis 2011: 101.

<sup>183</sup> Gimatzidis 2011: 101; Lemos 2012: 177-79.

<sup>184</sup> Ilieva, *et al.* 2014: 56568, Sherds were compared to similar inspection and testing of samples from local hand-made wares.

<sup>185</sup> Ilieva, *et al.* 2014: 572-73.

<sup>186</sup> Ilieva 2014: 90, other Archaic workshops were also making Archaic Grey Ware and G 2/3 Ware

<sup>187</sup> Ilieva *et al.* 2010: 566-74.

existing practices,<sup>188</sup> much like iron working.

#### 2.6.2.4 TIMBER AND CARPENTRY

Similar embedded practices may have applied to agricultural and other natural resources. Timber, for example, must have been important not only as a building material in domestic architecture and fortifications, but also for shipbuilding. There is no real discussion of Thracian sailors in the literature,<sup>189</sup> which is disconcerting considering that the evidence of Thracian occupation of islands, peninsulas and river basins in the North Aegean. The Odonis and Samothracians were not prisoners of their island home, and is it not feasible to assume that all trade in the North Aegean *koine* was conducted overland, or facilitated by outside sources whether Phoenician or Greek. In regions renowned for the quality of their timber for waterproofing (resin) and building ships, making charcoal, and as a construction material,<sup>190</sup> must have developed local technologies to exploit this resource as they did for others. These skills feed into a more complex industry, as ‘not just timber, but also hemp,<sup>191</sup> iron, and copper,’<sup>192</sup> were needed for shipbuilding, all of which were abundant in the Thracian Littoral. Carpentry and timber refinement, including at least small-scale boat building, must have been embedded into the local practice prior to Archaic period colonisation in a manner similar to previously discussed examples.

#### 2.6.2.5 LABOUR/SLAVERY

The archaeology of slavery is a difficult topic to cover.<sup>193</sup> The mining galleries, *ergasteria* (for processing and smelting ores), smelting furnaces, necropoleis of slaves, and other related archaeological remains found in Lavrion provide some of the best explored evidence for Classical slavery and metalworking.<sup>194</sup> Archaeological research into this topic is not sufficient at this time to explore the subject of labour and slavery in the Thracian Littoral. Herodotus’ condemnation of certain Thracian tribes that sell their children into slavery (6.1), perhaps should not be taken at face value, nor can we begin to unravel the cultural context in which such a practice might operate. It is possible to suggest, however, that labour could easily have been amongst the resources adeptly exploited by the indigenous inhabitants of the North Aegean.

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<sup>188</sup> Aslan 2014: 302.

<sup>189</sup> Graham 1992, 44-45; Tiverios 2008: 75.

<sup>190</sup> Hdt. 5.23; Thuc. 4.108; Borza 1987; Archibald 2013: 195.

<sup>191</sup> Hdt. 4.74, ‘the Thracians make garments of it which closely resemble linen; so much so, indeed, that if a person has never seen hemp he is sure to think they are linen, and if he has, unless he is very experienced in such matters, he will not know of which material they are.’

<sup>192</sup> Archibald 2013: 195-8.

<sup>193</sup> Taylor 2001: 29-31.

<sup>194</sup> Jones 1982.

### 2.6.2.6 LONG-TERM PROCESSES

It is imperative to acknowledge that exchange between the settlements of the Thracian Littoral and the wider Aegean had deep roots.<sup>195</sup> In the North Aegean, evidence suggests trade was the primary focus of activity, but there may have been Mycenaean *Emporion*-style settlements dotting the North Aegean, from the Thermaic Gulf to Lesbos.<sup>196</sup> Even at sites of intensive contact, such as at Troy and in the settlements of the Thermaic Gulf, materials borrowed or ‘bought’ from Mycenaean centres were incorporated into local traditions, but are not indicative of full acculturation or Mycenaean control. Central Macedonian settlements are particularly resistant to acculturation, despite close and long-term contact with Southern Greece, which the author attributes to the stability of its complex, agricultural societies. In other words, local groups were in a position to pick and choose what they wanted to incorporate or copy into their culture, as they saw fit. This pattern continues until at least the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. After this stage it difficult to distinguish between ethnically Thracian and Greek settlements in the Thracian Littoral.

What is clear is that the Thraco-Macedonian tribes understood the value of their resources as evidenced by the control they retained over territory, mines and other resources. The overall image developed from the reviews above suggest that the communities of the Thracian Littoral were technologically capable of exploiting and refining local resources. They actively sought trading partners, both Greek and non-Greek. Far from being the passive recipients of ‘luxury’ goods from the core, Thracian communities could and did gain economic and political leverage in the new colonies via their expertise. The settlements of the Thracian Littoral could be viewed as part of a transmission system, rather than buffer of periphery, as it is the trade relations with Eastern Europe that is credited by some for increasing the complexity in the political systems of the interior.<sup>197</sup>

It also appears that the areas in which trade was unequal were largely related to cultural aesthetics (art, sculpture, architecture, symposia equipment) and ideas on organisation (more intensive production of trade goods for export, city planning, supply of trade partners). Greek settlements overseas are not the products of empire; they largely focus on the facilitation of trade rather than the acquisition of territory to control. A better approach is to emphasise the decentralised nature of Archaic colonisation and the loose alliances between Greek and Non-Greek settlements across the Mediterranean through networks of mutual interaction.<sup>198</sup> In its original version World-Systems were described as *networks connected by mutual interactions*, such as economic links or political control (empire), played out on a wide geographical scale, and it is from this concept that the

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<sup>195</sup> Best & de Vries 1989: *passim*; N. Wardle 2004: *passim*; Tiverios 2008: 11- 17.

<sup>196</sup> Wardle 2004: 40-6, 149-54, 208-10, 352-78; Vokotopoulou 1993: 399-400; Mazarakis-Ainian 1997: 124; Tiverios 2008: 101, for the remains of a cyclopean architecture near Mycenaean Maroneia.

<sup>197</sup> Frankenstein & Rowlands 1978: 110.

<sup>198</sup> Malkin 2011: 4-15, 62-64, fig. 1.4.; in its original version Wallerstein 1974, described World-Systems as *networks connected by mutual interactions* (economic link, political control) and it is from this concept that the Networks models developed.



Networks approach developed.

### 2.6.2.7 SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE EIA

Kostoglou effectively demonstrates that choices made in the manufacturing processes (technology, raw materials) are embedded in a culture in a way that ‘temporary’ material attributes (form, style, decorations) are not, and therefore better indicators of local, cultural identity.<sup>199</sup> This compliments the argument put forth by Owen who detected a previously unrecognised social stratification in the Odonis burial practices and subsequent changes to that structure. The author demonstrated that status display in the Odonis cemeteries at Kastri and elsewhere on the island are represented by the conspicuous consumption of iron-wares.<sup>200</sup> As the local coppersmiths developed the means to produce iron goods, the material fell out of favour with the Odonis elites. Requiring a new mechanism for display, they actively sought external commercial ties to acquire imported goods for this purpose. Increased contact between the Odonis and trading partners in the northeast and northwest Aegean, including Greeks in Aeolis and Ionia, has recently been confirmed as ‘preceding by several decades the arrival of the Parians’,<sup>201</sup> now estimated to be c. 670-660 BC.<sup>202</sup> In Owen’s view the appearance of Cycladic finewares is part of a longer-term pattern of intensification of contact, not the wholesale domination of the island by Parian Greek colonists.<sup>203</sup> Her argument suggests that imported tableware, like iron before it, moved from exotic material appropriate for signalling status in mortuary display to mundane, everyday object over the course of the 8<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries BC.<sup>204</sup> In other words, if Joe Odonis prizes his ability to afford chucking away a single or a few imports once in a blue moon, then perhaps Lord Odonis can differentiate their positions through a disdain for the ‘specialness’ of these objects by their casual use. In this scenario the underlying processes at work in Odonis culture may be masked by ‘temporary’ material attributes in the form of imported Greek fineware. It bears a resemblance to shifts seen Southern Greece in the Early Archaic period when the public arena of temples replaced the necropolis as the appropriate venue for wealth display.<sup>205</sup>

Far more excavation is required to develop a full understanding of the ‘norms’ of the Odonis household and ritual activity, but If we expand this idea to a regional dimension, it becomes necessary to consider how inter-settlement competitive display between Thracian elites may have contributed to so-called ‘second wave

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<sup>199</sup> Kostoglou 184-85.

<sup>200</sup> Owen 2006: 3567-70.

<sup>201</sup> Blonde, Muller, *et al.* 2008: 419; Gimatzidis 2004: 74, identified sub-geometric Euboean Skyphoi, ‘Silvered ware’ from the Thermaic Gulf, sub-geometric Transport Amphorae, Aeolian and Lemnian G 2-3 ware dating to the 8<sup>th</sup> and early 7<sup>th</sup> century BC; Coulié 2008: 443-444, estimates the date of so-called ‘Melian’ pottery that first appeared in the vicinity of the Artemision on Thasos to the second quarter of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC.

<sup>202</sup> Muller 2010: 216-20.

<sup>203</sup> Muller 2010: 219-20.

<sup>204</sup> Owen 2003: 12-13.

<sup>205</sup> Osborne 1996: 79-82, 94-96.

of Greek colonisation.’ It is clear that the Odonis and other Thracian groups were undergoing significant socio-economic change just prior to the colonial era and that this change effected how and where the Greek immigrants lived. It is with this idea as a central tenet that we should approach the study of Archaic colonisation the North Aegean.

## **2.7 Conclusions**

The settlements of the Thasian Peraia have not been the focus of intensive archaeological investigation or research.<sup>206</sup> Smaller sites have always been overshadowed by wealthy metropoleis (Section 2.4.1), which prevents us from developing an accurate view of the Archaic world. At all times in the ancient world the majority of people lived in smaller settlements like Oisyme, which is why their study, though difficult, is needed to counteract the overemphasis that has been placed on the larger urban centres.<sup>2</sup>

The first step in such work is to try and develop a framework for understating the settlement that begins with the earliest Thracian phases. Landscape use, ritual practices, material culture, and trade partners should be examined for patterns of continuity and change to try and discover the hybridisation processes that ‘led to the formation of cities with mixed populations, but of Greek character and organization’.<sup>207</sup>

From a Macroregional perspective the material culture of Archaic Oisyme must in some sense reflect the economic ‘health’ of the settlement, the Peraia, and its relationships to the economic ‘super-region’,<sup>208</sup> within which it was located.<sup>209</sup> To assess these relationships, it is imperative to recognise agricultural-demographic trends, and conflicts between local modes of production and those of the dominant socio-economic power of the region in which it is located. For Oisyme this requires the examination of agricultural resources, social organisation, and economic indicators within the settlement, and of major nodes in the trade network with which it was engaged. Prior to the mid 6<sup>th</sup> century BC these nodes include Thasos and the East Greek cities, but also the Thracian tribes around Mt Pangaion and across the North Aegean. The production of wine for export was a main staple of the Thasian and Oisymian economy by at least the late Archaic, but based on the production of transport amphorae by the Odonis,<sup>210</sup> and given the textual references to Oisyme as the Biblian Chora (See above), it is a distinct possibility that wine production was an established part of Oisyme’s economy prior to Greek colonisation. If we use the intensive mining and production of iron goods by the Odonis<sup>211</sup> and other

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<sup>206</sup> Lazaridis 1971; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1993; 2006; Tiverios 2008: 79-91.

<sup>207</sup> Gimatzidis 2010: 103.

<sup>208</sup> Archibald 2013: 193-249.

<sup>209</sup> Bintliff and Snodgrass 1988.

<sup>210</sup> Lemos 2012: 177-79.

<sup>211</sup> Archibald 2010: 334-36; Owen 2006: 368-69.

native settlements in the Thracian Littoral<sup>212</sup> as a model it is possible to suggest that: 1) iron smithing and other metallurgical activity may have been practiced at Oisyme prior to colonisation 2) local agricultural techniques and fermentation practices were developed prior to colonisation 3) these techniques were retained by native actors 4) access to techniques and/or goods and surpluses were dependent upon forming and maintaining strong ties with Thracians actors. Evidence of these ties may be visible in the perception and use of the landscape, the organisation of the settlement, and in ritual practices.

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<sup>212</sup> Kostoglou 2008: 70- 77; Archibald 2010: 164.



## Chapter 3: Approaches and Methods

### 3.1 Introduction

My guiding philosophy derives from Boardman's warning that 'an unpublished site is a destroyed site, and no less completely destroyed than if it had been at the mercy of robbers'<sup>1</sup> It is this state that the boxes of materials in Museum *apothiki* are reduced to, not from apathy or ill intent, but from the sheer volume of work that is required. There is little to no funding in today's Greek Archaeological service for even basic cataloguing and identification materials from past excavations, much less intensive study. Archaeological Museums must often rely on volunteer work from dedicated archaeologists and graduate researchers, which often means certain types of data are privileged over others. It is a problem of proportions and limits in academic research. Doctoral research tends to be one of two types: 'wide', bringing together comparative material of a specific type from a broad region or regions, or 'deep', examining a specific site or type of evidence over multiple time periods. In a study such as Frederiksen's 'Archaic City Walls', for example, the author cannot do an intensive, ground up examination of every site, and must rely on previous publications for some of them. A smaller regional study may allow for a greater level of scrutiny of the sites, but without a contextualised study of the architectural developments of the individual sites *temenos* walls or terrace walls mistakenly identified as fortifications could distort the data. This is not a condemnation of research practices, merely an observation of the nature of the post-graduate beast.

The result for Oisyme has been that, when it is included in such compendia, the general assessments made by excavators are merely repeated, rather than critically assessed in light of the latest discoveries and developments. It also means that it is difficult to contextualise the material culture from Oisyme and other smaller settlements. If we consider that metropoleis were not where most people lived in Archaic Greece, or indeed in most eras, then we must recognise that an understanding of 'Ancient Greece' based primarily on the investigation of such sites cannot render an accurate picture. Research into 'village-states', used here as a counter-point to 'city-state', must be actively sought out to redress this imbalance. It is my contention that the relative 'smallness' of Oisyme makes it possible to investigate multiple strands simultaneously, thereby helping to remedy the current imbalance.

The approach adopted here was influenced by the work of Hammond and Archibald,<sup>2</sup> in that it attempts to synthesise a broad range of archaeological data with current understanding of the history of the region. It was also influenced by *Annalyste* archaeological approaches that advocate a multidisciplinary study incorporating natural and man-made features in a diachronic framework as key

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<sup>1</sup> Boardman 2002: 334.

<sup>2</sup> Hammond 1989; Archibald 2010.

to building a well-rounded view of the context in which material culture is embedded.<sup>3</sup> For this study I am looking at the landscape, building phases, and dedication practices of Oisyme as a range of interconnected evidence. Once established it is possible to begin investigating the relationship between Oisyme, Thasos and East Aegean production centres through a contextualised study of the most prominent artefact type from the acropolis and necropolis, the pottery Drinking Vessels. By adopting a diachronic view of this evidence, we can detect patterns of continuity and change with regards to perception/use of the land, trading partners, and ritual practices. These elements illuminate how Oisyme moved from a solely indigenous to mixed Greco-Thracian settlement.

In this way, the materials could be viewed as part of a series of choices and a coherent system in which the Oisymians, who actively acquired and employed these symbol-laden objects, operated. This all sounds a bit grandiose, I know, but I do believe that there is a vibrant story lurking under the dusty surface of these objects and the key to unlocking them may well lie in the details. I have created a multidisciplinary study of Oisyme, in the hopes of beginning a larger conversation. The success of this exercise will determine whether similar studies should be conducted on the remaining settlements of the Thasian Peraia, to achieve a more nuanced understanding of their development and relationship with the wider networks of the Aegean.

Before proceeding it is necessary to establish certain definitions, approaches and methods used in this study. It is important to establish certain parameters, particularly as I am dealing with terms that are weighted with modern connotations that are not easily separated from their ancient meanings. Therefore, I will clarify the ways in which ethnicity, colonisation, and *polis*, are utilised in this study (Section 3.3). My approach to the study of the monumental architecture has to be understood in terms of the *Annalyste* use of the phenomenological approach, available technology and practicalities or international research, which are discussed below (Section 3.4). My approach to the drinking vessels has to be considered in terms of the context of Greek pottery studies and as such I will present an overview of the current state of research, after a definition of the organization scheme used to discuss the Aegean as interrelated regions (Section 3.5).

### **3.2 Colonisation and Identity**

One of the primary goals of archaeology is to uncover clues to the workings of political, economic religious and social organisations as they functioned in the daily lives of the people under investigation. In a colonial setting, identifying the complex social relations that might have been at play

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<sup>3</sup> Greaves 2010: 11-12; Snodgrass 1985: 31-37; Sherratt 1992: 137-39, *inter alia*.

between mixed groups (such as multi-polis Hellenic settling groups,<sup>4</sup> or between colonists and locals) can be extremely difficult to determine.<sup>5</sup>

### 3.2.1 COLONISATION

The term ‘colonisation’ itself comes with a complicated modern history rooted in imperialism from which it is impossible to completely sever the term. Today we must acknowledge the modern implications of the term ‘colonial’, as exploitation backed by military force, and that it was ‘as much a local phenomenon as a supra-regional process’.<sup>6</sup> It is also imperative to delineate the difference between imperial colonisation and the variant practiced in Archaic period.<sup>7</sup> In the previous chapter I intentionally grounded my discussion in a perspective that privileged the view from the Thracian Littoral as a method of combating the unintentional deference to Greek ‘activity’, as opposed to Thracian ‘passivity’, once conferred by the concept. Colonisation, colony, and colonists are used in this text with the understanding that it does not represent a homogenous group, and for the practical reason that so long as better terms are not available and alongside the addition of a focus on local phenomena,<sup>8</sup> they are ‘as good a term as any’.<sup>9</sup>

I should briefly discuss a related matter, namely the heterogeneity of the colonists. The composition of the colonial parties in the 8<sup>th</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> centuries is heavily contested as literary sources and artefact interpretation can be balanced with modern analogues in a multitude of ways. The size and composition of colonial parties in the Archaic are unknown, which poses a serious difficulty in understanding and interpreting the archaeological evidence from Greek colonies. The implication by ancient authors that colonial parties were composed almost entirely of men<sup>10</sup> has been challenged in recent years, as has the notion that all or most members of the party derived from a single *polis*. Shepherd proposed that analogies might be drawn from more contemporary colonial movements by examining seventeenth-century records on the colonization of North America, which shows that ‘colonizing parties could be composed of well under a hundred people, including women and children.’<sup>11</sup> Her contention that the ancient colonists were better equipped than their ‘modern’

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<sup>4</sup> Tsatskheladze 2008: xl.

<sup>5</sup> Tsatskheladze 2008:69; Morris 1992: 201; Hall 1997: 142; Shepherd 2005: 130.

<sup>6</sup> van Dommelen 2002: 142.

<sup>7</sup> Stein 2002: 26-30; and Tsatskheladze 2008: xxii-xxviii, this excellent explanation of the current issues surrounding the application of the term ‘colonisation’ to the practices of pre-Classical Greece is highly recommended; see also van Dommelen 2002: 121, ‘colonial is widely used in Mediterranean archaeology to describe situations in which the archaeological and historical evidence shows people living in clearly distinct settlements in a ‘foreign’ region or enclave at some distance from their place of origin’.

<sup>8</sup> van Dommelen 2002: 14.

<sup>9</sup> Whitley 2001: 125.

<sup>10</sup> Hdt 4.153.

<sup>11</sup> Shepherd 2005: 129.

counterparts to survive in their new home, which were not too dissimilar from their previous ones, is not without merit.<sup>12</sup> Even if it mixed gender colonial parties were the norm it does not preclude intermarriage with the local inhabitants. Thracian settlements must have provided much of the food and other daily essentials to the early colonists,<sup>13</sup> as self-sufficiency would take several years to establish at least. Stable trade was more than a hunt for profits, it was a matter of survival, and in the ancient world marriage alliances offered a reliable mechanism for securing such relationships.<sup>14</sup> We do not often hear of Greek women married into ‘Barbarian’ families, but as we hear so little about women in general, this is hardly surprising. Regardless of the gender ratios of the Greek immigrants, intermarriage must have been rather common in the colonial setting.

Before proceeding to the problems associated with identifying ethnicity in the archeologically record, a brief word regarding the concept of Greek identity in the Archaic period as it relates to colonisation is required. As mentioned above, the view of recruitment for colonial ventures has shifted from one which accepted the idea that a single *polis* would provide both founder (*oikists*), funding and citizenry. Current consensus is that there was some variance in the organisation of these ventures. Initial capital could be provided from city treasuries, but may also derive from wealthy individuals or families, while recruits were sought amongst the wider Greek world.<sup>15</sup> The monumentalisation of temple and civic architecture in the Archaic is often seen as the expression of Pan-Hellenic identity, commonality of ‘Greek-ness’ in the face of the ‘Barbarian’ Other.<sup>16</sup> Signalling in this manner is certainly part of what we are seeing in the material culture of Archaic Greece, but it is far from the whole picture. We must be careful to recognise the very real tensions between various Greek identities in the Archaic period. After all, the era of intense colonial activity (c. 750-600 BC) was also a time when Greek ethnic identity was largely tied to linguistic sub-categories and reinforced by fictive-kinships between the members of allied *poleis*.<sup>17</sup> The emergence of a coherent expression of ‘Greek-ness’ did not come into being until after c. 470 BC,<sup>18</sup> and given the competing political ideologies long recognised in Archaic poetry,<sup>19</sup> we must not read the signals too broadly.

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<sup>12</sup> Shepherd 2005: 130, ‘The settlements of North America show that very small groups including women and children could survive and prosper, and the ancient Greeks were no doubt better equipped to deal with their new environment than modern Europeans, many of whom had been urban dwellers’.

<sup>13</sup> Tzochnev 2015: 413, ‘In order to survive, the colonists needed agricultural produce and resources, the closest providers of which were the local people.’.

<sup>14</sup> Lyons 2003: 95; Tsatskheladze 2006: xlviii; Budin 2004: 42-44.

<sup>15</sup> Shepherd 2005: 129, 116-7.

<sup>16</sup> Dominguez 2006: 446-8.

<sup>17</sup> Hall 2002: 6, 92-6; Dominguez 2006: 446.

<sup>18</sup> Hall 2002: 53.

<sup>19</sup> These competing ideologies have been explored through Archaic poetry and the symposia. Kurke 1999; Morris, 1996: 19-48; Hammer 2004: 479-512.



### 3.2.2 *ETHNICITY AND ARCHAEOLOGY*

Now to the tricky business of ethnicity and archaeology. Both ritual practices and artefacts may hold clues to ethnic group identity, but the consensus of scholars is that they are extremely difficult to assess and must be combined carefully. Even Hall's relatively optimistic view suggests that archaeology is ill-suited to identify ethnic groups.<sup>20</sup> Like the analogy drawn by Shepherd (see above), perhaps the discussion can benefit from living examples in the Americas. Discussing culture and identity in hereditary chiefdoms of Canada, ethnographers found that modern Tsimshian, see no dissonance between the identity of ancestral Tsimshian and themselves despite changes to nearly every aspect of their 'culture' as measured by archaeological standards.<sup>21</sup> In this case, the living tribe enact and signal their identity in ways that are not apparent in the archaeological record. This, and similar research,<sup>22</sup> urges us to recognise the way in which 'foreign' objects and identities may be entangled with local practices.<sup>23</sup>

In the Thracian Littoral, we have quite a complex situation, as outlined in the previous chapter. We have an immigrant populace with distinct linguistic, socio-political and economic divisions, that may easily be described as a mixed Greek populace, settling into a region undergoing significant socio-political change of its own. By the mid-8<sup>th</sup> century BC the material culture is changing in ways that suggests the incorporation of artefacts once believed to be indicative of Greek culture, but which are now known to be indigenous in origin. After two or more generations of cohabitation, there may be very little differentiation between the broadly defined ethnic groups (Greeks and Thracians) in the colonial context.<sup>24</sup>

If we view the very long term contacts between the Thracian Littoral and Southern Greece as a systemic entanglement, we may be able to view Classical Oisyme as an inherently hybridised expression of that intertwined history.<sup>25</sup> Since artefacts are only one of a number of ways in which groups signal identity, and they may be used either actively or passively, or in combination through time,<sup>26</sup> we have to pull together multiple strands of evidence to investigate local practices. At Oisyme the gifts to the dead in the necropolis, the gifts to the deity of the acropolis, and the natural and built

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<sup>20</sup> Hall 1997: 142; Morris 1992: 201; Shepherd 2005: 132.

<sup>21</sup> Martindale 2009: 60, 'the fracture occurs within the discipline of archaeology... we must unravel our expectations of what constitutes identity'.

<sup>22</sup> My examiner, Roger White, suggested the example of the difficulties surrounding the identification of Celts in Iron age Britain. Indeed, the parallels between relatively modern histories and their reading of archaeological data is striking, as is the use of a nebulous name (Celt, Thracian) for a rather fractious reality of complex tribal polities. I pass along the recommended starting point I was given, Simon James 1999, *The Atlantic Celts: Ancient People or Modern Invention?*

<sup>23</sup> Deitler 1998: 127-9, 1998: 288-310; Silliman 2005:55-74; Martindale 2009: 60; Stahl 2002: 840.

<sup>24</sup> Hall 1997: 131.

<sup>25</sup> Cusick 1998: 135.

<sup>26</sup> Hall 1997: 131, 142; Kostoglou 184-85; Owen 2003: 12-13; Morris 1992: 201; Shepherd 2005: 132; Tsatskheladze 2006: lv.

environment in which the action of dedication took place need to be examined, not as Greek acts in a Greek *polis*, but as a reflection of a complex, shared history.

### 3.2.3 *IDENTITY AND LANDSCAPE*

‘If we are to study the interaction between humans and their environment, we reasoned, one of the first steps must be to determine what that natural setting was’.<sup>27</sup> The logic of this simple statement struck me as I was researching Archaic colonisation and the relationship of the colonists to their new homes. How would they read the landscape, where and how would show structure/structures be placed? Most new *poleis* are not located on ‘blank slates’, situated as they were within or near existing indigenous settlements. This provides a tension between practicalities of installing ‘the new’ and respect for ‘the pre-existing’. Investigations must also take into account the juxtaposition between experiential and represented reality,<sup>28</sup> and the ‘entanglements’<sup>29</sup> that occur in contact zones. How were these culturally mitigated meanings assigned to geographical features negotiated?<sup>30</sup> If we are to consider demographic and economic growth should we not also look to include environmental factors? After all, the constraints and benefits of regional geography have long been established, in combination with technological innovations, as the primary ‘influence in medium- to long-term trajectories’ of demographic and economic growth in pre-capitalist societies.<sup>31</sup> These same determinants can be applied to the micro-region of the Thasian Peraia and the immediate environment of the settlement of Oisyme.

Classical archaeology has historically focused on the details of the built environment (temple architecture, monumental civic structures, fortifications) over that of the natural environment, but it is beginning to embrace new approaches. Owen, for example, urges Classical Archaeology to incorporate the role of landscape as a means to see ‘how people structured their lives in physical terms, how they viewed their world’.<sup>32</sup> Similar calls, particularly from the what may be loosely termed the *Annalyste* school, advocate a phenomenological approach in order understand how the Greeks ‘themselves conceived of their land and their cities’.<sup>33</sup> They avoid the trap of environmental determinism by recognising that human intervention and assignments of meaning are dynamic forces that shape the land, just as they are shaped *by* the land. This recursive dialogue is key to understanding how the ‘close

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<sup>27</sup> Wiseman and Zachos 2003: 12.

<sup>28</sup> Wolf 1999: 3.

<sup>29</sup> Martindale 2009: 60-61; Thomas 1991.

<sup>30</sup> Differences between Greeks of different origins are also part of this negotiation. (recruitment).

<sup>31</sup> Bintliff 1997: 30-32; Holt-Jensen 1988: 31-36.

<sup>32</sup> Owen 2003: 12.

<sup>33</sup> Greaves 2010: 115.

identification between people and the landscapes they live in',<sup>34</sup> shapes *mentalités*, or the lived experience of ancient peoples.

Regional identities are, in the long term, shaped by the landscape, as land use and communication are confined by what is available to the inhabitants on the ground.<sup>35</sup> In the long term, therefore, the differences between the pre-colonial and post-colonial inhabitants of Oisyme in their 'way of life' may have been minimal. It is easy to imagine a short-term trading station phase (*emporion*) in which the active advertisement of 'foreignness' was balanced with acts/activities aimed at building trust with local producers/potential clients. It is also possible to read in the building of monumental structures such as the city wall and acropolis temple a method of asserting a newly-forged Hellenic identity from recruits gathered from scattered *poleis* in their new home-away-from-home (*apoikia*).<sup>36</sup> Alternatively, these same structures could signal a cohesive group identity as *Oisymians* that took precedence over the assertion of a wider, more nebulous Hellenic or Thracian identity. While it is not possible to definitively prove which, if any, of the above motivated the Oisymians, we can begin 'linking locales, landscape, actions, events and experiences together'<sup>37</sup> to create a fuller narrative than currently available.

### 3.3 Defining the polis

The definition of a *polis* has conceptual, political and physical attributes. In modern terms, we often think of the Greek *polis* as politically and economically independent city-states with at least limited democracy and an organised urban centre. Physically, it is often defined by the enclosure of (at least part) of the settlement sector by a defensive circuit, which separates the necropolis from the inhabited sector.<sup>38</sup> The working definition of *emporion* (trading post) and *apoikia* (home away from home) are defined in relationship to this concept and each other. Roughly, *emporion* are conceived of as ports and loci of trade that do not control a *chora* or hinterland territory, whereas *apoikiai* do, but both are reliant upon their metropoleis for political, military and economic support.

Closer examinations of ancient literary references and comparisons with archaeological evidence has shown that these neat categories are more reflective of modern concepts of empire than the muddled reality of the ancient world. The confusion is reflected in Hansen's lament that *polis* is 'easy to understand in principle, but almost impossible to draw in practice'<sup>39</sup> Many Classical era settlements in Southern Greece were self-governing in local matters but a dependency in extra-regional

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<sup>34</sup> Archibald 2013: 195.

<sup>35</sup> Bintliff 2012: 57, following the models proposed by Lehmann 1939 and Bommelje & Doorn 1984.

<sup>36</sup> Hall 1997: 17-33; Hansen & Nielsen 2004: 12-16, 87-94, 130-50.

<sup>37</sup> Tilley 1994: 32.

<sup>38</sup> Hansen 2000: 156-160, 602-604; Fredricksen, 2011: 3-19; *inter alia*.

<sup>39</sup> Hansen 2004: 88.

matters, for example. Hansen argues forcefully that ‘independence (*autonomia*) never was an indispensable characteristic of the polis’,<sup>40</sup> and that dependant *poleis* are commonly found in the colonial arena.<sup>41</sup> Democracy could not have been a key criterion, as at least half of all Greek *poleis* were organised in political systems akin to hereditary aristocracies in the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>42</sup> The definition becomes more confusing when the terms *emporion* and *apoikiai* are included. In the colonial setting, all *apoikiai* were also *emporion*, as the port and trade with native elements were integral to the settlement, and frequently called *poleis*.<sup>43</sup> Perhaps most importantly, Herodotus and other authors of the Classical period do not use the word *polis* as indicative of ‘Greekness’.<sup>44</sup> We are left with definitions of *polis*, *apoikia* and *emporion* that are not indicators of cultural orientation or political organisation in the ancient literature, but instead may have been used to emphasise particular facets of a settlement.

So, should we call Oisyme a *polis*, and *apoikia*, or *emporion*? At what point in the settlement history of Oisyme does it become a *polis*? Should we abandon these terms altogether? The answer to the first question is a resounding ‘yes’. Oisyme was all of these simultaneously. It and the other settlements of the Thasian Peraia were called *poleis* (Herodotus 7.109) and *emporion* (Thucydides 1.100) in the Classical period, and by virtue of their association with these terms and location in Thrace were certainly *apoikiai* for some number of Greek immigrants. Based on decrees issued from Thasos, we can assume that there was a concentrated effort to control the Peraia,<sup>45</sup> though we cannot deduce its effects in day-to-day life. By these criteria, Oisyme was a dependant *polis*, until at least the late 4th century BC.

This leads into the second question of when Oisyme became *polis*, which is less than straightforward. Turning to the early literature we can see in Homer’s descriptions of ‘*poleis*’ that the basic physical description is of an ordered space with designated spaces for things such as farmlands, houses, a meeting place, sanctuaries, and fortifications. The Homeric examples of Schiera and Troy demonstrate that to establish the physical symbols of a *polis* in the Archaic period was to declare an identity, not as a Greek or Thracian, but as a member of a network of communities that shared a basic set of ideals of good social order: established rules (laws), nucleated habitation areas, agriculture, hospitality, craft specialisation, and external trade.<sup>46</sup> On closer inspection it becomes clear of all of the

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<sup>40</sup> Hansen 2000: 148.

<sup>41</sup> Hansen 2004: 19-20, 1997: 29-37.

<sup>42</sup> Bintliff 2014: 265-66; Hansen 2004: 81-85.

<sup>43</sup> Hansen 2006: 8-14, 23-25.

<sup>44</sup> Hansen 2004: 36, ‘Not only Greek but also barbarian towns are called polis by Greek authors; forty-seven named barbarian towns are labelled polis in Herodotus, seven in Thucydides, and twenty- one in Xenophon.’

<sup>45</sup> Tiverios 2008: 85-90.

<sup>46</sup> Crielaard 2009: 354, argues that the ‘package of positive qualities’ can be distilled into three components: ‘community life, hospitable behaviour and communications with other city communities’.

physical elements it is only the protective walls are *the* constant.<sup>47</sup> This suggests that they were the most important signifier of adherence to the ‘civilised values’ outlined above. At its core then, the Archaic *polis*, and thus the *apoikia-polis* and *emporion-polis* variants, were ordered and safe spaces for humans, sanctuaries for weary travellers, separated from the danger and chaos of the natural world by their carefully constructed walls.<sup>48</sup> Viewed from this perspective Oisyme was arguably a *polis* from the point at which it began to signal its participation in this *koine*.

To date there have been no excavations of the monumental walls that ring the acropolis hill of Oisyme, so we do not have any artefacts to support relative dating of their construction and no comparative studies of the architecture. There has been relatively little in the way of assessment of the circuit of walls since they were initially identified, and the organisation of the settlement in comparison to Thasos, the Peraia and region are needed to begin piecing together how Oisymians projected their identity onto the landscape; how, when, and what they signalled to the outside world about themselves.

There is no easy answer to the third question posed above. The terms are loaded, certainly, but they are also convenient. By understanding their fluidity, they can be used to highlight aspects of the settlement through time, as it seems the ancient authors did. To be useful in this work they must be defined with archaeological parameters. In dealing with the occupation/building phases at Oisyme, I elected to use the terms *Sympolity*, *Emporion*, *Apoikia*, and *Polis* as banners/heading for discussing settlement organisation, building phases and related pottery. The terms are used primarily in their physical sense, rather than the political sense, but some conflation between them cannot be avoided. Models advocated by Greaves<sup>49</sup> T. D. Hall,<sup>50</sup> and Malkin,<sup>51</sup> provided a starting point for defining the terms archaeologically. Greaves relates the stages of the model to network systems as devised by world systems analysis, but as discussed in the previous chapter such an approach does not adequately reflect the complexity of the Thracian Littoral. I have combined the existing framework with the work of Kostoglou,<sup>52</sup> Owen,<sup>53</sup> and others<sup>54</sup> in an attempt to provide additional guidance (Table 3.1).

As is evident from the table, the criteria by which the terms are defined share significant overlap. Distinctions between an agrarian community that prospers and formalises the exchange of its surpluses and a commerce oriented settlement supplemented by small-scale farming, are unlikely to be

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<sup>47</sup> See Crielaard 2009: 356-57 for a full and insightful discussion of the ideology of ‘the city’. For the colony of Schiera see *Od.* 6. 9-10, as compared to the wild living of the Cyclopes 6.262–68; For the establishment of Troy see *Il.* 20.217.

<sup>48</sup> Hansen 2004: 135, argues that by the Classical period Greeks ‘thought of their *polis* as centred on a walled town’; Crielaard 2009: 354-5, for the sacred nature of city walls.

<sup>49</sup> Greaves 2010: 137-44, Table 6.1.

<sup>50</sup> T. D. Hall 2006: 87-103; Kardulias & Hall 2008: 574-77, fig. 1.

<sup>51</sup> Malkin 2011: 4-64.

<sup>52</sup> Kostoglou 2008: 75-80.

<sup>53</sup> Owen 2006: 368-69.

<sup>54</sup> Papadopoulos 2001: 193-194; Muller 2010: 219-23; Baralis 2008: *passim*.

very great.<sup>55</sup> The purpose of this table, despite its brevity and simple dichotomy, is to create a visual reminder that these societies were ‘matrices of social groups’ comprised of individuals making choices at each stage that inform the next phase.<sup>56</sup> The following sections discuss the table as it is reflected in the environment under investigation.

Term/Phase	Thracian Related	Greek Related	Summary
<b>Sympolity</b>	<b>Settlement:</b> loosely centralised (?) <b>Architecture:</b> Wattle/daub and rough-hewn stone (some megalithic) <b>Pottery:</b> Local Handmade pottery <b>Technologies:</b> local Bronze/Iron metallurgy, agriculture, timber (?) <b>Burial:</b> cremation/inhumation; mounds/periboloi/dolmens/cists/pits/urn	<b>Settlement:</b> No evidence of permanence <b>Architecture:</b> N/A <b>Pottery:</b> Sporadic <b>Technologies:</b> N/A <b>Burial:</b> N/A	limited ‘exotics’, few Greek goods, monolithic local character
<b>Emporion</b>	<b>Settlement:</b> loosely centralised (?) <b>Architecture:</b> Monumental walls (?) workshops, apsidal structures, socles, stone platforms (?) <b>Pottery:</b> Handmade <b>Technologies:</b> Retained + Wheelmade North Aegean <i>koine</i> style <b>Burial:</b> inhumation near shore (?), rock-cut tomb (?); Regional Variety cont.	<b>Settlement:</b> some permanence possible <b>Architecture:</b> Religious, domestic (?) <b>Pottery:</b> increasing <b>Technologies:</b> N/A <b>Burial:</b> N/A	Prestige items increasing, some Greek goods, distinct but co-existent traditions
<b>Apoikia</b>	<b>Settlement:</b> loosely centralised (?) <b>Architecture:</b> Mixed (?) <b>Pottery:</b> Handmade in decline <b>Technologies:</b> Retained (?) <b>Burial:</b> Odonis/Thasos- inhumation near shore (?), Retained (?)	<b>Settlement:</b> permanent <b>Architecture:</b> Monumentalisation (cut blocks), domestic <b>Pottery:</b> local Greek style Wheelmade <b>Technologies:</b> New workshops <b>Burial:</b> shore line, cremation/inhumation; pit/cists/sarcophagi/periboloi/urns	Expanded range of ‘lesser value’ imports; many Greek goods, blurring of traditions/practices
<b>Polis</b>	<b>Settlement:</b> (?) <b>Architecture:</b> (?) <b>Pottery:</b> Handmade sporadic <b>Technologies:</b> Retained (?) <b>Burial:</b> Retained (?)	<b>Settlement:</b> centralised, expanded <b>Architecture:</b> Monumental fortifications, civic and religious structures (square cut stone), domestic <b>Pottery:</b> local Greek style Wheelmade <b>Technologies:</b> Standardisation <b>Burial:</b> shore line + inland; cremation/inhumation; pit/cists/clay sarcophagi/periboloi/urns	Bulk import of low-value goods, Greek goods predominate, Consolidation of territory = internalisation of hybrid practices glossed ‘Greek’?

Table 3.1: Terms used to represent phases in this work and their relationship to archaeological evidence, after Greaves 2010: Table 6.1.

### 3.3.1 SYMPOLITY PHASE

The **Sympolity Phase** is defined as the first settlement phase at Oisyme. It is used as a means of reflecting the settlement pattern, loose centralisation and demographic growth discussed in the previous chapter (Chapter 2.6.1). Although the word itself is Greek, the practice is distinctly rooted in local developments and is used here not to gloss over the Thracian contribution, but as a means of unifying subjects too often divorced from one another. Archaeologically speaking, the *Sympolity* phase

<sup>55</sup> Greaves 2010: 120.

<sup>56</sup> Archibald 2013: 129.

is defined through a material culture that is dominated by Thracian pottery and architectural elements. Sparse evidence of contact and trade with southern and/or eastern Greece may be found, but not intensively so, nor are there indications of a permanent Greek settlement. Although secure dating is not available for the precolonial phase, it roughly aligns with the Early Iron Age (EIA) of Northern Greece, c. 1000-600 BC. In the Aegean context, it encompasses parts of the Geometric period (c. 800-750 BC), and the Early Archaic (c. 750-650 BC) periods.

By comparison with Thasos a date prior to or in the early stages of the Odonis settlement at Limenas,<sup>57</sup> but while Kastri and other settlements were still active on the island, seems suitable. In this case, the date range would correspond to the late Iron Age IIB3-IIg phases on the island, c. 850-670 BC.<sup>58</sup> We are lucky to have the appellation Odonis by which to discuss the indigenous actors, but we have no clear tribal identifier for Oisyme who could be considered Edonian, Pieres, or Odonis.<sup>59</sup> The best alternative appellation appears to be the Homeric Aisyme,<sup>60</sup> which will sometimes be used to emphasise the settlement's position in the North Aegean *koine* prior to the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. The terms 'Thracian', 'Pre-Colonial', 'Phase 1', and other terms may be used for descriptive purposes, but will be signposted with references to clarify their meaning.

### 3.3.2 *EMPORION PHASE*

The *Emporion Phase*<sup>61</sup> is here synonymous with the intensification of external contacts between Greeks and Thracians at Oisyme, but should be understood as remaining under local control. Archaeological evidence from this stage should reflect this via an increase in the number of 'prestige goods', which may take the form of Greek fineware, imported wine or other goods. A permanent Greek presence is possible at this stage. Architectural elements in the Greek style may indicate immigrants, but I suspect that in some cases they could represent a form of 'prestige good' imported by the local elites for competitive display. This stage is envisioned as para-colonial in nature.<sup>62</sup> As a time of intensifying negotiation it will still retain strong Thracian elements. The resulting archaeological record may be difficult to read, appearing muddled.<sup>63</sup> Previous archaeological investigations suggest the

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<sup>57</sup> Muller 2010: 214-16, Periodes 1 & 2.

<sup>58</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: 1018-1028, Fig. 141; Muller 2010: 219.

<sup>59</sup> Hdt. 7.112 places the Pierian *poleis* of Phagres and Pergamus in the valley between Mt Pangaion and Mt Symbolon, and directly between Oisyme and sister colony Galepsos. See also Delev 2005: 15-16.

<sup>60</sup> *Il.* 8.263.

<sup>61</sup> Greaves 2010: 138-40, in the Archaic period an *emporion* can be either a section of a settlement where foreign trade occurred, or a trading post in foreign territory, see above fn 45.

<sup>62</sup> For use of the term para-colonial in Archaic contexts see Woodard 2010: 27; Ilieva 2009a: 109, envisions the para-colonial period in the North Aegean as part of a pre-colonial/para-colonial continuum of slow intensification, rather than as sharply divided in pre- and post-settlement phases. I concur with this assessment, but due to the foci of this paper must be able to differentiate between stages as necessary.

<sup>63</sup> Greaves 2010: 138, 'there is likely to be evidence of a mixed population with Greek and non-Greek pottery and cultural traditions'.

earliest date for a permanent Greek presence at Oisyme is sometime before c. 630 BC,<sup>64</sup> which may provide the lower end date for the *Emporion* Phase, though not the upper end.<sup>65</sup> By comparison with Odonis/Thasos, it is possible to suggest that cult activities, workshops, settlement and material culture may reflect the influence of the North Aegean *koine*. The date of the Odonis port settlement is 8<sup>th</sup> to early 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, with the Parians arriving c. 670 and spreading to the mainland by the end of the decade.<sup>66</sup> Conservatively, the *Emporion* phase should belong to the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC, lasting perhaps to c. 650 BC. Some overlap between the *Sympolity* and *Emporion* Phases is inevitable until research can develop stronger typologies backed by absolute dating methods for both Greek and Thracian artefacts. Terms such as ‘Para-colonial’, ‘Phase 2’ or ‘trading post’ may be used as descriptors for this phase, but will be clearly identified by the context of the discussions.

### 3.3.3 APOIKIA PHASE

The *Apoikia* Phase is defined by the criteria presented above as the phase during which monumental architecture and masonry in the Greek style suggest a permanent and relatively stable Greek settlement. Architectural elements dated to this stage show an organisation of the landscape into a system recognisably consistent with the common idea of the *polis* as a walled settlement with a Greek style temple and a necropolis located along a major roadway outside of the city wall.<sup>67</sup> Broadly speaking the material culture should reflect a wider range of lower-value imported goods and the local manufacture of Greek style pottery. At Oisyme it is marked by the first clear delineation of a cemetery space, and the appearance of the sanctuary of the acropolis dated by excavator and researchers to c. 625 BC,<sup>68</sup> and an abundance of simple vessels and clay figurines imported from Thasos and the East Greek cities, as well as oil containers from Corinth and elsewhere. By comparison with Thasos, we should expect that the initial arrangement of the new structures are a reflection of the pre-colonial settlement,<sup>69</sup> beginning sometime around c. 660 BC. The end of the *Apoikia* Phase is marked by a new building programme (*Polis* phase) dated to the late 6<sup>th</sup> or early 5<sup>th</sup> century BC. In this text ‘colonisation’ or colonial Oisyme may be used as descriptors for this phase. Where the terms ‘first Archaic’ or ‘early Archaic’ are used to describe this phase at Oisyme it is in direct reference to the terminology of previous literature.

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<sup>64</sup> Giouri 1965: 451, established a *terminus ante quem* for the necropolis based on dating of ‘Melian’ pottery to the last third of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC.

<sup>65</sup> Ilieva 2009a: suggests the presence of G 2/3 ware may be used to date the para-colonial activity in the North Aegean to roughly the mid-8<sup>th</sup> through mid-7<sup>th</sup> century BC.

<sup>66</sup> Muller 2010: 219.

<sup>67</sup> Greaves 2010: 138-40; Hansen 2004: 156-160, 602-604.

<sup>68</sup> Giouri 1965: 451; Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 369; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 429.

<sup>69</sup> Muller 2010: 219-23.



### 3.3.4 *POLIS PHASE*

The ***Polis Phase*** is roughly dated to end of the Archaic and beginning of the Classical period, sometime in the late 6<sup>th</sup> to early 5<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>70</sup> The application of the term *polis* is more a recognition of the continuity of physical organisation at the site than a statement about its political organisation or ethnic identity. The archaeological evidence should largely reflect that of its peers in the Thracian Littoral.<sup>71</sup> It is recognised also by the shift away from importation of limited ‘luxury’ goods<sup>72</sup> to bulk trade in simple goods, such as plain ware vessels.<sup>73</sup> The phase is defined by architecture and other material culture that is strongly associated with Greek culture, though it is not possible to determine the demographic make-up of the settlement. Evidence for expansion of the urban area may reflect a solidification of the political identity of the Oisymians, as on Thasos.<sup>74</sup> It certainly indicates that the late 6<sup>th</sup>-early 5<sup>th</sup> century BC is an era of prosperity for Thasos and its Peraia.<sup>75</sup> It is quite likely, therefore, that the ***Polis Phase*** occurred during the period when the Persian forces were monitoring the land routes that are now known as the Via Egnatia,<sup>76</sup> and on which Oisyme was located (see Chapters 4.2 & 4.4). The most common terms in this study connected to this building phase are ‘late Archaic’, ‘Early Classical’, and less frequently ‘dependant-*polis*’, primarily because they are the standard terms applied by previous research on Oisyme.

Further subdivisions are used where possible to increase the details of the analyses. I clarify the subdivisions that will be used in the relevant chapters.

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<sup>70</sup> The canonical starting date for the Classical period is 480/79 BC, but increasingly scholars are recognising that the political, social, architectural and artistic structures associated with the Classical period are part of a continuum of development that are well-underway in the Archaic. See Waugh 2012:15-37; Smith & Plantzos 2012: 3-8; Boardman 2010: 7-11, for an excellent regional review of the difficulty of distinguishing Archaic from Classical institutions, architecture and art; *inter alia*.

<sup>71</sup> Similar activity is seen across the North Aegean. There are too many sources to list each individually here, but Tiverios 2008: 1-154, provides a very thorough list of the archaeological highlights of Archaic and Classical settlements from the Thermaic Gulf to the Troad, alternatively see Hansen & Nielsen 2004.

<sup>72</sup> Greaves 2010: 137-44, Table 6.1.

<sup>73</sup> Hall 2006: 96-102; Greaves 2010: 138-43, Table 6.1.

<sup>74</sup> Muller 2010: 222.

<sup>75</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1987: 372-73; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 490, date this phase to the late 6<sup>th</sup> or early 5<sup>th</sup> century BC.

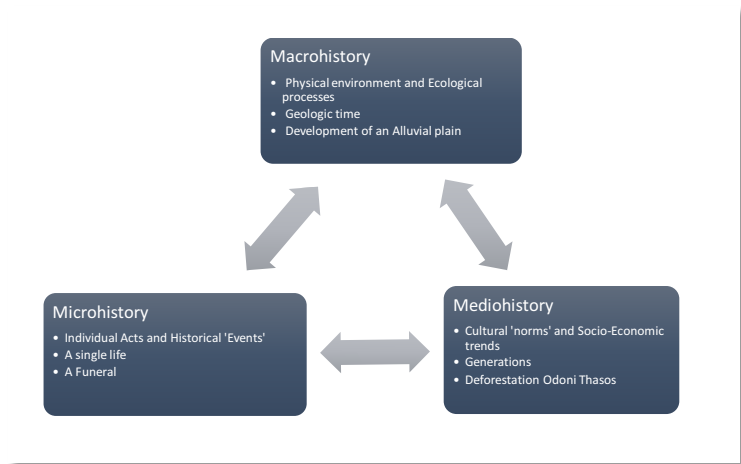
<sup>76</sup> French 1998: 15-43; Vasilev 2015: 159-75; Rehm 2010a: 152, in the author’s historical review of the Achaemenid impact on Thrace concludes that ‘between 512 and 465 BC direct ex- change between the Thracian coastal regions and the Persian Empire was at its height, and that an ongoing connection remained’.

### 3.4 Annalyste Methods

#### 3.4.1 OVERVIEW

Because this work brings together three very different lines of investigation, I have elected to keep the details of the methodologies and approaches used for each line in the relevant chapters. A brief summary of the methodologies is provided, but what follows here is a description of the overarching approach used to unify the strands of investigation. Since this work began as part of a larger ceramics study, I have also provided here a full description of the initial work, its organisation scheme, and details regarding the development of the pottery database. The parameters I devised for discussing major geographical regions are then presented, as are the related assessment of Archaic pottery production from those regions.

Figure 3.1: Graphic representation of interrelations between the three temporal modes with examples that illustrate their representations in the archaeological record



This study utilised the *Annalyste* approach to archaeology, as it offered the best method for integrating landscape, phenomenological, architectural and pottery data,<sup>77</sup> and the flexibility with which it can accommodate a variety of theoretical models.<sup>78</sup> It developed initially as an approach to history that and was largely based on Braudel's<sup>79</sup> chronological hierarchy (Longue durée, Conjonctures Événements), which emphasised the role of long-term, geological processes on historical events (short-term human actions) (Fig. 3.1). Through this approach Classical historians sought to move away from a history 'derived from texts that were the conscious products of the male elite in society',<sup>80</sup> by seeing the acts of 'great men' as the result of much longer processes and limiters. Greaves, in his study of Archaic Ionia, eloquently articulates the aims of the approach:

*It is applying the "bottom-up" approach typical of Prehistoric archaeology to Classical*

<sup>77</sup> Bintliff 1991: 19-26; Greaves 2010: 37-40.

<sup>78</sup> The underlying framework derived from world-systems analysis, but it acknowledges the role of informational networks and agency in the processes.

<sup>79</sup> Braudel 1949; Bintliff 1991: 5-9, for an excellent review of the history of the Annales school and Braudel's system.

<sup>80</sup> Greaves 2010: 36.

*archaeology, a subject matter that is traditionally approached from the “top down” ... an approach seeks, first of all, to achieve a general understanding of the nature of the landscape, against which all subsequent discussions can be critically conducted and evaluated... However, in adopting such a methodology, one must be mindful to recognise and value the agency of humans to have acted within the environmental constraints in which they found themselves, thereby avoiding being prescriptively geographically determinist.<sup>81</sup>*

This recognition of agency and the complexity of human action reflects the *Annalyste* commitment to a multidisciplinary approach as it advocates combining geological data, mapping, a phenomenological approach. Essentially, the aim is to view the choices of individuals (Événements/microhistory) within a society governed by certain norms (Conjonctures/medihistory) as deeply intertwined with the environment (Longue durée/macrobistory) in which they occur.<sup>82</sup> The physical environment is literally foundational, but regional, socio-political and economic environments are connected to it in a reciprocal dialog, and should not be neglected.<sup>83</sup> An overemphasis on single events, such as the founding of Oisyme, risks ignoring the longer-term processes that were shaping socio-political landscapes in Thrace, Greece and across the Mediterranean.<sup>84</sup> The ideal format balances deeper processes and events with individual acts.<sup>85</sup> Following this principle, I have grounded the study of moments in time (captured in the dedications of supplicants and honouring of the dead) with the shorter eras (as represented by the communal investment in monuments reflecting the societal organisation) in the land that holds Oisyme and its people.

### **3.4.2 SURVEYING THE LANDSCAPE AND ARCHITECTURE**

Previous teams conducted surface surveys of various portions and to varying degrees of intensity in the Bay of Eleutheres, where ancient Oisyme is located.<sup>86</sup> Systematic surface survey was in its infancy in Greece during the 1980s and as such it was not possible for these surveys to benefit from the methodological and practical developments of the last thirty years. This does not negate their importance or value to my thesis as foundational building blocks, but should be borne in mind when considering the data provided by past research. These initial explorations provided focal points for my research. Amassing the funding and permits required for such a project in Greece can be a formidable task. Fortunately, like-minded colleagues (see Chapter 2.3.2, *fn* 81) have been working to create a

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<sup>81</sup> Greaves 2010: 40-42.

<sup>82</sup> Greaves 2010: 43.

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.* ‘effective historical studies should be both interdisciplinary and diachronic’.

<sup>84</sup> Greaves 2010: 11-12; Snodgrass 1985: 31-37; Sherratt 1992: 137-39, *inter alia*.

<sup>85</sup> Knapp & van Dommelen 2008: 15-34.

<sup>86</sup> Bakalakis 1938; Giouri and Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1968; Lazaridis 1971; Alcock & Cherry 2003; Alcock, Cherry & Davis 1994: 137-70; Bintliff 1997: 5-17; For a good review of the arguments and controversies see Alcock 1993: 3-6, 33-64; Tartaron 2003: 23-4.

survey project team for the Thracian Littoral and the interior of Eastern Macedonia, but it will take several more years before the results of this effort will be available. Given the limited data available for Oisyme and the other minor settlements of the region, my current aim is to provide a modern survey and analysis of the structures erected on the acropolis hill and their relationship to the landscape. In this way, a large gap in the literature could be filled by providing the first full description and imagery of the types of masonry used in the monumentalisation of the hill.

This approach also allowed for a *Annalyste* style analysis of the site in that it combined geo-positioning data with a phenomenological study so that relationships between built and natural environment perceptible only from a ground-level human perspective would not be lost. The phenomenological approach, as first applied to archaeology by Tilley, was an attempt to relate a greater depth of information about a site than is available in the ‘God’s eye view’ of maps and archaeological plans, by developing a narrative based on the experience of an individual in the environment.<sup>87</sup> The process as used here involved recording what is visible, vague or invisible and identifying how transitions between physical spaces were marked.<sup>88</sup> Precisely because the architectural elements of Oisyme have not been studied and the relationship between the elements of the site (acropolis, fortification, necropolis, settlement area, harbour, etc.) are so poorly understood, it was necessary to adopt such a strategy. Despite the advances of recent decades ‘GIS simply cannot, at present, replicate the experience of being in the landscape’.<sup>89</sup> By traversing the hilltop searching for signs of a processional way, it may be possible to identify not only the orientation of the temple building and entryways, but also gateways in the fortifications.<sup>90</sup>

A major component of this project was ‘ground-truthing’, which is, in essence a digitally informed surface survey.<sup>91</sup> Standards for such a procedure revolve around utilisation of GPS, satellite imagery and topographic maps, elements readily available via accessories of modern technologies. Much like Wiseman and Zachos, I used advanced satellite imagery and geological information to conduct a digitally informed surface survey, and as a base layer for computer aided reconstructions.<sup>92</sup> To achieve the aims above I began with the Archaeological Literature specifically about Oisyme and the Peraia, particularly Lazaridis’ topographical works which I imported into two relatively simple, and interrelated, GIS and 3D Modelling programmes, Google Earth Pro (GEP) and SketchUp.<sup>93</sup> I elected

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<sup>87</sup> Tilley 1994: 56-60, 67; Cummings and Whittle 2004: 22.

<sup>88</sup> Hamilton, et al. 2006: 42; Greaves 186-88.

<sup>89</sup> Tilley 1994: 32.

<sup>90</sup> Greaves 2010: 37, 116-18; Knapp 1992: 1-10; Sherratt 1992: 137-39.

<sup>91</sup> Wiseman and Zachos 2003:13-17.

<sup>92</sup> Wiseman & Zachos 2003:13-17.

<sup>93</sup> Ashmore 2002: 1172, ‘From micromorphological analysis to GIS, our physical means of examining space have expanded in ways unimagined only a few decades past’; Wiseman & Zachos 2003:13, did not expect to utilise such tools to much effect, but came to see and advocate their value.

to use these products over ArcGIS or similar desktop GIS programmes, for its speed and relative simplicity, but most of all for its broad accessibility. After numerous conversations with students and colleagues from many nations and circumstances, and given difficulties I have faced over the years, I am particularly committed to the democratisation of data through utilisation of such programmes. I could utilise it in the field without worries over specialised equipment or licensing issues, and with the assurance that the widest possible range of students could view the results. ArcGIS Earth, introduced in January of 2016, was a step forward for ESRI as the new platform supports KMZ files from SketchUp and GEP, which ArcGIS online did not. Greater detail is available in the views provided by the KMZ file (Electronic Appendix). Along with this there are copies of other electronic data sets, such as the SKP file for SketchUp, which contains a basic 3D model of the temple and walls of the acropolis set into an elevation map of Eleutheres Bay. Instructions for this process and Guest Login information for the FileMaker PR database can be found on the text disk entitled Read Me. This greatly reduces the restrictive nature of the previous systems. Unfortunately, this product was introduced too late for use in this study. Following on from the research presented here, I am pursuing the permits and funding necessary to conduct surveys of Oisyme using GNSS enabled total station to see whether the applications of GIS techniques bring further results. The development of a more accurate dataset for analysis of the site and region is essential to future GIS studies, and will ideally be combined with a desperately needed settlement survey. I recruited specialists in Archaeology and Classics as volunteer assistants (thank you Dr. S. Bremmer, Bronwyn Partell and Dr. C. Norman) during both forays up the acropolis. Details of the investigation of the site are presented in Chapters 4 and 5.

By moving away from a history of the region dominated by the events of the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars, and refocused on ‘interaction of individual/event phenomena and community/longer-term trend phenomena’<sup>94</sup> it may be possible to see Oisyme and the Oisymians as actively developing a coherent local identity responsive to local conditions shaped by millennia of inhabitation. Others have already explored the *longue durée* to great effect,<sup>95</sup> but it is particularly important to emphasise that the dialogue between the people and their land is constant, and constantly reshaping each party. Geology and Climactic conditions in combination with local practices refined and reshaped the land over time, which creates ecological niches that favoured certain subsistence strategies and economic activities that became part of the local identity. Somewhat ironically, it may have been the choices made by sedentary agriculturalists in the Neolithic that were partially responsible for Classical Antiquity’s stereotyping of Thracians as a mobile, animal-skin wearing people. As Archibald points out,<sup>96</sup> land management practice of earlier eras, such as deforestation areas surrounding

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<sup>94</sup> Bintliff 1991: 16.

<sup>95</sup> Archibald 1998: 6-47, 2013: 129-192; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: 1-25; Lazaridis 1971: 1-16; see Andreou, Fotiadis & Kostakis 2001: 308-319, for a relatively recent synopsis of the research conducted prior to the new century.

<sup>96</sup> Archibald 2013: 129-31.

settlements, in combination with higher average precipitation in the North, contributed to the development of meadowlands favourable to herding horse, cattle, sheep and goat, and lead to ‘large-scale production of animal by-products: hides, furs, skins, and leather artefacts’. Similar combinations of human intervention, both ancient and modern, and the long-term processes spurred by the interaction of tectonic forces have created a dynamic and shifting landscape. The medium term *mentalités* at play in this region during the Archaic are still very poorly understood, and it is in this arena that much of the work conducted here was aimed at. It is my aim to contribute to the understanding of this mode, the worldviews and ideologies that were necessarily colliding in the convergent boundary zones of colonial Thrace.

### 3.5 *The Approach to the Archaic pottery of Oisyme*

I began this study by invitation of the eminent scholar, excavator of the site, and former Director of the Ephorate of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, Dr. Chaido Koukouli-Chrysanthaki. The project was conducted at the Archaeological Museum of Kavala, Greece under the auspices of the director of the 18th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, Dr. Maria Nikolaidou and the director of the Department of Archaeological Sites, Monuments and Archaeometric Research, Dr. Dimitra Malamidou. The directors and staff at the museum graciously accommodated this study, providing work-space in the Kavala Museum, access to records, materials and research tools over the course of this project. The aim was to identify, record and analyse the Archaic East Greek, Thasian and Local pottery of Oisyme.

#### 3.5.1 *THE OISYME DATABASE*

Prior to first period of field work in May to July 2012, Dr. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki requested that I obtain FileMaker Pro 12 software. Her plan was to use the database developed by Stavros Zachariadis for his doctoral research on Byzantine era pottery at Aristotle University, Thessaloniki, as a template for the Oisyme database. A key appeal of Zachariadis’ database was that it was formatted in both English and Greek (Fig 3.2). This meant that although the actual data entered would remain in the original language the fields titles could be read in either language. As a foundational programme, it was excellent, but it did require significant re-reworking as the categories, styles,

Figure 3.2: Initial database form in Εκτύπωση/Print Layout

shapes, origins, typologies and decorative elements of Byzantine pottery are quite different from that of the Archaic World. The built in ‘fail-safes’ made changing any aspect of the record, printing or adding new workspaces unnecessarily complicated. In order to make the database searchable I had to create new fields for: storage locations, find depth, vessel shape, fabric description, object designation (typological name), date, related dating systems,

Figure 3.3: Final database form in Εκτύπωση/Print Layout

Figure 3.4: Final database form in Workspace Layout

and storage location, to name a few. All the value lists required customisation (Fig 3.3 & 3.4). The εκτύπωση/print layout was unwieldy and far too large, as two A4 pages were required to display a single record. I reconfigured and condensed the data so that the layout could be presented in a style similar to an index card, thus taking up only half of a page when printed (Fig 3.4). This not only produced a more manageable final catalogue, it reduced differences between the layouts, which had been a source of confusion for some of our project associates.

The final modification was a bit controversial. In the original version, after my first round of fixes, the photos were not held within the database itself, but displayed through file links. While this does reduce the overall size of the database significantly, making upload and transfer relatively quick, it makes it impossible for any images to be viewed without significant hassle. The time lost in transferring the photo files to a new location and re-establishing the pathways to the database and restriction caused by that system significantly outweighed any concerns I had about total file-size. By including the image in the database, I was able to access all pertinent information and work on the catalogue from any computer, anywhere in the world. It also meant that through cloud storage and a few simple administrators' safety-locks it was possible to make the data available to colleagues



conducting similar research the world over. The final changes were aesthetic in some sense, but were also designed to work as ‘sign-posts’, highlighting the organisational framework and making it easier to engage with visually.

I opted for a similar format for the Tragilos<sup>97</sup> Storage Catalogue and pottery database. This study too was focused on recording the East Greek and local pottery with the intention of adding other artefacts at a later date. In this case, I built the databases around the needs of the museum. I created a record of the identifiable materials in the storage boxes along with their locations to assist future researchers locate the materials they require. Such a system would have been quite helpful during the Oisyme field work. I decided to base the artefact catalogue around what I consider to be the best feature of the FileMakerPro database, which is its facility with visual records. I streamlined the positional, morphological, decorative and typological fields to create more space for photographs and drawings (Figs 3.5).

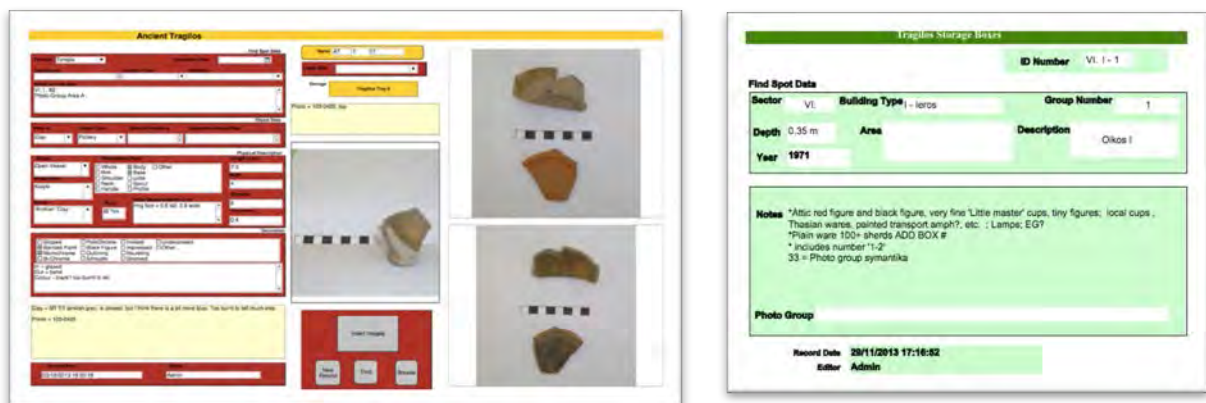


Figure 3.5: (Left) *Tragilos Artefact database*, (Right) *Tragilos Storage Boxes with preliminary data/observations of contents*

### 3.5.2 COLLECTION, STORAGE, RECORDING, ANALYSIS

The first phase of the project focused on the necropolis materials. As the priority of the excavations of the necropolis was to document the individual graves and methods of internment practised there during the life of the cemetery (c. 700-45 BC),<sup>98</sup> with the result that the materials found near but not securely associated with a specific grave were cleaned, noted and packed away without investigation. There are no records of the depths and positions of these necropolis sherds, as changes to the stratigraphy of the coastal burial grounds by bioturbational forces and tidal erosion were deemed too great an interference factor, nor are total counts available. During subsequent research the finds were broadly sorted by material (clay, metals, bone) and style (Attic, Corinthian, East Greek) and kept in the storage facilities of the Kavala Museum (Fig. 3.6).

<sup>97</sup> Tragilos was a mixed Greco-Thracian settlement in the Strymon River Valley.

<sup>98</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1969: 304-50.



Dr Koukouli-Chrysanthaki and I started by gathering the wooden boxes,<sup>99</sup> approximately 35 in total, to examine their contents for the desired vessel types. Initially all sherds that were not easily identifiable on the basis of fabric, decoration and shape as Attic, Corinthian or of non-Archaic date were selected. For the time being diagnostic elements were kept with non-diagnostic body sherds, although they were sorted within their storage units and kept together (Fig. 3.7). Next the roughly 30 large wooden trays in racks<sup>100</sup> holding the Corinthian and Attic wares, which had been previously selected out by researchers using a similar method, were examined briefly to confirm their contents. With the materials in this condition we refined the organisation of each storage group by a typology ‘principally based on overall vessel shape’<sup>101</sup> (cups/bowl, plate, oinochoe, lekythos, etc.), but which also included some elements of decorative style.

The next step was to refine the categories and prepare the material for recording the Oisyme database and final storage. The trays of sherds were first separated by their constituent element (rim, foot, and sometimes neck, shoulder or handle), and by size (Fig. 3.8). Once this was completed a second round of sorting was begun that focused on fabric and other diagnostic elements, such as rim shape, specific decorative elements.<sup>102</sup>

Dr. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki’s expertise, acquired over more than forty years of excavation and study in Northern Greece, was invaluable for the initial identification of fabrics. My preparation for the task was grounded in my own handling and identification of Archaic pottery from

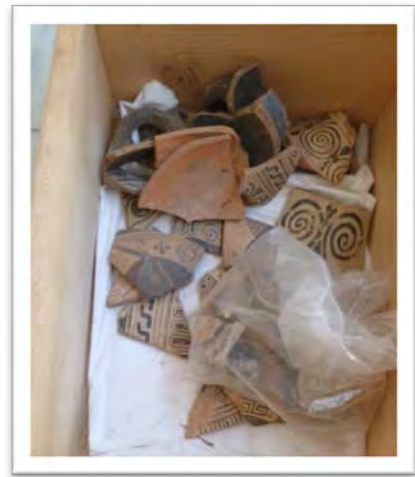


Figure 3.6: Example of condition of Oisyme Necropolis sherds in storage



Figure 3.7: Top left of tray are handmade and simple wheelmade sherds likely manufactured at Oisyme, used as comparative for examining plates and other wheelmade vessels with similar fabrics and simple decorations



Figure 3.8: Tray 19 (AO-19) Oil Flaks, Large, separated by body part

<sup>99</sup> Most boxes were the sturdy, rectangular type commonly used on excavations and in museums in Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, measuring roughly 40cm x 25 cm x 20 cm. Some smaller square trays had been used as well.

<sup>100</sup> These trays measure 100 cm x 50 cm x 10 cm.

<sup>101</sup> Jung 2010: 145-46, for the history and efficacy of using a hierarchical typology; Gimatzidis 2011: 98

<sup>102</sup> Pavuk 2010: 77; Horejs 2010: 18-20; Jung 2010: 148-50.

excavations (Argilos) and at museums,<sup>103</sup> and through the study of publications on the subject (Chapter 6.1-3), but I benefitted enormously from her tutelage. This enabled me to identify 14 different fabric groups in the material from Oisyme. At a very basic level, East Greek are, in most cases, light brown to reddish in colour, with small variations that can be indicative of a sub-region, and generally contain small, pale inclusions, and mica to varying degrees.<sup>104</sup> The North (East) Aegean is similar, though the fabric tends towards a pinkish red, and inclusions are sparse.<sup>105</sup> The potters of Thasos and the North (West) Aegean (fabric groups κ to ο), often chose calcareous clays that fired to a somewhat paler tan than the areas just mentioned.<sup>106</sup> Of course these differences are not applicable to the case of the varieties of Grey Wares, which are quite difficult to distinguish from each other, not only because of the homogeneity of the texture and colour of the fabrics used, but also because the decorations are usually limited to simple incised bands. This problem is exacerbated by the lack of Archaic Grey Ware studies. Recent work is beginning to bring much needed attention to these vessels. Results of these new studies indicate Aeolis and North Ionia were producing Grey Wares not just for local consumption, but for export around the Mediterranean at quite significant levels.<sup>107</sup> As there are only a few examples of Grey Wares from Oisyme, I determined that it was better to wait for results of pending publications and future analyses before launching an intensive investigation of the type. Chapter 6.2 provides more detail regarding the fabrics and wares under investigation.

Since all identifications, as with the majority of studies of Greek pottery in the Aegean are based on visual, macroscopic inspections, on the basis of colour, inclusions, and texture/feel, we cautiously applied the standard formula used in the study of Greek pottery, whereby unpainted/simple decorated vessels and low quality imitations are identified as ‘local’, provided they appear in quantity, and imported wares are distinguished by a combination of fabric, paint and other technical elements.<sup>108</sup> This was done with full awareness that unless and until chemical or petrographic testing is completed, which we did not have the time, funding or permitting for,<sup>109</sup> these categories cannot be considered definitive, though valid for all practical purposes, given the quantities of pottery to be classified. Fortunately, ware identification of this kind has been successful at differentiating local and regional

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<sup>103</sup> I began excavating in Eastern Macedonia and Thrace at Argilos in 2009 and the studying collections while working at UCLA’s Fowler Museum (2007-10) and the University of Birmingham’s Archaeology Museum (2010-15).

<sup>104</sup> Cook 1998: xxiii; Blondé & Picon 1999: 240-1; Boardman & Hayes 1966: 112.

<sup>105</sup> Ilieva 2013: 147, 2009a: 109-23, 2011: 189-90; the fabrics from the northern sector of East Greece, Aeolis, also tend to have a pinkish tone, Iren 2008: 620; Schaus 1992: 359-61.

<sup>106</sup> Coulié 2002: 427-40; Perron 2013: 183; Ilieva 2015: 147.

<sup>107</sup> The publication of research into North (East) Aegean and East Greek Grey Wares is well underway, but the same cannot be said for the North (West) Aegean. For Aeolian Grey Wares see Lamb 1932: 1-12; Dupont & Thomas 2006: 77-85; Iren 2009: 81-2; for the North (East) Aegean see Hnila 2012: 214-18; Aslan 2009a: 267-283: 36-38; Danile 2009: 305-26; *inter alia*.

<sup>108</sup> Jung 2010: 150.

<sup>109</sup> For the increased pressure and restrictions on resources imposed by international study see Kerschner 2014: 157-60; Horejs, Jung & Pavuk 2010: 9-10.

wares from imports in Northern Greece, and is the standard process for the initial rounds of study.<sup>110</sup> For example, macroscopic studies utilising the stylistic criteria of ‘shape, decoration, surface treatment and fabric’<sup>111</sup> have identified 4 regional varieties of Neolithic Black-on-Red ware, one of which was designated as originating from Serres/Drama and contained at least 3 stylistic sub-types.<sup>112</sup> NAA testing confirmed Drama/Serres group vessels are quite closely related, chemically speaking, but regionally produced sub-groups, that correspond with the stylistic groupings, can be identified.<sup>113</sup> Chemical testing has also confirmed the efficacy of macroscopic examination as a means of categorising Mycenaean wares from around the Mediterranean.<sup>114</sup> Given the condition of the collection, expertise of the investigators, and limits of time and funding, handling/visual inspection was deemed a reliable method for investigation.

As Horejs wisely points out ‘Time limitations, financial restraints and the access to finds require flexibility in dealing with the circumstances, and for these reasons alone the conditions for identifying wares outlined in many ceramic handbooks often cannot be met’.<sup>115</sup> It was not feasible to conduct archaeometric testing for this stage of the study,<sup>116</sup> but as part of my post-doctoral work I aim to secure the necessary funding and permits for it and/or to purchase portable Petrographic analysis and thin sections field kits for the museum. Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA) would be ideal since it can record not only on a wide spectrum of elements in the main component (clay), but also many trace elements, which allow for a more accurate ‘fingerprint’. Currently the Laboratory of Archaeometry under the Institute of Materials Science at the National Center for Scientific Research ‘Demokritos’, Athens, is the leading source of NAA testing and archaeometric research in Greece. Successful source attribution can be tricky with NAA, as ‘natural, technological, post-depositional, and cultural parameters’<sup>117</sup> can severely affect not only the ceramics, but also clay-beds over time. Samples from the surface clay sources of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace show a remarkably homogenous chemical fingerprint, making it difficult to narrow locations down beyond the broad region. Nor do the composition of modern clays match the ancient clays, which is attributed to the high levels of sedimentation in the region.<sup>118</sup> NAA has proven particularly useful in the study of East Greek Archaic

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<sup>110</sup> Horejs 2010: 17, 19; Jung 2003: 131-144; Kilikoglou, *et al.* 2007: 313-15.

<sup>111</sup> Kilikoglou, *et al.* 2007: 306.

<sup>112</sup> Kilikoglou, *et al.* 2007: 305-307.

<sup>113</sup> Kilikoglou, *et al.* 2007: 313-15.

<sup>114</sup> Jung 2011: 154, ‘In the last decades, this result of macroscopic examination was confirmed at several sites by chemical analyses such as NAA’.

<sup>115</sup> Kerschner 2014: 160.

<sup>116</sup> Horejs 2010: 20, ‘Time limitations, financial restraints and the access to finds require flexibility in dealing with the circumstances, and for these reasons alone the conditions for identifying wares outlined in many ceramic handbooks often cannot be met’.

<sup>117</sup> Kilikoglou, *et al.* 2007: 302-03.

<sup>118</sup> This is caused by the dynamic fluvial systems and human intervention, such as deforestations and intensifications of farming, that have dramatically impacted the region.

pottery, and a variety of Grey wares produced in that region, they were also more widely exported across the Mediterranean than previously believed.<sup>119</sup> This is thanks in part to more intensive and longer-term excavations and testing, and the fortuitous identification of both pottery workshops and chemically compatible clay sources. Micro X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy ( $\mu$ -XRF) studies conducted in co-operation with the Cultural and Technological Institute/ R.C. “Athena” in Xanthi, Greece, have produced some positive results for the study of North Aegean pre-colonial fineware.<sup>120</sup> The future improvements in these and other techniques and continued refinement of the datasets will certainly prove useful.<sup>121</sup> We still need more excavations at Oisyme to identify the settlement area, and with luck identify workshops, to definitively identify local fabrics.

Despite the limitations outlined above, every effort was made to mend fragments together and identify ‘vessel units’.<sup>122</sup> It is a system quite close to that advocated over other methods for collections with a broad range of types and high fragmentation rates and teams facing strict time constraints.<sup>123</sup> Sherds without diagnostic features, here considered to be distinctive decorations (paint or incisions) or morphological elements, were kept in their original storage units with labelling updated to reflect what had been removed. The sherds were then numbered in a single sequence, beginning with the necropolis material and continuing later with similar material from the acropolis. The prefix *A* (Acropolis) or *N* (Necropolis) is followed immediately by the number on the top right-hand side of the database record, which reflects the system used to label the sherds. Greek lettering was used on the actual objects, ΟΙΣ (to indicate the site, Oisyme) followed by the year of excavation, either “N” or “O” (for Οικισμός instead of “A” for acropolis), and finally the sequential number from 1 to 1664. In two cases, between the numbers *N201* to *N300* and numbers *N647* to *N698* were not assigned to any of the sherds due to a simple, but ultimately beneficial miscommunication between Dr. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki and myself. It has added flexibility to the system, so that if and when objects are identified as belonging to this group they can be added. For example, Eleni Manakidou, who is studying the Corinthian pottery from Oisyme, has suggested that some of the **Aryballoi** previously identified as part of that collection may be of East Greek imitations. Chemical testing is required to determine their origin, but they could be easily included in the database alongside their potential counterparts. The sherds were arranged on 21 long wooden storage trays labelled AO (Αρχαία Οίσυμε) 1-21, along with a brief description of the shapes and assumed origin (Fig. 3.9).

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<sup>119</sup> Mommsen, *et al.* 2006: 69-76; Mommsen & Kerschner 2006: 105-109; Kerschner 2014: 109-140. For a thorough review of the current state of archaeometric research and chemical testing of Milesian and South Ionian Archaic pottery see Schlottzauer 2001: 359-382.

<sup>120</sup> Ilieva, *et al.* 2014: 565-74.

<sup>121</sup> Boardman & Schweitzer 1973: 267-284; Krotscheck 2008: 115-150.

<sup>122</sup> Gimatzidis 2011: 99.

<sup>123</sup> Gimatzidis 2011: 99; Orton, *et al.* 1999: 171-75.



Figure 3.9: Vessel units in storage tray AO-3, East Greek Oinochoe and Closed Vessels

At this point I proceeded to recording the physical details of the individual sherds into the database. I took multiple photographs of each sherd, recorded them into the database individually, adding links between sherds identified as part of a single vessel unit. The rims, bases, handles and body sherds were recorded by size of the sherd (length, width and thickness), along with any relevant ancillary measurements,<sup>124</sup> measurements such as the length, shape and diameter of a handle. The diameters of rims, bodies, handles and other sections of the vessels were recorded whenever possible. I described the decorative elements, if any, and provided details of the composition of the fabric, inclusions and overall condition of the example. I have recorded the paint and clay colours using the Munsell Colour Charts to provide a clear reference to my perception of the sherds as I encountered them. Finally, I recorded the storage position and made preliminary identifications as to the style/ware and origin of the vessel.

Following on from advice offered by my examiners I will detour for a moment to add some definition used in this text. Strict differentiation between the terms fabric, paste, and clay are not common in Classical Archaeology, largely because the number of languages actively participating in the publication of Greek pottery has resulted in a Babel-esque confusion of terminology that make such distinctions problematic.<sup>125</sup> Jung for example defines fabric as a combination of ‘surface treatment; paint quality; colour of surface, paint and break; quantity, size and colour of inclusions; porosity (not always applied) and finally the hardness of the sherd’,<sup>126</sup> a description indistinguishable from ‘wares’ as used by others.<sup>127</sup> Like Cook and others,<sup>128</sup> **fabric** is the preferred term in this text to describe fired pottery, and used as a heading in the database, but **clay** does appear where fitting, such as when describing the condition of the clay being used by the potter prior to firing. For most of the decorative

<sup>124</sup> Such as changes in the thickness of body sherds, or the measurements of plastic decorations.

<sup>125</sup> Horejs 2011: 10, 15-17; Kearsley 1989: *passim*.

<sup>126</sup> Jung 2011: 154.

<sup>127</sup> Girella 2011: 164; Cook 1998: xxiii; Ilieva 2011: 183.

<sup>128</sup> Cook 1997: *passim*; 1998: *passim*; Villing 2014: 8; BMOC; BAPD.

terms I follow the standard definitions so well-articulated by R. M. Cook. For example, Cook defines **glaze** as ‘the standard shiny black paint used in much Greek pottery (and for the shiny red on some Aeolian and Lydian products)’<sup>129</sup> and **slip** or wash as a ‘coating of clay different from (and usually paler than) that of the pot’.<sup>130</sup> The term ‘**ware**’ is used, such as G 2/3 ware, interchangeably with ‘style’, such as Wild Goat Style, so as to adhere to common practice. The best definition of ware/style is roughly ‘a combination of fabric and surface treatment’.<sup>131</sup>

The second study season ran from September to October 2012, during which time the pottery from the Acropolis temple was examined and recorded. The acropolis materials were in a very different state than that of the necropolis, requiring a modified search plan to locate the desired materials. The acropolis artefacts were not sorted by ware, type, or origin, as they not been subject to study. The acropolis finds (here meaning all excavated material, including pottery) are currently stored in field condition (Fig 3.10). This means that they were cleaned and bagged by unit and level at the time of excavation (1987-90). The bags were placed in storage boxes, approximately 40 storage boxes in total) marked with unit data and stacked in the museum storeroom. Inventory cards were created at the time listing the identifiable materials, and excavation data such as elevation, stratigraphic layer, unit/position, but no complete count was produced.



*Figure 3.10: Example of condition of Oisyme Acropolis sherds in storage*

The first task was to separate the material which is the focus of my study, the Archaic East Greek and local pottery, starting with the deepest excavation levels. The remaining categories of pottery and other materials were left in the field bags for study by the specialists, such as Dr. Manakidou. In order to simplify the search for the deepest excavation levels directly associated with the temple buildings were examined first, before moving on to the higher levels. Once units from the interior of the temple area were completed, the search was expanded to the exterior of the temple, widening to eventually include the lower terraces defined by the Archaic walls. These areas furthest from the temple were only subjected to surface excavations, and so produced little relevant pottery. As with the pottery from the necropolis, the target pottery was identified, sorted by fabric, shape and part of the vessel. Vessel units were identified and mended when possible and then measured, photographed and described in the catalogue. Since it was available for this assemblage the stratigraphic data was recorded as well. At a later stage I added a descriptive phase to identify which architectural feature the individual sherds

<sup>129</sup> Cook 1998: xxvi.

<sup>130</sup> Cook 1998: xxviii.

<sup>131</sup> Pavuk 2011: 77; Blegen, et al. 1958: 19-24.



were found near (see above Fig 3.4, in 'Find Spot Data> Description'). This allows for an assessment of the depositional relationships in a manner not possible with the necropolis finds in this study. Once completed the sherds were bagged by type or ware and packed for storage according to their excavation levels into wooden drawers for storage (Fig 3.11).



Figure 3.11: Final storage organisation for artefacts in the Oisyme database

The advantage of the recording process was that it combined thoroughness with speed. By utilising the 'vessel units' concept, it was possible to quantify the material in a manner similar to the 'rim sherd count' method of quantification, while not excluding important data. This gave me the ability to evaluate the relationship between disparate vessel types and compare 'both homogenous and non-homogenous assemblages'.<sup>132</sup> As many have argued estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) is one of the soundest methods of quantification,<sup>133</sup> but Orton and other acknowledge it is not suitable for every assemblage.<sup>134</sup> To paraphrase Bader the EVE is not ideal for collection containing the unusual, the fragmentary, the painted or imported wall, as it excludes these categories.<sup>135</sup> Given the very fragmentary nature of the Oisyme collection, wares under investigations, and number of oddities, it was not considered a productive use of the limited time available to record the data. At some stage, perhaps, it would be more feasible to conduct such a quantitative study, although it should be accompanied by a qualitative study, perhaps a presence/absence study, to balance the results.<sup>136</sup>

Further analysis was begun after my return to the UK in July of 2012. In this stage I worked to identify and date the material through consulting reputable pottery databases, typologies and publications. I focused initially on identifying fabrics and decorative elements to the regions where the pottery was produced and deriving a rough chronology. In this way, I could refine the identifications to region, type and sub-type, where possible to workshop, and in very special cases to artist. In total, I catalogued just over fifteen hundred sherds, and nearly half of them (706 examples) are **Drinking Vessels** or related shapes (Fig. 3.12). Excavation reports indicate that this is also true for the Attic and other Southern Greek pottery.<sup>137</sup> Chemical and archaeometric testing are not possible for the many excavations and museums in Greece (see above), so knowledge of current research and published

<sup>132</sup> Orton, *et al.* 1999: 168; Gimatzidis 2011: 99.

<sup>133</sup> Orton *et al.* 1999: 171; Bader 2010: 214; Gimatzidis 2011: 99, *inter alia*.

<sup>134</sup> Orton *et al.* 1999: 175-76; Gimatzidis 2011: 99.

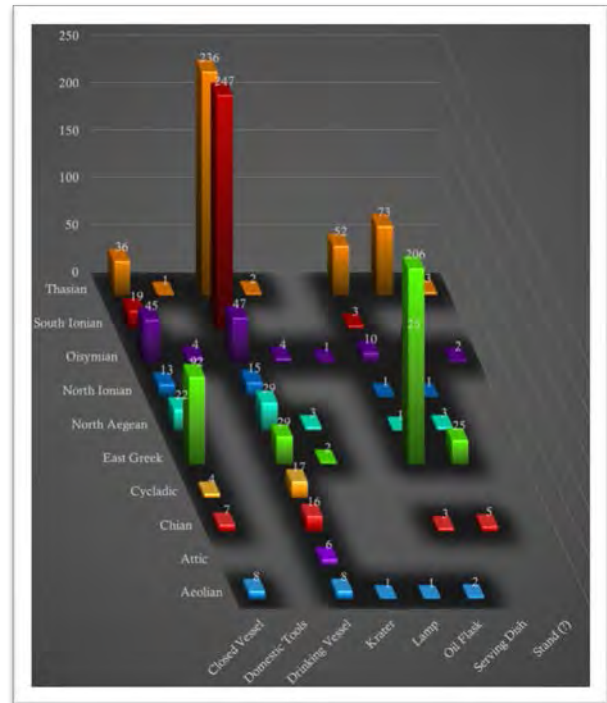
<sup>135</sup> Bader 2010: 228.

<sup>136</sup> Bader 2010: 228.

<sup>137</sup> Giouri 1965: 452; Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 492; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 487.

typologies is crucial. It takes time for the definitions of categories and sub-categories of pottery to filter through to the excavators and researchers who handle the sherds and organise the finds. Unless and until that happens, it is far too easy for pottery to go unidentified, or to be labelled with the best option, which can be very broad. I have a great number of sherds in the Oisyme database, for example, that cannot be identified beyond large regional designations (East Greek, North Aegean).

Figure 3.12: All Vessels in the Oisyme database arrange to illustrate Vessel Type by Origin



**Drinking Vessels** account for approximately half of all the vessels in the Oisyme database, (see Chapter 6 and Appx. A for details), making them the predominant dedication in both acropolis and necropolis for this subset of materials. Although no total count of the materials exists, the reports in AEMTH clearly state that **Drinking Vessels** were far and away the most common artefact found during the excavations.<sup>138</sup> As I worked on the catalogue I realised that a study that did not address this fact would be unbalanced, at best, and guilty of privileging “the good stuff” at worst. Thus, the focus of the pottery study (Chapter 6) and analysis (Chapter 7) revolve around these dedications. In Chapter 7 vessels with distinctive decoration or shape that provide chronological information are discussed alongside the **Drinking Vessels** with which they are associated. I deemed it important to include them in the discussion as part of my overall aim to provide a deeper contextualised account of Oisyme.

A second realisation came as I examined the excavation reports to contextualise the materials. I became aware of the need for a broader examination of the orientation, shape and placement of the architecture, organisation of the settlement, and the relationship of these built features to the landscape and artefacts. In order to accomplish this, I had to define new stratigraphic units using the guidance of excavation records and the elevations taken by the excavators, who relied on arbitrary levels, as natural levels were not readily visible in this constructed environment. These new stratigraphic units were then correlated with the pottery groups.

<sup>138</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 372; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 492; Manakidou 2012a: 366-67 notes the large number and relative variety of Attic cups from the acropolis and necropolis Oisyme, drawing a parallel between the proportions here and at Thasos.



## Chapter 4: Oisyme in Place

### *Sympolity to Polis*

#### **4.1 OISYME IN PLACE: SYMPOLITY TO POLIS**



Figure 4.1: Eleutheres Bay, Mt Pangaion, and the environment of Oisyme. (Facing Southwest) GEPro

This chapter focuses on the geographical features in the immediate environment of Archaic Oisyme, and their relationship to what remains of its built structures. Following the ‘bottom up’ approach advocated by Greaves,<sup>1</sup> it begins by looking at the major natural features of the area that defined and influenced the subsistence practices and economic decisions of the Oisymians,<sup>2</sup> both Thracian and Greek. It is from these fundamental building blocks that the people of the Archaic settlement constructed their worldview, one which is not recorded by the literature of the elite.

In September of 2013, and again in July 2014,<sup>3</sup> I travelled to Oisyme to explore the environment and thus gain a better understanding of the immediate landscape and position of the known archaeological features within it. No such assessment had yet been made of this site and as I had already undertaken the cataloguing and analysis of the some of the earliest pottery from the necropolis and acropolis, it became apparent to me that the context of its use was inextricably linked to the landscape of the settlement and an important factor in the analysis.<sup>4</sup> My own research trips to Oisyme allowed me to build on new research into settlement

<sup>1</sup> Greaves 2010: 37.

<sup>2</sup> Knapp & van Dommelen 2008: 15-34.

<sup>3</sup> Details of these forays are presented in Chapter 5 as they were focused on the access routes to the acropolis sanctuary.

<sup>4</sup> Osborne 2012: 24-31; Burgers 2012: 61-76.

patterns,<sup>5</sup> and the construction of fortifications in the EIA and Archaic period,<sup>6</sup> as well as the increasing importance of landscape archaeology,<sup>7</sup> and has provided new avenues by which to assess the acropolis, cemetery and speculative location of the habitation sector of Oisyme. The major sectors of the site are examined from the inside out, i.e. from acropolis, to settlement and fortifications, and outward to the necropoleis. The acropolis hill is discussed only briefly in this chapter as part of the overall organisation scheme of the polis. Far more space is given over to the examination of the acropolis in the following chapter (Chapter 5) for the simple reason that it is the best-preserved and documented part of the site. In this chapter the remaining excavated sectors of the *polis* (the settlement, fortification walls, and necropoleis) are subject to an examination that begins with the earliest evidence, the Early Iron Age (EIA), proceeds to the Archaic phases, and concludes with the Late Archaic/Early Classical period (LA/EC). In simple terms this is a view of Oisyme from Thracian settlement to *emporion* through *apoikia* and *polis* (Chapter 3.3). In order to highlight areas where more research is needed, alternative interpretations of the organisation and/or structures are offered where possible, particularly where the information is sparse or conflicting.

## 4.2 SETTING THE SCENE

Oisyme is located on a very desirable piece of property, geographically speaking. It was situated at the southern end of a large natural harbour, the Bay of Eleutheres (Figs. 4.1-4.2). Along the shoreline, steep and rocky peninsulas, containing pocket bays, interrupt long sandy beaches. A wide fertile valley is bisected by fresh water sources and surrounded by a ring of foothills,<sup>8</sup> that rise to meet Mt Symbolon to the south

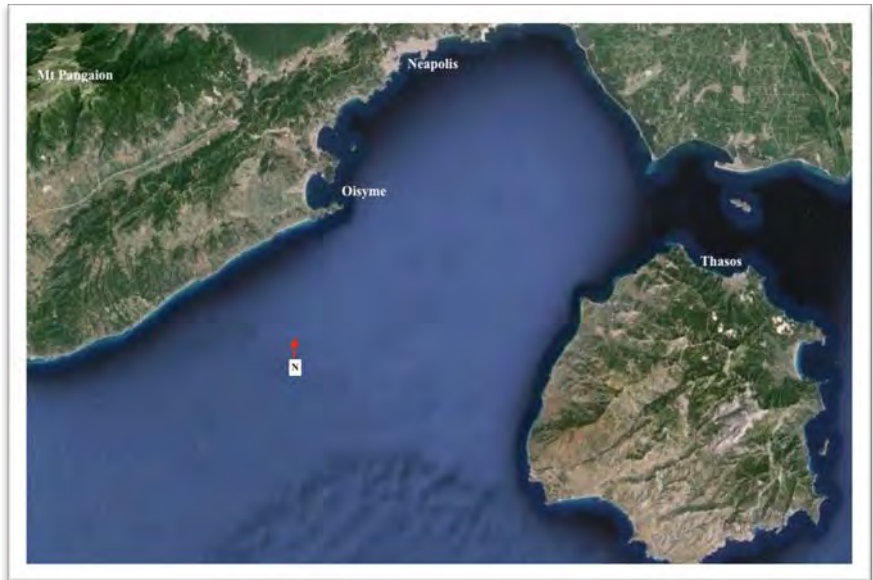


Figure 4.2: Oisyme and its position in reference to Thasos, Neapolis and Mt Pangaion. GEPro

and Mt Pangaion in the west. Today the valley is a patchwork of small farms, bounded by the modern Greek

<sup>5</sup> Bintliff 2012: 51-63 and 2014: 263-76, for example, have offered revolutionary approaches to interpreting the often confusing architectural remains at Oisyme.

<sup>6</sup> Fredricksen 2011: 16-17, 56-59, fn 58; Ouellete 2014: *pers. comm.*

<sup>7</sup> Bintliff 1997: 22.

<sup>8</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1980: 310-11; 1993: Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2006: 169-72.

settlement of Eleutheres town on the west and Nea Peramos on the north east.

The mountains that ring Oisyme are largely composed of granite with limestone rock soils.<sup>9</sup> Higgin & Higgins describe the Pangaion on bloc as ‘a horst of marbles and gneisses, intruded by a series of granites’ (Figs 4.3).<sup>10</sup> Like much of the rest of Northern Greece, the primary soils around Oisyme are alluvial deposits, surrounded by limestone rock soils, brown forest and chestnut soils (Figs 4.4).<sup>11</sup> It has a Mediterranean climate that is moderated by cooler winters and higher average humidity than in the south.<sup>12</sup> Shorelines have shifted dramatically in Northern Greece, due to a combination of human intervention and natural alluvial processes, but also because of the sometimes-violent geological conditions.<sup>13</sup> The Thermaic Gulf as we know it now, for example, is the result of ‘a progressive silting of the river estuaries and the progradation of the coastline’.<sup>14</sup>

Figure 4.3: Simplified geological map of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, after Higgins & Higgins 1996: 115, Fig 12.1.

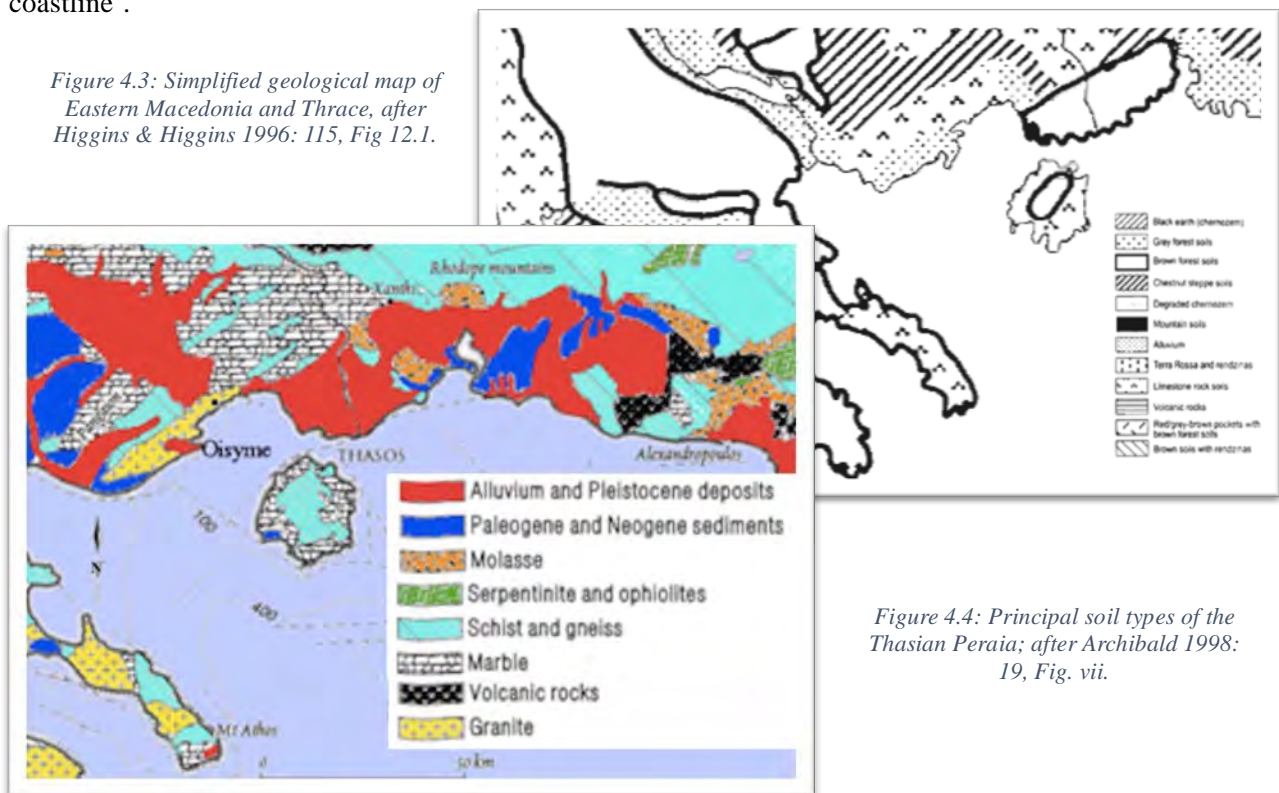


Figure 4.4: Principal soil types of the Thasian Peraia; after Archibald 1998: 19, Fig. vii.

On Thasos and at Argilos the shorelines shifted as well. Deforestation associated with the Odonis metallurgical activity impacted the geomorphology and waterways of Limenas on Thasos.<sup>15</sup> Later climatic changes and human activity resulted in sea level rise that has obscured some sectors of the ancient

<sup>9</sup> Archibald 1998: 19; Higgins & Higgins 1996: 114-17.

<sup>10</sup> Higgins & Higgins 1996: 117.

<sup>11</sup> Archibald 1998: 18-19, Fig. vii.

<sup>12</sup> Archibald 1998: 6-8, 11-24; Grove & Rackham 2001: 40-48.

<sup>13</sup> Grove & Rackham 2001: 328-50.

<sup>14</sup> Archibald 2013: 135-38, Fig 4.1 gives a succinct and well-illustrated account of the geomorphologic changes that have occurred in the Thermaic Gulf, and history of research. See also Grove & Rackham 2003: 342-44, 349.

<sup>15</sup> Sintès 2003: 123-38; Muller 2010: 216.

settlement.<sup>16</sup> At Argilos riverine deposits from the Strymon in conjunction with tidal erosion have deposited clay and sand over the site of the city's port, raising the shoreline significantly.<sup>17</sup> 'The region lies within a geologically active zone, close to the interface between three tectonic plates: the Anatolian, the Eurasian, and the Aegean Sea plates, whose intersection overlies the Hellespontine Straits and runs south of two of the chief north Aegean islands, Thasos and Samothrace'.<sup>18</sup>

Since access to the sea played such a critical role in the life of Oisyme, and was the 'superhighway' of the Archaic that brought Greek settlers to the region, this chapter begins by examining the shore, harbour and peninsulas of Oisyme. The area enclosed by the foothills and the surrounding mountains completes the general survey. The acropolis hilltop is then examined in light of these findings, after which the parts of the city are placed into their geographical context. It is necessary to establish this wider view of Oisyme before proceeding to Chapter 5 where the details of the building phases and organisation of the settlement are reviewed.

#### 4.2.1 THE BAY

The Bay of Eleutheres is a large natural harbour that faces east, towards Thasos (Figs. 4.2 & 4.5). It is so striking and well situated that some researchers argue that Oisyme must have been the first of the sub-colonies of its Peraia.<sup>19</sup> The arms of two peninsulas reach out into the sea, creating a protected gulf with calm waters.<sup>20</sup> These peninsulas are larger



Figure 4.5: Southern Peninsula, Bay of Eleutheres showing the Acropolis, Necropolis and Byzantine fortress of Anaktoroupolis. GEPro

and less rocky than the one on which Neapolis (modern Kavala) was founded.<sup>21</sup> The shape and orientation of the Bay of Eleutheres are quite similar to Potamia Bay on the northeast side of Thasos, where a 6<sup>th</sup> century

<sup>16</sup> Grove & Rackham 2001: 349-50.

<sup>17</sup> Architectural elements are visible in at Argilos when the seas are calm and the river is slow, but we have not yet been granted the permits necessary to explore that area of the ancient port. Most days during the summer, and particularly as storms move through the region, the flow from the Strymon River is clearly visible as a grey-brown line in the seawater.

<sup>18</sup> Archibald 2013: 132.

<sup>19</sup> Collart 1937: 82; Isaac 1986: 64; *contra* Tiverios 2008: 80, Neapolis ('New Polis') is widely considered to be the first Thasian foray onto the mainland, but there is no archaeological evidence to support either argument. Both Neapolis and Oisyme have pre-colonial levels and similarly dated artefacts.

<sup>20</sup> Today the north end of the bay is home to the Nea Peramos shipyard, established by refugees from Asia Minor in 1922.

<sup>21</sup> Neapolis (modern Kavala), a sister colony of Oisyme, is approximately 25 km up the coast to the north, and positioned on a peninsula approximately 0.47 km<sup>2</sup>.



BC lighthouse is located.<sup>22</sup> The Bay of Eleutheres is approximately 3 km at its widest point.

The acropolis of Oisyme stands near the head of the Southern Peninsula, which extends 2.6 km into the sea and has an average width of 0.5 km. There are some high points, but few are over 50 m ASL, similar to the height of the acropolis. Eleutheres bay is offered some protection from the action of the Aegean currents by its stout peninsulas, but some silting of the local rivers must have occurred over time, particularly given its reputation for agriculture. Even if the shore has changed since the Archaic period, the elevation of the Southern Peninsula and the availability of freshwater,<sup>23</sup> mean that it could have provided protected farmlands for the settlement. The peninsula is currently cultivated (Fig. 4.5) and has numerous, sandy coves that provide sheltered anchorage points and locations for gathering marine resources.<sup>24</sup>

The Northern Peninsula (Fig. 4.6) covers an area of approximately 2.7 km<sup>2</sup>, and although it is larger than the southern one, it is significantly less hospitable. It is a thin-soiled and rocky mass, covered by jagged protrusions of limestone, with elevations between 80 to 170 m ASL. The shore is rough, often little more than a series of sheer cliff faces, marked by caves.

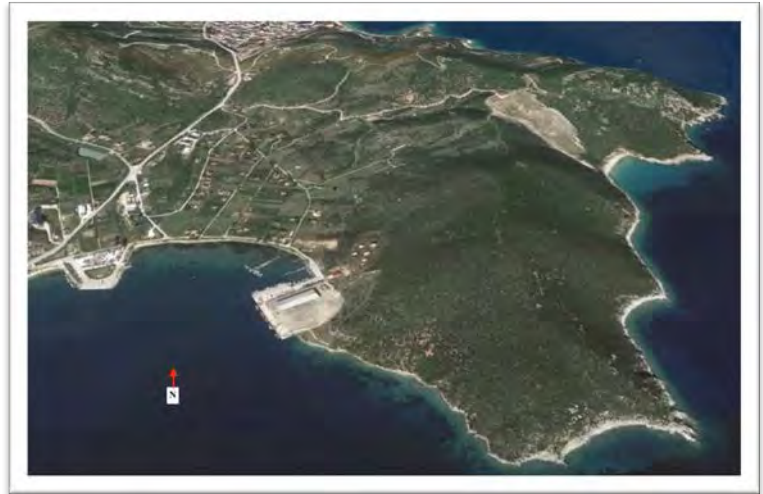


Figure 4.6: Northern Peninsula of Eleutheres Bay. GEPro

#### 4.2.2 THE PLAIN, FOOTHILLS AND MOUNTAINS

Figs. 4.1 and 4.7 show the valley floor and foothills that surround it, as well as the access routes that lead from Oisyme across Mt Symbolon to the Pierian Valley and Mt Pangaion.<sup>25</sup> The narrow Pierian Valley was a key route connecting the Strymonic Gulf to the mines of Pangaion and the Drama plain.<sup>26</sup> It was controlled by the Pierian Thracians who inhabited at least two fortified *poleis* called Pergamus and Phagres, according to Herodotus (7.112). Small-scale excavations have discovered some 31 sites that may be the

<sup>22</sup> Known as the Tower of Akeratos, to whom it was dedicated. This bay is close to the gold mines at Klisidi, which lend their name to the beaches of the harbour, Χρυσή Αμμουδιά or Golden Beach. See Grandjean & Salviat 2000: 157-61, 179-80.

<sup>23</sup> Lazaridis 1971: 8-12, annual rainfall for the Peraia is much less than that of Thasos, approximately 550 mm compared to 890 mm over five years, and small streams and springs are quite common along the coastal region from Oisyme to the Nestos River.

<sup>24</sup> Lazaridis 1971: 12-13.

<sup>25</sup> Kostoglou 2008: 77-80; Pikoulas 2001: 109, states, that there are some eighty-one Thracian sites in the Pierian Valley that have not been fully excavated.

<sup>26</sup> Thucydides (2.99) states that this tribe was driven from the southern region of the Thermaic Gulf by the growing power of the Macedonian royal house in the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. The Original Pieria is located just south of the region called Emathia, which was home to the Macedonian elites. This may provide a clue as to why Phillip II renamed Oisyme, dubbing it Emathia, after the region came under Macedonian rule in the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.

remnants of Thracian settlements in the Pierian Valley,<sup>27</sup> and two with monumental architecture have been tentatively identified as Pergamus and Phagres (Fig. 4.1). It is likely that access to the interior from Oisyme was dependant on good relations with these neighbouring settlements.

Today two towns occupy the area; Eleutheres village, which is nestled against the western hills away from the coast, and Nea Peramos, which is positioned near the shoreline at the north side of the bay (Fig. 4.7). The acropolis of Oisyme is positioned on one of low foothills that ring the wide alluvial plain, which today is



*Figure 4.7: View of Eleutheres Bay Acropolis of Oisyme, Southern Rhodopes in the Distance (Facing North)*

a patchwork of family farms. Small vineyards are interspersed with patches of cereals, vegetables, and small olive groves. Perhaps providing a glimpse of agricultural activities in the Archaic.

The cold northern winters may have made cultivation of olives difficult during the Archaic period. Oisyme, with its milder coastal climate and protected bay, may have been able to overcome the climatic challenge.<sup>28</sup> Oisyme's vineyards were famous in antiquity, earning the region the toponym *Biblian Chora* for the production and exportation of a sweet wine known as βύβλινος οἶνος (Hes *WD* 590; Ath 1.51).<sup>29</sup> Lazaridis rates the Oisyme plain as the most fertile and important of the Thasian Peraia.<sup>30</sup> The role of Oisyme in the production of this marketable commodity may have been quite important to Thasos, and its position near Mt Pangaion offered an alternative route to the wealth of the mountain from the one accessed via Kavalla and the Drama.<sup>31</sup> Despite this, it is unlikely that the Archaic settlement was subject to the same intensity of cultivation as today. Northern Greece has a very good climate for pastoralism, and the region has a long history of herding not only sheep and goats,<sup>32</sup> but cattle, pigs and horses.<sup>33</sup> The edible products of these domesticated animals,

<sup>27</sup> Kostoglou 2008: 77-80; Pikoulas 2001: 109, the evidence is in the form of based on burial practices, pottery finds, and suggested settlement patterns

<sup>28</sup> Lazaridis 1971: 12, believed this to be the case.

<sup>29</sup> Henderson 1824: 92-141; Salviat 1990: 462-5.

<sup>30</sup> Lazaridis 1971: 4, 11-13.

<sup>31</sup> Tzochet 2016: 230-53; Grandjean & Salviat 2000: 24-31, 177-92; Tiverios 2008: 79; *inter alia*.

<sup>32</sup> It is worth mentioning that today the northwest and some areas of the northeast, especially the islands of Thasos and Samothrace are famous for their goatherds.

<sup>33</sup> Newton, Wardle & Kuniholm 2005: 186, suggest that the types of grains discovered at Assiros may indicate that domesticated cattle were crop-fed by the final Bronze Age.

meat, milk, cheese, and butter would have supplemented the local diet, as would the abundant marine life.<sup>34</sup>

The majority of Eastern Macedonia was covered at the time by mixed deciduous forest,<sup>35</sup> with mountainous scrub on rough limestone projections at the highest elevations, Mediterranean pine and perhaps some oak as was found in the Drama plain,<sup>36</sup> along the slopes. In the hills and valleys these forests were interspersed with grassy plains merging into dune-ecologies along the coast. The northern sector of the plain is higher than the south, where the foothills drain to an alluvial plain. The plain extends south, towards Oisyme's sister colony, Galepsos, on the Stymonic Gulf, and is broken only by a low ridge of hills that runs between the coast and Mt Symbolon. The route to the Pierian Valley and Mt Pangaion follows small waterways through higher terrain. Small rivers and streams traverse the flatland, and are prone to flooding during violent summer storms, but usually provide steady access to fresh water and good soil drainage.

Just as the sea defines the eastern border of Oisyme, the mountains define the west. Moreover, they mark the cardinal points around the settlement, making a cognitive map of the settlement visually linked to key peaks. The temple on the acropolis is roughly aligned with the Solstices. The sun rises between the arms of Eleutheres Bay and is in good alignment with the east wall of the Late Archaic/Early Classical structure on the Summer Solstice and with the west wall as it sets over Mt Symbolon on the Winter Solstice (Fig 4.8). An East/West solar alignment is common for Archaic and Classical era Greek temples,<sup>37</sup> but Oisyme is unusual in that there is not an altar on the east side, nor clear evidence for an entryway there. It is possible that this orientation played an important role in the ritual of the site, tying the hilltops, valley floor, and harbour together. The solstices could certainly have aided the architect/s to orient the structure along cardinal lines.

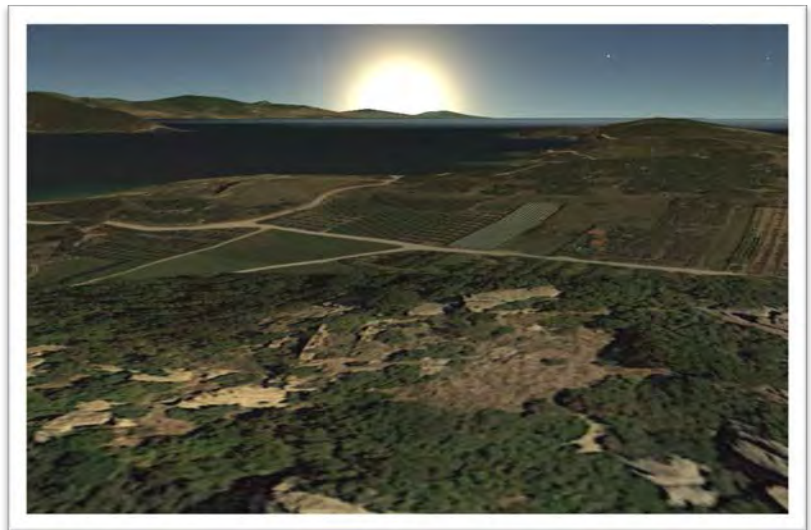


Figure 4.8: Approximate View of Sunrise at Summer Solstice from acropolis sanctuary of Oisyme (facing northeast) aligned with East Wall of Acropolis Structure.  
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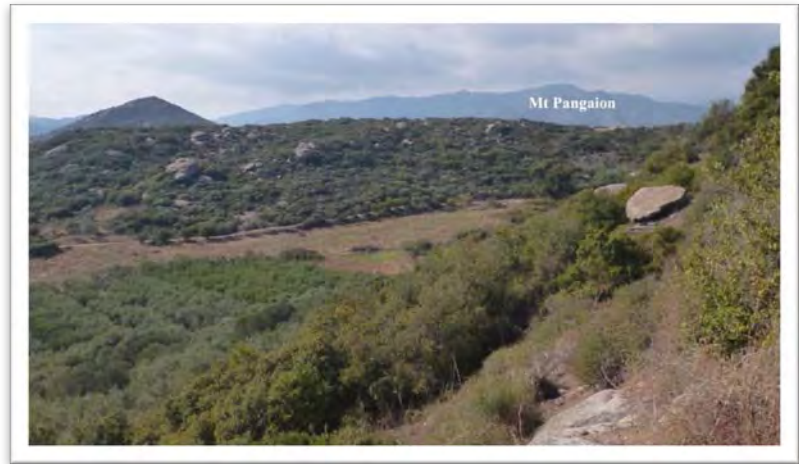
<sup>34</sup> Lazaridis 1971: 12-13.

<sup>35</sup> Archibald 1998: 19-21; Grove & Rackham 2001: 212-15.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>37</sup> Dinsmoor 1950: 39-65; Salt 2009: 4; Boutsikas 2009: *passim*; *inter alia*.

The Symbolon Range wraps around the coastal settlement from the southwest to the north forming a natural boundary between the territory of Oisyme, and the Pierian Valley beyond. Yet, this border was not impenetrable (Fig. 4.1-4.2). The low southern hills permitted overland communication with the Strymonic Gulf and Pierian Valley.<sup>38</sup> The terrain of the Symbolon Range rises to nearly 700 m ALS at its highest point in the north.<sup>39</sup> Here too there are access routes to Mt Pangaion through narrow river valleys (Fig. 4.9).



*Figure 4.9: View of Mt Pangaion from West Wall, Oisyme Acropolis*

This region of the North Aegean is famous for precious metals, and Oisyme had access to gold, silver and copper, as well as lead and iron,<sup>40</sup> exploiting ore deposits in the hills close by and/or trading with the Thracians that controlled the mines of Mt Pangaion.<sup>41</sup> As on Thasos,<sup>42</sup> Oisyme may have been home to Thracian blacksmiths and coppersmiths. The streams and rivers in the region carried placer gold,<sup>43</sup> and it would be surprising if the waterways of Oisyme were an exception. The wealth Thasos received from Skapte Hyle, as reported by Herodotus (6.46) may well have been supplemented by contributions from the other colonies, such as Oisyme, but further research is necessary to confirm this.

Standing in the plain of Oisyme, near the acropolis, there is no escaping the visual impact of near and distant peaks. Northern ranges cut across the skyline (Fig. 4.7), while the ridges of Thasos rise sharply from the sea 'like the back-bone of an ass'<sup>44</sup> (Fig. 4.10). Individual peaks mark the remaining cardinal points; Mt Pangaion in the west (Fig. 4.9) and Mt Athos in the south (Fig. 4.11). While we can never be certain of the

<sup>38</sup> Reaching Galepsos from Oisyme can be done on foot quite easily either along the coast or through the small valley created by the row of hills. Although the highest points near 400 m ASL, most hills are in the 100 to 200 m range.

<sup>39</sup> Lazaridis 1971: 4.

<sup>40</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1990: 496-99; Vavelidis & Andreou 2008: 362, recent studies have proved that mining activity at Skapte Hyle, near Oisyme's northern sister colony Neapolis, dates to at least the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. That area marks a point where the Rhodope connects to the Symbolon Range. Considering this and the richness of Pangaion, it is very likely that the range nearest Oisyme provided some sources of mineral wealth.

<sup>41</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1990: 496-99.

<sup>42</sup> Archibald 2010: 335-37.

<sup>43</sup> Vavelidis & Andreou 2008: 362, Fig 1; Vavelidis 2004: 74-93.

<sup>44</sup> West 1974: Frag. 21.





impact these aspects of the landscape had on the residents, we can be certain that they were integral parts of the Oisymians' mental picture of *home*. They were the back drop against which processions, rituals and daily chores were performed.

Figure 4.10: View of the Southern Peninsula and Thasos from the Oisyme acropolis

It is the interplay between the sea and mountains that defines the physical character of Oisyme, and around which its Archaic inhabitants built their political identity.<sup>45</sup> The deep waters provide fluidity, mobility, trade, and unpredictability; opportunity and disaster, traders and raiders. The mountains are a link to the deep history of Thracian side of the settlement, a constant, stabilising force; from their depths come precious metals and gleaming weapons of war, wealth and power, warriors and slaves. Oisyme, perched between these forces, bounded by them, profited from the mix of fertile plains and forests, from the vines that built the fame of the *Biblian Chora*.



Figure 4.11: View of Oisyme Facing South towards Mt Athos. GEPro.

### 4.3 THE POLIS OF OISYME

In this section the acropolis area of Oisyme is examined as an elevated stronghold and symbol of the *polis* as a nucleated settlement with a cohesive identity.<sup>46</sup> Finding the right term by which to call Oisyme in the Archaic period has been no easy task (Chapter 3.3). It was referred to as an *emporion*,<sup>47</sup> an *apoikia*,<sup>48</sup> and

<sup>45</sup> As has been asserted by Greaves 2010: 46, 95 for Ionia; and Osborne 2012: 24-31 as it pertains to the Greek *polis*; Cifani, Ceccarelli, & Stoddart 2012: 163-72 for the colonial settlements of Southern Italy, *inter alia*.

<sup>46</sup> Thuc. II.15.6; Hansen 2004: 3-156, for a good history of the very long and detailed debates about the political and physical senses of the term *polis* (and associated words) I recommend Hansen's extensive work on the subject, not only for its cogent arguments, but its extensive bibliography.

<sup>47</sup> Thuc. I.100.2.

<sup>48</sup> Thuc. IV.107.3.

a *polis*,<sup>49</sup> by ancient authors,<sup>50</sup> and modern scholarship has classed it, and the other settlements of the Peraia, as a dependant-*polis* of Thasos, but with the understanding that *apoikia* (colony) and *emporion* (trading-post/harbour) are aspects of the same *polis*.<sup>51</sup> The terms *emporion*, *apoikia*, and *polis* are used below, but primarily for the sake of the sake of referencing building phases (and for lack of more succinct terminology).<sup>52</sup>

Figs 4.12 and 4.13 are simple maps of the known and proposed organisational scheme of Archaic Oisyme. In many respects they conform to the typical plan of a North

Figure 4.12: Composite of Polis Organisation of Oisyme, Red indicates the acropolis sanctuary space, Black indicates general areas of the necropoleis, Blue area encompasses the settlement areas as described in the archaeological literature. GEPPro



Aegean colonial settlement.<sup>53</sup> The heart of the city, the acropolis (in Red),<sup>54</sup> contains a monumental sanctuary dedicated to a female deity at its peak.<sup>55</sup> Outside the walls that encircle the acropolis hill are two cemeteries (in Black); the first and oldest was placed in the sand dunes of the southwestern side of the city,<sup>56</sup> and the newer on the interior road that lead into the hinterland (in Green).<sup>57</sup> The presumed settlement area (in Blue) is situated between the natural harbour and fertile fields, beneath the protection of the acropolis sanctuary.

<sup>49</sup> Hdt. 7.109.

<sup>50</sup> See Hansen 2006: 7-12, for a comprehensive list of the conflicting references and discussion of their meaning and applications.

<sup>51</sup> Tsetskhladze & Vashakidze 1994: 111-35; Loukopoulou 2004: 864-65; Hansen 2004: 87-88; 2006: 4-14, 23-25, 30, uses archaeological evidence and primary sources to argue convincingly that the traditional opposition between *apoikia* (as colony that has a *chora* and is a *polis*) and *emporion* (a trading post in foreign lands without a *chora*) is untenable, as both are essentially dependant-*poleis* with *emporion*.

<sup>52</sup> I am admittedly and blatantly 'having my cake and eating it too' by adopting these terms precisely because of the traditional definitions that they evoke but attempts to avoid them resulted in muddled and unwieldy phraseology.

<sup>53</sup> See Lazaridis 1971 and Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2006: 169-84, for a review of the settlements of the Thasian Peraia; Vokotopoulou 1996: 319-328 for cities and sanctuaries of Chalkidiki; Tiverios 2008: 1-154, for a review of Archaic colonies in the North Aegean.

<sup>54</sup> Fredricksen 2011: 9.

<sup>55</sup> Although identified first by Bakalakis the temple was not excavated until the late 1980s (Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993). Based on the evidence of its position on the acropolis, and dedications that include female idols, loom weights, and some weaponry, and the coin identified as minted at Oisyme, bearing the head of Athena, Koukouli-Chrysanthaki argues that the sanctuary was dedicated to Athena *poliochos* (Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2012: *pers. comm.*; Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 371-72).

<sup>56</sup> Giouri 1965: 447-451.

<sup>57</sup> Bakalakis 1938: 99; Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 365.

Figure 4.13: View of Settlement Area and Acropolis of Oisyme. Blue area encompasses the settlement areas as described in the archaeological literature. The dark line (Purple) across the acropolis hill is the Early Classical/Late Archaic walls as envisioned by Lazaridis. GEPro



The current understanding of how the *polis* of Oisyme was organised in the Archaic period is largely based on surface surveys and small-scale excavations led by Bakalakis and Collart, 80 years ago.<sup>58</sup> The presumed location of the settlement sector and port of Oisyme are based on this research, but have not been conclusively located. Today the proposed settlement area is lush with vegetation (Fig. 4.14). The ground is even and so soft that it is nearly marshy underfoot.

Trees surround grassy glades in the plain near the shore, while the lower flanks of the hills are covered with small plots containing rows of olive trees or grape vines. It was certainly well suited to cultivation. As can be seen in Figs. 4.12-13 the two wall systems are entirely focused on the hillside, covering little of the proposed settlement area. Thorough excavations of the necropolis along the shoreline and the systematic excavations of the acropolis added valuable details to



Figure 4.14: Proposed Habitation Sector with Acropolis Hill (Facing West)

the picture, as did the production of contour maps containing the position of Oisyme's monumental walls and sanctuary. Neither the fortifications nor proposed habitation zone have been the subject of archaeological investigations or intensive study. Continuous occupation of the area has complicated modern efforts to identify ancient architectural remains, and the restoration of the Byzantine fortress of Anaktoroupolis may complicate this search in the future.<sup>59</sup>

<sup>58</sup> Bakalakis 1938: 98-101; Giouri 1965: 447; Lazaridis 1971: 2-3, 14-15, 17; Fig. 65-66; Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 365; Loukopoulou 2004: 864 reports that the settlement extended from the southeast slope to the shore, but as there is no citation it is difficult to assess if this was a simple error or a result of conflicting information provided by previous researchers.

<sup>59</sup> The reconstruction of Byzantine Anaktoroupolis may yet reveal the presence or reuse of earlier levels, but so far, no information has been forthcoming. Dr. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki (2013: *pers. comm.*) requested test-pit excavations within the structure, but I am unaware of the results of this request.

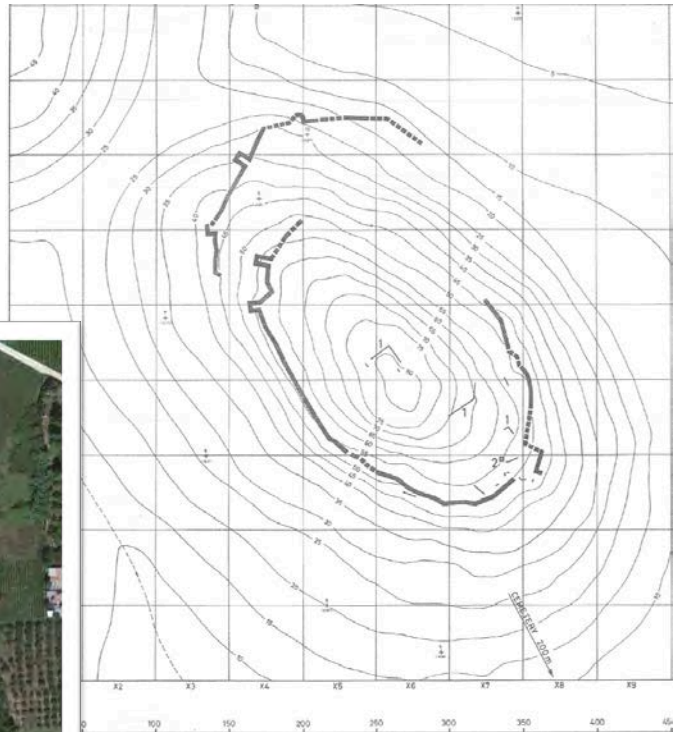


Given the technological advances made since the original identification of the *polis*, it would be advisable to conduct new searches utilising non-invasive techniques. I have undertaken a basic form of such unintrusive research by combining the contour maps of Oisyme, published by Lazaridis (Fig. 4.15a),<sup>60</sup> with satellite imagery to create a map that shows the position of the walls and proposed settlement area in relation to natural features (Fig. 4.15b). This allowed for the informed planning of field research, remote study of the

Figure 4.15:

a) Monumental Walls of Oisyme after Lazaridis (1971: Fig. 65)

b) Proposed Settlement Area in Blue. Purple wall follows the Early Classical/Late Archaic walls as envisioned by Lazaridis; White wall follows the first Archaic wall as envisioned by Lazaridis; Green lines are sections of wall and new monumental structures identified by myself and described in this text as Type 1 Masonry. GEPro



available settlement space within the walls, and helped me to understand previous reports and discern where they differ from my own findings. Forearmed with this information, I conducted two surveys (in 2013 and 2014) of

the acropolis hill and its ancient architecture. As a result of this field research I was able to refine the descriptions of the masonry of the monumental walls that surround and fortify the acropolis, identify new structures, and create a new interpretation of the building phases.<sup>61</sup> The details presented below are not the final word on the fortifications and organisation of the Archaic *polis* of Oisyme, but instead the groundwork for future investigations.

When preparing for the research trips to Oisyme I expected to find the remains of an Archaic fortification wall and towers built of large slabs of roughly worked local stone positioned midway up the

<sup>60</sup> Lazaridis 1971: Fig. 65.

<sup>61</sup> Further results of the surveys are presented in Chapter 5.2.

acropolis hill (Fig 4.15b).<sup>62</sup> While these reports are generally accurate, they could not relate the complexity of the site in the limited space available to them. The upper circuit wall is composed of at least two styles of masonry, the first of which (Masonry Type 1 - in green) is detailed in Section 4.3.1. The second style (Masonry Type 2 - in white) is detailed in Section 4.3.2, and the third type (Masonry Type 3 - in purple) in Section 4.3.3.

### 4.3.1 MASONRY TYPE 1: THRACIAN SETTLEMENT OR EMPORION PHASE

This first type of masonry utilises monumental slabs of local granite (Section 4.2), which are typically 1-2 m long and 0.5 m or more wide. The stone is very rough with little evidence that they were shaped or cut after they were quarried. There are numerous outcrops of rock in the immediate vicinity that



Figure 4.16: South Slope of Acropolis Hill, Naturally Stacked Outcrop of Stone

would be relatively easy to pry apart for construction materials of this type (Fig 4.16). The construction style is also simple, as the large planks of stone were stacked one on top of the other, in irregular rows, with smaller stones wedged between them (Figs. 4.17-19). I located three areas on the hill where this masonry is in evidence: a) sections of the upper Circuit Wall; b) Eastern Tower; c) Western Tower.

#### 4.3.1.1 CIRCUIT WALL

Sections of wall built with Masonry Type 1 are reportedly interspersed around the entirety of the acropolis hill, at a height of roughly 50 m ASL.<sup>63</sup> It appears that the wall was extended or re-built at a later date using smaller, more regularly coursed stone.<sup>64</sup> The sections of wall that I was able to view were of single-faced construction, extending intermittently across 30 m of the southwest slope of the hill (Figs. 4.17-19). The top of this wall is relatively flat, and measures approximately 1.5 m across. I was unable to find evidence suggesting towers or bastions were built into the wall with this technique.

<sup>62</sup> Giouri 1965: 447, Pl. 521-22; Lazaridis 1971: Figs. 66-67; Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 365, Fig. 3, citing Bakalakis (1936: 45; 1938: 31), these older studies generally refer to the construction as composed of roughly cut slabs, where more recent studies (Fredricksen 2011: 176; Ouellet 2014: *pers. comm.*; Tiverios 2008: 80) generally described these walls as large, polygonal blocks.

<sup>63</sup> Giouri 1965: 447, Pl. 521-22; Lazaridis 1971: Figs. 66-67; Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 365, Fig. 3.

<sup>64</sup> Examples of the smaller blocks encasing Masonry Type 1 can be seen in Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 365, Fig. 3.

*Figure 4.17: West Wall,  
Masonry Type 1 (Facing  
East)*



*Figure 4.18: West Wall,  
Masonry Type 1 (Facing  
Northeast)*



*Figure 4.19: South West  
Wall, Masonry Type 1  
(Facing North)*



#### 4.3.1.2 EASTERN TOWER

The tower often cited as part of the fortification wall, here called the Eastern Tower (Figs. 4.20-21),<sup>65</sup> is not actually connected to, or positioned near, the wall at all. It is wedged between a series of large boulders in a natural terrace on the east side of the hill (Chapter 5.2.3), approximately 30-35 m up the hill from the circuit walls at 65-70 m ASL. Only one corner of the impressive structure is visible today, but based on excavation records it consists of at least two walls measuring 3-3.5 m long x 2.3 m tall,<sup>66</sup> set at nearly a right angle to one another. There is no evidence of later additions or reconstruction. Satellite imagery shows what appear to be several angular depressions of reduced vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the East tower, which may indicate more structures related to this building phase await discovery.<sup>67</sup>

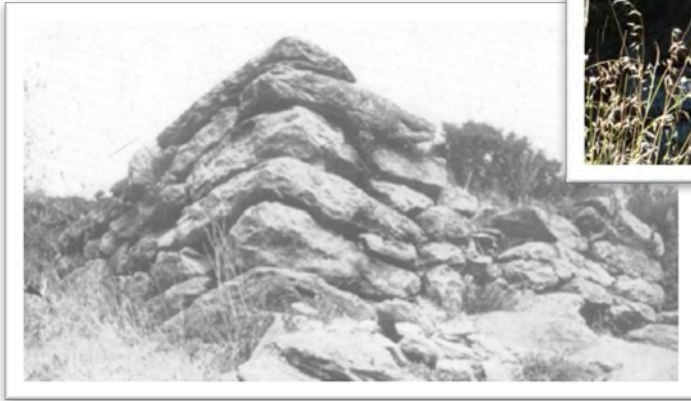
<sup>65</sup> Giouri 1965: 447; Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 365.

<sup>66</sup> For reference I am 1.66 m tall.

<sup>67</sup> See KMZ file, select East Tower for orientation, Area of Interest 8-9.



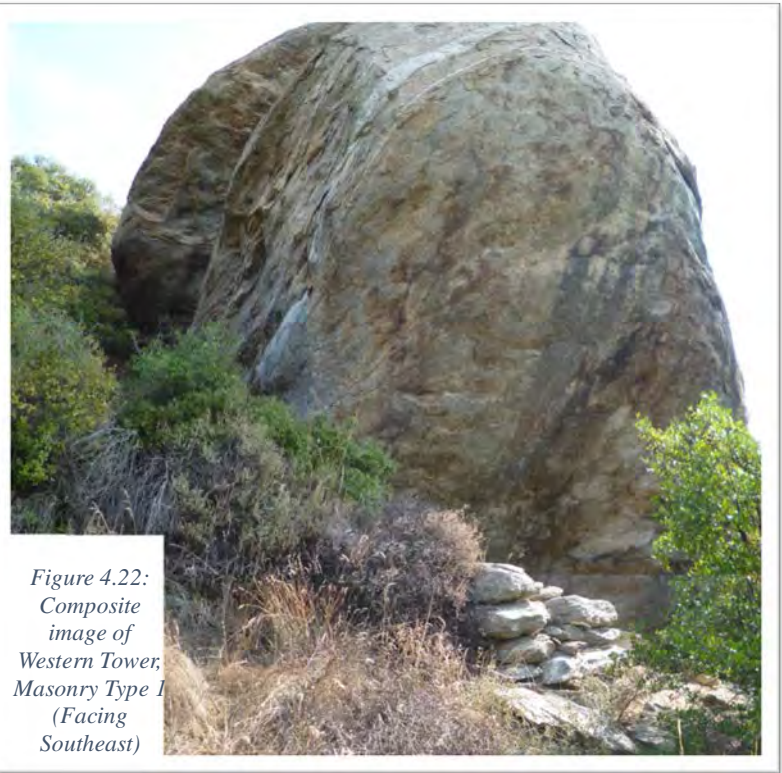
*Figure 4.20: Eastern Tower, Masonry Type 1 (Facing Northwest)*



*Figure 4.21: Eastern Tower, Masonry Type 1 (Facing Northwest), After Giouri 1965: Pl. 523a*

#### 4.3.1.3 WESTERN TOWER

On my trek around the hill, I discovered a second tower on the west side of the hill, predictably dubbed the Western Tower (Fig. 4.22), built with the same coarse masonry. The second tower consists of two walls, nearly 2 m long and standing approximately 1.5 m tall. The Western Tower shares a number of similarities with the Eastern Tower, as it is built amidst a large rock-formation and is positioned at 65-70 m ASL, approximately 25 m up from the Circuit Wall.



*Figure 4.22: Composite image of Western Tower, Masonry Type 1 (Facing Southeast)*

#### 4.3.1.4 PARALLELS, DATING, INTERPRETATION

Excavators identified the at least two other settlements in the Peraia with comparable masonry; the temenos walls of temple of the Parthenos at Neapolis (Kavala) and city walls of Antisara (Kalamitsa).<sup>68</sup>

<sup>68</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 365; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1993: 234.

Although the blocks of stone used at those sites are of a similar size, they are not as crude or loosely fitted together as the examples at Oisyme.<sup>69</sup> I found closer parallels in a section of the monumental wall surrounding the Thasian acropolis,<sup>70</sup> and in the tower and fortification walls of Pergamus,<sup>71</sup> one of the two Thracian cities in the Pierian Valley (Hdt. 7.112) discussed above (Section 4.2.2). Visually the size of the stones and haphazard construction is reminiscent of the Pseudo-Cyclopean structures of the Late Geometric. Specifically, the Old Terrace of the Argive Heraion is called to mind,<sup>72</sup> but another example in Southern Greece may be the Temple Terrace or early Cyclopean Fountain of Corinth.<sup>73</sup> A similar argument could be made for the use and glorification of BA structures at Troy during both Geometric and Archaic periods,<sup>74</sup> or the Cyclopean walls on Agios Giogios by Archaic Maroneai<sup>75</sup> and on Samothrace at Palaeopolis by both Greek and Thracian populations.<sup>76</sup> In these locations the phenomena is linked to the social changes and the glorification of a heroic past,<sup>77</sup> which may point to a similar purpose at Oisyme. In shape, approximate size, and treatment of the stone, I am also reminded of the stone-built tombs near the LBA-EIA settlement of Kastri on Thasos<sup>78</sup> and the walls and towers built around the Thracian hilltop site of Tsouka near Komotini.<sup>79</sup> There is no evidence to suggest the Towers of Oisyme are functionally related to the Thracian funerary structures, but they are markedly similar to structures near the enclosure wall of Tsouka.<sup>80</sup> The ‘tendency towards megalithism’<sup>81</sup> found in these and other Thracian structures at least points to the presence of comparable architectural techniques used by

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<sup>69</sup> I was unable to view the walls of Neapolis in person, see Lazaridis 1963: 235-38, Pl. 279a-e, for images which show large, but angular, flat slabs of stone in even courses. Antisara’s walls can be seen within the modern Greek town of Kalamitsa. The largest stones of the Antisara walls have the unusual curved cuts and tightly fitting typical of Lesbian style masonry.

<sup>70</sup> Baker-Penoyre 1909: 211-12, Pl. XIXc, remarked upon the coarseness and oddity of a portion of the East Wall of the Thasian acropolis, but I have been unable to find any other references to this section of wall. From the image provided, it does appear to be very similar to the walls of Neapolis, Antisara, and one fine section at Oisyme. The author was hesitant to assign a date, but settled for ‘undoubted antiquity’.

<sup>71</sup> These are not yet well studied, and I was only made aware of them by my colleague Keven Ouellet (2014: *pers. comm.*; Ouellet 2016: *in press*), to whom I am very grateful.

<sup>72</sup> Wright 1982: 186-201; Antonaccio 1992: Pl. 23b; Robinson 2011: Fig. 86.

<sup>73</sup> Robinson 2011: 152-61.

<sup>74</sup> Rose 2014: 47-52.

<sup>75</sup> Lazaridis 1972: Fig. 36; Tiverios 2008: 101-3.

<sup>76</sup> Lazaridis 1971b: Fig. 34; Conze *et al.* 1880: 46, Pl. LX7I-LXXII.

<sup>77</sup> Coldstream 1976: 8-17; Alcock 2002: 146-52; Mazarakis-Ainian 1997: 157-61, 2013: 96-102, Frederiksen 2011: 93, has found that ‘The monumental aspects of some of the walls of the Early Iron Age are not found to the same extent in the seventh century’.

<sup>78</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1993: 679-82; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: Vol. I, *passim*, for excellent and detailed drawings of the tombs; Ilieva 2006: 3-4; for easily accessible full colour images of LBA and EIA built tombs on Thasos see Papadopoulos *et al.* 2012: Figs. 2-3. Other megalithic structures of southern Thrace rely on access to granite that splits easily, and are built in a manner similar to the Oisymian Masonry Type 1. For a recent and detailed study of the masonry of Thracian megalithic structures see Nekhrizov 2015: 126-28, Figs. 1-6, and 133-35, for other megalithic structures of Iron Age Thrace.

<sup>79</sup> Efstratiou 1993: 143-8, 150 Figs. 5, 7, 9d, 10a; this upland site is characterised by a large stone enclosure, with several square structures associated with it, that follows the contours of hill surmounted by a multi-room structure. The walls of the square ancillary rooms are low, and carelessly made, and research suggests they were animal pens. The hilltop site is interpreted as a defended farmstead (p. 169) of the EIA.

<sup>80</sup> For a review of Thracian, pre-colonial fortified settlements see Baralis 2008: 102-05, Fig. 1; Dremsizova-Nelčinova 1980: 365-70.

<sup>81</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: 650.



local populations prior to colonisation,<sup>82</sup> and thus is worth mentioning.

#### 4.3.1.5 CONCLUSION

Based on previous suggested dating, parallels, and the relationship of the circuit wall to later construction phases, Masonry Type 1 can be comfortably dated to the Archaic period. A conservative estimate of c. 650-625 BC is not unreasonable if the rebuilt sections are of the same date as the earliest Greek-style temple on the acropolis. An earlier date, perhaps in the 8<sup>th</sup> or early 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, is suggested by comparison with Fredricksen's recent descriptions of the 'narrow' type of walls dating prior to the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>83</sup> Although speculative without further archaeological evidence, architectural trends in both the non-Greek North Aegean *koine* and the wider Greek world may also support a date prior to the mid 7<sup>th</sup> century BC.

The sections of Circuit Wall that remain might have originally been part of a continuous circuit that surrounded the acropolis hill or discontinuous sections placed at vulnerable points along the hillside. Differentiating between *temenos* and hillside fortification walls can be particularly difficult in a case like Oisyme, where there is clear evidence of sanctuary architecture, but little proof of intramural habitation.<sup>84</sup> Without further excavations these walls cannot be conclusively defined as the remains of fortifications.

Neither Eastern nor Western Towers can be defined as *fortification towers*<sup>85</sup> in the usual sense, as they are not built as additions to the wall. The height and position of the Eastern Tower, however, would allow clear views of the sea and coast, which could be advantageous as an observation or signalling point. The Western Tower seems particularly ill suited for such a role as the boulder it abuts, the rim of the acropolis hill to the north, and the neighbouring hill to the west, obstruct the view from here. The physical similarities between the Eastern and Western Towers suggest that they served the same purpose, although it is not clear what that may be.

If a date in the 8<sup>th</sup> or early 7<sup>th</sup> century BC is accepted for the Masonry Type 1 structures, then they may belong either to the Thracian *Sympolity* phase or perhaps the earliest stages of the Greek 'trading-post' or *Emporion* era of Oisyme (see Chapter 3.3.1-2).<sup>86</sup> If this is the case, then what was the role of Thasos as mediator of external exchange? Perhaps the Odonis exerted significant influence on the coastal settlements well before Parian settlement. Whether or not these are pre-colonial structures, they clearly look the part. The fact that they were not fully replaced, if they were true 'antiques', suggests that their appearance was valued by the later day Oisymians. Troy was subject to a 'reclamation' of BA and EIA structures in the West sanctuary starting the 9<sup>th</sup> century BC, whose later stages (c. 700-650 BC) appear to have been intentionally connected

<sup>82</sup> The location of the Towers on the hillside with a Thracian settlement at the top of the hill is coincidental, perhaps, but worth noting.

<sup>83</sup> Fredricksen 2011: 65, 71-80, see Table 7, acknowledging the variability of the EIA, has still detected a preference for single-faced structures of unworked stone and irregular masonry, in either 'narrow' (less than 2.5 m wide) or 'wide' (4 m or greater) varieties.

<sup>84</sup> Fredricksen 2011: 56-57, demonstrates that EIA and Archaic walls on hillsides are of similar widths and construction techniques.

<sup>85</sup> Winter 1971: 152; Fredricksen 2011: 56, 70, 79-82, Towers are not a normal feature of Greek defensive architecture until the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.

<sup>86</sup> Hansen 2006: 8-14.

to the Homeric mythic past of Troy.<sup>87</sup> This could be a similar case, and it is not necessary for the walls to be genuinely ancient, so long as the residents believe them to be so. The ‘antique’ appearance of the structures was used by the late 6<sup>th</sup> century BC Oisymians as proof of their link to the Homeric Aisyme. Perhaps they were part of the ritual practices during the *Sympolity* phase. They were certainly part of the phenomenological experience of the approach to the top of the hill, marking a transition in the landscape in dramatic fashion. Without further study there are no clear answers, except in that these structural remains are evidence of monumental organisation and an intentional expression of Oisymian identity.

### 4.3.2 MASONRY TYPE 2: APOIKIA PHASE

The second type of masonry (Type 2) uses stones that are smaller, better worked and more evenly laid than Type 1, giving it a more carefully constructed, if less dramatic, appearance. Most of the stones of this type are roughly rectangular, measuring 30 x 30 x 20 cm (Figs. 4.23-24).<sup>88</sup> The blocks were worked on several sides and a flat external face is typical. The walls of this type appear to be double-faced and organised into irregular courses that stand approximately 1 m high.<sup>89</sup> The best estimate of the width of the wall is 1.5-2 m, although severe erosion makes this a tentative assessment only.

Figure 4.23: Southern Rim of Circuit Wall (Facing West), Masonry Type 2 (Facing West)



Figure 4.24: Top of Southern Rim of Circuit Wall (Facing West), Masonry Type 2 (Facing South)

#### 4.3.2.1 CIRCUIT WALL

Most of the upper circuit wall of the acropolis is built using this type of masonry, but is completely absent from the Towers. Where Types 1 and 2 meet in the circuit wall, the Type 2 is joined into Type 1, or is

<sup>87</sup> Aslan & Rose 2013: 14-16; Rose 2014: 53-65.

<sup>88</sup> Larger and smaller sizes were also used, but they are rarely over 80 cm or under 15 cm long, and generally conform to the average 20-25 cm height.

<sup>89</sup> Much of the wall has fallen down the hill and shifted over time, but three to four courses are usually in evidence and the extant structure stands approximately 1 m tall. See also Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 365, Fig. 3.

built on top of it. The resulting circuit wall, roughly ovate in overview, follows the natural contours of the hill. The structure is positioned at 50-55 m ASL. Two bastions are positioned side-by-side on the northeast side of the hill.<sup>90</sup> There is a 100 or so metre gap in the wall on the northeast side that is likely the result of erosion or intentional destruction.<sup>91</sup> Considering that the gradient in that sector is not especially steep, and the few outcroppings of rock are smaller and more navigable than elsewhere on the hill, it would be odd to leave such a large section open. A smaller gap (9-10 m) on the southeast side has a distinctly structured appearance. The walls are noticeably misaligned here. Standing outside of the circuit and facing away from the sea, the 'left', or west-side section of wall, is closer to the viewer (further down the hill) than the 'right', or east-side section of wall. The 'left' wall appears to cross in front of the 'right' wall from this vantage point. It is here that the remnants of a square sided structure sit adjacent to the wall just east of the gap. Frederiksen has found no evidence for partial walls built around a Greek settlement, except when natural features exist to fulfil the protective function.<sup>92</sup> It is hard to imagine that a temenos/precinct wall would not require similar demarcation in only one sector.

#### 4.3.2.2 PARALLELS, DATING, INTERPRETATION

Type 2 masonry is identical with that of North Terrace Wall in the hilltop sanctuary of Oisyme,<sup>93</sup> and quite similar to the narrower walls of the temple and ancillary structures.<sup>94</sup> Fortification walls from the Thasian Peraia,<sup>95</sup> the North Aegean,<sup>96</sup> and elsewhere in the Greek world,<sup>97</sup> are similarly dated. Based on comparison, a date in the late 7<sup>th</sup> century BC a reasonable suggestion for Masonry Type 2.<sup>98</sup> As this is consistent with the establishment of the acropolis sanctuary, and slightly later than the first evidence from the necropoleis,<sup>99</sup> these walls should be considered part of the body of evidence that indicates Oisyme was now home to a permanent Greek settlement, or *Apoikia*.

Fig. 4.25 illustrates the proposed reconstruction of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC Circuit Wall of Oisyme. My

<sup>90</sup> Frederiksen 2011: 56; Lang 2001: 190, their rectangular shape, scarcity, irregular placement, and connection to the regular traces of the wall suggest they should be identified as bastions, rather than towers.

<sup>91</sup> Frederiksen 2011: 52-4, has found no evidence for partial walls built around a Greek settlement, except when natural features exist to fulfil the protective function. It is hard to imagine that a temenos/precinct wall would not require similar demarcation in only one sector.

<sup>92</sup> Frederiksen 2011: 52-4.

<sup>93</sup> See Chapter 5.4.2.1, Figs. 5.40-41.

<sup>94</sup> See 5.4.1.2, Figs. 5.35 and 5.40.

<sup>95</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1980a: 314-16 (Antisara), 320-22 (Akontisma); Papazoglou 1988: 398-99 (Galepsos).

<sup>96</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 407-20, Figs. 1-4 (Abdera phase 1 walls); Sismanidis 1998: 275-87 (Stagira phase 1 walls).

<sup>97</sup> For a very thorough catalogue see Frederiksen 2010: 121-200; for a compact list of South Ionian city walls see Greaves 2010: 158-9, for Miletos (Phase 1, wall AA see Frederiksen 2011: 168-70, Fig. 78).

<sup>98</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 489, the acropolis sanctuary structures are dated by archaeological evidence to the last quarter of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC.

<sup>99</sup> Giouri 1965: 451.

ground surveys confirmed much of the acropolis wall as originally published (Fig. 4.15a,b),<sup>100</sup> but also demonstrate additional construction elements that require a new interpretation of the architecture. It is likely that the northeast area (translucent blue Fig. 4.25) was also enclosed by the wall, as the terrain is not steep or rocky enough to offer natural protections.<sup>101</sup> A strong point of difference between my observations and those of Lazaridis is in the southeast section. In previous work the wall is depicted as turning outward, in a series of 90 degree angles (in red Fig. 4.25). My observations indicated that the wall roughly continued along its trajectory for another metre or so before turning inward (solid blue, Fig. 4.25). It terminates in a short section that is set perpendicular to the circuit line. This same perpendicular section is depicted as a narrow and disconnected wall in Lazaridis' work (Fig. 4.15a).<sup>102</sup> From what is visible at the surface



Figure 4.25: Proposed Reconstruction of Masonry Type 2, circuit wall; Translucent Blue is the likely line of the circuit after Lazaridis; Red is the line of the wall as proposed by Lazaridis; Solid Blue sections are walls observed in 2013-14 (Tangential Gate?); GEPro

today, there appears to be a square-ish, ancillary structure abutting the exterior of the wall, at approximately the same position as Lazaridis' angular projections (in red, Fig. 4.25). The ancillary structure is constructed in Type 2 Masonry.

How are we to understand these structures? The best explanatory model that I could find was the in the descriptions of 'tangential gates', also called overlapping gates.<sup>103</sup> As opposed to the more common axial gate,<sup>104</sup> which is a simple opening in the line of a wall, the tangential gate is 'is made by altering the course of the wall on either side of an opening'.<sup>105</sup> In other words, the configuration of a tangential gate is one in which the 'left' wall (when facing the structure from the exterior) crosses in front of the 'right' wall. They are

<sup>100</sup> Lazaridis 1971: Fig 65.

<sup>101</sup> See fn 84.

<sup>102</sup> Lazaridis 1971: Fig 65.

<sup>103</sup> Frederiksen 2011: 55, fn 52; Winter 1971: 208-10; *inter alia*.

<sup>104</sup> Frederiksen 2011: 55, 'the axial [gate] is the simple opening in the wall orientated at right angles to it', meaning that reinforced structures were positioned at right angles to the opening in the line of the wall.

<sup>105</sup> Frederiksen 2011: 55.

often supplemented with a tower on the exterior of the ‘right’ side. From my observations there are remains of a square or rectangular structure outside of, but very near to the east-side wall, which would be consistent with a gate-tower of the tangential gate type.

I would be remiss if I did not mention the possibility that the circuit wall at Oisyme was not for defensive purposes. A *temenos* may be built around a sanctuary to delineate the boundaries of a sacred space. These structures are quite similar to defensive walls, but they do not enclose living quarters and lack the bastions and towers associated with fortifications.<sup>106</sup> Despite the similarity of the Type 2 masonry to the terrace walls of the sanctuary,<sup>107</sup> which could suggest a connection to the sacred space, the architectural elements discussed above, such as the ancillary structure and bastions, indicate that the circuit at Oisyme had a defensive function. Further support for this argument is that the top of the circuit wall appears, through visual inspection, to stand roughly within the same horizontal plane all the way around the hill. Such a configuration is needed to support a mud-brick or wooden superstructure, which was a standard component of defensive walls in the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries BC.<sup>108</sup> A GIS study of the site would be welcome, and needed to determine the exact positions and elevations, thus confirming or negating this tentative observation. The circuit may have had a secondary function as a *temenos*, but it primarily evokes a sense of stability and strength.

Based on current evidence that places the settlement sector outside of the hilltop circuit of walls, the *apoikia* of Oisyme should be categorised as a *refuge fortification*.<sup>109</sup> Fredricksen differentiates between *refuge fortifications*, with settlements located outside of the protective walls, and *hilltop fortification*, with settlements on the hill and enclosed by the wall. The intramural space of a hilltop fortification is usually small, perhaps 10 ha, but at Oisyme the interior is a meagre 3 ha.<sup>110</sup> The same author calculated the intramural space available at Oisyme as 14 ha, but this number is only applicable to the space enclosed by the *Polis* Phase walls, not the smaller *Apoikia* Phase walls.<sup>111</sup> Furthermore, this number does not take into account the serious difficulties posed by the steepness of the eastern and western slopes and of the large rock projections of the hill. These impediments are further pronounced in the upper reaches of the hill where the first Archaic walls appear. The space available within this ring of walls was likely around 3 ha, although possibly as great as 6 ha. This identification, however, is problematic for several reasons. A system that failed to protect the residential area of a colony seems illogical, particularly in regions assumed to have frequent conflicts with

<sup>106</sup> Tomlinson 1976: 17; Frederiksen 2011: 57-8, it is often difficult to differentiate between fortification walls, terrace walls and *temenos/peribolos* walls.

<sup>107</sup> Winter 1971: 146; Frederiksen 2011: 51, terrace walls were a necessary component of fortifications built along the edge of a hill or plateau.

<sup>108</sup> Frederiksen 2011: 54-55, fn 46 provides a list of sites where mud-brick has been preserved.

<sup>109</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2013: *pers. comm.*, believes this to be the case.

<sup>110</sup> Frederiksen 2011: 50-52, Figs. 3-4.

<sup>111</sup> Frederiksen 2011: 176.



the local tribes.<sup>112</sup> Moreover, recent research suggests that *refuge* systems were uncommon in Archaic period, and less common in the EIA than once believed.<sup>113</sup>

Finally, and most interestingly, the defensive systems elsewhere in the Thasian Peraia are of notably different design than what is found at Oisyme.<sup>114</sup> None of the fortification systems of the settlements of the Peraia (Galepsos, Neapolis, Antisara, Akontisma and Stryme) display the hill-fort, or ring-system found at Oisyme. All but Akontisma have walls that enclose both an acropolis and an intramural area large enough to contain the settlement. Barring Neapolis, they all have a polygonal shape that is roughly wedge-like or pseudo-triangular, that encases their respective acropolis before spreading out as it nears the coast. The earliest known fortifications on Thasos show shared this wedge shape (see Chapter 2.5.1, Fig. 2.4). Like Thasos, however, it does appear that the second building phase is following a pattern established by the Thracian inhabitants.

We must also consider the merits of the acropolis hill as a bulwark against the ‘Warlike’ Thracians.<sup>115</sup> If security were the primary concern, settlement on the southern peninsula would seem a logical and economical choice. Fig. 26 illustrates the possible alternative fortification systems (Red/White bars) and



Figure 4.26: All alternative fortifications and acropoleis locations in the vicinity of Oisyme. GEPro

acropoleis (in Orange) on the long southern peninsula (*Apoikia* Phase acropolis walls are White surrounding the Red interior, Necropoleis are in Black). The other highlighted areas are points of control that could have been utilised to good effect. The Red rectangular areas indicate the places where a wall could have been most

<sup>112</sup> Boardman 1999: 229-30; Graham 1978: 94; *inter alia*; see Owen 2003: 8-9, 10-13, for an interesting alternative interpretation of Archilochus and the way in which the traditional reading has skewed archaeological evidence.

<sup>113</sup> Nowicki 2000:14; Fredricksen 2011: 8-9, 18-9, 53-5, disputes many of claims for *refuge fortifications* after the EIA.

<sup>114</sup> My colleague K. Ouellet drew my attention to this pattern; See contour maps in Lazaridis 1971: Figs. 64-71.

<sup>115</sup> Giouri 1965: 447.

easily erected to retain arable lands, protect the settlement and position a fortified acropolis without sacrificing visual control. As Table 4.1 shows, Fortifications built to separate peninsulas from the mainland are dated from the 9<sup>th</sup> through the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC, but are most common in the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, particularly in East Greece and the North Aegean.<sup>116</sup> Another option would be to settle on the peninsular arm in the Northern part of the harbour. This area had a religious component in the form of the Cave of the Nymphs, and was part of the cultic activities of the Oisymians from at least the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>117</sup> Today the modern Greek town of Iraklitsa stands on its northern side (Fig. 4.7). Sections of this Northern Peninsula are unsuitable for farming because of the thinness of the soil here, although there is a small fertile valley where it joins the mainland.

Fortified Peninsulas			
Date: 9 <sup>th</sup> -8 <sup>th</sup> century BC	Location	Date: 7 <sup>th</sup> -6 <sup>th</sup> century BC	Location
c. 850 to C7 early	Zagora, Andros	Before c. 650 BC	Phokaia, Ionia
c.800 BC	Iasos, Karia	c. 650 BC	Miletos, Ionia
c.725–720 BC	Asine, Argolid	C6 and earlier	Methymna, Lesbos
c.820 BC	Smyrna Old, Ionia	C6 and earlier	Antissa, Lesbos
		C7	Hephaistia, Lemnos
		c. 650 BC	Bouthroton, Epirus
		C7	Naxos, Sicily
		c. 525-475 BC	Istros, Black Sea
		c. 510–500 BC	Massalia, Southern France
		c. 600-500 BC	Stagiros, Thrace
		c. 650-600 BC	Neapolis, Thrace
		C6-C5	Antisara, Thrace

Table 4.1: All alternative fortifications and acropoleis locations in the vicinity of Oisyme, GEPro

Placement of an acropolis or settlement on this peninsula would have put the Oisyme colonists within visual range of Neapolis. Surely this would provide not only control of the harbour and fertile valley, but also provide security from potential invasion and the hope for quick assistance should the need arise.

<sup>116</sup> Ouellet 2016, 2014: *pers. comm.*; Fredricksen 2011: 71-2, 77, 85.

<sup>117</sup> Bakalakis 1938: 90-97.

#### 4.3.2.3 CONCLUSION

The ovate circuit of walls, a unique shape in the Thasian Peraia, of the *Apoikia* Phase must, at this point, be considered a *refuge fortification*. It may have provided some protection in a ‘light assault’,<sup>118</sup> but would have been of little use for a prolonged siege or intensive attack, suggesting their construction may have been more about display than function. This in turn begs the question ‘who was the audience?’. The answer appears to be in the position of the hill itself and the orientation of the southeast gate, which point to the southwestern coastal road and shoreline as important traffic routes. Based on these factors, and the placement of the first necropolis in the sand dunes, it seems that travellers passing by the coastal road or sailing between Thasos and Mt Athos would be the audience in question.

The adherence to the general orientation and position established by the Type 1 wall and preservation of the Towers may indicate that this later wall was an overt display of a connection between the *apoikia* and the previous pre- and para-colonial eras. While the walls that ring the acropolis sanctuary of Oisyme may have served as a refuge of last resort, they were also *temenos* walls, demarcating sacred space. Perhaps they also served as terrace walls, to buttress the enormous boulders of the upper hill, thus protecting the site from erosion and the citizens from the dangers of rockslides.<sup>119</sup> Certainly the upper circuit of the monumental walls at Oisyme were multifunctional, symbol laden, potent expressions of how the Oisymians organised their lands.

#### 4.3.3 MASONRY TYPE 3: POLIS PHASE

Figure 4.27: North Lower Circuit Wall, Masonry Type 3, enhanced photo after Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: Fig. 4.

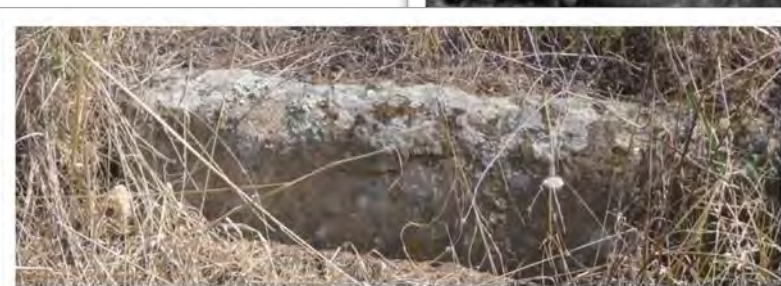


Figure 4.28: Remnants of Circuit Wall, Masonry Type 3, (Facing South)

The third type of masonry is more refined than the previous two types. The blocks are larger than

<sup>118</sup> Lang 2001: 185.

<sup>119</sup> The local government has taken similar precautions filling the interior caverns formed by the piled boulders with concrete reinforcements.



those used in the *Apoikia* Phase (Figs. 4.27-28), and fitted tightly together. From what I was able to view personally and ascertain from excavation notes,<sup>120</sup> the average sized blocks are approximately 0.75-1 m long, by 0.60-0.80 m wide, and 0.30 m tall. They are usually rectangular, and worked on all sides, thus can be considered orthogonal.<sup>121</sup> The wall is freestanding,<sup>122</sup> with a rubble fill between its two external faces. The coursing is fairly regular and may have been roughly isodomic. At best estimate the structure was 2-3 m wide,<sup>123</sup> and based on the few remaining courses stood a metre or more tall. A mud-brick or wooden superstructure likely topped the wall, though at this time it is not possible to estimate the total height of the finished structure.

#### 4.3.3.1 CIRCUIT WALL

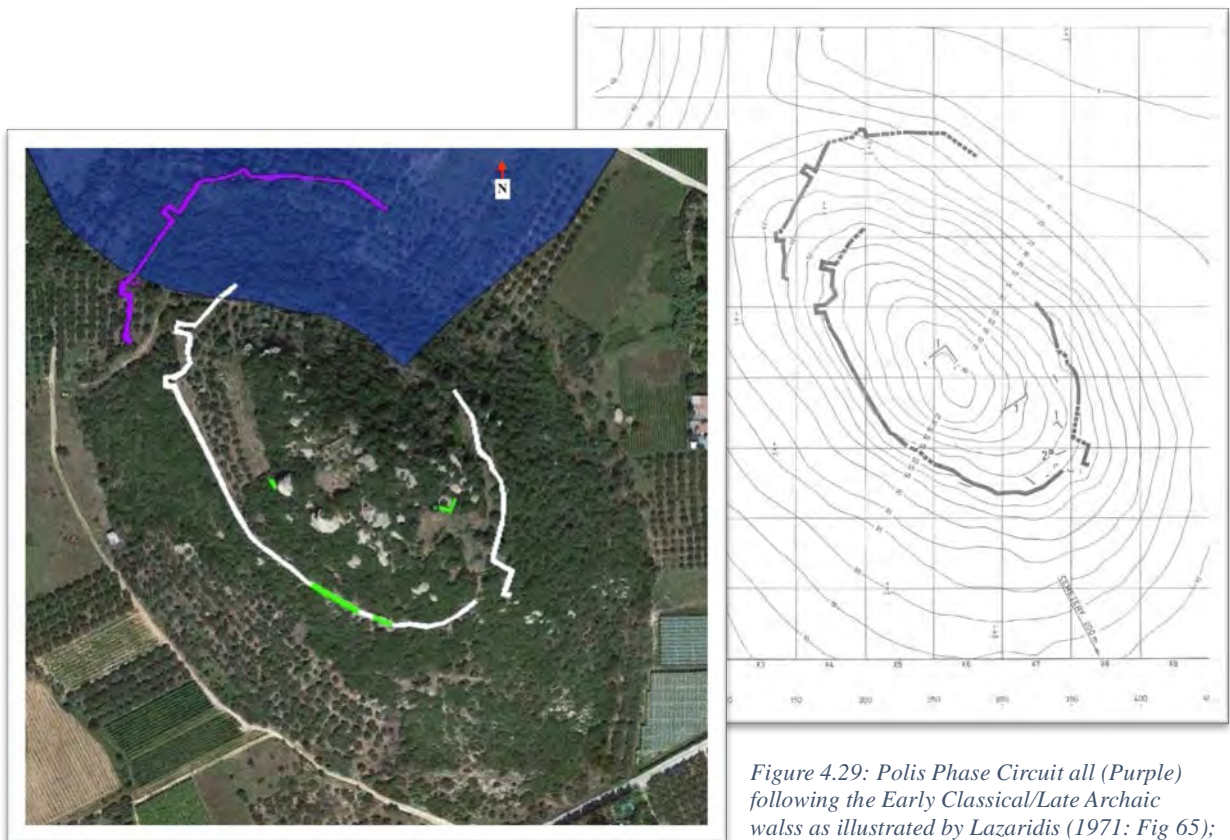


Figure 4.29: Polis Phase Circuit all (Purple) following the Early Classical/Late Archaic walls as illustrated by Lazaridis (1971: Fig 65); Proposed settlement area in Blue, GEPro

The preserved section of wall of Masonry Type 3 construction were recorded by Lazaridis (Fig 4.29,

<sup>120</sup> Little remains of these walls today, as most of the stone was destroyed and portions re-built in a coarser style. Notes are housed at the Kavala Archaeological Museum. See Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 365.

<sup>121</sup> The masonry has been called ashlar or polygonal elsewhere (Giouri 1965: 448; Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 365, Frederiksen 2011: 178; Loukopoulou 2004: 864), but these terms are ill-defined and inconsistent across languages (for a good review of the history and problems of conventional terminology and stylistic dating by masonry see Frederiksen 2011: 63-69). Although I am hesitant to assign specific terminology, it may be loosely described as rectangular polygonal masonry following Scranton 1965: 21-33 (cut stone), 45-51 (polygonal), 71-80 (trapezoidal), 99 (ashlar).

<sup>122</sup> Frederiksen 2011: 51-2.

<sup>123</sup> The walls of the sub-colonies are 'often more than two meters thick' according to Lazaridis 1976: 55.

in Purple). What I was able to observe was a short section of wall that only runs along the northwest foot of the acropolis hill. Parts of the wall were patchily rebuilt with the materials at hand sometime later, but the majority is missing. Previous research records the Type 3 wall as beginning at an elevation of 45 m ASL, just below the earlier circuit on the northwest side of the hill, and continuing down the slope in a northward direction for about 100 m. The most complete section of wall terminates at roughly 25 m ASL. Disconnected sections of structural remains lead researchers to propose that the wall turned east and south around the foot of the hill.<sup>124</sup> bastions or towers may have been built into the wall at regular intervals.<sup>125</sup> Lazaridis argued that this later wall mimicked the earlier shape, enclosing the hill in an oval circuit.<sup>126</sup>

#### 4.3.3.2 PARALLELS, DATING, INTERPRETATION

There are obvious similarities between the Type 3 Masonry and the *Polis* Phase structure on Oisyme's acropolis sanctuary (Chapter 5.4.3).<sup>127</sup> Examples of this type of masonry are known from settlements of the Thasian Peraia,<sup>128</sup> the North Aegean,<sup>129</sup> and southern Greece,<sup>130</sup> and stylistically dated to the late 6<sup>th</sup>/early 5<sup>th</sup> century BC. Following the assessment of the excavators of the acropolis of Oisyme<sup>131</sup> and for parallel structures, Masonry Type 3 can be comfortably dated to the late Archaic period.

The complete shape of the structure is unclear (see below, Section 4.3.3.3 for speculative reconstructions), and it is important to point out that the contour map developed by Lazaridis uses dashed-lined for the eastern section of the lower wall as it is a speculative reconstruction based on a few scattered orthogonal blocks. These blocks may have come from the hilltop or belong to an as yet undiscovered structure rather than from the fortification wall. Because of this uncertainty, I have drawn on evidence from Thasos (Chapter 2.5) and its Peraia and recent studies on Archaic fortification to develop alternative explanatory models.<sup>132</sup> Given the limited surviving walls of this building phase, it is difficult to determine which type of fortification system they represent with any confidence. This section presents the two most viable options, *hilltop fortification* and *city walls*, which are illustrated in Fig. 4.30.<sup>133</sup>

<sup>124</sup> Lazaridis 1971: Fig. 66.

<sup>125</sup> I was unable to locate the bastions and towers.

<sup>126</sup> Lazaridis 1976: 55.

<sup>127</sup> Collart 1937: 86; Giouri 1965: 477.

<sup>128</sup> At Antisara (Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1990: 500); Neapolis (Lazaridis 1971: 207); Thasos (Grandjean & Salviat 2000: 94-139); *inter alia*.

<sup>129</sup> Argilos (Ouellet 2016: *in press*) Abdera (phase 2 walls - Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 407-20); Mesembria -Zone (Tsatsopoulou-Kaloudi 2001: 36); Akanthos (Trakosopoulou-Salakidou 1996: 298-309); *inter alia*.

<sup>130</sup> Scranton 1965: 21-33, 45-51, 99; Winter 1971: 82, 132; Coldstream 2003: 304; Fredricksen 2011: 57, 85-7, 93.

<sup>131</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 489, dated similar architectural remains to the end of the Archaic period.

<sup>132</sup> Fredricksen 2011: *passim*; Ouellet 2016: *in press*; Muller 2010: 216-19; Kohl, Muller, et al. 2004: 57-71; Lazaridis 1971: *passim*.

<sup>133</sup> Since at least a portion of the proposed settlement area of Oisyme is within the walls of this phase, and following Frederiksen's assessment that *refuge fortification* had fallen out of favour by this time, it is not under consideration. Frederiksen 2011: 50-73, defines *hilltop fortification* as located along the edge of a hill or plateau. It is differentiated from a *refuge fortification* by surrounding the settlement. A *city wall* on the other hand, 'extends along the side of a hill and down into a plain'. The majority of the structure is freestanding and surrounds the habitation area.

Figure 4.30: Proposed Reconstructions of Oisyme City Walls in Polis Phase (Masonry Type 3). GEPro

Light Purple - fortifications drawn by Lazaridis 1971: Fig. 65

Dark Purple - Hilltop Fortification Model, following Lazaridis' speculative wall sections

Bright Purple - City Wall Model, following extant wall sections and parallels on Thasos and in the Thasian Peraia.



The first possibility illustrated (Fig. 4.30, in Dark Purple)<sup>134</sup> follows the *hilltop fortification* model.<sup>135</sup> This interpretation is tacitly, though not explicitly, supported by the contour map drawn by Lazaridis.<sup>136</sup> Though the dashed-line indicates a speculative curve in the wall, it is not acknowledged as such. Fredricksen, for example, adopted the interpretation in his recent work.<sup>137</sup> The second possibility illustrated in Fig. 4.30 follows the *city wall* model (in Bright Purple). This model continues the trajectory of the only extant portion of the Masonry Type 3 wall (Fig. 4.29) on the north side of the hill in a straight line towards the coast. By following this trajectory, the line of wall encounters the low hill where the Byzantine fortress (Anaktoroupolis) now stands. This structure is well-positioned for controlling harbour traffic and protecting the settlement below, and it may be obscuring evidence of earlier architecture. On the west side of the hill, the *city wall* model (Bright Purple) initially followed the trajectory of the wall but as necropoleis were always

<sup>134</sup> See also KMZ file: Classical extension, Alternatives 2-7.

<sup>135</sup> Lazaridis 1971: Fig. 66.

<sup>136</sup> Lazaridis 1971: Fig. 66.

<sup>137</sup> Fredricksen 2011: 176, suggested by the figure of 14 ha he reports as the settlement size.

situated outside city walls, it was logical to assume that this section of the wall would run along the base of the hill and cut across the land towards the South Peninsula. At this point I incorporated late Archaic trends identified by Frederiksen, who found that most fortifications at this stage incorporate both acropolis and part of a coastal plain, unsettled, but strategically important natural features, such as nearby hills, and enclosed areas of more than 20 ha.<sup>138</sup> With this initial work produced a wedge-like shape and suggested section of the fortification may have stretched across the South Peninsula. Close examination of satellite imagery reveals several areas in this location of sparse vegetation that may be indicative of buried architectural elements. Though speculative, I incorporated these into the model (Bright Purple). The resulting *city wall* model fits well with the pattern of fortifications common to the settlement Thasian Peraia (above Section 4.3.2.2) and on Thasos prior to c. 550 BC (Chapter 2.5.2).

As with the previous fortification review (Section 4.3.2.2) it is important to discuss how such a defensive system relates to the wider landscape. The Southern Peninsula must be considered a potential weak point from attacks could be launched. It contains several sandy, pocket-harbours that are invisible from the proposed settlement area thanks to the hills at the head of the peninsula. An attack from these hills, which look down on the settlement area, would be devastating to the population. Structures that allowed for control of this zone should be expected for a fortification system of this date.<sup>139</sup> Bastions positioned at the northwest side of the acropolis hill suggest some concern for monitoring traffic approaching the Pierian Valley (Fig. 4.1). The absence of Towers on the surrounding hills and upland positions in this direction may indicate this was minor concern.

Entrance to the settlement were likely positioned near the modern roadways on the southwest and the northeast sides of the hill, though we have no solid evidence as yet. For the first model (*hilltop fortification*) a gate on the southeast side, following the proposed location of the Apoikia Phase gate seems plausible, although a second northeastern gate cannot be excluded. In the second *city wall* model gates near the two modern roads are easy to envision. This would result in a typical Greek style fortified *polis*, with acropolis and settlement surrounded by a wall, gate across the main road ways that gave access to the hinterland, and necropoleis outside of those walls and adjacent to those roads.<sup>140</sup>

#### 4.3.3.3 CONCLUSION

The security concerns commonly voiced in modern literature focus on the Thracians of the hinterland,

<sup>138</sup> Frederiksen 2011: 71, 84-89, suggests that hills adjacent to a lower settlement may also be enclosed by fortification walls to prevent attack from the high ground. The Andrian colonies were usually situated with the settlement between two hills that were surrounded by fortification walls.

<sup>139</sup> See also KMZ file for these models in their relationship with the Southern Peninsula and the possible alternative acropoleis.

<sup>140</sup> Lazaridis 1971: 62-73, Fig. 48; Crielaard 2009: 363-66; *inter alia*.



yet in the ancient literature the greatest threat seems to come from within the Greek world.<sup>141</sup> A small settlement with good natural harbours would be a tempting target for those seeking a colonial foothold or piratical raiders.<sup>142</sup> To protect the wealth of the settlement, in the form of dedications at the acropolis temple, the slightly interior position of the Oisyme acropolis and a ring of walls makes sense, though it would not prevent the capture of land valued for its vineyards, or the installation of competing settlements. On balance a larger fortification system of the *city wall* type seems a better fit considering the parallels, and more logical in light of its functional purpose.

These interpretations indicate potential excavation sites, and provide models of settlement for Oisyme in the era of the Persian Wars. Regardless of the type, the fortification walls indicate that the settlement of Oisyme grew and prospered prior to the *Polis* Phase. It also suggests an economic shift in focus towards the Pierian Valley and Mt Pangaion. The location of the fortification walls, and addition of the second necropolis on the roadway leading to the hinterland, can be interpreted as an expansion of Oisyme's territorial control. The corresponding material culture is indistinguishable from other nominally Greek settlements of the North Aegean. The large quantity of simple pottery imported from Thasos and East Greece (Chapters 2.3.2 & 6.2.1), along with the aforementioned evidence are characteristics of *Polis* Phase settlement as described in Chapter 3.3.4.<sup>143</sup>

#### 4.4 THE NECROPOLEIS

The excavation of the burial grounds was conducted and published in the 1960s,<sup>144</sup> but today no trace of them is visible on the surface. The beaches, like most beachfront property in this region, are now littered with the detritus of summer tourism. Rows of lounge chairs and umbrellas mark off the territories of local restaurants and bars



Figure 4.31: The Necropoleis of Oisyme in relationship to the Acropolis, Alluvial plain, Southern Peninsula and access routes to the interior (Facing West). GEPro

<sup>141</sup> Tsaniloglou 2008: 240-51, argues the incursion of the Naxians on Thasos was dire enough that the colonists recruited the Thracian inhabitants of the island to help defend the Parian-Thasian settlers. See also Owen 2003. Herodotus then tells us that Histiaeus of Miletus besieged Thasos with the help of many Ionians and Aeolians (Hdt. 6.28).

<sup>142</sup> Frederiksen, R. 2011: 117-19; De Sousa 1999: 2-15, identifies 'piracy' as a loose term basically meaning a raider or undesirable other in the Greco-Roman world; *inter alia*.

<sup>143</sup> Hall 2006: 96-102; Greaves 2010: 138-43, Table 6.1.

<sup>144</sup> Giouri 1965: 447-51; Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1969: 349-51.

(Fig. 4.31). The details of contextual elements of burial type and position can be found only in the field notes, publications and memories of those who excavated them. This lends added weight to the analyses of remaining structures, namely, the acropolis temple and its surrounding circuit of walls. It is crucial that researchers strive to wring from them as much as possible.

Two cemeteries are located on either side of the colony, the first placed in the sand dunes along the coast. The second, and later, necropolis is located towards the interior. In between these cemeteries is a rocky hill with a large circuit of walls near the summit that surrounded several buildings of a religious nature, the acropolis of Oisyme. Presuming the pattern observable in the wider region applies here, we should expect the interior necropolis to be situated along a road that connects the town to interior trade routes.

#### 4.4.1 FIRST NECROPOLIS (SOUTH)



Figure 4.32: The Archaic (first) Necropolis of Oisyme, south of the Acropolis, (Facing South)

The first cemetery of Oisyme was located approximately 200 m south of the ancient acropolis (Fig. 4.32). Like many cemeteries in the North Aegean,<sup>145</sup> it was located along the beach in a large series of sand dunes.<sup>146</sup> The reason for this practice is not well understood, and was once assumed to be related to the ‘hostility’ of Thracian tribes.<sup>147</sup> The absence of this practice in Archaic Sicilian and southern Italian colonies suggests that its ubiquity in the North Aegean may bear some relationship to the ongoing development of the North Aegean *koine*.<sup>148</sup> Both inhumation (in stone cists, sarcophagi, pithoi/amphorae, or pits) and cremation (with secondary deposition in urns) were practiced at Oisyme. Although these are often cited as connections

<sup>145</sup> Tiverios 2008: 35, *passim*, gives a thorough review of the archaeological evidence to that date for the entirety of the North Aegean.

<sup>146</sup> Giouri 1965: 447; Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1969: 350; Shepherd 2015: *pers. comm.* confirms that Greeks in Magna Graecia did not bury their dead in the beaches, preferring to cut into bedrock when it was available or into soil when it was not.

<sup>147</sup> Lazaridis 1971: 16-17; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2006: 174, 178, proposes other explanations for burials in the sand, including ease of installation and reservation of agricultural space.

<sup>148</sup> Vokotopoulou & Moschonisioti 1993: 411-24; Carrington-Smith & Vokotopoulou 1993: 439-454.

to the Greek world,<sup>149</sup> similar practices are known from Thracian sites in the EIA.<sup>150</sup> Baralis specifically cites Oisyme as epitomising the way in which nominally Greek colonies incorporate ‘many elements of Thracian burial customs’ in the North Aegean.<sup>151</sup> Grave gifts of drinking vessels and oil flasks of Greek manufacture are reported to be the most common finds, although certain ‘Thracian’ style metal artefacts were also interred with the dead.<sup>152</sup> According to the 1965 and 1969 excavation reports, the dominant funerary practice was adult interments (secondary cremation with burial in cinerary urns).<sup>153</sup> It was acknowledged at the time that the interpretation was speculative, as there was no trace of ash or bone. More recent studies suggest most were, in fact, the internments of infants or young children (*enchytrismos*).<sup>154</sup>

The position of the first necropolis may indicate that the most important roadway during the early stages of Greek settlement at Oisyme was the coastal road that led towards the Strymon River Valley.<sup>155</sup> This is also the route that connected Oisyme to its sister colony Galepsos,<sup>156</sup> which was established later than Oisyme,<sup>157</sup> but like it also shows evidence of Thracian inhabitation. The positioning of this burial ground suggests that the wide bay of Eleutheres was not considered a viable option. Perhaps the sandy beach in the bay was too heavily trafficked, considered too close to the settlement area, or the Thracian population was still firmly in control of the central space with the Greek contingent relegated to the fringes. Regardless of the cause, the orientation of the main road suggests Greek settlers had limited control of the natural resources of Oisyme and restricted exchange with the interior. This in turn may mean that this necropolis was established during the *Emporion* Phase (Chapter 3.3.2) as a concession granted by the Thracians.

#### 4.4.2 SECOND NECROPOLIS (NORTHERN)

Like many cemeteries in southern Greece, this cemetery lies along a road. In this case the roadway stretches north into the interior of what was then still Thrace. A similar pattern can be detected on Thasos and

<sup>149</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2006: 176; Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1965: 447; Kurtz & Boardman 1971: *passim*.

<sup>150</sup> Ilieva 2006: provides a recent and well-organised review of EIA burial practices in the Thracian Littoral; see also Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1993: 679-733; Bozhinova 2012: 54-59; Baralis 2008: 101-30; Delev 1984: 17-45, argues that that Archaic stone cists burials in Thrace may be part of an evolution in Thracian burial practices, traceable from Dolmens through smaller stone-built tombs and finally to stone cists.

<sup>151</sup> Baralis 2008: 115.

<sup>152</sup> Jewellery and weapons manufactured locally, Giouri 1965: 449; Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1969: 349; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2006: 182, 1985: 612, 1993: 726; Andronikos 1969: 238-240; *inter alia*.

<sup>153</sup> Giouri 1965: 447-449; Giouri and Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1969: 349-351; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2006: 174; Giouri reported 177 cremation burials and 15 inhumations in 1965 and in 1969 another 13 cremations and 15 inhumations. Vessels whose mouths were closed with some sort of lid (such as sherds from tiles or pithoi, other smaller vessels, or stone slabs), and/or vessels that could be associated with grave goods were accepted as cremation burials of adults.

<sup>154</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2006: 173, conclusions drawn in a study conducted with the paleoanthropologist Triantaphyllou on the necropolis of Galepsos. From analogy and comparative examinations, Dr. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki argues that similar burials at Oisyme must have contained *enchytrismos* as well.

<sup>155</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2006: 172-3.

<sup>156</sup> Lazaridis 1971: 37; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1972: 525-27, 2006: 171-2.

<sup>157</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2006: 169-185; Tiverios 2008: 79-91.

at Galepsos,<sup>158</sup> Argilos,<sup>159</sup> Tragilos and Amphipolis, which all had cemeteries along roads leading out of their centres along trade routes.<sup>160</sup> There have been, unfortunately, no systematic modern investigations of the later necropolis of Oisyme.

The position of the cemetery indicates that access to the alluvial plain had become an important part of the exchange network at this later stage, presumably because route connected to roads that led towards the Pierian Valley and Mt Pangaion (Fig. 4.31, Sections 4.1-2). Exchange with the powerful tribes that mined the mineral rich mountain must have been conducted via this conduit, perhaps encouraged by the *Pax Persica*.<sup>161</sup> The location of the second necropolis also demonstrates a new level of control over Eleutheres Bay, the fertile plain, and their resources (Sections 4.1-2) by a Hellenised population. The addition of a permanent interior roadway, control of this *chora* space, and ability to organise and apply meaning to the landscape in this way suggests that this burial ground was part of Oisyme's *Polis* Phase.

### 4.4.3 NECROPOLIS STRUCTURES

There is little that can be said about the organisation and structures of the necropoleis of Oisyme, as very little has survived. Stone grave markers were occasionally used at Oisyme, the most common of which were roughly worked oblongs of stone found at the head of cist tombs and simple pit graves.<sup>162</sup> Finely cut stelai were rare, and only one marble example is known.<sup>163</sup> An unusually small stele of the Archaic period was reused for a later Hellenistic burial, and small stone constructions above two of the clay sarcophagi very likely were built to hold stelai, which have been lost.<sup>164</sup>

The search for an organisational pattern to the cemetery of Oisyme has not been very fruitful. It is rare to find well-defined family groups in the Archaic colonial cemeteries of the North Aegean,<sup>165</sup> so the lack of such evidence at Oisyme is not surprising. This is not a reflection of any Thracian custom, as the EIA cemeteries on Thasos, at Kastri and Larnaki, do show family and group organisations.<sup>166</sup> It does appear, however, that a specific space was reserved for infant burials (*enchytrismoι*) at Oisyme. This type of segregation is not normally seen in the necropoleis of the Thasian Peraia or other colonial settlements of the

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<sup>158</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2006: 169-184.

<sup>159</sup> Bonias & Perreault 2008: 17-35.

<sup>160</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2006: 172-3.

<sup>161</sup> Vokotopoulou 1996: 325; cites the *Pax Persica* as responsible for increasing contact and trade between North Aegean settlements.

<sup>162</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1969: 349.

<sup>163</sup> Giouri 1965: 450, (Tomb XXXI), this palmette crowned marble stele was found near a cist tomb of Hellenistic date, remarkable also for the appearance of a lamp alongside the body of the deceased.

<sup>164</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki, 2006: 178.

<sup>165</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2006: 173; The only places where such organisation has definitely been found in the region are in the 6<sup>th</sup> century necropolis of Tragilos and in the 4<sup>th</sup> century cemetery of Thasos.

<sup>166</sup> It is far more common for infant-burials to be mixed in amongst adult burials, see Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1993: 691; Archibald 2010: 331-32; Ilieva 2006: 102; Bozhinova 2012: 58.



North Aegean,<sup>167</sup> but is known from Abdera and Mende.<sup>168</sup> It is vital that we develop a model of the standard infant mortality rate for colonial settlements in the North Aegean, so that we can begin to compare results intra- and extra-regionally.<sup>169</sup> One of the difficulties of these infant burials, beyond their seeming large numbers and unusual organisation, is in assigning a date to them. Many of the vessels used are simple types without diagnostic features and/or decoration, which opens the date range at both ends. As yet there is no clear evidence that this organisation is of either strictly Greek or Thracian origin.<sup>170</sup> The inclusion of so many young children in the necropolis does suggest they held ascribed statuses of some significance within the community, however indeterminate that may be now. Since it is not clear if they were relegated to a space on the fringes of the necropolis or segregated, but still in a central position, nothing can be proposed about their position relative to the other members of the community of the honoured dead.

## 4.5 THE CHORA

### 4.5.1 *NORTHERN PENINSULA*

There is one more area of interest that may relate to ancient Oisyme. Near the modern town of Iraklitsa, just on the opposite side of the Northern Peninsula from modern Nea Peramos, is a particularly interesting rock formation (Fig. 2.23). Within this natural structure are a series of hollows and caves, one of which contains a cave sanctuary dedicated to the Nymphs.<sup>171</sup> This sanctuary is rare, not only for its (relative) wealth of dedications, but also for the existence in its interior of architecture, which was built sometime in the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>172</sup> There is evidence that the cave was used in Classical period, but as yet, no proof of Archaic activity. Since there has been very little investigation of the site, the nature of its relationship to Oisyme and the region remains a mystery.

<sup>167</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2006: 173-74; Pouilloux 1954: 371-380; Graménos & Tiverios 1984: 1-47.

<sup>168</sup> For Abdera see Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1994: 33-35, 38-41, 47-50; for Mende see Vokotopoulou 1989: 414-15; Vokotopoulou 1994: 89-98.

<sup>169</sup> Sabetai 2000: 500; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2006: 173-74, suggests that the percentage of *enchytrismos* (just over 8%) reported at Akraiophia is significantly lower than the number at Oisyme, Galepsos, Abdera and Mende. At Torone, the rate of infant interment is even lower (4%), but these were all cremations (see Papadopoulos 2005: 377-80, Fig. 203) and interspersed amongst the adult and adolescent burials.

<sup>170</sup> Given the early settlement dates and strong evidence for a persistent Thracian presence at Abdera and Mende, it is tempting to suggest a link to indigenous practices, but this correlation is not supported by other sites, such as EIA Torone, see above fn 119.

<sup>171</sup> Bakalakis 1938: 90, 94-96; Larson 2001: 239; Sporn 2013: 239; 'famous inscription from the Cave of the Nymphs near Oisyme in Thrace mentions the presence of *hetairoi* and *synpotai*'.

<sup>172</sup> Bakalakis 1938: 97; Sporn 2013: 206, 'In the second room of the Cave of the Nymphs near Oisyme in Thrace different stone materials indicate a former architectural feature whose layout is unknown'; 209, 'The cave is one of the richer equipped sacred caves in Greece with little master cups and the fragment of an eye cup among the finds'.



*Figure 4.33: Northern Peninsula, photo Courtesy of The Planet Telecommunications Hellas, 2010*

## **4.6 CONCLUSION**

The Bay of Eleutheres and the wide valley connected to it, are located in a very advantageous position, in that the wide natural harbour, fertile valley and natural springs of the area provide easy access to an abundance of resources. As archaeological and textual evidence indicates, this was not lost on local tribes, and there is evidence of a Thracian settlement. The valley is ringed by a series of hills that provided at least a modicum of protection from, while providing access to, the interior. Routes to Mt Pangaion, the Drama Basin, the Pierian Valley and along the coast to the Strymonic Gulf facilitate travel to and from Oisyme.<sup>173</sup>

At first glance, Oisyme fits into the pattern of colonial settlement in the Peraia, but this examination has revealed significant differences between them. The relatively exposed position of the acropolis of Oisyme is interesting, as alternative positions were readily available for less effort and expense. It seems apparent that there was a sense of security here that suggests a pacific relationship with the local tribes, both on the coast, in the Pierian Valley and further afield. This examination has also illuminated details of the process by which the *Biblian Chora* moved from Thracian settlement to Greek *polis*. Although there is archaeological evidence

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<sup>173</sup> Many of these routes are still used today, such as the Via Egnatia, along the coast.

of Classical, Hellenistic and Roman phases at Oisyme,<sup>174</sup> the *Polis* Phase fortifications (Masonry Type 3) are the last evidence for an expansion of the settlement. This implies that the conflicts between Thasos and Athens during the Thasian Rebellion and subsequent Peloponnesian Wars,<sup>175</sup> disrupted the growth pattern seen at Oisyme during the Archaic period.

The next chapter aims to continue the examination of the building phases, but with a focus on the ritual use of landscape and architectural developments.

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<sup>174</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 490-92.

<sup>175</sup> Thuc. I.100-1.



## Chapter 5: Acropolis Sanctuary

### 5.1 ACROPOLIS SANCTUARY

The hill chosen for the religious and political centre of Ancient Oisyme is part of a series of hills that surround the natural harbour. From a distance the hill is unremarkable and seems quite similar in size, shape and position to its neighbours. Why chose this one?

There is no easy explanation, but Thracian activity on this hilltop, prior to colonisation,<sup>1</sup> might provide a link to later Greek activity. Locating new settlements in previously established areas follows the general pattern of Greek colonisation in this and other regions,<sup>2</sup> and Thucydides is often quoted as evidence that it was common practice amongst the Greeks to revere the sacred spaces of local deities in conquered territory.<sup>3</sup> Malkin, for example, argues against this idea, suggesting instead that the position of sacred spaces in the colonial setting was not based on pre-existing ‘sacredness’ but on logical considerations.<sup>4</sup> Yet even he concedes that, ‘Securing “permission” or “goodwill of the (literally) local gods and heroes is necessary since they are bound and connected to the actual soil’.<sup>5</sup> Moreover, Malkin acknowledges that the Heraklion on Thasos represents an exception to this rule, even without the benefit of recent studies that prove that the Odonis settlement formed the template for the later colonial one.<sup>6</sup> The implication of the new work allows for a reconciliation between Malkin’s assertion of pragmatism and religious considerations. Strategies that accommodated and incorporated local practices and built on pre-existing organisation of the landscape would be entirely logical for those seeking to ingratiate themselves with local elites and to legitimise their new positions amongst non-elites. Adoption of some aspects of an indigenous settlement could be a practical accompaniment to a ‘conquest and banishment’ scenario, but the extent to which it appears to occur on Thasos makes more sense as a response to a mixed populace.

While the primary purpose of this chapter is examine the architectural development of the sanctuary of Oisyme, with particular emphasis on its relationship to the landscape, a secondary aim is to incorporate, rather than segregate, the Thracian and Greek regional elements. Perhaps in this way patterns of continuity

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<sup>1</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 374-75; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 493; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1993: 687.

<sup>2</sup> Thasos (Bernard 1964: 77-146), Neapolis (Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1993: 686-88), Argilos (Bonias and Perreault 1996: 666; 2008: 17-13), Akanthos (Trakosopoulou-Salakidou 2007: 45-54), Abdera (Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 143-52), Eion and Amphipolis (Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1992: 574, Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1993: 684-85) are just a few of the examples of colonies placed within existing settlements, a few of which show signs of cohabitation. For discussions on the foundation of colonies in Southern Italy see D’Agostino 2006: 201-38; Greco 2006: 169-200; for recent work on the development of colonial ethnicity see Hall 2002: 92-97, 2004: 35-54; *contra* Dominguez 2006: 446-457.

<sup>3</sup> Thuc. IV.98.2; Parker 1994: 342; Fragoulaki 2013: 338-39.

<sup>4</sup> Malkin 1987: 154-66.

<sup>5</sup> Malkin 1987: 152.

<sup>6</sup> Muller 2010: 216-19; Kohl *et al.* 2002: 57-71; Owen 2003: 11-13.

and change can be illuminated which will provide a fuller context by which to interpret the pottery of the Oisyme database.

In this study I have elected to use a rather simple definition of *chthonic* as having a ‘character connected with the earth and sphere of the dead’ after Ekroth.<sup>7</sup> In this way the term is focused on architectural elements, such as *bothroi* and *escharai*,<sup>8</sup> or the use of natural features as intentional ties to the ground on which the ritual actors stood, and less focused on the differentiation of Olympian gods, demigods, heroes and local spirits.<sup>9</sup> Establishing a deep connection to newly acquired lands through overt displays and propitiation of the local deities would be a practical precaution in the Archaic colonial context.<sup>10</sup>

This chapter begins with an examination of the features of the land as revealed by the research trips undertaken in 2013 and 2014, as did the previous chapter. The access points of the hilltop are crucial for understanding how the structures were approached from below and the orientation of the unusual structures. As such, the routes were thoroughly explored and their merits related.<sup>11</sup> After this, sanctuary space is examined by ‘phases’, beginning with the natural terrain and proceeding through Thracian, *Emporion*, *Apoikia* and *Polis* building phases. The chapter ends with a diachronic review of the architectural developments as they may relate to the political and ritual life of Archaic Oisyme.

## 5.2 APPROACHING THE ACROPOLIS

### 5.2.1 INTRODUCTION AND PREVIOUS RESEARCH

My visits to Oisyme explored the access points of the acropolis in order to understand their relationship to the other sectors of the site, as they have been reported. A detailed description of these surveys follows below, including both natural and man-made features as they were encountered. Fig. 5.1 is a composite of the contour map of Oisyme and the digitally mapped satellite imagery available on Google Earth. From this we can see that the oval-shaped hill is positioned at a NW to SE angle. The



Figure 5.1: Overlay of Lazaridis' Elevation with satellite imagery in GEPPro

<sup>7</sup> Ekroth 2002: 311.

<sup>8</sup> These terms too are used to describe a wide variety of sanctuary constructions, but here can be roughly translated as ‘ritual pit’ and ‘low hearth’.

<sup>9</sup> For an overview of the history of the divide and confusion of terminology see Ekroth 2002: 310-41.

<sup>10</sup> Larson 2007: 81, 170, 176-8 discusses the need to propitiate local spirits.

<sup>11</sup> For more details, open the KMZ file included in the Electronic Appendix. Opening the KMZ file in GEPPro provides access to all routes, extant architectural remains and speculative reconstructions, photographic records *in situ*, and areas of interest for future research.

east and west flanks of the hill are steep, while both the north and south flanks rise more gently to the acropolis. The shape and contours of the hill play an important role in determining the routes by which the acropolis sanctuary could be accessed, as do a series of boulders near its summit. These rocky outcrops are impressively large and limit the area to only 25m (NS) x 20m (EW) at its widest points. Exposed bedrock and outcrops of stone are common in the area, but the boulders and limestone outcroppings on the summit of this hill are unusual for their enormity and elevated position in the landscape. They encase the summit, blocking it from view. It was only from the top of the hill immediately west of the acropolis that I could glimpse any part of the sanctuary space. The current topographical maps, and 3D rendered mapping built from it, do not accurately represent the shape of the hilltop or height of the boulders on it, making view shed analysis an inaccurate means of documenting my observations. As it stands now, the elevations have been ‘flattened out’ to represent a median height. Detailed topographic study of the area, ideally with a Total Station, is needed in order to take better advantage of modern technological advancements.

Excavators tacitly advocated a northern route for the likely position of the processional road and access point used by the Oisymians to reach their acropolis temple.<sup>12</sup> This assessment was arrived at in part because the excavations utilised the dirt road that begins on the west side of the hill and ascends its north flank to the mid-point (visible in Fig. 5.1) as a staging point. From here equipment was carried up a narrow track to the top of the hill. This may have contributed to the interpretation of Room 1 (see Section 5.4.3.3), a small paved space at the northwest side of the structure, as a sort of foyer or small *propylaia*, or temple gateway. They acknowledged in the publication that this identification was strictly speculative, citing the oddity of the acropolis structure’s shape, uncertainty regarding its orientation and position of its doorway, and narrowness and steepness of the northern pathway to the summit. Prior to my investigation there has been no exploration of alternative processional routes, and the overall organisation and access points to the sanctuary space were undetermined. After consulting with Dr. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki and intensive study of the available satellite imagery, ground truthing surveys were devised to explore the routes to the acropolis in an attempt to resolve these issues, as it was not possible to acquire the permits or funds to employ local technicians to conduct a GIS study.

### **5.2.2 SURVEY 1: ROUTES A1 & A2**

The first research trip was conducted over the course of several days in October of 2013 with the assistance of my colleague Sarah Bremmer.<sup>13</sup> Simplifications of the attempted routes to the acropolis are presented in a series of figures along with detailed descriptions of the surveys.

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<sup>12</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 489.

<sup>13</sup> I am very grateful for her assistance, careful note taking, and willingness to serve as a human scale in many of the photographs.



Figure 5.2:  
Attempted  
routes on  
North West  
Sector of  
Acropolis Hill  
(Facing East),  
GEPPro



The first survey began in the vicinity of Oisyme's reported habitation sector,<sup>14</sup> on the northeast side of the hill. Satellite imagery hinted at a viable pathway from here to the sanctuary, but my search for it was remarkably unfruitful. Progress up the hill, although not to its top, was eventually made from the northwest side, following the route taken by the excavators.<sup>15</sup> The best of the day's attempts to reach the summit are depicted in Fig. 5.2 (Route A1 in blue and Route A2 in green).

From the northwest flank of the hill I followed a dirt road that begins at the base of the hill on the northwest side (Route A1, Fig. 5.2), that terminates in a small, cultivated terrace that occupies the north and north western portions of the hill.<sup>16</sup> The eastern side of this terrace is heavily overgrown, making the path described by the excavators (Route A2) impassable from this position. I decided to return to the search for this passageway once I had reached the acropolis.<sup>17</sup> Instead, I turned south (Route A1), looking for a route that would lead to the acropolis temple. This avenue ended at a large boulder that was flanked by a low rock wall constructed of local granite that is here called the Western Tower.<sup>18</sup> After much more scrabbling than I will describe here, I determined that accessing the acropolis from the north flank of the hill would not be possible under current conditions. I chose instead to retrace my steps and then try to approach the acropolis via the

<sup>14</sup> Bakalakis 1938: 98-101; Collart, 1937: 85, the settlement was identified by surface survey only, in the 1930s. Modern technology, such as non-invasive imaging techniques, could be extremely useful for updating and expanding on the older works.

<sup>15</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2013: *pers. comm*; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 4889-89, although excavation reports clearly show that it is possible to reach the acropolis from the north, but given the current conditions of the site I was unable to do so.

<sup>16</sup> The cultivation of olive trees on the acropolis is accomplished utilising the terraces created by the circuit walls. In some cases, new or extended terraces have been made using what appears to be remnants of the acropolis structures on the northwest side of the hill.

<sup>17</sup> I attempted to reach the acropolis from the northern direction again in 2014, with no success. In order to test every possible angle, I also attempted to climb down the hill from the northwestern room of the temple acropolis. I found the route passable only for a short distance, the route in that direction was very steep, narrow and the ground was unstable.

<sup>18</sup> For a detailed description of the masonry of this structure see Chapter 4.3.1.3.



south flank.

### 5.2.3 SURVEY 1: ROUTES B1, B2, & B3

Figure 5.3:  
Routes B1 (Red),  
B2(Orange), and  
B3 (Yellow)  
(Facing West),  
GEPro



Fig. 5.3 shows the south flank of the acropolis hill and the paths that are narrated below. The routes shown (Route B1 in red, B2 in orange and B3 in yellow) are an amalgam of the multiple explorations of the hill.<sup>19</sup> The routes B1a-b, B2 and B3 were first explored in 2013, but the final leg of Route B1 (B1c) was not established until 2014.

On the second day of the 2013 survey, I began from the southern slope at a position midway between the acropolis sanctuary and the necropolis on the shore (Chapter 4.3, Fig. 4.12).

Figure 5.4: Route B1a (Facing North), GEPro



Figure 5.5: South Flank of the Acropolis Hill  
(Facing North). GEPro

Here, the combination of a lesser gradient and presence of large slabs of local granite, which hampers the growth of local scrub and other

<sup>19</sup> For more details, see KMZ file 'Routes'.

vegetation, result in a relatively unobstructed view of the acropolis, or at least the boulders at its peak. The bedrock forms a sort of natural pavement, which I was immediately tempted to associate with the idea of a ‘sacred way’ (Figs. 5.4 & 5.5). It covers approximately 3/4<sup>th</sup> of the hillside, at which point the gradient becomes noticeably steeper.

A section of the *refuge fortification* wall crosses Route B1a at the where the slope of the ground changes (Fig. 5.6). This stretch of wall is built in a style typical to the Archaic

Figure 5.6: Route B2 walls (Facing Northeast), GEPro



Figure 5.7: Routes B1b-c, B3, and Natural Terraces (Facing North), GEPro

period,<sup>20</sup> and follows the curve of the hill from east to west. I followed the circuit wall to the western side of the hill (Route B2), but found no path to the acropolis along this direction. The masonry of the wall changes noticeably on the western side of the

hill as once again the slab-built wall appears.<sup>21</sup> This ‘Pseudo-Cyclopean’ wall disappears into the western flank of the hill, where the soil was loose and the gradient too steep to proceed safely, and I was forced back to the south of the hill (Fig. 5.7).

After returning to the point where the circuit wall first appeared, I unsuccessfully attempted to negotiate the underbrush, looking for a path northward. Giving up, I followed the natural arc of the hill towards the east (Route B1-b continued). The vegetation thinned in this direction, and after a short distance a clearing appeared, which was divided into upper and lower terraces. The little terraces were steep, requiring some

<sup>20</sup> See Chapter 4.3.2, Fig. 4.23; They are average in comparison to the Archaic structures that I have a good deal of familiarity with, at Argilos (See Perreault & Bonias 2011: 37-45, Figs 4, 7). The stones are most often between 10 and 20 cm a side, and it is very common for only the front face to be worked, and for the construction to be irregularly coursed. A similar style is known elsewhere in the Archaic Greek world, see Miletus (Fredricksen 2011: 169-70, Fig. 78), *inter alia*.

<sup>21</sup> See Chapter 4.3.2, Figs. 2.17-19.



attention to footing, but were not overly difficult to traverse. I crossed lower terrace, which faces the Southern Peninsula and overlooks the Byzantine fortress of Anaktoroupolis,<sup>22</sup> and continued along the eastern edge of the hill



Figure 5.8: Route B3 (Facing Southwest), GEPro

Figure 5.9:  
View of  
Lower  
Terrace of  
South East  
Clearing with  
the Byzantine  
fortress and  
Southern  
Peninsula in  
the back  
ground  
(Facing East)



(Route B3, Fig. 5.8). The path on this side is narrow, but not dangerously so. Once the northern slope was reached the path again became impassable as dense overgrowth, boulders and small sinkholes made it treacherous. Again, there was no access to the acropolis, so I returned to the clearing on the southeastern side of the hill.

The terraced clearing contains several features of interest, which may assist with understanding the architecture, and possibly the cult practices, of Archaic Oisyme. Upon



Figure 5.10: View of Terraces and Eastern Tower (Facing Northwest)

<sup>22</sup> Established at the head of the bay in the middle Byzantine period (c. AD 800-900). Although this hilltop is slightly lower than the others of the peninsula, the fortress successfully controlled access to the harbour from this position for more than five hundred years. See Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 487; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1976: 215-234.

entering the lower section of the clearance, I was impressed by the view of the Southern Peninsula and the Byzantine fortress of Anaktoroupolis (Fig. 5.9). Turning my back on the view I surveyed the clearing, a semi-circular space whose upper reaches are ringed by large outcroppings of stone, within which stood the Eastern Tower (Fig. 5.10 & 5.11). As an experienced rock-climber, I felt it was safe to clamber up some of the lower boulders. In this way, I hoped to ascertain the relationship between the outcroppings of stone and the Eastern Tower,



Figure 5.11: Natural Rock-Formations Around East Tower (Facing Northeast)

or perhaps to gain a better view of the structure or possible routes upwards. I managed a few, but was unable to traverse between them or see over the thick bushes. I did notice several large hollows, or small caves formed by the jumble of stones, and suspect they may hold significant archaeological information, particularly as several of these are adjacent to the Eastern Tower.<sup>23</sup>



Figure 5.12: Route B1c with the Acropolis Sanctuary structures, the Eastern & Western Towers, and natural rock formations. GEPro

The only viable direction by which to leave the clearing is to follow the trail from the lower terrace up towards the tower and then turn back, heading south on this higher level (Route B1c, Fig. 5.12). On the

<sup>23</sup> See Chapter 4.3.1.2.



first attempt (2013) this path was so overgrown that it was not possible to follow it for more than a few metres. On my return to the site in 2014, however, the groundcover had been cleared so that it was precisely along this path that I finally reached the acropolis.

#### 5.2.4 SURVEY 2: ROUTE B1C

When I returned to Oisyme in 2014, I repeated the trek from the south as previously described, and although some site maintenance had been done, the results in all but one direction were the same. It was as I followed the switchback out of the upper terrace in the clearing on the eastern slope that the situation changed. The overgrowth had been cut back and a clear path (Figs. 5.12 & 5.13) southward out of the upper terrace was visible. Midway across the southern arch of the hill the soil gives way to bedrock, and where the path emerges on the western slope it becomes



*Figure 5.13: Boulder Top Pathway from Above (Facing Southwest), Scale provided by Dr. C Norman and B Partell*

clear that you are walking across the tops of the large boulders that ring the hilltop. The path here echoes the ‘natural pavement’ of the southern base of the hill, creating a wide and easy to follow route (Figs. 5.13-14). The stone path juts dramatically out from the hillside, but there is a safer alternative provided by the dirt track that hugs the slope. The view from the wide platform at the westernmost point, where the path turns north again, is impressive. The panorama includes Thasos in the east, Mt Athos in the south, across the Symbolon Range in the west, to the edges of Mt Pangaion in the north.<sup>24</sup> The view towards the hilltop is no less spectacular, in its own way (Fig 5.14). The enormous Masonry Type 1 wall sits just below the stone platform. Seen from the southwest side of the hill the slabs of the wall appear to reflect jumble of rock projections and boulders, though dwarfed by them. The ‘propylon’ canyon crowns the natural structure. An odd projection of rock juts from the top of the propylon, like a crooked finger pointing to the sky. It is just visible in Fig. 5.14 an at the top right-hand side of the natural gateway. Though small in this photo, it is in actuality nearly as tall as myself (1.66 m tall).

<sup>24</sup> See Chapter 4.2, Figs. 4.1-2.

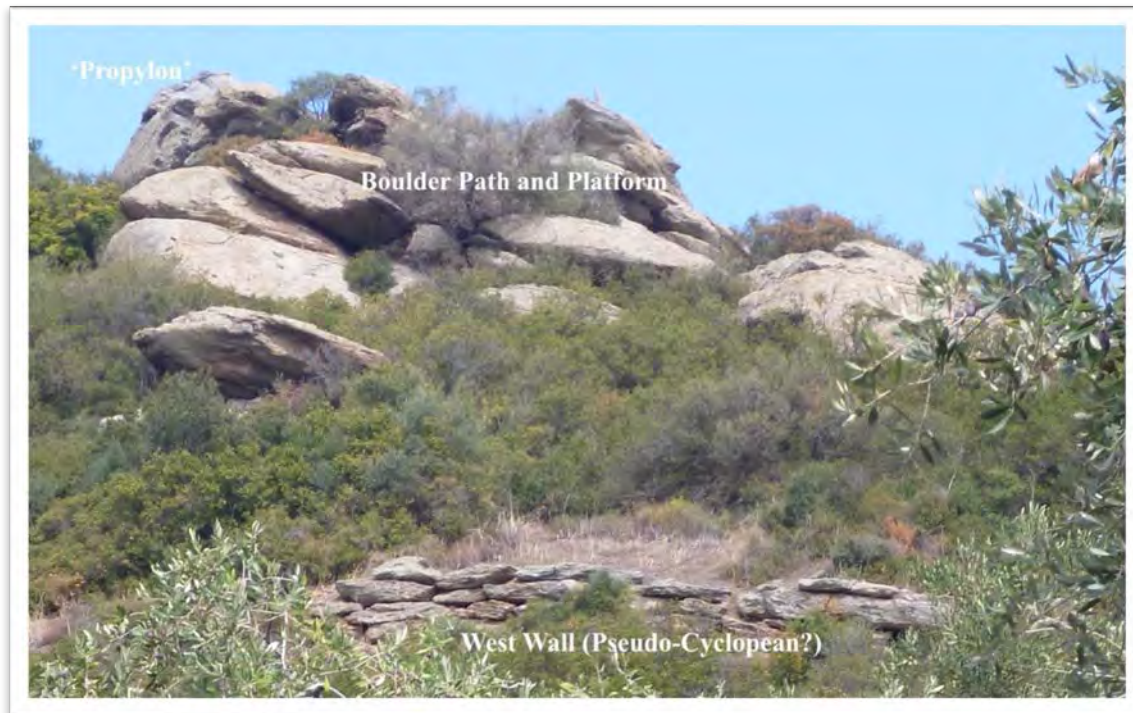
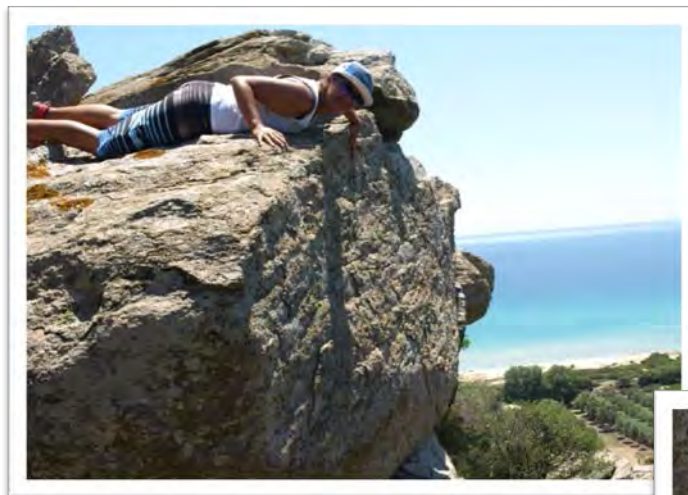


Figure 5.14:  
Architecture and  
Rock-  
Formations of  
the South side of  
Acropolis Hill  
(Facing East)



Continuing on, after turning north at the platform, you arrive at an area akin to a small canyon, bounded by 4-5 m tall rock-formations (Figs. 5.15 & 5.16) containing several small caves (Fig. 5.17).<sup>25</sup> The access route is

Figure 5.15: Worked Face of Natural Rock-Formation  
(Facing South), Scale provided by B. Partell (1.66 m tall)

noticeably restricted, measuring between 1.5 and 3 m wide. At the entrance to the acropolis proper, the formation is sharply angular, with tool-marks across its western face,<sup>26</sup> suggesting the natural materials were fashioned into a rough *propylon*

Figure 5.16: Boulder Entrance (Facing South), Scale provided by Dr. C. Norman (1.69 m tall)



<sup>25</sup> Concrete supports have been put in to stabilise the rock formations, which prevented further exploration of the hollows.

<sup>26</sup> Dr. C. Norman and B. Partell, both archaeologists with considerable experience working in North Greece, concur that the rock face appears worked, although we could not date this.



leading into the sanctuary.

*Figure 5.17: Hollows between Boulders of the Rock-Formation on the Hilltop (Facing East)*



*Figure 5.18: Acropolis Temple, Scale Provided by Myself and B. Partell, (Facing North), Photo by Dr. C. Norman*

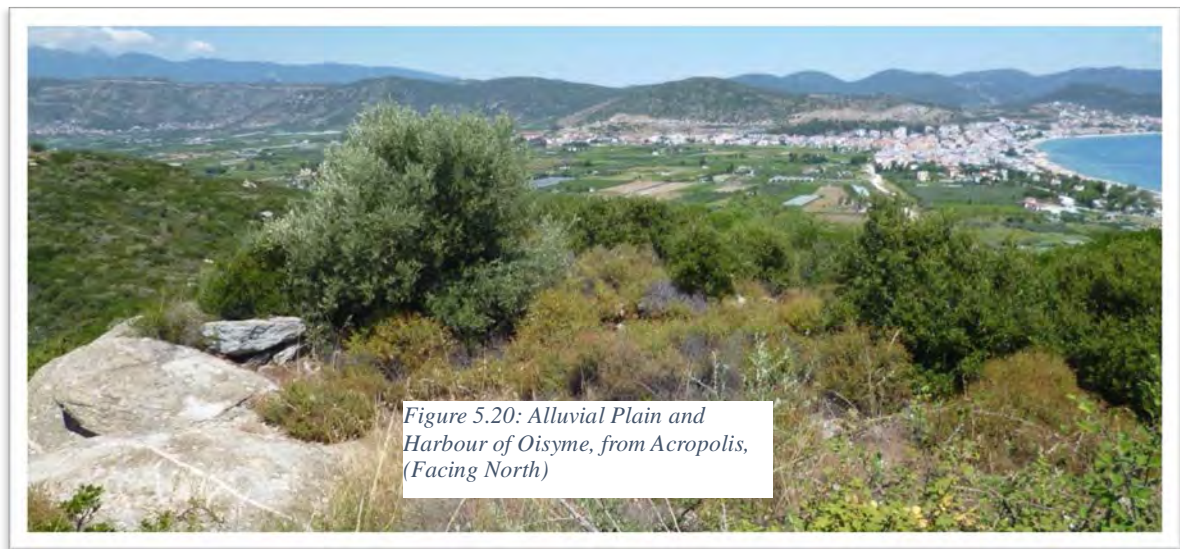
It was after passing through this canyon that I literally stumbled upon the acropolis, unaware that I had reached the summit. Following the western rock to examine a small hollow beneath it, I noticed the remains of a curved wall less than a metre from shallow cave-like hollow in which I was standing. The construction was so similar to the low terrace walls of the olive farms on the lower slopes that it was only after closer inspection that recognised it as the foundation walls of the Byzantine chapel reported by the excavators. Just behind it stood the remains of the monumental acropolis temple (Fig. 5.18 & 5.19).



*Figure 5.19: Aerial View of Oisyme Acropolis, (Facing North) courtesy Koukouli-Chrysanthaki*

### 5.2.5 CONCLUSION

Based on these excursions, it is my opinion that the winding southern route is the most likely direction for processional access to the temple, despite the excavators' endorsement of a possible northern approach.<sup>27</sup> This is based on multiple factors, including the ease with which the hilltop was reached via this route.<sup>28</sup> The route to the sanctuary is inextricably linked to the rituals that took place within the sacred space, and part of a



dynamic relationship that linked the centre of the *polis*, the sanctuary, to other sectors of the settlement and to the landscape.<sup>29</sup> The identification of natural and built spaces along the southern route that served as 'stations' for the performance of hymns, dance, and/or other rites,<sup>30</sup> allows us to investigate key sites of meaning in the landscape. It also allows us to infuse the frozen plan views and architecture with a sense of motion, of circulation patterns and kinetic agency.

<sup>27</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki, & Papanikolaou, 1990: 487-501.

<sup>28</sup> The 'natural paving' formed by the exposed stone toward the top of the hill is not only visually impressive, it is the easiest route by which to lead larger sized sacrificial victims (sheep or cattle).

<sup>29</sup> The termination of the southern route in front of the necropolis could indicate an important cultic relationship between it and the acropolis temple. If this relationship can be proven or explained it may provide a new angle from which to view similar Archaic coastal cemeteries in the region. For models of processional movement see Graf 1996: 55-65; Connelly 2011: 339, 'new focus on spatial circulation, use patterns, and the ways in which material culture, texts, rituals, and landscapes shed light upon one another in a reciprocal fashion'.

<sup>30</sup> Kowalzig 2004: *passim*; Rutherford 2004: 89; Connelly 2011: 329-31, envisions 'the expenditure of energy as a kinetic gift for the gods', and thus sacrifice in its own right.



## 5.3 THE NATURAL ACROPOLIS

### 5.3.1 ACROPOLIS VIEWS (AND LACK THEREOF)

Upon first entering the area of the sanctuary the only view is to the west, across the neighbouring hills and to the Symbolon Range. As you pass through the overgrowth towards the north end of the acropolis, the plain and harbour below come into view (Fig. 5.20), but are partially occluded by the heavy foliage and rocky outcrops. A more impressive view of the valley can be seen from the cultivated terrace lower down the north flank of the hill. Nothing is visible towards the east until you have passed the eastern boulders to stand either on the monumental *Polis* Phase structure or in the small terrace beyond it (Fig. 5.21). These, however, are

Figure 5.21: Terrace wall and remains of Polis Phase Structure, (Facing East)



modern views, and ones which would have been blocked by the sanctuary buildings. The western view would have still been possible by standing to the south of the structures, but the views to the north and east would require negotiating the *apoikia* and *polis* phase structures.

It is generally assumed that monumental temples, particularly in prominent positions such as hilltops, are meant to be seen from a distance, to dominate the landscape, mark territory and impress the viewer with their grandeur.<sup>31</sup> The position and structures of Oisyme's acropolis sanctuary are arranged in such a way that the temple could only be seen from certain angles, but even then it could only be glimpsed (Fig. 5.22). The structure would be all but invisible from the Southern Peninsula and harbour, but sections of it may have been visible from the west and perhaps parts of the plain to the

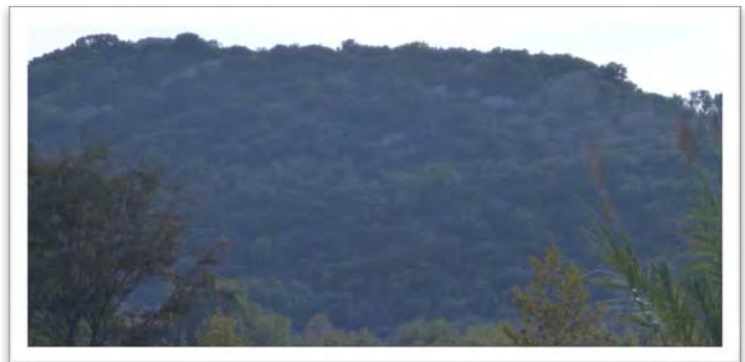


Figure 5.22: The Acropolis Hill viewed from the position of the 'Settlement' (Facing West)

<sup>31</sup> Alcock 2002: *passim*, writes of the mutability of memory and power political control may exert over it in a fascinating and convincing text; see Tilley 1994: *passim*, for an interesting use of phenomenological theory in the use and perception of geological formations and important features in the landscape for centring social meaning in prehistoric communities.

northwest. From where the settlement of Oisyme is reported to have been situated, at the northeastern base of the hill down to the harbour,<sup>32</sup> nothing of the temple can be seen.

### 5.3.2 GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

The underlying structure at the peak of the acropolis hill is best described as two natural terraces over which large rock-formation are positioned (Figs. 5.23). These are referred to here as the Southern Terrace and the Northern Terrace. The hilltop could conceivably be treated as three terraces if the northernmost crop of land where the later Roman buildings were placed are separated out from the Northern Terrace, but as there has been no excavation of this sector it is not possible to provide evidence of earlier use. For this reason, it will not be examined in detail in this work. The illustrations and elevations used in the following section are derived from the plan view of Oisyme produced during the excavation of the late 1980s (Fig. 5.24) and Lazaridis' contour map (Chapter 4.3, Fig. 4.15).<sup>33</sup>



Figure 5.23: Natural Geography of Acropolis, After Lazaridis 1971 and Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1990)

While it is preferable to follow natural levels during excavation, when they are not readily visible, as is often the case when excavating ancient Greek structures, it is necessary to utilise arbitrary levels or 'spits'. This was the case at Oisyme which made the only option

<sup>32</sup> Bakalakis 1937: 59-64.

<sup>33</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 448, Drawing 1; Lazaridis 1971: Fig. 65.

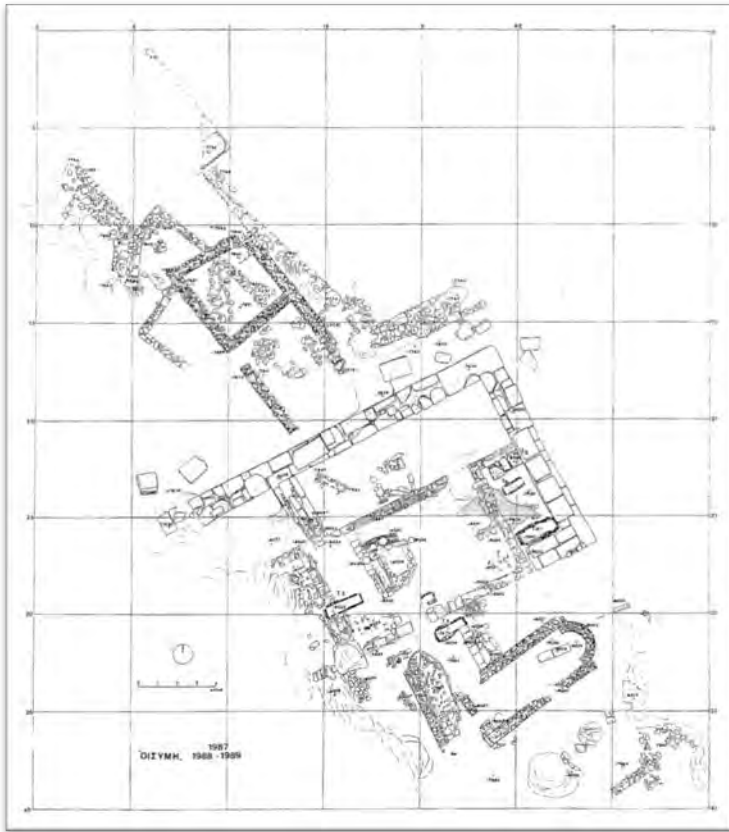


Figure 5.24: Plan View of Oisyme, after Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 448, Drawing 1

for my work to use the measurements recorded for the top and bottom of the spits for the following study. Building on the work of previous excavators I have created stratigraphic units are correlated with datable pottery groups. Elevations above sea level (ASL) are given as parameters for the stratigraphic units here following the systems established by the excavators (Fig. 5.25) In the following section I have reconstructed the building phases of the acropolis temple starting with the first known from excavations, which is associated with the native Thracian inhabitants. Fig 5.25 illustrates the relationship between the building phases in cross section with a focus on the central space that houses the *eschara*. The coloured bars (Red, Blue and Yellow) are

the ‘tops’ of the arbitrary stratigraphic levels produced through careful examination of the excavation records and the architectural features described above.

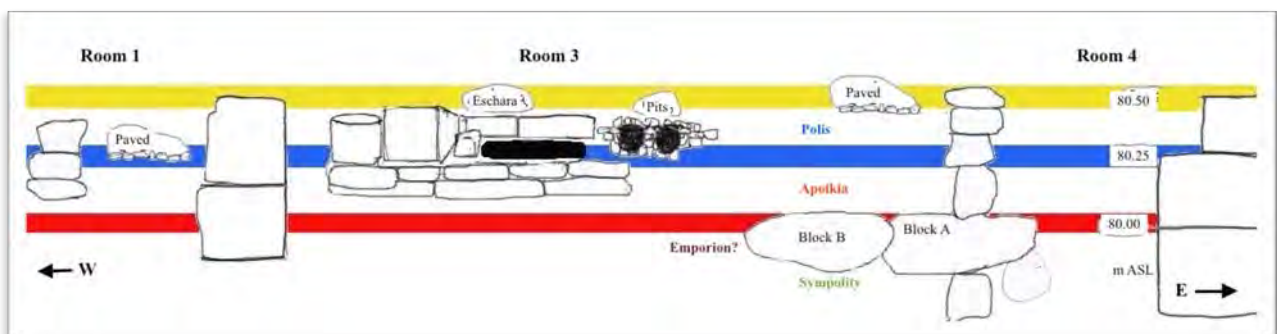


Figure 5.25: Profile illustration Acropolis sanctuary demonstrating the use of excavation spits as stratigraphic units in this text. Not to scale (Facing North). Details of elements are explained in Sections 5.4.1 to 5.4.3.

### 5.3.2.1 SOUTHERN TERRACE

The Southern Terrace is primarily defined by the outcroppings of natural rock on its eastern and



western limits. The large slabs of natural rock on the eastern edge of the hilltop are a striking feature. They jut into the air over the visible remains of the *Polis* Phase structure, leaning into its southeast corner (see Fig. 5.21 and below Section 5.4.3).<sup>34</sup> These enormous slabs of stone also demonstrate the geological activity of the hilltop as sections of stone have broken off and fallen into the structure.<sup>35</sup> The native rock layers also bound the western limit of this terrace, but here they are less obtrusive. The 16 m width of the South Terrace is entirely determined by these lines of stone.

The northern limits of the South Terrace appear to be linked to a line of large rocks that stand four metres to the west of the eastern rock formation. Both of these were incorporated into the floor and north wall of the *apoikia* phase temple and stand above bedrock.<sup>36</sup> The larger rock, here called Block A and labelled as such in Figs. 5.23 & 5.26, is the one nearer to the eastern rock formation. It measures 2.7 x 2.7 m across its upper surface. The smaller rock, Block B is still partially buried, but measures approximately 2.5 x 1.5 m across its visible surface. It was not illustrated in the original excavation plan view,<sup>37</sup> but is clearly visible in the excavation photographs.<sup>38</sup> After seeing it myself I deemed it an important enough feature to add into the plan views. The alignment of Blocks A and B and the eastern rock formation form a sort of ‘corner’. Their surfaces are level with each at approximately 80.00 m ASL. Both Blocks A and B are positioned adjacent to, but higher than, the thick burnt strata that contained evidence of Thracian architecture, which suggests they were exposed during the *sympolity*



Figure 5.26: Blocks A & B with remains of Thracian Structure, (Facing West), courtesy Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: Fig. 34

<sup>34</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 380, Fig. 7.

<sup>35</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 489, Fig. 4.

<sup>36</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki: 380, fig. 8 view from the north of the Northern wall of the second Archaic building. The thinness of the topsoil on this hill cannot be overstated. The level of bedrock in the northern sector is clearly visible in the excavation photos.

<sup>37</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 488, Fig. 1.

<sup>38</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 387, Fig. 34.

phase. As a rough estimate the ‘floor level’ that the Blocks sat on and on which the Thracian structure was built can be estimated at 79.60-70 m ASL.

On the west side another large stone (Block C) shows that the natural terrace rises slightly as it approaches the western edge.<sup>39</sup> Block C measures approximately 1.5 x 2 m across the top and stands at approximately 80.70 m ASL. It is not possible to determine how deep Block C goes, but it is unlikely to be much below 79.95 m ASL. The western rock formation behind it stands is uneven, ranging between 80.50 m and 80.80 m ASL.

In some respects, the southern limit of the Southern Terrace is difficult to define, as the gentle southern slope of the acropolis hill leads into this area. The large boulders of the canyon-like entrance certainly differentiate the approach from the interior space, but the rock formation is a continuous piece from the natural *propylon* on the south through to the eastern rim, preventing identification of a sharp delineation. Perhaps the best marker of the Southern Terrace is the freestanding block (above, Block D, Fig. 5.23). This feature has a diameter of 3 m and a circumference of roughly 9.4 m and was the focus of some ritual activity, as revealed by the presence of vessels related to libations and the drinking of wine and architectural remains (Section 5.4.1.2). If we take this as the southern limit, a length of at least 18 m can be given for the Southern Terrace.

It is possible that the southern half of the terrace under discussion could be considered a third, slightly higher ‘terrace’, based on the elevations taken by the excavation. The average level in this sector is between 79.90-80.00 m ASL. This area, however, was excavated across its surface to determine the outer limits of the utilised area, so deep soundings were not taken.<sup>40</sup> The combination of arbitrary excavation levels and a slight natural rise may have contributed to the creation of a 10-15 cm difference between the two halves. For these reasons a level between 79.80 and 79.60 m ASL, may still have been applicable to the southern sector of this terrace and they will be considered as one location for the first building phase.<sup>41</sup>

In the southernmost section of the South Terrace, there are a number of architectural remains that are unexplained, primarily because of their fragmentary nature and the limits of the excavation. The portions that are most complete may be related to ritual structures of the EIA Aegean (see Section 5.4.1.2).<sup>42</sup> Here it is sufficient to note the existence of at least three built features, a paved area on the south west; a flat, circular structure east of Block D, and the remains of a short wall south of Block D, perhaps a retaining wall to reinforce the southern end of the South Terrace.<sup>43</sup> Fragmentary architectural remains include a deep cut in the natural

<sup>39</sup> This is also visible from excavation photographs; see Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 498, Fig. 11.

<sup>40</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 487.

<sup>41</sup> The Thracian structures were not generally monumental and should not have been prohibitively affected by these variations.

<sup>42</sup> Kourou 2015: 93-101.

<sup>43</sup> Simply worked local stones fitted into irregular courses can be found in both Thracian and Greek structures of the EIA and Archaic, making identification difficult. See Aslan 2011: 381-429; Figs. 23-24; Efstratiou 1993: 135-71, Fig 4, 8, 9, 11, Pl. 8-10; Kourou 2015: 93-101, Figs 11, 15, 16; for excellent drawing of Thracian structures on Thasos at Kastri and Larnaki, of which there are far too many to list here, see Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: *passim* (reprinted in 1992).

rock formation on the southeast limits of the terrace; a curved line of stone built up to the eastern face of Block D; and various scatterings of roughly worked stone. All of these man-made features are below 80.00 m ASL. The highest elevation for any of the reported structural remains is 79.92 m ASL on the southernmost retaining wall.

### 5.3.2.2 NORTHERN TERRACE

In the area immediately to the north of the corner formed by Blocks A and B and the eastern rock formation is the second of the two natural terraces. As with the areas to the Southern Terrace, this area is defined on the eastern and western sides by large rock formations. The northernmost end of this terrace space is a spit of land like a peninsula that projects out from the main body of the hilltop. On the east side the soil is buttressed by a retaining wall that looks to be Archaic in date, and yet another eruption of stone on the west and northernmost point. The simple, two-room structures in this space are dated as having Hellenistic and Roman levels, based on the methods of construction and artefacts.<sup>44</sup> The only other structures of note in this space are a deep squared pit that was carved into the bedrock and a retaining wall worked into the boulders at the westernmost edge of the North Terrace.

The addition of retaining walls and other construction phases lasting through the Byzantine era have altered the original landscape. This activity makes determining the natural size of the original space difficult, but the shape and size of these later expansions do suggest general dimensions of approximately 11 m (EW) by 4 m (NS). The position of the large blocks A and B and the remains of two small walls support this conclusion, as it would not be possible without either the installation of a retaining wall or the existence of a natural terrace for these things to stand.<sup>45</sup> These features also provide an approximate ground level for the north terrace, which must have been at or below 79.25 m ASL.<sup>46</sup> Although it is unlikely, the lowest possible level here would be at bedrock, at about 75.50 m ASL.

### 5.3.3 CONCLUSION

The natural features of Oisyme Hill conspire to create views that are a complicated interplay between restriction and freedom. The levels of the natural terraces are between 79.00 m ASL in the south and roughly 79.75 m ASL in the north, meaning that the land is lower near the wall of boulders along the hill's southeastern edge. The sanctuary is built into the hollow formed by these features, and the structures incorporate smaller rock formations with minimal modifications. The result is a sacred space that is visible only from the hilltop to the west of the acropolis. The views outwards from the acropolis are relatively good towards the north and

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<sup>44</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 490, these structures have been uncovered but not systematically excavated.

<sup>45</sup> The alternative would be that these large blocks were intentionally moved into place and the Archaic wall built around them; a strange thing to do.

<sup>46</sup> Based on the height of the NE Archaic/Classical wall elevations in the excavation plan drawing and photographs of the site; Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 380.

west, but are occluded to the south and most of the east. Compared to the acropolis, the monumental walls that ring the hill seem dramatically displayed; a counterpoint against which the sanctuary structures seem mysterious in their shroud of protective natural stone.

#### 5.4 *THE BUILT ACROPOLIS*

In this examination of the structures of the acropolis sanctuary, particular attention is paid to the position of the structures in relation to the natural features of the hilltop and the wider environment (Chapter 4.2). The following section is divided into chronological ‘eras’, under the titles Thracian Settlement Phase/*Emporion* Phase, *Apoikia* Phase, and *Polis* phase. The terms reflect not only ‘eras’ but also stages of organisation and local expressions of identity, the logic of which is explained in the introductory paragraphs of each sub-section.

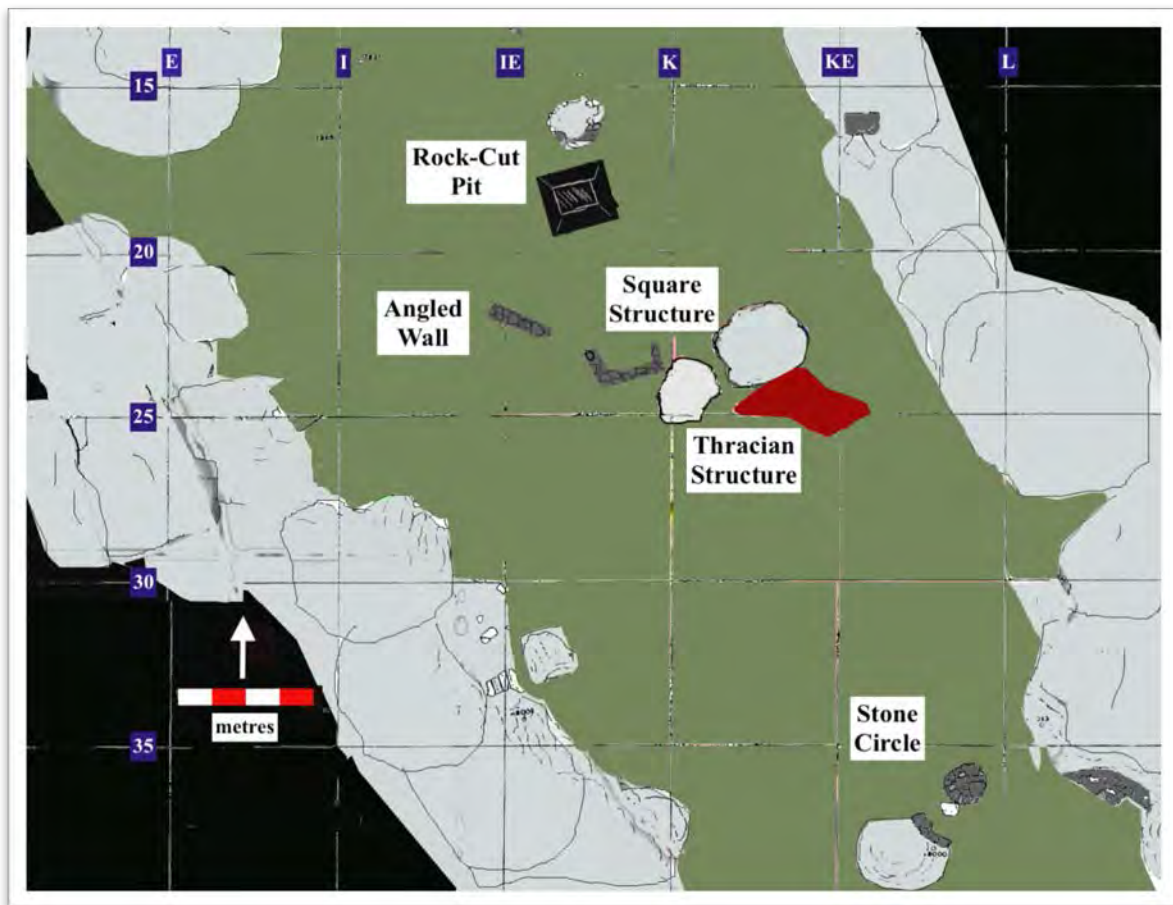


Figure 5.27: Acropolis Symploty and/or *Emporion* Phase (Pre- or Para-Colonial) Structures, after Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 448

The plan view of the acropolis published in the 1993 issue AEMΘ (Fig. 5.24)<sup>47</sup> is the basis on which all subsequent plans, such as Fig. 5.27, are drawn. It was important to use caution when stripping away the

<sup>47</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 488, Drawing 1.



later building phases, bearing in mind possible alterations to the structures and the deposits of earlier phases, while creating models that could be evaluated independently of each other. After the architectural elements are described, approximations of the absolute levels of each floor are presented, in order to relate the structures to each other and the wider environment. Finally, all three phases are reviewed as a single entity to show how the Oisymians modified it through time.

### 5.4.1 SYMPOLITY AND EMPORION PHASES

The first building phase of the acropolis hill belongs to pre-history (Fig. 5.27). The date for this level is rather broadly defined as the EIA. This is an ill-defined term that covers a very long period conventionally dating from approximately 1000 BC until the 8<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> centuries, depending on place and contact level with Southern Greeks.<sup>48</sup> The most common indicator used to identify Thracian activity in Eastern Macedonia is a handmade coarse ware either undecorated or with simple grooved or corded decorations. The shapes and decorative patterns are best known from finds on Thasos and across the Thracian Littoral,<sup>49</sup> and are distinctive from Central Macedonian types.<sup>50</sup> They are related to, but also distinctive from the forms known from the Thracian interior regions (modern Bulgaria) to the North.<sup>51</sup> It is precisely these types of pottery that were found on the acropolis of Oisyme and used to identify the presence of a pre-colonial Thracian settlement.<sup>52</sup> Following the organisation of the acropolis as delineated in Section 5.4.1, all the structures of the Northern Terrace, followed by the structures of the Southern Terrace, are examined in detail for the first time.

#### 5.4.1.1 NORTHERN TERRACE STRUCTURES

Within the area defined as the Northern Terrace (Fig. 5.27, grid section E-KE/15-25) there is evidence of building activity that was noted at the time of excavation, and assumed to belong to the earliest *Apoikia* Phase (Section 5.4.2).<sup>53</sup> Due to the constraints of the excavations, however, they were not investigated in depth. Since the majority of the vessels in this study were found in the immediate vicinity of these structural remains, it is important to understand their role in ritual activity.

##### ◆ SHORT ANGLED WALL

The first of these built structures, here called the Short Angled Wall (Fig. 5.28), was in grid section IE-K/20-25 (Fig. 5.27). The short wall is on a NW to SE axis and stands at an oblique angle to the *Apoikia*

<sup>48</sup> Archibald 1998: 3-6, 26-47.

<sup>49</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki, 1985: *passim*, 1993: 679-730.

<sup>50</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1993: 679, 693.

<sup>51</sup> Archibald 1998: 27-47, for material culture and burial practices see 48-78.

<sup>52</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 374-75, Figs. 34-36; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 492-93, 23-24; for discussions of similar pottery presented in this work see Chapter 6 and Appendix A.

<sup>53</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 492.

and *Polis* phase walls. It is approximately 2.5 m long by 0.60 m wide, and stands roughly 0.10-15 m high. It is built from irregular sized (5 to 20 cm) stones that are minimally worked, if at all. The stones are fitted together neatly in at least two rows.<sup>54</sup> The configuration may be irregularly coursed, although it is unclear from photographs. The depth of this structure is unknown, but the lowest visible course is just above where the excavation ceased, at 79.40 m ASL.

The stones used for this structure are smaller than the average size of the walls of the Archaic masonry, but not wholly dissimilar from them (Section 5.4.2).<sup>55</sup> The angle and position are peculiar, and do not fit into a recognisable pattern with any of the other known structures. This may suggest that it is earlier than the *Apoikia* Phase, perhaps from the earliest incarnation of the sanctuary.

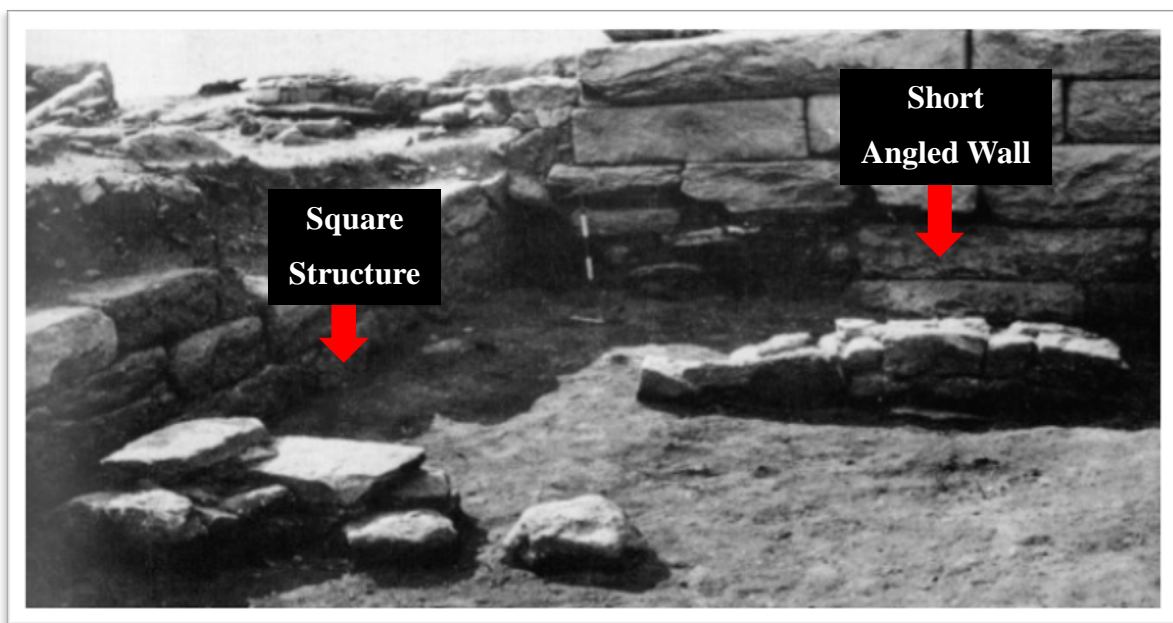


Figure 5.28: North Terrace Structures, courtesy of Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: Fig. 15

#### ◆ SQUARE STRUCTURE

The second structure (Fig. 5.28) is located in the same grid section, less than a metre to the east of the Short Angled Wall. In its size, shape, and placement, the Square Structure echoes the later *eschara* (Fig. 5.27, grid section EI-K/20-30). It is aligned at a right angle to the north wall of the *apoikia* phase temple. The gap between this structure and the temple wall suggests that they may be associated, but were not part of, a single building.

While it appears to be slightly better defined than the previous wall in the plan view, its roughly square configuration in the published plan view, is deceptive (Fig. 5.24). The north eastern ‘corner’ of this square is

<sup>54</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: Fig. 15.

<sup>55</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: Fig. 6, 8, 9.

at a higher elevation than the rest (between 79.60-79.80 m ASL), and the stones from which it is comprised are in a pattern consistent with wall collapse.<sup>56</sup> The south western ‘corner’ of the Square sits at a lower level (79.59-79.40 m ASL) and is comprised of worked stones with a more organised appearance (Fig. 5.28). The width of both the NS and EW sections of the southeastern corner are 0.50 m, and approximately 1 m long. While this section may also be the result of wall collapse, its lower position and arrangement are open to interpretation. What can be said with certainty is that both sections of the Square Structure are well below the roughly estimated *Polis* Phase floor level (approximately 80.20-25 m ASL, Section 5.4.3). Regardless of whether or not these architectural remains are part of a wall collapse, they must have been deposited before the Late Archaic period.

Three possible interpretations of the North Terrace structures can therefore be proposed:

1) They may have belonged to the same building phase as the burnt Thracian Structure, in the southern part of the terrace (Section 5.4.2.1). This is supported by the limited height of the remains, floor depth, and the angle of the Short Angled Wall. It is also consistent with the level at which the ‘wall fall’ was found. This pile of stones is consistent in size and shape with those used in the *Apoikia* Phase. They were most likely part of the north wall that was razed during the rebuilding project of the *Polis* Phase. That they were deposited at a level just below, and almost even with, the top remaining course of the Archaic-masonry wall, may indicate that the North Terrace and its structures had been filled over and levelled at the same time as the Thracian Structure. The greatest number of EIA Thracian vessels were found in the North Terrace levels, which supports this model.<sup>57</sup>

2) One or both of the buildings represented by these remains may belong to the *Apoikia* Phase temple. These structures could be the remains of external buildings, possibly an external hearth and/or other ancillary structures for the late 7<sup>th</sup> century BC temple. This is the position taken by the excavators based on the dates derived from Cycladic pottery found in the North Terrace levels.<sup>58</sup>

3) The structural remains of the North Terrace belong to an *Emporion* Phase. Perhaps they were intended as simple, temporary structures to serve the needs of a new Greek or Greco-Thracian community. This type of temporary architecture has parallels in Central Greece, at the temples of Apollo and Artemis at Abae.<sup>59</sup> Pottery associated with the para-colonial period, such as G 2/3 ware or Euboean Late Geometric pottery,<sup>60</sup> has not been found in association with these structures at Oisyme.

<sup>56</sup> This is most clearly visible in Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 387, Fig. 34.

<sup>57</sup> See Chapter 7.3.3.1.

<sup>58</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 492.

<sup>59</sup> Niemeier 2015: *forthcoming*.

<sup>60</sup> A1536, associated with and the Ionian Cup Type 3 which may date to the late 8<sup>th</sup> century BC (Appx.A.1.a.i), was found with the Short Angled Wall, see Section 5.4.1.1.

# ◆ ROCK-CUT PIT

It is understandable, yet unfortunate, that this interesting feature has received only a single line in any of the previous publications. The purpose and construction date of a large rock-cut pit carved into the bedrock at the north end of the acropolis, are not clear (Fig. 5.29).<sup>61</sup>

The shape of the Oisyme basin is roughly rectangular, measuring approximately 2 (wide) x 2.5 m (long) x 1.8 m (deep). It extends from the base of the *Polis* Phase structure to the north retaining wall. The elevation given for the bottom of the pit is 76.28 m ASL, and the estimated level of the bedrock is 78.30-78.00 m ASL. Today the space is heavily overgrown, making

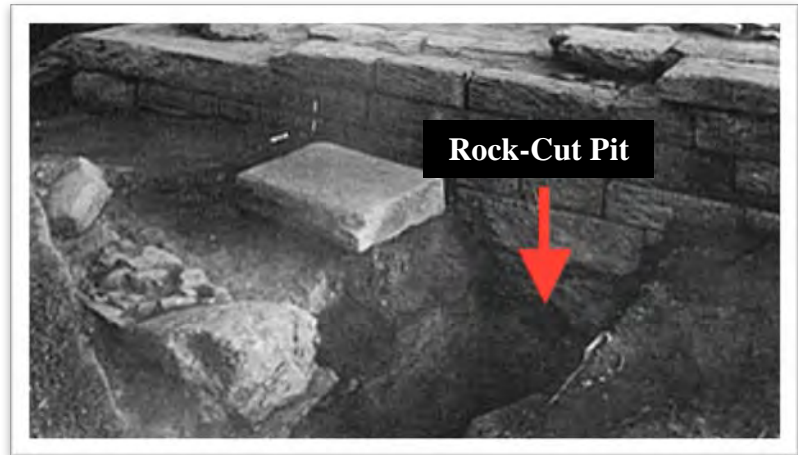


Figure 5.29: Rock-Cut Pit, after Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1998: Fig. 8



Figure 5.30: Area of Rock-Cut Pit, Oisyme (Facing East)

observations enormously difficult (Fig. 5.30). Without concentrated study, and perhaps careful excavation downhill from the area of eroded wall, it is not possible to securely establish the function or date of the Rock-Cut Pit. It is possible, however, to suggest some theoretical explanations for this feature:

**A) Greek Ritual Practice:** Because of its proximity to the north wall of the *Polis* Phase building (Fig. 5.27, grid section EI-K/15-20),<sup>62</sup> the excavators posited in 1988 that it might belong to that era, but did not return to the topic after subsequent excavations. The only parallel suggested for this feature was the *bothros* at the temple of Athena Alea in Tegea,<sup>63</sup> based on its large size. In addition to the Tegea example we could

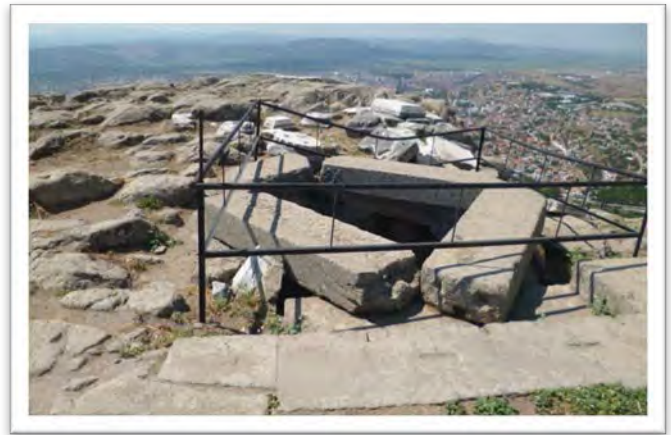
<sup>61</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 368.

<sup>62</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 380, Fig. 8.

<sup>63</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 368, fn 17.

also suggest the ‘large hole dug into the bedrock’<sup>64</sup> adjacent to the intra-urban sanctuary at Miletus,<sup>65</sup> the stone-lined offering pits at Corinth,<sup>66</sup> the pits and built *bothroi* at Thermon,<sup>67</sup> or the deep pit cut into the bedrock at the temple of Athena and Zeus at Pergamon (Fig. 5.31).<sup>68</sup> Yet all these examples are significantly larger than that at Oisyme, and they have been enhanced and refurbished in ways that the simple pit at Oisyme has not.

Figure 5.31: Rock Cut Pit at Pergamon, Temple of Athena and Zeus (Facing South)



There is evidence of Archaic construction at this depth and in this area (Fig. 5.21). In fact, the oldest of the retaining walls stands at approximately 77.60-77.80 m ASL, which makes it nearly level with the mouth of the Rock-Cut Pit. The floor level of the terrace space this created was significantly lower than the floor level of the *Apoikia* Temple, at 79.80-80.00 m ASL. The distance between these structures and difference in levels suggests that this retaining wall was important not for that building but for keeping the terrace space



Figure 5.32: ‘Cupules’ in the Rock-Cut Altar of Herakles on Thasos, After Lemerle 1935: 292, fig 45

stable. This could indicate that the pit was utilised in Archaic rituals in that space. The relationship between the Rock-Cut Pit and the *Polis* Phase wall, which sits on the bedrock directly above the southern edge of the pit, could show a continuity of this use. The total absence of construction elements or signs of refurbishment, however, argue against the continued use of the pit after the Classical period.<sup>69</sup> The position of the Hellenistic and Roman structures in the plan view (Fig. 5.24) suggests that the pit was no longer in use in later phases, as a

<sup>64</sup> Cronkite 1997: 446.

<sup>65</sup> Müller-Wiener 1979; 1980.

<sup>66</sup> Bookidis & Stroud 1997: *passim*; Cronkite 1997: 334-40.

<sup>67</sup> Papapostolou 2012: 36-37, Figs. 19, 21a-b, Pl 21, built *bothroi* and clay eschara of the 8<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries BC.

<sup>68</sup> For the most recent publications and research see the excellent resources provided by the German Archaeological Institute at [www.dainst.org/dai/meldungen](http://www.dainst.org/dai/meldungen); See also Greaves 2010: 105, Fig. 5.1.

<sup>69</sup> See for example the ‘*bothros*’ in the Triangular Court of the Herakleion (Launey 1944: Fig. 50; Lemerle 1935: Fig. 47, Bergquist 1973: 65-90), or the stone-lined and mortared pit (*bothros*?) beneath the Temple of Zeus Phratrios and Athena Phratria (Lawall 2009: 389-401). The use and dates of these pits are still debated, but the importance here is the construction materials added to the features. See also Larson 2007: 174; and the doctoral thesis by Cronkite 1997: *passim*, whose thorough catalogue and comparison of cult sites dedicated to Demeter describes numerous *bothroi* and ritual pits, the vast majority of which are surrounded by architectural elements at the Temples on Thasos.



projected continuation of the remains of the youngest building would have placed it over at least part of the pit. If this structure is related to Greek practice, perhaps it is of an earlier, possibly 8<sup>th</sup> century BC (Geometric) date like the *bothros* at Tegea, and cupules carved into the stone altar of the Herakleion (Fig. 5.32) on Thasos.<sup>70</sup>

**B) Thracian Ritual Practice:** We do not need to look so far away to find ritual pits comparable to the Rock-Cut Pit at Oisyme. This type of activity is also found on Thasos, most notably the pits and cupules of Thasos.<sup>71</sup> The pits in the Thasian Herakleion are more numerous and somewhat smaller,<sup>72</sup> than the one at Oisyme, but the continuous reworking of that altar makes estimates of their original size impossible, as Graham points out.<sup>73</sup> The cultural affiliation of these ‘cupules’ at the Herakleion is still hotly debated, but much weight points to the possibility of Thracian origin. The recent re-evaluation of the building phases,<sup>74</sup> among other studies,<sup>75</sup> certainly illustrates Thracian settlement, culture and technology in the stage before the establishment of the colony of Thasos. Ritual Pits in rocky hilltop sanctuaries are common in EIA Thrace,<sup>76</sup> dated by Owen to the 8<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries BC,<sup>77</sup> as are other cuts and modifications to the bedrock of such sites.<sup>78</sup> The association of Ritual Pits with *escharai* has led some to argue they belong to ritual practices focused on fertility rites and associated with a female deity.<sup>79</sup>

**C) Practical:** Perhaps it was a method by which to direct rainwater run-off, a channel by which it would flow through a gap in the retaining walls. Such a channel could mitigate the erosion inevitably caused by the torrential rains. The depth to which the *Polis* Phase walls were built on this side of the temple indicates the concern the builders had for the stability of this extension.<sup>80</sup> This might be taken as a sign that this area of the acropolis was prone to erosion from heavy rains. If this were the case, we should expect to see a modification to the *Apoikia* Phase terrace wall that would allow the water to course through. The plan view of Oisyme illustrates a break in the wall and natural collapse (Fig. 5.24, grid section IE-K/10-15). When I

<sup>70</sup> Launey 1944: 28, Fig. 10; Lemerle 1935: 292, Fig. 45; for a thorough discussion of the research and arguments about the Rock Altar at the Herakleion on Thasos see Graham (2001: 379-84), who concludes that rock-cuttings of this type have no exact parallel in Greek architecture or religious practice.

<sup>71</sup> Bookidis & Stroud 1997: 160-62; Cronkite 1997: *passim*, Ritual pits and rock-cut *bothroi* are fairly common at later dates in the sanctuaries dedicated to Demeter and Kore, but these are usually more elaborate and more numerous than the example at Oisyme.

<sup>72</sup> Launey 1944: 28, the largest is reported at between 0.70 and 1 m in diameter and depth, although the *bothros* beneath the unusual circular structure in the triangular court (1944: 87-89, Figs. 50-53) may be remnants of a larger ‘cupule’.

<sup>73</sup> Graham 2001: 384, following Bergquist 1973: 19-20.

<sup>74</sup> Kohl *et al.* 2002: 57-71, Table 6.

<sup>75</sup> Owen 2000: 139-43, suspects a Thracian Rock-Cut Tomb was the original purpose of the Cave of Pan; see also Baralis 2008: 101-28; Tiverios 2008: 77-78; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: 717-20; I found some interesting rock-cut pits of smaller size at ancient Ismaros, which may be related.

<sup>76</sup> Georgieva 2015: 147-52, also discusses their common association with *escharai* and connection to female deities connected to fertility; for recent studies on Stone Monuments in Thrace see Nekhrizov 2015: 126-43.

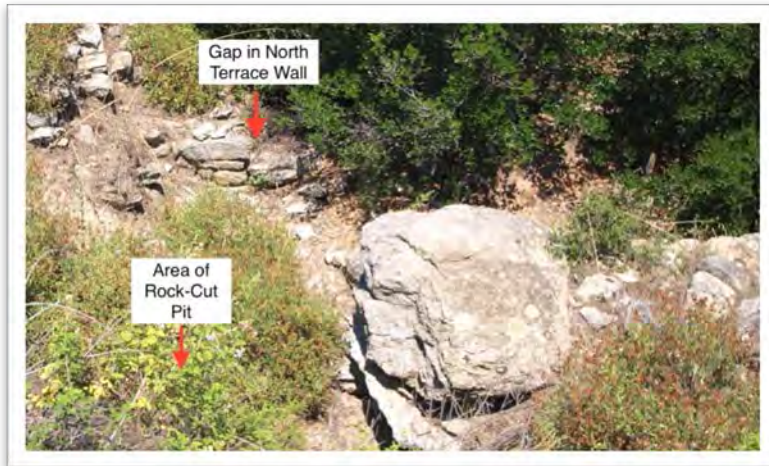
<sup>77</sup> Owen 2003: 12, fn 55.

<sup>78</sup> Rabadjiev 2015: 449; Archibald 1999: 446, 455-61, 2004: 894.

<sup>79</sup> Fol 2007: 334-38, argues that the deity is often associated Demeter, The Great Goddess, Kybele, or Hecate and mystery cults; Georgieva 2015: 152, is more circumspect, but does not discount the idea.

<sup>80</sup> The floor of this phase of the temple stood at a height of 80.25 to 80.40 m ASL, which is consistent with the upper remaining courses of the walls. The lowest course of the north wall stops approximately 75.50 m ASL.

inspected the site, the situation was more ambiguous. There is certainly evidence of structural material scattered down the slope of the hill in this position. The south face of the continuation of the terrace wall, to the north of the gap, however, is nearly flush, with the worked faces of the stones arranged towards the break in the wall (Fig. 5.33). The erosion of the late wall in this sector and the positions of the later ritual buildings



*Figure 5.33: Overgrowth in the area of the Rock-Cut Pit and break in the Archaic Wall (Facing North)*

support the argument for natural collapse and abandonment of the pit for ritual use. Further evidence of modifications or later construction on the lower slope would be required before this explanation could be accepted, but even this would not preclude the use of the pit in cult practices.

#### **5.4.1.2 SOUTHERN TERRACE STRUCTURES INCLUDING THE REMAINS OF THE THRACIAN STRUCTURE**

The Southern Terrace (Fig. 5.27, grid section K-L/25-40) was the focal point of architectural activity in the Archaic and Classical periods, but the lowest levels contain distinctly Thracian elements. There are a number of structural remains in the south half that may have played an important role in the Thracian or *Emporion* Phase at Oisyme, such as an unusual Paved Area and a Stone Circle. The academic research of the last twenty years has dramatically changed our understanding of trade, contact and social organisation in the EIA North Aegean, and it is via this new light that the following examination will provide the first detailed review of these structures.



◆ THRACIAN STRUCTURE

Figs. 5.34 & 5.35 show the burnt remains of a structure identified as typical of a pre-colonial Thracian building, based on the evidence of pottery and remnants of wattle-and-daub.<sup>81</sup> Byzantine era cist graves (right side Fig. 5.34) greatly disturbed the construction phases on the acropolis. There is, however, one section of the Thracian Structure that may be relatively undisturbed. It is a small area of only about 1 x 1.5 m, but I believe it has the greatest potential for providing information on the earliest building phase. This area is located on the SW side of Block A (Fig. 5.26). It lies inside the *cella* of the Greek temple (Fig. 5.24, grid section K-KE/20-25). It was not obviously disturbed by the trench cut during WWI, nor was it disturbed by the insertion of Christian graves during the use of the Byzantine church. The ‘cleaning phase’, which is responsible for the muddle of



Figure 5.34: Remains of Thracian Structure, (Facing West), courtesy Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: Fig. 34



Figure 5.35: Elevations in Room 4, Thracian Structure at right (79.75 m ASL), (Facing South), courtesy Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: Fig. 35

materials to the north of this sector, does not seem to be in evidence here. This is supported by the assumption that the *Apoikia* Phase had a floor level a minimum of 5 cm above the burnt Thracian Structure, i.e. 79.80 m ASL (Sections 3.2.3, Fig. 5.35). It does not appear that the existing structures were altered or that new structures were added to this area in the *Polis* Phase (Section 5.4.3). Consequently, the sherds found in this area below 79.80 m ASL, are in a relatively stable position and were in place when the floor of the *Apoikia* Phase building was laid. It is in this location that yet more burnt Thracian pottery was found.<sup>82</sup> This group of vessels (*A1590a/b*, *A1591*, *A1592*)<sup>83</sup> were found with the charred remains of the

<sup>81</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 374-75; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 491; Tsimpidis-Pentazos 1971: 91-4, for similar at Maroneia.

<sup>82</sup> See Chapter 7.3.3.

<sup>83</sup> Two thick, vertical (?) handles, from a large storage vessel. Many previously published Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 387, Fig. 36.

Thracian Structure. The small **Open Vessels** *A1591* and *A1592* (Chapter 6.9) were found at a depth of 79.75 m ASL, in direct contact with the burnt stratum, while handles *A1590a/b* were found at an unspecified depth between 79.97-79.75 m ASL. Looking closely at *A1590a/b*, it is obvious that the more complete of the two has light charring on the exterior of the attached body, and is darkly stained on the interior and across the breaks, whereas the unattached handle is only burned on the surface. This pattern suggests they were broken before being burnt, perhaps ‘deliberately fragmented’<sup>84</sup> before deposition. There are other heavily burned sherds (*A1490*) found here at a depth of 79.97 m ASL that may be of a near contemporary date.

#### ◆ PAVED AREA AND STONE CIRCLE

Two major architectural features were uncovered in the south half of the Southern Terrace: an oblong Paved Area and a Stone Circle (Fig. 5.36). The structures in this space were mentioned only briefly in the excavation reports, and their function has not been studied. Given the limited space of the acropolis, it is also the only area that could accommodate groups of even a relatively small size.<sup>85</sup> Thus, the excavators rightly concluded that this area of the Southern Terrace must have served as a functional space for the rituals of the temple.<sup>86</sup> As elsewhere, it suffered disturbances caused by later constructions, particularly that of the Byzantine chapel visible as an apsidal structure.

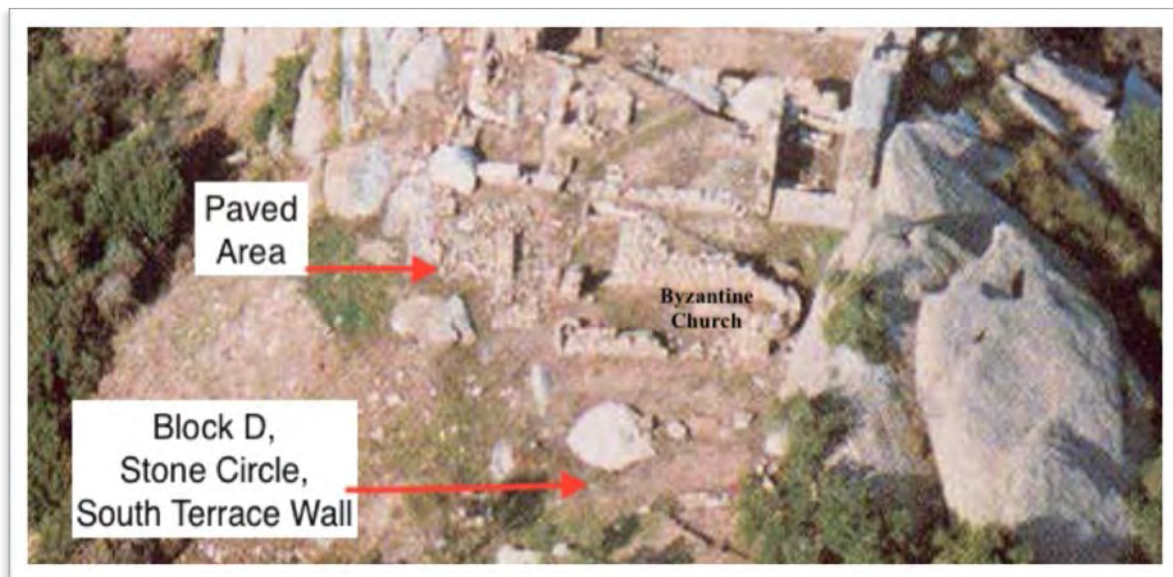


Figure 5.36: Oisyme Acropolis (Facing North), courtesy Koukouli-Chrysanthaki

#### ◇ PAVED AREA

<sup>84</sup> Chapman & Gaydarska 2007: *passim*, a proposal that is particularly interesting given recent interpretations of ritual sacrifice, or ‘deliberate fragmentation’ in the authors’ words, of pottery and other artefacts in Thracian territories during the Bronze Age.

<sup>85</sup> By my estimate groups of more than ten people but probably fewer than forty could fit into the space without being shoulder to shoulder.

<sup>86</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993:489.

The oblong Paved Area is positioned in front of the entrance to the small Byzantine chapel, which severely disturbed its depositional sequence (Figs. 5.36 & 5.37). This makes it very difficult to determine the ancient feature's date of construction, but at least thirteen of the vessels in the Oisyme database were recovered from this space. Most are simple, locally or regionally manufactured 6<sup>th</sup> century BC vessels related to drinking or dining, but some loom-weights, *Kalathoi* and a transport amphora were also found. These do not provide a secure date, but suggest that it was in use during the *Apoikia* Phase.

The structure itself is composed of three parts, which can be descriptively called a flat roadway, a low socle-like wall, and a narrow peribolos (Fig. 5.37). The whole is built from unworked stones of an average size (10-20 cm),<sup>87</sup> fitted neatly together. The socle-like<sup>88</sup> row stands higher than the 'paving stones' that surround it, but not by much.

The exception to this is a taller rectangular block measuring approximately 50 cm x 70 cm, which is placed nearly in the centre of the roughly oval shaped 'road'. The low socle-like structure is not perpendicular to the south wall of the *Apoikia* Phase temple, but set at an angle, roughly parallel with the Short Angular Wall of the Northern



Figure 5.37: Paved Area (Facing North), courtesy Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: Fig. 3

Terrace. A single, narrow line of stones set end to end defines the eastern edge, or 'peribolos', of the Paved Area.<sup>89</sup> The area surrounded by the irregular curve, or 'peribolos', is approximately 5 m long by 1.5 m wide, while the entirety of the Paved Area is approximately 6 m long by 4 m wide. With the exception of the higher socle-like line, the Paved Area stands at an elevation of roughly 80.00-79.80 m ASL, placing it slightly above that of the Thracian Structure.

The purpose of the arched line, and the space it delineates, is unclear. It may not have been part of the original structure, but added at a much later date, and it clearly signifies an area of special significance or purpose. As pointed out by the excavators, the paved area could belong to the first Greek-style temple, serving as an entranceway to the structure.<sup>90</sup> This suggestion was based, in part, on the suspicion that the Greek temple

<sup>87</sup> Average in comparison to the Archaic walls.

<sup>88</sup> Only a single level is standing, and without evidence of coursing I hesitate to identify this line of stones as wall, though it could be a simple, low socle.

<sup>89</sup> See Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: Fig. 11.

<sup>90</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 489.



was arranged in the tripartite form found in North Aegean colonies (Section 5.4.2.3).<sup>91</sup> If this structure is used in connection with the bedrock projections that jut out from the hilltop west of it, then perhaps it was a ritual platform of some type.<sup>92</sup> It is tempting to see a parallel between this structure and the earliest phase of Altar A at Troy (Fig. 5.38),<sup>93</sup> which is of a similar shape and construction techniques. Much more research is needed to draw such a comparison with confidence, but the date of the structures at Troy, c. 625 BC, allows at least a tangential connection between the Paved Area and first Greek style temple at Oisyme (Fig. 5.36).<sup>94</sup> It may also show the position of an external altar at Oisyme, which has gone unrecognised because it either went out of use early on, or was systematically dismantled by the builders of the Byzantine church.



Figure 5.38: Apsidal Structure beneath Altar A, Troy VIII

◇

#### STONE CIRCLE

Unlike the buildings north of it, the architectural remains nearest the natural *propylon* are relatively undisturbed by later construction,<sup>95</sup> but they are also the least studied sector of the acropolis. What little we know about this space is that as well as the Stone Circle, there are indications of other structures represented by a fragments of unexplored construction materials, that are interspersed with signs of intense burning.<sup>96</sup> Unfortunately there are no available photographs of the Stone Circle from the time of the excavations, and the current overgrowth prevented their documentation during my investigation. The dimensions of the structure come only from the plan view and what little was still visible on the surface, while position and elevation can be confirmed by other natural features, such as Block D and the Boulders on the eastern side of the hilltop

<sup>91</sup> For a thorough examination of the tripartite structure and its use in both domestic and religious architecture during the Archaic see Perreault & Bonias 2011: 38-45.

<sup>92</sup> Although normally circular, or erected as elevated terraces, ritual platforms are found across the Aegean during the Geometric and Archaic periods. See Kourou 2015: 93-94; Lemos 2010: 135-36;

<sup>93</sup> Aslan 2011: Fig. 2; Aslan & Pernicka 2013: 38-41, Fig. 4; Rose 1997: 76-81; Rose 2014: 54-58, 204-8.

<sup>94</sup> This phase at Troy is identified as dominated by a Greek presence, showing that there is a late 7<sup>th</sup> century precedent for this unusual structure and ritual practice in North Aegean settlements.

<sup>95</sup> There is some evidence of natural destruction as heavy fragments of the eastern boulders have fallen, crushing some structural elements and dedications.

<sup>96</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 489.

(Figs. 5.36 & 5.39-40). The round structure is positioned approximately 1 m east of Block D, midway between a large, white rock and a massive rectangular boulder and bedrock platform on the east side of the hill. The round structure is approximately 1.2 m in diameter, and composed of unworked and roughly worked stones of average size (10-20 cm), fitted together without mortar. Based on the height of Block D and level of the south terrace wall, I estimate the elevation of the circular structure to be 79.90-79.80 m ASL, which is slightly below the Paved Area. In close proximity to the Stone Circle, are signs of further construction, such as the lines of stones abutting Block D and others near the natural platform of the eastern boulders. Without further excavations, the relationships between these features cannot be determined.



Figure 5.40: Image with myself for scale to illustrate the size of the Eastern Boulders and the natural stone platform connected to them in Fig. 5.38. (I am 1.66 m tall), (Facing North)

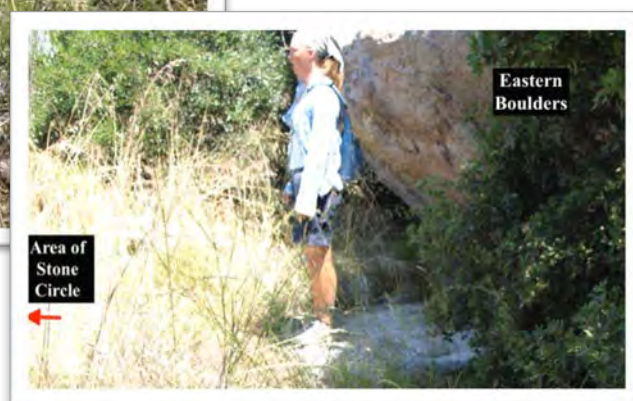


Figure 5.39: Block D, Stone Circle, Eastern Boulders, Oisyme (Facing East)

The pottery recovered from the vicinity of the Stone Circle was primarily simple drinking vessels and transport amphorae, but the majority were from surface levels.<sup>97</sup> Within these there is an odd concentration of Chian vessels in this set, namely sherds from two Chalices and two Transport Amphorae, dating from the second half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. The sherds from two Kylikes, one of the Cycladic sub-geometric type and another identified as an early Ionian Cup, may date from the beginning of the 7<sup>th</sup> century, or perhaps slightly before. The large open vessel (Krater?) *A1480*, belongs to the earliest stages of the Wild Goat Style (SiA AI, c. 670-650 BC).<sup>98</sup> This heavily burnt sherd, is one of the few artefacts recovered from quite close to the circle (grid position KΘ-L/30-35), at a depth of 80.23-80.13 m ASL. No examples of Thracian handmade types are

<sup>97</sup> See database, Search field 'Position – Definition' using the term 'Stone Circle'.

<sup>98</sup> Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 9-16; Cook 1998: 63-4, Fig. 8.26.

known from this vicinity, which may be explained by the shallow levels of the excavations. There is no evidence of direct association between the recovered sherds and the round structure, or any of the other scattered construction remains. A targeted series of test trenches could perhaps resolve the dating issues, but a mid-7<sup>th</sup> century date for the Stone Circle can be suggested at this time based on the meagre finds and on comparative structures. The majority of the pottery was recovered from levels above 80.10 m ASL, which suggests that the lower structure went out of use fairly early in the life of the temple.

The structures of the Southern Terrace are of particular interest because of recent research that has drawn attention to a ritual practice found in both Greek and non-Greek settlements of the Late Geometric/Early Archaic period.<sup>99</sup> Stone platforms, usually circular structures approximately 1.5 m in diameter, showing evidence of feasting and areas of intensive burning are positioned near the ruins of pre-existing monumental structures. Kourou organised the platforms into four groups, of which Group II is the most common in the Later Geometric. These are defined as open-air platforms placed conspicuously near fortification walls or buildings of an earlier, often LBA, date.<sup>100</sup> Most of these go out of use by the mid 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, and are replaced by temples dedicated to female deities with strong connections to the Potnia Theron.<sup>101</sup>

The ritual platforms at Oisyme could reflect Cycladic and/or East Greek influences, but as yet there are no examples of this type of structure from Paros, Thasos, the other settlements of the Peraia, or in the nearby Andrian colonies. It is perhaps better, therefore, to look to the North Aegean examples, such as at Mende,<sup>102</sup> settlements near Thessaloniki,<sup>103</sup> Assiros,<sup>104</sup> and Troy,<sup>105</sup> or the circular clay altars and hearths from the interior of Thrace and Macedonia that evolved into elaborately decorated *eschara*-like structures.<sup>106</sup> Many of these examples are considered part of the Greek Geometric ritual ‘trend’ despite their location, and in case of Troy, despite the clearly non-Greek population and scarcity of imported pottery.<sup>107</sup>

The Stone Circle and oblong Paved Area at Oisyme should belong to Kourou’s Group II,<sup>108</sup> based on

<sup>99</sup> Fox 2009: 169-73; Kourou 2015: 93-98; Aslan 2009b (Lemos, 2010) (Kotsonas, 2012): 46-47; 2011: 412-20.

<sup>100</sup> Kourou 2015: 93-98, although Kourou presents their arrangement by type, rather than date a rough list of the examples from c. 800-650 BC are as follows: **Group I:** Mende; **Group II:** Oropos; Miletos; Troy; **Group III:** Mycenae; **Group IV:** Asine, Tenos.

<sup>101</sup> Kourou 2015: 99-100; Aslan 2009b: 46, 2009c: 54-57.

<sup>102</sup> Vokotopoulou 1993: 399-401, Fig. 2, 4; Moschonisioti 1998: 257-258.

<sup>103</sup> Tiverios 2001: 303; 2008: 14.

<sup>104</sup> Wardle & Wardle 2007: 478-79, 2000: 663-71, Fig. 1, Pl. 2, If a ritual function could be shown for the apsidal buildings at Assiros, then it may extend to the cobbled pavement outside of the older structure (in Assiros Phase 1). Were this the case, then it could serve as an example for reconstructing the Paved Area of Oisyme, and perhaps a link to regional practices. The dates for these are contemporary with the North Aegean ritual platforms, and the 8<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> century BC ritual platforms across the north Aegean may offer a new interpretive model for the paved areas at Assiros.

<sup>105</sup> Aslan 2009: 46-47; 2011: 412-20, Fig. 24. Interestingly, it does not appear that the West Sanctuary of Troy suffered the same destruction as the contemporary mid-7<sup>th</sup> century BC settlement sector, but did undergo a major shift in organisation in the late 7<sup>th</sup> century BC.

<sup>106</sup> Archibald 1999: 445-7; Wardle & Wardle 2000: 670-72, 2007: 473-75, Phase 2 clay platforms and hearth pits have domestic rather than ritual implications.

<sup>107</sup> Aslan 2011: 413, 423-25, ‘only a handful of vessels may have come from Samos and Chios, and a scant two or three pieces of Lydian pottery have been found; bird bowls are also very rare... the northeastern Aegean formed a fairly closed cultural unit at this time’; Kourou 2015: 27, 31.

<sup>108</sup> Kourou 2015: 95.

their position in the open air, association with burnt layers, and evident focus on drinking rituals. There are no known LBA monumental walls or structures on the acropolis of Oisyme, but there are the slab-built sections of the upper, circuit wall, and Eastern and Western Towers. It might have been possible to witness the fires associated with the Stone Circle on Oisyme's acropolis, framed by the natural *propylon*, but only from west of the hill,<sup>109</sup> and even then, not well. What is clearly visible from this position are the massive slabs of the circuit wall, and were the hill cleared of brush, the Western Tower. It is reminiscent of the western approach to the West Sanctuary of Troy, in some respects.<sup>110</sup> Night rituals involving open-air fires that lit up the monstrous boulders of the acropolis, the 'Pseudo-Cyclopean' walls and towers, or torch-lit processions over the southern rocky-outcrops of stone would be particularly effective.

The comparison to Troy may be extended to the use of the landscape in the display of the sacred spaces as a method not only to legitimise the ruling hierarchy's claim to the land, through an appeal to the *chthonic* powers (Section 5.1), but also to invoke a connection to the wider Aegean.<sup>111</sup> It is clear that by the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, if not before, the 'Trojans' were actively linking themselves to the city of the epics,<sup>112</sup> and the same could be true for Oisyme, where the inhabitants, Thracian and Greek, may have actively sought to connect themselves to the Aisyme of Homer (*Il.* 8.253). The Stone Circle and grand slab-made walls, perhaps intended to evoke the idea of 'Cyclopean Walls', at Oisyme could be intentional references to a heroic past, and perhaps echo remnants of the monumental structures at Troy, Samothrace, on Thasos and across the Aegean.<sup>113</sup>

Although the staging of rites and use of terraces and ritual platforms continues in other forms, the Stone Circles and apsidal structures often associated with them<sup>114</sup> are replaced in the mid 7<sup>th</sup> century BC by the *sacred oikos* or canonical rectangular buildings associated with temples of the later Archaic period. The relationship of these structures to the late 7<sup>th</sup> century structure of Oisyme is not clear, but a similar pattern of development, and dating, is possible.

<sup>109</sup> A clear view of the acropolis is only possible from the slopes and hilltop of the hill immediately to the west of the Oisyme acropolis, and even then, it is the south sector of the Southern Terrace that is most visible.

<sup>110</sup> Aslan 2011: 416.

<sup>111</sup> Aslan 2011: 416, explicitly connects this activity at Troy with the rise in the ancestral and *chthonic* cults across the Aegean, and perhaps the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC spread of the Homeric epics. Invoking a link to the past through appeals to the ancestors via the deities of the underworld and local spirits of land and water are a means to formalise 'ancestral' rights. The co-opting of special features in the landscape and prominent architecture of a by-gone era into a new symbolic system, such as the placement of the terrace and Stone Circles against the BA walls of Troy is one such example. Greek cult makes frequent use of pits and escharai as symbolic contact points with the underworld, or world of the ancestors. The increase in archaeologically visible remnants of such practices in 8<sup>th</sup> century Greece may be connected to the spread of the written Homeric epic, but it not clear if there is a causal link between them.

<sup>112</sup> Rose 2014: 61-65; Aslan 2011: 411; 424-25.

<sup>113</sup> Robinson 2011: 152-66, across the Peloponnese, EIA settlements venerated Cyclopean structures and imitated them in 8<sup>th</sup> century BC.

<sup>114</sup> Aslan 2011: 410-413, for a detailed list of the known oval and apsidal structures of the Late Geometric Early Archaic associated with ritual practices, particularly *chthonic* deities and hero worship.



### 5.4.1.3 CONCLUSIONS

Clearly there is at least one Thracian Phase at Oisyme. Based on the pottery associated directly with the Thracian Structure, this may date from the 10<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> centuries BC.<sup>115</sup> Although the other structural remains of the Northern and Southern Terraces may belong to the same phase as the Thracian Structure or to the later *Apoikia* Phase Structure, a separate 8<sup>th</sup> or early 7<sup>th</sup> century BC phase, the *Emporion* Phase cannot be ruled out.

Significant social changes are indicated by the reorganisation of settlements and ritual spaces across the North Aegean at this time,<sup>116</sup> likely spurred by intensification of contact, not only with Southern and Eastern Greece, but among the North Aegean settlements, as witnessed by the burgeoning North Aegean *koine*.<sup>117</sup> Considering these factors and the events occurring at Thasos town, home of a Thracian population of some influence in the region,<sup>118</sup> this will be considered the *Emporion* Phase of Oisyme. It is not possible at this time to determine any cultural affiliation based on the construction methods alone, but by comparison with the early colonial structures in Chalkidiki, and the pottery assemblages, a Greek presence is likely. This does not, however, indicate either Greek dominance or that the Thracian inhabitants were expelled, particularly given the parallels between these structures at Oisyme and those found at Thraco-Macedonian settlements.<sup>119</sup>

### 5.4.2 APOIKIA PHASE

The second building phase of the acropolis is dominated, at the north and south borders of the hilltop, by a temple and by a terrace walls (Figs. 5.41). This phase began in late the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, as dated by the excavators.<sup>120</sup> There has been some debate about the organisation of the structure and its orientation because of the later remodelling and intrusions, which this study seeks to clarify. The construction, levels and dates of terrace walls and temple are compared below, but can be broadly described as little better than dry-rubble, using roughly cut stones, with only the simplest coursing (pseudo-isodomic?).<sup>121</sup>

<sup>115</sup> Perhaps earlier if an alignment between the handmade pottery traditions of Eastern Macedonian and Thrace and Central Macedonian can be aligned. See Wardle, Newton & Kuniholm 2007: 481-498.

<sup>116</sup> See for example the revised chronology for the 8<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, precolonial structures on Thasos (Kohl *et al.* 2002: 57-71, Figs. 1-4, the prehistoric walls erected at Torone (J. Papadopoulos *et al.* 1999: 165-66, Pl. XVIII, XIX) and the sanctuary and settlements Mende (Vokotopoulou 1993: 399-410, Fig. 2), the apsidal structures at Assiros Toumba Phase 1 (Wardle & Wardle 2000: 656-59, 670-3, Figs. 1, Pl. 1-4), and Troy (Aslan 2011: 411; 424-25; 2009b: 46-47) during this period *inter alia*.

<sup>117</sup> Nikov 2007: 407-21; Ilieva 2006: 97-114; Archibald 2010: 331-33, 340-41.

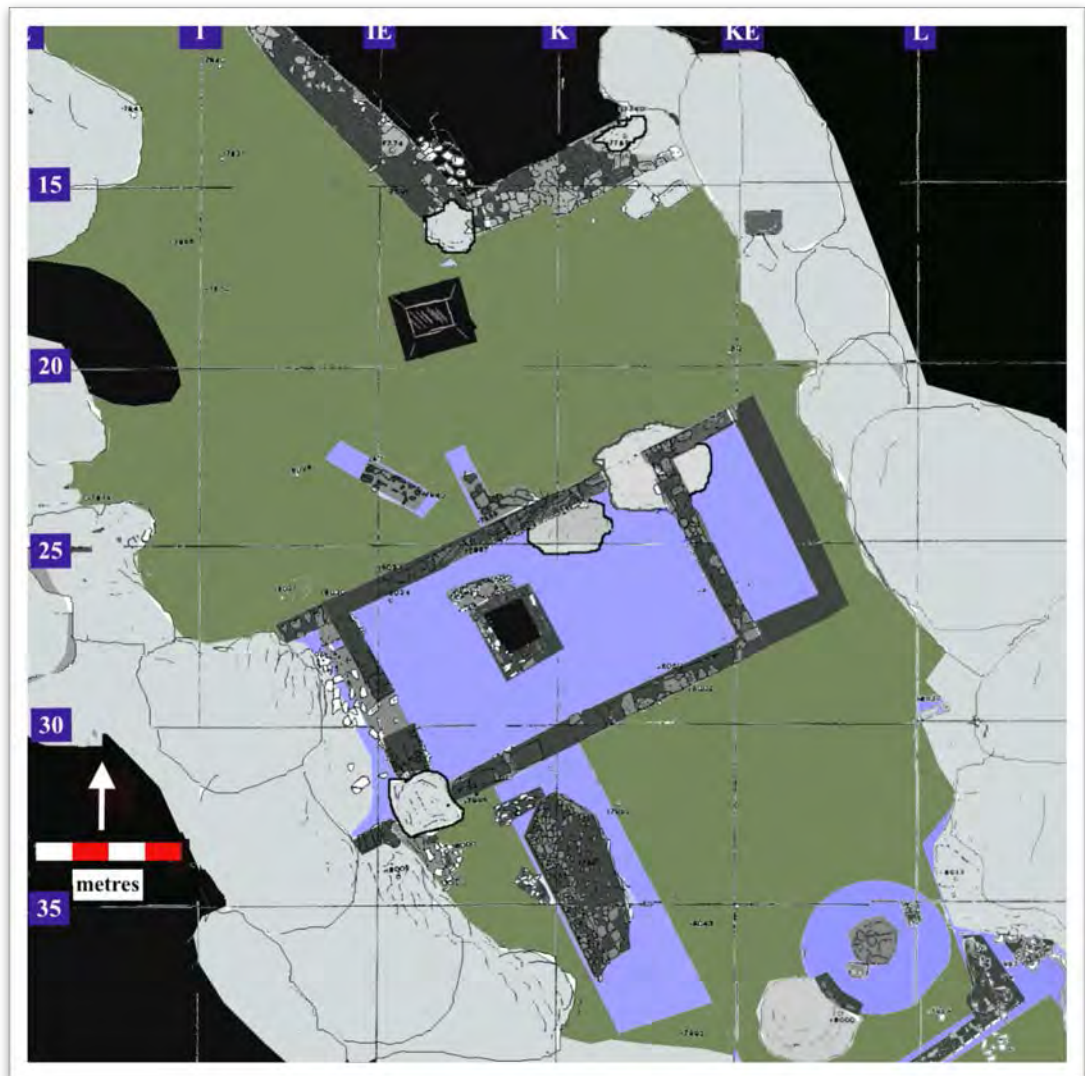
<sup>118</sup> Owen 2003: 11-13; Delev 2007: 93; Baralis 2008: 110-11; Archibald 2010: 335-36.

<sup>119</sup> Gotyev 1997: 413-15, reports EIA Thracian hilltop sanctuaries ringed by walls of similar construction, as are EIA built Tombs and settlement structures of Thasos (see S. Papadopoulos *et al.* 2012: 1027-28, Fig. 2; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: *passim*; *inter alia*).

<sup>120</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 489.

<sup>121</sup> Scranton 1965: 21-33, 45-51, 145; Fredricksen 2011: 63-65, highlight the difficulty in using the existing terminology, Polygonal being the most difficult to define as the term is used to describe an enormous variety of shapes, sizes and fits.

Figure 5.41:  
Apoikia Temple,  
after Koukouli-  
Chrysanthaki &  
Papanikolaou  
1993: 448,  
Drawing 1



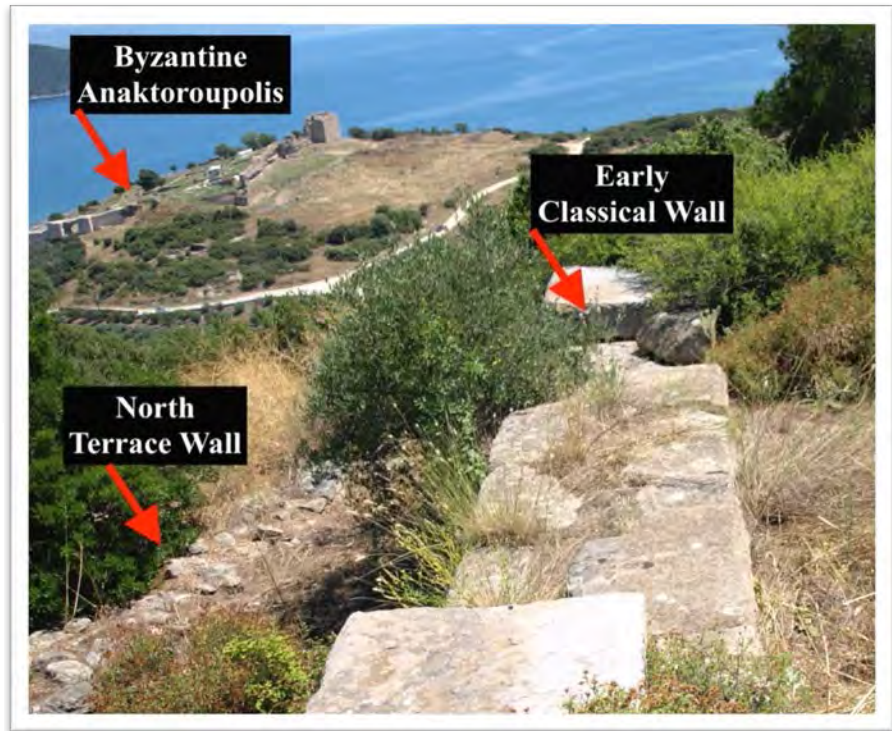
#### 5.4.2.1 TERRACE WALL NORTH AND SOUTH

Terrace walls were built on at least the north and south sides of the acropolis of Oisyme, but may have also been used to shore up the western side as is indicated by the construction debris here (Figs. 5.41 & 5.42). The excavators dated the north retaining wall through a comparison with sections of the fortification walls lower down the hill, describing it as made of rough-hewn slabs of local granite.<sup>122</sup> During my investigation of the acropolis I was unable to locate any section of the terrace walls that resemble the Type 1 Masonry used in the Eastern and Western Towers (see Chapter 4.3.1.2-3). What was visible, and what is visible in the excavation photographs, shows that both the north and south terrace walls were constructed from worked and unworked irregular stones (Fig. 5.42). The size of the stones varies greatly (5 to 30 cm), and they are fitted together without regular coursing. Some larger stones (1 to 1.5 m) are incorporated into the terrace wall, but

<sup>122</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 368.

these are sparse and may have been naturally occurring features. The north wall was sturdy, at 1.5 m wide, and appears to be composed of a single, thick layer, rather than the more common double-face with rubble fill.<sup>123</sup>

Figure 5.42: North Terrace Wall below the Polis Phase Structure, with the Byzantine Fortress in the background



Although the south terrace wall appears to be constructed from the same type of stone it is difficult to assess, as only the top line of the wall is visible at the surface level. This row of stones is suspiciously narrow, at about 0.5 m, and built with rocks of a small size (less than 20 cm). From the visible remains it is similar in construction to the Short Angled Wall or the *Apoikia* structure, and is less clearly evidence of a terrace wall than its northern counterpart. It is worth considering if this short wall is representative of a building or part of a *temenos*, particularly if excavations were to be resumed at Oisyme. The level of the north wall is approximately 77.60-77.80 m ASL, and the south terrace level is 79.80-79.90 m ASL.

Based on my investigation there are significant differences between these sanctuary terrace walls and the majority of those that ring the acropolis. This does not necessarily negate the dating, but does alter the interpretation that aligns the dates based on similarities between the structures (Chapter 4.3.2-3).

#### 5.4.2.2 TEMPLE

The Archaic temple of Oisyme was a rectangular structure with clay roof tiles, antefixes and an internal hearth with an E-W axis. The internal organisation and orientation of the building was not well understood because of later modifications and the lack of an external altar. The Paved Area and *eschara* suggested it might have been a tripartite structure, such as the temple of the Dioscuri at Alikí on Thasos (Fig. 5.43).<sup>124</sup> Based on a close study of the architectural features, I do not believe this to be the case. As a rule, the room containing the *eschara* is larger of the two back rooms of the tripartite style building, but only marginally

<sup>123</sup> Fredricksen 2011: 56-57.

<sup>124</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 488-89; for Alikí see Servais *et al.* 1980: 10-49, Fig. 4.

so.<sup>125</sup> The difference between these two rooms in the building at Oisyme (the cella and eastern *pronaos*) much greater than would be expected were it a tripartite shape. The maximum possible dimensions of the second, smaller room at Oisyme is 6.5 x 5.25 m, while the larger room (with *eschara*) measures approximately 6.5 x 10 m, making it unlikely that it was a tripartite building of this form.<sup>126</sup>

My investigation suggests that the first Greek temple conformed more closely to the conventional temple shape. It was a rectangular structure on an E-W axis, in what appears to be the *Opisthodomos-Naos/Cella-Pronaos*

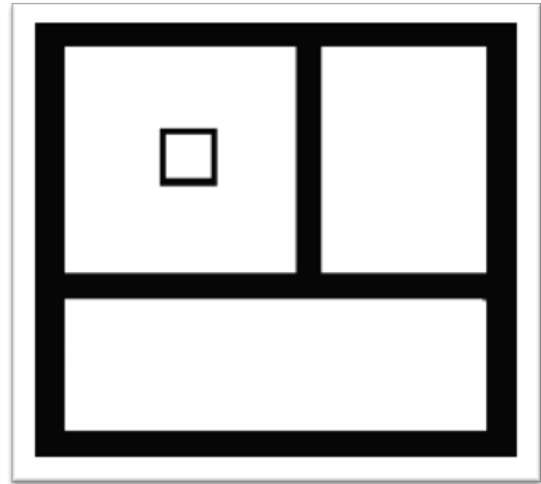


Figure 5.43: Basic form of the tripartite building, after Lazaridis 1971: Fig. 60, Alik, Thasos, plan view

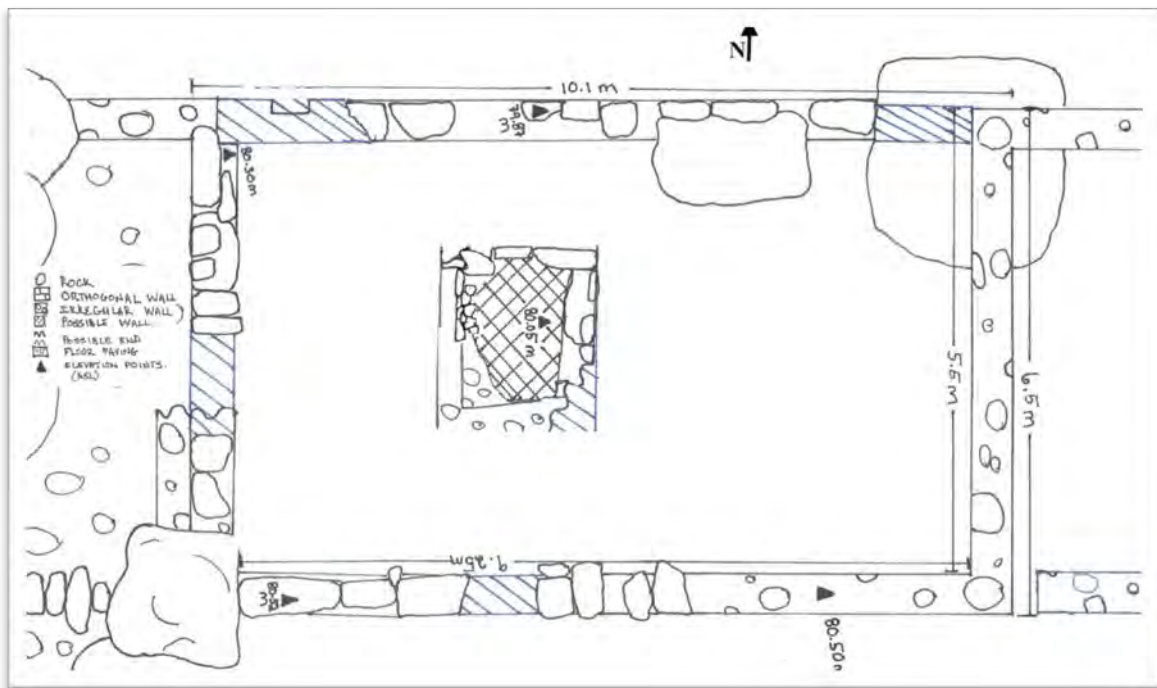


Figure 5.44: Apoikia Phase Temple of Oisyme, after Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 448, Drawing 1

arrangement (Fig. 5.44).<sup>127</sup> A better parallel from Thasos is the first version of the temple of Herakles, the ‘Polygonal Building’ (Fig. 5.45), with which it is comparable in shape and size. They share several other

<sup>125</sup> The width of the rooms in the buildings at Alik are 7 m and 5.5 m for the larger tripartite building and 7 and 6 m in the smaller building. At Argilos the widths are approximately 6 m and 5 m. See Perreault & Bonias 2011: 42-44, see also Fig. 9 for multiple examples of tripartite buildings.

<sup>126</sup> I would like to thank Dr. Perreault (2013: *pers. comm.*) and Dr. K. A. Wardle for their consultations. Both agree it is unlikely to belong to the squared tripartite type.

<sup>127</sup> Yeroulanou 2012: 134-36 Fig. 6.2, *inter alia*.



features, such as an *eschara*, internal column bases, a paved area, and similar Gorgon's head antefixes.<sup>128</sup> The early temple of Oisyme is slightly smaller than the Herakleion, and it lacks the impressive Lesbian masonry of the Thasian temple.<sup>129</sup>

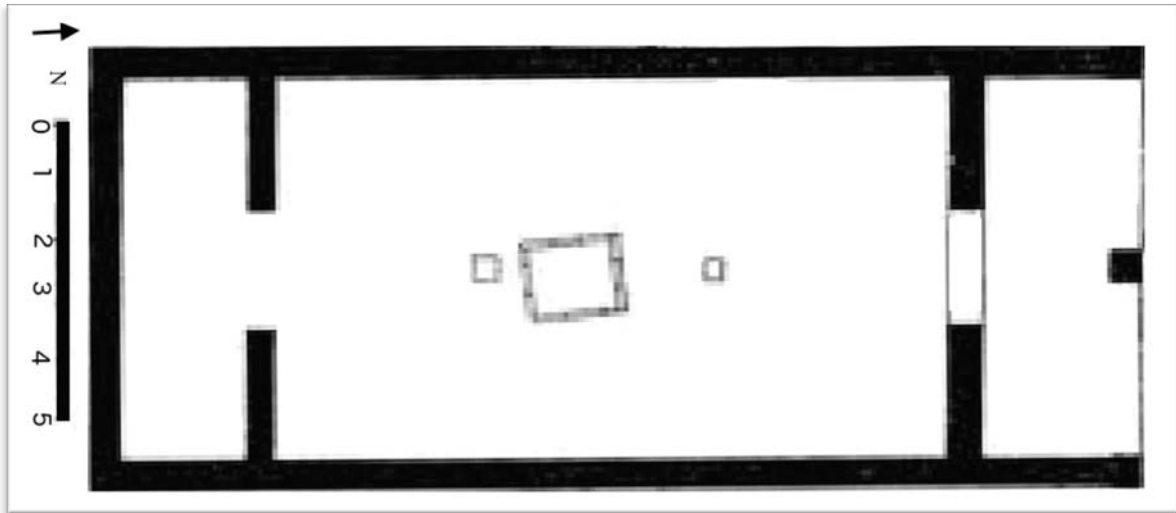


Figure 5.45: Plan View of the 'Polygonal Building' at the Herakleion, after Launey 1944: Fig. 11

The structure at Oisyme measures approximately 15 x 6.5 m, which is only slightly smaller than the Thasian building. The Oisymian walls are 0.50 m thick and constructed from uneven courses of irregularly shaped local stone. The stones utilised vary greatly in size, from small (0.10-0.20 m) to large (1-1.30 m). These appear to be in rough courses with the smaller stones wedged in between as needed. Only the exterior faces of the stones are worked, and even then, it is only roughly. Very large (1.5-2.5 m) unworked blocks of natural stone were incorporated into the northeast and southwest corners of the cella, and the walls were built around them (Fig. 5.46).<sup>130</sup> There is no evidence of columns or roof support, other than those associated with the later *Polis* Phase remodelling of the sanctuary (Section 5.4.3). These small marble bases were most likely the base on which timber posts stood,<sup>131</sup> and it is not



Figure 5.46: Apoikia Phase, North Wall Surrounding Block A (Facing South)

<sup>128</sup> Launey 1944: 31-36, Pls. IV-X; Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: Fig. 12 (gorgon's head); Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 487-89.

<sup>129</sup> See Launey 1944: Pls. IV-VI for images of the walls; see Fredricksen 2011: 65-58 for a review of recent research and justification of using the term as a means to direct attention to the North East Aegean as the primary location for this type of construction method.

<sup>130</sup> See also Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: Fig. 9.

<sup>131</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 489.

unreasonable to assume that something similar to this was used in the earlier phase, or even that these very bases supported the tiled roof of the *Apoikia* Phase.<sup>132</sup> By comparison with the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC ‘Polygonal Building’ of Thasos and others,<sup>133</sup> it is likely, however, that the support pillars of this structure may have been positioned not at the corners, but centrally, on the east and west side of the *eschara*.

The *Apoikia* Phase structure has the E-W orientation common to Greek temples, but it is not clear that the entrance way was positioned on the east, as would be expected. The excavators suggest the temple was entered via a small vestibule on the north west side, based on remains of a plaster floor associated with the *Polis* Phase walls, but did not rule out a southern entrance.<sup>134</sup> While it is possible to enter through an east side doorway, the position of the boulders on this side would be constrictive, and there is no break in the wall indicative of an entryway. I propose an alternative scheme that utilised, perhaps even glorified, the natural features of the hilltop. After examining the site and plan views, it appears that the walls surrounding Block A are arranged in such a way as to leave space for a doorway (1.25 m).<sup>135</sup> Both it and Block B are flat topped and evenly aligned with the walls and floor level, placing them at an estimated 80.10 m ASL.

Moreover, small fragments of marble, a material that is exceedingly rare at Oisyme,<sup>136</sup> are found in this small space, and could be the remains of a doorstep (Fig 5.47). In the south wall it does not appear that Block C was used as a doorway, but it was certainly built into the walls, and undoubtedly functioned as the corner-stone for this part of the building.<sup>137</sup> This heavily disturbed section of the building is very difficult to understand, but from the excavation records and what is still *in situ*, it looks as if a doorway may have been placed 1.25 m east of Block C. The east end of a long stone that abuts Block C marks the starting point of the proposed entrance. This long stone is cut to a sharp, right angle on the ‘doorway’ end, where the remnants of wall drop down to a significantly lower level (Fig. 5.47).<sup>138</sup> At this lower level there is a large orthogonal block, which is wider (75 cm total width) than the width of the wall



Figure 5.47: *Apoikia* Phase: Block A, Block B, Marble and Doorway to North Terrace (Facing West)

<sup>132</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: Fig. 12.

<sup>133</sup> Coldstream 2003: 305-310; Mazarakis-Ainian 1997: *passim*, Table I, II, VI; *inter alia*.

<sup>134</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 488-89.

<sup>135</sup> The width is very close that of the stone forming the thresholds at Argilos. These are usually marble, but may be fashioned from local materials, and it is very common to find that they are cracked, broken and shifted out of position by geological processes.

<sup>136</sup> The only other marble structures are the three, small base-posts that surround the *eschara*, see Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 489.

<sup>137</sup> Block C stands too high at 80.70 m ASL, it is not flat unlike Block A.

<sup>138</sup> In Fig. 3.8 the long stone and possible threshold stone are behind the Paved Structure.

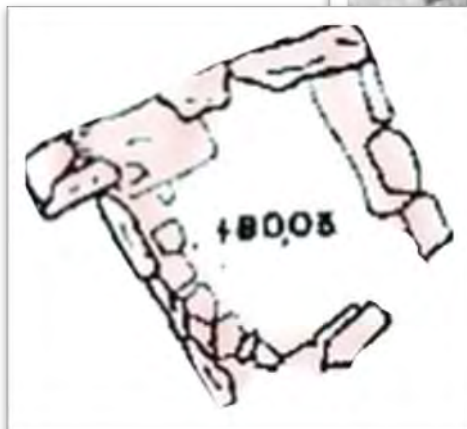


(50 cm total width). Cut stone of similar dimensions was sometimes used for thresholds in Archaic architecture of the region.<sup>139</sup> Unfortunately the possible threshold stone has been broken and slightly misaligned, most likely by the trench that was cut into the hilltop during World War I. The alignment between the *eschara*, the Paved Area, and this entry-block (midway between the other two features) reinforces the impression that this was the entryway to the interior space.<sup>140</sup> The best entry points for the temple at Oisyme are thus located in the northeast and south west of the long walls.<sup>141</sup>

### 5.4.2.3 ESCHARA

The Oisyme *eschara* has two phases of construction, presumed to be of Archaic date.<sup>142</sup> The earlier *Apoikia* Phase *eschara* appears to be a simple irregular and rough, little more than a small pit surrounded by walls of rough-hewn stones. This masonry is visible in Fig. 5.48 (highlighted in red), just inside of the orthogonal blocks of the *Polis* Phase. Its height and the thickness of the walls are reminiscent of the 7<sup>th</sup> century hypaethral *escharai* at Abdera (Fig 5.49) and the ‘Old Temple’ on Samothrace (Fig. 5.50).<sup>143</sup>

Figure 5.48: Oisyme Eschara, courtesy Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: Fig. 2 (Facing Northeast)



<sup>139</sup> In my experience, it is comparable in size, shape and fit, if not quality of workmanship or material, to those we find at Argilos, which is echoed by the architecture at Aliki and at the Herakleion on Thasos.

<sup>140</sup> Perreault & Bonias 2011: 42-44, Fig. 9; Launey 1944: 31-36, Fig. 11.

<sup>141</sup> While this is not the standard configuration, doors in the long sides of temples are known from the EIA in Greece, see Mazarakis-Ainian 1997: 44, 90, 139, 146, Table VII.

<sup>142</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 489.

<sup>143</sup> See Conze 1880: Pl. IV-VI; Lehman 1952: 5-6.

The *eschara* is positioned in the west half of the cella, towards what is presumed to be the *opisthodomos*, or back room. Although the precise arrangement is unclear, it also looks as if the longer side of the *eschara* is not aligned with the axis of the temple, but perpendicular to it. It is difficult to determine the height of the first *eschara*, but best estimates are that it stood between 80.00 and 80.30 m ASL. The interior of the *eschara* was only excavated to a level of 80.05 m ASL, and may yet hold valuable archaeological data.<sup>144</sup> Likewise a study of the circular pits in the adjacent Paved Area are reminiscent of the buried pithoi, pits and clay boxes used to hold ashes and the remains of ritual meals found associated with EIA *escharai* and hearths.<sup>145</sup>



Figure 5.49: High Hypaethral Eschara, Eschara EI, Abdera, After Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988b: Fig. 1



Figure 5.50: High Hypaethral Eschara, 'Old Temple' precinct, Samothrace 7<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> century eschara, After Conze 1880: Pl. IV

#### 5.4.2.4 CONCLUSIONS

The temple building was the familiar oblong rectangle, orientated E-W, perhaps with an internal altar in the form of an *eschara*. An entrance from the east 'porch' cannot be ruled out, but there is some evidence for alternative entryways at the northeast and southwest of the building. The roof, which was undoubtedly tiled, was supported by wooden, internal columns. Like the Herakleion and Artemision of Thasos, the sanctuary at Oisyme can be dated to the mid-7<sup>th</sup> century, based on the artefacts recovered from beneath the *Polis* Phase levels (Section 5.4.3), at approximately 80.30 m ASL. In order to stand above the Thracian Structure, the interior floor of the *Apoikia* Phase structure must be at 79.80 m ASL or above, but the level of the first *eschara*, Blocks A and B, and perhaps the Paved Area to the south of the structure, suggest an interior floor level of 80.10-80.20 m ASL. It is not clear if the Paved Area, Rock-Cut Pit or the Stone Circle were connected to the ritual activity of this phase, but it is certainly possible. The so-called South Terrace wall must be scrutinised further to determine if it is a free standing wall, or part of an ancillary sanctuary structure, and

<sup>144</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 488-89, the little paved area also contained two circular pits, but what little material was recovered from them has not been studied.

<sup>145</sup> Mazarakis-Ainian 1997: 291.

to search for associated artefacts that could date the use of the Paved Area and Stone Circle.

The *eschara*, or internal hearth, was a prominent feature during the EIA and Geometric development of Greek temples, and closely associated with communal feasting rituals.<sup>146</sup> Its appearance in later structures, once interpreted as a sign of hero or chthonic cult, has increasingly been seen as indicative of a wider range of communal dining activities, prompting the identification of the building as *hestiatorion*.<sup>147</sup> Yet, the line between communal dining hall and temple is exceedingly blurred, particularly in context of 7<sup>th</sup> century BC Greece, when elite display practices were in flux.<sup>148</sup> The structure at Oisyme was likely used as a central point for feasting rituals, based on the presence of the internal hearth and dedication of vessels associated with dining ware,<sup>149</sup> but the lack of formalised dining space and large number of votive figurines speak to its function as a temple. The figurines are most often the seated female or female with *polos*, but also include figures of girls holding birds to the chest and Bes-like grotesques,<sup>150</sup> which are commonly associated with the protection of children at the temples of a variety of female deities in the North Aegean.<sup>151</sup> These date to the mid 7<sup>th</sup> century BC through the late 6<sup>th</sup> century, showing a continuity of practice for this phase.<sup>152</sup> The restricted size of the terraces on the hilltop would not be large enough to accommodate the entirety of even a small community, so some form of restricted access must have been practiced. Perhaps the larger natural terraces served the broader community while the sanctuary space was reserved for socio-political elites.

The incorporation of natural features into the structure and the proposed access route to the sanctuary may have been practical, or expedient choices, but we cannot rule out a ritual significance. As contextualisation for the rough *eschara* and perhaps the Rock-Cut Pit, they seem to reinforce a focus on the natural, *chthonic* aspects of the hill. Given the relative insecurity of the colonial identity, a desire to project a sense of belonging or legitimacy is entirely understandable.<sup>153</sup> This does not necessarily apply only to incoming Greek settlers, as a major social shift, such as a new allegiance between the indigenous power structure and the Parian-Thasian may also result in a similar need to display legitimacy.<sup>154</sup> The structures of the acropolis during this period reflect transformational processes, similar to those occurring across the North Aegean,

<sup>146</sup> See Mazarakis-Ainian 1997: 290-95 for *escharai*, or hearths as he most commonly refers to them, in early Greek temples and ritual spaces.

<sup>147</sup> See for example the reinterpretation of the 'Polygonal Building' of the Herakleion on Thasos as *hestiatorion* in des Courtils & Pariente 1991: 67-73; Lodwick 1996: 103; Graham 2001: 379-80.

<sup>148</sup> Vlachou 2012: 370-75; Wallace 2009: 411-426; Archibald 2010: 336, for competition between Greeks and Thracians on Thasos.

<sup>149</sup> Suggested matrices of materials (architectural elements, pottery shapes and faunal remains) associated with feasting in ancient Greece from EIA to Archaic are provided by Fox 2009: 175-77, 180 and Mazarakis-Ainian 1997: 283-86.

<sup>150</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 370.

<sup>151</sup> For a detailed study of these types of figurines from the sanctuary of Demeter on Thasos see Artemision on Thasos (Weill 1985: 147, 207-20), the Parthenos at Neapolis (Lazaridis 1969: Pl. 37).

<sup>152</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 369, Figs. 13-21, the earliest of these is of the so-called 'Melian' type.

<sup>153</sup> A similar reaction can be seen in the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC on Thasos (Owen 2003: 11-13; Archibald 2010: 335-37; *inter alia*), at Troy (Rose 2014: 53-63, *inter alia*), and possibly at Argilos where Thracian pottery has been found in association with the *eschara* of Building E (This material has not yet been published. I am grateful to my fellow excavator Bronwyn Partell for showing me this material upon its discovery during the 2013 excavation season).

<sup>154</sup> Alcock 1991: 460; Whitley 1988: 180-81; Snodgrass 1980: 37-40.

whereby a unique blend of cult practices were developing that melded Thracian ritual with the Homeric ‘past’ to re-write meaning in the landscape.

### 5.4.3 *POLIS PHASE*

This building phase under consideration is reported as belonging to the late 6<sup>th</sup> or early 5<sup>th</sup> century BC. The excavators of Oisyme are unclear as to the organisation of the Late Archaic structure on the acropolis, referring to it as terrace walls, a monumental temple with *krepis*, and tripartite building.<sup>155</sup> To understand the arrangement and organisation of the sanctuary in this important era, this section begins with an overview of the masonry and

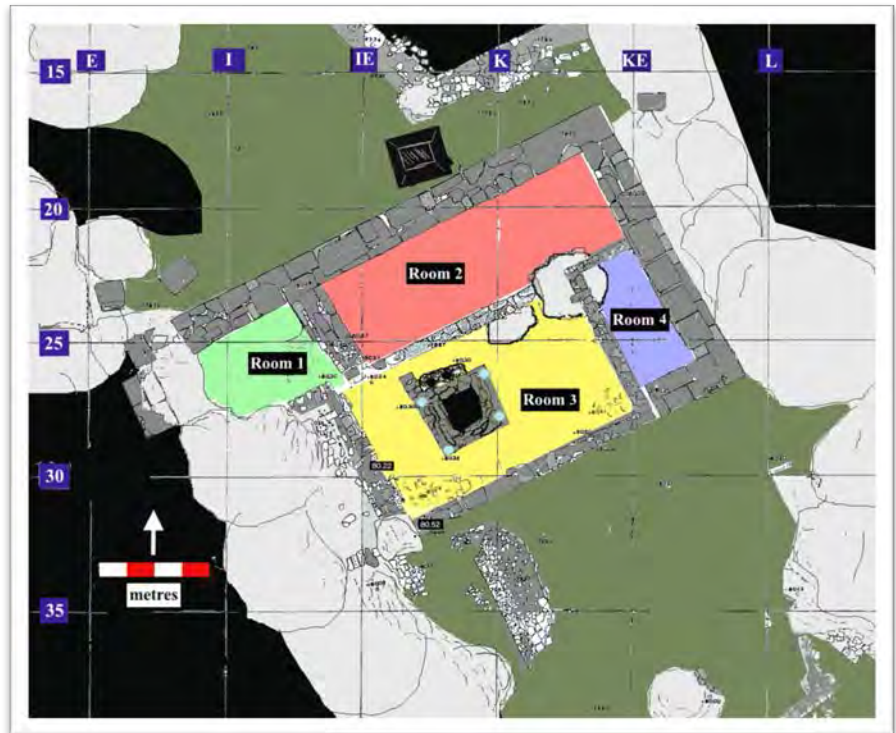


Figure 5.51: Polis Phase Sanctuary, after Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 448, Drawing 1

building materials, and alterations to the North and South Terraces. After this the interior spaces are detailed utilising plan views of each ‘Room’ and floor levels (Fig. 5.51). The section ends with a discussion of the viable architectural interpretations, and their implications for ritual practices at Oisyme.

#### 5.4.3.1 MASONRY

The structure of this phase was built from finely cut orthogonal<sup>156</sup> blocks of locally quarried limestone.<sup>157</sup> The blocks are worked on at least five sides, with dressed faces exposed (Figs. 5.52-54). The

<sup>155</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 367, 372.

<sup>156</sup> The structure and masonry have been called ashlar or polygonal, but these terms are ill-defined and inconsistent across languages (for a good review of the history and problems of conventional terminology and stylistic dating by masonry see Fredricksen 2011: 63-69). Although I am hesitant to assign specific terminology, but it may be loosely described, following Scranton, as rectangular polygonal masonry (see Scranton 1965: 21-33 (cut stone), 45-51 (polygonal), 71-80 (trapezoidal), 99 (ashlar).

<sup>157</sup> The location of the source has not been found but the abundance of easily accessible limestone at surface levels has been well demonstrated for this hill, and is as visible on all the surrounding foothills (see Fig. 5.5).



sizes are irregular, but on average measure 0.50 x 1 x 0.15 m, with enormous corner stones, up to 1.25 x 3.50 x 0.20 m. They are significantly larger than those of the previous phase. The double-faced wall varies slightly

*Figure 5.52: Room 2, Left- Top of North Wall (Facing West); Right- Exterior of North Wall, (Facing South)*



*Figure 5.54: Room 1, Orthogonal Blocks of West Wall built into natural rock (Facing South)*

*Figure 5.53: Short Wall between Rooms 1 & 2, (Facing North)*



in thickness, but averages 1.25 m. It is regularly coursed, in a pattern best described as roughly isodomic, as the height of the rows vary, but only slightly, from 15 to 20 cm. The most complete upper course

has an elevation of 80.25 m ASL, but a final course is suggested by a series of well worked stones scattered across the top of the edifice, and by a small row of stones on the short wall protruding from the north wall towards the interior space, which forms the east wall of Room 1 (Figs. 5.51, grid section I-IE/20-15, and Fig. 5.54).<sup>158</sup>

Most of the blocks around the perimeter are positioned towards the interior of the walls, perhaps forming a step as the excavators suggest.<sup>159</sup> None of these show the marks of posts or columns, to show that the edifice was peripteral. There are, in fact, no remnants of stone columns amongst the architectural fragments, nor have postholes been reported.<sup>160</sup> No marble, apart from that of the internal column bases, was

<sup>158</sup> For dating of this style see Chapter 4.3.3 and Scranton 1965: 145, *inter alia*.

<sup>159</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 368.

<sup>160</sup> Given Dr. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki's extensive experience with prehistoric excavations, these were not likely to have been accidentally overlooked.

used in the structure, which is sturdy and impressive, if rather plain.

### 5.4.3.2 TERRACES

The North and South Terraces show little evidence of alteration from the previous phase (see above Section 5.4.2.1), and no modifications to the *Apoikia* Phase terrace walls. The structures in these exterior sectors may have still been in use, particularly the Rock-Cut Pit in the North Terrace, but we cannot be certain it is still in use at this time. There are construction remains of the Late Archaic type in the South Terrace (Fig. 5.51, grid sector K-E/30-35), but it is not possible to tell if they were displaced during the Byzantine building phase.<sup>161</sup> A number of vessels dated to the second half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century or early 5<sup>th</sup> century BC, were found in proximity to the Stone Circle, but the depth at which they were found (80.11-79.98 m ASL) is higher than would be conclusive for association with that feature.<sup>162</sup>

### 5.4.3.3 INTERIOR SPACES

The shape of the structure is roughly rectangular, but the perimeter is only defined on the north and east sides (Figs. 5.51, 5.55). The intact section of the north wall is 17 m long, 19 m if the length to lower west wall is included. Attached to the 11.5 m long east wall, is a very short south wall measuring only 3 m in length. There are two other segments with similar masonry, on the north west side of the north wall. The first, and best

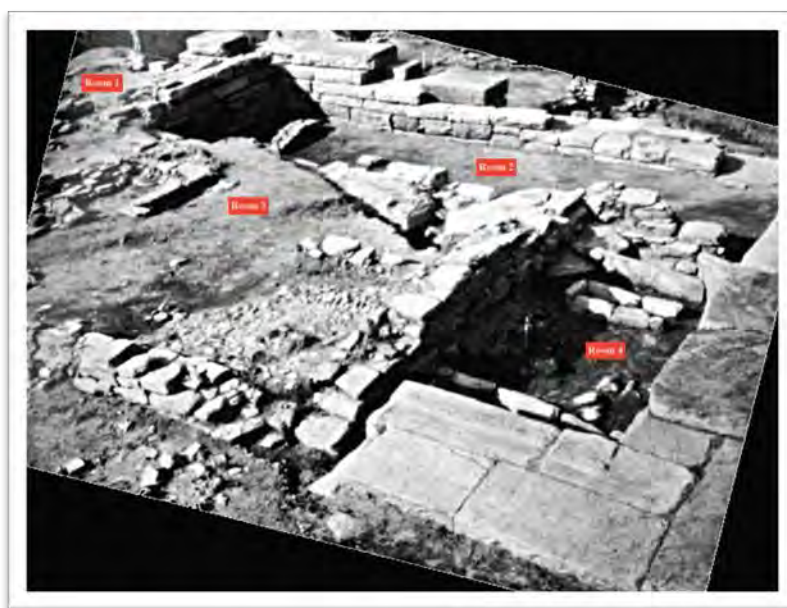


Figure 5.55: Rooms 1-4, courtesy Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1993: Fig. 1 (Facing North)

documented,<sup>163</sup> is a N-S wall bonded into the north wall at approximately 4 m from the intact west end. It is approximately 3 m in length and forms the east wall of the space here called Room 1 (see below). The second short wall is on the west side of Room 1, and of a similar length and roughly parallel to the first. It is not visible in the plan view or discussed directly in published reports. Barring these short projections, only the much narrower Archaic walls define the west and south sides of the rectangular space.

<sup>161</sup> These are also visible in Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: Fig. 11.

<sup>162</sup> From what I have seen and from reading the excavation records, the majority of sherds are simple, unpainted wares, lacking diagnostic elements, but painted Thasian shapes and Attic Black Figure vessels are among them.

<sup>163</sup> It is shown in several photographs from the excavation reports see Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 368, Fig. 7; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 488, Figs. 1 and 14.



Without the support of walls of similar size across the entirety of the space, it is difficult to understand what type of structure these architectural remains indicate. The relative consistency of the height across the structure suggests that it functioned as a base for any walls built atop it, and that they would have been of timber and/or mud-brick. Roof tiles from the *Apoikia* Phase structure were discovered beneath the *Polis* Phase levels,<sup>164</sup> and the later structure must have been at least partially covered by tiles, as evidenced by the four marble bases of the *eschara* and fragments of roof tiles reused in the walls of the Byzantine chapel and two-room structure in the northern most area of the acropolis.<sup>165</sup> The following section examines the individual interior spaces in detail with the aim of clarifying the organisation, as it is not possible that only the north wall, east wall and the two partial west and south walls of the *Polis* Phase could have supported a single roof, possibly indicating that this was a hypaethral sanctuary.

#### ◆ ROOM 1

Room 1 (Fig 5.56, Fig. 5.51 grid sector E-IE/22-27) is the best defined of the interior spaces of the *Polis* Phase, but even it is difficult to assess. The 7 x 4.25 m space has two obvious walls, on the north and east side, a third wall is located below the edge of the hilltop on the west, but only bedrock and the remains of the *Apoikia* Phase architecture are visible on the south side. The construction of the west wall is interesting, in that it was built around and beneath large natural rock outcrops (Fig. 5.54). In this it reflects the wall built around Block A, and although the large slabs of stone used in this short wall echo Masonry Type 1 (Chapter 4.3.1), the workmanship is significantly better.<sup>166</sup> Fig. 5.54 shows not only the masonry of the quarried stone, but some of the alterations made to the natural rock, such as the angular niche in the upper course. The exposed bedrock appears to be levelled and cut on the westernmost edge, but is uneven towards the interior of Room 1, suggesting a wall was built up over this outer area. Structural elements once fitted into the niche, but further investigations are needed to determine their nature.<sup>167</sup> The excavations also revealed remains of a lime-plaster floor in the southeast corner of Room 1, at an elevation of 80.27 m ASL, providing at least one floor level for the space.<sup>168</sup> This type of floor covering is not known from any other part of the acropolis, making it an area

<sup>164</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 369.

<sup>165</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 489, 491.

<sup>166</sup> The blocks of stone are orthogonal, having been cut on at least 4 sides, and fitted tightly together, in regular courses.

<sup>167</sup> It is easy to envision cuts holding a doorstep, course of stone, column, or perhaps simply as a rock-cut step.

<sup>168</sup> Fewer than 10 vessels from this catalogue were found in this 'room' (search Location: Description using key word Room 1). Of these only three vessels may have come from a depth above the plaster floor (A1466- *Oisymian Lekane*, A1467 – *Thasian Plate*, A1605 – *Thasian Plate*, *Peintre Passieste*), but the records are unclear as to the exact depth of each, leaving open the possibility they were from a depth of 79.95 m ASL, well under the floor level. I am unable, therefore, to suggest a date except for by association with other floor levels and surrounding architectural features.

<sup>172</sup> I use the term *sacred oikos* to indicate a simple roofed structure that is clearly distinguished from the canonical temple forms with at least cella and *pronaos* (after Cronkite 1997: 118-19); for parallels see: Cyrene, building S6 attached to the *temenos* walls (Cronkite 1997: 344-50; White 1984: Figs. 117-118); Euboean Eretria, multiple terraces, bedrock path and *sacred oikos* (Cronkite 1997: 118, 372-76, Fig. 1); Gravisca (Torelli, 1977: 419).

◆ ROOM 2

Room 2 (Fig. 5.57) is roughly 13.05 x 4.90 m, and shares part of the north wall and its west wall with Room 1. It shares its east wall with Room 4, below which the remains of the Thracian Structure were

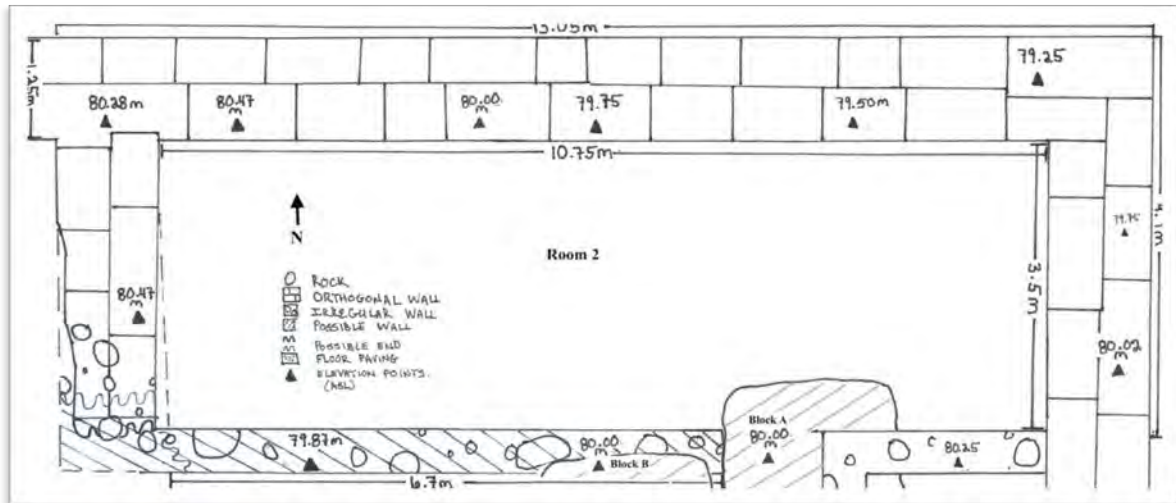


Figure 5.57: Illustration of Room 2, after Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 448, Drawing 1

discovered. Much of the northeast corner was robbed for its building materials (Fig. 5.58).<sup>173</sup> Today the uppermost level that can be clearly called a course is at a height of approximately 80.25 m ASL. The south wall of this space is problematic, as it is formed by the north wall of the *Apoikia* Phase temple, the west half of which (beyond Block A) appears to have been levelled to below 80.10 m ASL.<sup>174</sup> In other words, the south wall



Figure 5.58: North and East Walls of Room 2 (Facing East)

was buried beneath the Classical floor level, as established by the archaeological investigations.<sup>175</sup> The vast majority of pottery from Room 2 in the Oisyme database was recovered from beneath approximately 80.00 m

<sup>173</sup> The very finely worked block that was discovered sitting to the east of the Rock-Cut Pit, (Fig. 5.27), and on which Dr. Norman is standing, was relocated to the northeast corner, presumably by the site caretakers at some point after the excavations.

<sup>174</sup> Debris from this destruction can be seen in excavation photos Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: Fig. 10, and is discussed above in Section 5.4.1.1.

<sup>175</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 369, Figs. 3, 9, 10; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 492, Fig. 15, found that Attic vessels predominated only in the very highest levels of Room 2.

ASL, with only a handful of examples reported from disturbed upper levels.<sup>176</sup> We can, therefore, confidently assume that the Late Archaic floor level was somewhere above this. Based on the height of the remaining interior walls, and of the external courses, approximately 80.25 m ASL seems reasonable.

Is this an enclosed and roofed space, or are the thick outer walls of Room 2 the remains of a terrace or *temenos*? Wooden posts may have stood over the remains of the *Apoikia* Phase wall, but the excavators saw no evidence of postholes or other supports.<sup>177</sup> As discussed above, the plan of the *Polis* Phase structure is irregular, making a single tiled-roof unlikely. The evidence suggests that Room 2 was left open to the air, and given the probable enclosure of Room 1, a *temenos* wall is indicated.

#### ◆ ROOM 3 WITH ESCHARA

The 6.5 m x 10 m room was enclosed on three of its four sides (Fig. 5.59 & 5.60), with mud-brick and/or timber walls over the stone socles. The three surviving marble bases that frame the *eschara* supported a tiled roof that presumably covered the entirety of this space.<sup>178</sup> Assuming that the floor of this phase was around 80.25 m ASL, then the entirety of Room 2 would be visually, if not physically, incorporated into Room 3. As previously stated, we cannot yet be certain of the doorways to this space, other than to access the northern rooms. The level of the proposed doorstep in the south wall (80.20 m ASL) remains a viable option, as does the poorly-understood area west of Room 3. The east wall is the best preserved of all, without breaks indicative of an entryway.

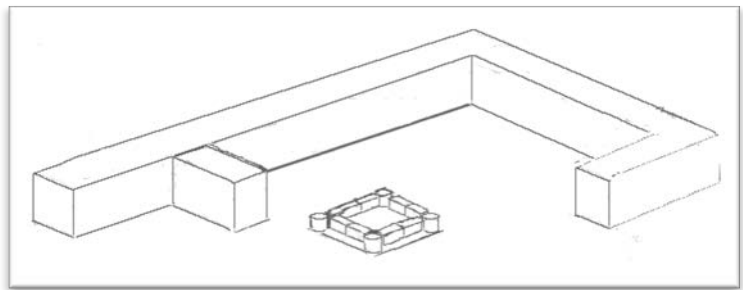


Figure 5.59: Sketch of Room 3 with *eschara*.

The following description is primarily of the west side of the *eschara*, as the south and east sides are badly damaged. Finely cut orthogonal blocks (25 x 50 cm) form the outer walls of the *eschara*, and are associated with the *Polis* Phase.<sup>179</sup> These blocks are the highest extant level of the *eschara* at an elevation of approximately 80.45 m ASL, and stand upon a platform built from a mixture of sharp cornered and rounded, but worked, stone. The remaining platform measures 3.50 m long by 0.50 m wide. It is double-faced and at

<sup>176</sup> The levels for these are recorded in the excavation journals as 80.50-80.00 m ASL and 80.32-80.04 m ALS. Precise elevations are not recorded, leaving much room for interpretation.

<sup>177</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2012: *pers. comm.*

<sup>178</sup> It is possible that the roof stood only over the *eschara*, similar to a *baldacchino*, but this arrangement is unlikely, as it is not common to the Archaic period.

<sup>179</sup> The square stone structure inside of the orthogonal blocks are thinner, rough cut stones, some of which belong to the earlier phase.



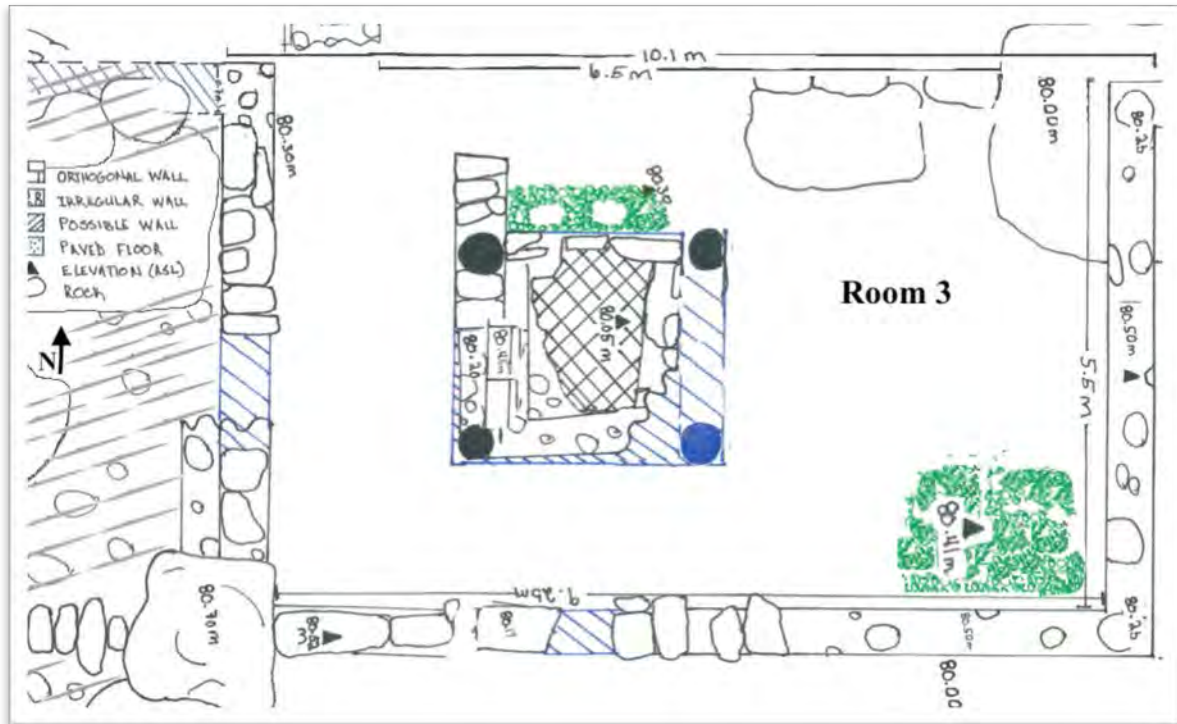


Figure 5.60: Illustration of Room 3, after Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 448, Drawing 1

least two courses tall, with a height of 80.20 m ASL. Two cylindrical marble bases are built into the platform, sitting on the lower course. These are 50 cm in diameter and 15-20 cm tall, and positioned approximately 1.50 m apart. The top of the tallest of them has an elevation of 80.36 m ASL.<sup>180</sup> The northernmost section of the platform frames an area paved by small rocks that holds a series of circular pits. The north wall of the *eschara* is built of roughly worked stone, as are the remains of the east wall. The masonry is closer here to the earlier Archaic type, but stands at a relatively high 80.35-80.40 m ASL. A third circular base was found at the north east corner of the *eschara*, no longer in *situ*. From the small size and simplicity of these bases, they are presumed to have supported wooden columns.<sup>181</sup>

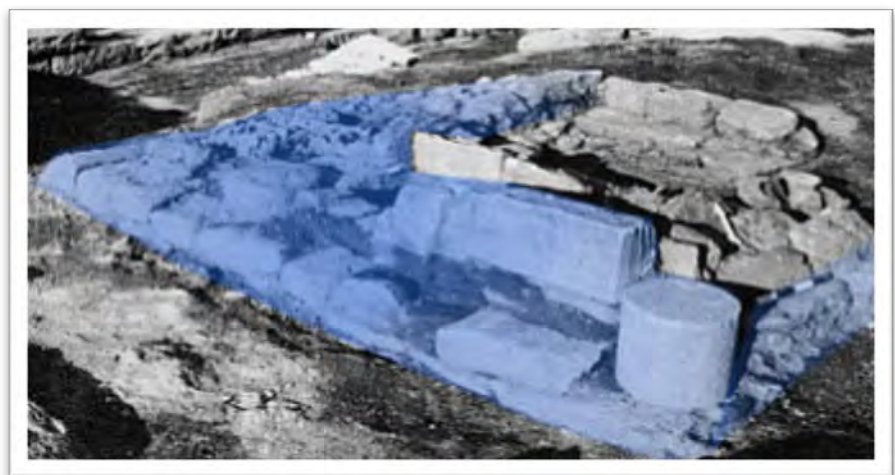


Figure 5.61: Oisyme Eschara, courtesy Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: Fig. 2 (Facing Northeast)

<sup>180</sup> They sit on the south side of the base, but this off-centre appearance may be the accidental result of later destruction.

<sup>181</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 489; Rose 2014: 65, stone bases from Troy similar to these supported wooden columns were topped with Aeolic capitals carved in stone.

It looks as if finely cut blocks were used to expand and repair the existing *eschara* (Fig. 5.61), keeping and reusing much of the original building materials. While the remaining hearth is a square measuring a little over 2.50 x 2.50 m, the original size may have been as large as 3.25 m per side. Few of the vessels in the Oisyme database came from Room 3, but the overwhelming majority of these were found below 80.25 m ASL, which is the approximate height of the



Figure 5.62: Low (Marble) Eschara, Alik, Thasos (Facing West)



Figure 5.63: Low Eschara, Archaic Temple of Herakles, After Launey 1944: Pl V, Fig. 1

been of a later date, perhaps during the later Classical or Hellenistic periods.<sup>182</sup> With this in mind it is clear that the walls of the *eschara* stood well above both floor levels. This is unusual for North Aegean *escharai* during late 6<sup>th</sup> early 5<sup>th</sup> century BC, when the fashion was to outline a squared space with a single line of well-worked stone, often marble, such as the can be seen in Figs. 5.62-5.64.<sup>183</sup> The additional walls on the Oisyme *eschara* make it a sturdier, multi-layered edifice, closer in style to contemporary hypaethral *escharai*.<sup>184</sup> Perhaps it is a distant relation to the elaborate



Figure 5.64: Low Eschara, 'Old Temple' precinct, Samothrace 5th century BC, After Conze 1880: Pl. VII

<sup>182</sup> Materials recovered from this position supports a later date (see Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 490).

<sup>183</sup> Thasos (Herakleion - Launey 1944: 31-36, Pls. IV-V; Alik - Georges 1961: 952, Fig. 19; Dionysion - Bernard & Salviat 1959: 334-35); Argilos (Perreault & Bonias 2011: 42, building E); Samothrace Late Archaic hearth in the 'Old Temple' (Lehmann 1952: 30-33, Pl. 5a; Conze 1880: Pl. 7).

<sup>184</sup> See Abdera (Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988b: 411-13, Figs. 2, 5, 7, 12); Samothrace the 'Old Temple' Archaic *eschara* (Lehmann 1952: 5-6, Fig. 12; Conze 1880: Pls. 4 and 6)); Lesbos (Lemerle 1935: 273-75); *inter alia*.



*eschara*-like Altar A in the West Sanctuary of Troy VIII,<sup>185</sup> and the famous *eschara* at Eleusis.<sup>186</sup> Certainly the commitment to retain a connection to the lowest level of Altar A by the inhabitants of Archaic Troy<sup>187</sup> is replicated at Oisyme, where the hearth was utilised through the Roman era.<sup>188</sup>

#### ◆ ROOM 4

Room 4 (Fig. 5.65) measures approximately 6.5 x 4 m. The interior space defined by these walls (4.6 x 2.2 m) is on a par with Room 1. The west and north walls are in the Archaic style, with simply worked medium stones, unlike the large orthogonal masonry of the east and south walls. A sizable gap between the two building phases in the southwest corner indicates that the later structure was carefully positioned, so as to align with the earlier phase and minimise damage to the *cella* space (Room 3). This care was extended to the Archaic west and north walls, which stand even with, or higher than (80.25-80.60 m ASL), the capped level of the later monumental walls. This puts them on a level with the four, finely cut blocks on the east wall. These four blocks were speculatively identified as evidence for a *krepis* by the excavators,<sup>189</sup> an idea that went unmentioned in later reports. Using a crude test, I found that these blocks fit neatly inside Room 4, which may indicate an alternative interpretation, namely as paving slabs. Their removal and placement on the capping row could be related to the insertion of the three Byzantine cist graves. There are a few similar blocks elsewhere, but not nearly enough to cover the area of Room 4, much less the other Rooms. No evidence of roof supports, flooring or doorways survived in Room 4, making it difficult to interpret, but comparison with the previous rooms supports a floor level at or around 80.25 m ASL.

It is likely that the west Archaic wall functioned as a socle, bearing mud-brick walls, but it is unclear if the same is true for the north, south and east walls. If it is an enclosed space, its similarity in size, position

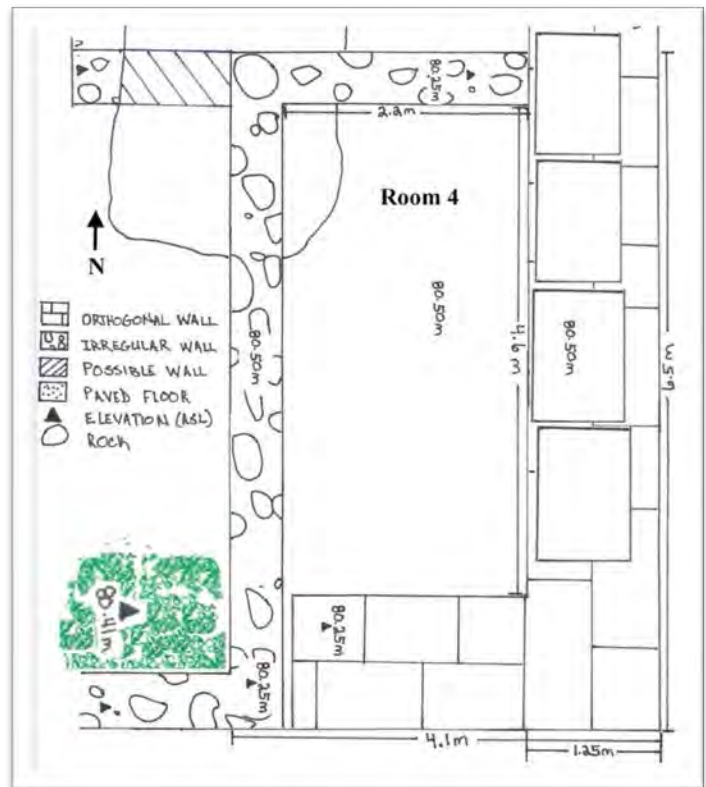


Figure 5.65: Illustration of Room 4, after Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 448, Drawing 1

<sup>185</sup> Aslan 2009b: 54; Blegen, Boulter *et al.* 1958: 263-267; Cronkite 1997: 540-545.

<sup>186</sup> Mylonas 1961: 168-170, *inter alia*.

<sup>187</sup> Rose 2014: 204-08.

<sup>188</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1993: 490.

<sup>189</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 368.

and construction to Room 1 may indicate a similarity in function. The simplest view, and one favoured here, is that Room 4 was a continuation of the terrace (Room 2) that wrapped around the eastern wall of the *eschara* space (Room 3). The enormous boulders of the east side of the acropolis impinge on the south half of Room 4. If we consider the monumental walls an extension of this natural wall, then it is easy to imagine a *temenos* of less durable materials sitting atop it.

#### 5.4.3.4 CONCLUSIONS

After much thought and attempts to understand the structure, I have settled on one that best fits the evidence, and is presented in Fig. 5.66. Without any clear proof for the continuation of the monumental walls on the South Western side of the structure, it appears unlikely that they supported a single roofed building. The north sector of the acropolis was dominated by a monumental terrace, which loomed over the settlement and fields below (Room 2). Adjacent to the exterior of the terrace wall, and positioned at its midpoint was the

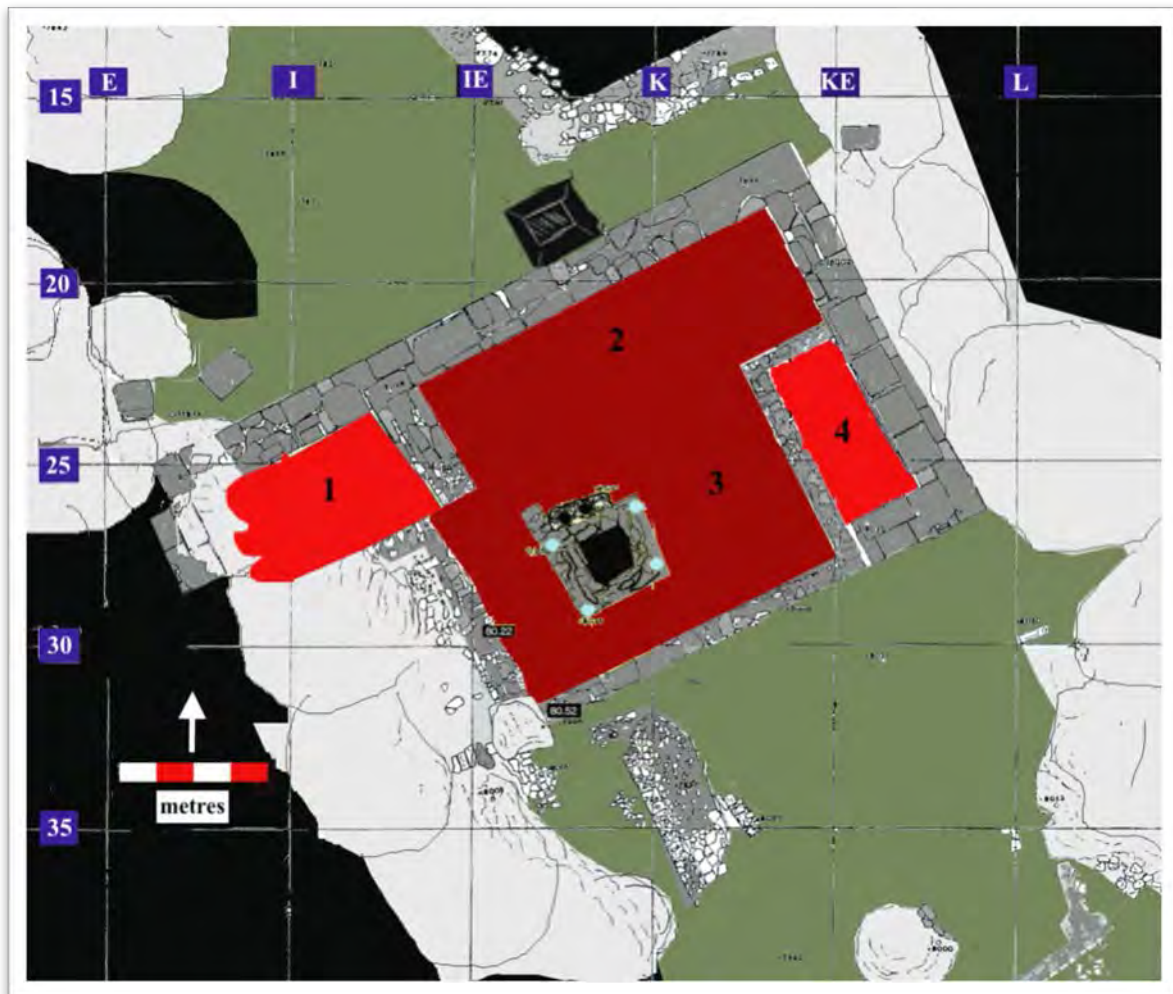


Figure 5.66: Illustration of Terrace Sanctuary, after Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 448, Drawing 1

Rock-Cut Pit.<sup>190</sup> The terrace space most likely continued towards the south on the east side (Room 4).<sup>191</sup> A similar natural terrace may have existed via the natural rock formations on the west side as well. Ritual sacrifice was conducted in semi-privacy of the *eschara* room (Room 3), which was a roofed and partially enclosed area, accessible through the north terrace, and perhaps from the south. Special rites requiring greater restriction could be performed in the enclosed and roofed space (Room 1) west of, and adjacent to, the north terrace (Room 3). Access to this area was achieved by passing from the open-air terraces (north or south) through the partially enclosed Room 3 and into the tightly enclosed Room 1.

The reuse of the Archaic walls implies more than simple preservation. Rather than a simple destruction, levelling and replacement of the Archaic structure, Oisyme tells a story of near surgical alterations. The old roof was removed, parts of the walls were destroyed, though most of the stone socles were saved, and in some cases must have been rebuilt. The new monumental structure combined elements of a terrace, and all the openness it implies, with blocking walls, which controlled the views and flow of movement in an unusual way.<sup>192</sup> The grandeur of the newer structure was imbued with a rustic patina, by the preservation and reconstruction of the older. The continuity of *chthonic* elements and emphasis on the history of the site, reads like intentional ‘antiquing’. Perhaps it is meant, as was suggested for previous phases, to play up the Homeric link to Troy. It is tempting to see a contrast between the positions of the older Archaic structure and the newer in light of the wider settlement organisation. What I mean by this is that the southwest sector of the acropolis and its preserved rusticism seems aligned with the *chthonic* by its physical proximity to the first necropolis (Chapter 4.4), whereas the monumental walls and terrace are associated with socio-political life and growth through its proximity to the settlement, fields, and harbour.

The combination of an imposing terrace wall, perhaps the base for a *temenos* wall, with discrete interior spaces and Archaising features seems more fitting for a *chthonic* deity with links to a Mystery Cult,<sup>193</sup> such as Demeter/Kore, than for the Athena *Poliouchos* proposed by the excavators.<sup>194</sup> We cannot rely too heavily on the type of votives offered to determine the deity, as Cronkite has demonstrated,<sup>195</sup> because the figurines, domestic tools (spindle whorls, loom weights), knives and weaponry, do not differ greatly between female deities, and are found in the sanctuaries of Athena, Artemis, Demeter and Hera. Pottery, similarly, is

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<sup>190</sup> The ritual associated with Demeter, in which piglets were dropped into a pit as a sacrifice to the goddess, is called to mind by such an arrangement, but a simple *bothros* for libations or other dedications cannot be excluded. To date no study of the animal bones from the acropolis has been conducted, but would be immensely useful for understanding the types of ritual activity conducted here, and perhaps identifying the deity/deities of the sanctuary.

<sup>191</sup> It is possible that Room 4 was a kind of *sacred oikos*, as is proposed for Room 1.

<sup>192</sup> A Space Syntax-Access Analysis study of the acropolis could provide interesting results. I attempted a simplified version (following Bintliff 2014), but without more concrete evidence for the spatial organisation the results were too muddled to be useful. Perhaps the current landscape and architectural analysis will provide the necessary foundation for one at a later date.

<sup>193</sup> For a very thorough analysis of the minor variations between dedications and temple organisations of Greek sanctuaries dedicated to female divinities see Cronkite 1997: 186-99.

<sup>194</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 489-90.

<sup>195</sup> Cronkite 1997: 186-99.

not intrinsically indicative of a specific deity, except in that dining wares and locally made pottery are more popular in Demeter and Artemis sanctuaries than in those of Athena.<sup>196</sup> The miniature hydriai, often cited as indicative of a Demeter cult, are not found in significant quantities until the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, and are also present at Artemis sanctuaries.<sup>197</sup> We must also be aware that the traditional dichotomy between ‘Olympian’ deities and *chthonic* deities is in reality less clear-cut than once believed.<sup>198</sup> A multifaceted assessment that views dedications in conjunction with architectural organisation and landscape, however, may be quite useful. Cases in which there is proof of a focus on feasting and local produced goods, architecture associated with a connection to the underworld, and purposefully exposed and featured natural stone are strongly indicative of *chthonic* deities, such as Artemis or Demeter.<sup>199</sup> While we may yet have a sanctuary dedicated to Athena at Oisyme, we should be open to considering one which emphasises aspects related to the fertility of the earth (Athena *Arrhephoros*?) or works (*Ergastor*?)<sup>200</sup> rather than the Athena of the city (*Poliochos*). A Thracian variant such as the Parthenos, Artemis-Bendis, Artemis-Kybele, Phosphoros or the Great Goddess of Samothrace should also be given serious consideration, particularly as the Oisymians appear to be at some pains to draw a connection to earlier phases.<sup>201</sup> In any case, the organisational scheme of the temple is indicative of social change, given its complexity in comparison to the rather canonical and straight-forward organisation of the previous structure.<sup>202</sup>

## **5.5 CONCLUSIONS: A DIACHRONIC VIEW OF THE ACROPOLIS SANCTUARY**

The first phase of the acropolis was certainly related to and influenced by the Thracian populations of Oisyme.<sup>203</sup> The character of the structure, whether domestic, political or religious, is destined to remain unclear without further excavations, but from its geographical position and the finds it must have been a place of some importance for the immediate region. There is good evidence for a transitional phase in the Early Archaic period, in which the inhabitants of Oisyme had some level of contact with the important settlements of the North Aegean. Cult activity tied to this contact zone may be reflected in the Stone Circle and other architectural elements of the lower levels. A major reorganisation of the space occurs with the construction of the *Apoikia*

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<sup>196</sup> White 1984: 38-40; Cronkite 1997: 186-99.

<sup>197</sup> Cronkite 1997: 190-96.

<sup>198</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 489-90; Larson 2007: 11-12.

<sup>199</sup> White 1984: 38-40; Leger 2015: *passim*; *inter alia*.

<sup>200</sup> See Larson 2007: 41-56, for details of the variant Athena cults and personae.

<sup>201</sup> Archibald 1999: 429, 454-61.

<sup>202</sup> Bintliff 2014: 266-71, uses pace Syntax/Access Analysis to illustrate changes in domestic architecture that accompanied socio-political changes in Archaic and Classical Greece; Voyatis 2004: 188, 195-97, traces architectural changes to highlight the fluidity of the perceived identity of deities over time, and the accompanying complexity in sanctuary organisation. The tendency to ‘undergo transformations over centuries’ is part of the life cycle of long-term Greek sanctuaries.

<sup>203</sup> Archibald 2010: 335, ‘The settlement pattern in the early first millennium between the Thermaic Gulf and the Thracian Chersonese included upland sites often enclosed with dry-stone walls, and lowland sites, some of which were on the coastline’.

temple, which emphasises *chthonic* elements and regional ties. The shape of the temple is simply built, conforming to 7<sup>th</sup> century BC Greek standards, but without the expensive materials or masonry seen in comparable structures on Thasos or elsewhere in the Peraia.<sup>204</sup> The dedications and sanctuary architecture suggest several things: rituals focused on a female fertility goddess, ritual drinking/feasting, an interest in providing a connection with the land, and a burgeoning political identity orientated towards Greek culture. The early 6<sup>th</sup> century BC structure retains some sense of conservatism, through its careful incorporation of the earlier architecture. This is mitigated by the creation of the new and monumental terraced structure, with its unusual, almost experimental, plan. The choices of the Oisymians, such as the lack of stone columns, marble, or even the retention of the original *cella*, might indicate the relative poverty of the settlement. Alternatively, it could show a society that prefers investing surplus funds in other directions. I would suggest, however, that the resulting hybrid structure is perhaps a reflection of an equally hybrid populace, which contains Greek, Thracian, and recently Persian influences, struggling to reconcile conflicting identities and land-rights.

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<sup>204</sup> Launey 1944: 31-36; Grandjean & Salviat 2000: 203-18; Sections of the city walls of Antissara appear to be made in the monumental Lesbian style; and marble was used extensively in the temple of the Parthenos at Neapolis (Lazaridis 1969: 17-20; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1967: 417).

## Chapter 6: Pottery Study

### 6.1 CLASSIFICATION BY ORIGIN/FABRIC

This chapter is the result of a study begun by invitation of the eminent scholar, archaeologist, and former Director of the Ephorate of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, Dr. Chaido Koukouli-Chrysanthaki.<sup>1</sup> She has designed and instituted a study of the materials in storage at the Archaeological Museum of Kavala, with the aim of recording, identifying, and systematically analysing the artefacts. Dr Eleni Manakidou has published the preliminary results of the study of Corinthian, Cycladic, and Attic pottery,<sup>2</sup> and is in the process of completing a detailed study of the Corinthian wares. Katherine Papanikolaou is studying the Attic fineware from Archaic and Classical Oisyme. I was offered the Archaic East Greek and Thasian pottery, which is presented here in summary. For full discussion see Appendix A. The full database is accessible through the electronic appendix, and the **Drinking Vessels** discussed here are printed as catalogue entries in Appendix B.

For the majority of the pottery in the Oisyme database, fabric alone often could not be used as the sole identifying characteristic, except in cases where it is especially distinctive on sight.<sup>3</sup> The many recent publications that made this study possible,<sup>4</sup> also created a forest of information in which it was all too easy to become lost. To compensate for the scattered nature of the publications, I created a series of tables (Tables 6.1-6) for the regional zones (Figs. 6.1-3) to describe the fabric groups. These charts include referenced descriptions of the fabric of each style, with visual examples of the vessels and Munsell colours. They are arranged in geographical order, beginning from the most northern region of East Greece, Aeolis (Table 6.1) and moving south through North Ionia (Table 6.2), South Ionia (Table 6.3), and (East) Doria (Table 6.4). The next set covers North Aegean styles and fabrics, starting with examples from the Troad in the north east (Table 6.5) and ending with a table focused on the western North Aegean that includes Thasian and Oisymian examples (Table 6.6). This format was particularly useful for organising the **Flat Rim Cups** (Section 6.7) and **Open Vessels** (Section 6.9). They are not a comprehensive list of all the workshops, but a reference for the Oisyme catalogue, which will be a helpful starting point for fellow researchers.

In general, the East Greek fabrics are light brown to reddish in colour, with small variations that can be indicative of a sub-region, and generally contain small, pale inclusions, and mica to varying

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<sup>1</sup> I am very grateful also to the director of the 18<sup>th</sup> Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, Dr. Maria Nikolaidou and the director of the Department of Archaeological Sites, Monuments and Archaeometric Research, Dr. Dimitra Malamidou, who were a great support, providing work-space in the Kavala Museum, access to records, materials and research tools throughout the project.

<sup>2</sup> Manakidou 2012a, 2012b.

<sup>3</sup> Cf Boardman & Schweitzer 1973: 268; Cook 1998: 1-8; Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 1-2; Perron 2013: 134.

<sup>4</sup> See Chapter 3.5.2 for discussion of relevant studies and Tables 6.1-6 for particularly important reference points.



degrees.<sup>5</sup> The North (East) Aegean is similar, though the clay tends towards a pinkish red, and inclusions are sparse.<sup>6</sup> The potters of Thasos and the North (West) Aegean often chose calcareous clays that fired to a somewhat paler tan than the areas just mentioned.<sup>7</sup> Oisymian clays appear to be reddish-brown, in comparison to the Thasian clays, with a gritty texture. Of course these differences are not applicable in the case of Grey Wares, which are quite difficult to distinguish, not only because of the homogeneity of the texture and colour of the fabrics used, but also because the decorations are usually limited to simple incised bands. This problem is exacerbated by the lack of Archaic Grey Ware studies although recent work is beginning to bring much needed attention to these vessels. Results of these new studies indicate Aeolis and North Ionia were producing Grey Wares not just for local consumption, but for export around the Mediterranean at quite significant quantities.<sup>8</sup> As there are only a few examples of Grey Wares from Oisyme, I determined that it was better to wait for results of pending publications before launching an intensive investigation of the type.

Unless, and until chemical and microscopic analysis can be completed on the Oisyme collection, analyses made through visual analysis alone, must be used. As Boardman has recently pointed out, we are still a long way from being able to cheaply and easily deploy chemical testing for most excavated pottery and of all clay beds.<sup>9</sup> Even where it has been done, the results can be difficult to interpret, as ancient workshops sometimes drew from multiple clay beds or conversely a single source was used by the workshops of several settlements. For now, researchers such as myself, must perforce rely on visual inspection, experience, and stylistic peculiarities to identify styles of pottery and their suggested places of manufacture.

## **6.2 POTTERY AND GEOGRAPHY**

The important geographical distinctions in this study are broadly defined as East Greece, the North Aegean, the Cyclades, and Southern Greece (Fig. 6.1). With reference to the pottery under investigation the division narrows in scope to focus on East Greek and North Aegean wares. These large regions are here subdivided into territories as they have been defined by previous research, particularly pottery studies. The following sections provide an overview of the history of production, wares and styles associated with the regions described.

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<sup>5</sup> Cook 1998: xxiii; Blondé & Picon 1999: 240-1; Boardman & Hayes 1966: 112.

<sup>6</sup> Ilieva 2013: 147, 2009a: 109-23, 2011: 189-90; the clays from the northern sector of East Greece, Aeolis, also tend to have a pinkish tone, Iren 2008: 620; Schaus 1992: 359-61.

<sup>7</sup> Coulié 2002: 427-40; Perron 2013: 183; Ilieva 2015: 147.

<sup>8</sup> The publication of research into North (East) Aegean and East Greek Grey Wares is well underway, but the same cannot be said for the North (West) Aegean. For Aeolian Grey Wares see Lamb 1932: 1-12; Dupont & Thomas 2006: 77-85; Iren 2009: 81-2; for the North (East) Aegean see Hnila 2012: 214-18; Aslan 2009a: 267-283: 36-38; Danile 2009: 305-26; *inter alia*.

<sup>9</sup> Boardman 2006: 51.

In the case of East Greece, I opted for the simplicity of identifying vessels to the regional zones instead of individual cities,<sup>10</sup> only suggesting specific cities where the evidence was particularly strong. The divisions here are quite close to those provided by R. M. Cook,<sup>11</sup> with Aeolis (including the island of Lesbos) in the north, North Ionia (including the island of Chios) and South Ionia (including the island of Samos) in the middle, and (East) Doria (including the island of Rhodes) in the south (Fig. 6.2).

The North Aegean (Fig. 6.3) was a bit trickier to organise, as the socio-political landscape of the EIA and Archaic is only now beginning to be understood.

This area, also known as the Thracian Littoral, was part of a network that exchanged goods and ideas prior to the mid-7<sup>th</sup> century BC wave of Greek colonisation. The evidence of standardised pottery styles show that a North Aegean *koine* existed by at least the 9<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>12</sup> There is no agreed upon term for describing the coastal region of the North Aegean in antiquity. It is largely a matter of focal point in a given body of work whether phases such as ‘North Aegean colonisation’ or ‘EIA Thracian Littoral’ are used,<sup>13</sup> as there is a great deal of fuzziness at the edges of these concepts. This is a result of the physical and cultural liminality imposed on the region by modern socio-political divisions discussed above.

### 6.2.1 EAST GREECE

‘East Greece’ is largely a modern invention. The ancient Greek residents of the West coast of modern Turkey were, in their own day, simply ‘Aeolians in the north, Ionians in the middle and Dorians in the south’,<sup>14</sup> as R. M. Cook so succinctly put it. The East Greek poleis of Classical literature were

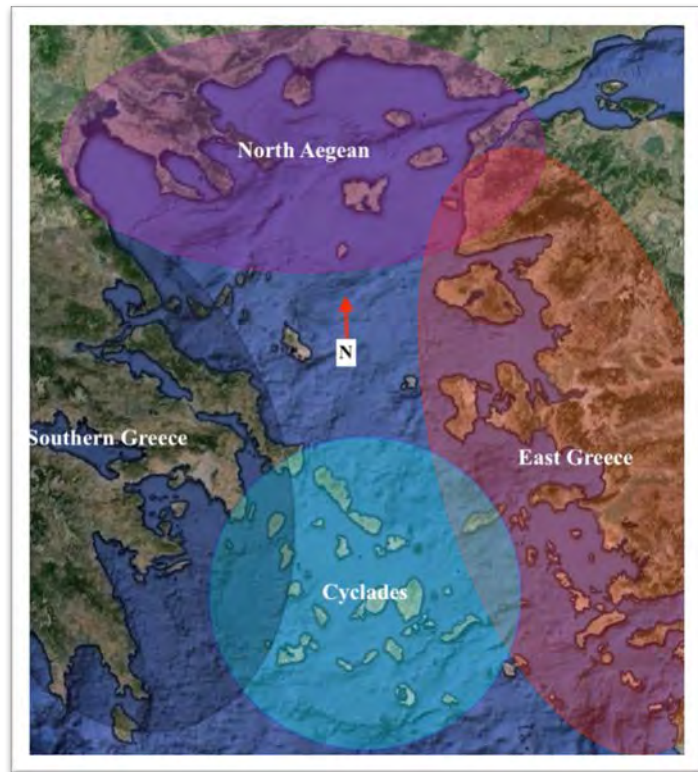


Figure 6.1: Geographical Regions of Archaic Greece in this Text.  
GEPro

<sup>10</sup> Boardman 1999: 50-53, provides a clear discussion on the benefits and limits of dividing East Greece into regional zones, while noting that the convenience of using regional stereotyping can mask the variety and real differences between the cities/settlements.

<sup>11</sup> Cook 1998: 1.

<sup>12</sup> Lemos 2012: 177-181; Ilieva 2009.

<sup>13</sup> Ilieva 2008: 2-3, offers a succinct review of the history of the terminology.

<sup>14</sup> Cook 1998: 1.

products of the same historical forces that shaped the settlements of the mainland. Many of the East Greek settlements show evidence of inhabitation from at least the LBA, and connections to the Mycenaean palace systems.<sup>15</sup>

The important distinctions in this study are the boundaries of the major geographical regions as they relate to regional characteristics of pottery painting and production (Fig. 6.2). In some cases, there are artistic or technical distinctions between the products of major *poleis*, and these will be flagged as they become relevant. We must bear in mind that the regions identified here were little more than vague areas defined by groups of settlements that were identified by dialect and perception of shared ancestral history, as opposed to well-defined polities with clear borders.<sup>16</sup>

Since the end of the last century great strides have been made in detailing the typologies, chronology and provenance of East Greek Archaic pottery. This has created a demand for the reassessment of the earliest Archaic materials at Oisyme, which have been the primary focus of my work to date.

The Wild Goat Style (WGS) that dominated Archaic East Greek pottery production is notable not only for the business of its decorations, the reserving style, and animal figures, but also for the semi-coarse fabrics from which it is made.<sup>17</sup> The East Greek fabrics are, in most cases, light brown to reddish in colour, with small variations that can be indicative of a sub-region, and generally contain small, pale inclusions, and mica to varying degrees.<sup>18</sup>

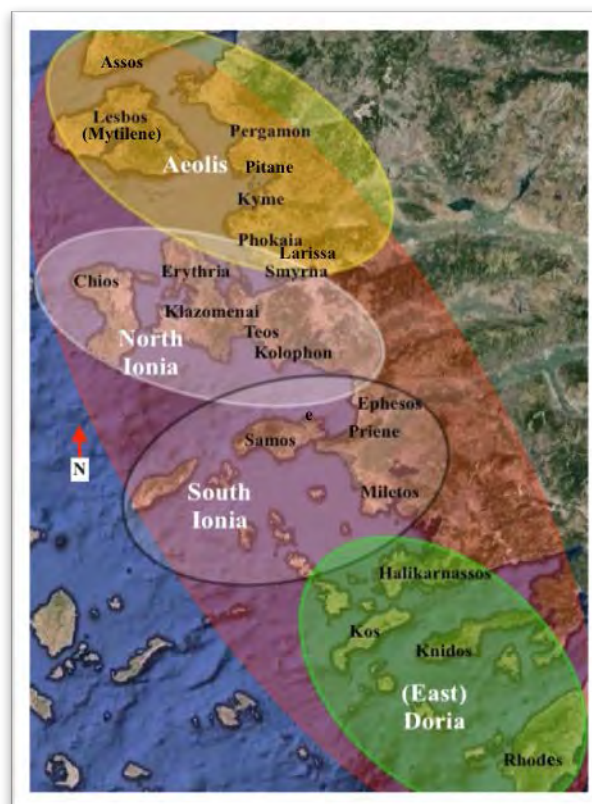


Figure 6.2: Map of Key East Greek Regions and Settlements. GEPro

<sup>15</sup> Cook 1998: 1; for a summary of the long and complicated prehistoric archaeological sequence of the important Ionian city of Miletos see Greaves 2002: 46-49, 63- 65, 76.

<sup>16</sup> Boardman 2011: 50-53, provides a clear discussion on the benefits and limits of dividing the East Greece into regional zones, noting that the convenience of using regional stereotyping can mask the variety and real differences between the cities/settlements.

<sup>17</sup> Cook 1998: 43, argues that the rarity of Wild Goat Style Drinking Vessels is likely due to the coarseness of the standard WGS fabric, as 'Bird Bowls and Banded Cups, made of finer clay, were kinder to the lips'.

<sup>18</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 112; Cook 1998: xxiii.

### 6.2.1.1 AEOLIS

**Modular identifier:** Ae; **Mainland cities:** Assos, Pitane, Kyme, Phokaia, Larissa, Smyrna\*; **Island(s):** Lesbos (Antissa, Mytilene)<sup>19</sup>

The 'Aeolian' territory, the northernmost region of East Greece, is defined in this work as the coastal area on the mainland between the Kaikos and Hermos rivers and the large island of Lesbos across the channel from it (Fig 6.2). The breadth of pottery production, particularly for export, in Aeolis is not well understood. What is evident is that Aeolian potters were very receptive to Anatolian styles, often merging Greek and Non-Greek techniques, decorative elements and traditional fabrics (Table 6.1).<sup>20</sup> Sites such as Breznan and Naukratis demonstrate that Aeolian wares were traded rather broadly, though not as intensively as were North or South Ionian products.<sup>21</sup> Fineware in Archaic Aeolis roughly fall into two categories: vividly painted wares or incision grey wares. The painted finewares include a late version of the Wild Goat Style,<sup>22</sup> the so-called 'Dot-Style',<sup>23</sup> a hybrid type that combined the shapes of the Wild Goat Style pottery with Phrygian and/or Lydian decorative elements, and the Black









East Greek	Pottery Style	Colour	Example	Citation	Description
Aeolis and Lesbos	Grey Ware			Lagona & Frasca 2009: 289; Lamb 1932: 3	Light grey, clean fabric with much mica, even at the surface, often burnished, 'gun metal', and sometimes covered with a black slip Munsell 2.5 6-5/1
Aeolis and Lesbos	Archaic Fine wares			Iren 2008: 620	Sandy and very micaceous clay (mica is often gold) reddish brown clay (2.5YR 6/5); Reddish brown clay (5YR 7/6) Orange clay (5YR 7/8) (Sometimes good) white slip. Grey-black paint; white slip.
Aeolis and Lesbos	Late Wild Goat			Schaus 1992: 359-61	Reddish brown to reddish yellow clay (2.5YR 6/5 to 5YR 7/6-8), small inclusions, mica. Black and red paint on white to cream slip.
Smyrna*	'Slipped' and Banded wares			Cook's notes in Paspalas (2006: 101-2.)	A white slip (sometimes chalky and patchy), red glaze is common, pinkish tan or reddish clay with gold mica.

Table 6.1: *Fabrics and Styles of Archaic Aeolis*

<sup>19</sup> Cook 1998: 5-6; Kaan 2008: 29-31, Excavations of sites in the Aeolian territory have been conducted at Mytilene and Antissa on Lesbos; Pitane, Kyme, and along the coast of the mainland; and of Larissa at a site situated surprisingly deep in the hinterland. \*Smyrna was a claimed by both Aeolians and North Ionians, but eventually joined forces with the North Ionian cities.

<sup>20</sup> Kerschner 2003: 84-86; Iren 2009: 81-90.

<sup>21</sup> Dupont & Thomas 2006: 81.

<sup>22</sup> Cook 1998: 135-6.

<sup>23</sup> Iren 2003: 131-157; Iren 2009: 81-2.

Polychrome style, which is essentially a black ground embellished with white, red and purple abstract motifs.<sup>24</sup> Like North Ionia, the Late Wild Goat Style from Aeolis frequently combined reserving and Black Figure techniques, but they are distinguished by a preference for abstract figures,<sup>25</sup> stronger contrasts of vibrant colours,<sup>26</sup> a pale, yellowish/cream slip,<sup>27</sup> and a tendency to combine techniques indiscriminately on a single vessel.<sup>28</sup> All three styles are made from a fabric that, while quite close to that of other East Greek products, is described as especially micaceous with a sandy texture and pinkish tone.<sup>29</sup>

Grey Ware was the primary fineware of Lesbos in the Archaic period, and continued to be manufactured there and on the mainland until the end of the Hellenistic period.<sup>30</sup> The style itself has a pre-historic local pedigree,<sup>31</sup> but in the Archaic the predominate shapes in Aeolis are associated with the Greek repertoire.<sup>32</sup> The fabric is smooth and dense with few inclusions, and a homogeneously light grey colour is typical.<sup>33</sup> Aeolian Grey wares were not extensively exported, but do appear at Naukratis, around the North Aegean and in the Black Sea.<sup>34</sup>

### 6.2.1.2 NORTH IONIA

**Modular identifier:** Ni; **Mainland cities:** Klazomenai, Teos, Kolophon, Smyrna\*; **Island(s):** Chios (Chios)<sup>35</sup>

The North Ionian territory extends from Hermos river to roughly the middle of the Kolophon Limani Bay, and includes the island of Chios (Table 6.2). Kerschner and Mommsen demonstrated

<sup>24</sup> Villing 2013: 13; see BMOC: Black Polychrome.

<sup>25</sup> Cook 1998: 57; Kerschner 2006: 112.

<sup>26</sup> Cook 1998: 71, Iren 2008: 620; Kerschner 2006: 112; A particular red-toned paint is commonly associated with Aeolian Archaic pottery, notably on the Bird and Rosette Bowls. Uniquely, the so-called 'added purple' that appears only on top of the main black and red painted elements elsewhere, here can be found applied directly to the slip on Aeolian products.

<sup>27</sup> Cook 1998: 57; Kerschner 2006: 112. This slip is normal on the painted pottery, even after the introduction of black figure techniques.

<sup>28</sup> Dupont & Thomas 2006: 81; Cook 1998: 57, 61, reserving, polychrome painting, light on dark, and black figure incision or any combination of these may be found together.

<sup>29</sup> Iren 2009: 85; 2008: 620, 624-627, gives detailed description of the fabric used for local fine-ware from the necropolis of Kyme; Kerschner 2006: 122-25, Figs 2-32 provide full colour examples of a wide range of Archaic Aeolian pottery, along with their British Museum numbers. These have been both stylistically and chemically identified as Aeolian.

<sup>30</sup> [17] This is unusual, in that, not only did the Greek immigrants manufacture this indigenous vessel type, but they seemed to have preferred it to the popular, and widely-exported, painted pottery of Archaic Eastern Greece.

<sup>31</sup> Lamb 1932: 1-2, is still a relevant and easily digestible work on the subjects; see also Lagona & Frasca 2009: *passim*.

<sup>32</sup> Bayne 2000: 265; Bouzek & Domaradzka 2009: 199-201; Bernard 1964: 109-114; See also the Oisyme database, Cat no A1363, A1440, A1441, A1465.

<sup>33</sup> Cook 1998: 135-6.

<sup>34</sup> Dupont 2009: 41-52; Lagona & Frasca 2009: *passim*; Nikov 2009: 245.

<sup>35</sup> Schlotzhauer & Villing 2013: 57; Dupont 2010: 38; \* There is some evidence that Smyrna, or a nearby settlement was home to a contemporary pottery workshop, but there is currently no evidence that it exported its products



through archaeometric research that the so-called Bird Kotyle and Bird Bowls were largely products of Northern Ionia in the 8<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries BC,<sup>36</sup> and the leading exporter of fine-wares after the start of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, during the so-called Late Wild Goat Style phase.<sup>37</sup> The cities of this region









East Greek	Pottery Style	Colour	Example	Citation	Description
North Ionian	Bird, Rosette and Banded Bowls			Schaus 1992: 359-61	Light brown to reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/5 to 5YR 7/6) Buff slip (sometimes greenish) thin Brown black paint
Klazomenai	Wild Goat Style and Black Figure			Schaus 1992: 365	Powdery, Light-brown (7.5YR 6/4) reddish yellow (orange) (5YR 6.5/6), some mica. Dark brown paint (fired red), yellow/cream slip
Klazomenai	Wild Goat Style and Black Figure			Schaus 1992: 365	Powdery, Light-brown (7.5YR 6/4) reddish yellow (orange) (5YR 6.5/6), some mica. Dark brown paint (fired red), thin slip
Chios	Figured Fine ware			Boardman 1967: 102; Lemos Bergeron 2012 BM online: 3	Well washed pink or pale red clay, sometimes with white inclusions, rarely mica. Coarser gritty red fabric is sometimes seen. 7.5YR 7/4, 6/6-8

Table 6.2: *Fabrics and Styles of Archaic North Ionia*

maintained several workshops, Klazomenai being foremost among them with a workshop of secondary importance located at either Teos or Kolophon.<sup>38</sup> The fabric of Klazomenai is light brown to reddish-yellow (7.5YR 7/6 to 5YR 7/6) with small, white inclusions, noticeable amounts of silver mica, and may have a sandy feel.<sup>39</sup>

Chios is often reported as a discrete entity, unrelated to North Ionia.<sup>40</sup> There is certainly some validity to this approach as Chian wares are distinctive, easily identifiable by their fabric, paint and specialized shapes (Table 6.2).<sup>41</sup> Although Chian ware developed a distinctive style, it was not completely independent from the pottery workshops of mainland North Ionia.<sup>42</sup> Chian pottery is distinguished by a combination of its fabric, which is smooth, with few inclusions, little to no mica, and

<sup>36</sup> Kerschner, *et al.* 1993: 197, Dupont & Thomas 2006: 81.

<sup>37</sup> Cook 1998: 51-52; Dupont 2006: 80-1; Schlotzhauer & Villing 2006: 56-8.

<sup>38</sup> Ersoy 2004: 31-59; Dupont & Thomas 2006: 80-1; Dupont 2010: 38; There is some evidence that Smyrna, or a nearby settlement was home to a contemporary pottery workshop, but there is currently no evidence that it exported its products.

<sup>39</sup> Schaus 1992: 359-61; Schlotzhauer & Villing 2013: 57.

<sup>40</sup> Cook 1998: 46-50, for example, segregates Chios from North Ionia when applying chronological and stylistic developments.

<sup>41</sup> Boardman 2011: 51-52.

<sup>42</sup> Hürmüzli 2008: 560-654.



pink toned,<sup>43</sup> decorative style, and the heavily application of a dense, white slip.<sup>44</sup> Although most Archaic East Greek workshops applied some slip, it rarely approached the stark whiteness or thickness of the Chian variety.<sup>45</sup> The black paint used on Chios was often quite thin, and appears streaky. Visual identifications of vessels and sherds as belonging to the Chian repertoire have been upheld by chemical testing.<sup>46</sup>

### 6.2.1.3 SOUTH IONIA

**Modular identifier:** Si; **Mainland cities:** Miletos, Priene, Ephesos; **Island(s):** Samos (Samos)<sup>47</sup>

Archaic South Ionia, like all the sub-regions here, is centred around the cities that dot the coast from Ephesos to Miletus, and includes nearby islands like Samos (Fig. 6.2). Archaic Art and the fine-ware of East Greece were once considered to emanate from Rhodes,<sup>48</sup> but modern excavations and archaeometric testing have proven that Miletos was the major production centre of the region.<sup>49</sup> Workshops at Samos, Ephesos and another as-yet-unidentified source, manufactured finewares to a lesser extent.<sup>50</sup> While we now have a better understanding of the variety and wide ranging production of East Greek finewares in the Archaic, it is still fair to credit the South Ionian cities with the development and early phases of Wild Goat Style pottery production.<sup>51</sup> The 5<sup>th</sup> century BC Fikellura Style, which developed from the WGS, was primarily a Milesian product.<sup>52</sup> Both Styles relied on the reserving technique to delineate figures, but Fikellura was largely focused on the human form, unlike the previous animals style.<sup>53</sup> Painted pottery with simplified decorative styles,<sup>54</sup> particularly the so-called Ionian Cups, were also an important part of the fine-ware exported from South Ionia. Ubiquitous throughout the Mediterranean, the Ionian Cups were, until very recently, a source of consternation for archaeologists, as the typologies were scattered, simplistic and only loosely correlated to well stratified

<sup>43</sup> Lemos 1991: 1, gives a detailed description of the Archaic Chian clay and its qualities, in which the author lists the range of Munsell colours that are most commonly found. This list has a Hue range of 2.5YR to 10YR, a Value range of 6 to 7, and a Chroma range of 2 to 6.

<sup>44</sup> Lemos 1991: 1-3, 212; Cook 1998: 46-7.

<sup>45</sup> Boardman 1967: 103; Lemos 1991; Cook 1998: 46-7.

<sup>46</sup> Dupont & Thomas 2006: 80.

<sup>47</sup> Schlotzhauer & Villing 2013: 57; Dupont 2010: 38.

<sup>48</sup> Cook 1998: 129, argued for a Rhodian origin prior to completion of clay analyses.

<sup>49</sup> Cook 1998: 32; Schlotzhauer 2006: 358-420; Dupont & Thomas 2006: 81. Kerschner 1995: 215-216; Boardman & Hayes 1966: 111

<sup>50</sup> Schlotzhauer 2006: 133; Cook 1998: 32.

<sup>51</sup> Cook 1998: 77; Kerschner and Schlotzhauer (2005) have advocated for a modular typology and terminological system that is flexible enough to include the wider developments of Archaic Greek pottery; one which would replace the often confusing 'Style' names currently in use. Following Kerschner and Schlotzhauer's terms, these phases would be the SiA Ia-b.

<sup>52</sup> Cook 1998: 77; Schlotzhauer & Villing 2006: 59; Attula 2006: 90, argues successfully that, based on the interpretation of NAA analysis of some Fikellura pottery from Naukratis, that an East Dorian origin may be indicated by anomalous chemical signatures.

<sup>53</sup> As opposed to the animal styles of the previous Wild Goat style, and other so-called Orientalising styles of the Cyclades and Mainland. See Cook 1998: 77-89; Schlotzhauer & Villing 2006: 51-65.

<sup>54</sup> Cook 1998: 132-34, Banded Ware.

excavations.<sup>55</sup> The detailed typology recently constructed by Schlotzhauer relies heavily on Milesian excavations and provides the first comprehensive work suitable for comparison to the fragmentary remains so common to archaeological sites. Testing of Ionian Cups from Naukratis and other sites supports earlier suggestions that Miletos and Samos were the dominant exporters of this shape, although most locales in East Greece produced them to varying degrees.<sup>56</sup>







East Greek	Pottery Style	Colour	Example	Citation	Description
South Ionian / Miletus or Samos	Ionian Cups			Cook 1998; Schlotzhauer 2006: 141-2.	Light reddish brown to reddish yellow 7.5YR 7/4-6 to 2.5Y 7-6/2; 5YR 7/41
South Ionian / Miletus	Wild Goat			Cook 1998; Schlotzhauer 2006: 141-2; Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005	Orange-brown clay (7.5YR 7/6) with sandy inclusions and much mica. Yellow/pale slip, black paint,, added red and purple
South Ionian / Miletus	Fikellura			Cook 1998; Schlotzhauer 2006: 141-2	Shiny added red paint. 7.5YR 7/3-6 Pink clay (5YR 7/4) with very little mica. Buff slip

Table 6.3: Fabrics and Styles of Archaic South Ionia

The fabrics of the South Ionian workshops were generally clean, containing only very small inclusions and a small amount of mica, but the type used for WGS vessels was coarser than that used for the Ionian Cups (Table 6.3).<sup>57</sup> The colours are ‘tan’ or ‘pale brown’ with an orange tinge.<sup>58</sup> A pale slip was applied consistently in the earlier Archaic vessels, becoming less frequent and thinner as time passed.<sup>59</sup> The paint is dark, usually a black-brown, that may mis-fire to a reddish colour. Specific trends and developments of the known styles are well defined by Kerschner and Schlotzhauer (2005).<sup>60</sup> The key features of the WGS are a finesse in drawing/painting of the animal figures and an elaborate and

<sup>55</sup> Schlotzhauer & Villing 2006: 60-61.

<sup>56</sup> Dupont & Thomas 2006: 81, for chemical testing of Histria and Naukratis; Schlotzhauer & Villing 2006: 60-62.

<sup>57</sup> Cook 1998: 46; Boardman & Hayes 1966: 115; Schlotzhauer 2001: 94-5, 2006: 141-42.

<sup>58</sup> *ibid.* The usual Munsell colour in the reddish-yellow range (7.5YR 7/6-8), but can range from light reddish brown to pink (2.5YR or 5YR examples in the Value range of 6 to 7, and a Chroma range of 4 to 8 are also found.

<sup>59</sup> Cook 1998: 77.

<sup>60</sup> Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: *passim*.

busy filling ornaments, which gradually transitions into a focus on large abstract floral décor and human figures in the Fikellura Style.

#### 6.2.1.4 (EAST) DORIA

**Modular identifier:** Do; **Mainland cities:** Knidos, Halikarnassos, and Phaselis; **Island(s):** Rhodes (Ialysos, Kameiros, and Lindos) and Kos (Kos)<sup>61</sup>

(East) Doria in this work is the southernmost sector of East Greece, from Halicarnassus to Knidos on the mainland, and including the large island of Rhodes (Fig. 6.2). Recent studies of East







East Greek	Pottery Style	Colour	Example	Citation	Description
(East) Dorian	Cycladic style Plates			Attula 2011: 85; Elena Walter-Karydi 1998: 293	Closely related to Cycladic Plates, in shape size colour and decoration, particularly in depictions of Mythic action scenes.
(East) Dorian	Wild Goat (relatively rare)			Attula 2011: 85; Elena Walter-Karydi 1998: 293	'East Dorians have a much greater interest in human figures and mythological scenes than the South Ionians'
(East) Dorian	Fikellura			Attula 2011: 85; Elena Walter-Karydi 1998: 293	Limited evidence of production, but supported by NAA testing.

Table 6.4: Fabrics and Styles of Archaic (East) Doria

Dorian pottery styles and workshops are not known, but interesting work is beginning to be published. The Archaic settlements of this region produced vessels decorated in the Wild Goat and other Archaic styles, including a limited amount that followed the late Archaic Milesian Fikellura Style.<sup>62</sup> There is little evidence supporting wide scale exportation from any of the settlements, although Knidos and Rhodes<sup>63</sup> were apparently producing and exporting to a small degree based on recent NAA testing.<sup>64</sup>

<sup>61</sup> Villing & Schlotzhauer 2011: 60.

<sup>62</sup> Attula 2011: 85.

<sup>63</sup> Kerschner 2006: 112; Schlotzhauer & Villing 2006: 60.

<sup>64</sup> Mommsen *et al.* 2006: 69-70; Attula 2006: 85-90.

The East Dorian, and particularly Knidian, fabrics are fairly smooth, but heavily micaceous, with a light tan colour (Table 6.4).<sup>65</sup> There is a suggestion that some as East Dorian wares, particularly plates,<sup>66</sup> can be identified by their distinctive decorative elements. These vessels have a penchant for certain themes, such as ships, marine life,<sup>67</sup> and an unusual Potnia Theron with Gorgon features.<sup>68</sup> On these and related, non-figured plates, concentric rings of decorative bands are painted in dark black over a rather thick, white slip, but without added colour or incised details.<sup>69</sup>

## 6.2.2 NORTH AEGEAN

I divided the region broadly into the North (West) Aegean and North (East) Aegean (Fig.6.3), following previous scholarship,<sup>70</sup> for the purpose of distinguishing major differences in fabric and styles, but the lines between Eastern and Western North Aegean should be read as blurred at best.<sup>71</sup> Fig.

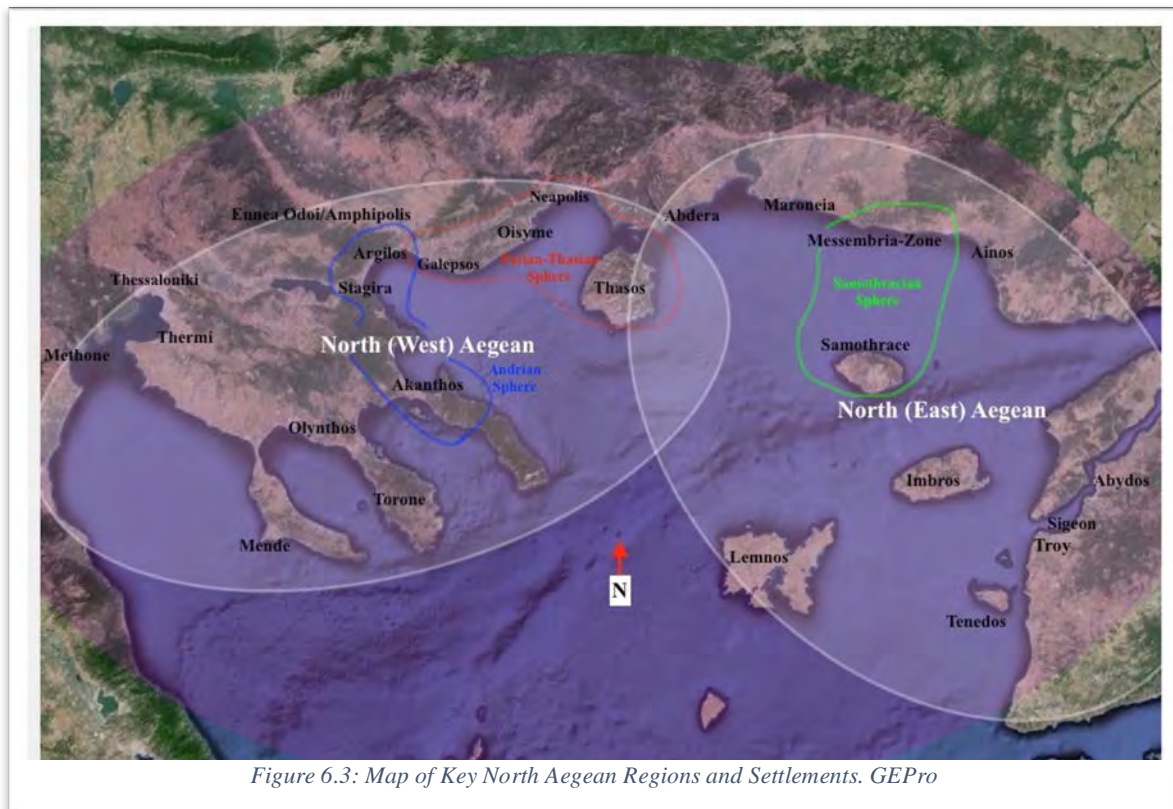


Figure 6.3: Map of Key North Aegean Regions and Settlements. GEPro

<sup>65</sup> Munsell 2.5YR 7/4 (light reddish brown) to 7.5 YR 8/3-4 (pink).

<sup>66</sup> Attula 2011: 86-7.

<sup>67</sup> Attula 2011: 85-6.

<sup>68</sup> Attula 2011: 85, See BM 'Gorgon Plate', no. 1860,0404.2

<sup>69</sup> Attula 2011: 88.

<sup>70</sup> Ilieva 2009: 10, tentatively divided the North Aegean into 'Anatolian' East Aegean and the 'Thracian' West Aegean.

<sup>71</sup> Lemos 2012: 177-181; Aslan 2002: 92; Besios, Tzifopoulos & Kotsonas 2012; Avram, *et al.* 2009; Ilieva 2009: 10; Ilieva, *et al.* 2014: 565-574; See Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1982 & 1993, for similarities and differences between Central Macedonia-Chalkidiki and Eastern Macedonia and Thrace; Hnila 2012: 21-31, 214-19 for new entries on Troy; Bozhinova 2012: 52-72, for a recent attempt to integrate Danubian and Black Seas Thracian wares with the North Aegean; N. M. H. Wardle 2004: 101-3, 149-55, 352-78, showed that production centres in the Thermaic

6.3 also highlights areas that belong to particular spheres of Greek influence, such as the Parian colony of Thasos and its Peraia, or the Andrian colonies. This too should be read as a loose approximation, but does help highlight areas where we might expect to find differences between the strategies employed by the incoming Greeks as pertains to strategies for engaging local populations, settlement organisation, trading practices and Pan-Hellenic alliances. These factors could affect the number and type of vessels imported and reproduced in the Archaic period. Research into North Aegean pottery production has not yet progressed to the point where individual workshops have been distinguished either stylistically or by archaeometric testing, but as work continues, it will be possible to revisit the subject for the materials of Oisyme. I focused primarily on the types in evidence at Oisyme, which include Thracian Handmade pottery, G2/3 and related Monochrome Wares, Grey Wares, and painted finewares in the Greek style (WGS, banded cups). A very general comparison indicates that the potters producing wheelmade finewares on Thasos and across the North Aegean chose calcareous clays that fired to a somewhat paler tan than is common for East Aegean wares.<sup>72</sup>

### 6.2.2.1 NORTH (EAST) AEGEAN

**Modular identifier:** NeA (Na = North Aegean); **Mainland:** Troy, Abydos, Sigeon, Abdera, Maroneia, Mesembria-Zone, Ainos; **Island(s):** Tenedos, Imbros, Lemnos, Samothrace<sup>73</sup>

This sector is loosely defined as stretching from the Troad to Abdera on the mainland, and includes all of the islands of the North Aegean, including Thasos. It is impossible to wholly separate Thasos from either North (East) or North (West) production trends, but for the purposes of this study it will be reviewed alongside the western sector largely because of the locations of sub-colonies (Fig. 6.3).

Pottery production in the North (East) Aegean during the Archaic was a combination of traditions. Coarse Handmade pottery, which had its roots in the LBA Thracian traditions,<sup>74</sup> co-existed with wheelmade fineware that was influenced by Greek styles from the 9<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>75</sup> I focus here on the finewares from this sector of the Thracian Littoral that are known from Thasos or at Neapolis,<sup>76</sup> particularly G2/3 Ware, Grey Ware and Monochrome Red Ware (Table 6.5). New research suggests that some Wild Goat Style pottery was manufactured in the Troad, but it is still not well understood,

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Gulf and Chalkidiki were making high quality pottery in both local Thraco-Macedonian styles and imitations of Southern Greek style, since at least the Late Bronze Age (LBA).

<sup>72</sup> Blondé & Picon 1999: 240.

<sup>73</sup> Lehmann 1952: 19-44; Ilieva 2005: 343-57; Aslan 2002: 82-93.

<sup>74</sup> For a comprehensive history of research into Thracian handmade pottery, and one of the few works to contain details of both the Thracian Littoral and interior Danubian settlements, see Archibald 1998: 26-43.

<sup>75</sup> Aslan & Hnila 2011: 189-92; Papadopoulos 2001: 158-194, demonstrates that Handmade Thracian Ware continued to be produced through the Archaic period, and in some instances experiencing revivals as late as the Roman period.

<sup>76</sup> Ilieva 2009: 110-11; 2014: 86, 89-92; Bernard 1964: 88-105; Graham 1978: 175-77; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1993: 686-687.



nor yet identifiable without chemical testing.<sup>77</sup> As research in this vein progresses it will become possible to refine the categories at Oisyme to reflect such results.

The earliest fineware associated with non-Greek production centres in the North Aegean, so-called G 2/3 Ware.<sup>78</sup> Finds from Thasos,<sup>79</sup> Samothrace<sup>80</sup> and Lemnos,<sup>81</sup> Troy<sup>82</sup> suggest a date range







North Aegean (E+H)	Pottery Style	Colour	Example	Citations	Description
Troy, Lemnos, Samothrace	G 2/3 Ware			Ilieva 2015: 147; 2009: 109-23; 212-27; 2010: 138-71	Clean, well-levigated, Pinkish clay (Munsell 2.5YR 6/6-8; 5YR 5-7/4-6; 7.5YR 5-7/4) pink slip reddish paint.
North East Aegean Troad	Grey Ware			Danië 2009; Ilieva 2013: 145	Clean, some small white inclusions. Matt surface, but variations sometimes polished (metallic black to light grey). (2.5-5- 10YR 5/1 or Gley 1 5/N)
North East Aegean Troad	Mono-chrome Red Ware			Ilieva 2011: 189-90; Mangum 2016 (Chapter 4)	Very clean, dense red-pink clay, few inclusions, red to dark brown paint covering. Red-yellow red (2.5-5YR 7-6/8)

Table 6.5: *Fabrics and Styles of the Archaic North (East) Aegean*

from the late 9<sup>th</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC,<sup>83</sup> and should be considered a product belonging to the North (East) Aegean sphere. The hard-fired fabric of G 2/3 Ware is extremely clean and well levigated, with a smooth, almost creamy texture, with few inclusions (Fig. 6.5).<sup>84</sup> The colour is pink to pale tan (Munsell 2.5YR 6/6-8 to 10YR 7/4),<sup>85</sup> and is covered by a thin pale slip.<sup>86</sup> The shapes, primarily

<sup>77</sup> Kerschner 2006: 148–51; Dupont 2008: 14; Aslan 2013: 36, Abydos and Parion are the colonial settlements commonly assumed to be the site-specific origins of the Troad Wild Goat Style pottery.

<sup>78</sup> Troy IV 253-55, the ware was named after the trench in which large quantities of it were found during the Troy excavations.

<sup>79</sup> Bernard 1964: 77-164; Weill 1985, 56-57; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1992, 572-75.

<sup>80</sup> Lehmann 1952: 19-44; Ilieva 2005: 343-57.

<sup>81</sup> Beschi 1994: 69.

<sup>82</sup> Aslan 2002: 82, 87, 93, shows that it was the dominant pottery at Troy from the Early 8<sup>th</sup> through the start of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.

<sup>83</sup> For a discussion on the standardization of the 7<sup>th</sup> century G 2/3 across the Aegean see Ilieva 2014b.

<sup>84</sup> Aslan 2002: 92; Ilieva 2014b: 86, 89, inclusions are small and pale, with the occasional presence of mica.

<sup>85</sup> Ilieva 2009a: 109-120; Ilieva, *et al.* 2014: 569-80; Aslan 2011: 388-93.

<sup>86</sup> Aslan 2002: records the slip as light tan or pinkish (7.5YR 7/4), and the clay as light orange/pink (2.5YR 6/6).



**Drinking Vessels,**<sup>87</sup> are a mix of Anatolian and Southern Greek types,<sup>88</sup> and are delicately fine-walled. The decorative elements are a simplified sub-geometric style, usually consisting of fine bands, running bands of small, angular ‘s’ shapes, ‘drop’ lines, or tightly arranged zigzag patterns, placed either horizontally or vertically.<sup>89</sup> The decorative paint is dark, usually brown although it can be a bright orange-red.<sup>90</sup> There is no evidence of figural elements in the style.

Grey Ware pottery, once referred to as *Bucchero*, is increasingly recognised as a product with a wider distribution range than once imagined (Section 6.2.1.1).<sup>91</sup> Wheelmade Grey Ware at Troy was produced from the Bronze Age, and remained popular through the Archaic period, when it gently faded out of production.<sup>92</sup> The fabric of the North Eastern Grey Ware was generally clean, with few inclusions and little mica. The colour ranged more broadly than that East Greek examples, from a grey brown to a pale grey (2.5YR 5/1 to Grey 1 5/N).<sup>93</sup> A dark grey to black slip, usually darker than the fabric, was added to the vessels after decorative wave and band incisions were etched in the clay.

Monochrome Red Ware appears to have evolved from G 2/3 ware in the late 7<sup>th</sup> or early 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>94</sup> The fabric is quite fine, like its G 2/3 Ware antecedent, but is distinguished by its pink-red colour (2.5YR 8/6 to 5YR 7/6) and red slip (10R 5-6 to 2.5YR 4/6). A red or dark brown glaze is sometimes added but no other decorative elements are common. Distribution of this style is limited, so far to the North east Aegean and Thasos.<sup>95</sup>

### 6.2.2.2 NORTH (WEST) AEGEAN

**Modular identifier:** NwA (Na = North Aegean); **Mainland:** Thasian sphere (Oisyme, Neapolis, Galepsos, etc.); Andrian sphere (Akanthos, Argilos, Stagira, Sane), Chalkidiki (Olynthos, Mende, Torone, etc.); Thermaic Gulf (Thermi, Methone, Aigai, etc.); **Island(s):** Thasos

Like the previous section on the Eastern sector of the North Aegean, this broad region contains numerous production centres, far more than can be discussed in detail here (Fig. 6.3). I am not reviewing the rich history and typologies of the Thermaic Gulf and Central Macedonia, other than to mention the strong tradition in the North (West) Aegean of producing imitations of Southern Greek style pottery from at least the LBA.<sup>96</sup> This is not to negate the clear trade and cultural connections between Thasos

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<sup>87</sup> Aslan 2002: 92; Ilieva 2014b: 86-89.

<sup>88</sup> Aslan 2002: 92.

<sup>89</sup> Aslan 2002: 92.

<sup>90</sup> Aslan 2002: 87, records it as brown (2.5YR 3/1-4/2), red (10YR 5/8).

<sup>91</sup> Kerschner 2003; Kaan 2008: 29-43; Iren 2009: 81-90.

<sup>92</sup> Hnila 2012: 214-18.

<sup>93</sup> Ilieva 2009a: 109-120; Aslan 2011: 388-93.

<sup>94</sup> Ilieva 2011: 189-90.

<sup>95</sup> Lemnos may have been the primary production centre for this ware. Bernard 1964: 104-5.; Ilieva 2011: 189.

<sup>96</sup> N.M.H. Wardle 2004: 101-3, 149-55, 352-78. For recent works on pottery production in these regions see also Besios, *et al.* 2012; Papadopoulos 2005; Lemos 2012; and Pontica XLII 2009.

and the Thermaic Gulf settlements.<sup>97</sup> It does, however recognize that distinctions between Central and Eastern Macedonia were apparent prior to the Archaic period.<sup>98</sup> The primary focus here is on Thasos due to its proximity to and relationship with Oisyme and on the other styles that appear to emanate largely from the coastal zone of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace.

In this vein it is necessary to briefly discuss the results of chemical testing. The Thasian clay beds are small and remarkably heterogeneous, meaning that there is not a single ‘fingerprint’ for the island, unlike the East Greek islands of Rhodes or Chios.<sup>99</sup> Moreover, the soil erosion at Limenas, and elsewhere on the island, and rise of the sea level since the Archaic period mean that many of the ancient clay sources are not available for testing.<sup>100</sup> Researchers were able to determine that in the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC on Thasos, workshops did not use different clays to produce different types of vessels, nor were they particular about which clay source they used. Instead, they produced a wide range vessel types, from transport amphorae to fine tableware, with the clay at hand, presumably which ever source was most accessible at the time. They modified it to suit their needs through the addition of various tempering agents and tight control of the kiln temperatures.<sup>101</sup> This speaks to a high level of technical skill and body of knowledge. It is reminiscent of the linked technical cycle developed by native populations to work local iron ores,<sup>102</sup> and may be indicative of a continuity of local knowledge transmitted from the pre-colonial Odonis inhabitants.

The Handmade pottery of this sector of the North Aegean is marked by regional differences. The type common to the Modern Greek Periphery of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, where Oisyme is located, is similar to that on found on Thasos, at settlements across the Thracian Littoral, and in the interior of Thrace to the Danube.<sup>103</sup> The EIA Handmade pottery of Central Macedonia is distinguished by a preference for certain features, such as a cut-away neck on jugs,<sup>104</sup> but is related to that of Eastern Macedonia. The fabric of the Eastern Macedonian type was usually quite coarse, containing a high percentage of small, grainy inclusions, both light and dark. It is a rich brown in colour, and sometimes

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<sup>97</sup> There are indisputable links between the material culture of the Odonis and other Thracian tribes of Eastern Macedonia and those of Central Macedonia in the LBA/EIA. The Odonis imported goods from the Thermaic Gulf (Bernard 1964: 77-146). Lemos 2012: 188-81, for details on the North Aegean Transport Amphorae, produced in the aforementioned sites, as well as at Thasos and Troy.

<sup>98</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1982: *passim*; 1993: 728-30.

<sup>99</sup> Blonde & Picon 1999: 240.

<sup>100</sup> Blonde & Picon 1999: 240-41.

<sup>101</sup> Blonde & Picon 1999: 242, remark that there are important deposits of red, decalcified clays. They make no comment on whether or not the Thasian potters utilised these sources. They do note, however, that in Greece, when the potters of Antiquity had the choice, they did not use such sources, because the clay is not very plastic, making it difficult to work, and is so rich in iron that it may cause slagging during the firing process.

<sup>102</sup> Kostoglou 2008: 65-75;

<sup>103</sup> Hnila 2012: 21-31, 214-19 for new entries on Troy; Bozhinova 2012: 52-72, for a recent attempt to integrate Danubian and Black Seas Thracian wares with the North Aegean.

<sup>104</sup> Baralis 2008: 101-30; Archibald 1998: 6-11. See Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1982 & 1993, for similarities and differences between Central Macedonia-Chalkidiki and Eastern Macedonia and Thrace.

fired nearly black.<sup>105</sup> A finer variety with fewer inclusions was also produced.<sup>106</sup> Decorations consist of lines and geometric patterns made by incisions in clay before firing, impressed patterns made with fingers and other implements, or by the addition of plastic elements, such as short horns or knobs added to the body or handle.<sup>107</sup> The Thracian handmade pottery from Oisyme can only be broadly dated following the typology developed by Dr. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki from materials excavated on Thasos (Chapters 2.2 and 3.5.2)<sup>108</sup>

The first wheelmade fineware produced in the vicinity of Oisyme was the G 2/3 Ware and a fine Grey Ware produced, based on the results XRF testing,<sup>109</sup> in the Odonis settlement at Limenas (Thasos) and at another unidentified workshop located somewhere between Oisyme and Neapolis. The fabric of this ware on Thasos was a pale buff to a darker red-brown (Munsell 2.5R 6/6 to 5YR 5/6) colour, though most examples conform to the paler tones (Table 6.5 & 6.6).<sup>110</sup> The clay is hard-fired and contains minute quantities of mica and few visible inclusions. As with other groups the decorations are painted in red-brown over a thin, pale slip, and consist of neatly arranged geometric designs.<sup>111</sup> The Grey Ware of Thasos does not differ significantly from the Aeolian or other eastern types, but is archaeometric testing suggests that it is related to the G 2/3 Ware of the island.<sup>112</sup>

Soon after the establishment of the Parian settlers on the island, local workshops began producing elaborate, figure decorated pottery, the so-called ‘Pseudo-Melian’ vessels.<sup>113</sup> The first figured vessels were modelled after the so-called ‘Melian’ style, which was produced on several Cycladic islands, Paros being foremost amongst them. By the end of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC imitations of Chian WGS pottery were in production.<sup>114</sup> In both cases the imitations were so well-executed that early researchers believed the products must have come from well-established workshops, and identified them as products of the Cyclades and Chios respectively.<sup>115</sup> Subsequent investigations, both stylistic comparisons and chemical testing, made such conclusions untenable. This led to the proposal that

<sup>105</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 374; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: 1018-1028, Fig. 141; Papadopoulos 2001: 172-76, Figs. 20-24.

<sup>106</sup> Hnila 2012: 21-31.

<sup>107</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: 861-84, Figs. 126-29; Archibald 1998: 26-43.

<sup>108</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: 1018-1028, Fig. 141.

<sup>109</sup> Ilieva, *et al.* 2014: 90-2.

<sup>110</sup> Ilieva, *et al.* 2014: 568-69.

<sup>111</sup> Ilieva 2014b: 88, calls the G 2/3 Ware potters imaginative and eclectic as regards their choices of shape and the application of decorative schemes. This may have been a regional sort of zeitgeist that laid the foundation for the renowned ‘eclecticism’ of the Thasian Black Figure workshops (Coulié 2002: 225-7, Fig. 9) or the mix of styles found in the North Aegean workshops producing pottery in the ‘Wavy-line’ Style (see Perron 2013a: 133-42, 2013b: 5-23).

<sup>112</sup> Ilieva, *et al.* 2014: 569.

<sup>113</sup> Coulié 2008: 427-47.

<sup>114</sup> Coulié 2008: 427-47

<sup>115</sup> Boardman 1967: 157, fn 2; Salviat 1978: 87-92; See Lemos 1991: 201-222, for a comprehensive history of the arguments and study on Pseudo-Chian wares of the Archaic Thrace; Ghali-Kahil: 1960: 35, first proposed a Thasian workshop was manufacturing ‘Chian’ wares, though the argument was not widely accepted at the time; Coulié 2002: 214-5.

itinerant potters brought their skills to the island. I suspect that the heterogeneity of the local clay beds required technical knowledge held by Odonis workshops. It may be indicative of a partnership between local specialists and itinerant potters/painters, particularly in the early ‘Pseudo-Melian’ phase.

On Thasos the *Peintre Chiote*, as dubbed by Coulié, transitioned into a mix of Black Figure and reserving technique, common to many Late WGS workshops, after the first quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>116</sup> Coulié identified and developed a chronology for seven distinct Thasian painters active on the island in the Archaic period.<sup>117</sup> The ‘first generation’ include the Chian influenced *Peintre Chiote*, *Peintre de Poseidon et d’Athena*, *Peintre des Grands Plat*, and the North Ionian influenced *Peintre Passeiste*, who were working from c. 600-560 BC.<sup>118</sup> The ‘second generation’, *Peintre Fidele*, *Peintre de Troilos*, *Peintre de la Palestre*, were active during the second half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC and largely influenced by trend in Attic pottery.<sup>119</sup> The fabric does not change much between these ‘generations’, but the techniques and motifs are distinctive.<sup>120</sup> Coulié describes the fabric as pale ochre (Munsell 7.5YR 7/6 to 5YR 7/6 being the predominant reading), with small, fine inclusions and mica in several colours (silver, black, and occasionally gold).<sup>121</sup> In the earliest stages, particularly for Chian imitations, a thin white slip was applied to the Thasian vessels,<sup>122</sup> but it was not used regularly in the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>123</sup> The paint was usually a rich brown with white and purple added over top as highlights (Table 6.6).

Less elaborately decorated vessels of a sturdier build were also made on Thasos and in the settlements of the Archaic North Aegean.<sup>124</sup> Simplified geometric decorative schemes were popular,<sup>125</sup> as were a series designated ‘Wavy Line’ pottery that traces its decorative influence to East Greek workshops.<sup>126</sup> The fabric of these vessels is quite close to that described for the figure decorated vessels

<sup>116</sup> Coulié 2008: 19, 23-24.

<sup>117</sup> Coulié 2002: 225-7, Fig 9.

<sup>118</sup> These should be compared with Kerschner & Schlotzhauer’s (2005) SiA Ia-IIb and NiA IIa. A tentative designation proposed here is ThA

<sup>119</sup> Paspalas 2012: 100-101.

<sup>120</sup> Coulié 2002: 225-27, Fig. 9.

<sup>121</sup> Coulié 2002: 142.

<sup>122</sup> Ghali-Kahil: 1960: 35, first proposed a Thasian workshop was manufacturing ‘Chian’ wares, based on lekane, excavated on Thasos, with Chian like fabric and decoration, but lacking the characteristic white slip; Coulié 2002: 214-5; See Lemos 1991: 201-222, for a comprehensive history of the arguments and study on Pseudo-Chian wares of the Archaic Thrace.

<sup>123</sup> Coulié 2002: 143.

<sup>124</sup> Cook 1960: 134.

<sup>125</sup> Blondé, Perreault and Péristéri 1992: 28; Kaltsas 1998: 152; Tiverios 1989: Fig. 1. Details of the history and common names of these types are given where relevant below. Briefly, the most popular types from Thasos are: ‘skyphos du type a encroaches’ or ‘coupes à point’, ‘kratere-skyphoi’ or ‘bol-crater’. For the latter type Blondé, Perreault & Péristéri 1992: 24-29, prefer to distinguish the functional uses based on size of the vessels. Perreault 1999: 254, changed the term to ‘coupes/cratères à décor subgéométrique’ as a means to indicate function and as an attempt to clarify the confusion in terms, and it is in common usage among North Aegean excavators and archaeologists today. However, Coulié 2002: 30, continues to use the term ‘bol-crater’ first applied in 1976 by F. Salviat.

<sup>126</sup> Perron 2012: 140-48; for relevant research see Blondé, Perreault and Péristéri 1992: 24-28, 39; Perreault 1999: 254

above, as is the fabric and paint identified by Perron for Thasian for the Wavy Line vessels.<sup>127</sup> The North Aegean production centre groups identified by Perron through stylistic comparisons and macrovisual inspection for the Wavy Line pottery were confirmed by subsequent XRF testing.<sup>128</sup> One important addition was a fabric that is not positively localised, but suspected to originate from a workshop or workshops in the Thasian Peraia, the Pierian Valley, or near the Lower Strymon.<sup>129</sup> It is somewhat coarser than the Thasian versions, it is quite porous, has light brown fabric (Munsell 10YR 6/3 to 7.5YR 5/4) with large quantities of mica and calcareous inclusions, and is decorated with a thin slip and matt brown paint.

The final category I have identified as Oisymian. It is seemingly a local fabric identified on the











North Aegean (West)	Pottery Style	Colour	Example	Citation	Description
Oisyme	Local pottery			Mangum 2016 (Chapter 4)	Fine brown to dark brown clay (7.5YR 5/4 to 5/6), hard, dense, compact, containing large quantities of mica and pale inclusions. A thin red-brown slip
Oisyme	G 2/3 Ware			Mangum 2016: (Chapter 4)	Fine well washed clay, pinkish tan [pale brown, light red (2.5YR 6/6-8, 10YR 6/3)].
Thasos, Neapolis	G 2/3 Ware			Ilieva 2015: 147; 2009, 109-23; 212-27; 2010, 138-71	Fine, well-levigated. Pinkish buff (Munsell 2.5YR 6/6-8; 5YR 5/-7/6; 7.5YR 5-7/4) pink slip, dull reddish paint. Sparse geometric
Thasos	Figured & Banded Ware			Coatit 2008: 427-40; Perron 2013: 183	Well washed, yellowish buff, some mica to pale reddish tan (5YR 7/3-4) 10YR 8/3-4 to 7/3-4; Perron identified 3 Thasian Clays, all are all pale (tan) clays with much mica.
North Aegean	Wavy Line			Perron 2012: Table 1, FG1; 2013: 183	Loose clay, pale to dark brown clay (10YR 6/3-4; 7.5YR 5-4-6), some mica, some small white inclusions. Thin to no slip, thick matt black-brown paint

Table 6.6: *Fabrics and Styles of the Archaic North (West) Aegean*

basis of its use for the majority of undecorated pieces in the collection (Table 6.6). The fabric has a gritty consistency with some mica, and is generally not finely levigated. The colour is a distinct reddish-brown tone (Munsell pink 5YR 8-7/4 to reddish yellow 5-7.5YR 7/6). The wheelmade examples can be described as good, if not particularly fine. Some of the better pieces are comparable to Thasian standards of manufacture, but are never found with detailed or figured scenes. Decoration is simple. Either bands or lines cut into the clay while it was wet, or a dull black or brown glaze. Occasionally plastiform

<sup>127</sup> Perron 2013b: 145-208, 358-65, analysed the pottery using a combination of stratigraphic context, stylistic comparison, macrovisual inspection, and XRF.

<sup>128</sup> Perron 2012: 141-42, Table 1; Perron 2013b: 393-95, 402-03, Table XXIX.

<sup>129</sup> Perron 2013b: 390-95, 402-5.

additions and pinched decorative elements appear, as do examples of a thin white paint for decoration. The decorative elements, both painted and incised, consist of simple lines and bands, similar in many respects to the EIA Thracian pottery found on the site. Handmade vessels and coarse pottery have similar types of inclusions and fabric colour, and are also likely to come from Oisyme, see Section 6.2.2.2 for discussion of both wheelmade and handmade types.

### **6.3 POTTERY AND THE OISYME DATABASE**

As explained in the introduction and in Chapter 3.5, the pottery I was offered came from two sectors of ancient Oisyme, the acropolis and necropolis. Different excavation strategies were applied during the excavation of these two sectors, which resulted in different quantities of material, and in qualitative differences. The acropolis excavations aimed to reveal the relationship between building phases over a short period of time, a sampling strategy that was ‘broad’ rather than ‘deep’ was applied across the surface of the hilltop. Selective test pits accompanied extended trenches, which were deployed strategically. On the Acropolis excavators were able to distinguish a basic, if much disturbed stratigraphy, and recorded the positions and elevations of the finds.<sup>130</sup> Conversely the goals of the necropolis excavations were to excavate and recover as much as was possible, thus protecting it from further natural and human activity. The result was a ‘total’ excavation of as much of the necropolis as could be located. The vessels from the necropolis in this catalogue were found above and around the individual graves, but not in direct association with any of them. They are considered necropolis dedications, associated with funerary rituals that occurred at the time of burial and later during commemorative rites. There is no stratigraphic data available for the necropolis sherds as the nature of the environment made taking measurements difficult and the constant churning of the sands by tides disrupted the formation of stratigraphic layers, limiting the usefulness of such measurements.<sup>131</sup> Thus, the materials recovered do not represent the totality of dedications from the acropolis, and there are far fewer examples from that context than there are from the necropolis. Conversely, the necropolis vessels were not accompanied by detailed records of their provenience. A comparison of the pottery from the two locations at Oisyme and wider implications of the findings are discussed in Chapter 7.

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<sup>130</sup> The depths, levels and units are well documented on the acropolis; therefore, the finds from this context can be assessed in a way not possible with the necropolis finds in this study. Unlike the necropolis, identifiable provenances are tied to these numbers and can be examined for depositional relationships.

<sup>131</sup> As an excavator at the San Nicolas Island in Southern California, I am quite familiar with the difficulties of excavating in loose sands such as these. Slippage from nearby dunes, water seepage, and wind conditions that prevent excavators from establishing stable trench baulks or clean levels make for extremely trying conditions. It is unfortunate that there are no records of the depths and positions of these necropolis sherds, despite the undoubted changes to the stratigraphy of the coastal burial grounds by bioturbational forces and tidal erosion. The resulting groupings and associations with each other and specific burials, would have had to be used cautiously, but could have been informative.



### 6.3.1 STEP 1: ORGANISATION AND RECORDING

The details of the field work I conducted and initial organisation of the Oisyme materials and database are reported in Chapter 3.5. In brief, in May of 2012 I travelled to Kavala, Greece to begin the first stage of research at the Archaeological Museum. This first research trip was devoted to the organisation and recording of the East Greek, Thasian and Local pottery from the Archaic necropolis of Oisyme. A second trip ran from September to November 2012, during which time the actions were repeated for the acropolis sanctuary materials. Once the pottery which had been assigned to me [East Greek, Thasian and Local pottery], Dr Koukouli-Chrysanthaki and I organised it by functional shapes (i.e. **Drinking Vessels, Serving Dish, Closed Vessel, Oil Flasks**, etc.), origin, and then size. In the storage trays the sherds were grouped by more specific types (**Plate, Lekane, Oinochoe**, etc.), whenever possible.

The sherds in this study were matched and joined where possible, but few could be called whole vessels. Like many excavation collections, we do not have the luxury of relying solely on complete vessels to compare with existing typologies, where they exist. These fragmentary finds are unlikely to grace the display cases of museums, but they are a valuable source of data for the study of Archaic settlement in the North Aegean. They also provided an opportunity to develop a practical typology for use with less-than-perfect materials generally derived from excavation deposits.

### 6.3.2 STEP 2: REFINEMENT OF IDENTIFICATIONS AND ANALYSIS OF MATERIALS

Once the recording process was complete, I began refining the identification of the vessels by comparison with existing typologies and recent studies. It was clear from the first round of organising the pottery into basic shapes that **Drinking Vessels** formed the largest group in both assemblages (acropolis and necropolis, Fig. 6.4). After much consideration, I chose to make the analysis of the **Drinking Vessels** of Oisyme the focus of this work because of their prominence in both assemblages and recent advances in pottery studies have finally made their study feasible.<sup>132</sup> Despite the aims of this publication, the larger goals of the research project required that I continue with the comparative study of the selected materials. The results of this stage of investigation are recorded in the FileMakerPro database available in the Electronic Appendix. Although Oinochoe, amphorae and other vessels are not

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<sup>132</sup> Cook 1998: for the first comprehensive study of Archaic East Greek pottery; Villard & Schlotzhauer (eds.), for Archaic East Greek pottery at Naukratis and results of NAA testing; Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 1-52 for a new modular classification system, and typology of South Ionian Wild Goat Style pottery; Schlotzhauer 2001: *passim*, for a new typology of Ionian Cups; Ilieva 2009; 2011; 2014, for Archaic North Aegean fineware; Aslan 2009a; Aslan & Pernicka 2013f, for fineware from Troy; Coulié 2002, for Archaic Thasian fineware; Danile 2009; 2012, for fineware from Lemnos; Perron 2012, 2013b, for Archaic pottery of Argilos and the Western North Aegean; *passim*.

the primary materials of this study, those with chronological value because of distinctive decoration or shape (Fig. 6.5), are included in the discussion of the date of each context group in Chapter 7.

Newer excavations, the publication of the materials found in these excavations, and dedicated and intensive research into the pottery produced in the Archaic is rapidly changing our knowledge of East Greece and the North Aegean during the EIA and Archaic. R. M. Cook's

work with E. Dupont on East Greek Pottery (1998) is an excellent example of the strides that have been made towards a better understanding of these Archaic vessels, and the, sometimes rather large, gaps in the literature. Schlottzhauer's monument study of Ionian Cups is poised to transform the study of East

Figure 6.5: N19, Middle Wild Goat style Oinochoe; SiA Ib (c. 650-630 BC). Lotus chain on neck is unusual. The simple lotus shape, outlining and underdeveloped decorative elements, in combination with this suggest an experimental and fluid phase. The flexibility of SiA Ib (or E to M I WG) seems a logical fit, as is the era of the first appearance of the Louts/bud chain. See Kerschner & Schlottzhauer 2005: 17-25.

<sup>133</sup> Schlottzhauer 2001: *passim*.

<sup>134</sup> See Ilieva 2009b; 2011; 2014, for Archaic North Aegean fineware; Aslan 2009a; Aslan & Pernicka 2013f, for fineware from Troy; Coulié 2002, for Archaic Thasian fineware; Danile 2009; 2012, for fineware from Lemnos; Perron 2012, 2013b, for Archaic pottery of Argilos and the Western North Aegean; *passim*.

<sup>135</sup> Schlottzhauer 2006: 133.

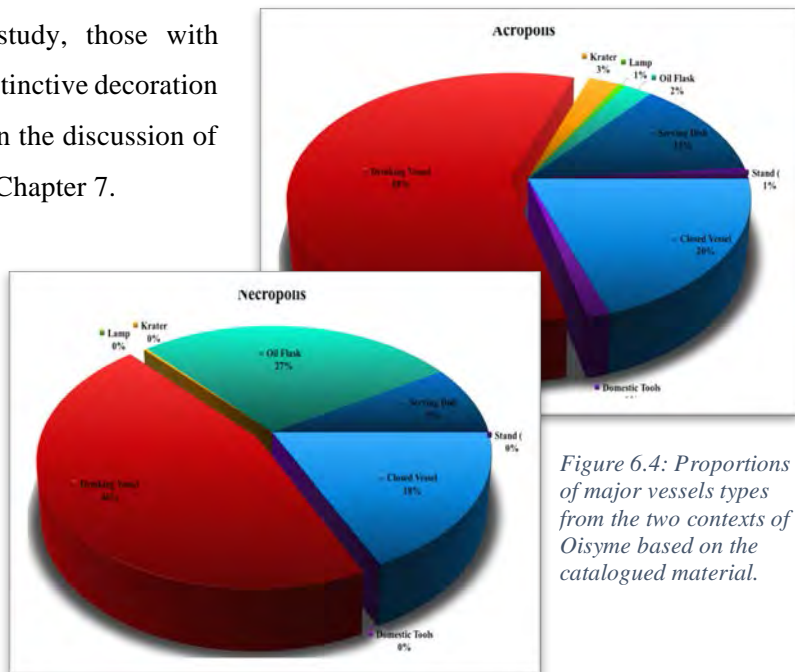


Figure 6.4: Proportions of major vessels types from the two contexts of Oisyme based on the catalogued material.

Greek pottery as it has at last created a well-developed, typology of the ubiquitous vessels.<sup>133</sup> Several smaller works have been recently published that allow for a much greater depth of exploration into the lesser-known categories of pottery.<sup>134</sup> These studies are desperately needed, as our knowledge until recently 'was extremely meagre'.<sup>135</sup> The hunt for this data, however, can be as challenging as digesting it. There has not been time, as of yet, for the new datasets to be incorporated larger compendiums such as Cook and Dupont's invaluable contribution, *East*

*Greek Pottery*.<sup>136</sup> Given this situation, it can be difficult to keep up with all of the details, particularly for pottery typologies, which rely on combinations of nuanced differences in fabric and style for identification. I often found myself wishing for a compendium of this data, set out in a comparative way. In the end I produced relatively simple tables (Section 6.2, Tables 6.1-.6). I set out the principal criteria for identifying each of these categories in the context of the detailed account of the East Greek, Thasian and Local pottery in the pages below (see Appendix A. for details).

I also found Kerschner and Schlotzhauer's classification system very useful in this process, as it allowed me to compare geographic and chronological information quite easily.<sup>137</sup> It is essentially a 'modular' system that combines geographical information, in the form of an abbreviation for a Region or city, with time periods and stylistic phases. For example, geographical regions may be abbreviated as Aeolis (Ai), North Ionia (Ni), Miletus (Mi), Klazomenai (Kl). To this I have added North Aegean (Na), Thasos (Th), Oisyme (Oi). The abbreviation for Periods (G for Geometric, A for Archaic) come after the location (e.g. SiA = South Ionian Archaic). Major shifts in artistic styles of pottery are represented by Roman numerals (I, II), with smaller shifts within a style marked

Figure 6.6 A1583, Thasian Plate, Peintre Chiote WG style, ThA I (c. 590-570 BC), see Coulié 2001: 23, 198; Lemos 1991

out by letters (a, b, c, etc.). Early Wild Goat style vessels may be represented as SiA Ia, and later Black Figure vessels as SiA IIb. I have not, however, separated the islands with multiple pottery production sites into micro-regions.<sup>138</sup> I adopted some of their abbreviations and conventions, adding them alongside the common names and existing chronologies for the wares investigated here.

Once this stage of identification was complete, I returned to identification of the **Drinking Vessels** to Sub-Types. I exported this data into Excel to ensure the widest possible range of tools were available for analysis. The few examples of Attic and Corinthian **Kylikes** that are in the FileMaker Pro database were removed from the Excel database, as have the Classical and Hellenistic examples, as they were unnecessary for the current study. As the FileMaker database is expanded by contributions by fellow scholars studying the materials of Oisyme, new and expanded research will become possible, and practical. I included the FileMaker and Excel databases in the Electronic Appendix, and printed the

<sup>136</sup> Cook 1998.

<sup>137</sup> Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 1-9, Chart 1.

<sup>138</sup> Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 5.

photographic datasets as Appendix B. The ultimate aim is to create a complete excavation catalogue for Oisyme published both in the traditional manner, and digitally. Understanding how the Oisymians used these comparatively humble vessels is key to understanding the place of the East Greek and North Aegean pottery currently in the database, and the Attic, Corinthian and other vessels that will be added.

Several of the categories described here are quite new, and considered products designed only for local consumption. There seems, however, to be an emerging pattern in which previously marginal categories of pottery are now being recognized as having wider distributions. Such is the case for Grey Ware, of various types, or the North Aegean G 2/3 Ware. Wild Goat Style pottery found at Troy, once deemed Ionian or Aeolian in origin, is now known to be locally manufactured.<sup>139</sup> Examples found at multiple Black Sea settlements and as far south as Naukratis suggest that export in these lesser-known wares was far more extensive than once believed.<sup>140</sup> It is imperative that we publish as much of the archaeological finds as possible, rather than restrict study to the better-known and better-preserved, so that we do not unintentionally obfuscate lesser lines of contact and the role of local agency.

## 6.4 CLASSIFICATION BY SHAPE

In the widest sense **Drinking Vessels** are defined in this work as vessels that are small enough to lift easily, ideally fit in one hand, either with or without handles, and have a rim that does not hinder liquid passing over it. The fabric of **Drinking Vessels** is usually clean and fine, significantly more so than that of the most famous Archaic Eastern Greece product, the Wild Goat Style (WGS) vessels.<sup>141</sup> The exceptions are rather clunky, local examples, which may be made with semi-coarse fabrics, especially those that are handmade.

Rather than wrestling with the differences between Cup, Bowl, *Kylix* or *Skyphos*, and the difficulty of aligning archaeological definitions with Classical nomenclature, I have elected to organise the Types by a combination of related features, preferably using the popular names and Greek terms. For a comprehensive discussion of the history of the nomenclature of Greek pottery I recommend Sparkes.<sup>142</sup> Like previous scholars, I struggled with how much attention should be paid to the widely used, but often confusing and contradictory terminology established by Classical scholars. Turning to the terminology applied to various vessel types is not helpful in this case. Take for example the case of **Bird Bowls** and **Ionian Cups**. The most obvious difference between these two vessels is in the rim. The **Bird** and later **Rosette Bowls** are especially similar to certain Ionian Cup variants in size and shape,

<sup>139</sup> Aslan 2009a: 270-80; Aslan & Pernicka 2013: 35-53.

<sup>140</sup> Kerschner 2006: 148-51; Dupont 2008: 14; Aslan 2013: 36, Abydos and Parion are the colonial settlements commonly assumed to be the site-specific origins of the Troad Wild Goat Style pottery.

<sup>141</sup> Cook 1998: 43, points out that the rarity of Wild Goat Style **Drinking Vessels** is likely due to this difference as '**Bird Bowls** and **Banded Cups**, made of finer clay, were kinder to the lips'.

<sup>142</sup> 1991: 62-4.

and were influenced by their decorations.<sup>143</sup> **Kylikes**, for example include all vessels wider than they are tall, with two horizontal handles and a distinct, usually everted rim.<sup>144</sup> Within this Type are **Ionian Cups**, **Thasian Cups** and other vessels of a similar shape and size (Section 6.5). I created the name ‘**Flat Rim Cups**’ for vessels with two horizontal handles and a rim that is not distinctly separated from the body. In this way I could discuss vessels of a related shape and size, such as **Skyphoi**, **Kotyle**, or **Bird Bowls**, as coherent group, while retaining common appellations.

The catalogue begins with the groups that roughly fit Cook’s definition of a ‘Cup’ as they are small vessels two horizontal handles, **Kylikes** (Section 6.5, Fig. 6.7), **Chalices** (Section 6.6, Fig. 6.9), **Flat Rim Cups** (Section 6.7, Fig. 6.8). After this come **Drinking Vessels** with vertical handle(s) and usually no distinct rim, which are here called **Mugs** (Section 6.8, Fig. 6.10), and those with no clear evidence for handles or rims: **Open Vessels** (Section 6.9, Fig. 6.11). After this are three categories that are difficult to definitively identify as Drinking Vessels, but are often discussed in relation to them **Feeders** (Section 6.10, Fig. 6.12), **Coupelles** (Section 6.11, Fig. 6.13), and **Phialai** (Section 6.12, Fig. 6.14). The final section of the Chapter (Section 6.13) is on graffiti, as the small, but interesting, number of examples from Oisyme are found almost exclusively on **Drinking Vessels**. Each of the major categories below (Types) are introduced with a general description of their characteristics and constituent parts (sub-types). Detailed explanations of those parts are in the appropriate sub sections. The sub-types are organised first according to geographical divisions as indicated by fabric and decorations, and then chronologically.



Figure 6.7: Basic Kylix Shape



Figure 6.8: Basic Flat Rim Cup Shape



Figure 6.9: Basic Chalice Shape



Figure 6.10: Basic Mug Shape



Figure 6.11: Basic Open Vessel Shape



Figure 6.12: Basic Feeder Shape

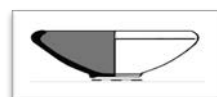


Figure 6.13: Basic Coupelle Shape



Figure 6.14: Basic Phiale Shape

## 6.5 KYLIKES (CUPS WITH EVERTED RIMS)

The basic vessel shape is that of a vessel wider than it is tall, with a varying, but well-developed curvature of the bowl. The lip is clearly delineated, often inset from the bowl and turns outward from the body joint. The foot is more variable than the rest of the (already fairly flexible) vessel parts, and

<sup>143</sup> Cook 1998: 27.

<sup>144</sup> This fits loosely with Cook’s definition of a ‘Cup’ (1997: 223-4). The standard archaeological definition of Cup as a small vessel wider than it is tall, is not always useful. **Chalices**, for example are problematic as in some stages of its development the definition fits, but does not in others (see Section 6.4, or Boardman 1967: 103, 119-120).

may be short and wide, small and conical, or tall and flaring.<sup>145</sup> It has two horizontal handles usually set above the widest part of the belly (Fig. 6.7).

### 6.5.1 IONIAN CUPS (IC)

Two handled vessels with everted rims and a decorative scheme composed of black paint are ubiquitous throughout the Archaic Greek world. This is not an innovative form, but one which was repeated throughout the Archaic period and which can be traced back to the Kylikes-Skyphoi of the Geometric Period,<sup>146</sup> with clear Mycenaean antecedents.<sup>147</sup> They have been variously called Black Glazed Cups<sup>148</sup> or Everted Rim Cups,<sup>149</sup> in response to the misleading conventional term, **Ionian Cups**.<sup>150</sup> Miletos in South Ionia appears to be the main producer of these cups,<sup>151</sup> although other South Ionian cities,<sup>152</sup> were certainly making and exporting them as well.

The publication of Schlotzhauer's detailed 2001 study of Ionian cups from Miletos was a much-needed contribution to the body of research. Prior to accessing the dissertation, I had modified a typology following the example of Cook and utilising his simplification of the work done by Vallet & Villard<sup>153</sup> and by Boardman & Hayes.<sup>154</sup> Schlotzhauer provided a comprehensive comparative chart of all the known typologies as they aligned with his.<sup>155</sup> I incorporated his typology where there was an obvious agreement between my Modified types and Schlotzhauer's<sup>156</sup> (Table 6.7), as it was more detailed and provided dates from well-stratified excavations at Miletus.<sup>157</sup> I retained references to the previous Modified typology in the body of this work and in the database to retain the correlation between the various typologies and for cases where the descriptions given in older typologies are a

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<sup>145</sup> Cook 1998: 129, Boardman & Hayes 1966: 111-134.

<sup>146</sup> Cook 1998: 129.

<sup>147</sup> See examples in Demakopoulou 1988: 273, #312, deep bowl.

<sup>148</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 111.

<sup>149</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 106-111, 407; Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 2. The actual term used is *Knickrandschalen*, which I have roughly translated to 'everted rim cups'. I occasionally make use of the term in this paper, but as the English version is unwieldy and the German word is not common in English language publications, I do not use it exclusively. I use it most often to emphasise non-Ionian manufacture.

<sup>150</sup> Vessels made with the basic shape and decorative pattern of **Ionian Cups** appear to have been widely manufactured outside of Ionia, which has rendered the term problematic. Uniquely, White 1984: 58, argued against Hayes' identification of these Cup types as Rhodian, and was in favour of the term 'Ionian', as more inclusive and representative of the manufacturing zones.

<sup>151</sup> Kerschner 1995: 215-216; Boardman & Hayes 1966: 111; Dupont & Thomas 2006: 81.

<sup>152</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 113; Cook 1998: 129; Schlotzhauer 2001: 467; Schlotzhauer *et al.* 2006: 133-39

<sup>153</sup> Villard & Vallet 1955: 14-29.

<sup>154</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 111-134. Schlotzhauer 2001: 17-66; Boardman & Hayes 1966: 111-112, for a discussion of the crossover between types. Hayes recognises that Vallet and Villard's type **A2** and **B2** share similarities and his own categories **VIII** and **IX** attempt to address these similarities while acknowledging the crossover; Krotscheck 2008: 99-101

<sup>155</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 17-66, see also for a very good and in-depth discussion of the previous research and typologies.

<sup>156</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 19-20.

<sup>157</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 125-34, 274-354.



better fit for the Oisyme materials. The resulting nine groups are presented in chronological order. For more details see Appx. A.1.a.










Schlottzhauer's Types	Oisyme Modified Types <sup>43</sup>	Final Oisyme Types
Type 3 	A2/S	Type 3.2
Type 5 	A2/S	Type 5.1, Type 5.3
Type 6 	A1 (Large)	Type 6, Type 6.4, Type 6.1
Type 8 	A1/III	Type 8
Type 9 	EG/CYL I	Type 9.1-2 (EG/CYL)
Type 9  	B2/VIII, A2/IX, A-B2/IX, (?) Type 9.2-4	Type 9.1, Type 9.C (?), B3/X
Type 10  	B1/V	Type 10.1, Type 10.2, Type 10.2 Angular, Type 10.5-6, Type 10-11

Table 6.7: Ionian Cup Typologies, Comparison Chart

### 6.5.1.1 TYPE 3

Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1409/1497/1536

Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = none

See Fig 6.15 and Appx. A.1.a

Figure 6.15: Ionian Cup  
Type 3 Cat no A1409



### 6.5.1.2 TYPE 5(A2/S)

Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none

Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 8/9/625, 11, 842, 903, 904, 905, 1022, 1032

See Fig. 6.16 and Appx. A.1.a

Figure 6.16: Ionian Cup  
Type 5.2, Cat no N8



### 6.5.1.3 TYPE 6 (A1 - LARGE)

Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1332/1531, 1545

Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 407 (figured), 832, 837, 884, 943, 975/977, 1041, 1097, 1165, 1171, 1181, 1185

See Fig. 6.17 and Appx. A.1.a

Figure 6.17: Ionian Cup  
Type 6.1, Cat no A1531



### 6.5.1.4 TYPE 8 (A1/III)

*Acropolis (A) #'s = 1546, 1644*

*Necropolis (N) #'s = 51, 170, 171, 326, 833,  
847, 854, 925/1177, 941, 942, 1074/1170/1174,  
1160-4, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1175/1176,  
1180*

Figure 6.18: Ionian Cup  
Type 8.2, Cat no N1160



See Fig. 6.18 and Appx. A.1.a

### 6.5.1.5 TYPE 9 (A2-B 2/VIII, IX, X)

Schlottzhauer divided this type into four sub-types (9.1-4).<sup>158</sup> I identified examples of all four sub-types in the Oisyme collection. The vessel units that I could not clearly identify to sub-type are labelled Type 9 (U) (undifferentiated). Those that share traits of two categories may belong to a transitional period or group, and are identified by a hyphenation of the two types (e.g. 9.1/2 = 9.1 + 9.2). For details see Appendix A.1.a.

#### ◆ TYPE 9 (U)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1417, 1496*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 76, 1199, 1214, 1221, 1223, 1224, 1226, 1227, 1230, 1231, 1233 1234,  
1239*

See Appx. A.1.a

#### ◆ TYPE 9.1 & 9.1/2 (A2-B2/IX, A2/IX, B2/VIII, B3/X)

##### ◇ TYPE 9.1

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1444, 1539*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 55, 804, 838,  
839, 844, 849, 923, 938, 951, 999, 1063, 1064,  
1065, 1098, 1159/1241/1242, 1187, 1192, 1193,  
1195, 1200, 1215/1216/1258, 1235, 1249, 1250,  
1251, 1254, 1257, 1271, 1273*

Figure 6.19: Ionian Cup Type  
9.1, Cat no N1065



##### ◇ TYPE 9.1/2

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1330, 1341, 1349, 1350, 1395, 1548, 1555*

<sup>158</sup> Schlottzhauer 2001: 20, 108, 328-34, his use of the formula **A2/B2** in his assessment chart echoes my own attempts to forge a meaningful category from previous definitions

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 411, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 952, 1015, 1016/1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1060, 1099, 1182, 1191, 1196, 1197, 1201, 1202, 1208, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1217, 1218, 1220, 1228, 1232*

See Fig. 6.19 and Appx. A.1.a

◆ TYPE 9.2 (A2-B2/IX, B2/X, B2/XI)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1437, 1529, 1556, 1645*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 921/990, 922, 930, 958, 1049, 1054/1055, 1061, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1194, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1209, 1236, 1240, 1244, 1245/1252, 1246, 1256, 1259, 1262, 1264, 1265/1266, 1267, 1272*

See Fig. 6.20 and Appx. A.1.a



Figure 6.20: Ionian Cup Type 9.2, Cat no N1272

◆ TYPE 9.3

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1382, 1478*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 805, 937, 950, 989, 1030, 1056-58, 1059, 1084, 1085, 1186, 1198, 1213, 1219, 1237, 1238, 1243, 1247, 1253, 1255, 1260, 1261, 1270*

See Fig. 6.21 and Appx. A.1.a



Figure 6.21: Ionian Cup Type 9.3, Cat no N1057

◆ TYPE 9.4

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 877, 988, 1045, 1062, 1095, 1229, 1248, 1263*

See Fig. 6.22 and Appx. A.1.a



Figure 6.22: Ionian Cup Type 9.4, Cat no N1263

### 6.5.1.6 TYPE 10 (B1/V)

Like Type 9, Type 10 contains several sub-types. The minor variations between the numerous sub-types of this group are not always readily apparent among the Oisyme finds, giving many of the pieces a 'transitional' appearance. For this reason, I have arranged the Oisyme examples into sub-type groupings that correspond to major changes. In other words, groups that are quite similar, **10.2**, **10.3**, and **10.4**, for example, are presented together (**10.2-4**). These groupings also reflect vessels that were manufactured within a similar date range.<sup>159</sup> The majority of the examples belong to the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. The descriptions of the materials from Oisyme will be as follows: **Type 10 (U)**, **10.1**,

<sup>159</sup> Assessment based on stratigraphic dating from Miletos, see Schlotzhauer 2001: 114, 337-45.

**10.2-4, 10.5-8, 10.9-10, and 10.11-13.** Table 6.8 is a synthesis of the of Schlottzhauer's chronology of the **Type 10** arranged to feature the sub-types that I identified at Oisyme.<sup>160</sup> For details see Appx. A.1.a.

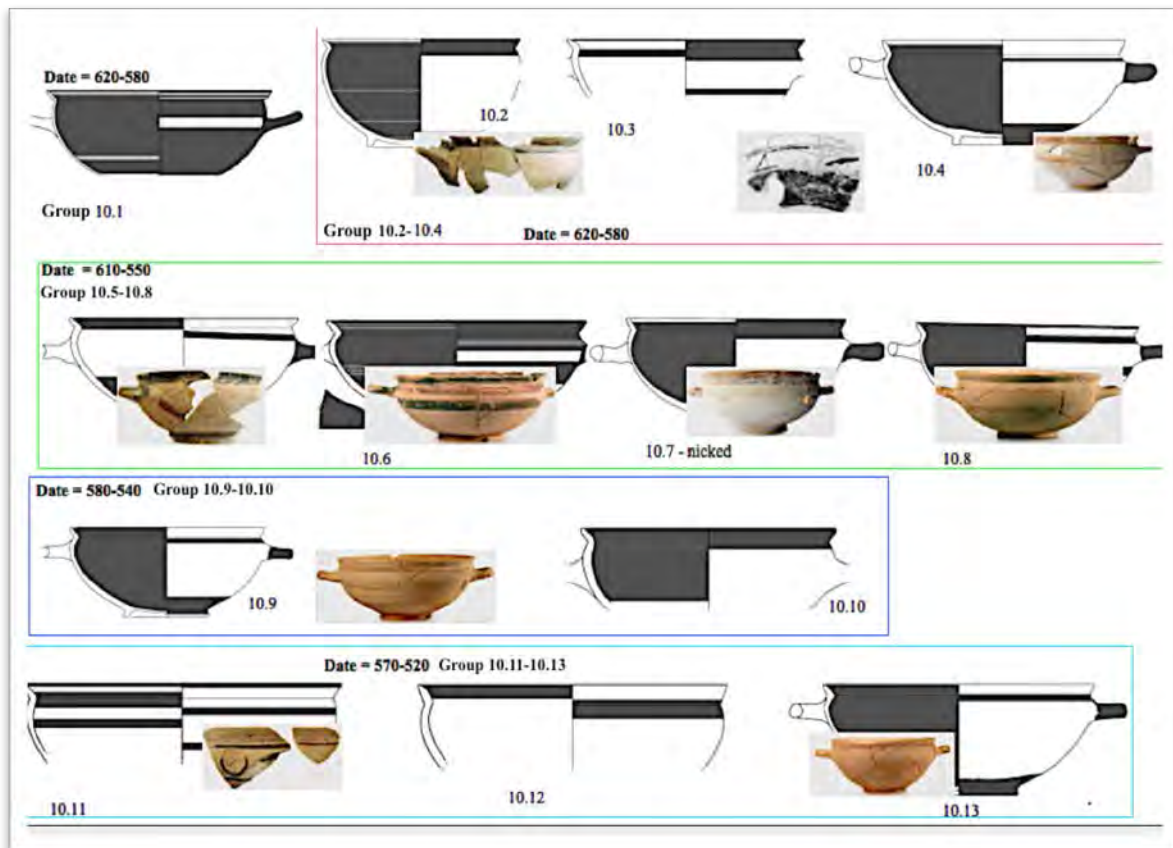


Table 6.8: Synthesis of IC Type 10, Grouped according to categories identified at Oisyme, after Schlottzhauer 2001: 111-14, 337-44, 389-400

◆ TYPE 10 (U)

*Acropolis (O) Catalogue #'s = 1366 (figured), 1557, 1607 (figured)*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 452, 874, 894, 1047*

◆ TYPE 10.1

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1552/1606/1609*

*(figured), 1607 (figured)*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 169, 836/867, 866*

See Fig. 6.23 and Appx. A.1.a.

Figure 6.23:  
Ionian Cup Type  
10.1, Cat no  
N836



<sup>160</sup> Schlottzhauer 2001: 111-14, 337-44, 389-400.

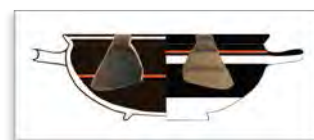
◆ TYPE 10.2-4

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 154*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 415, 834/835/868, 865, 933, 982, 998, 1000, 1093, 1173, 1174, 1178, 1179, 1183/1184, 1281*

See Figs. 6.24, 6.25 and Appx. A.1.a.

Figure 6.24:  
Ionian Cup Type  
10.2-4 rounded,  
Cat no N1173



◆ TYPE 10.5-8

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 840, 841, 843, 848/869/870, 871, 872/873, 875, 924, 955, 957/961, 1037, 1094, 1225*

See Fig. 6.25 and Appx. A.1.a.

Figure 6.25:  
Ionian Cup Type  
10.5-8, Cat no N873



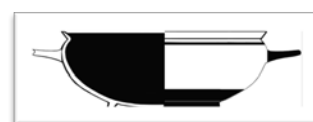
◆ TYPE 10.9-10

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1646*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 61, 845, 864, 931, 934, 946, 994, 1038, 1052/1053*

See Fig. 6.26 and Appx. A.1.a.

Figure 6.26:  
Ionian Cup Type  
10.9-10



### 6.5.1.7 EAST GREEK/CYCLADIC (EG/CYL)

Three of the vessel units were composed of a fabric that was distinct from the other, and covered in a reddish slip (Fig. 6.28). The closest parallel for these in the literature comes from Hayes who identified them as Cycladic Wares in origin.<sup>161</sup> They are close the **Type 9** or early **Type 10** Ionian Cups.

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1341, 1395*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 1191/1203/1204*

See Fig. 6.27 and Appx. A.1.a.



Figure 6.27: Possible Cycladic  
variant 'Type 9', Cat no A1191

### 6.5.2 THASIAN CUPS (TC)

I considered the penchant for eclectic borrowing practiced by Thasian potters when I was examining the large body of **Drinking Vessels** with the same basic shape as the **Ionian Cups** (Section A.1), but which are of Thasian, or perhaps North Aegean, manufacture, as judged on the basis of

<sup>161</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 116.

macrovisual inspection of the fabric and decoration (Chapter 6.2.2.2). As explained in Section 6.2.2.2, successive waves of imitation and influence can clearly be seen in Thasian pottery production. I suspect the same pattern can be seen in the production of North Aegean **Kylikes**. Assigning these to a local source, such as Thasos, is a tentative conclusion until chemical testing can be conducted, but it is not unprecedented for similar wares to be manufactured in a colonial settlement.<sup>162</sup> This section will solely focus on the Thasian Cups that most closely resemble Ionian Cups, whereas other Kylikes, such as Cups with Sub-Geometric Decorations, that are likely to be of Thasian origin are examined in separate sections later.

The **Thasian Cups** are divided by shape and decoration into subtypes **TL** (Thasian Laconian) and **TP** (Thasian Parian), and **TA** (Thasian Attic), and **TCh** (Thasian Chian). Distinctive variants within the above Types are indicated using superscripts (e.g. <sup>E</sup> for Everted, <sup>V</sup> for Vertical). Vessels that cannot be identified by Type are called **TU** (Thasian Undetermined), and are presented first. For further details, see Appx. A.1.b.

### 6.5.2.1 TU (THASIAN UNDIFFERENTIATED)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s =*

**Rim** - 1328, 1391, 1638, 1648a, b, c, d, 1649, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1656

**Body** - 1358, 1506, 1567

**Base** - 1386/1535, 1456, 1460, 1509

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s =*

**Rim** - 54, 56, 63, 787, 789, 792, 793, 796, 800, 810, 817 (figured), 846, 881, 882, 892, 893, 895, 913, 928, 929, 945, 956, 962, 967, 968, 970, 974, 981, 984, 985, 986, 987, 991, 992, 993, 995, 996, 997, 1001, 1002, 1034, 1035, 1039, 1043, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1051, 1107 (figured), 1274

**Body** - 199, 416, 417, 466, 797, 798, 883, 947, 1268, 1275

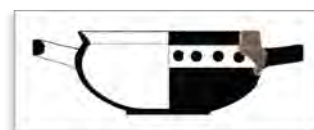
### 6.5.2.2 TL (THASIAN LACONIAN)

The **TL** Cups from Oisyme are sturdy vessels with low bases (Appx A.2.a), horizontal handles set high on the body. The rim is either short and rather vertical or everted and taller, generally 1.2 cm or taller, with a diameter of 13 to 17 cm. They are organised into groups by height and angle of the rim (Short, Medium, Tall), with the tallest having the sharpest angle. See Figs. 6.28, 6.29 and Appx. A.1.b.

#### ◆ TL SHORT (0.8-1 CM)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = None.*

Figure 6.28:  
Thasian Laconian  
(TL) Cup, 'Short', Cat  
no N1091



<sup>162</sup> Belfiore, *et al.* 2010: *passim*, found that Kylikes of the later and coarser B2 Type, (Section 6.5.1), and found in the colonial contexts of Sicily were most likely a regional product and not imported from East Greece



*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 939-40, 948, 959-60, 979-80, 1040, 1042*

See Fig. 6.28

◆ TL MEDIUM (1.2 CM)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1526*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 917, 906, 907, 926, 935, 949, 953, 1091, 1096*

◆ TL TALL (1.4- 1.7 CM)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1324*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 876, 944, 976/983*

See Fig. 6.29

Figure 6.29:  
Thasian Laconian (TL)  
Cup, 'Tall', Cat no  
N876



◆ TL BASES

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1368, 1390, 1452*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = None*

### 6.5.2.3 TP (THASIAN PARIAN)

TP Cups are finer-walled and have a more conical body shape than the TL types. The rims are tall and either stand straight (TP<sup>V</sup> [Vertical]) or angle sharply outward TP<sup>E</sup> [Everted]). See Figs. 6.30, 6.31 and Appendix A.1.b.

◆ TP<sup>V</sup>

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1329, 1427, 1554 (nb);*

*1438, 1495 (pb); 1299, 1300, 1302, 1303, 1342, 1404,*

*1439, 1568, 1627, 1628, (db); 1629, 1630 (dr);*

*1631(dm)*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 62, 910 (pb); 927, 1092 (nb); 965 (pr)*

Figure 6.30:  
Thasian Parian (TP<sup>V</sup>)  
Vertical, Cat no N927



◆ TP<sup>E</sup>

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1412a, b, c, d, e, (pb);*

*1327 (pr); 1301, 1392, 1412f, g, h, i, j (db)*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 59, 909, 978, (pb);*

*954 (nb); 1044 (db); 919, 936 (pr); 973 (dr)*

Figure 6.31:  
Thasian Parian (TP<sup>E</sup>)  
Everted, Cat no N952



### 6.5.2.4 TCH (THASIAN CHIAN)

This group shares shape, size and angularity of the TP types, but are distinguished by the application of a slip reminiscent of the type used by the *Peintre Chioté* (see Sections 6.2.1.2. and 6.2.2.2).

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1325/1326, 1335 (pr);*

*1347, 1348 (pb); 1334 (nm); 1416 (dr); 1414,*

*1343/1344/1346/1448 (dm)*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 53 (figured), 1036*

*(pr)*

See Figs. 6.32 and Appx. A.1.b.

Figure 6.32:  
Thasian Chian (TC)  
Cup, Cat no  
A1325/1326



### 6.5.2.5 TA (THASIAN ATTIC)

The TA group are shallow vessels with handles set low on the body. I subdivided them into according to the Attic shapes that they most resemble. The superscript 'A' is a reference to the Attic Kylix Type A (TA<sup>A</sup>) and 'C' to Attic Kylix Type C (TA<sup>C</sup>) which these types echo. The rim of the TA<sup>A</sup> group is vertical and slightly inset on the exterior. On the inside of the vessel the transition is undetectable. TA<sup>C</sup> though similar in size and depth of the bowl, have distinct carinated rims. The walls of the TA<sup>C</sup> are thicker, making it a sturdier feeling vessel. See Figs. 6.33, 6.34 and Appx. A.1.b.

#### ◆ THASIAN CUPS TA<sup>A</sup>

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1383*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 785, 908, 911, 912,*

*918, 920, 1031 (figured), 1089, 1090*

Figure 6.33:  
Thasian Attic Type A  
(TA<sup>A</sup>), Cat no N920



#### ◆ THASIAN CUPS TA<sup>C</sup>

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1454 (figured)*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 60, 64, 65/964,*

*781/782/783, 784, 786, 788, 790, 791, 794, 852, 859,*

*966, 969, 972, 1276*

Figure 6.34:  
Thasian Attic Type C  
(TA<sup>C</sup>), Cat no N64



## 6.5.3 FIGURED KYLIKES

Kylikes were not only decorated with simple bands. They were also painted in the elaborate figured styles in the Archaic Period, though not frequently. The following examples are presented in order of the region in which they were produced, as indicated by their fabric and decorative elements (Section 6.2, Tables 6.2, 6.3, and 6.6). They are dated by stylistic comparison to the late 7<sup>th</sup> and early 6<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. For full discussion see Figs. 6.35-37 and Appendix A.1.c.

### 6.5.3.1 SOUTH IONIAN FIGURED KYLIKES

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1366,  
1552/1606/1609*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 407*

Figure 6.35:  
Figured Kylikes, South  
Ionian: Cat no N407,  
A1552/1606/1609



### 6.5.3.2 NORTH IONIAN FIGURED KYLIKES

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1607*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = none*

Figure 6.36:  
Figured Kylix, North  
Ionian: Cat no A1607

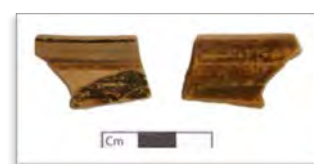


### 6.5.3.3 THASIAN FIGURED KYLIKES

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 53*

Figure 6.37:  
Figured Kylix,  
Thasos: Cat no N53



## 6.5.4 CUPS WITH SUB-GEOMETRIC DECORATION (SDG)

The SGD Cups conform to the Kylix shape, as wide mouthed vessels with parallel vertical handles and everted rims (Fig. 6.38). The foot is short or completely flat, and the bowl is usually deep and slightly conical. The decorative scheme is simple and can be traced to the Geometric Period.<sup>163</sup> It consists of a combination of concentric circles between panels created by vertical lines. A thin slip is common, though not a necessity. The first examples of vessels of this kind on Thasos are of Parian manufacture, but the style was quickly adopted in the local repertoire, where it remained popular until the Classical period.<sup>164</sup> For Full discussion see Appendix A.1.d.



Figure 6.38: Naxian SGD Cups, after S.  
P. Morris 2007

### 6.5.4.1 CYCLADIC SGD CUPS (IMPORTS)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1114, 1338,  
1356/1359/1561, 1468, 1562*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 621, 622, 1102, 1106  
(Dot Rosette), 1108, 1111*

Figure 6.39:  
Cycladic SGD Cup,  
Cat no N1106



<sup>163</sup> Morris 1991: 106; Blondé, Perreault & Péristéri 1992: 27, fn 19; Perreault 1999: 254.

<sup>164</sup> Coulié 2005: 268- 272; Blondé, Perreault & Péristéri, 1992: 24; Perrault 1999: 254-6.

See Fig. 6.39 and Appx. A.1.d.i

#### 6.5.4.2 THASIAN SGD CUPS

Blonde, Perreault and Péristéri conclude that the variations in fabrics of examples from the Museums of Kavala and Thasos indicate that a number of local workshops were producing the Thasian SGD Cups, but maintain two basic sizes for the Type.<sup>165</sup> The examples from Oisyme argue for a greater range of sizes within the Type, perhaps indicating more variation than previously reported.<sup>166</sup> I arranged the following examples into a loose developmental typology (see Appx A.4.b): Thasian Sub-Geometric-Decorated (SGD) I, II, & III. The final group SGD III is sub-divided into the canonical types known from the Phari workshop on Thasos. These are discussed as large ‘kraters’, SGD IIIa, and small ‘cups’ SGD IIIb.<sup>167</sup> Vessels that I could not assign to one of the aforementioned types are categorised as Thasian Sub-Geometric-Decorated Undifferentiated (SGD U). For full discussion see Figs. 6.40-43 and Appx A.1.d.

##### ◆ THASIAN SGD UNDIFFERENTIATED

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1357, 1384, 1403, 1475, 1623, 1647*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 392, 626, 902, 1112, 1115, 1117, 1118, 1154*

##### ◆ THASIAN SGD I (IMITATION)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1369, 1378, 1564, 1580, 1624, 1625, 1626*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 198, 1110, 1113, 1116*

See Fig. 6.40 and Appx. A.1.d

Figure 6.40:  
Thasian SGD Cup I,  
Cat no A1625



##### ◆ THASIAN SGD II (EXPERIMENTATION)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1361, 1447, 1464, 1622, 1651*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 901/1086*

See Fig. 6.41 and Appx. A.1.d

Figure 6.41:  
Thasian SGD Cup II,  
Cat no N901



<sup>165</sup> Blondé, Perreault & Péristéri, 1992: 39; Giouri 1965: Pl. 512-13 (Amphipolis).

<sup>166</sup> I acknowledge that the appellation Kylix-Krater is intended to indicate the unusual size of the examples from Phari, but will continue to use it for smaller examples in order to provide a link to publications on Thasian ceramics.

<sup>167</sup> Blondé, Perreault & Péristéri 1992: 24; Perreault 1999: 254, sub-divided the Phari types functionally into large versions called ‘kraters’ that stand 15-17 cm tall, have rim-diameters of 27-28 cm and are decorated with multiple runs of framed concentric circles between the handles, and smaller versions identified as ‘cups’ that stand 14-15 cm tall, have rim-diameters of 22-23 cm, and a single set of the distinctive ‘framed’ concentric circles between the handles.

◆ THASIAN SGD III (CANONISATION)

◇ SGD IIIA (LARGE/KRATER)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1385, 1411, 1509, 1553,  
1565, 1621, 1632, 1633*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 899/900*

See Fig. 6.42 and Appx. A.1.d

Figure 6.42:  
Thasian SGD IIIa,  
Cat no A1411



◇ SGD IIIB (SMALL/CUP)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1321, 1322, 1337,  
1401/1402, 1618, 1634, 1635*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 806/807*

See Fig. 6.43 and Appx. A.1.d

Figure 6.43:  
Thasian SGD IIIB,  
Cat no A1322



## 6.6 CHALICES

These are very fine Drinking Vessels, primarily manufactured in and exported from the island of Chios,<sup>168</sup> which is here considered a part of North Ionia. These vessels are easily recognisable. The fabric of these vessels is in, all cases, soft and quite clean, with very few inclusions and of a pale, sometime pinkish hue.<sup>169</sup> The examples from Oisyme are divided into chronological groups based primarily on major morphological changes, following the categories defined by Lemos.<sup>170</sup> They are presented below in chronological order. The workshops of Archaic Chios developed a number of painting styles that had complex interactions and developmental off-shoots. These Styles are well-detailed elsewhere,<sup>171</sup> but discussed here only where they are directly relevant to the finds from Oisyme. For full discussion see Appx. A.2.

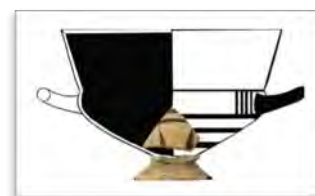
### 6.6.1 *EARLY CHALICE*

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1593, 1595*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 803*

See Fig. 6.44 and Appx. A.2.a

Figure 6.44:  
Early Chalice,  
Cat nos A1593,  
A1595



<sup>168</sup> Hürmüzli 2008: 557-569, has provided evidence that mainland, North Ionian cities were imitating the Chian **Chalices**.

<sup>169</sup> For specific examples see catalogue, but the Munsell numbers from Oisyme read at pink (7.5YR 8/4) to very pale brown (10YR 7/4-6), and the few inclusions are small, pale, and granular (< 1 mm, at < 3%). For Chian fabrics see Boardman 1967: 102; Lemos 1991: 1-3, 212; Cook 1998: 46-7, and Section 6.2.1.2, Table 6.2.

<sup>170</sup> Boardman 1967: 103, 119-120, 156-161; Lemos 1991: 79-84, the terminology and typology developed by Lemos follows Boardman, but are more complete and exceptionally well organised.

<sup>171</sup> Ibid.

In the 7<sup>th</sup> century the Chalice is essentially a **Kylix** (Section 6.5) with an exaggerated rim that extends vertically. The foot is short and low and the handles set high on the body. Two decorative styles are known for this stage, the WGS with its animal figures and busy fillers<sup>172</sup> and a simpler geometric style dubbed the ‘Early’ type.<sup>173</sup> The only Early Chalices have been discovered so far in the Oisyme collection.

### 6.6.2 HEAVY CHALICE

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1525*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 71, 172, 419, 619/620*

See Fig. 6.45 and Appx. A.2.b

Figure 6.45:  
Heavy Chalice,  
Cat no N71



In the first quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> century, the Chalice shape begins to change, elongating and becoming more of a bi-conical shape, as the rim and body merge.<sup>174</sup> Two versions were produced at this stage, a thick sturdy variant known as the Heavy Chalice and a delicate, fine-walled version called the Light Chalice.<sup>175</sup> There were two main decorative styles, a simplified Animal Style that evolved from the WGS, and a polychromatic style that featured human figures, known as the Grand Style.<sup>176</sup> Both styles used the reserving technique developed in the previous century.

### 6.6.3 LIGHT CHALICE

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1339/1340, 1394, 1458, 1489*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 69/70*

See Fig. 6.46 and Appx. A.2.c

Figure 6.46:  
Light Chian Chalice,  
Cat nos N69, N70



In the next phase the Light Chalice dominates production and a new shorter version, the Squat Chalice is introduced. Most decorative elements are removed at this stage, and the vessel is covered only in the white Chian slip (Plain Style), or bears a single figure or motif on a plain field (Chalice Style) bordered by decorative cables.<sup>177</sup> Only the Light Chalice in the Chalice Style are known from Oisyme. See Appx. A.5.c for full discussion.

<sup>172</sup>The busy fill decorations and figures of the Wild Goat style may have influenced the development of this shape. Elongating the rim provides an accessible canvas while allowing the production of remarkably fine versions of the **Kylix**.

<sup>173</sup>Cook 1998: 47-49, Fig. 8.15; Boardman 1967: 103-05; Lemos 1991: 7-13, 79-84.

<sup>174</sup>Lemos 1991: 80.

<sup>175</sup>Boardman 1967: 157; Lemos 1991: 88-94

<sup>176</sup>Cook 1998: 49.

<sup>177</sup>Lemos 1991: 125-132; Boardman 1961: 157.



### 6.6.4 PSEUDO-CHIAN CHALICE

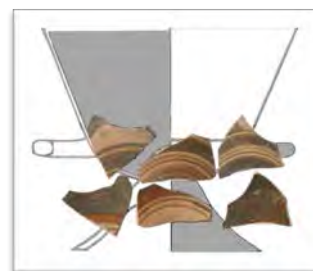
*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 176, 179, 180, 181 + 167*

See Fig. 6.47 and Appx. A.2.d

A group of sherds from the Oisyme collection conform to the dimensions of the Light Chalice, but are made from a Thasian fabric and paint (Section 6.2.2.2, Table 6.6). They are decorated with numerous bands of varying thickness and simple figures. I have included these vessels here with the understanding that like Ionian Cups, these vessels are part of a larger koine, but worthy of examination in their own right.

Figure 6.47:  
(Pseudo?) Chian Chalice,  
Cat nos N179-181



## 6.7 FLAT RIM CUPS

Flat Rim Cups in this work are defined broadly as small open vessels with two horizontal handles, set quite close to the rim, and without a carination or a strong distinction between body and rim (Fig. 6.48). They include vessels such as the East Greek 'Bowl' shape, Kotylai, and Skyphoi, the latter two being notoriously mutable terms.<sup>178</sup>

The distinctions here can be distilled into a rough formula wherein the Bowls are wider than they are tall, the Kotylai are taller than they are wide, and the Skyphoi are approximately as tall as they are wide. Obviously there are more subtleties to the shapes, but these and other considerations are related in the relevant sections below and discussed in detail in Appendix A.6. By discussing these vessels under the banner of Flat Rim Cup, it is possible to highlight similarities between them and to contrast their use to that of other large sets, such as Kylikes in Chapter 7. For Full discussion see and Appx. A.3.

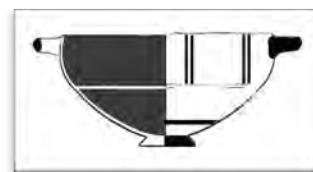


Figure 6.48: Basic Flat Rim  
Cups Shape

### 6.7.1 'BOWLS'

This shape is closely associated with East Greece in the early Archaic Period, particularly North Ionia,<sup>179</sup> and exemplified by the so-called 'Bird Bowls'.<sup>180</sup> In the late 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, Rosette Bowls

<sup>178</sup> Cook 1998: xxvi, xxx.

<sup>179</sup> Kerschner *et al.* 1993: 198–99, 208–09; Cook, 1998: 26–27; Aslan & Pernicka 2013: 35–53; Boardman 1967: 132–4, production seems to have occurred to a lesser extent in the North Aegean workshops (Parian and Abydos in the Troad) and across East Greece (On Lesbos in Aeolis and at Miletos in South Ionia).

<sup>180</sup> Coldstream 2008: 478–79 (revised edition), study of Geometric Greek pottery provides a typological study of the evolution of **Bird Bowls**; Kerschner and Schlotzhauer 2005: 6–8, argue for the inclusion of **Bird Bowls** under the banner of their experimental categorisation system, as product of the North Ionian Archaic I (NiA I = c. 670–580 BC) period, and by inference **Rosette** and **Banded Bowls** should belong to NiA II (c. 580–490 BC). In this system, WGS is not treated separately from other named types, such as Fikellura or Sub-Geometric pottery. Cook 1998: 26–28 treats these vessels as an independent, but not completely unrelated category, Coldstream 1968: 330, separates them completely,

replaced the Bird Bowl, and in turn these were replaced by Banded Bowls (c. 590 BC),<sup>181</sup> and it is these latter two kinds that are found at Oisyme. The vessels are wider than they are deep, fine walled, and ‘should by rights be called a cup’.<sup>182</sup> The vessels of this group have first been divided into **Rosette Bowls** and **Banded Bowls**. The latter type is composed of **Standard Banded Bowls**, **Black Banded Bowls**, and **Polychrome Banded Bowls**. These categories are further divided by region, which was assessed by fabric, decoration and size. For full discussion see Appx. A.3.a.

### 6.7.1.1 ROSETTE BOWLS

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = None*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue = 7, possibly 801*

See Fig. 6.49 and Appx. A.3.a.i

Figure 6.49:  
Rosette Bowl,  
Cat no N7



### 6.7.1.2 BANDED BOWLS

#### ◆ STANDARD BANDED BOWLS

The Standard Banded Bowls are provisionally sub-divided by region, based on fabric and decorative elements (See Section 6.2, Tables 6.1-6). These are represented by modular regional identified, such as **(NI) - North Ionian** and **(NA) - North Aegean**. See Figs. 6.50-53 and Appx A.3.a.ii.

#### ◇ NI FABRIC 1

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = (s) -1482*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = (r) - 3/799, 178/809, 1087;*

*(w) - 5, 6; (s) - 161, 801 (Rosette?), 174, 1007*

Figure 6.50:  
NI Banded Bowl,  
Fabric 1, Cat nos  
N3/N799 and N161



#### ◇ NI FABRIC 2

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = (s) - 2, 4, 863*

#### ◇ NI FABRIC 3 (CHIAN)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 1005, 1006, 1277*

Figure 6.51:  
NI Banded Bowl  
Fabric 3, Cat no  
N1005



and Boardman & Hayes 1966: 44-6, separates them by supposed place of manufacture. I have merged these approaches, by treating the vessels as distinct, while recognising their place in the more easily identifiable Wild Goat Style.

<sup>181</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Marangou 2011: 326; Cook 1998: 26-8, 132-4; Schaus 1992: 359, explicitly associates Banded wares with North Ionian Late Wild Goat Vessels, while Cook (1998: 132-4) separated the **Bird Bowl** shaped **Banded Cups** entirely from his short discussion on plain and banded wares.

<sup>182</sup> Cook 1998: 26.

◇ NA FABRIC A

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 1, 888, 889*

Figure 6.52:  
NA Banded Bowl  
Fabric A, Cat no  
N1



◇ NA FABRIC B

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1642*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = none*

Figure 6.53:  
NA Banded Bowl  
Fabric B, Cat no  
A1642



◆ BLACK BANDED BOWLS

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1434*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 182, 183*

See Fig. 6.54 and Appx 1.3.a.ii

Figure 6.54:  
Black Banded Bowl,  
Cat no A1434



The **Black Banded Bowls** are smaller than the **Standard** or **Polychrome** variants. As the name suggests decorated with black bands, which are applied in thick swaths. The banding is closer in appearance to the kind found on Ionian Cups than in the rest of the current category.

◆ POLYCHROME BANDED BOWLS

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1433*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 13, 168, 173,*

*175, 177, 802*

Figure 6.55:  
Ae Polychrome Banded Bowl,  
Cat no N13



See Fig. 6.55 and Appx. A.3.a.ii.

**Polychrome Banded Bowls** (Fig. 6.56) is a term I developed for this set to specifically reflect their similarity to Aeolian **Black Polychrome Style** (Section 6.2.1.1, Table 6.1). Securing funds for scientific testing is particularly important in cases such as this where new groups are detected but absent from the literature. The vessels are small (11 cm to 14 cm diameter), hemispherical, and brightly decorated with reds, purples, white and/or grey bands on a dark ground. On some examples an extraordinary amount of gold mica is present. For full discussion see Appx A.3.a.ii.

## 6.7.2 KOTYLAI

The Corinthian Kotyle is the model for all **Kotylai** in this work. This is a deep cup, taller than it is wide, and two horizontal handles set near an undifferentiated rim.<sup>183</sup> I identified two fabric types in this category, both of which appear to be North (West) Aegean in origin (Section 6.2.2.2, Table 6.6). For details and full discussion see Appx A.3.b.

<sup>183</sup> Cook 1998: xxvi, xxx; BAPD: Skyphos, Mastos, and Mastoid Cup;

### 6.7.2.1 THASIAN KOTYLAI

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1510*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 427, 471 (miniature handle)*

See Fig. 6.56 and Appx. A.3.b.i

Figure 6.56:  
Thasian Kotyle,  
Cat no A1510



### 6.7.2.2 ARGILIAN KOTYLAI

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1442*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = none*

See Fig. 6.57 and Appx. A.3.b.ii

Figure 6.57:  
Argilian Kotyle,  
Cat no A1442



## 6.7.3 SKYPHOI

The **Skyphos** shape here is quite close to the Kotyle, but with a slightly thickened and out-turned rim (Figs. 6.59-60).<sup>184</sup> It is a sturdy vessel with a low foot.<sup>185</sup> Unlike previous types the handles are not horizontal, but angle upwards. Macrovisual inspection indicates two sources of origin for the Oisyme Skyphoi, Attica<sup>186</sup> and the North Aegean (Section 6.2.2.2, Table 6.6). I included the Athenian versions here as a comparative for the North Aegean types. For full discussion see Appx. A.3.c.

### 6.7.3.1 ATTIC SKYPHOI

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1563*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 58/1033, 465, 467, 850, 860*

See Fig. 6.58 and Appx. A.3.c.i

Figure 6.58:  
Attic Skyphos,  
Cat no N860



### 6.7.3.2 NA SKYPHOI

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1541, 1639*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 66 (figured), 861, 890, 891*

See Fig. 6.59 and Appx. A.3.c.ii

Figure 6.59:  
NA Skyphos,  
Cat no N861



<sup>184</sup> Cook 1998: xxvi, xxx.

<sup>185</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 9-11.

<sup>186</sup> For Black Figure Skyphoi see Moore, & Pease-Philippides 1986: no. 1513, or numerous examples in the BMOC (e.g. 1864,1007.268 and 1877,0930.31) or ASCSA (e.g. P 23321 and P 23905); *inter alia*.

## 6.8 MUGS

I defined the term ‘Mug’ (Fig. 6.60) rather broadly, to mean an open vessel of less than 16 cm diameter that is taller than it is wide with vertical handles.<sup>187</sup> The Oisyme collection includes both Handmade and wheelmade examples. Where possible regional subdivisions have been added. For full discussion see Appx. A.4.

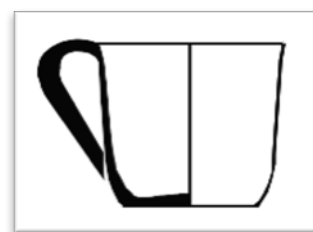


Figure 6.60: Basic Mug Shape

### 6.8.1 HANDMADE MUGS

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1659*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 202, 203*

See Fig. 6.61 and Appx. A.4.a.

Figure 6.61:  
Handmade miniature  
Mug, Cat no N202



It is unlikely that these vessels were produced anywhere but Oisyme, and thus they provide a good example of the coarser version of the local fabric (see Chapter 3.5.2 and above Section 6.2.2.2 Table 6.6).<sup>188</sup>

### 6.8.2 WHEELMADE MUGS

The variants in this section reflect three quite distinct traditions: Cycladic,<sup>189</sup> North Aegean<sup>190</sup> and East Greek.<sup>191</sup> The fabric and paint of the globular Cycladic style example indicate a North Aegean, possibly Thasian, origin.<sup>192</sup> The cylindrical North Aegean (NA) style has a fabric and style consistent with those of the western sector.<sup>193</sup> The East Greek style Mug has a conical shape, fabric and decorations that align it with a South Ionian product, popular at Miletos.<sup>194</sup> For a full discussion of the types see Appx A.4.b.

#### 6.8.2.1 CYCLADIC TYPE MUGS

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1582, 1620*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 878*

See Fig. 6.62 and Appx. A.4.b.i.

Figure 6.62:  
Cycladic Style Mug,  
Cat no N878



<sup>187</sup> This is a modification of Cooks term (1997: 237). The term ‘One Handled Cup’, preferred in ASCSA and BMOC.

<sup>188</sup> Horejs 2010: 17, 19; Jung 2003: 131-144; Kilikoglou, *et al.* 2007: 313-15.

<sup>189</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: call them specifically ‘Siphnian’ Mugs.

<sup>190</sup> Love 1964: 204-222; Ilieva 2011: 179.

<sup>191</sup> See Section 6.2.2, Tables 6.5-6.

<sup>192</sup> For Thasian made versions see Ghali-Kahil 1960: 72, Pl. XXX, no 128. Similar vessels are found across the North Aegean. See Akanthos, Kaltsas 1998: 228-31, Pl. 145, no. 1132, Pl. 147, no. 1068 & 1127; Thasos, Ghali-Kahil 1960: 72, Pl. XXX, no 128; Keos, Butt 1977: Pl. 68, no 23, 24, Pl. 69, no 26-30.

<sup>193</sup> Ilieva 2011: 186-88, versions of the shape appear in the Upper Sanctuary of Troy, at Daskylion, Pitane and Assos.

<sup>194</sup> Schlottzhauer *et al.* 2006: 138.

### 6.8.2.2 NA TYPE MUG

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1351, 1421*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = none*

See Fig. 6.63 and Appx. A.4.b.ii

Figure 6.63:  
North Aegean Style  
Mug, Cat no A1351



### 6.8.2.3 SI TYPE MUG

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1460*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = none*

See Fig. 6.64 and Appx. A.4.b.iii

Figure 6.64:  
South Ionian Style  
Mug, Cat no A1460



## 6.9 OPEN VESSEL

The Open Vessel group is comprised of a wide range of shapes and style that cannot be positively identified due to lack of diagnostic features. The category is organised first into painted and unpainted types, which are then subdivided by size (Small, Medium and Large, Fig. 6.65). **Small** is equivalent to an estimated body diameter of 10 cm or less (bases at approximately 5 cm);<sup>195</sup> **Medium** is 16 cm or less (bases around 9 cm);<sup>196</sup> **Large** is 23 cm or less (bases near 13 cm).<sup>197</sup> In cases where the fabric and decoration are distinct it was possible to suggest place and date of manufacture. For full discussion see Appx. A.5.

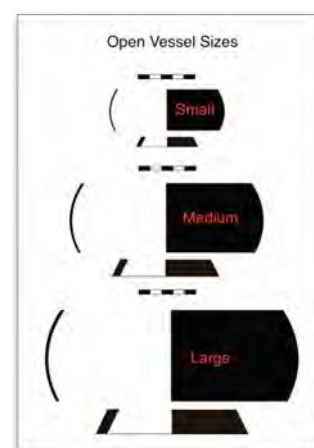


Figure 6.65: Open Vessel Sizes:  
Small, Medium, Large

### 6.9.1 PAINTED OPEN VESSELS

A number of sherds come from Open Vessels but cannot be placed into any of the categories described above. The majority of which are decorated in a fashion that can be linked with the East Greek Archaic Style, while the remainder are part of the developing North Aegean *koine*.<sup>198</sup> As they are generally lacking diagnostic elements, it is difficult to determine which category they should fit into. I have included them among the Drinking Vessels of Oisyme because they are open vessels, with noticeable curvatures of the body, and diameters under 24 cm.<sup>199</sup> For full discussion see Appx. A.5a

<sup>195</sup> Vessels of a similar size include small **Kylikes**, **Mugs** and the **Kotyle/Skyphos** shape.

<sup>196</sup> These vessels are of a comparable size with most of the **Kylix** previously discussed.

<sup>197</sup> The **Kylix-Krater** or **Krater** are comparable sized vessels.

<sup>198</sup> Danile 2008: 966.

<sup>199</sup> Similar vessels of a larger dimension are included among **Kraters** following the system used by Blondé, Perreault & Péristeri 1992: 24, who identify Thasian 'Coupe-Cratères' with diameters under 24 cm as 'cups' and those above as 'kraters'.



### 6.9.1.1 SMALL – POV

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1430, 1445, 1602*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 610, 644, 856, 862, 971*

See Fig. 6.66 and Appx. A.5.a.i

*Figure 6.66:  
Open Vessel Small,  
Cat no N862*



### 6.9.1.2 MEDIUM – POV

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1312/1313, 1400, 1408, 1446, 1456 (Grey Ware), 1486, 1608, 1611*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 385, 404, 405, 406, 409/412, 414, 426/1067, 605/606, 627, 628, 808, 811, 1008*

See Appx. A.5.a.ii

### 6.9.1.3 LARGE – POV

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1374, 1470, 1472*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = Group 90 [90/ 91/ 92/ 159/ 420/ 429/ 430/ 431/ 432/ 1069], 162, 629, Group 642 [642/ 425], Group 428 [428, 634, 1282]*

See Fig. 6.67 and Appx. A.5.a.iii

*Figure 6.67:  
Aeolian Large  
Open Vessel,  
Group N642*



## 6.9.2 UNPAINTED OPEN VESSELS

The majority of this category are of Oisymian manufacture, to judge from their ubiquity and rather simple style (Chapter 3.5.2 and above Section 6.2.2.2 Table 6.6). Most appear to be **Open Vessels** of a size consistent with that of **Drinking Vessels**. Using the comparative system developed for this category these vessels qualify as **Medium Open Vessels** (Section 6.9, Fig. 6.65), since the approximate diameter of the bodies are 12 cm to 16 cm. They are organised into wheelmade and handmade types, and further subdivided by decorative elements. For full discussion see Appx. A.5.b.

### 6.9.2.1 WHEELMADE WITH INCISED DECORATIONS

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 1140, 1144, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153*

See Fig. 6.68 and Appx. A.5.b.i

*Figure 6.68:  
Local Wheelmade  
Open Vessels with  
incised decoration  
Cat nos, N1144  
(top left), N1140  
(bottom)*



### 6.9.2.2 HANDMADE WITH INCISED DECORATIONS

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1459 (plastic?), 1584, 1587, 1588, 1591, 1592*

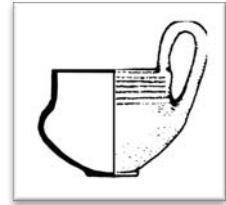
*Figure 6.69:  
Local Handmade  
Open Vessels with  
incised decoration  
Cat no 1588*



*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = none*

See Fig. 6.69-70 and Appx. A.5.b.ii

Figure 6.70:  
Handmade 'Cup' from  
EIA Thasos, after  
Koukouli-Chrysanthaki  
1985: Fig. 128.6



## 6.10 FEEDERS

The **Feeder** in this work is a small, closed vessel with a spout positioned below the rim. The name derives from the presumed, but unproven, function of providing liquids to infants and the ill.<sup>200</sup> Alternative functions cannot be ruled out.<sup>201</sup> There are very few examples of this type from the Oisyme collection, but it was possible to identify two types, the standard **(Baby) Feeder**, and a larger, more unusual shape, here called tentatively called **Feeder (Adult?)**. For full discussion see Appx. A.6

### 6.10.1 BABY FEEDER

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1534*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 204, 455*

See Fig. 6.71 and Appx. A.6.a

Figure 6.71:  
Baby Feeder,  
Cat no. A1534



### 6.10.2 FEEDER (ADULT?)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 880*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = none*

See Fig. 6.72 and Appx. A.6.b.

Figure 6.72:  
(Adult?) Feeder, Cat no. N880  
Left: Theoretical lower body  
Centre Rim and body  
Right: Spout from top and interior



## 6.11 COUPELLES

**Coupeilles** are defined here as small, open vessels with a single horizontal handle protruding from the rim. The function of these vessels is still debated,<sup>202</sup> but as they are frequently discussed as **Drinking Vessels** they are included in this study. The examples from Oisyme made in a manner and from fabric known from Archaic workshops on Thasos (Section 6.2.2.2, Table 6.2).<sup>203</sup> Two types of

<sup>200</sup> Agora XII: nos. 1197–1199, Fig. 11, Pl. 39; Agora XXIX: 183; Sparkes 1991: 81; for the term 'feeder' or baby-feeder'. There is not a consensus on the functional use of this shape as some argue it could have been used for serving edible sauces or oil with meals or for filling oil-lamps. The terms *Guttus* or occasionally *Langydos* is used for similar shapes. See Catti & Swift 2014: 174-5, 219-20, 233; Young 1939: 235, Geometric Eleusis, Grave A; *inter alia*.

<sup>201</sup> Proposed uses include: serving container for oils/sauces or lamp filler. See Catti & Swift 2014: 174-5, 219-20; Sparkes 1991: 81.

<sup>202</sup> Perron 2013: 8-9, 139-40, for example recognised they possibility that they may be serving dishes, but categorised them as **Drinking Vessels**. Sparkes & Talcott 1970: 125-126, suggested they are a sort of multipurpose piece of equipment for travellers and soldiers.

<sup>203</sup> Blondé, Perreault & Péristeri 1992: 32-34; Perron 2013b: 298-303; Sparkes & Talcott 1970: 124-27.

**Coupelle** are identified in the Oisyme collection, one with a rim that curls inward (**In-Curved Coupelle**) and one which has a flat, ledge-like rim similar to that found on Thasian lekanai (**Lekane-Lip Coupelle**).<sup>204</sup> See Appx. A.7 for full discussion.

### 6.11.1 IN-CURVED COUPELLES

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1387, 1474, 1491, 1505, 1512, 1515, 1636, 1640, 1650, 1657*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 853, 857, 897*

See Fig. 6.73 and Appx. A.7.a

Figure 6.73:  
In-Curved Coupelle,  
Cat no A1387



### 6.11.2 LEKANE-LIP COUPELLES

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1389*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 896, 1080*

See Fig. 6.74 and Appx. A.7.b

Figure 6.74:  
Lekane-Lip Coupelle,  
Cat no A1389



## 6.12 PHIALAI

The Phiale is a libation bowl with roots in Anatolia, where it was predominantly a metal vessel.<sup>205</sup> The shape is defined here as a shallow bowl with a raised central boss, or Mesomphalos (Fig. 6.75). Only one of the following fits this description precisely, but the other ‘oddities’ have been included in this section as ‘libation bowl’ provides the best identification currently available. The examples here are organised by proposed place of manufacture, based on macrovisual identification of fabric, shape and decorative elements into East Greek [EG], North (East) Aegean [N(E)A], and North (West) Aegean [N(W)A] types. For full discussion see Appx. A.8.

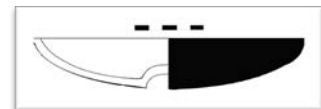


Figure 6.75: Basic  
Mesomphalos Phiale Shape

### 6.12.1 EG PHIALE

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1469*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = none*

See Fig. 6.76 and Appx. A.8.a

Figure 6.76:  
East Greek Phiale,  
Interior view,  
Cat no A1469



### 6.12.2 N(E)A PHIALE

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1435/1436/1457*

Figure 6.77:  
North (East) Aegean  
Phiale,  
Cat no A1435/1436/145



<sup>204</sup> Coulié 2002: 197-99, Figs. 5-7.

<sup>205</sup> Cook 1960: 227; Tsingarida 2014: 263.

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = none*

See Fig. 6.77 and Appx. A.8.b

### 6.12.3 *N(W)A PHIALAI*

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 184, 402 (?), 481*

See Fig. 6.78 and Appx. A.8.c

Figure 6.78:  
Thasian Phiale,  
Interior and profile,  
Cat no N481



## 6.13 VESSELS WITH GRAFFITI

*Acropolis (O) Catalogue #'s = 1302, 1327, 1328, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1567*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 884, 898, 1015, 1154, 1158*

Graffiti is rare in this collection.<sup>206</sup> The fifteen specimens in this section may not represent the totality of all the graffiti from Oisyme, but from my examination they are the only known examples to be found among the non-Southern Greek materials.<sup>207</sup> **Kylikes** (Cups with everted rims) were clearly the favoured shape for application of these types of marks. The two small and fine examples, *N898* and *N1158*, may be **Kylikes**. Both imported, regional and local versions of the **Ionian Cups** are marked in this way. The marks are usually placed on the outer section of the rim, and less often on the shoulder or upper body.

### 6.13.1 *GRAFFITI TYPES*

I divided the graffiti into three categories, **Alphabetic** (individual letters, Table 6.9), **Composite** (compounds of letters and/or designs, Table 6.10), and **Symbolic** types (simple designs, Table 6.11).<sup>208</sup> There is no clear preference between the types as there are five purely **Alphabetic**, four **Composite**, and five **Symbolic** examples, but there are some differences with respect to provenience. The earliest examples may date from around the mid 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, and are either **Composite** or **Symbolic** types. After the start of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC the **Alphabetic** type appear to come into favour.

Two of the **Alphabetic** examples come from the acropolis and three from the necropolis. All of the **Composite** examples come from the acropolis. The **Symbolic** types are a nearly evenly split with three coming from the acropolis and two from the necropolis. Within the **Symbolic** group there are interesting differences in the type of imagery used. The acropolis examples are roughly and unevenly

<sup>206</sup> I am using the term 'graffiti' here in its most inclusive sense, meaning any symbols, marks or letters incised into a finished vessel.

<sup>207</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1990: 492; excavation stating the majority of **Drinking Vessels** are Attic. It would not be surprising to find that this practice was continued to a similar degree on the large number of later Archaic Attic Cups from Oisyme, and *A1333* seems to corroborate this suspicion.

<sup>208</sup> The terms as used here are only for differentiation of the groups, and not intended to suggest that the other groups do not have symbolic meanings. The groups are a modification of the organisation used by Besios *et al.* 2012 and Roller 1987.

scratched into the finished vessel and at least two may be ‘wave’ patterns. The two examples from the necropolis, on the other hand, are less sloppy in their execution. The cemetery examples are circular designs, positioned on the belly of the vessels.<sup>209</sup>

### 6.13.1.1 ALPHABETIC TYPES

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1556, 1555*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 898, 1015, 1154*






Graffiti Type	Description	Image	Date	Vessel Type	Origin
Alphabetic	Lambda? λ N898		6th century BC?	Fine Closed (?) Vessel	North Aegean
Alphabetic	Omega? Ω N1015		c. 580-520 BC	Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9	South Ionia
Alphabetic	Lambda? λ Compass puncture? N1154		6th century BC?	Drinking Vessel Thasian S-G- D Cup	Oisyme?
Alphabetic	Lambda? Λ A1555		c. 580-520 BC	Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9	South Ionia
Alphabetic	Omega? ω A1556		c. 580-520 BC	Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9	South Ionia

Table 6.9: Alphabetic Type Graffiti from Oisyme Database

<sup>209</sup> The two patterns cannot be directly linked, but it may be worth investigating the associated symbolism of these shapes, rosette and radial lines, in Archaic funerary contexts of both Greeks and Thracians.



### 6.13.1.2 COMPOSITE TYPES

Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1327, 1334, 1567, 1554

Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = none

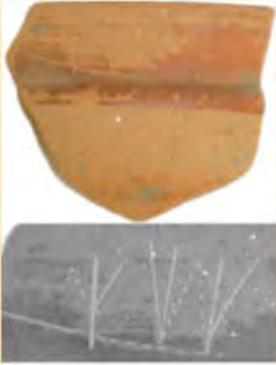



Graffiti Type	Description	Image	Date	Vessel Type	Origin
Composite	3 Psi? ΨΨΨ 3 Trees? A1327		c. 650-580 BC	Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup TP	Oisyme?
Composite	Omega, Iota, ω over ι? Tree and Moon beside crescent? A1334		c. 620-560 BC	Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup TC	Thasos
Composite	Arrow? parallel lines, topped and bisected with small arcs A1567		6th century BC	Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup Undetermined	Thasos
Composite	Moon? Crescent and X A1554		650-580 BC	Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup TP	Thasos

Table 6.10: Composite Type Graffiti from Oisyme Database



### 6.13.1.3 SYMBOLIC TYPES

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1302, 1328, 1335*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 884, 1158*

Graffiti Type	Description	Image	Date	Vessel Type	Origin
Symbolic	Rosette deeply gouged <i>N884</i>		c. 670-580 BC	Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 6	South Ionia
Symbolic	Fine radial lines Solar rays? <i>N1158</i>		6th century BC	Fine Closed (?) Vessel	Oisyme
Symbolic	Parallel lines // <i>A1335</i>		c. 620-560 BC	Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup TC	Thasos
Symbolic	Wave?  <i>A1302</i>		c. 650-580 BC	Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup TP	Thasos
Symbolic	Wave?  <i>A1328</i>		6th century BC	Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup Undetermined	Thasos

Table 6.11: Symbolic Type Graffiti from Oisyme Database

### 6.13.2 COMPARATIVE MATERIAL

The formulaic dedicatory phrases and protective curses,<sup>210</sup> often found inscribed on Greek vessels, are absent from this group. At Oisyme simple designs, individual letters, or composite symbols are etched into **Drinking Vessels** in prominent positions, such as on the rim or shoulder. Similar practices are seen in the Late Geometric and Archaic period across the North Aegean.<sup>211</sup> If the recent study published for Naukratis is paradigmatic, the addition of graffiti to the outer rim or shoulder of **Drinking Vessels** destined for dedication was a popular Archaic practice, particularly during the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>212</sup> One group of vessels from Naukratis may be of particular relevance to Oisyme. Johnston has singled out a group of Ionian Cups bearing symbolic incisions, which he describes as unique in their ‘range and lack of repetition’.<sup>213</sup> It is possible that these types of makings are not so rare as this limited sample suggests, particularly considering the large quantity of, as yet, unpublished examples.<sup>214</sup> I cannot but suspect that past focus has been on those pieces that are identifiable as Greek text, to the detriment of more confounding ‘set of symbols and some non-sense’.<sup>215</sup>

There are counter examples, however, such as the so-called ‘Non-Verbal Graffiti’ from Gordion,<sup>216</sup> which are usually placed on inconspicuous areas of the vessel, such as under a handle or base. This ‘hiding’ also occurs on the Methone and Naukratis examples, but it is not the dominant practice, and is unknown from Oisyme. Moreover, the Gordion vessels were common bowls and jugs found in domestic quarters. Without an excavation of the habitation area from Oisyme, it is impossible to discern exact comparatives. A minor disparity can be detected between Oisyme, where there is a preference for inscribing on the outer rim, and Naukratis where the preference is to mark the exterior body of cups.<sup>217</sup> More study is needed, but these differences could indicate some regional preferences.

### 6.13.3 PERSONALISATION AT OISYME

It is difficult to uncover the meaning of these markings with any confidence, but they certainly represent personalisations of the vessels. It is the prominent position of these ‘owner’s marks’,<sup>218</sup> that is different from the commercial variants seen on trade amphora or potter’s marks sometimes found on

<sup>210</sup> For a detailed study of the largest collection of Archaic dedicatory inscriptions see the recent study by Johnston 2006: 23-30.

<sup>211</sup> Besios *et al.* 2012: inscriptions are often prominently placed as they are on many of the finds from Samothrace (Lehmann 1960).

<sup>212</sup> Johnston 2006: 6-10.

<sup>213</sup> Johnston 2006: 53.

<sup>214</sup> Johnston 2006: 9-12, the author relates in detail the problems with the current state of published graffiti.

<sup>215</sup> Johnston 2006: 53.

<sup>216</sup> Roller 1987: 8.

<sup>217</sup> Johnston 2006: 50-55.

<sup>218</sup> For an interesting and full discussion of the practice of adding ‘owner’s marks’ in Anatolia during the Archaic and Classical period see Roller 1987, and for the commercial importance of Trademarks in the Greek trade see Johnston 2006b.

finewares. The Composite marks are particularly interesting, as they call to mind Cattle-Brands, the symbols used as abbreviations of ranch-names. Regardless of the meaning, it seems likely that these were personalisations added by the residents of the settlement.<sup>219</sup> They provide a rare glimpse of two moments in time in the lives of individual ‘Oisymians’: the decision to inscribe a meaningful symbol, and the act of dedication. These symbols capture both action and thought, agency and culturally mitigated symbolism.<sup>220</sup>

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<sup>219</sup> There are no examples of dedications to deities or bespoke dipinti at Oisyme. For an interesting discussion of bespoke dipinti from Archaic Naukratis see Johnston 2006: 21-26.

<sup>220</sup> Hall 2002: 15, 92-6; Dominguez 2006: 446; Osborne 1998: 255; Tsetskhladze 2008: xxii-xxviii; *inter alia*.

## Chapter 7: Analysis of the Pottery

### 7.1 DRINKING VESSELS

This chapter presents the results of the comparative study of the pottery catalogue (Chapter 6). The results are arranged by three interrelated themes. In the first part of this Chapter (Section 7.1), the **Drinking Vessels** are examined first by the shape, as defined by the broad categories established in the Chapter 6.4. (**Kylix**, **Chalice**, **Flat Rim Cup**, **Mug**, **Open Vessel**, **Feeder**, **Coupelle**, **Phiale**). The specific components of the **Kylix** shape are compared in detail in Section 7.2. In the following section (Section 7.3) **Drinking Vessels** are discussed in the context of the other shapes in the database, with a particular focus on longer-term chronological trends. Final commentary is reserved for a brief look at the general trends as regards importation of East Greek pottery to Oisyme (Section 7.4)

Fig. 7.1 provides a breakdown of the **Drinking Vessels** from Oisyme as delineated in the previous chapter (Chapter 6). Of the 650 vessels represented by this chart, clearly, the most popular shape is the **Kylix**,<sup>1</sup> which, at 501 examples, makes up 77% of the total. This important category is examined first in the following Section (Section 7.1.1). The number of remaining vessels types seems negligible in comparison with the **Kylix** set, but they should not be completely ignored lest the role of other shapes, which in some cases reflects specific regional contributions, gets lost. The second most popular shapes at Oisyme are the **Open Vessels** (49 vessels, 7%) and the **Flat Rim Cups** (47 vessels, 7%) categories. Each of these is subject to review as independent categories below (Sections 7.1.2 and 7.1.3). The remaining shapes, which comprise 9% of the total, are discussed as a set (Section 7.1.4).

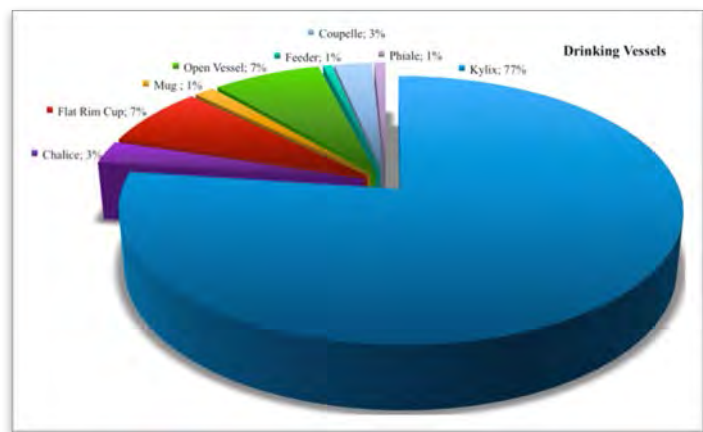


Figure 7.1: Drinking Vessels from Oisyme, by Shape

Fig. 7.2 shows that the percentage of **Kylikes** in the acropolis and necropolis assemblages compare with the general findings in Fig. 7.1, comprising more than 70% in each context. There are minor variations in other **Shapes**, however, such as the larger percentage of **Coupelles** in the acropolis, or greater proportion of **Flat Rim Cups** in the necropolis. Despite these small variations it appears that **Shape**, at this scale, did not influence the place of deposition at Oisyme.

<sup>1</sup> For the definition of this shape as it appears in this work see Chapter 6.5.

Given these results it is obvious that **Kylikes** should receive a more in-depth examination. The following discussion will examine the number of vessels, their place of manufacture (**Origin**) and where the people of Oisyme saw fit to dedicate these vessels (**Place**). Following this the second and third most popular **Shapes** will be discussed in similar manner. In this way a better understanding of local preferences may begin to be discerned. Particular traits are examined in detail depending on their relevance to understanding the constituents of a given **Shape**.

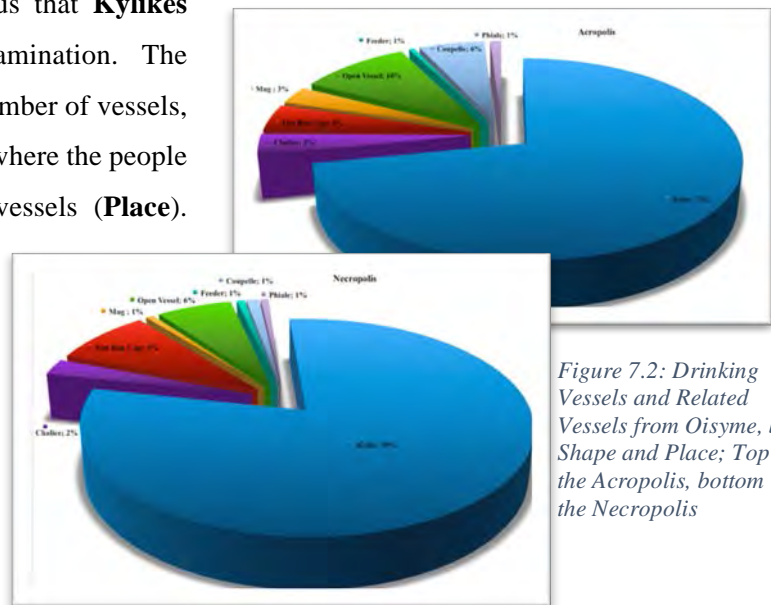


Figure 7.2: Drinking Vessels from Oisyme, by Shape and Place; Top is the Acropolis, bottom is the Necropolis

### 7.1.1 KYLIKES

As Fig. 7.3 illustrates, the **Kylikes** excavated at Oisyme originated from a number of regions. The lesser producers of this Shape are: the Cyclades (presumably Paros, 14 total), East Greece (indeterminate location, 3 total), North Ionia (indeterminate location, 1 total), the North Aegean (indeterminate location, 6 total), and from Oisyme (unlocated workshop, 22 total). Indisputably South Ionia (presumably Miletos, 246 total) is the leading source for this Shape, but the workshop(s) of Thasos (indeterminate location, 209 total) come in at a close second.

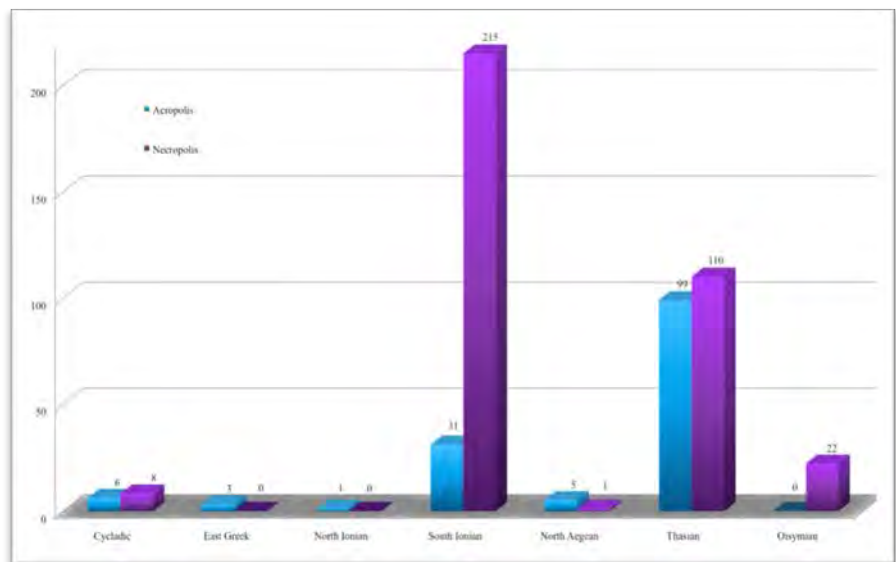


Figure 7.3: Kylikes by Origin and Place

Fig. 7.4 shows the Kylikes not only by the place of manufacture, but as percentages of separate assemblages (acropolis and necropolis of Oisyme), in order to highlight the depositional variation seen in Fig. 7.3. These tables show a general parity between the acropolis and necropolis with regards to the less well-represented places of manufacture, although there is a slightly wider variety detectable in the acropolis. The seeming numerical equity of Thasian Kylikes in Fig. 7.3, masks the obvious disparity between the two ritual

areas, and privileges the South Ionian Kylikes. The difference between the number of South Ionian vessels of this type dedicated in the necropolis (215) or 61% of the necropolis **Kylikes**, and those dedicated in the acropolis (31 vessels, or 21%) is stark, as is the inverse relationship of the Thasian **Kylikes** (110 necropolis or 31%, 99 acropolis or 69%). Both cases merit closer examination and are discussed in detail below (Section 7.2).

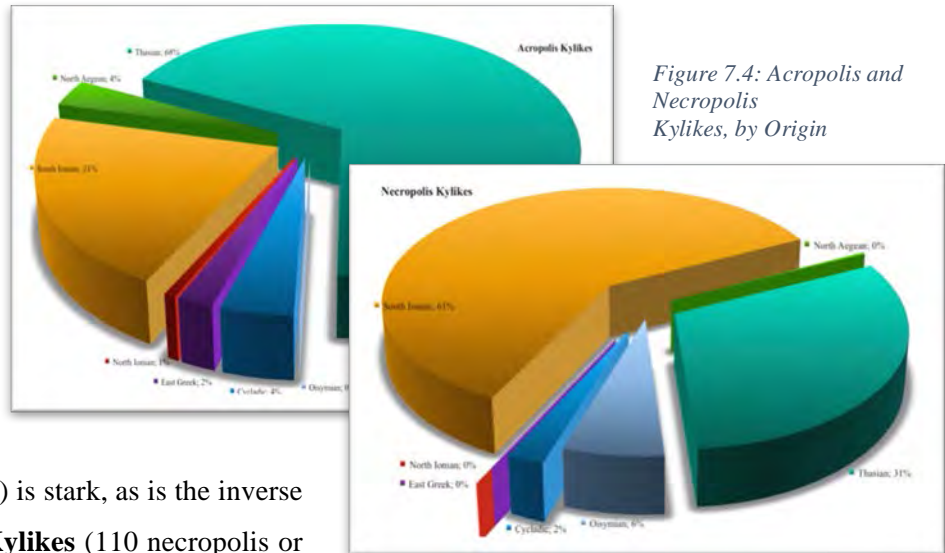


Figure 7.4: Acropolis and Necropolis Kylikes, by Origin

### 7.1.2 OPEN VESSELS

From the remaining 23% of **Drinking Vessels**, **Open Vessels** (49 total) are slightly more popular than the **Flat Rim Cups** (41 total), but still a distant second in comparison to the **Kylikes**, (Fig. 7.1). Many of these may well be **Kylikes**, but the absences of diagnostic elements or unusual dimension have relegated them to this category. Regionally, their places of manufacture (Fig. 7.5) are nearly evenly divided between East Greece (22 total; 13 East Greek, 7 Aeolian, 1 North Ionian, 1 South Ionian) and the North Aegean (27 total; 5 North Aegean, 13 Oisymian, 9 Thasian). as the

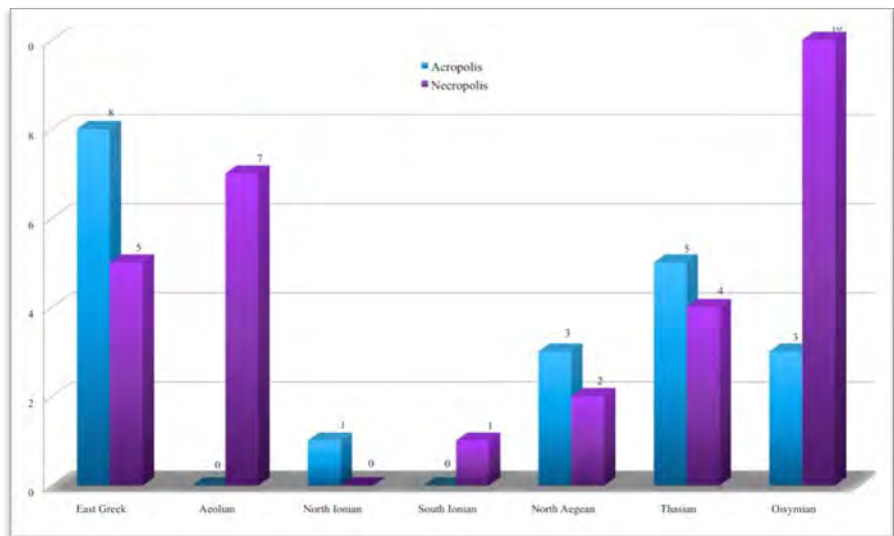


Figure 7.5: Open Vessels, by Origin and Place

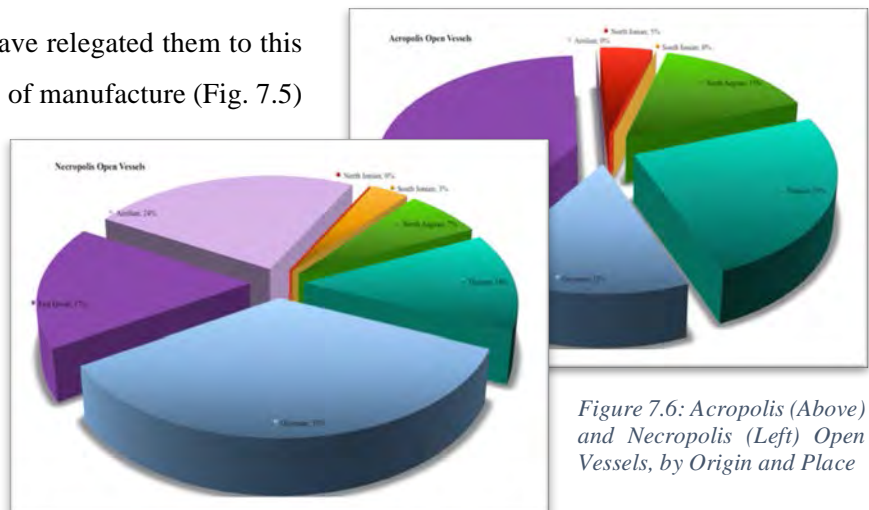


Figure 7.6: Acropolis (Above) and Necropolis (Left) Open Vessels, by Origin and Place



**Open Vessels** ‘type’ is comprised of a wide variety of styles and cultural influences.

Individually, East Greek products were identified as frequently Oisymian products were, but as a percentage of the total assemblages they comprised 40% of the acropolis total (Fig. 7.6). As a whole **Open Vessels** made in the North Aegean region were slightly more popular than eastern imports in both the acropolis (55%) and necropolis (56%). Surprisingly, identifiably Aeolian **Open Vessels** are quite prominent in the necropolis assemblage comprising 24% of the total. These results raise interesting questions; particularly as the Open Vessel ‘type’ is comprised of a variety of styles and cultural influences.

Fig. 7.7 divides the **Open Vessels** by place of manufacture and very basic decorative categories (simple painted types, figure painted types [Black Figure and Wild Goat Styles], and types with incised decorations). Nearly sixty percent of the **Open Vessels** are decorated in only the simplest manner, with no discernible scenes, figures, or elaborate ornamental designs. Of these, most (19 total, or 39%) are painted with bands, stripes or rays. Vessels decorated with incisions in wet clay accounting for the remainder (10 total, or 20%).

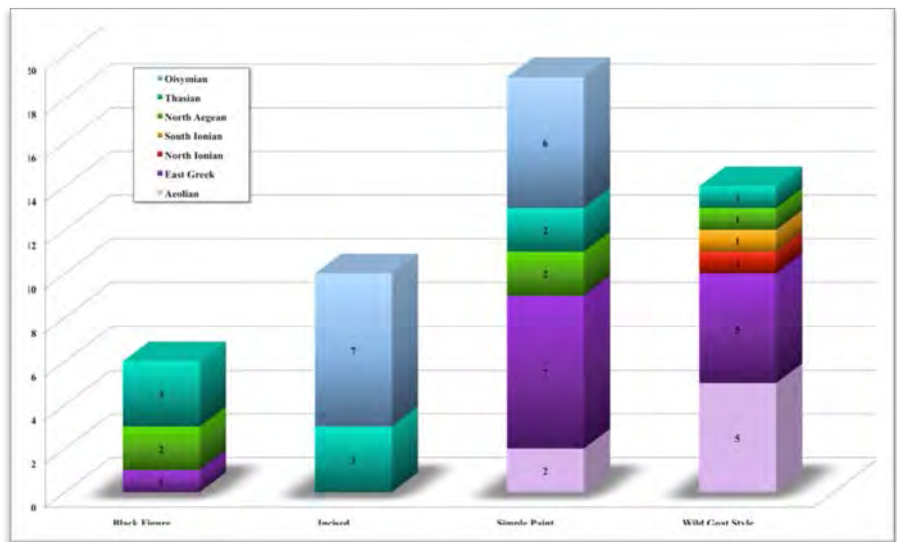


Figure 7.7: *Open Vessels, Decorative Types, By Origin*

The remainder of the vessels (41%) are decorated in figured styles. The Wild Goat Style (14 total, or 29%) is more common than the Black Figure Style (6 total, or 12%). Of the fourteen WG Style vessels, at least five are in fabric, paint and style that identify them as likely Aeolian. Far fewer can be attributed to Thasos or to other better-known South Ionian workshops. The vessels that belong to the newly identified Oisymian fabric are decorated either with simple paint or incisions. Strictly by number, the vessels decorated in the Wild Goat Style are evenly split between the necropolis (7 total, 24%) and the acropolis (7, 35%), but this of course indicates that they were a larger proportion of the acropolis by percentage. This is unusual given the normal dominance of necropolis examples (just by sheer number), suggesting a stronger predilection for their deposition in the acropolis than the simple numbers would suggest.<sup>2</sup>

Further inspection reveals that the place of manufacture appears to have some influence on where the vessels were dedicated. All seven of the Aeolian vessels, and the single South Ionian vessel, were necropolis dedications, and all but two of these were decorated in the WG Style. Four of the five WG Style East Greek (Undetermined locations) vessels were necropolis dedications. Interestingly this pattern does not hold for the

<sup>2</sup> Archaeological ‘luck of the draw’ cannot completely be discounted, of course.

Thasian and North Ionian WG Style examples, which were all dedicated on the acropolis. A similar situation exists with regard to the North Aegean (indeterminate location) and North Ionian examples. Of the six Black Figure vessels, three were acropolis dedications and three were necropolis dedications. All the necropolis examples are from North Aegean workshops, as are two of the three of the acropolis examples. The simply painted vessels are primarily Oisymian products (six total) and far more common in the necropolis. All of the vessels with incised decoration that were acropolis finds belong to the Thracian EIA tradition, and several of them may be of Thasian manufacture. The four Wheelmade vessels with incised decoration were locally made and necropolis dedications.

A quick assessment of all figure decorated vessels (Figs. 7.8) shows that they comprise approximately 10% of both acropolis and necropolis assemblages. When the place of manufacture is taken into consideration the results of the vessels in this database (Figs. 7.9) show that the necropolis figured vessels are more likely to originate from East Greek workshops. The acropolis examples are much more restricted, and dominated by products of Thasos. These are preliminary results only, and will remain so until the detailed study of the East Greek pottery is completed and the remaining Attic and Corinthian figured vessels are incorporated into the database. It is exceedingly difficult to devise a method for evaluating a diachronic comparison for this set, as they are not vessels of a cohesive type. I would only suggest that the data for this set reflect the transitions found in the architectural phases of Chapters 4 and 5 (Thracian Phase, *Emporion* Phase, *Apoikia* Phase, *Polis* Phase).

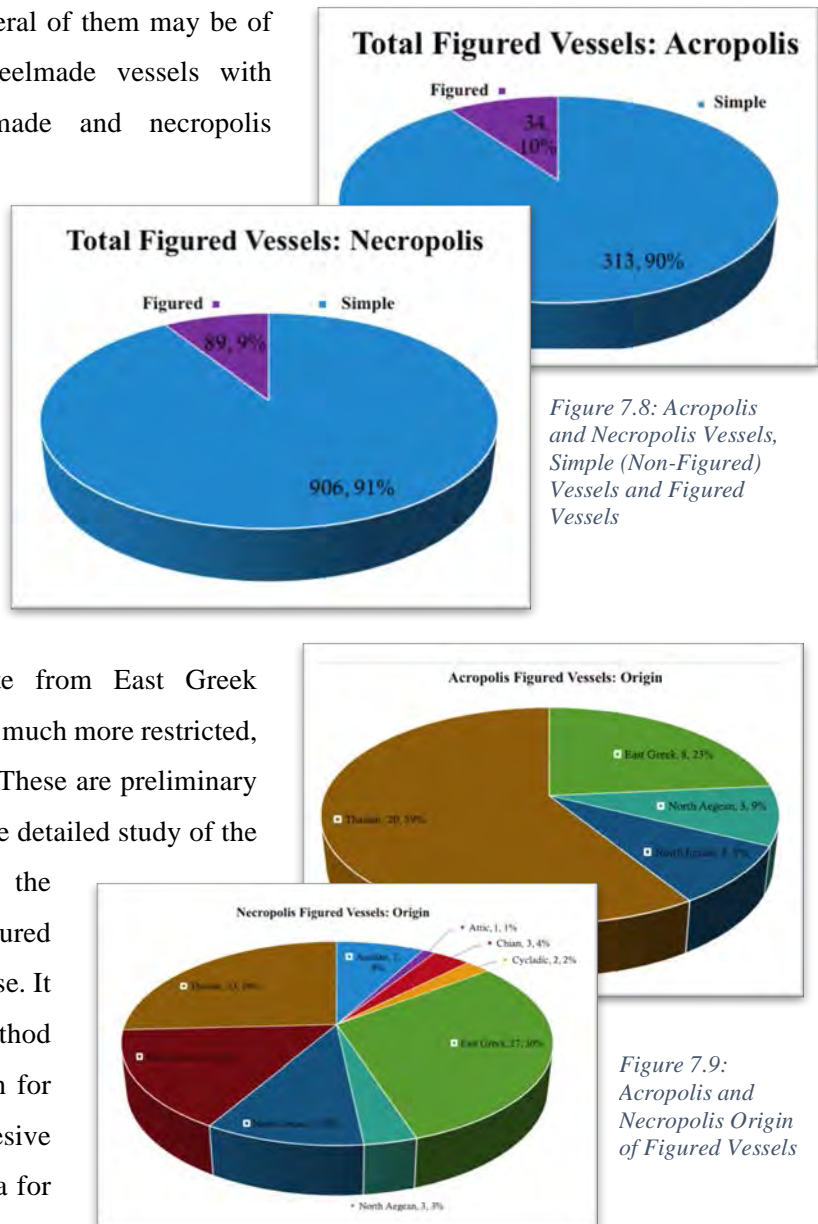


Figure 7.8: Acropolis and Necropolis Vessels, Simple (Non-Figured) Vessels and Figured Vessels

Figure 7.9: Acropolis and Necropolis Origin of Figured Vessels

### 7.1.3 FLAT RIM CUPS

**Flat Rim Cups** are the third most popular shape at Oisyme (Fig. 7.1, 47 total, 7%). Interestingly, they comprise a higher portion of the necropolis assemblage (9%) than the acropolis assemblage (4%) (Fig. 7.2). This is not wholly dissimilar from the case of the **Kylikes**, but it is certainly more extreme, and a pattern unique to this category.

The **Shape-set** is comprised of three main groups that correspond to named vessel types, **Skyphoi**, **Kotyle** and **Bird Bowls**.<sup>3</sup> Figs. 7.10 and 7.11 show the percentages of each shape present in this collection. The most popular shape in this set are the **Banded Bowls** (29 examples, 62%),<sup>4</sup> followed by the **Skyphoi** shaped vessels (12 total,<sup>5</sup> 26%). Fig. 7.11 shows the vessels as percentages of the Oisyme acropolis and necropolis assemblages. The differences between the two locations are minor, but include decreases in the percentages of **Skyphoi** (33% vs. 24%) and **Kotyle** (22 % vs. 5%) in the necropolis assemblage.

There is only a loose correlation between the designated Sub-Types and their places of manufacture (**Origin**), as Fig. 7.12 shows. The majority of the **Bowl** shaped vessels are North Ionian (13 total) or East Greek (7 total, 1 Aeolian total, 3 Chian total). It is also apparent that the widest amount of variation can be linked to North Aegean workshops. As yet there are no detailed typologies for **Bowls** of this type, but North Ionia is the acknowledged leader in production of this vessels type in the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, and the variants that evolved from them.<sup>6</sup> The results from Oisyme show that at least thirteen examples originated from that region, presumably from the workshops

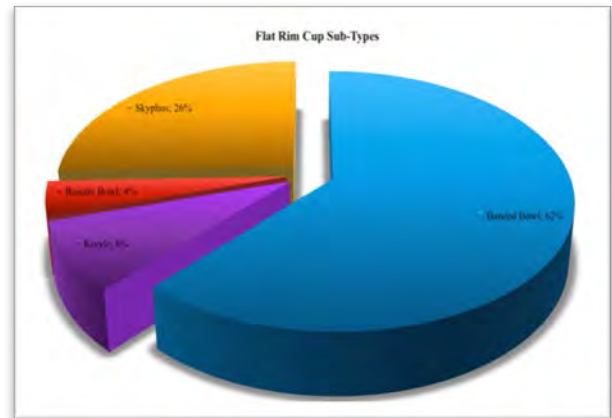


Figure 7.10: Flat Rim Cups by Sub-Type

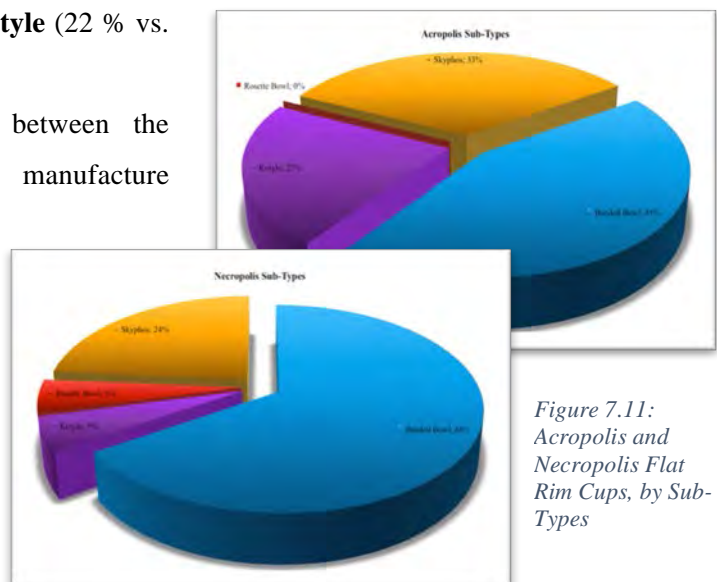


Figure 7.11: Acropolis and Necropolis Flat Rim Cups, by Sub-Types

<sup>3</sup> For details on the relationship between these shapes and better-known types see Chapter 6.7.

<sup>4</sup> **Rosette Bowls** evolved from the **Bird Bowls**, and are the intermediary shape between **Bird** and **Banded Bowls**. If they are included in the **Bird Bowl** Related shapes the total number is 31.

<sup>5</sup> Six Attic Skyphoi are included in this count, for comparative purposes (Chapter 6.7.3), but even they were removed the remaining six North Aegean Skyphoi would still comprise the second largest Shape in this set at 13%.

<sup>6</sup> Cook 1998: 26-28; Schlotzhauer & Villing 2006: 56-58.

of Klazomenai.<sup>7</sup> The East Greek examples (7 total) may tentatively be considered North Ionian, based on the intensity of production of this shape there. The addition of these sherds raises the total North Ionian contribution to 20 vessels, or 43% of the total. The appearance of Chian examples in this set is interesting, especially as the ties between the island and

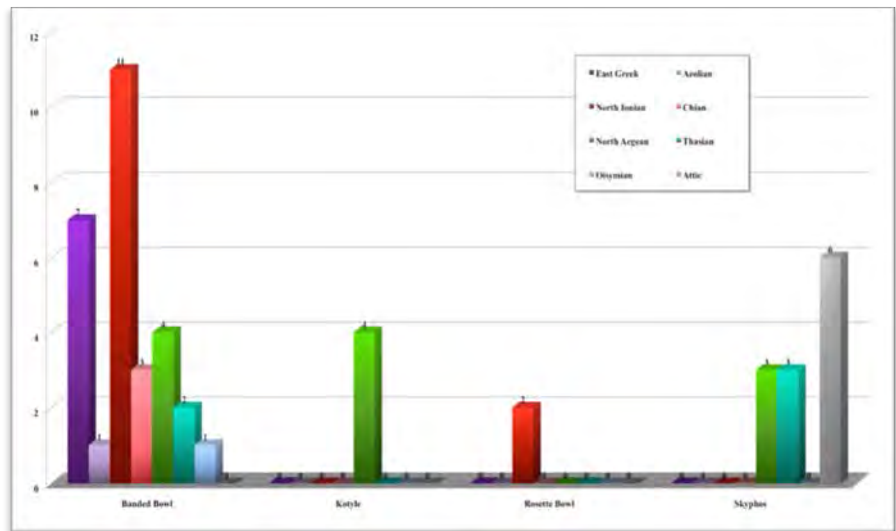


Figure 7.12: Origin of Flat Rim Cups, by Sub-Types

mainland workshops are proving closer than once believed.<sup>8</sup> Aeolis, also a known producer of the shape, is credited with only a single example from Oisyme. It would not be surprising if testing a sizable number of those identified as only East Greek (indeterminate location) were discovered to be Aeolian, considering the large number of Aeolian vessels in the previous section (Section 7.1.2). Based on the visual analysis of the **Banded Bowls** from Oisyme North Aegean workshops appear to have contributed (11 total, 23%). Two examples appear to have Oisymian (1 total, 2%) and Thasian (5, 11%) fabrics, suggesting those sites were points of imitation for the shape.

Fig. 7.13 illustrates the **Origins** of the Flat Rim Cups as percentages of the acropolis and necropolis assemblages of Oisyme. It is interesting that the all thirteen of the North Ionian examples (11 **Banded Bowls**, 2 **Rosette Bowls**) are restricted to the necropolis, as are the four of the East Greek (indeterminate location), the three Chian, and the single Oisymian **Banded Bowl**, as well as the unusual, gold-dusted Aeolian **Polychrome Banded Bowl** (N13). Only a very few **Banded Bowls** were dedicated in the acropolis: three (34%) of the East Greek examples and a single North Aegean example (indeterminate location).

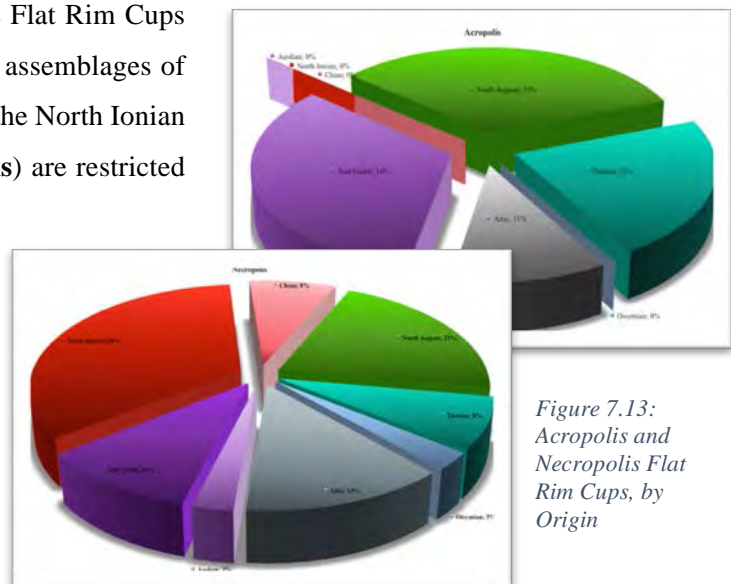


Figure 7.13: Acropolis and Necropolis Flat Rim Cups, by Origin

<sup>7</sup> Dupont & Thomas 2006; Schlotzhauer & Villing 2006: 56; Kerschner, Mommsen, *et al.* 1993; Hürmüzli 2008.

<sup>8</sup> Cook 1998: 46-48; Lemos 1991; Williams 2006: 127.



The majority of the **Flat Rim Cups** can be dated only to approximately the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, although the **Skyphoi** appear to be of a late Archaic type, dating to the second half of that century. The earliest examples are the Chian types, perhaps related to the migration of potters to Maroneia and Thasos.<sup>9</sup> The **Rosette Bowls** should belong to the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC,<sup>10</sup> and the small number of these suggests that the Shape was quite rare in the early days of the *polis*. Sporadic examples begin to appear at Oisyme from the late 7<sup>th</sup> century and do not increase in any appreciable way until towards the end of the Archaic period.

#### 7.1.4 REMAINING VESSELS

The remaining fifty-three **Drinking Vessels** have fewer than twenty constituents in each category (Fig. 7.14). The **Chalice** is the most popular type at eighteen examples, five of which may be a North Aegean imitations of the Chian shape. The 13 Chian **Chalices** comprise 25% of the total remaining vessels. The next most popular in this set are the **Coupelles** (17 total), a late Archaic vessel, very common in the North Aegean. These were manufactured on Thasos (12 examples, at nearly 29% of the Remaining Vessels) and at Oisyme (three examples). There are fewer than ten examples of each of the remaining shapes (**Mugs**, **Feeders**, and **Phiale**), which were primarily products of North Aegean workshops (six Oisymian, one Thasian, two North Aegean indeterminate location). Once again there is more variety in the shapes produced in the North Aegean. North Aegean vessels (including Thasian and Oisymian) comprise 57% in this set in total.

Among the remaining vessels (Fig. 7.15) those made in the North Aegean (North Aegean, Thasian and Oisymian) comprise approximately

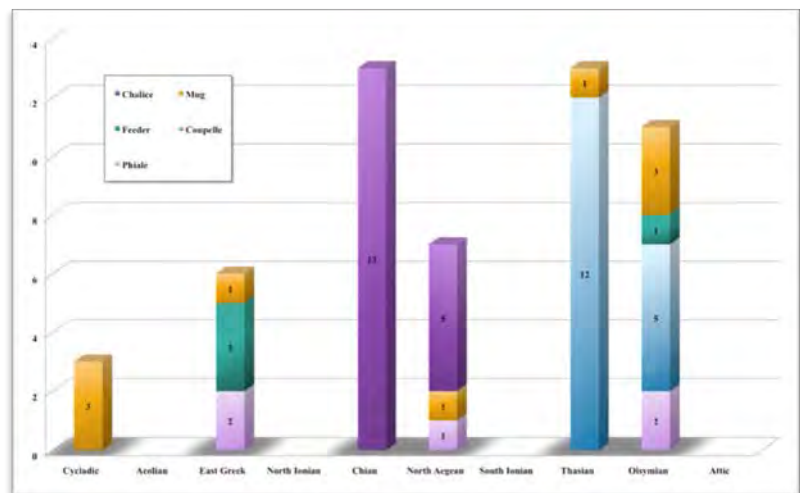


Figure 7.14: Remaining Vessels, by Origin

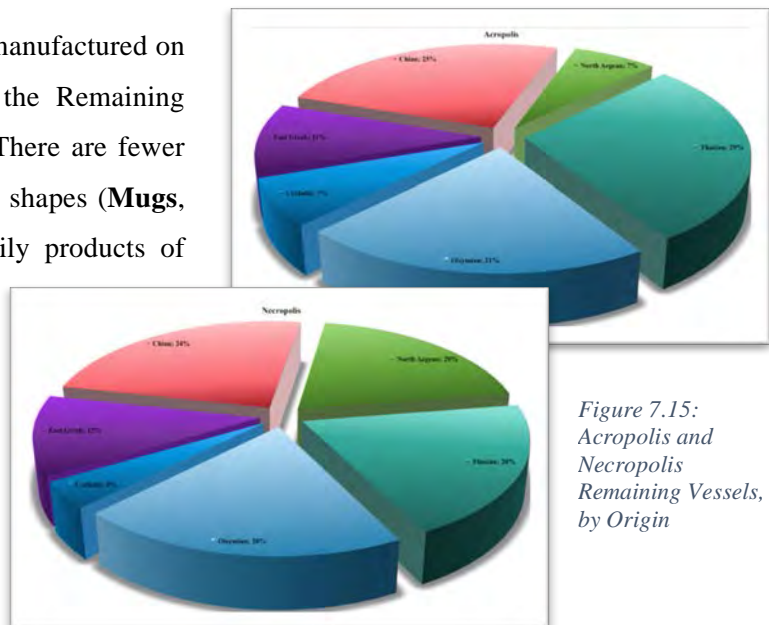


Figure 7.15: Acropolis and Necropolis Remaining Vessels, by Origin

<sup>9</sup> Williams 2006: 132.

<sup>10</sup> Cook 1998: 27-28.

60% of the total, outnumbering the East Greek, Chian and Cycladic examples. The overall total does not alter greatly between acropolis and necropolis assemblages, although a greater number were identified as specifically of Thasian and Oisymian manufacture amongst the acropolis examples. This suggests that the **Origin** of the vessels may not play a significant role in where the remaining vessels were dedicated.

The fifty-six **Drinking Vessels** are evenly divided between the acropolis and necropolis of Oisyme, twenty-eight in each, but they are not as evenly distributed as that number suggests (Fig. 7.16). The **Chalice**, for example is the most popular **Shape** in the necropolis (44%), and nearly twice as common there as it is in the acropolis (25%). The same is true for the **Phiale** (12% vs. 7%), but the percentage triples for the **Feeders** (12% vs. 4%). Conversely, the **Coupelles** and **Mugs** are twice as popular in the acropolis assemblage.

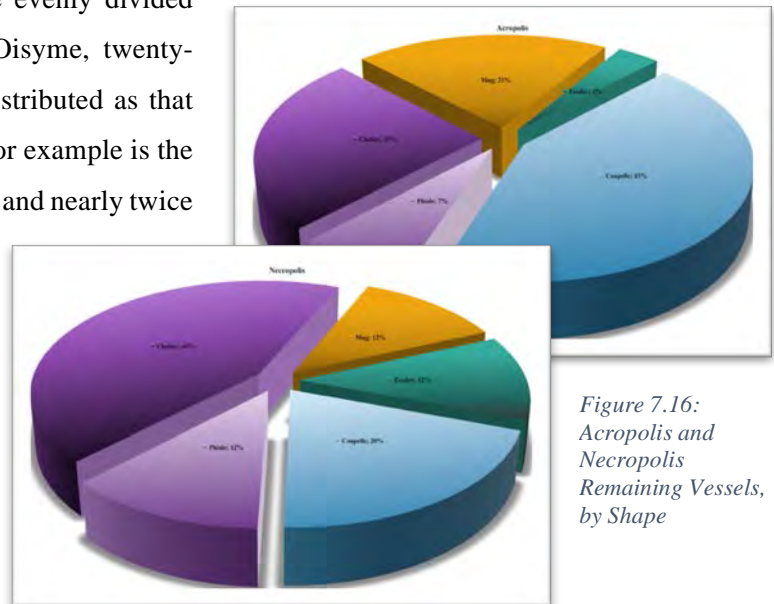


Figure 7.16: Acropolis and Necropolis Remaining Vessels, by Shape

When the date ranges of these vessels are taken into consideration (Fig. 7.17) an interesting pattern emerges. There is a steady growth in the popularity of Chalices from the last quarter of the 7th century BC. The two earliest **Shapes** (**Mugs** and **Feeders**) appear to maintain a steady presence from the mid-7th century BC until the mid-6<sup>th</sup> century BC. Sometime around the mid-6<sup>th</sup>

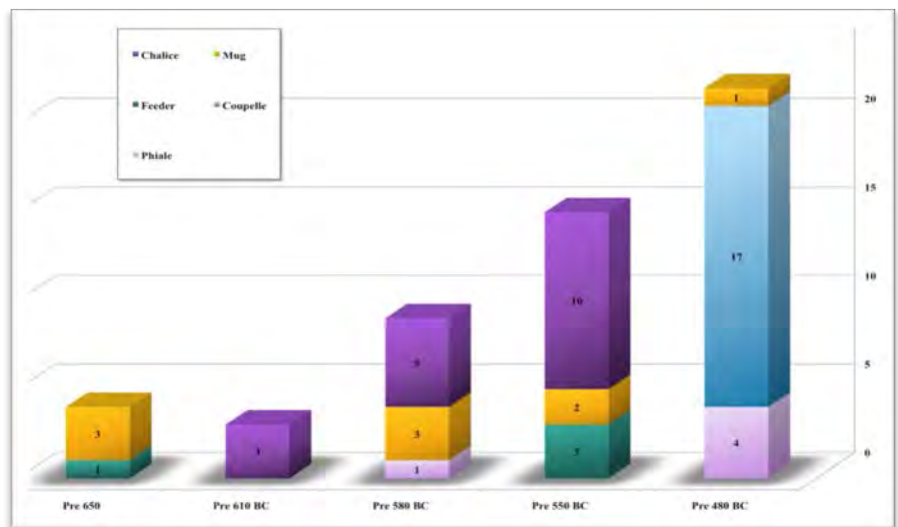


Figure 7.17: Remaining Vessels, by Simple Dates

century BC new shapes, the **Phialai** and **Coupelles** become important, perhaps supplanting the **Mugs**, **Feeders** and **Chalices**. Perhaps the rise in Athenian influence at approximately the same time was influential in this change. One oddity is the persistence of **Mugs** in the acropolis of Oisyme. They are never particularly popular, but as a steady presence they are interesting, especially in contrast to their initial appearance in, and then total absence from, the necropolis of Oisyme.



### 7.1.5 GENERAL DRINKING VESSELS RESULTS

Figs. 7.1 and 7.2 show the same data in different groupings that draw the viewer's attention to particular patterns. The first figure only compares the popularity of shapes overall, whereas the second compares the acropolis and necropolis as separate assemblages. Through this second view we begin to see that **Drinking Vessels** were not equally dedicated in both ritual spaces (**Place**). Both images give the impression that the Oisymians had an undeniable preference for using the standard **Kylix** shape, particularly those of South Ionian or Thasian make, in their ritual activity.

A closer look shows a division in how they were dedicated, with Thasian and North Aegean **Kylikes** as the predominant acropolis dedication, and South Ionian **Kylikes** as the predominant necropolis dedication. Similar divisions can be seen in the other categories. **Open Vessels** are slightly more popular as acropolis dedications, and the majority are simply decorated, locally made vessels. Among the figure painted versions, those made in Thasos or North Ionia are most commonly found on the acropolis, while all of the figure painted Aeolian **Open Vessels** were necropolis finds (Fig. 7.7-7.9). Of the **Flat Rim Cups**, the **Banded Bowls** were the most popular. They comprised a greater portion of the acropolis assemblage, than the necropolis assemblage, and most often North Ionian or Chian products. The reverse is true for **Kotyle** and **Skyphei**, a greater portion of which were found in the acropolis, and primarily from North Aegean workshops. The remaining vessels are more equably split between the acropolis and necropolis, although Chian **Chalices**, the most popular shape in this set, were somewhat more common as necropolis dedications. Conversely, the late Archaic **Coupelles** of the North Aegean, were more common in the acropolis.

In a general sense, the acropolis assemblage has a wider variety of shapes from a wider array of **Origins**, but there is a noted preference for **Kylikes** produced at or near Oisyme. The same is broadly true for the **Open Vessels**. In Figs. 7.4, 7.6, 7.13, and 7.15 the data is presented in a way that focuses on external production, rather than local preferences. The impression left by this view is one of more intense standardisation in the production centres of East Greece and the Cyclades and a certain flexibility, and experimentalism in the North Aegean. This eclecticism perhaps speaks to the heterogeneous nature of the populations in colonial settlements, which necessarily entails a diversity of ideas and ideal forms. I suspect it is a mixture of these and other elements acting and reacting discursively. It is necessary to consider the material from several angles, if the goal is to aim for a balance between Oisymian agency and the organisations of external structures. This is not to over-blow the concept of agency or imply that there were no structural elements active in the choices of Oisymian individuals, but to place Oisyme as a community as a central and active decision-making body with internal influences that should be acknowledged as separate from Thasos, Paros or 'Thrace'.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup> For cogent debates on structure and agency see Navarro 2006: 16-19; Bourdieu 1986: 141-50, 469-71; *inter alia*.

## 7.2 KYLIXES: COMPARISON OF MAJOR TYPES

Previously (Section 7.1) **Kylikes** were examined broadly, as a **Shape**, without looking at the specific named types that comprised the set. This category, however, contains several Types, which are comprised of many Sub-Types. These must be examined in greater detail to gain a better understanding of the developments that occurred at Oisyme, and to better understand the preferences of the populace. Fig. 7.18 shows the relative proportion of the Types that comprise the **Kylix** set. They are divided between **Ionian Cups** (254 total, 51%), **Thasian Cups** (182 total, 36%), and **SGD Cups** (65 total, 13%). As the names indicate, these Types are generally related to the places of manufacture. **Ionian Cups** are usually South Ionian (presumably from Miletus), but a few with questionable fabric and/or paint are labelled more loosely as East Greek. **Thasian Cups** are primarily from Thasos, with occasional Cycladic (presumably Parian) and Oisymian contributions, which is also the case for **SGD Cups**. Clearly the Ionian Cups are the most popular vessels, but the Thasian contribution is far from negligible.

A closer look at the assemblages, however, reveals an unusual pattern (Fig. 7.19). The **Ionian Cups** are by far the most numerous Type in the necropolis, at a total of 217 (61%), compared to the **Thasian Cups** (117 total, 33%) and only **SGD Cups** (22 total, 6%). The reverse is true for the acropolis of Oisyme, where **Thasian Cups** (65 total, 45%) vastly outnumber South Ionian examples (37 total, 25%) by nearly two to one, and by more than three to one when the Thasian **SGD Cups** are included (34 total, 30%). Although the **Ionian**

**Cups** should still be considered an important part of the acropolis assemblage in aggregate, they were clearly more important in the necropolis assemblage, and hence a more important implement in the rituals for the dead.

There are several possible explanations for this difference, beginning with the sampling strategies of the excavations (Chapter 6.3.1). The method for recording the acropolis and necropolis materials may also

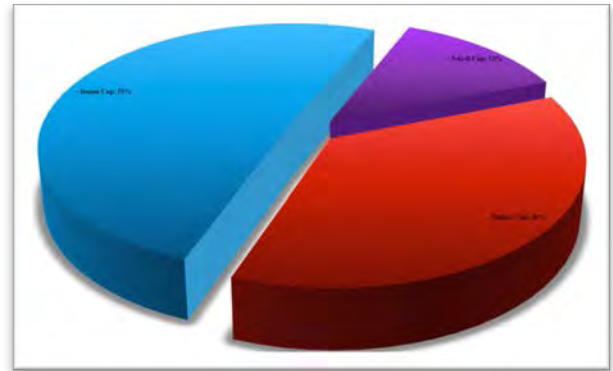


Figure 7.18: Kylix Sub-Types, by Percentage

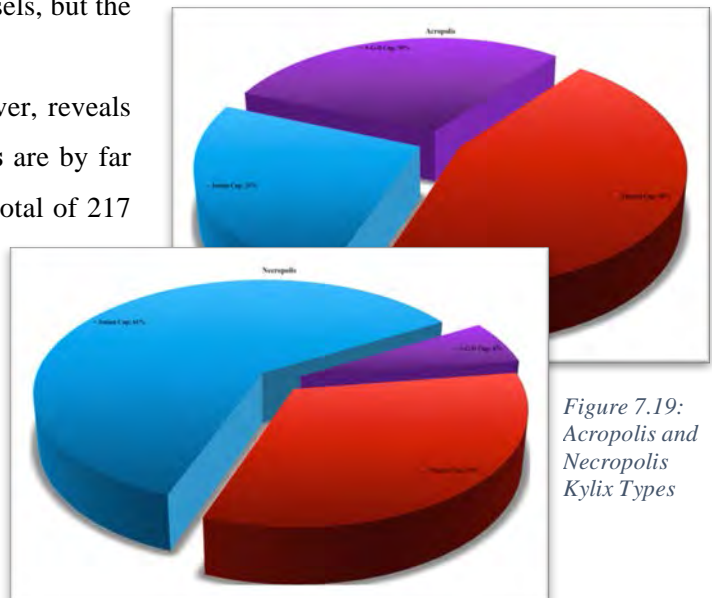


Figure 7.19: Acropolis and Necropolis Kylix Types

have affected the numbers,<sup>12</sup> but not to such a degree that the difference between the two locations should return these results.

The current results must be examined in more detail before meaningful questions can begin to be asked. The first step must be to look at popularity of specific variants within each type and at the production dates of these sub-types. This information could indicate trends or changes through time. This is most easily done for the **Ionian Cups**, but as the publication of studies of **Thasian Cups** was too late to include it here, this data must remain subject to review.<sup>13</sup> It is also important to remember that the **Thasian Cups** are generally considered to be late Archaic vessels, an idea about which I have serious reservations (Appx. A.1.b). If this late date is upheld by current research, then **Thasian Cups** were a less significant percentage of the assemblage, as the preponderance of late Archaic **Cups** are reportedly Attic types.<sup>14</sup> If, however, the production of **Thasian Cups** was systematised early on, then they were the principal dedication of the acropolis sanctuary. Development of a chronologically-sound typology of Thasian Cups is crucial for a thorough comparison to **Ionian Cups** and similar vessels. For now, all that can be done, and what will follow here, is a closer examination of the sub-types and using the dates proposed in Chapter 6 for each of the **Kylix** shapes. It is hoped that this will spur future research and debate into an often neglected, but fundamental category of material culture in the region.

### 7.2.1 IONIAN CUPS

A total of two hundred and fifty-four **Ionian Cups** are known from the Oisyme excavations. Seven of the thirteen Types identified by Schlotzhauer<sup>15</sup> have been identified. The known examples are as follows (Chapter 6.5.1): as many as three **Type 3 Cups**, eight **Type 5 Cups**, fourteen **Type 6 Cups**, twenty **Type 8 Cups**, one hundred and sixty-two **Type 9 Cups**, forty-eight **Type 10 Cups**, at least one **Type 12 Cup**. In total

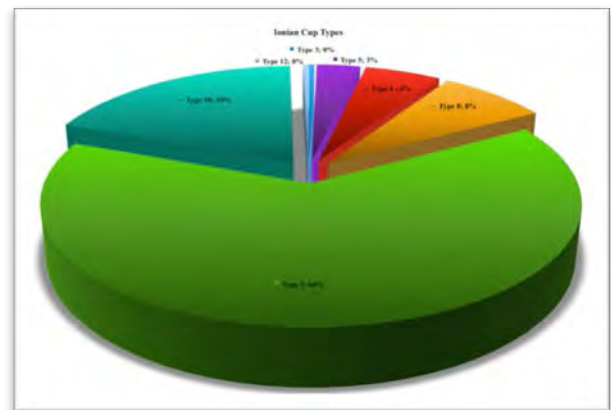


Figure 7.20: *Ionian Cups, by Percentage of Type*

<sup>12</sup> It is always possible that I have not accounted for all of the **Ionian Cups** from the acropolis, but I find it unlikely. For the sake of argument, though, if the number of **Ionian Cups** were significantly higher, even if it were doubled, the number of **Thasian Cups** would still be impressive and require explanation.

<sup>13</sup> Martin Perron is currently investigating the Archaic **Drinking Vessels** of Thasos, but his research is not yet published. It is my hope that I will be able to add this data, revising the results of my study to publish a more thorough monograph for Oisyme. Once the study of the Attic and Corinthian wares from Oisyme is complete, a full accounting of Archaic **Cups** and their use by the Oisymians in the ritual spaces of can be more fully understood.

<sup>14</sup> Giouri 1965: 450; Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1990: 385; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 500; Manakidou 2012a: 364-65.

<sup>15</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 280-352, the first two Types are technically 'Skyphoi' by Schlotzhauer's definition, and the transition **Type 3** is considered either a **Skyphos** or 'Everted Rim Cup' (**Kylix**), but as the earliest variety identified at Oisyme is **Type 3**, the distinctions between the types are not emphasised.

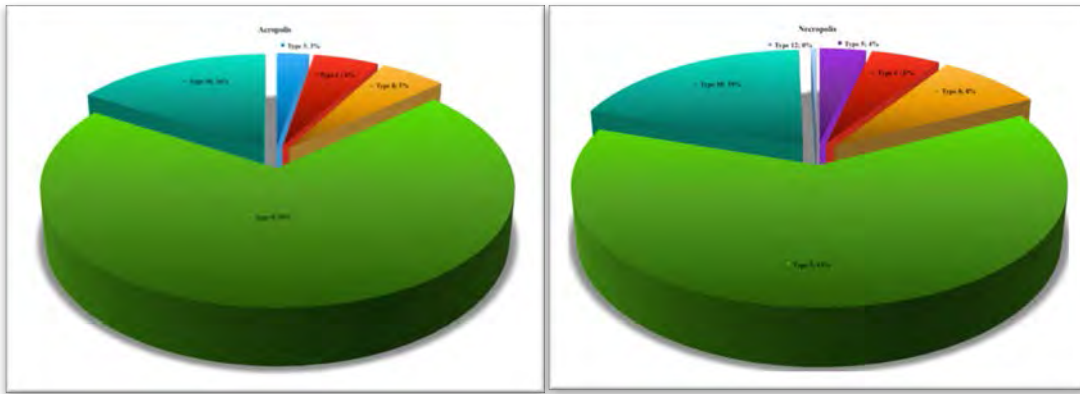


Figure 7.21:  
Acropolis and  
Necropolis Ionian  
Cup Types

numbers the **Type 9** is clearly the most popular of the **Ionian Cups** at Oisyme, at 64% of the total, followed by **Type 10** at a distant 19% (Fig. 7.20). The **Type 9 Ionian Cup** was widely exported and found in significant quantities at Naukratis, Tocra, and Megara Hyblaea.<sup>16</sup> They were found in great quantities at the sanctuaries of those settlements, and in Miletus they were most numerous Type in the sanctuaries, particularly the Temple of Aphrodite.<sup>17</sup>

Although the total number of **Type 9** vessels in the necropolis of Oisyme (Fig. 7.19, 136 examples) is markedly higher than the total number from the acropolis (26 examples), as a percentage of **Ionian Cup** types, the **Type 9** is slightly better represented in the acropolis assemblage (70% acropolis, 63% necropolis) (Fig. 7.21). The same is not true for the second place **Type 10s** (6 examples at 16% in acropolis, 42 examples at 19% in necropolis), because the variety of **Types** present in the necropolis has a slightly wider scope. The variations between assemblages does not reveal any preferential treatment of the vessel **Types**.

The **Ionian Cup Types** developed chronologically, **Type 1** beginning production sometime in the last quarter of the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC, **Type 4** in the early 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, **Type 8** just after the mid 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, and so on. Yet, specific sub-variants may have an earlier associated date than the sub-variant of a Type considered 'later'. An early variant of **Type 11**, **Type 11.1** for example, has an earlier date range (c. 620-580 BC) than does a later variant of **Type 9.4** (c. 570-520 BC). Because of this situation, it is important to look at the Type and sub-variants when considering dating and changes in time.

Fig. 7.22 shows the **Ionian Cup Types** from Oisyme, arranged by the dates of their introduction.<sup>18</sup> This arrangement corrects the chronological confusion that can occur with the sub-Types. With this organisational scheme it is easier to see groups of vessels, the relationship between specific Types and/or sub-Types in clumps of time. Pale grey, horizontal bars indicate these mini- 'eras'. Within these larger groupings differentiations between numbered Types are indicated by a change in background shading. The earliest set

<sup>16</sup> Villing *et al.* 2012: Curator's Comments, no 1886,0401.196.

<sup>17</sup> Kerschner 2001: 111, 1120, 131, Interestingly the most popular Type at Miletus overall was **Type 11** (28% of total) followed closely by **Type 10** (26% of total).

<sup>18</sup> Various chronological arrangements were tried, but arranging them by start date for each of the series was judged best. This was in part because when the Types arranged in this manner the vessels at fall into a pattern resembling the classic 'battleship curve' (Ford 1952: 344; Orton, *et al.* 1993: 227-232; *inter alia*).

loosely includes the very early **Type 3.2** Cups (c. 720-650 BC), but the assigned date range (c. 670-630) is reflective of the most common overlapping dates. The set will be referred to by this date range hereafter. The second set is c. 640-610 BC, the third is c. 610-580 BC, the fourth is c. 580-540 BC and the fifth is c. 560-520 BC.<sup>19</sup> The chart also shows the number of each sub-Type by their location at Oisyme; Red indicates the acropolis and Blue the necropolis.

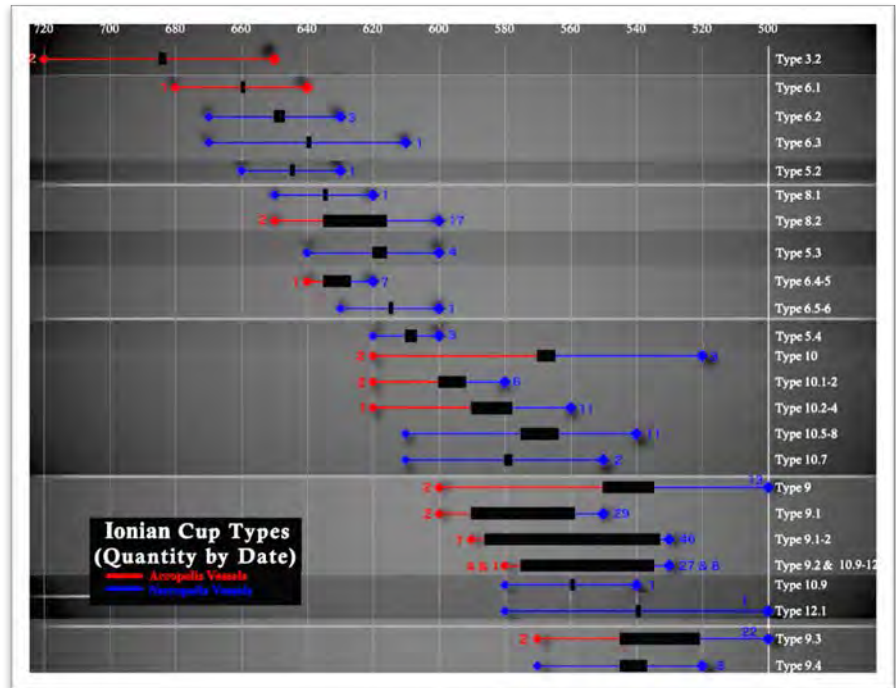


Figure 7.22: Ionian Cup Sub-Types, by Date (see Chapter 6.5.1)

Placed in this arrangement it is possible to see the rough approximation of a ‘battleship curve’, indicating the rise and fall in importance of these vessels at Oisyme. Set c. 670-630 BC contains eight vessels, three from the acropolis and five from the necropolis. The earliest Ionian Cups were found on the acropolis of Oisyme (**Type 3.2** and **6.1**). They might be significantly earlier than the earliest examples from the necropolis (**Types 6.2, 6.3, and 5.1**), but view given by the organisational schemata of the chart implies closely aligned activities beginning on the acropolis and swiftly replicated in the necropolis. In set c. 640-610 BC the number of **Ionian Cup** dedications on the acropolis remains steady at three Cups, **Type 8.2** and **Type 6.4-5**. The necropolis, however, shows a massive increase in dedications of this kind. Here there are now 30 **Kylikes**, in five varieties (**Types 5.3, 6.4-5, 6.5-6, 8.1, and 8.2**). **Type 8.2** is far and away the most popular of the set, with seventeen examples. In comparison to the other entries in this set, the number seems anomalously large. The second place entrant, **Type 6.4-5**, has only seven examples. This much smaller group nearly doubles the amount by any other category in the set, highlighting the overwhelming preference for **Type 8.2**. In set c. 610-580 BC the pattern repeats itself. There is a small increase in the acropolis, with a total of five vessels all of which are **Type 10s** (**Type 10.1-2** and **Type 10.2-4**). There is a wider variety in the necropolis, where all known sub-Types of **Type 10** are present, as are the only examples of **Type 5.4**. There is only a slight increase from the previous set from thirty to thirty-six examples. **Type 10.2-4** and **Type 10.58** are equally popular with eleven examples each. The sharpest rise in the acropolis for **Ionian Cups** occurs in the c. 580-540 BC set. At

<sup>19</sup> These are not meant to represent strict boundaries of time, but a more associative chronology.



least thirteen of the sixteen acropolis examples are identifiable as **Type 9.1** or **Type 9.2**.<sup>20</sup> In the necropolis at this time, there is yet another exponential increase. In total one hundred and twenty-five **Ionian Cups** fall in this range, all but ten of these are **Type 9**, of the **Type 9.1** and **9.2** variants. There are nine later **Type 10s** (**Types 10.9-12**) and a single, early **Type 12.1**. The final set, c. 560-520 BC, there is a decrease in the number of examples. The set is entirely represented by the later **Type 9** variants (**Type 9.3** and **9.4**). Two **Type 9.3** are the only entrants from the acropolis. The necropolis, however, contained 30 **Ionian Cups**, (**Type 9.3**, 22 examples and **Type 9.4**, 8 examples).



Figure 7.23: Acropolis of Oisyme, Ionian Cup Types, by Depth and Grid Position (See Chapter 5.4.2)  
Yellow blocks are areas over 80.00 m ASL  
Blue blocks are areas 80.00 to 79.50 m ASL  
Red blocks are areas 79.50 to 70.00 m ASL

Fig. 7.23, is meant to assist the reader to ‘see’ the vessels from a three dimensional perspective. The plan view illustrates the general grouping in which the vessels were found. The borders of each excavation unit as reported are illustrated by the coloured blocks, but details are available in the database. The coloured blocks in this chart are indicative of depth, Yellow is the highest, typically for artefacts found at surface levels, all of which are over 80.00 m ASL. The middle levels are in Blue, the arbitrary depth for this set is 80.00 to 79.50 m ASL. The lowest levels are highlighted in Red, and have a depth of 79.50 to 70.00 m ASL. The majority of the **Ionian Cups**, 27 total, were found over and around the short angular wall (Room 2, Chapter 5.4.1.1). The next most populated sector is in the area dubbed Room 4 (Chapter 5.4.4.3), where five **Type 9**

<sup>20</sup> It is perhaps no accident that this type of **Ionian Cup** is the closely associated with fine **Attic Cups** (see Schlottzhauer 2001: 131-3). This close comparison has sometime lead to mistaking them for **Attic Cups**. Given the results of this study I will be seeking the permission to examine the vessels currently sequestered for the study of Attic wares from Oisyme to look for **Type 9s**.



and **Type 10** vessels were found. The remaining vessels were found near Block A, either in the North Terrace (Room 2) area or just inside of the *cella*, over the remains of the Thracian Structure. A few examples were found in association with the Stone Circle in the southern area. No examples were found near the rock-cut pit or the *eschara*.

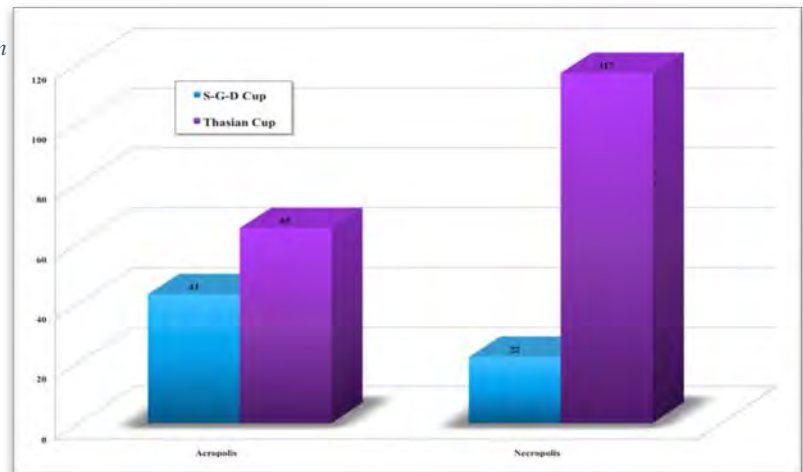
Figs. 7.22-23 show that the popularity of the **Ionian Cups** as dedications in the acropolis increased slowly and steadily, while remaining much less significant here than they were in the necropolis of Oisyme. The earliest **Ionian Cup Types** to appear at Oisyme (variants **Type 3.2** and **6.1**) come from the acropolis, in Room 3 (associated with the burnt Thracian Structure), the short angled wall in terrace two and the Stone Circle (Terrace 3).

The earliest vessels from the necropolis are not significantly distant in time from the acropolis examples, (**Type 6.2-3** and **5.1**). The appearance of the **Ionian Cups** in the necropolis might begin shortly before the mid-7<sup>th</sup> century BC, but soon thereafter they were increasingly seen used there. The near exponential growth of these Cups in the necropolis attests their growing popularity and ties to East Greece, particularly South Ionia (Miletus?). Like many settlements of the later Archaic, the **Type 9 Ionian Cup** was very popular, and is the dominant **Drinking Vessel** of the **Ionian Cups** in the acropolis. It is interesting to note that at the same point in time at which Attic wares are reportedly beginning to dominate the market, we also have the greatest concentration of **Ionian Cups** (section 580-54 BC, Fig. 7.22). It must not be coincidence either that the **Type 9** is very close in dimensions and fineness of the fabric to Attic **Kylikes** of the same date.<sup>21</sup>

## 7.2.2 THASIAN CUPS AND SGD CUPS

Figure 7.24: Acropolis and Necropolis Thasian Cups and SGD Cups

Because of the close relationship between **Thasian Cups** and **Cups with Sub-Geometric Decorations (SGD Cups)**,<sup>22</sup> both types will be compared together in this section, before they are compared



<sup>21</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 131-33.

<sup>22</sup> Some of the early **SGD Cups** are labelled as Cycladic in origin, but given the proclivity and talent for imitation displayed by Thasian potters, this identification cannot be considered secure until chemical testing has been conducted (See Coulié 2002, 2008). It has taken decades of research and testing to confirm the suspicions that pottery once dubbed Chian, Attic or 'Melian' was actually made on Thasos, as early as the mid 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. This is why, despite the **Cycladic SGD** label, they will be included in this section for the purposes of comparing Thasian **Drinking Vessels** with the **Ionian Cups**. The major difference between **Thasian Cups** (the dotted-band type) and **SGD Cups** (the Coupe-Krater) is the size, and in the decorative scheme.

with the **Ionian Cups**. They are separated into the nine categories (Chapter 6.5.2).<sup>23</sup> The total number of vessels in this group is 247 (Fig. 7.24), 108 of which come from the acropolis and 139 from the necropolis. The vast majority of **Kylikes** that appear to be made of Thasian clay (107 examples, Fig. 7.25) cannot be fitted into the Sub-Types that I have identified, and are labelled simply as **Thasian Undetermined (TU)**. The identifiable **Thasian Cup Types** are as follows: as **Thasian ‘Parian’ (TP, 35 examples)**, **Thasian ‘Laconian’ (TL, 21 examples)**, **Thasian ‘Chian’ (TC, 10 examples)**, and **Thasian ‘Attic’ (TA, 27 examples)**. The **SGD Cups** are comprised of ‘**Cycladic**’ **SGD (C SGD, 11 examples)**, **SGD I (11 examples)**, **SGD II (6 examples)**, **SGD III (19 examples)**, and **SGD Undetermined (SGD U, 18 examples)**.

Figs. 7.25-26 show the **TU Type** as technically the most popular at Oisyme, making up 36% of the total for remaining **Kylikes**, and 49% of **Thasian Cups**. The parallel **SGD U** category is a smaller percentage of the overall total (7%) but the second largest (28%) of the **SGD Cups** (Figs. 7.25 & 7.27). Amongst the identifiable Types, **TP Cups** are the most popular at 14%, followed by **TA** at 11%, percentages that do not change drastically when viewed separately from the **SGD Cups**, **TP (19%)** and **TA (15%)**. Amongst **SGD Cups** (Fig. 7.27) the **SGD III (29%)** are the most popular, followed by the **C SGD (17%)** and **SDG I (17%)**. The **SGD II** are the least well represented in both views, comprising only 2% of the overall total, and 9% of the **SGD Cups**.

Based on the current state of research it is not possible to give a detailed analysis of the trade in, and export of Thasian **Kylikes** of any of the specified Types or sub-types. The most that can be said for now is that

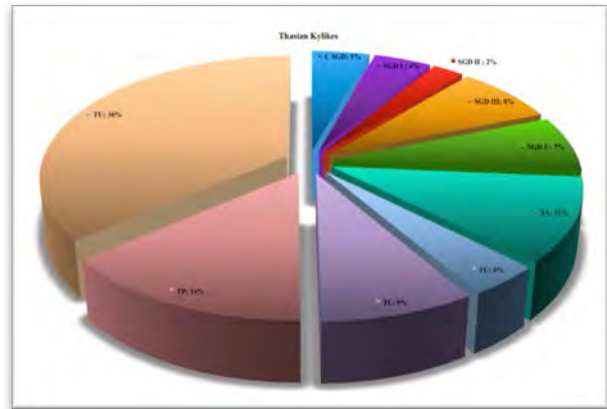


Figure 7.25: All Thasian Kylikes, by Sub-Type

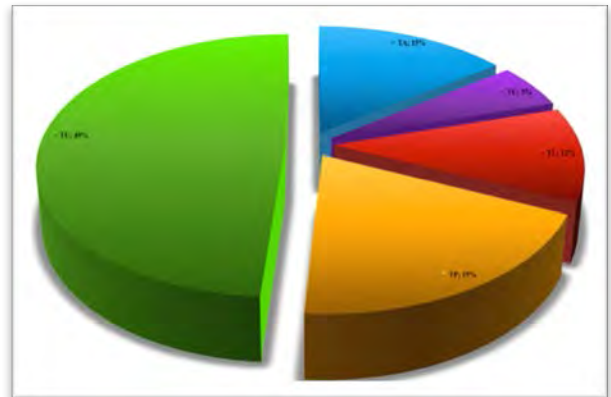


Figure 7.26: All Thasian Cup Types

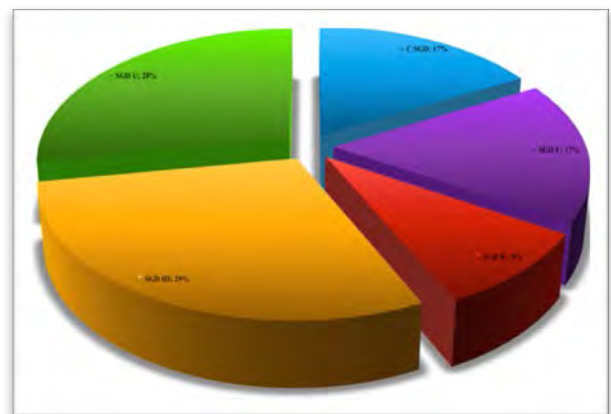


Figure 7.27: Only SGD Cup Types

<sup>23</sup> There are eleven categories total, but as **Thasian Cups Undetermined (TU)** and **Sub-Geometric Decorated Cups Undetermined (SGD U)** are place-holders without chronologically or morphologically specific values, they cannot be included as meaningful in the same way as the remaining nine categories.

Thasian ‘dot-band’ Cups and Thasian Coupe-Kraters are routinely found at colonial settlements across the North Aegean and in the Thermaic Gulf.<sup>24</sup> As excavations in the region continue it may become possible to see preferences for use in specific sectors of the settlements, but as of now no such preferences are known. At Oisyme, however, there are some noticeable patterns. In total, the difference between the acropolis and necropolis numbers for **Thasian Cups** is smaller than would be expected based on the disparity between **Ionian Cups** in those positions (Fig. 7.19). The cause is largely attributable to a preference for dedicating **SGD Cups** in the acropolis (43 examples, 30% acropolis total vs. 23 examples, 6% necropolis total). The **Thasian Cups** display a similar, if less dramatic increase on proportions in the acropolis (65 examples, 45% acropolis total vs. 117 examples, 33% necropolis total).

Fig. 7.28 shows the Thasian **Kylix Type** by assemblages. The most popular Type in the acropolis, after the unidentifiable set (**TU**, 28 examples, 26%), is the **TP** set (22 examples, 22%),<sup>25</sup> followed by the **SGD III** (17 examples, 16%).<sup>26</sup> A similar view of the necropolis reveals different results. Here, after accounting for

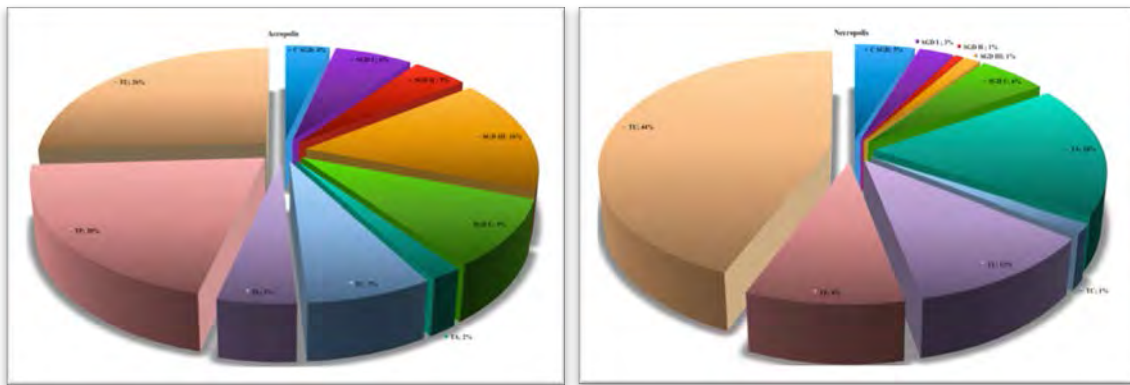


Figure 7.28:  
Acropolis and  
Necropolis  
Thasian  
Kylikes

the 44% **TU Types**, the most popular Thasian **Kylix Types** are the **TA** (25 examples, 18%) followed by the **TL** (16 examples, 12%). The most popular of the **SGD** in the necropolis are the **C SGD** (7 examples at 5%),<sup>27</sup> after the **SGD U** undetermined sub-type examples (8 examples, 6%).

The assigned time-spans for the Thasian **Kylikes** are based on a typological comparison of my own devising (Appx. A.1.b and 4.3.5), which is not tied to well-stratified levels, as is the case for their **Ionian Cup** counterparts. This system does, however, provide a platform from which to begin the much-needed comparison between Thasian and regionally produced North Aegean **Kylikes** and the better-known Archaic varieties.<sup>28</sup> Fig. 7.29, like the previous Fig. 7.22, (Section 7.2.1), shows the Thasian **Kylix Types** by date,

<sup>24</sup> See Appx. A.1.b and 4.3.5 for discussion.

<sup>25</sup> The **TP Type** is 33% of the total of **Thasian Cups** in the acropolis.

<sup>26</sup> The **SGD III Type** is 40% of the total of **SGD Cups** in the acropolis.

<sup>27</sup> The **SGD C** are 32% of the necropolis total of **SGD Cups**.

<sup>28</sup> I envision this as the start of a process rather than the final word on the life of Oisyme and other colonies in the North Aegean. And while it is difficult to have complete confidence on the direct comparison of the types because of this situation, it must begin somehow and somewhere. After all, it was from similar speculation that attention began to be directed at the humble, but ubiquitous, **Ionian Cup**.

quantity, and positional context at Oisyme. Like the **Ionian Cups** it is necessary to look at the Types and sub-variants to begin the search for changes to depositional practice at Oisyme. Arranged in this manner it is possible to see groupings, or date sets, marked off by grey horizontal bars that are not dissimilar to those apparent in Fig. 7.20. The date sets for the Thasian **Kylikes** are less well-

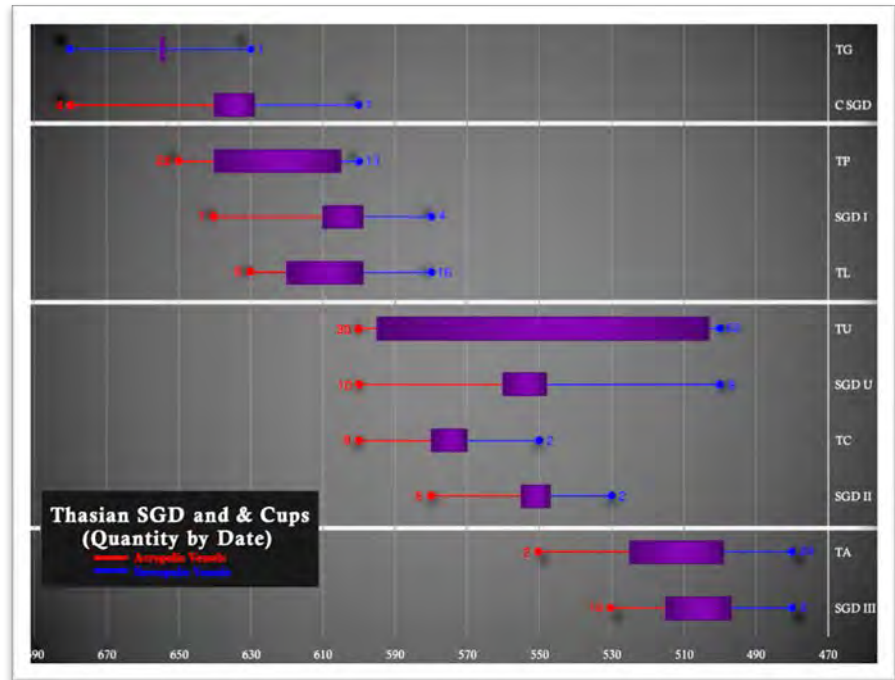


Figure 7.29: Thasian Kylikes, by Date Sets

defined than for the **Ionian Cups**. The earliest set for the Thasian vessels has a date range of c. 680-620 BC. The second set is c. 640-590 BC, the third set is c. 590-530 BC, and the final set is c. 540-490 BC. Like the previous chart, the total number of each sub-Type can be found by adding the acropolis totals, indicated in red and the necropolis totals, indicated in blue.

The date sets do not show the same developmental pattern seen previously. There is a rough approximation of a 'battleship curve' at first glance, but once the enormous quantity of Undetermined (TU, 92 examples + SGD U, 18 examples) **Kylikes** are removed from the equation, this image falls apart. There is, however, some indication of growth of frequency of the vessels in both acropolis and necropolis. The first set, c. 680-620 BC, is lightly larger than its South Ionian counterpart, containing 12 vessels. The majority of the **Kylikes** in this set come from the necropolis (4 acropolis examples, 8 necropolis examples), and at this point the **SGD Cups** are the predominant type. As with the first date set of the **Ionian Cups**, the earliest type (Thasian Geometric, a G 2/3 Ware Cup) could, in theory, be of a significantly earlier date than the **SGD Cups**. Unlike the related **Ionian Cup** set, the earliest Thasian **Kylix** comes from the necropolis. In fact, this G 2/3 **Kylix** (N601), is among the earliest of all the necropolis vessels, dating some time prior to the final third of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. This section of the chart supports the implication of a closely aligned developmental date for activity in the acropolis and necropolis, perhaps as soon as c. 670 BC.

In the following date set, c. 640-590 BC, the number of examples increases significantly in both the acropolis (33 examples) and necropolis (33 examples), but there is a shift in the ranking, as Thasian **Cups** (TP, 35 examples and TL, 21 examples), now outnumber **SGD Cups** (SGD I, 11 examples). The TP is the most popular, numerically, of all of the identifiable Thasian **Kylix** variants, and it is also the most popular of

the variants in the acropolis (22 examples). The ranking in the acropolis for this set continues with the **SGD I** in second place (7 examples), and the **TL** (5 examples) in third place. In the necropolis the **TL Kylikes** (16 examples) narrowly outnumber the **TP** (13 examples).

It is difficult to assess date set c. 590-530 BC. Presumably some portion of the Undetermined vessels must belong to this set, but it is possible to determine how many. They have been given the very general '6<sup>th</sup> century BC' date following the generally espoused production dates for Thasian **Kylikes** (Appx. A.1.b and 6.3.5), and increase of production on the island during this stage is undeniable. What is troublesome for this exercise is the lack of defining features with which to divide these large categories. For the sake of simplicity, I will not include them in either this or the following, c. 540-490 BC set, opting instead to restrict my commentary to their numbers and positions only.<sup>29</sup> The two remaining categories will then be assessed with the caveat that the number of examples will need to be revised as detailed typologies become available. **Type TU** is comprised of 92 examples, two-thirds of which were recovered from the necropolis. The **SGD U**, present a different result. Of the 18 examples, slightly more than half were found on the acropolis. The number of remaining vessels in this date set is much smaller, at only 18 examples, which are nearly evenly divided between the variants (**TC**, 10 examples and **SGD II**, 8 examples). The marginally more popular **TCs** are found mostly in the acropolis (8 examples), with only two sherds coming from the necropolis. The situation is nearly identical for the **SGD IIs** (6 acropolis examples to 2 necropolis examples). The date set c. 540-490 BC is comprised of the **TA** (26 examples) and the **SGD III** (18 examples) variants of Thasian **Kylikes**. The preponderance of acropolis vessels in this set are of the **SGD II** sub-type (16 examples), whereas the necropolis examples overwhelmingly belong to the **TA** variant (24 examples). The **TAs** are in fact the most popular of all the Thasian **Kylikes** in the necropolis.

The depths and position of the Thasian **Kylikes** found on the acropolis are illustrated in Fig. 7.30 (below). Like the previous illustration of this type (Fig. 7.23), colour coding is used to show levels from lowest (Red) to highest (Yellow). Yellow indicates vessels found above 80.00 m ASL, Blue indicates vessels found at 79.50-80.00 m ASL, and Red indicates vessels below 79.50 m ASL.<sup>30</sup> As with the **Ionian Cups**, it was not possible to find a correlation between the proposed date of the vessels and the place where they were found, nor was there a discernible correlation between date and depth. The majority of Thasian **Kylikes**, 44 total, were found in the Room 2 space (Chapter 5.4.3.3), with particularly heavy concentrations over and around the short angled wall located on the western side. Another 18 vessels were found slightly to the west of the short wall (see Fig. 7.31 'Remaining Cups').<sup>31</sup>

<sup>29</sup> We can reasonably assume that a large portion of these vessels should belong to the late 6<sup>th</sup> early 5<sup>th</sup> century BC, when there is strong evidence of Thasian prosperity under the *Pax Persica* (see Lazaridis 1971: 64; Vokotopoulou 1996: 325-27; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2006: 172; Blonde & Picon 1999: 161-88; *inter alia*).

<sup>30</sup> Technically they are between 79.50 and 79.00 m ASL.

<sup>31</sup> The exact position of these vessels is not accurately depicted in Fig. 5.2, which gives the impression that they were found in Room 1. For precise locations see catalogue or database entries for these vessels. They were all found within the bounds of the Early Classical Terrace wall.



None of the **Kylikes** in this group were found in association with the Thracian Structure on the inside of Room 3, although one **SGD C Type** was found near the *eschara*. More vessels of this type were located outside of the immediate Temple Structure, than were any other individual type. Lesser concentrations of the Thasian **Kylikes** were found in Room 4 and in the spaces immediately adjacent to it, 17 examples. Far fewer were found in the Terrace 3 area near the Stone Circle, and none were found on the southwestern Paved Area.

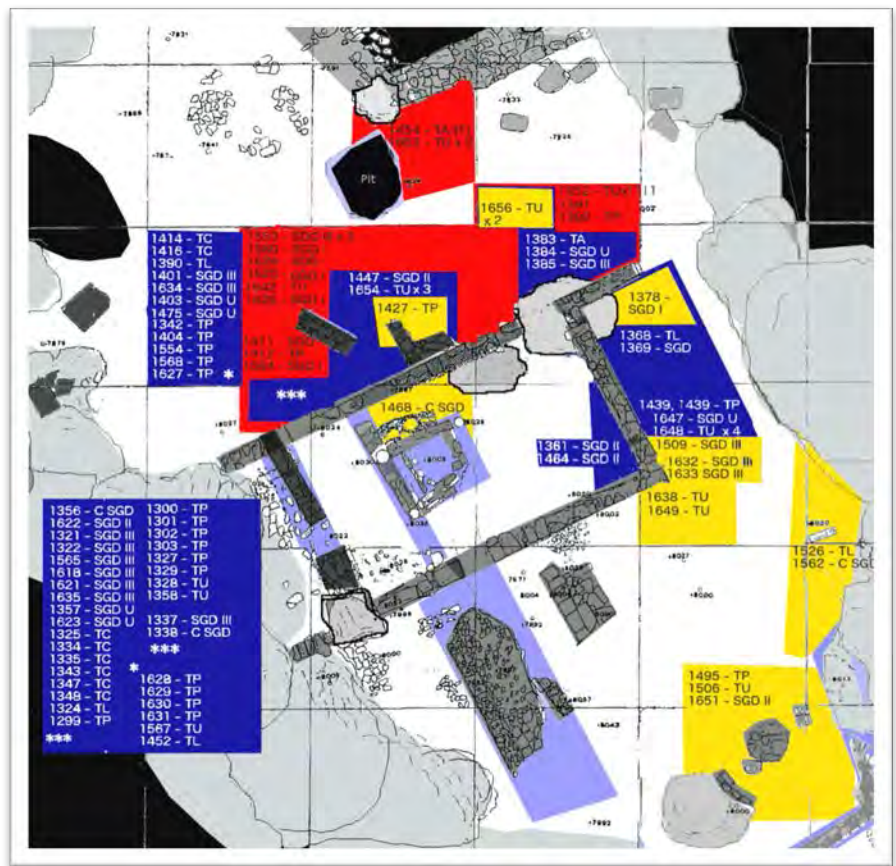


Figure 7.30: Acropolis of Oisyme, Thasian **Kylikes**, by Depth and Grid Position (See Chapter 5.4.2). Yellow blocks are areas over 80.00 m ASL; Blue blocks are areas 80.00 to 79.50 m ASL; Red blocks are areas 79.50 to 70.00 m ASL

**Thasian Cups** are found across a wider area of the acropolis and more consistently located at all depths, than any of the other vessel type on the acropolis. The sheer number of Thasian **Kylikes** deposited on the acropolis, might account for the visible differences between Fig. 7.30 and similar illustrations.<sup>32</sup>

Based on the dates proposed for the Cycladic style **SGD Cups** and the G 2/3 ware Cup (N610),<sup>33</sup> the earliest Thasian **Kylikes** date from the early 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. While they are found in both the acropolis and necropolis, the vessels are twice as common in the necropolis. This early date range parallels the early date range of the **Ionian Cups**, as does the percentage of acropolis versus necropolis finds. The total number of Thasian **Kylikes** quadruples in the next date set. After this it is very difficult to assess the growth rate due to the enormous quantity of vessels that cannot be labelled to sub-Type. I therefore assessed them as a 6<sup>th</sup> century BC group, and compared them to the earlier ‘pre-6<sup>th</sup> century group’.<sup>34</sup> By this division there are a total of 41

<sup>32</sup> See Figs 7.23, 7.31, and 7.48.

<sup>33</sup> Vessels identified as either coming from a G 2/3 Ware workshop, or from the related North Aegean workshops that produced Grey Ware and the later Monochrome Red Ware (see Ilieva 2009a: 115-18; 2014a: 88-93) are identified in the Oisyme Catalogue. The G 2/3 ware shapes are primarily closed vessels and are most commonly found in the necropolis of Oisyme, see N369, N500, N608, N609, A1523.

<sup>34</sup> **SGD Us** should be redistributed between the other types. Their dating is meant to reinforce the similarities between the **SGD Us** and later **Types** (**SGD II & III**). It is impossible to determine how this distribution would fall, so it is possible that all might belong to a single later Type.



examples in the pre-6<sup>th</sup> century BC group, the majority of which (33 examples) belong to the second, or late 6<sup>th</sup> century set, and 29 of which are **Thasian Cups** (13 **TP** and 16 **TL**). The number of Thasian **Kylikes** dedicated in the necropolis more than doubles after the beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, to a total of 100 examples. The lion's share belongs to the indeterminate **TU** set, 62 examples. **TP** are the most popular of the identifiable varieties of **Thasian Cup** (35 examples) overall, and in the acropolis (22 examples), but the **TA** are the predominant set in the necropolis (24 examples). Although it is a rough evaluation, there is a strong increase in total numbers for the 6<sup>th</sup> century. If the chart is taken at face value, and the **SGD U** and **TU** are read as belonging to a date slightly earlier than that of the **TA** and **SGD III**, then there appears to be a decrease in deposition of these types in the final third of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. This result is not secure, but is leant support by similar results in the analysis of the **Ionian Cups**. When the **SDG Cups** are separated out, the growth trend is marginal, with eleven vessels in the early period and twelve in the later.<sup>35</sup> This is strikingly different from the agglomerated view, as stated above. It is also very different from the acropolis results of the same vessel Types. There the number of **SGD Cups** triples after c. 600 BC.<sup>36</sup> The popularity of sub-Types for the **SGD Cups** is different in the agglomerated, and site specific views. In total the **SGD III** is the predominant sub-Type (18 examples), which is reflected in the acropolis (16 examples), but not in the necropolis (2 examples). Here, of the identifiable sub-Types, the early **SGD C** are the predominant Type (7 examples), although in strict total, the **SGD U** (8 examples) are the most numerous.

The large proportion of Thasian **Kylikes** that are unidentified to sub-Type makes it impossible to present findings by percentage in the exact manner as was done for the **Ionian Cups**. I have, however, attempted to negotiate this difference with the caveat of imperfection in place. In the necropolis the **TU** are 46% of the total (Fig. 7.27). When all vessels of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC group are tallied they comprise 64% of the necropolis total. The next largest individual sub-Type, the **TA**, represent 18% of the total Thasian **Kylikes** from the necropolis, and 20% of the **Thasian Cups** from the necropolis.

### 7.2.3 REMAINING CUPS

The depths and position of the Remaining vessels, as defined in Section 7.1.4, found on the acropolis are illustrated in Fig. 7.31. Like the previous illustration of this type, colour coding is used to show levels from lowest (Red) to highest (Yellow). Yellow indicates vessels found over 80.00 m ASL, Blue at 79.50-80.00 m ASL, and Red are below 79.50 m ASL.<sup>37</sup> Unlike the previous groups the shapes represented in this group are quite different from one another and there are far fewer of them. This made it possible, and helpful, to represent the types by 'thumbnail shapes'. As with the categories I was unable to find a definite correlation between the

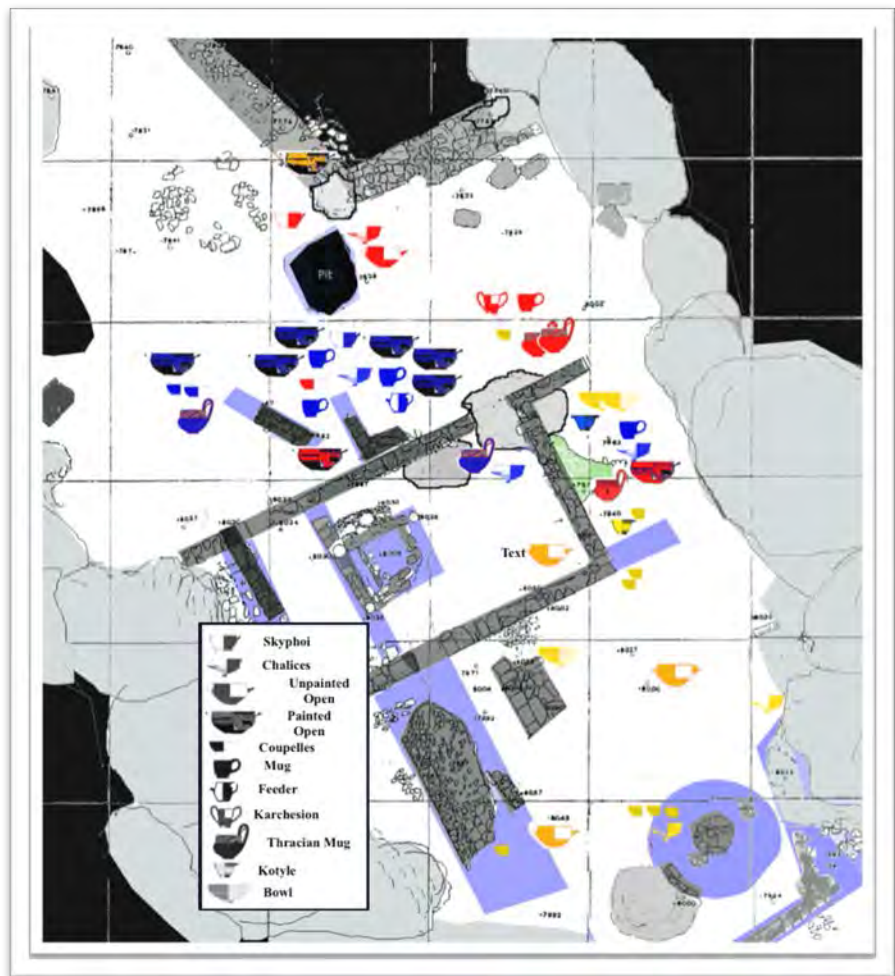
<sup>35</sup> In the pre-6<sup>th</sup> century BC group there are seven **SGD C** and four **SGD I** examples, and in the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC group there are eight **SGD U**, two **SGD II** and two **SGD III**.

<sup>36</sup> In the pre 6<sup>th</sup> century BC group there are eleven acropolis examples (four **SGD C** and seven **SGD I**), and in 6<sup>th</sup> century BC groups there are 32 acropolis examples (10 **SGD U**, 6 **SGD II**, and 16 **SGD III**).

<sup>37</sup> Technically they are between 79.50 and 79.00 m ASL.

proposed date of the vessels and the place where they were found, or their date of manufacture. The majority were recovered from Room 2, but a significant number are associated with Room 4 and the area of the Stone Circle (Chapter 5.4.3.3). Several of the vessels were found at a depth associated with the Short Angled Wall, several vessels in these positions, but not of a consistent type.

Figure 7.31: Acropolis of Oisyme, 'Remaining Vessels' as defined in Section 7.1.4, by Depth and Grid Position (See Chapter 5.4.2). Yellow blocks are areas over 80.00 m ASL; Blue blocks are areas 80.00 to 79.50 m ASL; Red blocks are areas 79.50 to 70.00 m ASL



## 7.2.4 KYLIKES RESULTS

**Kylikes** are the most numerous **Shape** at Oisyme. In brief, the **Kylikes** are nearly evenly split between North Aegean, primarily Thasian made, and South Ionian vessels. As a single Type, **Ionian Cups** are undoubtedly the most popular shape, followed by **Thasian Cups**. Yet, in the physical contexts, as dedications the differences are striking and seem to relate to **Origin**. The South Ionian or East Greek made vessels are clearly less popular as acropolis dedication than were the vessels made closer to Oisyme, the **Thasian** and **SGD Cups**. When these Types are broken down into their constituent sub-Types there are some interesting results. The Ionian cups are dominated by the **Type 9** variants, followed distantly by the **Type 10** variants. Since these are associated with the mid to late 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.

Among the Thasian Kylikes, as they are called here, the most popular overall is the **TP Type**, which is also the most popular Type in the acropolis, as is the most popular of the **SGD Cups** the **SGD III Type**. The second most popular overall is the **TA Type**, which is the leading necropolis dedication. The earliest of the Thasian **Kylikes** come from the acropolis, but they do not appear much earlier than the necropolis examples. In fact, it appears that the early Thasian **Kylikes** (the **TL**, **SGD C** and **SGD I Types**) were more

common as necropolis dedications early on in the life of the polis, but towards the late Archaic the **SGD Cups** become primarily gifts for the sanctuary context.

An examination of the plan view and the depths at which the **Ionian Cups** were found shows that the late archaic, and most popular types, are associated with the deepest layers. The depositional pattern of the **Thasian Kylikes** does not seem as clear as it is for the **Ionian Cups**, but they were re-dedicated across a wider area. The very earliest examples of **Ionian Cups** were associated with the Thracian Structure and the unusual Stone Circle, as were the earliest of the Thasian **Kylikes**. The placement of the **Ionian Cups** could relate to the ‘cleaning out’ of the old temple prior to construction, meaning the newer materials, presumably at the top of the displays prior to construction, were emptied out first, and thus on the lowest of the new levels of the ‘ritually retired’ objects.<sup>38</sup> The wider physical distribution of the Thasian **Kylikes** does not directly support the idea proposed above for the possible pattern of reburial, but neither does it directly negate it.

This section shows that the dedication of all **Kylikes** at Oisyme began at an earlier than previously suspected date. Those made in the North Aegean, closer to Oisyme, were always preferred as dedication for the deity, while those imported from abroad were considered more appropriate as gifts for the dead. Finally, the presence, and great popularity of the later variant of the **Ionian Cups**, show that importation of these vessels from South Ionian remained popular and even increased in popularity at a much later date in the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC than previously understood.

### **7.3 POTTERY DATING: ALL VESSELS IN DATABASE**

**Drinking Vessels** are the most common vessel shape in the Oisyme database (Fig. 7.32). This observation was first made by the excavators,<sup>39</sup> and is confirmed here, but previous reports have focused primarily on Attic Cups of the Late Archaic and/or Corinthian wares.<sup>40</sup> References to East Greek Archaic wares were often restricted to mentions of ‘Rhodian’ oinochoe in the Wild Goat style.<sup>41</sup> This was not a deliberate oversight on the part of the excavators but directly attributable to the limited typologies and research available until quite recently. Unfortunately, it has obscured the relationship between the elaborate Wild Goat Style vessels and the ubiquitous, but simpler, so-called Ionian Cups. The inclusion of the **Drinking Vessels**

<sup>38</sup> The practice of breaking and burning dedications or objects of ritual importance before interring them in the sacred space is seen elsewhere in the Greek world from at least the EIA on. See Neimeir 2011: 2027; Hurwitt 1989: 62; Keesling 2003: 49-50. For examples of post-Persian mitontimental bronze sculptures that have been decapitated, see Houser 1988: 112-15; for Severe Style marble statues that have suffered a similar fate, see Stewart 2008: 388, 407.

<sup>39</sup> Giouri & Koukouli 1969: 349-351; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 487-501. Were the Corinthian or Attic vessels from the site included the results would change, as a number of **Oil Flasks** from Corinth were present in the acropolis, and especially in the necropolis. This change however, would not be drastic, as the number of **Corinthian Cups** and Late Archaic **Attic Cups** are more than sufficient to retain the results.

<sup>40</sup> The preliminary results of the study undertaken here were reported Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Marangou (2012: 321-335), and recent works by Manakidou (2012a: 359-70; 2012b: 201-13) have turned the focus onto the Cycladic wares.

<sup>41</sup> The term ‘Rhodian’, following Boardman & Hayes (1966), was the common term for Wild Goat Style vessels prior to recent publications of excavations in Asia Minor and the results of archaeometric testing.

into the discussion creates a broader view of the preferences and practice of the residents of Oisyme and the trading relationships between the Thasian Peraia and East Greek cities. In some instances, it may indicate pre-colonial contacts, which will allow a better view of the development of Greco-Thracian relations in the North Aegean settlement.

Excavators estimated the foundation date for the *apoikia* of Oisyme to be sometime shortly before the last quarter of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC based on pottery from the necropolis.<sup>42</sup> The specific vessels used for the dating in the archaeological reports are the so-called ‘Melian’<sup>43</sup> pith-amphora, which were used as either grave markers or cinerary urns.<sup>44</sup> These vessels and other sherds of so-called ‘Melian’ ware from Oisyme were subject to a detailed study that found the majority of them belong to the latter stages of production, c. 625 BC, but as the series began much earlier in the 7<sup>th</sup> century, c. 675 BC, there may be room for re-assessment, should earlier evidence from Oisyme come to light.<sup>45</sup>

This provided an ‘expected’ date range for the pottery in the Oisyme database (Fig. 7.33). Using stylistic comparisons and macroscopic examination of the fabric and paint, I have identified twenty-three vessels belonging to this date range (c. 630-610 BC, or the EgA Ic<sup>46</sup>). Eighteen of these are **Drinking Vessels**, most of which are **Ionian Cup Type 5.3** and **Type 6.4-5**, and were most likely products of Miletus. Among these there are some examples decorated in the Wild Goat style, rather than the simple bands and reserved bands that usually decorate **Ionian Cups**. Three examples are Chian, and consist of two **Chalices** decorated in the Early Chalice and Wild Goat (Middle II) style and a thick walled open vessel with banded decorations. An open vessel decorated in the Wild Goat style of Aeolis or North Ionia is also very likely to be a **Cup** based on the available dimensions. The remaining vessels are either oinochoe or table amphora from East Greece.

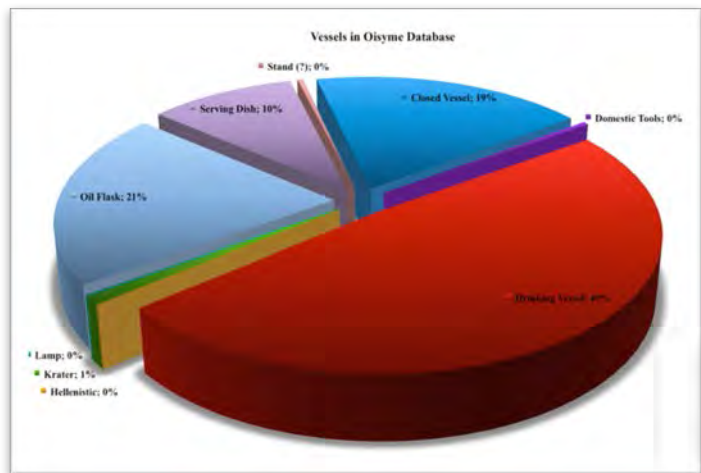


Figure 7.32: All Shapes in the Oisyme Database, by Percentage

<sup>42</sup> Giouri & Koukouli 1969: 451; New assessments of the materials from Oisyme and other settlements in the Thasian Peraia are more liberal, often dating the settlements to the mid-seventh century BC. See Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2006: 170; Tiverios 2008: 82-83; Manakidou 2012: 201, 361.

<sup>43</sup> Manakidou 2012b: 209-11; Coulié 2005: 268-71, 277-80; Initially believed to be products of Melos, research now suggests that the island of Paros was a major producer of this Archaic Orientalising pottery, as was a workshop on the island of Thasos. The wide mouthed and unusually shaped pithamphora is the most distinctive vessel of this group.

<sup>44</sup> Giouri 1965: 450; Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1969: 351; Manakidou 2012a: 367. The grave gifts in one of the most complete examples are dated to the Early Classical period, indicates that one was not used as a cinerary urn until the Classical date, but may have served as a grave marker prior to this time.

<sup>45</sup> Manakidou 2012b: 205; Zaphiropoulou 2002: 281-84.

<sup>46</sup> See Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005; Schlotzhauer 2001.

The closed vessels all come from the necropolis. Only four come from the acropolis temple, and most were found in the area of the Late Archaic extension, at a depth 79.60-79.20 m ASL.

There are also some unexpected results in relation to imports that appear to be from earlier in the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC (Fig. 7.33). As they may be of some importance for understanding contact and exchange patterns in the Thracian, *Emporion* and *Apoikia* Phases at Oisyme they are discussed in detail below. Because many of the vessels cannot be identified to discrete time frames, they have been grouped into **Sets** that are defined by exclusionary traits. In other

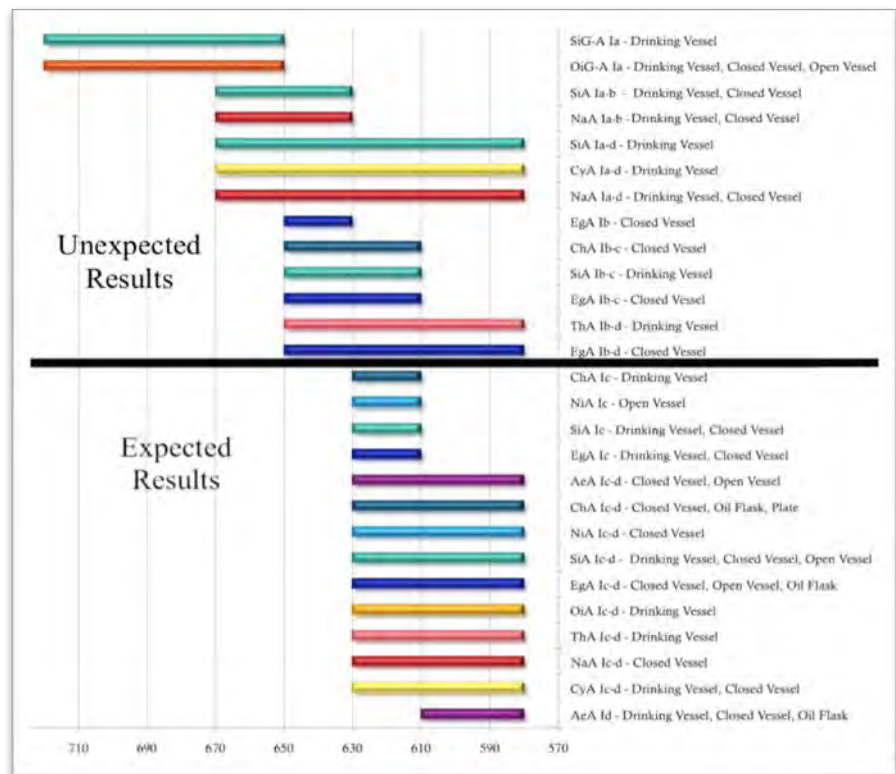


Figure 7.33: Database Date Sets, after Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005

words, the vessel must display diagnostic elements of a dated stylistic type to be identified to a narrow **Set** (e.g. 650-630 BC), and place of manufacture (e.g. SiA – South Ionian Archaic, see Chapter 6.3.3). Where there is doubt or the traits are utilised over a wide date range, then the vessels have been relegated to one of the much broader forms of identification (e.g. 650-580 BC, or EgA).

I have incorporated aspects of Kerschner and Schlotzhauer's 'modular' classification scheme to organise this section.<sup>47</sup> The three broad date **Sets** are arranged from latest (**Set A Ib - A** = Archaic; **I** = stylistic phase; **b** = time frame beginning c. 650 BC) to earliest (**Set G-A Ia - G** = Geometric, **A** = Archaic; **I** = stylistic phase; **a** = time frame beginning c. 670 BC). Each of the **Set** contain vessels grouped as described above. The widest date range in each **Set** is presented first (e.g. group A Ib-d = 650-580 BC,), followed by narrower ranges (e.g. group A Ib-c = 650-610 BC, and group A Ib = 650-630 BC,). The analysis essentially peels off layers of time, as represented by the vessels.

<sup>47</sup> Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 7-9, Chart 1.



### 7.3.1 SET A IB [GROUPS BEGINNING C. 650 BC]:<sup>48</sup> *EARLY APOIKIA PHASE*

#### 7.3.1.1 c. 650-580 BC (A IB-D)

The group designated by the widest date, c. 650-580 BC (A Ib-d), consists of fifty-two vessels loosely dated to this range. The Thasian **Kylikes** (**TP Type**, 35 total, 67% and **SGD I**, 11 total, 21%) as seen in Fig. 7.34, comprise the largest portion of this **Set**. The **Closed Vessels** in this group are either East Greek **Oinochoe** or **Table Amphora** (5 total, 10%), usually bearing Wild Goat Style decorations. As the closed vessels lack diagnostic elements, they can only be roughly assigned to this time frame based on what remains of their decorations. The exception to this is a single example of a body sherd from a Chian **Transport Amphora** (1 total, 2%).

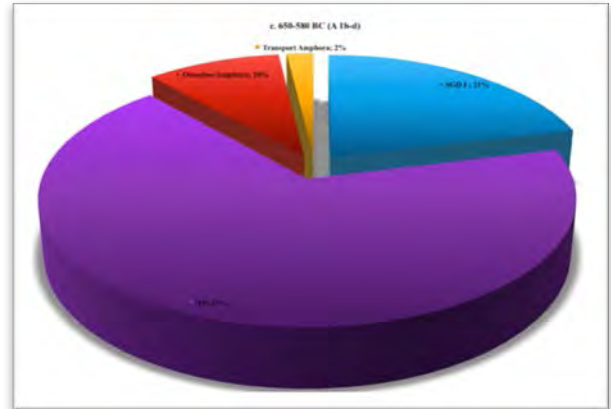


Figure 7.34: Set A Ib-d, by Types Percentage of Total

The vessels are nearly evenly distributed between the acropolis (thirty examples) and necropolis (twenty-two examples), but there are distinct differences in those contexts (Fig. 7.35). All of the **Oinochoe/Amphorae**, thirteen of the **TP Cups** and four **SGD I Cups** come from the necropolis. This means that only the **Transport Amphora** and **Drinking Vessels** (20 **TP Cups**, 7 **SGD I Cups**) were recovered from the acropolis.<sup>49</sup> The majority of the sherds from the acropolis were found in the area that was enclosed by the Late Archaic extension on the north side of the structure (Room 2). Those found in this area between 79.90 and 79.50 m ASL. Three Thasian **SGD I Cups** in the eastern area above the Thracian Structure (Room 4, 79.65-90 m ASL). The **Transport Amphora** (A1514) was found in the natural pits and caves formed by the boulders immediately to the east of the Stone Circle.<sup>50</sup>

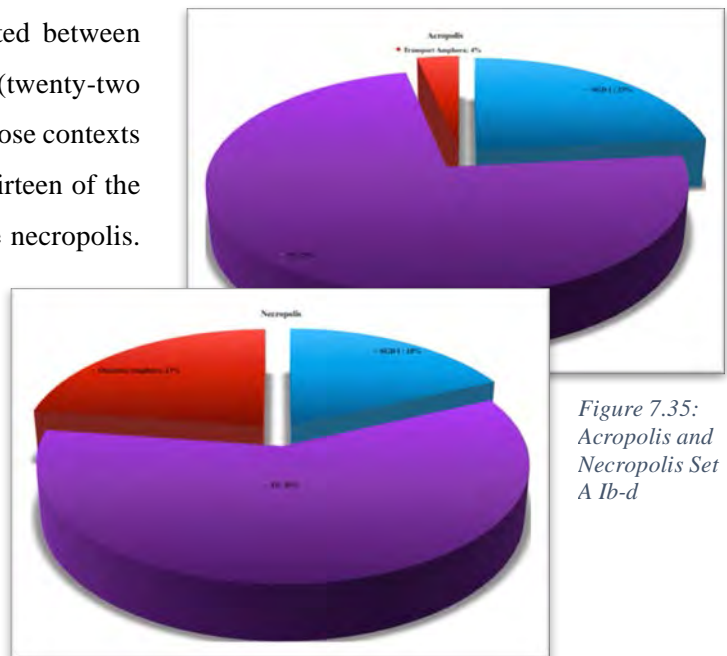


Figure 7.35: Acropolis and Necropolis Set A Ib-d

<sup>48</sup> See above section 7.3 and Chapter 6.3.2.; Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 1-56.

<sup>49</sup> Presuming that the Chian **Transport Amphora** was used to bring the renowned Chian wine to Oisyme, this makes for an interesting group.

<sup>50</sup> See Chapter 5.4.1.2, Fig. 5.39.



### 7.3.1.2 c. 650-610 BC (A Ib-c)

The production range for the vessels in this group begins c. 650 BC and ends in c. 610 BC). In total thirty-two vessels belong to this group (Figs. 7.36-37), the vast majority of which, (25 examples), were recovered from the necropolis, but there is a noticeable restriction in shapes in that context. Sherds of the very fine **Ionian Cup Type 8.2** (18 examples, 72% necropolis, 63% total) dominate the necropolis finds. The remainder of the necropolis examples are **Oinochoe/Amphorae** (7 examples, 28% necropolis, 25% total) decorated in the Wild Goat Style, some with eyes painted on the spout. The acropolis finds are meagre in comparison, but much more varied in composition. Two vessels, one **Open Vessel** (14% acropolis, 3% total) and one **Oinochoe/Amphorae** (14% acropolis) decorated in the Wild Goat Style come from the acropolis, but only two **Ionian Cup Type 8s**.

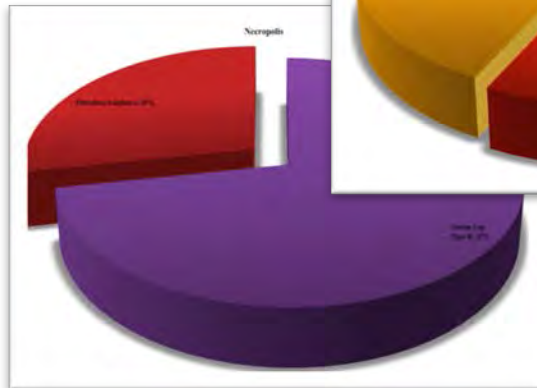


Figure 7.36: Set A Ib-c, Types by Percentage of Total

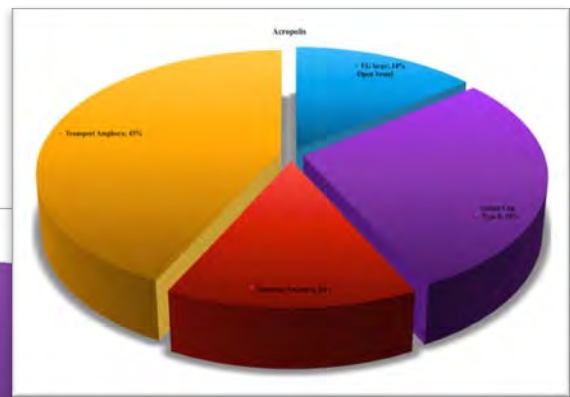


Figure 7.37: Acropolis and Necropolis Set A Ib-c

Interestingly, there are at least three more Chian **Transport Amphorae** (41% acropolis, 9% total). The most complete of these (*A1380*) is very likely to date to the late 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, but the other two are too fragmentary to be certain. The shape of the rim, diameter and thick dark paint of *A1614* seems to be consistent with the early series of Chian transport amphorae.<sup>51</sup>

Most of acropolis vessels were discovered in close proximity to the remnants of the Short Angled Wall in Room 2.<sup>52</sup> All were found well below the minimum floor level of the Late Archaic/Early Classical building phase (min. 80.10 m ASL, Chapter 5.3.2). Two of the Chian **Transport Amphorae** were found amongst the boulders on the southeastern side of the hilltop, except for *A1614*, which was found in immediate proximity to the Stone Circle. All of the vessels in this group are imports from East Greece. South Ionia, most likely Miletus, and North Ionia, and especially Chios, are noticeable contributors to the set.

<sup>51</sup> Dupont in Cook 1998: 146-49; The shape is also similar to early Klazomenaian Transport Amphorae of Group I, (see Sezgin 2004: 170-72), dated c. 650-620 BC.

<sup>52</sup> This area is inside of the terrace extension created by the *Polis* Phase construction. See Chapter 5.4.3, Fig. 5.50.

### 7.3.1.3 c. 650-630 BC (A Ib):

A single vessel has been assigned to this specific date range. It is comprised of several mended and matched neck sherds from an **Oinochoe** decorated in the Middle I Wild Goat Style (see *N19/632/1068*). The lotus bloom and bud chain on the neck is unusual, and I could find no direct parallels for the specific composition. The combination of the simple lotus shape, the use of outlining on the lotus chain, and the underdeveloped decorative elements suggest an experimental and fluid phase. The flexibility of the period between Early and Middle Wild Goat<sup>53</sup> (or SiA Ib) seems a logical fit, particularly as this is the era of the first appearance of the lotus/bud chain.<sup>54</sup> Testing the clay to determine if it belongs to the South Ionian, or Milesian types could provide further support for this date. The sherds from this vessel were found scattered in the sand that surrounded the burials, without direct association with any of them. It may indicate that the necropolis was in use prior to the last quarter of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, or it may represent an ‘heirloom’ gifted to the deceased, or perhaps the favourite vessel of an older member of the community.

### 7.3.1.4 RESULTS OF SET A Ib:

**Set A Ib** is comprised of **Drinking Vessels** (67 examples) and **Closed Vessels** (18 examples). Fine **Kylikes** are by far the most common (78%) of the imported vessel in this mid-6<sup>th</sup> century set. **Closed Vessels** made up less than 25% of ritual dedication starting from the same date (Fig. 7.38). The differences between the shapes dedicated in the acropolis and necropolis are noticeable (Fig. 7.39). The acropolis assemblage is slightly more varied, including **Transport Amphorae** and far more Thasian **Kylikes** than does the necropolis.

The majority of the vessels from this date range, 53%, originate from Oisyme’s mother colony, Thasos, but specifically South Ionian vessels (26%) are also quite prominent. The Chian amphorae comprise only 5%, but are important in the acropolis assemblage (Fig. 7.39). The variety as regards the origins of the vessels

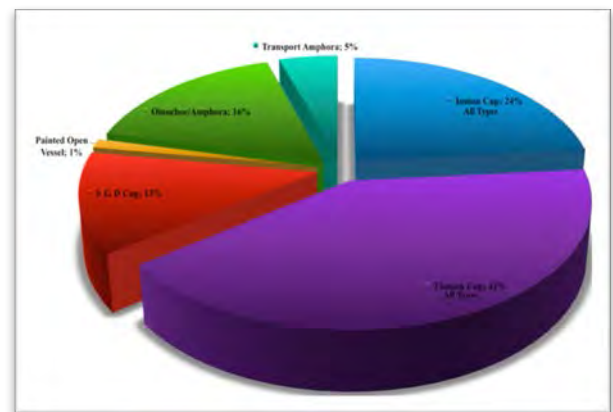


Figure 7.38: Set A Ib Total

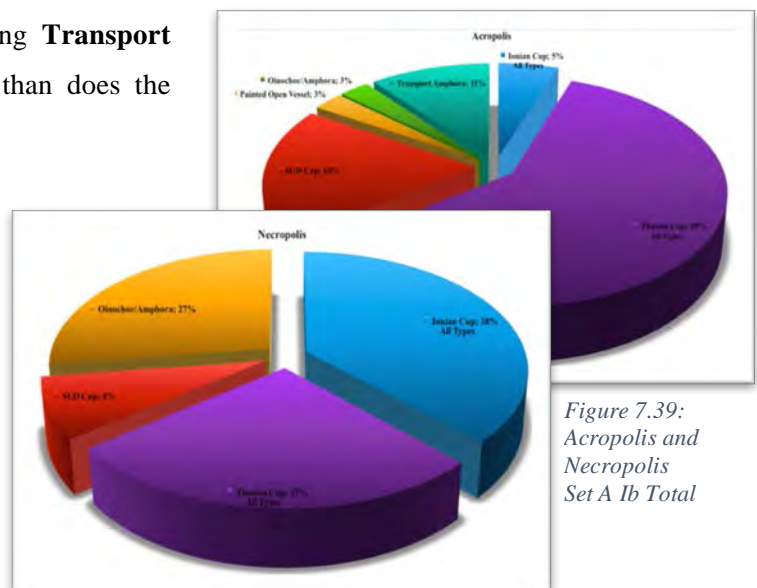


Figure 7.39: Acropolis and Necropolis Set A Ib Total

<sup>53</sup> Cook 1998: 43-47.

<sup>54</sup> Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 17-25.

in the necropolis are restricted in comparison to the acropolis. All of the Chian and the North Aegean vessels, and a few of the South Ionian vessels come from the acropolis, but Thasian wares are by far the most common. South Ionian imports are more popular than Thasian wares in the necropolis. When all East Greek vessels from the necropolis are taken as a uniform group the total of imports from this area is more than double that of the Thasian examples.

### 7.3.2 SET A Ia [GROUPS BEGINNING C. 670 BC]: EMPORION TO EARLY APOIKIA PHASE

#### 7.3.2.1 c. 670-580 BC (A Ia-D)

Fifteen entries from the Oisyme catalogue fall into this broad date range (Figs. 7.40-41). The majority in this set (11, 73%) are identified SGD C (Cycladic) and thus may be some of the earliest vessels brought to the Thasian Peraia.<sup>55</sup> Three, of the remaining four, are closed vessels made from a fabric consistent with North Aegean fine-ware, and decorated in the so-called G 2/3 Ware Style. These make up 21% of the total in this set. There is one East Greek example representing an **Ionian Cup Type 6.3** (6%). It is not the only **Type 6** vessel in the collection, but it is the sole example of the sub-**Type 6.3**.

There are just over twice as many from the necropolis than the acropolis, eleven and four respectively. All three **Closed Vessels** and the South Ionian **Kylix** come from the necropolis. Three of the four examples from the acropolis were found in close

association with each other, just above the remains of the angled wall in Room 2. The levels and positions at which they were found provided a wealth of finds. The **SGD C** were found in association with some examples of Thracian (local) handmade vessels and **Kylikes** imported from Thasos, which are influenced by Parian/Cycladic shapes (see above **TP**). Interestingly, one of the **SGD C** sherds was found inside Room 3 by

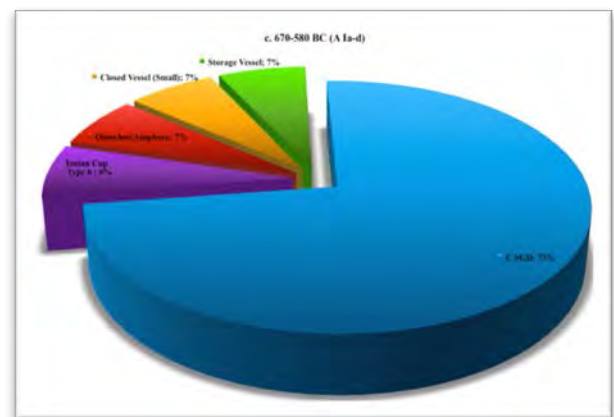


Figure 7.40: Set A Ia-d, Types by Percentage of Total

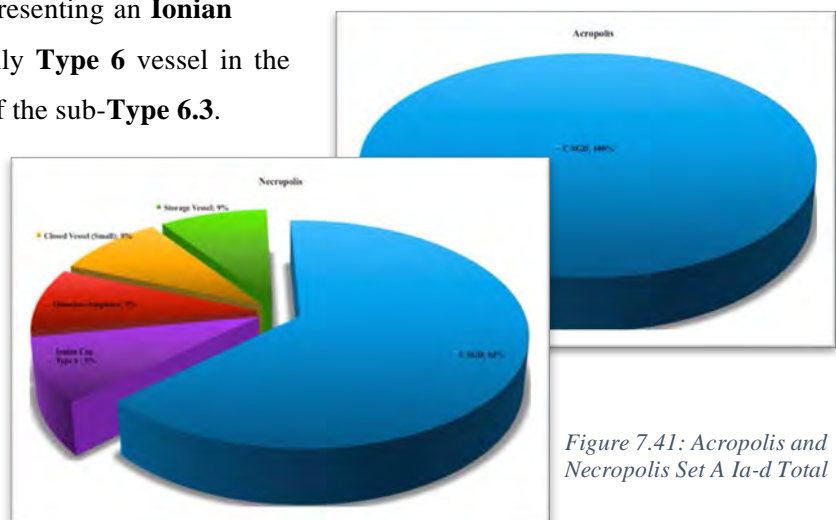


Figure 7.41: Acropolis and Necropolis Set A Ia-d Total

<sup>55</sup> The date range for the Cycladic Cups with sub-geometric decoration are not well-defined (Appx. A.1.d), but as they are amongst the earliest imports to Thasos, presumably they must also be amongst the earliest imports in the Thasian sub-colonies.

the *eschara*. The depth at which it was found suggests it was contemporary with first iteration of the sanctuary soon after the establishment of Oisyme.

### 7.3.2.2 c. 670-630 BC (A IA-B)

This set is comprised of sherds representing at least twelve vessels; the majority come from the necropolis (Figs. 7.42-43). The extent of the difference, three times as many in the necropolis, is more than commonly encountered. The shapes encountered in this group are also in unusual proportions. The number of **Drinking Vessels** (6 examples) to **Closed Vessels** (6 examples) is evenly divided. The fabrics and decorative elements of the sherds from this set are North Aegean

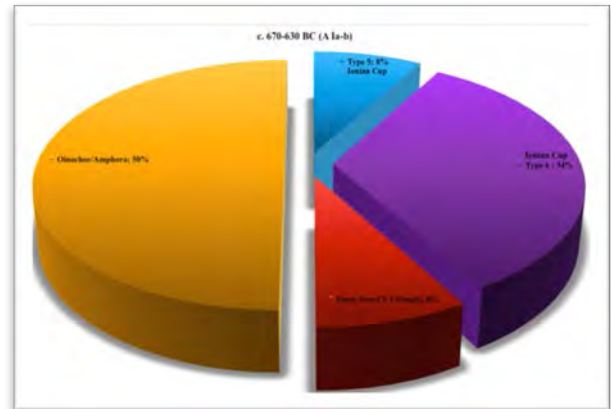


Figure 7.42: Set A Ia-b, Types by Percentage of Total

or South Ionian. Three of the vessels are fine-wares with fabrics and decorative elements that are, through macro-visual inspection, consistent with North Aegean fine-wares dated to the first half of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC,<sup>56</sup> the so-called G 2/3 Ware in particular. One of them, A1523, a closed vessel whose decorations and dimensions suggest it comes from an **Oinochoe/Amphora**,<sup>57</sup> has a fabric that appears to be Oisymian. The two examples, a small **Open Vessel** and the neck of an **Oinochoe/Amphora** with parallels on Thasos<sup>58</sup> and across the North Aegean<sup>59</sup> were recovered from the necropolis. The remaining nine vessels are East Greek. Barring one that may be from North Ionia,<sup>60</sup> they look to be South Ionian. Five are the remains of **Ionian Cups Type 5.1** (1 example), **Type 6.1** (1 example) and **Type 6.2** (3 examples), and the remaining four are **Oinochoe** decorated in the Early to Middle Wild Goat Style.

The ritual assemblages are very different, and in this case, more varied in the necropolis than in the acropolis (Fig. 7.43). Seven of the nine necropolis vessels are South Ionian vessels, and include **Oinochoe/Amphorae** (3 examples) and **Ionian Cups, Type 5.1** (1 example) and **Type 6.2** (3 examples). One of which, N407 **Type 6.2**, shows the remains of Wild Goat Style figured decoration. The two examples from

<sup>56</sup> The following authors provide a good starting point for understanding the history of early Archaic fine-ware in the North Aegean: Bernard 1964; Danile 2012; Ilieva 2009b; Ilieva, *et al.* 2014; Perron 2013b.

<sup>57</sup> For parallels from 'Bernard's trench' on Thasos, Bernard 1964: 88-94, fig 13, 116-18, fig 30, 32; Lemnian G 2/3 ware see Danile 2012: 83, Fig. 7; Thasian and other north Aegean imitations of Mycenaean wares bear similar patterns, see parallels in the British Museum BM 1913, 0626. 46.

<sup>58</sup> Bernard 1964: 109-114 (G 2/3 Ware, Buccherio and Black Glazed Grey ware); burnished grey ware bearing the same pattern is known from early levels at Troy, Pavuk 2007: 297, Fig. 1.

<sup>59</sup> I am including Aeolis in the definition of North Aegean in this case, as it is clearly participating in this North Aegean *koine*. Ilieva 2011: 86-87, 2013: 146, 164 fn 34, 2014: 573-74; Danile 2012; Iren 2008.

<sup>60</sup> A1566 is a round-mouthed oinochoe sherd. The fabric and paint shares some affinities with North Ionian Wild Goat vessels. If testing supports the visual inspection, then this vessel would be an important addition to catalogue of North Ionian Middle Wild Goat style (or NiA Ib) vessels. See Cook 1998: 51-55; Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005.



the acropolis are noteworthy. The **Ionian Cup Type 6.1** (A1332/1531) is one of the most complete vessels in this database, and is so intensely burnt, that it must have been subject to complete immersion in a blazing fire, well after the manufacturing process. A similar level of charring is rare for acropolis vessels, but is also seen on the vessels associated with the Thracian Structure. A1332/1531 was found in association with the angled structure in the Room 2. The depth of most of the sherds, from 79.42-79.59 m ASL places them in

direct association with these structural remains. The second vessel from the acropolis, A1566, was found at a surprisingly high level, 80.13-80.25 m ASL. This level and its location between the *eschara*-type hearth and the doorway to Room 2 may indicate that it was not ritually retired with the other early vessels. The quality of the paint and clay show that it was likely to have remained vibrant and it may have been considered an attractive and valuable heirloom, worthy of continued display. The excavations in this sector, though careful, were shallow, increasing the likelihood that the rest of the vessel is still buried.

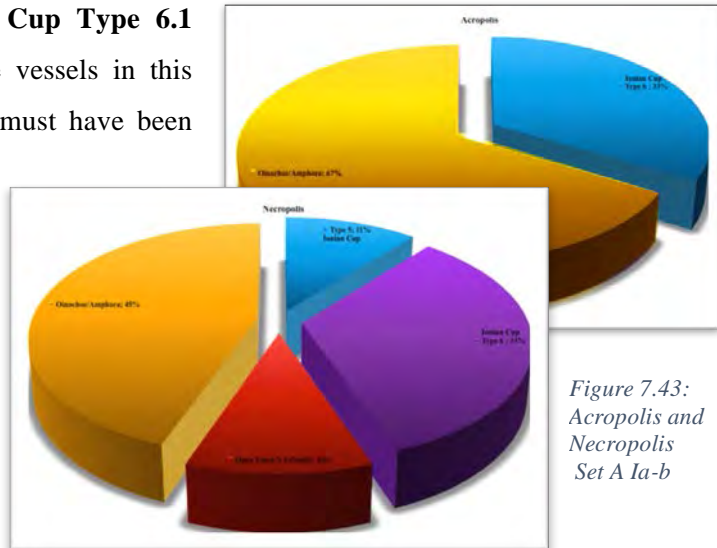


Figure 7.43:  
Acropolis and  
Necropolis  
Set A Ia-b

### 7.3.2.3 RESULTS OF SET A IA:

**Drinking Vessels** (18 examples, 66%) outnumber **Closed Vessels** (9 examples, 33%) in this set by two to one, from c. 670 BC, which is consistent with the results from **Set A Ib**. If we restrict the vessels under consideration to those that are most securely dated to before c. 630 BC (A Ia-b) the pattern changes to an even split between **Closed Vessels** (6 **Oinochoe/Amphorae**) and **Drinking Vessels** (5

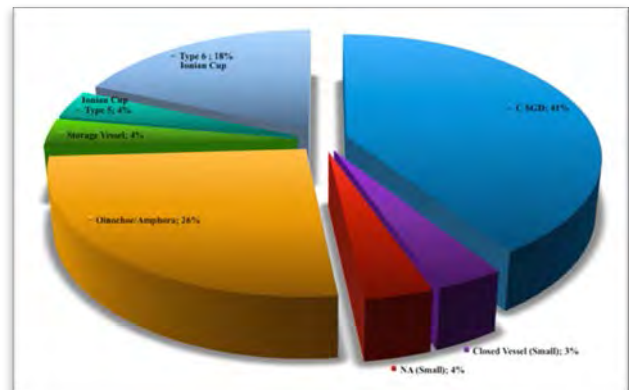


Figure 7.44: Set A Ia Total

**Kylikes**, 1 **Open Vessel**). Of the eighteen **Drinking Vessels**, the Cycladic **SGD C** are the most prominent (11 examples, 41%, Fig. 7.44). The remaining **Drinking Vessels** are **Ionian Cups** of the variants **Type 6** (5 examples, 18%): **Type 6.1** (1 example), **Type 6.2** (3 examples), **Type 6.3** (1 example). One of the vessels in the **Type 6.2** group (N407) is decorated with panels or ‘metopes’ and animal figures.<sup>61</sup> The last of the **Drinking Vessels** is a fine **Open Vessel** (N610) has fabric and decorative elements consistent with the North Aegean G 2/3 Ware Style, which along with the **Closed Vessels** (A1523) in this set represent the few examples of this

<sup>61</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 312-5, Pl 23, Pl 70-1, identifies similar examples as either Early Archaic or Sub-Geometric.

type from Oisyme. The **Closed Vessels** are all either of South Ionian or North Aegean origin.<sup>62</sup> There are four distinct **Closed Vessels** identified as South Ionian in this set, all of which are **Oinochoe/Amphorae**, and decorated in the Early to Middle Wild Goat Style. The specific shape or use-type of the North Aegean **Closed Vessels** (N500, A1523) is less clear. They are relatively thin walled and made from fine clays, with relatively small diameters. This does not preclude them from being G 2/3 Ware ‘**Pitchers**’ but they may also be the larger versions of special purpose vessels, loosely identified as a **Pixides**.<sup>63</sup>

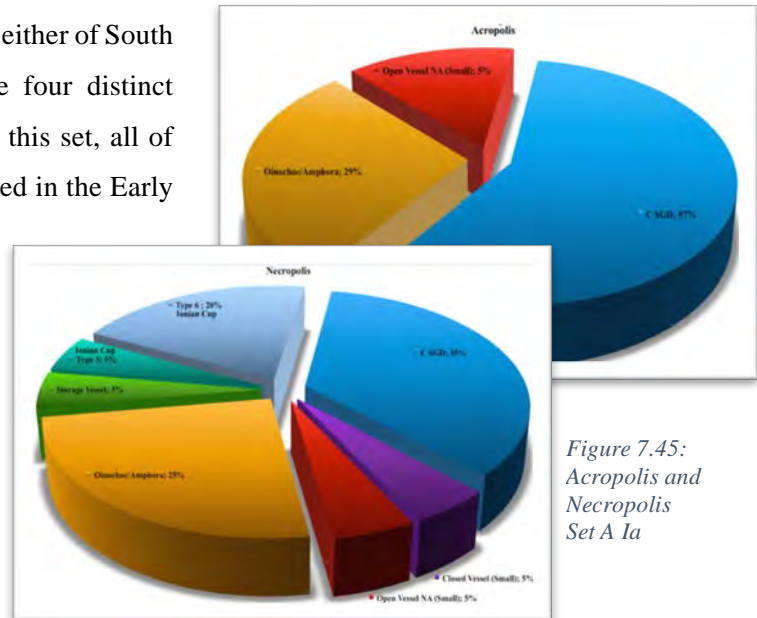


Figure 7.45:  
Acropolis and  
Necropolis  
Set A Ia

Like the previous set, there is some variation between acropolis and necropolis assemblages, but unlike that set, this time it is the acropolis that shows restrictions (Fig. 7.45). The ratio of **Drinking Vessels** (71% acropolis, 65% necropolis) to **Closed Vessels** (29% acropolis, 35% necropolis) seen in Fig. 7.44 is roughly reflected in the separated assemblages, although the proportion of **Drinking Vessels** is comparatively much higher in the acropolis. The variety of **Closed Vessel** and **Kylikes** is greater in the necropolis, and interestingly North Aegean **Closed Vessels** (4 examples) marginally outnumber than South Ionian ones (3 examples). North Aegean **Closed Vessels** make up more than half of all examples from this set (North Aegean 56% vs. South Ionian 44%), and are slightly more popular in the necropolis than their South Ionian counterparts. As a whole, however, the gifts for the dead are more commonly associated with South Ionian products (40% necropolis), because of the number of **Ionian Cups** (5 examples) found there. The **SGD C Cups** are only 35% of the necropolis total, but make up nearly 60% in the acropolis. From this it appears that along with shape, vessel **Origin** played a factor in where the vessels were deposited. When shape is considered in conjunction position, the results are altered.

<sup>62</sup> This pattern may be revised if the upward dating of some ‘Melian’ wares is deemed possible.

<sup>63</sup> For a good description of the shapes most common to G 2/3 Ware see Ilieva 2014b: 87, 91, fig. 2. The **Pixides** are limited so far to a small number of Early Archaic graves on Lemnos. Without comparative data from Thasos and Neapolis, whose early cemeteries have not been located, this is a tantalising, but purely speculative proposition.



### 7.3.3 SET G-A IA [GROUPS BEGINNING PRIOR TO C. 670 BC]: EMPORION-SYMPOLITY PHASE

There is a caveat that must be given before proceeding with this date set. I have slightly modified the modular dating system developed by Kerschner & Schlotzhauer. Of the twenty-seven vessels assigned to this group only one (A1409)<sup>64</sup> belongs to Greek 'Geometric' style as indicated by the abbreviation 'G'. The rest are more properly identified as Thracian handmade vessels of the Early Iron Age.<sup>65</sup> I chose to integrate them into this system in this way to emphasise the continuity of occupation at Oisyme. This holistic view provides a more satisfactory explanation for the appearance of Thracian style pottery,<sup>66</sup> and vessels that share characteristics of that tradition,<sup>67</sup> in both the acropolis and necropolis of Oisyme. It also brings the interpretation of the materials from Oisyme in closer alignment with that of other north Aegean sites. To paraphrase Archibald, I see no reason Oisyme should have been any different from Argilos, Neapolis, Galepsos, or Thasos, in their transition to Wheelmade pottery.<sup>68</sup>

Because of the inclusion of EIA Thracian pottery, the earliest date for this set is around c. 1000 BC. The low-end date for this material is equally difficult to establish. In the interior of Thrace and at some coastal locations it is not uncommon to find these wares through to the Classical period,<sup>69</sup> but a c. 8<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> century BC is the most common date provided for emporia and colonies.<sup>70</sup> I have adopted this Archaic date range for the

<sup>64</sup> A1409 is tentatively matched to two lower body sherds A1497 and A1536. They are all terribly fire damaged, but the fabric, paint and shape suggest a relationship. The physical position of these sherds, however, suggests they belong to different vessels. If this is the case the number of geometric Cups increases to three. See database entries for A1409, A1497, and A1536.

<sup>65</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 374-75; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 492-92.

<sup>66</sup> Archibald 1998: 78; following Owen 2009: 86, I do not view these two groups as monolithic and separate entities, and the terminology is meant to distinguish between physical assemblages, rather than peoples.

<sup>67</sup> There is a sort of cross pollination of materials that is better explained by looking at it in this way. By this I mean that certain Thracian style pottery was found alongside 'ritually retired' Greek pottery, and at least one vessel was found in association with the pre-colonial Thracian structure. Another form of 'cross pollination' might be present on the Wheelmade vessels from Oisyme that bear incised decorative elements similar to the EIA Thracian style. I am tempted to call it an Heirloom decorative style. It is impossible to be certain, but it should not be rule out entirely. An analogous, but indirect, example of the impossibility of extricating the origins of some practices can be seen in the tumulus burials at Abdera, which have parallels in both Aeolian Greek and Aegean Thracian (See Archibald 1998: 167).

<sup>68</sup> Archibald 1998: 78, was comparing the likelihood of intermarriage and cohabitation in the north Aegean to that of Italian colonies. Here I have included Argilos, Abdera, and Thasos as examples where a Thracian and Greek populations cohabitated, and Wheelmade pottery became dominant gradually. See (Argilos) Bonias & Perreault 2008: 17-35, 1996: 663-80; (Abdera) Skarlatidou 1988: 104; Papadopoulos 2001: 161, fig 1, as they are known to have had Thracian components in the populations, as well as some better known Western settlements.

<sup>69</sup> Papadopoulos 2001: 158-194, argues convincingly that continuation or revivals of Thracian style pottery may be attributed to the maintenance of Thracian power structures within the colonial settlements, particularly with respect to religious practices.

<sup>70</sup> For Argilos see Bonias & Perreault 1997: 666, who argue the most liberal assessment is a late 7<sup>th</sup> century BC; Papadopoulos 2001: 161-66, provides good analysis and a comprehensive list of archaeological contexts where these wares exist together at unexpected dates. At Oisyme the excavators applied the EIA terminology (Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 492-92; Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 374-75), but more recently Papadopoulos has designated it as belonging to the late 7<sup>th</sup> century (2001: 173). Dr. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki advocates a 7<sup>th</sup> century date, somewhere just prior to the appearance of the Greek Architectural features (2012: *pers. comm.*).

Thracian wares of Oisyme, based on similarities between the pottery and that found in other settlements in the region,<sup>71</sup> on its association with Archaic Greek pottery, and on the advice of Dr. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki.

The G-A Ia date set also includes vessels that are not definitively part of the Thracian pottery tradition of Eastern Macedonia. There are several Handmade vessels in the local fabric with ambiguous influences as they have parallels in both Greek and Thracian traditions.<sup>72</sup> Handmade vessels should belong to the 8<sup>th</sup> or early 7<sup>th</sup> century BC,<sup>73</sup> but a more precise dating is not possible at this time. I have also included an early imported **Ionian Cup, Type 3.2 (A1409)**, in this date set. This vessel type has a date range of c. 720-650 BC, and was initially included among the later date set (A Ia). During the stratigraphic assessment of the material I discovered that it was closely associated with both EIA Thracian wares and the Thracian structure. This information and the intensity of the fire damage to the vessels suggested that an earlier association was more appropriate. It also demonstrated that despite the lack of clear levels, an evaluation of this type provides valuable data.<sup>74</sup> A detailed description of the positions these vessels were recovered from in the acropolis is provided further below, after the conclusion of the general description and comparisons.

This date **Set** contains at least twenty-nine vessels, from thirty-five sherds. The eighteen **Closed Vessels**, mostly storage vessels with thick handles, make up 62% of the total (Fig. 7.46). The remaining eleven vessels are primarily **Drinking Vessels** of various types.<sup>75</sup> Several of these are related to the **Mug** shape, as defined in this text,<sup>76</sup> and it is the most common (identifiable) shape in the **Drinking Vessels** from Oisyme in this set.

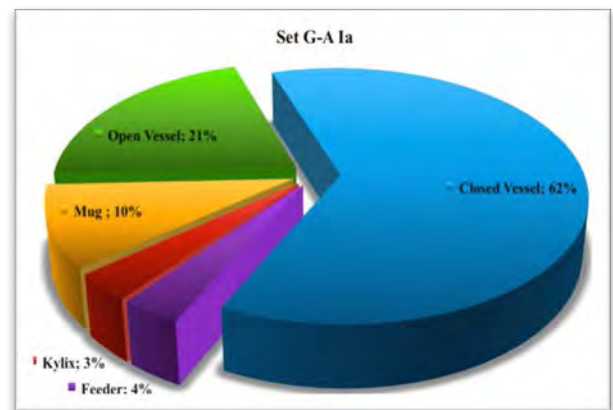


Figure 7.46: Set G-A Ia Total

Nearly all of the vessels in this category (at least 79%) were manufactured at Oisyme, and are distinguished by a reddish clay, containing many pale inclusions and mica (Fig. 7.47).<sup>77</sup> Large **Storage Vessels**

<sup>71</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: 535-538; 2012-14: *pers. comm.*

<sup>72</sup> An analogous, but indirect, parallel of the impossibility of extricating the origins of some practices can be seen in the tumulus burials at Abdera, which have parallels in both Aeolian Greek and Aegean Thracian (See Archibald 1998: 167).

<sup>73</sup> The gradual abandonment of the handmade tradition is not unusual in Aegean Thrace, but later revivals are also known. Papadopoulos 2001, made a strong argument for the continued manufacture of handmade wares in Aegean Thrace through the Hellenistic period. His study included a number of previously unpublished materials from Oisyme, which he dated to late 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, implying this was the date provided by excavators.

<sup>74</sup> For example, a number of vessels of vague, but possibly early date, such as the G 2/3 ware or some of the Grey Ware, could have been included with this set. I placed them with the later date set (A Ia) because no distinctively early characteristics could be detected, nor was there a correlation between their physical position and precolonial structures.

<sup>75</sup> There are four open vessels which cannot be clearly identified as drinking vessels, but whose dimensions are consistent with EIA Thracian Cups, See Koukouli-Chrysanthaki (1985).

<sup>76</sup> See **Mugs** (Chapter 6.8); Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: 712, 831, 1087 Fig. 161.4; Blegen, *et al.* 1958: Fig. 214.

<sup>77</sup> See Chapter 6.2.2.2, Table 6.6.

are the most common shape.<sup>78</sup> Although approximately half of the vessels show evidence of exposure to fire, there is no clear evidence that they were used for cooking.<sup>79</sup> Smaller vessels are much less common, and include **Mugs**, a small pitcher (possibly used as a **Feeder**), and other small **Open Vessels**. A second group of locally made vessels have a much coarser fabric with large white inclusion, and are fired to a very dark black/brown. These may be domestic Cooking wares. A third group are fired to a dark tone, but made of a finer fabric and bear decorative surface treatments. Some of these, such as *A1588*, may have been imported from Thasos<sup>80</sup> or another Thracian settlement.<sup>81</sup> Only five vessels (17%) were so strongly suggestive of Thasian fabric and type that I listed them as such. These are nearly evenly split between Closed and Open shapes, but all are of small dimensions suggesting they were 'table wares' related to drinking rituals.<sup>82</sup> *A1409* is the only vessel imported from outside the North Aegean. Severe fire damage makes secure identification through macroscopic or microscopic investigation difficult, but the remaining shape and decoration closely parallels South Ionian products of the late 8<sup>th</sup> to early 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>83</sup>

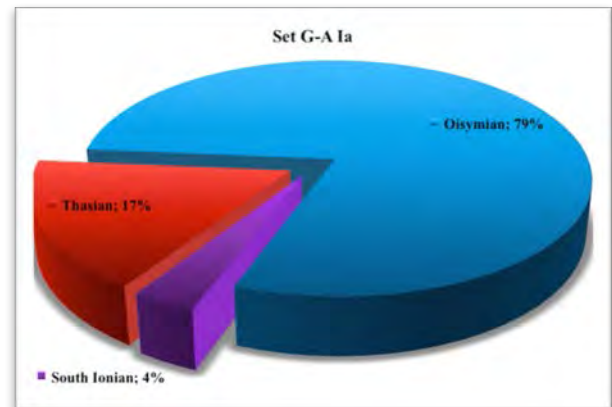


Figure 7.47: Set G-A Ia, by Origin

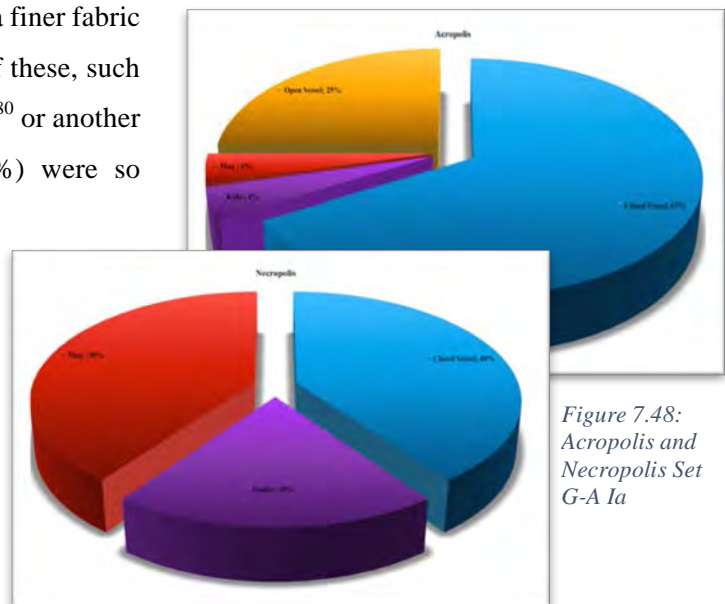


Figure 7.48: Acropolis and Necropolis Set G-A Ia

<sup>78</sup> A few finer examples may be closer to tableware or pitchers are included in this group of Closed Vessels, and are indicated in the database by the term Table Ware?

<sup>79</sup> Most have either burn marks on breaks, or are heavily charred on the interior without exterior marks. Vokaer 2010: 115-17, provides an interesting perspective for analysis of cooking ware. The author illustrates the importance of local social and economic factors over technological considerations (fabric, form and function) that govern the manufacture of cooking wares. The study cautions against assumptions of use based assumed (and even proven) efficacy of shape and fabrics.

<sup>80</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: *passim*; Bernard 131-34.

<sup>81</sup> Archibald 1998: 31- figs 1.11, 2.4; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1993: 679-735.

<sup>82</sup> An increase in regional exchange and particularly trade in vessels related to ritual drinking is a common characteristic of EIA settlements of the North Aegean (Owen 2009). This should not be viewed as shift from the LBA, but an increase in an existing pattern (Wardle 2004: 436, 444-5).

<sup>83</sup> See Chapter 6.2.1.3, Table 6.3 and database entry.

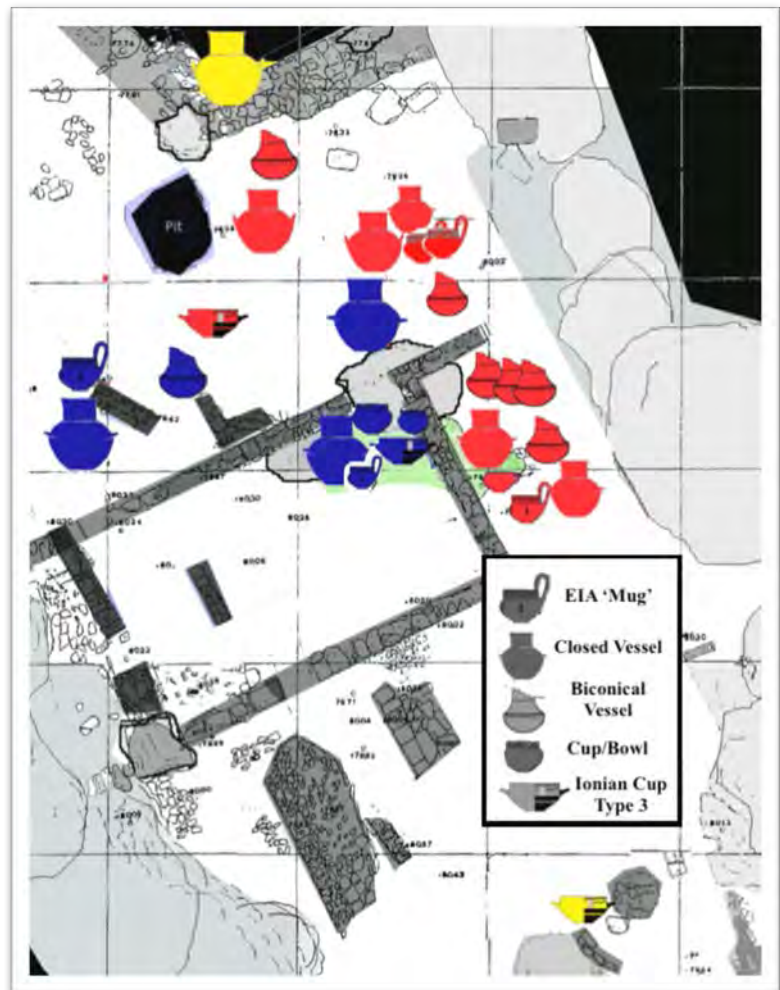
Most of the vessels in this date **Set** come from the acropolis assemblage, so it is not surprising to find a wider variety of Types there (Fig. 7.48).<sup>84</sup> The few that come from the necropolis are significant, as there are few examples of this kind amongst that assemblage.<sup>85</sup> The necropolis examples are all of local manufacture, and do not show the evidence of fire damage so common to their acropolis counterparts. Three of the five necropolis vessels are very small **Drinking Vessels**, and the remaining two appear to have larger diameters and slightly thicker walls, suggesting they are **Table Amphora** or **Pitchers**. The heavy **Storage Vessels** with thick handles are all confined to the acropolis, as are the imported wares. In fact, all but two of the twenty **Closed Vessels** from this date set were found on the acropolis, as were more than half of the **Open Vessels** (when the **Drinking Vessels** of various shapes are included). **Mugs** are more common in the necropolis.

### 7.3.3.1 THE ACROPOLIS

#### LOCATIONS:

Figure 7.49: Set G-A Ia,  
Vessels, by Position and Grid Position  
(See Chapter 5.4.2):  
Yellow blocks are areas over 80.00 m ASL;  
Blue blocks are areas 80.00 to 79.50 m ASL;  
Red blocks are areas 79.50 to 70.00 m ASL

What follows next is an assessment of the positions in which the earliest pottery from Oisyme was found. The contextualisation of this type of pottery and a closer examination of its relationship to place was urged by Papadopoulos, who argues that its gradual abandonment is illustrative of the shift in the ideological mechanisms of the settlements of the North



<sup>84</sup> Nine Thracian handmade vessels were published in the 1987 and 1990 excavation reports (Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 374, 387, fig. 35, 36; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1990: 492-3, 502, fig. 24) and Papadopoulos published eight more in 2001 (Papadopoulos, 2001: 173-4, figs 25, 26). The examples published by Papadopoulos were from unspecified location at Oisyme, but based on conversations with Dr Koukouli-Chrysanthaki, it is evident they were from the Acropolis. Apart from 1336c, 1459 (part of larger group) the vessels reported by Papadopoulos were not included in the pottery database as I was unable to locate them. To the acropolis examples count I can add fourteen sherds; twelve of these (1336a/b, 1336c, 1459a-d, 1587, 1601, 1661a-c,) are from six new vessels, and two (1585b, 1586b) are matched to earlier published pieces.

<sup>85</sup> There are other Oisymian vessels from the necropolis in the database that are difficult to assess, but which may belong to the handmade tradition of Oisyme. N402 is one such example. It shares similarities with Ottoman pipes, a fascinating subject I do not have time to pursue for his research. It is also similar in many respects to some silver **Mesomphalos Philae** (see Met Museum no 1981.11.13).

Aegean.<sup>86</sup> The Ionian Cup Type 3 (Chapter 6.5.1.1) and the Thracian handmade ‘Mugs’ (Chapter 6.8.1) and Open Vessels (Chapter 6.9.2). The remaining vessels in this illustration are not described in the catalogue of Drinking Vessels, but can be viewed in the FileMaker database (see Electronic Appendix).

Like Fig. 7.31, Fig. 7.49 is intended to help the reader contextualise the dedication patterns of the acropolis. The plan view illustrates the general shapes of the vessels, the grouping they were found in, and their associations with the structures of the acropolis. The depths are roughly grouped by colour as before: Yellow is the highest level, at approximately 80.30 m ASL to surface; Blue is the middle level at approximately 80.00-79.50 m ASL; Red is the lowest level groups at approximately 79.50-70.00 m ASL. Since the differences between depth and cardinal point position appear related when presented in this fashion, I will discuss each group by colour code.

#### ◆ YELLOW GROUP

It is fair to consider *A1497* and *A1601* are outliers. They were both found at positions and depth that are noticeably different from others in this group. *A1497* was found near the Stone Circle near the southern entrance to the acropolis, and *A1601* was found eroding from the northernmost retaining wall. *A1601* is considered a surface find, but its previous position is unknown. *A1497* was found at a depth of 80.45-80.30 m ASL.

#### ◆ BLUE GROUP

The sherds of this set are confined to ‘interior’ of the temple area, as defined by the later extension. They are evenly distributed between the Room 2, over the angular wall, and the area just inside the north entrance to Room 3, where the *eschara* is located. They sit directly amongst the remains of the pre-colonial Thracian Structure, which is highlighted in green (79.97-79.75 m ASL). All of these sherds are very burnt.

#### ◆ RED GROUP

The vessels in this group are from excavation units with a depth of approximately 79.00 m ASL. Most vessels were found at levels that are close to that of the blue group, but are not restricted to of Room 2. They are found outside of the early Classical walls of that space, near the rock-cut pit and in the eastern Room 4 area. The insertion of two Byzantine era tombs here makes it all but impossible to find a pattern or order in the remains.

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<sup>86</sup> Papadopoulos 2001: 193-4.

### 7.3.3.2 RESULTS OF SET G-A IA: *EMPORION* PHASE

The confinement of larger vessels to the acropolis does not exclude the use of the south necropolis by pre-colonial Thracian inhabitants,<sup>87</sup> but does diminish the likelihood of such an event. The appearance of handmade wares in the necropolis may belong to the earliest stage of Greek activity, particularly that associated with an *Emporion* Phase.<sup>88</sup> It may also be indicative of a less contentious relationship between Thracians and Greeks here than has previously been suggested. The evidence that suggests that the earliest dated import is found in association with Thracian activity may also support this. Thracian pottery is not found in isolation from imported Greek pottery at any place on the acropolis.

*A1497* and *A1536* are tentatively associated with the **Type 3 Ionian Cup** (*A1409*). Fabric, paint and burn patterns suggest they are from the same vessel or similar vessels of the same date range and **Origin**. Their relative positions, however, call this association into question. I have found some related sherds (even mendable sherds) at different levels and positions,<sup>89</sup> but these are most commonly within the same room/area and their depths are not so drastically different (*A1536* at 79.24-42 m ASL; *A1409* at 79.97 m ASL; *A1497* at 80.31-80.45 m ASL). Possible explanations for the positions of these fragments may be: a) they belong to two or three different, but closely related vessels, all of which were burnt before they were deposited, or b) they belong to the same vessel that was heavily burnt and intentionally scattered across the acropolis before the Late Archaic/Early Classical expansion of the temple, or c) later construction activity moved these sherds much further apart than previously expected as the site was raked flat for building. It is not possible to determine with any certainty which of these scenarios is the case, but based on comparative material I suspect that these are three different vessels that were imported, perhaps prior to the Hellenisation of Oisyme.<sup>90</sup> If this is the case, it may be indicative of special treatment or perhaps a specific rite associated with the construction of the first, Archaic temple.

Fig. 7.49 also shows the specific vessel shapes, as well as colour code and position, with the aim of trying to see if there is a correlation between shape, depth and position. No correlation between shape and position can be detected, which would indicate a particular use pattern.<sup>91</sup> There is a slight concentration of Thracian Handmade pottery on the eastern side of the temple area, particularly around the remains of the precolonial structure (indicated in green). The highest concentration of imported Archaic pottery is located

<sup>87</sup> Archibald 1998: 48-78; Baralis 2008: emphasises the diversity of burial rites among the tribes of Aegean Thrace, but it would be unique occurrence if it were the case.

<sup>88</sup> See Chapters 3.3.2 and 5.4.1.

<sup>89</sup> For example, see the database entries for *A1332/1531*.

<sup>90</sup> This assessment is based on my examination of the sherds, which leaves no doubt as to the similarities in fabric, paint, and level of burning. The intensity of the consumption by fire appears to be a fairly unique phenomenon on the acropolis, reserved to a handful of vessels (*A1332/1531*, *A1590*, *A1591*, *A1592*, *A1620*, as well as those sherds under discussion). All of these can be dated c. 625 BC or earlier, and all but the large Thracian style storage vessel *A1620*, are fine, imported drinking vessels. The most similar case is *A1332/1531*, which is an Ionian Cup (Type 6) dated c. 670-30 BC, but all sherds were found in relative close proximity.

<sup>91</sup> Bearing in mind that function can only be assessed in loose terms and with great caution; See Orton, *et al.* 1993: 28-30, 217-228; Rice 1987: 208-9.



over and around the remains of the short angular wall, in the terrace area north of the first Greek temple, but as previously stated these cultural types are not strictly isolated from one another in these areas. There is an absence of Handmade pottery in the heart of the temple (Room 3), at the position of the *eschara*, and to the south in the area of the Stone Circle. At the position of the *eschara* this is not unusual, as there are only four vessels in the whole of the database that are associated with it and may be associated with its ritual use. Three of these four *eschara*-associated vessels are unusual shapes (*A1461/1471* – North Aegean vessel, possibly a **Situla** or beehive,<sup>92</sup> *A1462* – a small, Oisymian **Kalathos**, and *A1463/1484* – an Oisymian (?), heavy **Storage Vessel** with wavy, pinched rim), and the fourth is a **Kylix** (*A1468* – a **SGD C Kylix**, Section 7.3.2). *A1468* is certainly of Archaic date, and likely early based on the banding on the rim,<sup>93</sup> but the remaining vessels are of an indeterminate date, likely quite late, perhaps even related to the later Byzantine tombs and small Church. The near total absence of identifiable Greek pottery, particularly the absence of Classical or Archaic pottery from this important feature, implies that either great care was taken to maintain it, or that the shallow depth to which the feature was excavated (lowest recorded level is only 80.15 m ASL) did not reach the levels at which earlier materials would be located.<sup>94</sup> The southern sector that contains the Stone Circle is not lacking in Archaic pottery, the majority of which was found above 80.10 m ASL. The absence of Thracian or Handmade pottery is more pronounced in this location.

## **7.4 RESULTS OF POTTERY DATABASE ANALYSIS**

The most noticeable change in our understanding of the materials resulting from research is the dramatic increase in the number of East Greek trading partners that can be recognised. In previous study, North Ionia (Klazomenai) and Chios were recognised as important sources of painted pottery at Oisyme, but they comprise a greater part of the collection than previously reported, and are among the earliest finds from Oisyme. South Ionian vessels, which had been reported, can now be understood as part of a longer history of contact with the settlement. Aeolian wares, although not a large part of the assemblages, are important as well, as are the North Aegean fine wares. The G 2/3 ware, and other such examples, show pre-colonial engagement with Odonian Thasos or another community in the North (East) Aegean (Chapter 2.5). The picture these finds represent are of a community with a much wider range of contacts than previously understood.

Another conclusion derived from this analysis is that Greek settlement, at least in a limited way, may have occurred earlier in the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC than previously realised. Many vessels are as early, and possibly earlier than, the Cycladic vessels, suggesting that a small contingent of traders from East Greece may have

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<sup>92</sup> Admittedly this is unlikely based on the presence of the paint, fineness of the clay and lack of interior roughening, but as I am at a loss for parallels for this vessel, it is intriguing. See Anderson-Stojanović & Jones 2002: 347-50, fn 14 for type 2 beehive that lacks the interior combing that is usually indicative of the type.

<sup>93</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001.

<sup>94</sup> I believe this supports the argument for further archaeological exploration of the site.

been granted space for an *Emporion* by the Thracian Oisymians. These results raise the date for dedicatory activity on the acropolis, but more surprisingly they suggest an earlier start for the south necropolis dedications. The Oisymian manufactured vessels in the necropolis assemblage appear related to EIA Thracian types from the acropolis, suggesting continuity in practice if not an earlier date for the cemetery.

There are a few remaining points of interest that focus not on what has been found, but on noticeable absences. Considering that the popularity of the South Ionian vessels dubbed the ‘**Fruit Dish**’ or ‘**Fruit-stand**’, which is a wide plate on a tall, stemmed foot,<sup>95</sup> it is surprising that there are no confirmed examples from Oisyme. One tall stand, *A1535*, might belong to this type, but the fabric and paint suggest it is a Thasian, rather than East Greek vessel.<sup>96</sup> The absence of this type of vessel and of other stemmed **Kylikes** from Oisyme, leads to the conclusion that there was a preference for vessels with low feet, or flat bases. A number of locally and regionally made fenestrated stands have been found,<sup>97</sup> but the relative infrequency suggests that the inhabitants more commonly relied on well-supported low vessels. A second absence shows that despite the greater number of vessels in the necropolis, the range of **Shapes** is more limited in this context. Conversely the lesser presence of certain imported vessels in the acropolis suggests a possible preference for vessels manufactured closer to home for that context.

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<sup>95</sup> Cook 1998: 42-44; Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 18, 32, 36, 47; Attula 2006: 85-90; Paspalas 2006: 95-100; This vessel shape remained popular among the potters of South Ionia from the early days of the Archaic Wild Goat Style through the Late Archaic Fikellura Style, and was adopted into the North Ionian and Aeolian repertoire as well. They were found in great numbers on Rhodes, according to Cook, and elsewhere in East Greece, such as at Old Smyrna, where they are found in domestic, temple and funerary contexts. In colonial settlements, such as Naukratis and Istria, they were popular temple dedications.

<sup>96</sup> For Thasian parallels see Coulié 2002: 115, Pl. LXXXIII, **Stand** no. 319, by the *Peintre de la Palestre*.

<sup>97</sup> See catalogue entries *A1362*, *A1399*, *A1422*, *A1428* (possibly a **Kalathos**), *A1476*.



## Chapter 8: The End of the Beginning

### ***8.1 WHAT DOES THIS TELL US ABOUT OISYME?***

The primary aim of this thesis was to place the Archaic pottery from Oisyme from the south necropolis and sanctuary in context, by tracking the architectural developments of the acropolis from the EIA to the Early Classical period. To do this I followed a multidisciplinary approach, investigating Oisyme, literally from the ground up.<sup>1</sup> Technologically informed ‘ground-truthing’ allowed me to develop new models of the site as it moved from Thracian settlement to ‘Greek *polis*’. The final product is an account of Greco-Thracian Oisyme through a study of the East Greek, North Aegean and Oisymian pottery, and how it may have been used in rites and rituals during the earliest phases.

#### ***8.1.1 WEALTH IN NATURAL RESOURCES***

Eleutheres Bay held enormous economic potential. It was secure without being isolated, had a large, natural harbour and routes to the interior for access to marine and mineral resources, and by which to maintain exchange networks. The mild climate, reliable rainfall, and well-watered plain were ideal for agriculture, while the woodlands and hills provided game, timber and space nearby for upland pastoralism.

#### ***8.1.2 BUILDING PHASES***

The story of Oisyme is told through a series of monumental declarations during the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> centuries BC, as it emerged from the protective embrace of the boulders that surround the hilltop, to the slopes of the hill and out to the valley below. In these structures there is a marked tension between conservative and progressive impulses, as the inhabitants sought to legitimise position at Oisyme and in the wider Aegean community.

##### ***8.1.2.1 SYMPOLITY PHASE***

The earliest inhabitants of Oisyme established themselves on the hilltop that would become the acropolis of the later polis sometime prior to the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. Remains of a simple structure, plastered with clay and a scattering of handmade pottery are all that can be securely identified as belonging to the Thracian Phase (Section 6.1.3.1). The position of this structure behind the boulders that ring the acropolis must have provided some natural protection, both from the elements and other peoples. We cannot yet speak of ritual practice or social organisation with confidence, but there may be nascent signs of complexity in the evidence of architectural features that appear connected to the late Geometric/early Archaic cult practices of

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<sup>1</sup> Marconi 2007: 27-8; Greaves 2010: 40-42.

Thasos, Troy, and other North Aegean production centres.

Working from a perspective that assumes Thracian Oisyme was actively engaged with the Geometric era networks of the North Aegean, brings the role of local agency into focus in a way not previously envisioned. Furthermore, Oisyme adds to the growing body of archaeological evidence disproving the literary tradition that Thracians did not live by the sea.<sup>2</sup> The initial results indicate Oisyme was more deeply connected to the North Aegean exchange network, and may indicate an earlier start to ritual practice on the hilltop than previously thought.

#### 8.1.2.2 EMPORION PHASE

This study has found that by at least the mid-7<sup>th</sup> century BC (Section 6.1.3.1) significant social changes were taking place at Oisyme. The first evidence of monumentalisation, the walls and towers (Masonry Type 1), the first datable signs of ritual activity on the acropolis, and perhaps the earliest use of the south necropolis all belong to this *Emporion* Phase. The early date either makes them Thracian structures, or significantly alters the date of permanent Greek settlement at Oisyme. Regardless of their cultural orientation, they are signs of a well-organised populace of some size and with a coherent purpose. The practical effect of the wall and towers was to signal to those that passed along the coastal road or approached the natural harbour that ‘this place was taken’, that this place was special. Their location on the south half of the hill suggests that this was the most significant area of activity. It is hard to escape the impression that features of the landscape visible from this position, also held some significance.

With these structures the Oisymians are announcing their presence, declaring their legitimate control of the landscape and its resources. This type of monumentalisation is not just defensive, it is also an advertisement of surpluses, thus an invitation to trade. The Masonry Type 1 structures are an inaugural declaration from Oisyme to its peers that it conforms to the ideals of good social order, that included a nucleated, agricultural community firmly tied into a communication network. Thus these structures can be considered symbolic of a port of trade, or *Emporion* Phase.

#### 8.1.2.3 APOIKIA PHASE

Sometime shortly after the mid-7<sup>th</sup> century BC (Section 6.1.3.2) a *refuge fortification* (Masonry Type 2) was built against the remains of the earlier wall. Near the same time terrace walls and a Greek-style temple were erected on the hilltop amid built and natural features that are evocative of a chthonic connection. The installation of a Greek style temple is certainly a change, but how much of one cannot yet be ascertained. There appears to be an overt attempt to affiliate the architecture with two themes: ‘the past’ and ‘the land’. Perhaps this is indicative of an innate colonial insecurity, or of self-identification with Homeric ‘Aisyme’, or both.

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<sup>2</sup> Tiverios 2008: 127; cites Appian 4. 13. 102 to argue that ‘Thracians did not consider farming an honourable occupation, nor did they like to live by the sea’; *contra* Archibald 1998: 45-47.

The position of the gate and establishment of the first necropolis on the south side of the hill make the proposed orientation of the earlier structures seem more credible. That spaces of significance, indicated by the incorporation and enhancement of natural features, were established along the winding, processional pathway from the necropolis to the hilltop sanctuary, reinforces the sense that the south area was important. It is interesting, therefore, to consider the visual impact of the massive rock formations that act as *temenos* and *propylon* for the acropolis sanctuary. They are simultaneously a spectacular advertisement and protective wall, drawing the attention of passers-by while shielding the rites performed therein from prying eyes.

Why was the area immediately to the south of the bay a focal point for the community? It is near certain that the coastal road to the Strymonic Gulf passed through this point, and was travelled from at least the Bronze Age. A port located there is probable, considering the architectural features, supposed position of the habitation sector, and land route. Finally, it is possible that some feature in the landscape that was visible from this position, such as Mt Athos, held a particular ritual importance for the Oisymians. While all of these factors were likely bound together in a recursive system, the resulting picture does intimate that the *export* of Oisyme's agricultural products, particularly its much touted *Biblinos Oinos*, were the focal point around which monumentalisation initially occurred. By the addition of the new, simple circuit the Oisymians continued to signal their prosperity to neighbours and travellers. By maintaining the older monumental structures (Masonry Type 1), and wedding the new architecture to it, the Oisymians of the *Apoikia* Phase claimed a right to the land and declared a link to the heroic past.

#### 8.1.2.4 *POLIS* PHASE

Oisyme continued to prosper throughout the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC (Section 6.1.3.3). The addition of a second necropolis and expansion of the city walls are indicative of demographic growth. Their positioning is a shift towards the north, more sheltered side of Eleutheres Bay, which is reflected in the acropolis sanctuary by the addition of the monumental terrace. The physical reorientation during the late 6<sup>th</sup>/early 5<sup>th</sup> century BC, may have been caused by an increase in population, but must also be linked to socio-economic changes. The reconfiguration may be a sign that Oisyme now profited from the routes through the Pierian Valley to the precious metals of Mt Pangaion. The changes to the sanctuary may indicate a hierarchical restriction of the ritual space, which itself may be related to an influx of mineral wealth. Yet, the *Polis* Phase at Oisyme is as much about continuity as it is about change. For example, there are no visible alterations to the southern procession-way and the south necropolis is still in use. The most noteworthy embodiment of this continuity, however, is the care with which the *Apoikia* Phase temple walls and *eschara* were preserved or re-built. While the emphasis on the structures of the past may be evidence of efforts to legitimise a ruling elite, and of alterations in the socio-economic structure, it has also become a 'habitude' at Oisyme. Recognition of the past inhabitants may have provided crucial points of connection with the Thracian interior that so benefitted and altered the *polis*.



Evidently under the *Pax Persica* (Chapters 4.3.3, 4.4; 5.4.3), Oisymians commemorated the growth of their *polis* and expansion of their exchange networks through public works. The predominant pattern is one in which outward expansion is centred around and tethered to a glorified Thracian past. In this way Oisymians forged a hybridised architectural identity, likely reflective of their population. It is in this *Polis* Phase of Oisyme that we have the last evidence of monumentalisation and settlement growth. Occupation of the site continued through the Roman period, but the later phases are archaeologically unexplored.

### **8.1.3 POTTERY**

The symbolic meanings that the vessels can be imbued with and their portability make it impossible to stratify the Archaic pottery of Oisyme into discrete phases as was done for the architectural features. Their analysis, however, can reveal use-patterns that are inextricably linked to the physical environment in which they occurred. The preferences for certain vessels and where they were dedicated reveal portions of the internal, societal logic that governed rituals of display and devotion at Oisyme, and how the individual actors negotiated those rules.

#### **8.1.3.1 SYMPOLITY AND EMPORION PHASE POTTERY**

By stylistic comparison with examples from Thasos and Troy it is possible to suggest that handmade pottery of the Thracian type was in use at Oisyme in the late 8<sup>th</sup>/early 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, perhaps continuing through the late 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. There are very few imported vessels identified to this stage, but most of the likely candidates appear to be of North Aegean manufacture. An intensification of exchange occurred around the mid 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, as indicated by the imported East Greek and North Aegean fineware.

The high proportion of Closed Vessels in the acropolis suggest the space was used for domestic activities prior to the mid 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, although the presence of Mugs and Cups could be indicative of ritual drinking. The likelihood of ritual activity increases with the earliest East Greek Drinking Vessels, and the tantalising possibility that some of the vessels were inscribed with personal marks. The acropolis finds require Oisyme to be integrated into the North Aegean exchange network, but do not necessitate a permanent Greek presence. The necropolis finds, however, do suggest that its first use occurred before the late 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. The early vessels suggest the Thracian inhabitants had granted space to a Greek contingent both living and dead by at least the mid 7<sup>th</sup> century BC.

#### **8.1.3.2 APOIKIA PHASE POTTERY**

The vast majority of the pottery investigated in this study belongs to the date range that encompasses the *Apoikia* Phase, c. 650-525 BC. The preferences discussed after this brief chronological review are largely a reflection of this phase, although the Emporion and Polis phases are included to some degree. The overall picture provided by the Archaic pottery shows that Thasos was the predominant supplier of fineware to Oisyme in this phase, followed closely by South Ionia. North Aegean, Aeolian and North

Ionian products were also imported to a greater degree than previously understood, but they are more likely to be **Closed Vessels** (table amphorae/oinochoe) than **Drinking Vessels**.

It is clear that the rituals of the acropolis involved the dedication of rather simple **Drinking Vessels**, particularly those made at or near Oisyme. Many of the necropolis dedications were also **Drinking Vessels**, although as a smaller proportion of the total assemblage (Chapters 6.3.3, Fig 6.4) The preponderance of necropolis dedications were imported from South Ionia or elsewhere in East Greece. Personal markings on the vessels are now found in both assemblages and begin to include some Greek letters. In the *Apoikia* Phase both the pottery and its usage are strongly Greek in orientation, with some elements that may reflect a hybridisation of traditions.

#### 8.1.3.3 *POLIS* PHASE POTTERY

The pottery of the late 6<sup>th</sup> century, or *Polis* Phase, must be viewed in light of the political events of that era. The trends established at Oisyme in the earlier stages were maintained under Persian rule. The number and variety of **Ionian Cups** suggest that bulk exchange with East Greece, and South Ionia in particular did not abate after the start of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC according to the results of this study. New shapes from Thasos were introduced to Oisyme in the era, and previous reports suggest that trade with southern Greece dramatically increased. Greek letters appear to be the predominant type of graffiti etched on dedications of this phase. These combine to suggest that Oisyme had entered an era of prosperity and become fully assimilated into the wider Aegean exchange network.

#### 8.1.3.4 POTTERY PREFERENCES

The results of this study illustrate a series of preferences at Oisyme that correlate with its development as a settlement. In the most general sense there is a marked preference at Oisyme from its earliest days for medium sized **Drinking Vessels** that stood on low or flat bases. This sweeping statement is overly broad, but it does convey the underlying homogeneity of the collection, the sense of continuity that is, at times, obscured by the dissection of the materials into discrete categories.

A good model for understating continuity and change at the site is provided by the **Open Vessels**. Like the other categories the earliest **Open Vessels** are related to types known from the Thracian interior, but modified through the EIA North Aegean trends. They show contact with wider exchange networks as the focus of this trade begins to shift slowly from the North Aegean to East/Southern Greece. **Open Vessels** of a medium (10-16 cm in diameter) size are the most popular, with small (< 10 cm) and large (> 16 cm) sized examples in distant second and third place respectively. Thasian and other locally made examples are the most prominent types in the acropolis assemblage, while East Greek examples dominate the necropolis assemblage. The vast majority are only simply decorated, if at all, but the few vessels with figured decoration appear at approximately the same rate in both ritual contexts. The differences warrant further

research, but I suspect that the ritual activity of the acropolis sanctuary had a decidedly local focus, whereas the necropolis was deemed a more appropriate arena for the display of external connections.

The list of ‘unpopular’ vessels at Oisyme is informative. Chian **Chalices** are rare at Oisyme, which seems unusual given the influence of Chios on Thasian potters. This singular oddity could be indicative of general dislike for ‘tall’ cups of any type, given the scarcity of stemmed **Drinking Vessels** and lack of so-called ‘**Fruit Plates**’. This preference for lower, stable shapes at Oisyme does not apparently extend to **Flat Rim Cups**. There is no evidence for the earliest variants, **Bird Bowls**, and only a very few of the later **Rosette Bowls**. These vessels were never exported to the extent that their South Ionian counterparts were, but their limited appearance at Oisyme is curious. I suspect that a complicated interplay between social identity, economics, and privileging of certain trading relationships is responsible for this state of affairs.

Manakidou’s study of the Corinthian and Attic Archaic pottery from Oisyme found similar results, finding that medium to small vessels with stylised decoration were more prevalent at Oisyme than larger and/or figured pottery.<sup>3</sup> She suggested these results may indicate both local preference and relative economic poverty. Preliminary results from the study of the other pottery in the Oisyme database appear to conform to the ‘simpler/smaller’ pattern, but I am not yet convinced that relative poverty was a strong factor, particularly as depositional differences seem to suggest that vessels from distant workshops were considered more appropriate for dedication in the necropolis, while simpler vessels and vessels made closer to home were better suited to the acropolis rites.

If we look at the results of the **SGD Cups**, I believe there is a strong argument to be made for the role of ‘preference’ over economics, when it comes to the size of the dedicated vessels. Thasian made **SGD Cups** were far more commonly dedicated in the acropolis than they were in the necropolis. Generally, they are larger, sturdier vessels than the comparatively petite Thasian and **Ionian Cups**, but at Oisyme we have very few examples of the massive versions that gave rise to the Coupe-Krater designation. Oisymians here again are selecting the smaller variants of a given type. Since these (**SGD Cups**) were made on Thasos it cannot be that they were not reaching the Oisymian market, and it seems unlikely that they were prohibitively costly, as has been proposed for Corinthian and Attic vessels. Applying the same logic to the case of Thasian **Kylikes**, it seems a near certainty that the overriding factor in the selection process was the Oisymian idea of ‘propriety’, and thus indicative of some aspects of local ideology and identity.

Kylikes were the most frequently used vessel in the rituals of the acropolis and necropolis, and it appears that where these vessels were manufactured influenced which rituals they were used for. All indications are that the ideal dedicatory vessel for rituals of the acropolis were fine, but simple Kylikes. They are vessels that appear best suited for individual use, stable and well-made for repeated use, but not grand vessels that displayed wealth, or large shapes that all members of a group could share from. This suggests a personal connection to the object, a sense of private action in the ritual.

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<sup>3</sup> Manakidou 2012a: 363, 366, 368.

### 8.1.3.5 MEANING

The Archaic pottery of Oisyme reflects the pattern of continuity and change seen in the architectural elements. Like the settlement and sanctuary, the pottery shows the influence exerted by North Aegean and East Greek centres as Oisyme transitions from Thracian settlement to Hellenised *polis*. When contextualised by the built environment the patterns of preference found in the database are more than a list of exchange partners, the pottery is illustrative of the society's collective sense of propriety in the ritual activities. The pottery allows a glimpse of something more personal, as it draws the actions of individual Oisymians into focus.

Following the *Annaliste* multidisciplinary, “bottom-up” approach outlined in Chapter 3.4, and in conjunction with the results of application of a phenomenological approach, I propose the following:

- 1) The land was located along good trade routes, protected, fertile and famous for vineyards.
- 2) Architectural features and the organisation of the settlement repeatedly emphasise an interest in trade (extrinsic) and an ‘ancient’ claim to the land (intrinsic).
- 3) The approach to the acropolis emphasises key features in the landscape and use of natural features.
- 4) Man-made structures along the approach may indicate key ‘stations’ or gathering points for the execution of large-group (communal) rituals.
- 5) The ritual activity in the sanctuary was restrictive, rather than broadly communal. Natural and man-made structures screened activities from view (private).
- 6) A female deity (Chapter 5.4.3.4) associated with the land and the underworld (*chthonic*), was the focus of ritual activity within the acropolis sanctuary.
- 7) The most common dedications suggest that the rites were performed by a single individual or small group, and often consisted of the dedication of an item of personal use (simple **Kylix**).
- 8) The funerary rituals at the necropoleis were deemed better suited for displaying imported vessels (external connections). Although most **Drinking Vessels** were still of modest size and decoration, they may represent the ‘Sunday best’ of the deceased or mourners.

These factors suggest a societal tension between the extrinsic and intrinsic expressions. The organisation of Oisyme, its use and rituals appear to revolve around systems that allow the community members to petition the land/ancestors for personal and agricultural fertility, while also advertising to the wider exchange network.

As for the deity of the sanctuary, which has not been definitively identified, the material of this study may provide some insight. The archaeological evidence (Chapters 4.3.1; 5.4.3.4, 5.5; 7.3-4), shows that the sanctuary was dedicated to a female deity associated with *chthonic* and kourotrophic functions (Chapters 4.3.1.5, 4.3.2.3; 5.4.1, 5.4.2.4, 5.4.3.4), and that ritual drinking was an important act. The pottery dedications were not ostentatious and tended to be from nearby sources. Pits were used both inside and outside the central room of the temple, and the boulders and outcrops of rock were incorporated into the organisational scheme of the sanctuary. Demeter/Kore cults are commonly associated with the dedication of

simple, locally made vessels, architectural elements and utilisation of rock features, as well as the fertility rites of agriculturalists, and may provide at least a partial identification.<sup>4</sup> It is quite likely that the specifics of the sanctuary goddess incorporated aspects of a Thracian deity. In the colonial settlements of southern Italy there is a clear preference for sanctuaries dedicated to Kore/Persephone, which must reflect some integration of pre-colonial ritual.<sup>5</sup> The same integration exists in the North Aegean, at Neapolis' (Kavala) Temple of the Parthenos,<sup>6</sup> Abdera,<sup>7</sup> Troy,<sup>8</sup> Samothrace.<sup>9</sup> It has also been suggested for Thasos,<sup>10</sup> and I strongly suspect it is true at Oisyme.

## **8.2 WHAT DOES IT TELL US ABOUT THASOS AND THE PERAIA?**

The history of Oisyme was once told almost exclusively from a Classical Greek perspective. It began, or so the story goes, with the arrival of Parian Greeks on the island of Thasos in the early 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. The first sub-colonies of the Thasian Peraia, founded shortly after the mid-6<sup>th</sup> century BC, were Neapolis (Kavala) and Oisyme, followed by Galepsos and Apollonia (southwest towards the Strymon River), Antisara (2 km southwest of Neapolis), and Pistyros, Akontisma, and Stryme (northeast towards the Nestos River). Thasos also established several inland emporia. Most of these sites showed evidence of Thracian settlement in the EIA, but the Parian/Thasians quickly overcame any resistance to Greek settlement. Oisyme and other sub-colonies provided agricultural goods and wine for export to the metropolis, which prospered throughout the Archaic period by maintaining control over these resources and the mineral wealth of its territories. The fortunes of Thasos and the settlements of its Peraia were drastically altered by the arrival of the Persians, who left destruction in their wake. After a short economic revival, Thasos gradually lost control of the region as Athens rose to power. This history is slowly being rewritten through continued archaeological investigations and studies such as this one.

### **8.2.1 SYMPOLITY/EMPORION PHASE**

This research builds on the current understanding of the earliest days of Oisyme and fills the gap between Thracian and Greek settlement phases as suggested in preliminary reports. Archaeological evidence from Thasos shows that Thracian settlement was not confined to mountainous Kastri, but included the harbour that would become Archaic Thasos town (Modern Limenas).<sup>11</sup> This Thracian society, identified

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<sup>4</sup> See discussion of deities in Chapter 5.3.3.4.

<sup>5</sup> Bell 1981: 99-103.

<sup>6</sup> Isaac 1986: 11, 69; Tiverios 2008: 81-3.

<sup>7</sup> Graham 2001: 304-5.

<sup>8</sup> Aslan 2009: 54-60; Rose 2014: 51-60.

<sup>9</sup> Lehmann 1998: 29-31; see also Ilieva 2013: 137-85, for the continuation of Thracian rituals at Maroneia and Kremasto.

<sup>10</sup> Auffarth 2006; Graham 2001: 379-84.

<sup>11</sup> Gimatzidis 2004: 73-82; Kohl, *et al.* 2004: 57-71; Muller 2010: 2283-28.

Odonis, was integrated into the North Aegean *koine* in the 8th century BC.<sup>12</sup> They were also engaged with the exchange networks of the south Aegean. The evidence from pre-Greek Oisyme and Neapolis suggests that they already had strong ties with Thracian Thasos by this time. I agree with Cole that ‘Thasos ...was laid out from the beginning for commercial exploitation of the mainland’,<sup>13</sup> but I believe the evidence from Oisyme shows that Thasos was a significant node in the exchange network of the north Aegean before Parian colonisation.

### 8.2.2 APOIKIA PHASE

Archaeological finds, osteological studies, and new readings of Archilochus also indicate that the relationship between the Thracians and the Parian colonists on the island was quite complex and much longer lasting than once understood. A scenario of cooperative settlement for a place identified as a wine producing Thracian settlement of some importance, such is suggested by the Homer reference to ‘Aisyme’, is not inconceivable in this light. The evidence of this study suggests that permanent Greek settlement at Oisyme occurred only after a ‘courtship’ period (*Emporion* Phase) that began in the early 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. A similar pattern and timeframe are suggested for Neapolis and Thasos, although somewhat earlier and with greater intensity for the latter. The fact that Neapolis and Oisyme do not share the organisational scheme seen in the fortifications of the later sub-colonies, and that they are quite different from each other, indicates that those settlements developed along independent tracks.

The picture painted is one in which 7<sup>th</sup> century BC Thasos was an influential, central hub, but not an iron-clad Greek stronghold from which the Thracian tribes of the mainland were overpowered at lightning speed. One alternative model is that Parians on Thasos styled themselves as the Delphi of the North, functioning as a clearinghouse of information about local lands and peoples, and as mediator for negotiated settlements.<sup>14</sup> Perhaps the modern ‘franchise’ offers an analogous model. In this scenario, colonists from anywhere in the Greek world and/or local Thracian elites could ‘buy into’ the Thasian ‘brand’ gaining access to the not insubstantial alliances of the Parians in exchange for a portion of their surplus goods, land or precious metals. A system of this kind could help explain the difference in how and where Thasian settlements were established, particularly inland (Pistiros) or other sites where the colonist is unclear (Berge, Tragilos, Eion). It may also mean the renowned eclecticism of Thasian potters in the Archaic was indicative of the fluctuating identities of their customers as ‘the misery of all Greece’<sup>15</sup> and Thracian tribes navigated a bewildering array of peer polity interactions. This is not to say that Thasos did not grow into a regional power, only that the process was one of accretion.

<sup>12</sup> Gimatzidis 2004: 73-82; Ilieva, *et al.* 2014: 565-74; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: *passim*; Photos, *et al.* 1989: 179-90; producing fine, wheelmade pottery (G 2/3 Ware, ‘Silvered’ Ware), transport amphorae, and home to black- and other metal-smiths.

<sup>13</sup> Cole 1995: 310.

<sup>14</sup> This may account for the veneration of Pythian Apollo on the Thasian acropolis, perhaps even providing the residents a tangential link to the ‘golden’ island, Chryse, sacred to that god in Homer (*Il.* 1.39, 1.430-50).

<sup>15</sup> West 1974: Archil. Fr. 102.



### 8.2.3 *POLIS PHASE*

Certainly by the early 6<sup>th</sup> century BC Oisyme and the other settlements of the Peraia were deeply bound to Thasos economically, politically, and culturally. The architecture and **Drinking Vessels** from Oisyme may show that Thasos intentionally limited the economies of the sub-colonial settlements, and certainly the island reaped great wealth from the mainland. At Oisyme the repeated architectural emphasis on the past, and lack of defensive posture, must be elective rather than circumstantial. Combined with a well-developed set of rules governing ritual propriety, as indicated by the differences in ritual deposits, the impression is of a small, but in some respects quite independent, Oisymian identity.

The architectural changes on Thasos, in the Peraia, and at Oisyme are directly connected to the Persian occupation of the Thracian Littoral. As an indicator of the relationship between Thasos and the Peraia, Oisyme shows that the cultural and economic bonds remained strong. The region prospered under the *Pax Persica*. Although the Achaemenid influences seen on the architectural sculpture of Thasos are not in evidence at Oisyme, some of the **Phialai** and other new vessel shapes may be links. The last great construction programme at Oisyme occurred towards the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> century/start of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC. Life continued at the *polis*, on Thasos and in the Peraia, but there are no more signs of expansion. It may well be the case that Athenian control of Eion and their eventual conquest of *Ennea Odoi* (*Amphipolis*), along with the conflicts of the Peloponnesian Wars, were significant contributors to decline at Classical era Oisyme.

## 8.3 WHAT DOES IT TELL US ABOUT NORTH AEGEAN COLONISATION IN THE ARCHAIC?

### 8.3.1 *SYMPOLITY/EMPORION PHASE*

By at least the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC a North Aegean *koine* has developed with production centres from Troy to Methone manufacturing transport amphorae and fineware (Chapters 2.5-6; 4.3.1; 5.4; 7.3.3).<sup>16</sup> Although a North Aegean network of mutual influence and exchange intensify at this stage, this was not a homogeneous cultural sphere. The effects of this intensification are only beginning to be understood, but the exchange of goods, ideas and technologies, must have necessarily resulted also in conflict, competition and complexities.<sup>17</sup> Thasos, Oisyme, and the other settlements in what would become the Thasian Peraia were

<sup>16</sup> Lemos 2012: 179-81, for example the North Aegean Neck Handle Amphorae were widely traded, but manufactured particularly around the Thermaic Gulf (Methone, Sindos, Karabournaki, and Mende) but also at Thasos and Troy in the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC; Danile 2012: 87, for evidence of Lemnian participation in the North Aegean *koine*; Ilieva, *et al.* 2014: 572-73, for 8<sup>th</sup> century archaeometric evidence for G 2/3 Ware production centres (Troy, Lemnos, Samothrace, Thasos, unknown site in the Thasian Peraia).

<sup>17</sup> Viewed here essentially as peer-polity interactions of relatively complex societies, although not at the level of early states. See Renfrew 1986: 1-10; *inter alia*.

positioned between two areas of regional dominance: the Thermaic Gulf in the west and the Troad in the east. Although the evidence from Thasos suggests that it participated in both spheres, it may have favoured its eastern neighbours. The internal political tensions and social changes in Thrace during the 9<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> century BC, clearly played a role in shaping the interactions of North Aegean settlements from Troy to Karabournaki. These internal changes must have had some effect on Oisyme, as a settlement that was aware of, if only a minor player in, the socio-political events of that era.

### 8.3.2 *APOIKIA PHASE*

The mid-7<sup>th</sup> century BC collapse of Troy altered the balance of power in the North Aegean (Chapters 2.5; 4.3.2; 5.4.2; 7.3.2), disrupting the exchange network. The explosion of Cycladic settlements in the Strymonic Gulf could be a direct, local response to the power vacuum, as settlements sought to replace allies and trading partners. This, perhaps, explains the rapid spread of ‘Greek style’ pottery and architecture across the North Aegean during the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. The construction of Greek style monumental walls and sanctuaries would broadcast the new alliances quite loudly.

The new perspective on Parian/Thasian colonisation provided by Oisyme (Section 8.2), allows for a comparison of the tactics of other Greek colonies in the North Aegean during the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. Very few Greek cities controlled distinct regions of the North Aegean. In most cases one or two colonies were established, such as Abdera, founded by Klazomenai and re-founded from Teos.

Three territories, however, can be said to have a cohesive identity: the Andrian colonies (southwest of the Strymon river), the Thasian Peraia (between the Strymon and Nestos Rivers), and the Samothracian Peraia (from Mesembria to the Hebrus River). The Andrian *poleis* at Akanthos, Sane, Stageira and Argilos, are larger settlements than those of the Thasian or Samothracian Peraia. Akanthos was the largest, and arguably wealthiest, of the Andrian colonies. The Andrian colonies appear to be organised roughly along the same principles, in which housing and public sectors are located between two hills that are enclosed within fortification walls.<sup>18</sup> Although the Thasian sub-colonies show a basic preferred pseudo-triangular shape in the later fortification walls, there is no equivalent in the over-riding scheme or topological preferences. The Samothracian Peraia, like the Thasian Peraia, has an ad-hoc appearance, which may be attributable to similar flexibility with regards to settlement patterns. Study of the communities of the Samothracian Peraia, of the type conducted here for Oisyme, is needed to explore this idea, but I suspect that the similarities may be related to stratagems for integrating Thracian populations into a network of alliance and exchange.

### 8.3.3 *POLIS PHASE*

Oisyme, like many other settlements in the North Aegean (Chapters 2.5.2; 4.3.3; 5.4.3; 7.2.1-2, 7.3), experienced a new building phase that dates to the late 6<sup>th</sup>-early 5<sup>th</sup> century BC. Accepted opinion is that this

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<sup>18</sup> Perreault 2009: *pers. comm.*, has used this observation in the archaeological explorations at Argilos with great success.

wave of construction was carried out after the expulsion of the Persians, as a means of proclaiming their Greek identity and/or out of necessity because of damages caused by the occupying forces. While neither Oisyme, nor any other site, can definitively prove the nature or depth of Persian control in the region, the fifty years of Persian control do appear to have indirectly resulted in the cohesion of power structures among the tribal organisations, and in some respects saw an economic boon to the North Aegean settlements. The nature of the expansion at Oisyme, as seen in this study, suggests that these programs were not in response to a swathe of destruction caused by Persian forces. Instead, it appears the Persian focus on securing land and sea routes (*Pax Persica*) lead to prosperity and population growth that was curtailed in subsequent eras.

#### **8.4 CONTRIBUTIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH**

My research has done more than create the first database of pottery at Archaic Oisyme, it has contributed to our understanding of Greco-Thracian relations and the processes involved with colonial settlement in the Thracian Littoral. It has demonstrated the flexibility inherent to the establishment of nominally Greek settlements in the Thasian Peraia, and offered a new model for understanding the range of strategies adopted by Thracian settlements and Greek colonists. From analysis of the pottery database I have been able to show both earlier and later contacts between Oisyme, South Ionia, and both Thracian and Greek Thasos. Perhaps the most surprising discovery is that the role of ritual context in the predominant dedication type (**Drinking Vessels**), which, along with my detailed study of the architectural development of the sanctuary and use of the phenomenological approach, suggests that a Demeter-like deity was the focus of cult practices. This expression of local identity is further enhanced by persistent desire to connect the old, Thracian Aisyme, ally of Troy, with the new, Greek Oisyme, ally of Parian Thasos that was revealed by my investigation of the landscape and monumental architecture. The results of this study are exciting, and offers new methods for exploring materials that are too often hidden away in storage facilities and sites that have not been explored with the aid of modern phenomenological theory.

The important work conducted by the Ephorate and previous researchers was the inspiration for my research, and it is my great hope that this publication, in turn, is able to inspire future research. It is thrilling to know that this is only the beginning for the study of sites such as Oisyme and that many more avenues of exploration still remain. Further areas for investigation include a study of the faunal remains from Oisyme, which would be invaluable for our understanding of ritual practises. An osteological study of the necropolis remains could provide a wealth of information about the inhabitants, and is sorely needed. Petrographic and/or NAA analysis of the **Drinking** and other **Vessels** of Oisyme, and in particular of the fabric identified here as Oisymian, could confirm the assertions made in this study, and be a valuable contribution to the chemical fingerprint studies already underway.

**Drinking Vessels**, as we have seen, were by far the most common type of dedication in both acropolis and south necropolis of Oisyme, but I have found subtle complexities in the use of these humble dedications. They are innately an accompaniment to any meal and thus may be considered part of a ‘Dining Set’, which leads to the question of why they were more prominent than other component parts of the ‘Dining Set’. If the answer is that they serve dual purposes, as part of feasting and separate libation rituals, then there should also be a large number of pitchers and libations bowls of various types. I have not been able to determine what the magic number or ratio of dishes to pitchers would be, but the total of ‘Pitchers’, which are the predominant type found in the Closed Vessels category (199 for Table Amphorae, Oinochoe, Jugs, etc. in Fig. 8.1),<sup>19</sup>

outnumber that of Serving Dishes (135 for Plates, Lekane, etc.) at Oisyme. These vessels still require intensive study, but these initial results suggest that ritual drinking and libations were the most common ritual activity, followed to a lesser extent by ritual feasts.

I have already begun the next stage of research on the Archaic East Greek and North Aegean pottery in the database. By focusing in the Wild Goat Style and other figured pottery I am working to identify patterns of preference at Oisyme, and evidence for trade relationships with specific workshops or regions in East Greece. Economic alliances in pre-monetary societies involved familial obligations and could be intensely personal.<sup>20</sup> Many Greek and Thracian settlements in the North Aegean minted coins, but this does not mean that economic exchange was conducted in a strictly non-personal medium of currency. Understanding of these partnerships would be a valuable contribution to the study of the Archaic colonial process.

Ideally, this study should be accompanied by pottery analysis and chemical testing of local clay beds comparable to those already completed for much of East Greece and Thasos. The testing conducted by Perron to develop a ‘fingerprint’ for Argilian pottery is the ideal model to follow for Oisyme, with which, although it is a smaller settlement, it shares many similarities in date and possibly demography. Clay

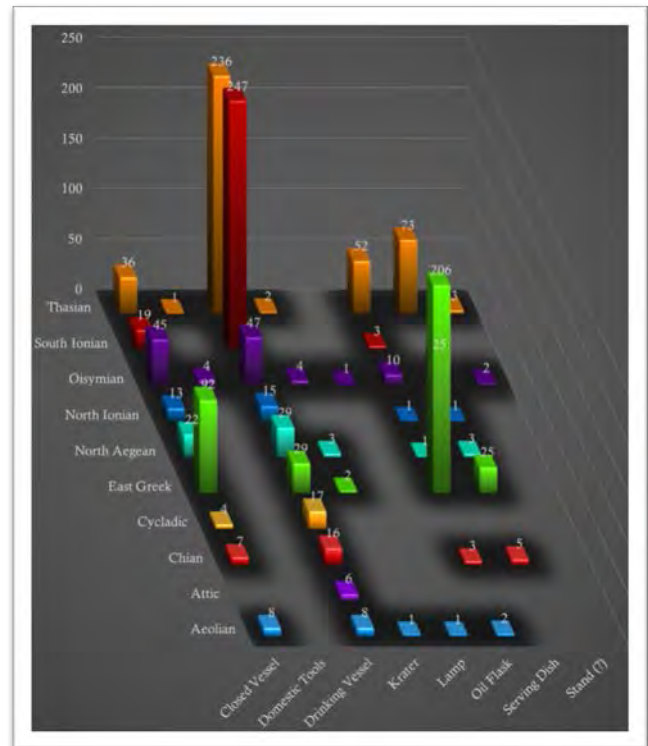


Figure 8.1: All Vessels in the Oisyme database arrange to illustrate Vessel Type by Origin

<sup>19</sup> In the FileMakerPro database search with individual terms ‘Amphorae, Oinochoe’ or by Pitchers or by Closed Vessel.

<sup>20</sup> Hanfmann & Balmuth 1956: 73, 77; Seaford 2006: 128, 370, early coins in ritual and elite contexts, and their connection to Homeric era reciprocity.

analyses could help to pinpoint the as yet unidentified G 2/3 Ware production centre suspected to be somewhere in the vicinity of the Thasian Peraia.

I am continuing to expand the Oisyme database, incorporating the work of my fellow researchers as they complete their studies. Ideally this and similar databases should be published online, which would contribute to a vibrant discussion and dramatically increase accessibility. Several options are currently available, and I have participated in ongoing beta-testing of new models designed specifically for archaeological data,<sup>21</sup> so anticipate a number of affordable, new options imminently. I have built 3D models of Oisyme to enhance my own understanding of the architectural phases and organisation of the settlement, using relatively simple and freely available programmes, which I hope to link to the database as digital storage improves and becomes more accessible. The database catalogue will also be supplemented with drawings once the conservators have completed their work on the collection. It is my intention to publish all of this information online.

As well as increasing the scrutiny of materials in storage, there is also good cause to resume excavations at Oisyme. The most obvious position to begin with would be the settlement sector of Oisyme, if could be clearly identified. There may be significant problems obtaining permits to excavate the suspected area as it is in use by the municipality of Nea Peramos and parts are currently under cultivation by local farmers. This is a strong argument for the deployment of non-invasive techniques, such as ground penetrating radar. Pottery usage in this sector would provide much needed comparisons, perhaps confirming the selective nature of dedicatory practices at Oisyme. Of the areas already protected by law, the areas within the upper circuit walls on the acropolis hill, in particular the remains of the so-called ‘Towers’ should be targeted for further excavations. Two specific questions must be answered for the site: ‘Is there datable evidence for a habitation sector within the upper walls?’, and ‘What is the construction date and public function of the Towers of the acropolis hill?’.<sup>22</sup> Perhaps the reason that the fortification walls enclose only a small area and are confined to the outskirts of the Bay of Eleutheres is due to restrictions imposed by a well-established Thracian populace that regulated Greek settlement. The visibility of the certain architectural elements may be masking a more complicated settlement pattern. Or perhaps the results of my research are skewed by the lack of material culture from the domestic arena. Excavations of the Eastern terraces could also determine how and for how long this space was used. The answer to these and other questions can only begin to be answered by locating the settlement sector and a more thorough investigation of ‘η πολύ ενδιαφέρουσα πόλη’<sup>23</sup> of ancient Oisyme. These results show the value of combining more traditional

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<sup>21</sup> These were conducted with Andrew Lewis at the University of York and through video conferencing the Jake Mangum in the Department of University of North Texas.

<sup>22</sup> Given the current reconstruction of the byzantine fortress on the eastern hill a resumed excavation would contribute to the presumed goal of increasing tourism. Unlike Neapolis (Kavala), this site does not sit underneath an active settlement, so is better preserved and more accessible. This or Neapolis (Kavala) are arguably the oldest sub-colonies, so it could shed light on the initial stages of the Peraia formation and development.

<sup>23</sup> To paraphrase Giouri and Koukouli-Chrysanthaki (1988: 363) on the very interesting *apoikia* of Oisyme.

pursuits of Greek archaeology, such as pottery and architectural studies, with new approaches, such as the use of landscape studies and phenomenology.

This study is, at its heart, a record of preferences, of criteria imposed by the Oisymians for determining their suitability for the completion of certain rites. These objects served the actions of individuals, providing us with a series of thoughts in form, of motions and moments that are linked into a coherent world-view. Although deciphering the code embedded in these choices has only just begun, a new depth of understanding has already been achieved. The prospects for future discovery are electrifying, and tantalisingly close. I firmly believe that the methods utilised in my study of Oisyme can be applied to the other settlements of the Thasian Peraia, and that once completed, the resulting body of work will transform the current vision of the pre-Greek North Aegean *koine*, Parian/Thasian settlement strategies, Greco-Thracian relations, and ultimately Archaic colonisation.





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***OISYME, A GRECO-THRACIAN COMMUNITY IN  
NORTHERN GREECE:***

**VOL. II**

**APPENDIX A: DETAILED STUDY OF DRINKING VESSEL TYPES;  
CATALOGUE OF DRINKING VESSELS**

by

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[Catalogue of Drinking Vessels to be added for Library Submission]

## Appendix A: Detailed Study of Drinking Vessel Types

### **A.1 KYLIKES (CUPS WITH EVERTED RIMS)**

The Kylix is here considered a small open vessel, wider than it is tall, that has a distinct out-turned rim and two horizontal handles. For ease of use the information contained in the summaries provided in Chapter 6 are repeated here at the start of each section.

#### ***A.1.a IONIAN CUPS (IC)***

As a category, these vessels have long been problematic. They are distinctive by size and simple decorative scheme, but their sheer numbers and deceptive simplicity has been a stumbling block for researchers, making them ‘a much-neglected class of their own’.<sup>1</sup> Slow, methodical work has chipped away at the monolithism of this class of **Drinking Vessel**. Researchers began establishing basic typologies for Ionian Cups in the last century, by their associations with better-known classes of material, with sound archaeological contexts.<sup>2</sup> These were based on a combination of changes to the body, rim and especially the foot. Comparisons with these typologies were difficult without the complete vessel, particularly for fragmentary material such as that from Oisyme.

An in-depth study of the **Kylikes** from other sites in Northern Greece, including petrographic analysis, is needed to compliment my study of the vessels from Oisyme, and to assist with a more precise identification of this pottery type.<sup>3</sup> Once established, it would provide an important basis of comparison with similar studies already underway at Archaic Greek colonial sites in the Western Mediterranean.<sup>4</sup>

#### **A.1.a.i TYPE 3**

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1409/1497/1536*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = none*

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<sup>1</sup> Schlottzauer & Villing 2006: 60.

<sup>2</sup> Villard & Vallet 1955: 18-21; Boardman & Hayes 1966: 111; Cook 1998: 129.

<sup>3</sup> For an introduction and initial result of the chemical and petrographic analyses of Archaic Greek pottery from across the ancient world see Boardman & Schweitzer 1973: 267-284; Krotscheck 2008: 115-150.

<sup>4</sup> Belfiore et al. 2010: 54-80; without out a similar level of investigation in Northern Greece as is ongoing in other areas, the story of Archaic Mediterranean colonisation is at best incomplete and at worst biased.

**Kylix A1409** (Fig. A.1) is unique for a number of reasons. It is one of the most complete vessels from Oisyme, which provides more room for evaluation than is available for others. It is, however, dramatically deformed through intensive heat at some time after it was manufactured, perhaps as part of the dedication ceremony. This has made an evaluation of the fabric all but impossible, as there are no unaffected sections. There are no identifiable handles, but it can be safely assumed that they would follow the usual pattern for everted rim cups, and sit horizontally on the upper body. The rim diameter of *A1409* measures at 16.5 cm, but due to the deformation may have been considerably larger, perhaps in the 24-25 cm range. The height of the rim is approximately 1.7 cm. The body of the vessel is clearly covered by a thick pale slip, over which a solid black has been used to execute the decoration. The interior is solidly glazed with simple geometric patterns on the exterior. The outer rim is painted with parallel, black bands. Two panels are visible at the shoulder, separated from each other by at least six vertical bars. The best-preserved side carries a wavy horizontal line, which is not as angular as is generally found in Late Geometric Skyphoi. The line is loose and reminiscent of the ‘Wavy Line’ pottery of the Archaic North.<sup>5</sup> To the right on the other side of the bars or ‘metope’ is a single small circle. It is tantalising and hints at the possibility that this was a figured vessel. I am reminded of similar small circle filler sometimes found on **Bird Bowls**.<sup>6</sup>

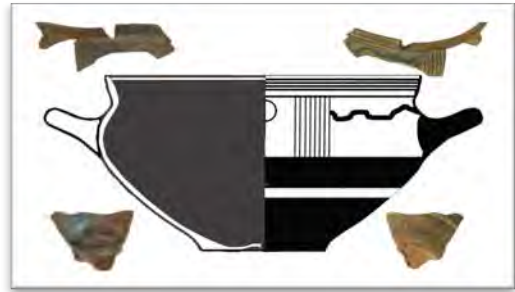


Figure A.1: Ionian Cup Type 3 Cat no A1409

This vessel is associated with the Thracian structure of the acropolis (Chapter 5.1.1). From the size, shape and decoration, it is clear that the vessel is closely related to Late Geometric or Sub-Geometric vessels. I have been unable to find a direct parallel, but it closely resembles South Ionian transitional **Type 3 Ionian Cups**,<sup>7</sup> or less directly the Parian Late Geometric Skyphoi A.<sup>8</sup> In either case the vessel is from a date range that is very early for finds from Oisyme. A conservative dating would be para-colonial, c. 670-640 BC, but it may have been brought to the settlement as early as c. 700 BC.

#### A.1.a.ii TYPE 5 (A2/S)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 8/9/625, 11, 842, 903, 904, 905, 1022, 1032*

<sup>5</sup> Perron, 2013: 133-142; Fig. 4; Another interesting parallel comes from Cyprus, a Cyprio-Geometric Askos, BMOC 1884,1006.2.

<sup>6</sup> Cook 1998: 27, Fig. 6.1. and BMOC 1907,1201.808.

<sup>7</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 87-92, Pl. 11, 105.

<sup>8</sup> Rubensohn 1962: 85-100; Morris 2007: 104-5.

Identified by Cook as primarily Samian vessels,<sup>9</sup> the type is identifiable by the pale slip and multiple fine bands painted on its rim, which are indicative of its connection to the late Geometric types from which it evolved.<sup>10</sup> It is initially somewhat bulky, but the fabric and shape become progressively finer until the disappearance of the type in the early 6<sup>th</sup> century BC (Fig. A.2-3). The first of the group, **Type 5.1**, has a rim that is initially concave and tall.<sup>11</sup> In the next stage, **Type 5.2**,<sup>12</sup> the vessel walls begin to thin and the rim is flatter and often more vertical. By the **5.3** stage, the relationship between **Type 5** and **Type 9** is evident.<sup>13</sup> In the final stage, **Type 5.4**, the vessel walls and fabric are fine, the rim is tall and more fully everted than in previous versions. At this point the resemblance to **Type 9** (see below) is unmistakable.<sup>14</sup>

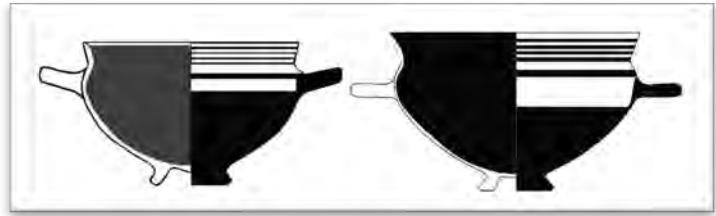


Figure A.2: Ionian Cup Type 5s, Early and Late



Figure A.3: Ionian Cup Type 5.2, Cat no N8

A minimum of seven vessels are indicated by the 10 rim sherds that belong to the **Type 5 (A2/S)** group from Oisyme (Fig. A.2). The fabric of these **Type 5** sherds, where it is not too damaged, is slightly grainy with small, white, granular inclusions that appear infrequently. The fabric is pink to reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/3, 5-7.5YR 7/6) often with a grey core. The sizes of the vessels in this category vary a great deal. The diameters range from 15-22 cm, the rims are 1-2 cm tall and from 0.3 to 0.5 cm thick. The changes in size and angle of the rim align with the changes described for the type (see above). All the Oisyme examples have fine banding across the rims in pale brown to black paint. The earlier, larger versions have a thick white slip below the paint.

Based on the levels in which these were found at Al Mina, Tocrá and Rhodes, Hayes dates the types to roughly 650-575 BC.<sup>15</sup> The Chian examples are dated from the late 8<sup>th</sup> to the mid 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>16</sup> Schlotzhauer dates Milesian examples from c. 670 to 580 BC,<sup>17</sup> with the larger examples of the early stages

<sup>9</sup> Cook 1998: 129-32; Boardman & Hayes 1966: 102, 115; for Samian pottery see Walter 1968 and Walter-Karyd 1973: 140-4.

<sup>10</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 115; Schlotzhauer 2001: 94-5.

<sup>11</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 115; Schlotzhauer 2001: 94-5, Pl. 17-18.

<sup>12</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 95, Pl. 18-19.

<sup>13</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 95-6, Pl. 19-21.

<sup>14</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 95-6, Pl. 22.

<sup>15</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 112-116.

<sup>16</sup> Boardman 1967: 101.

<sup>17</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 96, 295-307.

at c. 670-640 BC. All **Type 5 Ionian Cups** belong to the SiA I phase as defined by Kerschner and Schlotzhauer.<sup>18</sup> Following Schlotzhauer, **Types 5.2-4** vessels from Oisyme are dated as follows. The **Type 5.2** example *N8* dates roughly to the first half of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. Sherds *N842*, *N904*, *N1022*, and *N1032*, identified as **Type 5.3**, are dated to just after the mid 7<sup>th</sup> century BC (c. 650-625 BC). The **Type 5.4** examples, *N11*, *N903*, *N905* belong to the late 7<sup>th</sup>-early 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. There are no known examples of this type from the acropolis of Oisyme.<sup>19</sup>

### A.1.a.iii TYPE 6 (A1 - LARGE)

Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s =

1332/1531, 1545

Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 407

(figured), 832, 837, 884, 943, 975/977,

1041, 1097, 1165, 1171, 1181, 1185

Figure A.4: Ionian Cup  
Type 6.1, Cat no A1531



These vessels are closely related to the contemporary **Type 8** group (see below), and may be considered heavier variants of that group (Fig. A.3).<sup>20</sup> **Type 6** is not widely exported, although some have been reported from colonial sites.<sup>21</sup> Even in South Ionia distribution is limited, the vast majority appearing only in Miletos,<sup>22</sup> where archaeometric testing has proved they were manufactured.<sup>23</sup> I have identified thirteen sherds, likely from twelve vessels, belonging to this type in the Oisyme collection.

A total of seventeen sherds, belonging to perhaps as many as thirteen vessels, were recovered from the acropolis and necropolis of Oisyme. The most complete example, *A1531* (Fig. A.4), comes from the acropolis. The heavily burnt sherds were luckily mendable, allowing me to identify them as the earliest variant of this group, **Type 6.1**.

The examples from Oisyme are made from fabric that conforms to the South Ionian standard.<sup>24</sup> The vessels are hard-fired and in some cases a powdery texture is detectable. The vessels of this group are in the 'medium' range for **Ionian Cups**, with diameters of 12-16 cm. The rims are variable in this group, but generally tall (1.2-2.3 cm), thin (0.2-3 cm) and most lean gently outward. In at least two instances (*N1181*, *N1547*) the rim has a noticeable concavity, like an echo of the curve of the shoulder, indicating that they

<sup>18</sup> Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 1-25; Schlotzhauer 2001: 94-97.

<sup>19</sup> It is interesting to note that this type is most commonly found as a dedication in sanctuary contexts in East Greece, see Schlotzhauer 2001: 95.

<sup>20</sup> *Contra* Schlotzhauer who considered them a separate type based on differences in the dimensions of the vessel types.

<sup>21</sup> Vallet & Villard 1964: 88; Boardman & Hayes 1966: 115-16; Schlotzhauer 2001: 100, 363.

<sup>22</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 100; Mommsen *et al.* 2006: 69-76; Kerschner *et al.* 1993: 197-210.

<sup>23</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 359-382.

<sup>24</sup> The fabric is dense and clean with few inclusions. The colour ranges from pink (5YR 7/4) to reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6).



belong to the **6.4** variant.<sup>25</sup> The shoulders are distinct with a pronounced curve, which becomes less pronounced in the lower body.<sup>26</sup> The later variations of type 6 that have a pronounced ‘funnel-like’<sup>27</sup> lower body, are not in evidence at Oisyme. The vessels are sturdier than their **Type 8** counterparts, with walls from 0.2-3 cm thick. The **Type 6** vessels from Oisyme are not slipped. There are thin reserved bands on the exterior at the handle zone and on the upper portion of the rim on the interior, but the remainder is covered in a dark paint. The paint is generally dull, but occasionally has a slight metallic sheen. Thin strips of white-red-white over the dark paint can be found almost anywhere on the vessel (interior, exterior, body, rim or both).

The date range for **Type 6**, as determined by Schlotzhauer,<sup>28</sup> is c. 670-580 BC. They are considered by Schlotzhauer to be products of the ‘Archaic I’ phase of East Greek pottery, specifically the South Ionian (SiA I) phase.<sup>29</sup> Within this long timespan, the shape underwent morphological changes that are reflected in the sub-variants **6.1-6**.<sup>30</sup> The variants can roughly be divided in to approximately before the mid-7<sup>th</sup> century (Types 6.1-3) and those belonging to the second half of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC (Types **6.4-6**). Examples of all but the final 6.6 variant are represented at Oisyme. Four examples belong to the early group (**6.1** = *A1531*; **6.2** = *N837, N1097*; **6.3** = *N832, N1185*),<sup>31</sup> twice as many to later (**6.4** = *N975, N977, N1041, N1171, N1181*; **6.5** = *N943, A1545*; **6.6** = *N1156*). This has two implications. The first relates to the overall dating of the settlement and necropolis, and the second to the popularity of the vessel type.

The **Type 6.1-3** groups may predate the *terminus ante quem*, c. 635 BC, established for Oisyme by the 1965 necropolis excavations.<sup>32</sup> If this is the case, then it is possible that the Oisyme necropolis could have been established in the second quarter of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, which would in turn push the establishment before the mid-7<sup>th</sup> century BC.

The popularity of the **Type 6** vessel increases at Oisyme in the second half of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. This may reflect local tastes and a growing prosperity at Oisyme. It may also be related to an increase in production in South Ionia, or to an increased level of interest by East Greek polities in the markets and settlement opportunities of the North Aegean territories. It is interesting to note that most Type 6 vessels are associated with the necropolis of Oisyme. The two acropolis examples (*A1531, A1545*) were found in

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<sup>25</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 100, Pl. 23.

<sup>26</sup> Based on the example provided by *A1531*.

<sup>27</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 99-100.

<sup>28</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 308-316, primarily based on the stratigraphic sequences at Kalabek Tepe.

<sup>29</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 99-100; Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 1-30.

<sup>30</sup> The shape, paint and position of the examples from the Oisyme Acropolis (Chapter 5.4.1) indicate that they belong to the early phases. This is supported by alignment with previous typologies Boardman & Hayes 1966: 114-16; Cook 1998: 129-31.

<sup>31</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 99-100, 223-34, 308.

<sup>32</sup> Giouri 1965: 451.

the same grid position (IE-K/20-25) at nearly the same depth (A1545 = 79.20-30 and A1531 = 79.40-50 m ASL). They are both well below the floor level of the Late Archaic/Early Classical building phase, and associated with an unusual architectural feature (Chapter 5.3.1).

#### A.1.a.iv TYPE 8 (A1/III)

*Acropolis (A) #'s = 1546, 1644*

*Necropolis (N) #'s = 51, 170, 171, 326, 833, 847, 854, 925/1177, 941, 942, 1074/1170/1174, 1160-4, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1175/1176, 1180*



Figure A.5: Ionian Cup Type 8.2, Cat no N1160

**Type 8 (A1/III)**<sup>33</sup> is the most easily identifiable variant, because it is the smallest and most delicate of the

**Ionian Cup** types.<sup>34</sup> **Type 8** is similar in shape and decoration, if not size, to **Types 5** and **6**.

Unlike those types, this variant is remarkably stable over its lifetime, which is largely confined to the second half of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>35</sup> The dates for the production of **Type 8 (A1/III)** are varied,<sup>36</sup> but the period of their most intensive production was roughly 650 to 610 BC,<sup>37</sup> or SiA Ic.<sup>38</sup> Samos or Miletos, or perhaps both, were the primary production centres for this type, but testing is as yet inconclusive.<sup>39</sup>

Schlotzhauer has only identified two, concurrently produced variants of in **Type 8 (8.1 and 8.2)** distinguished only by a slight concavity to the rim of variant 8.1. All but one of the Oisyme examples are of the straight-rimmed variant **Type 8.2** (Fig. A.5). Given the delicacy of these sherds, it was surprising how many were mendable. It gives the impression that they were better able to survive the archaeological record than their more-robust brethren. This, of course, may be a ‘trick of the light’ so to speak, meaning that their unique appearance may have made reconstruction of the **Type 8s** an easier task than it was for other types. Regardless, it was this apparent differential survival that led me to suspect that perhaps the larger vessels, thicker **Cups** and much larger vessels like **Oinochoe** and **Plates**, may have come to be in such an extraordinarily fragmentary state through acts of intentional ‘killing’ of the dedicatory vessels. An

<sup>33</sup> Identified as Type A1 by Villard & Vallet (1955: 14-15) and as Rhodian III by Boardman & Hayes (1966: 111-12, 122), see also Cook (1998: 129-31) who gives a good description of the delicacy of these vessels.

<sup>34</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001:103-4, gives the following measurements: rim diameters are 10-14 cm, with the clear majority on the smaller side, approx. 10-12 cm; the walls are described as ‘egg-shell thin’ and always less than 2 mm thick, except for transitional sections such as at the neck and base.

<sup>35</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001:103-5, 317-27.

<sup>36</sup> Villard & Vallet 1955: 14, ascribed a broad 7<sup>th</sup> century date range for examples from Megara Hyblaea; supported by Poulsen & Bilde 2008: 7-13; Cook 1998: 129-31.

<sup>37</sup> See Schlotzhauer 2001: 317 to 327 for an exhaustive analysis and argumentation for this date range, which is based on stylistic grounds, contextual alignment and statistical analysis.

<sup>38</sup> Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 1-9, table 1.

<sup>39</sup> Dupont 1983: 40, Furtwängler & Kienast, 1989: 223; Dupont & Thomas 2006: 77-84; Mommsen *et al.* 2006: 69-76.

explanation in this vein works particularly well for the necropolis, given that it does not have continuous construction and expansion of large edifices as an explanatory factor. There are twenty-seven sherds belonging to this category from the acropolis and necropolis of Oisyme. From these I have been able to identify at least seventeen separate vessels. The sherds of this type were often large enough and bore enough unique detail to make reconstruction possible to some degree. I was able to mend sections from a number of the **Type 8 Cup** sherds, and nearly completed two vessels.

The fabric of similar vessels from Tocra was described as very clean and micaceous with few inclusions.<sup>40</sup> The Oisyme examples are similar, in that they are made from a very smooth, well washed clay with white, granular inclusions that are less than 1 mm in size, and appear at a frequency of less than 5%. The fabric is fired to a light brown, Munsell reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/8) is most common. These vessels are very thin walled with two narrow, horizontal handles. The rim sizes range from 9 to 13 cm and the wall thickness is usually 0.2 cm, with one exceptionally fine piece at 0.13 cm. The lip is usually just over 1 cm tall and extends past the widest section of the body. The body has a deep curve. No bases have been securely identified as belonging to this group.<sup>41</sup> As there are no confirmed examples of feet from the Oisyme collection, the matter cannot be explored more fully. The decorative scheme is simple. The entire vessel is covered in a good black paint, except on the exterior at the handle zone and on the upper portion of the rim on the interior. Fine bands are painted over the black, on the interior and exterior, in red or white-red-white patterned paint.

These cups are simultaneously dark and bright. By this I mean that although the overall impression is of a dark vessel, because of the all-covering black, the dark paint is noticeably reflective. It is an interesting effect, reminiscent of the pearly sheen of an oil slick or a metallic iridescence (the mineralogical term 'Schiller' comes to mind). The white-red-white bands add to this brightness. These qualities must have given the vessels an aura of richness associated with gleaming metal wares.

The overwhelming majority of **Type 8 Ionian Cups** come from the necropolis context. Only two examples come from the Acropolis temple, *A1546* and *A1644* are poorly-preserved body sherds, whose assignation to this category is tentative. In both examples the fabric is very smooth/fine and pinkish (7.5YR 8-7/4). Diameter readings are impossible due to their size.

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<sup>40</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 122.

<sup>41</sup> While the descriptions of the feet in Villard & Vallet 1955: 15-19; Boardman & Hayes 1966: 112; Cook 1998: 129-30, agree on the shape of the foot, the illustrations in each differ noticeably. Schlotzhauer 2001: 104, confines himself to stating that the feet are conical in shape.

### A.1.a.v TYPE 9 (A2-B 2/VIII, IX, X)

In my initial investigation, this type was established by several distinctive factors: the fine quality of the fabric, good quality of manufacture, and to a lesser extent the decorative scheme. The fabric is extremely fine and well-washed. These vessels are even, and well-made although less fine than the previous Type 8s.<sup>42</sup> The paint is generally even and thickly applied in a pattern that most often leaves the rim exterior reserved, barring a fine band at the very top of the rim.<sup>43</sup> Within this broad description I detected three subcategories, and initially followed Cook's simplified typology for identification.<sup>44</sup> The three labels I applied were **B2/VIII**, **A-B2/IX** and **A-B2/X**.<sup>45</sup> They are derived from a combination the terms for these sub-types created by Vallet & Villard<sup>46</sup> and Boardman & Hayes (see Chapter 6.5.1, Table 6.7).<sup>47</sup> Hayes recognised that Vallet and Villard's type **A2** and **B2** were difficult to differentiate, and that they overlapped with his own categories **VIII** and **IX**.<sup>48</sup> In attempt to address these similarities while acknowledging the crossover Schlottzhauer arrived at a similar identification scheme.<sup>49</sup> Schlottzhauer was able to clarify the situation through his refinement of the vessel typology into the **Type 9** which he divided into four sub-types (9.1-4). Reorganisation of the Oisyme examples into Type 9 subcategories was a relatively straightforward process and allowed for a more detailed chronology. Nearly all vessels of this type follow the same decorative scheme,<sup>50</sup> in which the exterior rims of the vessels are unpainted except for a fine line at the upper edge of the rim and a fine band at the break between the rim and bowl. In groups **9.1-2** this lower dividing band is wider than is found on groups **9.3-4**. The remaining pattern is familiar from other **Ionian Cups** where there is also a reserved band in the handle zone on the exterior. The interior paint is commonly thick and dark with the occasional small reserved band, but rarely added red or white.

The date ranges established by Schlottzhauer<sup>51</sup> are as follows: **Type 9.1** = c. 600-550 BC, **Type 9.2** = c. 580-530 BC, **Type 9.3** = c. 570-500, **Type 9.4** = c. 570-520 BC. I have adopted these dates for the Oisyme materials. Given the findings of the excavators that after c. 550 BC Attic and Thasian cups quickly

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<sup>42</sup> Cook 1998: 92-4, 131, noted the famous 'Little Master Cups' belong to this group, specifically to what he dubbed the **B3/X**, but here called the **A-B2/X**. Both he and Schlottzhauer (2001: 107) discuss the apparent Atticising of this type.

<sup>43</sup> Schlottzhauer's findings confirm the validity of using decorative scheme as an identifying factor, as non-figural versions of Type 9 are faithful to a single design. Schlottzhauer 2001: 108.

<sup>44</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 111-15.

<sup>45</sup> Cook (*fn* 81) identifies this group as BS/X, but the Oisyme examples are closer related to the **A2** or **B2** types.

<sup>46</sup> Villard & Vallet 1955: 14-29.

<sup>47</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 111-134. Schlottzhauer 2001: 17-66; Krottscheck 2008: 99-101.

<sup>48</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 111-112, for a discussion of the crossover between types.

<sup>49</sup> Schlottzhauer 2001: 20, his use of the formula **A2/B2** in this chart echoes my own attempts to forge a meaningful category from previous definitions.

<sup>50</sup> Schlottzhauer 2001: 108.

<sup>51</sup> For the evidence supporting these date ranges see Schlottzhauer 2001: 328-34.

became the dominant vessel types, I suspect that most these vessels were imported in the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.

◆ TYPE 9 (UNDIFFERENTIATED) (A2-B2/IX)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1417, 1496*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 76, 1199, 1214, 1221, 1223, 1224, 1226, 1227, 1230, 1231, 1233 1234, 1239*

Fifteen sherds are listed as **Type 9s**, but could not be specified by subtype. Like most of the sherds in this group they are associated with the modified identification **A2-B2/IX**.<sup>52</sup> The measurable rim diameters of this group from Oisyme are from approximately 12 to 16 cm. They share a basic decorative scheme, with the rim almost entirely reserved to the shoulder, a reserved band in the handle zone and dark lower body that may have had a thin reserved band. It is only possible to give the undifferentiated **Type 9s** the widest available date range, c. 600-500 BC.<sup>53</sup> The majority in this group were excavated in the necropolis of Oisyme.

◆ TYPE 9.1, 9.1/2 (A2-B2/IX, A2/IX, B2/VIII, B3/X)

◇ TYPE 9.1

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1444, 1539*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 55, 804, 838, 839, 844, 849, 923, 938, 951, 999, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1098, 1159/1241/1242, 1187, 1192, 1193, 1195, 1200, 1215/1216/1258, 1235, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1254, 1257, 1271, 1273*



Figure A.6: Ionian Cup Type 9.1, Cat no N1065

◇ TYPE 9.1/2

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1330, 1341, 1349, 1350, 1395, 1548, 1555*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 411, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 952, 1015, 1016/1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1060, 1099, 1182, 1191, 1196, 1197, 1201, 1202, 1208, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1217, 1218, 1220, 1228, 1232*

<sup>52</sup> This is a popular type and very common throughout the Greek colonial sites in the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. Cook 1998:131; Krottscheck 2008: 92-99; Belfiore et al. 2010: 79-80.

<sup>53</sup> See Schlottzhauer 2001: 328-334.

I divided the sherds that fall into **Type 9.1** into two groups because of the wide variability Schlottzhauer ascribes to this sub-type.<sup>54</sup> They are divided into the clearly identifiable 9.1, which have the thin, short rim that tapers to a point, and set at a high angle that is the distinguishing characteristic of the sub-type (Fig. A.6), or into the **9.1-2** group, that shows some of these features but may also have some of the features of **9.2** (see below).

The first set (**9.1**) is composed of thirty-six sherds, primarily rims, that clearly fit within the parameters of Schlottzhauer's subtype **9.1**.<sup>55</sup> The majority of them, eighteen sherds, belong to the modified **A2-B2/IX** type. Five of the sherds are associated with the modified sub-set **A2/IX**, Schlottzhauer's **9.1C**.<sup>56</sup> Three sherds are associated with **B2/VIII**,<sup>57</sup> one with **B3/X**,<sup>58</sup> and the remaining eight were not clearly identifiable under the previous modified typology. The figured 'Little Master' cups are part of this sub type,<sup>59</sup> but there are no known examples of these from Oisyme as yet.

The fabric of the examples of **Type 9.1** from Oisyme is clean with few inclusions and no mica, fitting the general description of East Greek Archaic fine wares. The colour is most commonly light reddish brown (7.5YR to 5YR 7/6), however, there is a tendency in this group towards a paler pinkish tone than previously encountered.<sup>60</sup> Some of the grey-toned pink may be attributed to ritual or other burning of the vessel on the acropolis, perhaps in the ritual deposition. Very fine, tightly packed lines left from the rapid rotation of the wheel are often still visible. The **9.1** group from Oisyme have slightly shorter rims that sit at a noticeably sharper angle than the other **Type 9s**. The **Type 9.1s** from Oisyme are also distinguished from the other **Type 9** sub-types by the strong curvature of the shoulder. Most the rims are 1 to 1.1 cm tall, but a few examples are taller, reaching 1.7 cm on the upper end. The rims are flat and thin, usually tapering to a point. The rim diameters hover on the side of 'miniature' as defined by Schlottzhauer for this type,<sup>61</sup> at 12-15 cm and the thickness of the pieces is at or below 0.3 cm. Although they are thicker than the previous

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<sup>54</sup> Rim diameters vary wildly, from 'miniature' versions at barely more than 10 cm across, to the enormous at approximately 24 cm across, and with similar variations in bowl depth and height of the conical foot. See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7.

<sup>55</sup> See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, Pl. 30-32, 123.

<sup>56</sup> Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 356 (diag. 2).

<sup>57</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 113, Rhodian VIII types was originally identified as a subgroup of the Vallet and Villard **B2** group (Villard & Vallet 1955: 20-25) that can be distinguished by a flaring rim, interior banding, and a comparatively flat profile. A key feature for identifying the type was the conical foot, which was described as shorter than **Ionian Cups** of the later 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. As there are very few identifiable examples of bases from Oisyme, this was not particularly helpful. Schlottzhauer relies on distinctive traits in the upper body, and particularly the rim, to define the subtype. This was an easier system to apply at Oisyme, and I used it to refine the category.

<sup>58</sup> Full description of **B3/X** below with **Type 9.3**.

<sup>59</sup> Cook, 1998: 131; Schlottzhauer 2001: 106.

<sup>60</sup> Munsell colour reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) is the still the standard, but the lighter, paler examples are greyish pink to pink (7.5YR 7/2-5).

<sup>61</sup> Schlottzhauer 2001:107, rim diameters for **Type 9** can vary wildly from the miniature 11-14 cm to the enormous 24-26 cm. Schlottzhauer has not mentioned a connection between the *coupe-cratere* of Thasos, but a connection between the manufacture of these vessels seems possible based on their size and dates.

‘egg-shell’-thin **Type 8** group, when compared to earlier types (**Type 3-6**) these vessels appear tighter, the angles and curves are neater in their execution. Among these is one of the rare examples of an identifiable base/foot. *N1444* is a short conical foot approximately 6 cm in diameter. It is a close match for the short, and usually earlier, examples given by Schlotzhauer for **Type 9.1**.<sup>62</sup> The standard decorative scheme for the **Type** is followed (see above), with the occasional addition of fine bands on the interior of the vessels (*N1271*). The most interesting variation is on *N1200*, which bears the remains of two dots on the rim that, from their position, may be part of a rosette. The paint is applied thickly and evenly, and is usually a good black with a metallic lustre. When the black has a clear brown tone, which is not common, it transitions to orange-red in sections of the interior (*N1029*, *N1273*).

The thirty-eight sherds categorised as **Type 9.1/2** generally follow the previously described pattern for fabric, shape and decorative schemes. The rims, however, tend to be taller, at an average of 1.5 cm. The diameters of this group show greater variability, ranging from 12 to 18 cm.

The date given by Hayes for this group, his type **VIII-XI**, is c. 620-575 BC.<sup>63</sup> Vallet and Villard’s dating is difficult to apply as there was no clear distinction between their **Types A2** and **B2** for the majority of the vessels in this group,<sup>64</sup> hence the original modified typology, à la Cook.<sup>65</sup> Analysis of Milesian examples suggests a date beginning just after the start of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC with a *flourit* of c. 580-550 BC.<sup>66</sup> For those designated as **9.1**, this dating has been adopted, but for those of the **9.1/2** the latter end of the dating scheme has been lowered to c. 530 BC to reflect their association with **Type 9.2**. Only two examples of **Type 9.1** and five examples of **Type 9.1/2** come from the acropolis of Oisyme. The majority in both groups are from the necropolis.

#### ◆ TYPE 9.2 (A2-B2/IX, B2/X, B2/XI)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1437, 1529, 1556, 1645*  
*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 921/990, 922, 930, 958,*  
*1049, 1054/1055, 1061, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1194, 1205, 1206,*  
*1207, 1209, 1236, 1240, 1244, 1245/1252, 1246, 1256, 1259,*  
*1262, 1264, 1265/1266, 1267, 1272*



Figure A.7: Ionian Cup Type 9.2, Cat no N1272

**Type 9.2s** are similar in many respects to **9.1**. This is reflected in the number of sherds that were initially identified as **A2-B2/IX**, using the scheme I had modelled on Cook’s identifications. The tendency

<sup>62</sup> See Schlotzhauer 2001: 106-7, Pl. 30-32.

<sup>63</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 113.

<sup>64</sup> Villard & Vallet 1955: 20-25.

<sup>65</sup> Cook 1998: 129-30, are quite vague, ranging roughly from c. 625 to 550 BC for the relevant shapes.

<sup>66</sup> Cook 1998: 131; Schlotzhauer 2001: 328-334.



of this group towards slightly larger dimensions was responsible for the alignment with **B2** variants under which the remaining sherds fall (Fig. A.7). The application of **9.2** criteria has resolved much, if not all, of the previous ambiguity. They have a similar, if not quite so exaggerated, level of variability in dimensions, and are well-made vessels with a good standard of painting. The rims of this variant are more flaring than those of **9.1**. Their most distinguishing characteristic is a pronounced notch made on the outside of the vessel just beneath the rim, that gives the rims the appearance of being deeply inset.<sup>67</sup>

The thirty-one vessel units of **Type 9.2** from Oisyme are made from a dense fabric that occasionally has a soft, powdery feel. The fabric is clean with few to no inclusions and very little mica, if any. The colour is generally a light reddish brown (7.5YR to 5YR). The shape is not significantly different from **9.1**, except that the rims are taller, with most in the 1.5 to 2 cm range. The rim diameters range from 11 to 17 cm, but the majority, nineteen of them, measure 15-16 cm, and the walls of these vessels are somewhat thick at 0.25-0.3 cm, although there are some finer specimens. The **Type 9.2** vessels imported to Oisyme were slightly larger than the **Type 9.1** vessels. The exterior of the rim is reserved with only a fine band at the upper edge and a reserved handle zone. The interior is usually solidly black, but some elaborate examples have a series of fine bands in a red-brown inside. The paint is either a good black or glossy brown.

Quantitatively, this type is the most common of the Ionian cup types found in the Milesian excavations.<sup>68</sup> This popularity is not reflected at Oisyme, even if the thirty-eight questionable **9.1-2s** are added to the total. Like previous examples, the majority come from the necropolis of Oisyme.

#### ◆ TYPE 9.3

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1382, 1478*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 805, 937, 950, 989, 1030, 1056-58, 1059, 1084, 1085, 1186, 1198, 1213, 1219, 1237, 1238, 1243, 1247, 1253, 1255, 1260, 1261, 1270*



Figure A.8: Ionian Cup Type 9.3, Cat no N1057

This series were not previously identifiable outside of the broad **A2-B2/IX** designation. In this instance, the categories provided by Schlotzhauer have been particularly helpful, even though the description for this sub-type does not differ dramatically from that of **9.2**.<sup>69</sup> On these vessels the aforementioned exterior 'notch' is still present, though less pronounced, the rims are slightly taller and the transitions between sections of the vessel are clear and sharp (Fig. A.8).

<sup>67</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 106-8.

<sup>68</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 107.

<sup>69</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 107-8, 328-334, Pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos. 195-201.

The twenty-six examples from Oisyme are still of a good standard, with few inclusions and of a light tan colour.<sup>70</sup> Their shape conforms to the above description without variation. The **Type 9.3** sherds from Oisyme are primarily rims that are quite tall, all over 1.6 cm, with the largest at 2.2 cm. The measurable diameters are on average 13 to 16 cm. The paint is evenly applied and dark, mostly in a good black paint that has a light sheen.

The date range given by Schlotzhauer for this type, c. 570-500 BC,<sup>71</sup> is wide. If it is true that East Greek pottery became less popular in the Thasian Peraia during the second quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, as reported,<sup>72</sup> then a date in the upper date range for the 9.3 Type vessels should be preferred (Chapter 5.3). Only two of the examples of this type come from the acropolis of Oisyme.

#### ◆ TYPE 9.4

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 877,  
988, 1045, 1062, 1095, 1229, 1248,  
1263*

*Figure A.9: Ionian  
Cup Type 9.4, Cat no  
N1263*



**Type 9.4** completes the series and development of the **Type 9s**.<sup>73</sup> In this variant the notch on the exterior has all but disappeared and the transition between sections is smoother and more fluid. There is an internal lip at the transition from rim to bowl inside the vessels (Fig. A.9).

There are only eight examples of this sub-type from Oisyme. There is a change in the fabric, which, although it is still good, is no longer quite as smooth. There are more inclusions and a slightly rougher feel. The colour is also occasionally darker.<sup>74</sup> The diameters of these vessels are between 14 and 15 cm, and the rims are shorter than the previous sub-type, at an average of 1.3 cm. The decoration is more varied than previously seen. The paint, while still dark, is diluted, occasionally with an orange tone, perhaps from misfiring or stacking of vessels during the firing process.

At Miletos this type is of the same general date at the **9.3** variants, c. 570-520 BC,<sup>75</sup> and like the **9.3s** from Oisyme, it may be appropriate to assume a mid-6<sup>th</sup> century import date. All examples come from the necropolis.

<sup>70</sup> Usually reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), although variations are visible, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) to pink (7.5YR 7/3).

<sup>71</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 328-334.

<sup>72</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1993: 492; Manakidou 2012a: 364-5, 367.

<sup>73</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 107-8, 328-334, Pl. 34-36, 126-8, nos. 203-6.

<sup>74</sup> Although the variation is neither consistent, nor dramatic, some examples are light brown (7.5YR 6/4), as well as the reddish yellow (7.5YR) that is the standard.

<sup>75</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 328-334.

### A.1.a.vi TYPE 10 (B1/V)

Many of the sherds in this category were initially identified with Vallet and Villard's **Type B1** cups and Hayes' **Rhodian Type V (B1/V)**. There was also a marked similarity to the modified **A1/III**, although the size of these vessels is somewhat larger, the rim is shorter and the decoration is more simplified. I defined the **B1/V** type following Cook, who describes them as having a low, wide foot and belly, with a short rim.<sup>76</sup> Realignment with Schlotzhauer's **Type 10** provided a better fit and enable the incorporation of sherds which had previously been left as 'Unidentifiable Ionian Cup' into this category (Table A1). **Type 10** is the final series of Ionian cups imported into Oisyme, although variants continued to be produced in South Ionia. The general trend in this series is towards a shortened rim, deep bowl and enlargement of the reserved spaces.<sup>77</sup> Archaeometric testing shows that both Samos and Miletos were manufacturing this Type, but it is likely that other South Ionian centres were also producing the **Type 10**.<sup>78</sup> The date range for the

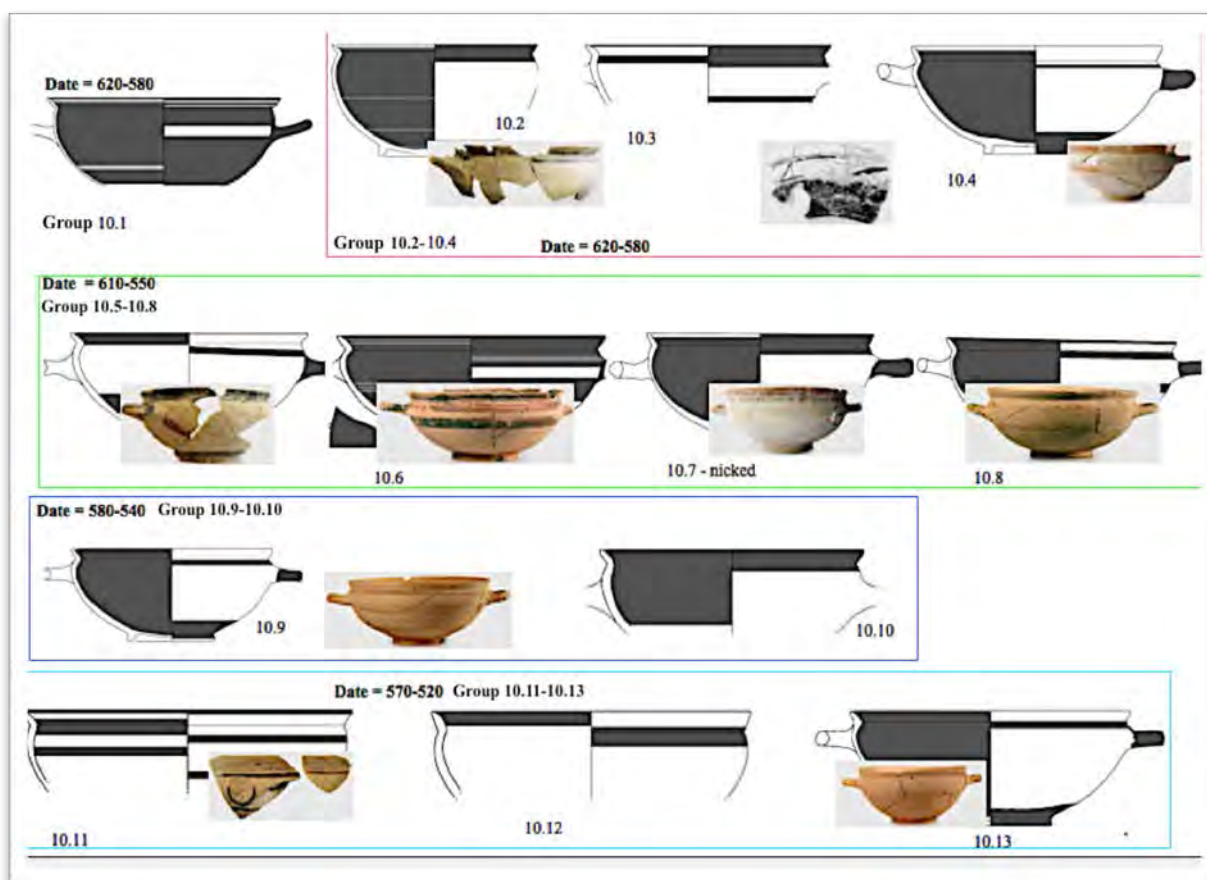


Table A.1: Synthesis of IC Type 10, Grouped according to categories identified at Oisyme, after Schlotzhauer 2001: 111-14, 337-44, 389-400

<sup>76</sup> Cook 1998: 131.

<sup>77</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 111-113.

<sup>78</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 114-115; Dupont & Lungu 2012: 262.

production of the type covers the entirety of the 6<sup>th</sup> century, according to Schlotzhauer,<sup>79</sup> which is a much lower date than assigned by Cook, who placed the **B1/V** group in the last quarter of the 7<sup>th</sup> and first quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>80</sup> Like **Type 9s** there were a number of vessel units that could not be identified to subtype. These are discussed under the heading **Type 10 (U)**. Types **10.1**, **10.2-4**, **10.5-8**, **10.9-10**, and **10.11-13** are presented below. Unlike Schlotzhauer I was unable to identify thirteen distinct sub-types in the Oisyme materials. Instead I elected to group similar subtypes together by key characteristics and date, as illustrated in Table A.1 and presented in detail below.

#### ◆ TYPE 10 (U)

*Acropolis (O) Catalogue #'s = 1366 (figured), 1557, 1607 (figured)*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 452, 874, 894, 1047*

This series marks the end of South Ionian type cups imported to Oisyme. The six examples from Oisyme are small and fragmentary, making them difficult to assess as a group. It was not possible, for example, to find a measurable diameter. The little that can be said is that the fabric is often a little darker than the usual shade for **Type 10s**. The rims are short and relatively upright. The paint is good and seems to adhere well to the fabric. The decorative patterns of most are unremarkable. The exception to this is *A1366*, which is decorated with a row of red-brown dots across the rim. The short, nearly vertical rim and relatively shallow body are suggestive of the later **Type 10s**, perhaps **10.10** or **10.12**.<sup>81</sup> There are no direct parallels to this decoration in Schlotzhauer's catalogue, however. *A1047* may belong to one of the very late **Ionian Cups**, but it is too fragmentary to determine for certain. I have tentatively listed it as **Type 12.1**.<sup>82</sup> The impression given by all the sherds is of late **Ionian Cup Types**, and thus I suggest a date range in the third quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. Three come from the necropolis and two from the acropolis of Oisyme.

#### ◆ TYPE 10.1

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1552/1606/1609 (figured), 1607 (figured)*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 169, 836/867, 866*



Figure A.10: Ionian Cup Type 10.1, Cat no N836

<sup>79</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 111-14, 337-44, 389-400.

<sup>80</sup> Cook 1998: 130-31.

<sup>81</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 112-13.

<sup>82</sup> See Schlotzhauer 2001: 118-19; 349-50, Pl. 60-61.

Following Schlotzhauer's definitions, **Type 10.1** is the most easily identifiable because of its very strongly everted rim, thin walls and its decoration (Fig. A.10).<sup>83</sup> The **10.1** type is similar to the earlier **Type 6** and **Type 8** vessels, in that it is nearly entirely covered with dark paint, and the earliest versions may have the white-red-white pattern of bands common to the late 7<sup>th</sup> century BC Types. For the remaining sub-types, a thin dark band above the handle and unpainted body are common.



Figure A.11: Ionian Cup Type 10.2-4 angular, Cat no N1183

There are three sherds, representing two vessels, that are definite examples of **Type 10.1** from Oisyme, but as the transition into **Type 10.2** can blur, some of the sherds listed as **10.2** may belong to this group. The fabric is clean, but slightly darker than the finest examples of previous Types.<sup>84</sup> The diameters are small, 11 to 14 cm, and the walls thin, 0.2 cm. The shape of the bowl is relatively shallow in comparison to later **Type 10s**, but as they are still quite rounded it is likely they belong to the later phases of this type. This assessment is supported by the appearance on the interior of fine, bright red bands, rather than the r-w-r banding of the late 7<sup>th</sup> century. The exterior decoration too is closer to the wide reserving practiced on later vessels. Based on these factors it seems likely that the vessels represented by these sherds belong to the first quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.

#### ◆ TYPE 10.2-4

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1547*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 415, 834/835/868, 865,*

*933, 982, 998, 1000, 1093, 1173, 1174, 1178, 1179,*

*1183/1184, 1281*

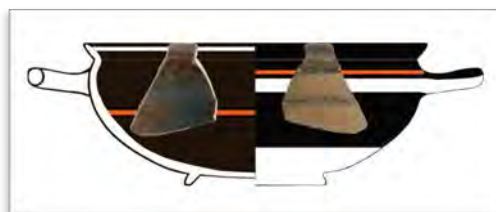


Figure A.12: Ionian Cup Type 10.2-4 rounded, Cat no N1173

The rest of the sub-types that belong to this date range (**Types 10.2-4**) have shorter rims, thicker walls, and a deeper bowl than **Type 10.1**. There is also a noticeable change in decorative scheme,<sup>85</sup> which now has a wider reserved band on the belly. This is a progressive and continuous change that becomes more exaggerated from **10.2** to **10.4**.

There are fourteen sherds from eleven vessels of this sub-type from Oisyme. The fabric is clean with visible inclusions, and without mica. The colour is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) to reddish brown 7.5YR

<sup>83</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 111-112, Pl. 37, no 219-21.

<sup>84</sup> Not noticeably different from the standard East Greek fabric for these vessels. Few inclusions, some evidence of temper and of a pale brown colour (reddish yellow 7.5YR 7/6).

<sup>85</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 112-113.

7/6. The vessels appear to be a bit larger than the **10.1** examples, as the rim diameters are on average 12 cm, although smaller (10 cm) and larger (15 cm) rims are also found. The rims are shorter than before, usually less than 1.5 cm, and noticeably more everted. Most of the rims taper to a point, except for those variants that have a distinct angular shoulder (Figs. A.11 and A.12).<sup>86</sup> This shape variation appears in all three of the sub-types, and is not indicative of a particular line of development.<sup>87</sup> In both rounded and angular examples the body is deeper than **Type 10.1**. Most of these sherds from Oisyme are from rims or the upper body, but *N1281* provides one of the rare examples of an identifiable base. It belongs to **Type 10.2** based on the wide ring-foot and interior red banding, which is more common in the earlier examples of the Type. On most examples the paint is thick and solidly black, although on a few examples it is a dilute brown. The paint covers the rim to the shoulder, the body is left plain and a band may cover the joint where the lower body meets the foot. The interior is covered in the dark paint, occasionally alleviated by bright red bands.

I have followed the date ranges given for examples from Miletos and Samos, c. 620-550 BC. Only one example of this type has been found in the Acropolis.

#### ◆ TYPE 10.5-8

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 840, 841, 843, 848/869/870, 871, 872/873, 875, 924, 955, 957/961, 1037, 1094, 1225*

In **Types 10.5 to 10.8** the overriding theme is a shortening of the rim, a flattening of the bowl, and a slight degeneration in the execution of the decoration (Fig. A.13).<sup>88</sup> The decorative schemes are reported as similar to earlier groups, although additional red bands disappear in this phase.



Figure A.13: Ionian Cup Type 10.5-8, Cat no N873

I identified thirteen vessels from sixteen sherds that belong to this group. Their fabric is still of good quality, although inclusions are clearly seen. The colour is similar to the previous category.<sup>89</sup> A

<sup>86</sup> These variants have flat rims that are not sharply everted, and are flat to the termination point.

<sup>87</sup> See Schlotzhauer 2001: Pl. 39, catalogue numbers 238, 239 for **Type 10.2**; Pl. 39, number 240, Pl. 40, number 246 for **Type 10.3**; and Pl. 41, number 250 for **Type 10.4**.

<sup>88</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 113.

<sup>89</sup> Light brown (7.5 6/4) to reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)



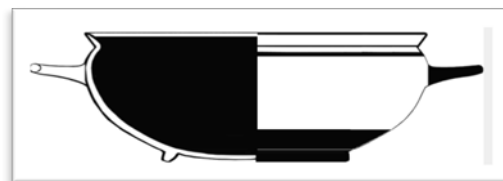
standardisation of the size appears to have occurred; as the diameters are consistently 14 to 15 cm.<sup>90</sup> The rims of this group are very short. All are 1 cm or less, with the majority approximately 0.7 cm. Some rims swell in centre, but they are generally flat, tapered, and sharply everted. The bodies do have a gentle swell, but it is shortened in comparison to previous **Type 10s**, which is consistent with Schlotzhauer's description of a shallower form. The walls of the vessels are not very thick, at 0.2-0.25 cm. At least two vessels from this group can be identified as belonging to the distinctive **Type 10.7** (un-mendable *N848/869/870* and *N924*). These are noticeable for a 'step' that is just below the rim on the exterior, like that seen in **Type 9.2**. A good black paint, well applied, is still the standard, but the application is less consistent. In some cases, the lines are very precise, but in others it is irregular, as if sloppiness is creeping in. The usual pattern is the same as was seen in the 10.2-4 group, dark to shoulder with a wide reserved belly, but a few cases have a plain rim with only a fine band at the shoulder joint. Again, the interior is solidly painted, perhaps with a fine reserved band at the top of the rim. Only one example bears fine red bands over the black (*N841*).

Following the dates give for the type by Schlotzhauer, I have assigned a date of c. 610-550 BC. All examples of the group **Type 10.5-8** come from the necropolis of Oisyme.

#### ◆ TYPE 10.9-10

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1646*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 61, 845, 864, 931, 934, 946, 994, 1038, 1052/1053*



*Figure A.14: Ionian Cup Type 10.9-10*

**Types 10.9** and **10.10** are very similar in shape to the previous group (Figs. A.14 and A.15). Schlotzhauer differentiates them by a thickening of the walls and rims, and by a relative flatness on the interior of the rim.<sup>91</sup> The rims of this group begin to transition from a nearly horizontal position an outward, more vertical position. This evolution is not completed until the following set, **Type 10.11-13**. The decoration is almost exactly as before, with some exaggerations of the reserved spaces, but there are no examples bearing the fine red bands of the previous types.

<sup>90</sup> There are two outliers at 12 and 10 cm.

<sup>91</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 113, Pl. 47-50.



The eleven sherds of this group-type from Oisyme, two of which join, are made from the same fabric as before,<sup>92</sup> but with the occasional appearance of mica. The rims are thick and bulbous, and less sharply everted than in previous types. The body appears flattened, with little of the curvature once seen. The size is stable, with rim diameters at 15-16 cm, and the height of the rims fluctuates between 0.8 and 1.2 cm. The colour of the paint is still quite dark, but it does not adhere well to the fabric, in most cases. The exterior patterns most commonly consist of a large reserved area that begins just below or right at the base of the rim, and interiors that are solidly dark. Occasionally there is a small reserved band on the upper interior of the rim.



Figure A.15: Cat no N931, Ionian Cup Type 10.9-10

The date given to this Type is approximately 580 to 540 BC.<sup>93</sup> Their later date of production may explain the scarcity of this group at Oisyme. Most examples, again, come from the necropolis of Oisyme.

#### A.1.a.vii EAST GREEK/CYCLADIC (EG/CYL)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1341, 1395*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 1191/1203/1204*

The sherds most closely match the vessels described by Hayes in the category of Black-glazed Cups called 'Various East Greek or Cycladic Wares' (Fig. A.16).<sup>94</sup> Hayes divides these into Groups I and Group II. The Oisyme finds fall into Group I, which is highlighted in the database under 'Notes' as **EG/CYL I**. They belong into the general decorative pattern established previously for



Figure A.16: Possible Cycladic variant 'Type 9', Cat no A1191

**Ionian Cups**, but have a light reddish slip beneath the paint. They are composed of very clean fabric with few inclusions other than silver mica. Because the shapes and decorations are indistinguishable from the standard South Ionian varieties, except perhaps by the pink/red slip, I have included them among the previous sets. The purpose of this section is to illustrate the possible connection to the Cyclades, and explain the notations in the database.

<sup>92</sup> Clean fabric, few inclusions, light brown (7.5YR 6/6) to reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6).

<sup>93</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 337-41.

<sup>94</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 116.

*N1191/1203/1204* is the most complete of these vessels,<sup>95</sup> and is the basis for some of the measurements below (Fig. A.16). The fabric is reddish tan (5-7.5YR 7/6), with few inclusions and very dense. All vessels in this group have thin walls (0.2-0.3 cm). The diameter is 16 cm with a rim of 1.2 cm tall. The rims are tall, measuring approximately 1.3 cm, and slightly inset with a sharp outward angle. The shoulder has a strong curve indicating they are quite rounded and not particularly deep. They appear to have a thin reddish wash or slip. The paint is a solidly applied black in good condition, despite some flaking. In all cases the paint has a strong metallic lustre. The decorative scheme is composed of a very fine black band at the top of the rim, with the rest of the rim reserved. A very thin band sits at the joint of the neck and shoulder and the entire shoulder is reserved. The body below this is solidly painted in black, or black fired to red.<sup>96</sup> All of these facts indicate that the vessels here called **EG/CYL** are similar in size, shape and decoration to Schlotzhauer's **Type 9** or early **Type 10 Ionian Cups**, although the taller rim and fineness of the vessels suggests **Type 9** is most likely.<sup>97</sup> The date range based on this comparison is confined to the late 7<sup>th</sup> early 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, c. 610-570 BC.

### ***A.1.b THASIAN CUPS (TC)***

It is logical to suggest aligning the manufacture dates of Thasian or North Aegean everted rim cups showing references to specific regional styles with other known imitative workshops from the island.<sup>98</sup> I therefore suggest that the earliest of the Thasian everted rim cups should be first those that most closely conform to the Parian/Cycladic styles (c. 650-600 BC),<sup>99</sup> followed closely by East Greek Wild Goat Style (WGS) (c. 600-550 BC) which is dominated by Chian imitation,<sup>100</sup> and followed closely by Atticising examples (c. 550-480 BC).<sup>101</sup> It is difficult to fit the possible Laconian influenced groups into the mix, but

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<sup>95</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 116, vessel *N1191/1203/1204* has a shape that is quite close to EG/CYL Group II, which closely follows the Attic Type II series, but it lacks the additional decorative elements and dimensions of that group.

<sup>96</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 73, the colour change is the result of resting one vessel inside another during the firing process.

<sup>97</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 106-111, Pl. 32-33.

<sup>98</sup> Blondé, Muller *et al.* 2008: 409-25; Blondé, Perreault, and Péristéri, 1992: 2-40; Blondé & Picon 1999: 237-248; Perrault 1999: 253-260; Research indicates that a single workshop would produce a number of different vessels using multiple clay types.

<sup>99</sup> Certainly, Thasos retained close ties with its mother city and thus to the trends in the Cyclades, but the strong influences exerted by other regions on Thasian pottery workshops is undeniable. The workshops of Paros continued to communicate ideas to Thasian workshops through the Classical period, but its dominance was muted after the initial stages. Boardman (2003: 402), suggests Cycladic shapes should fill the gap in the early record, a logical idea supported by Perreault (2013: *pers. comm.*), and the studies of early figured pottery from Thasos by Coulié 2002; 2008: 427-50.

<sup>100</sup> Cook 1998: 67; Coulié 2002: 216-18, 222-23.

<sup>101</sup> Coulié 2002: 223-225, 99-100, Fig. 9, calls the accuracy with which the workshop of the *Peintre de la Palestre* imitates Attic figured wares 'souvent remarquable'. The issue of Attic influence is addressed thoroughly and the author arrives at the sound conclusion that Attic imitation enters the repertoire of Thasian painters in c. 550 BC, when it mixes with the Chianising standard. She dates the beginning of imitation Attic Palmette Cups to c. 530 BC. Presumably these simply decorated **Thasian Cups** would be close to the introduction of the busy palmette banded examples, c. 540 BC. The Black Figure imitations continue into the start of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.

considering the Parian connection with Laconia via Tocra,<sup>102</sup> and the complete absence of Parian associated pottery from Naukratis and Cyrene,<sup>103</sup> I would suggest that this contact was limited and early in the life of both colonies (Thasos and Tocra), sometime in the late 7<sup>th</sup> to mid-6<sup>th</sup> centuries BC.<sup>104</sup> This dating would make the Laconian influenced **Thasian Cups (TL<sup>C</sup>)** contemporaries with East Greek examples (c. 625–575 BC). The decorative pattern continued to appear on Thasian vessels until the end of the Archaic period.

This section will solely focus on the Thasian cups that most closely resemble the everted rim **Ionian Cups**. The best known of these are the previously mentioned Dotted Band Cups, which were originally identified as imitations of a Laconian type, based on the decorative scheme of filling the reserved band at handle level with small dots. A Parian or Cycladic inspiration has been championed by Jacques Perreault based primarily on the shape of examples from the Phari workshop on Thasos.<sup>105</sup> The examples of these types of sherds from Oisyme are divided into two shapes. The first group have a gently curved body, and shallow bowl, which appears to be more reflective of the Laconian shape.<sup>106</sup> The second group have the vertical rim, short shoulders, and nearly conically shaped body of the Cycladic versions, identified by Perreault.<sup>107</sup> The dotted band decorative scheme is not exclusive to either Laconian or Cycladic influenced shapes, but used on both indiscriminately.

The decorative schemes previously reported as appearing on **Thasian Cups** include **Dotted Band** types, mentioned above, and simpler Reserved Band types.<sup>108</sup> Some of the cups from Oisyme, which I have identified by fabric and shape as belonging to the Thasian repertoire, however, have no reserved banding at all.<sup>109</sup> Most of these are entirely covered in a dark glaze, but in some cases, they are bi- or tri-coloured.

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<sup>102</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 15; Schaus 2006: 175, the more than 50 examples of Parian pottery from Tocra, may represent a Parian or colonial contingent in the colony.

<sup>103</sup> Schaus 1985: 106; Schaus 2006: 175, suggests that Cycladic wares of non-Parian type indicated different islands connected to the colonial ventures.

<sup>104</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 73-4 dates the distinctive Cycladic pottery from Tocra to deposits I and II (c. 625- 565 BC), although some Parian **Skyphoi** could be later. Schaus 1985: 82 no 495, It is interesting to note Schaus' argument that Chian potters were also borrowing from Laconian vessels in the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, which may indicate an underappreciated partner in the Peloponnese. It further supports the notion that the Archaic Greeks were part of a wide and free-flowing network or 'market place' of ideas.

<sup>105</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 111-14 and Blondé, Perreault, Péristéri 1992: 32-6, each cite the similarities of the Thasian 'coupe a points' to **Laconian Cups** of the **Ionian Cup Type**, that carry 'leaf-shaped' decorations in the reserved band at handle level. Perreault 1995: 256-8, has changed his opinion and now, based on examples in the Archaeological Museums of Paros and Naxos believes a Parian inspiration is evident. While it is not unreasonable to assume strong ties between Thasos and Paros, I can see no reason to exclude the possibility of a Laconian immigrant contingent (as part of the larger recruited population), nor the importation of decorative ideas from areas outside the mother city.

<sup>106</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 87-93, Pl. 65-69.

<sup>107</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 74-7, this assessment is primarily based on my experience with **Cycladic Cups** at Argilos, and other field research. The more important argument is whether these particular vessels were manufactured exclusively on Thasos or if there were other active workshops somewhere on the North Aegean coast, perhaps even at Oisyme.

<sup>108</sup> Perreault 1995: 256-8.

<sup>109</sup> This does not exclude the possibility that some Cups were made elsewhere within the Thasian Peraia.

At the handle zone or near the mid-body the colour will change from black brown to a bright red-orange, in some cases there is a white slip applied under the paint. The colour change is, in most cases, attributable to the positioning of one vessel inside another during the firing process. The practice is not unknown from other Archaic Greek sites,<sup>110</sup> but I have not found many references to it, nor have I found any instances where this technique is recognised as intentional or aesthetically desirable. The number of **Thasian Cups** with this pattern leads me to suggest it as a desired effect for at least the Oisymian market. The addition of a white slip does result in a thinning of the black-brown paint, resulting in a look that echoes the **Ionian Cups** of Chios.<sup>111</sup> It is already well-established that ‘Chianising’ potters were working from Thasos or the immediate environs in the early stages of the settlement’s history.<sup>112</sup> These vessels may therefore represent a continuation of the practice.

For these reasons, I have divided the **Thasian Cups** from Oisyme into four main types. Three of the Types, **TL** (Thasian Laconian) and **TP** (Thasian Parian), and **TA** (Thasian Attic), are divided on the basis of shape, and the last type **TCh** (Thasian Chian) refers to vessels that are similar to the **TP** Type in shape, but have unusual decorative traits.<sup>113</sup> Distinctive variants within the above Types are indicated using superscripts (e.g. <sup>E</sup> for Everted, <sup>V</sup> for Vertical). Vessels that cannot be identified by Type are called **TU** (Thasian Undetermined), and are presented first. In the database, and where relevant in this catalogue, I have used the following abbreviations to indicate pattern and colour schemes variants: **d** (dot band), **p** (plain reserved band), **n** (no band), and **r** (red-brown paint), **b** (black-brown paint), **m** (mixed red to black with or without slip).

#### **A.1.b.i TU (THASIAN UNDIFFERENTIATED)**

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s =*

**Rim** - 1328, 1391, 1638, 1648a, b, c, d, 1649, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1656

**Body** - 1358, 1506, 1567

**Base** - 1386/1535, 1456, 1460, 1509

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s =*

**Rim** - 54, 56, 63, 787, 789, 792, 793, 796, 800, 810, 817 (figured), 846, 881, 882, 892, 893, 895, 913, 928, 929, 945, 956, 962, 967, 968, 970, 974, 981, 984, 985, 986, 987, 991, 992, 993, 995, 996, 997, 1001, 1002, 1034, 1035, 1039, 1043, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1051, 1107 (figured), 1274

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<sup>110</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 73, describes this trait as one of the common features of Siphnian **Mugs**.

<sup>111</sup> Williams 2006: 132; Villing *et al.* 2013. For parallels see BMOC 1924, 1201.169 and 1924, 1201.170.

<sup>112</sup> Boardman 1967: 157, fig. 2; Cook 1998: 68, 216-18, 222-23.

<sup>113</sup> All images are approximate drawing based on assessments of sherds from Oisyme and archaeological drawings of other known types. **TL** follows Boardman & Hayes 1966: 87-94 (Laconian Black Glaze).

**Body** - 199, 416, 417, 466, 797, 798, 883, 947, 1268, 1275

The very poor condition of most of these sherds makes affiliation with the previous groups impossible. It is clear from their size, shape and decorative schemes that they are small open vessels, most likely everted rim cups. Visual inspection of the fabric and paint indicate they were made either at Oisyme or Thasos, but micro-petrography or chemical analyses of are needed to confirm this assessment.

### A.1.b.ii TL (THASIAN LACONIAN)

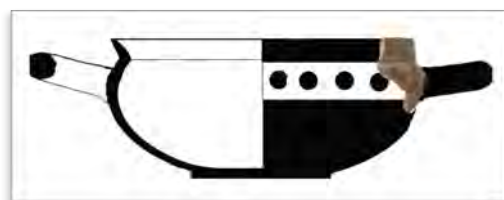
The **TL**<sup>114</sup> Cups from Oisyme are sturdier than the imported Ionian Cups, and their **TP** counterparts (Section 4.3.3.2). The base is low and wide, usually sitting on a flat foot. The handles are markedly horizontal and positioned high on the body. The diameters range from 13 to 17 cm, but it is likely that there are smaller versions among the un-measurable sherds. The rim is either short and rather vertical or everted and taller, generally 1.2 cm tall or more. Despite the height of the rim, the transition between it and the bowl is much smoother than in **TP** examples. The width of the wall of the body is from 0.3 to 0.5 cm. The bodies appear globular. The decorative schemes include all the above listed types, barring the colour change (**m**). I separated the **TL** group by the height of the rims and diameter into Short, Medium and Tall sub-groups. These groups often correlate with the severity of the neck angle, the tallest having the sharpest outward angle (Figs. 4.17 ‘Short’ and 4.18 ‘Tall’). In total the **TL** group is comprised of 25 rims, some with body sections and handles still attached, and 3 bases. All **TL** type Thasian Cups, barring one rim and the two bases, come from the Necropolis.<sup>115</sup>

#### ◆ TL SHORT (0.8-1 CM)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = None.*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 939-40, 948, 959-60, 979-80, 1040, 1042*

Figure A.17:  
Thasian Laconian  
(TL) Cup, ‘Short’,  
Cat no N1091



All nine of the short variants of the **TL** sherds share the same simple decorative scheme. They are solidly painted on the interior, usually with a very thin reserved band near the top of the rim. The diameter measures 12 cm. On the exterior, they are glazed from top of the rim, across the neck joint onto the shoulder where a reserved band begins. The paint colour ranges from a faded brown to dark black. Fabric has few

<sup>114</sup> The image above and below in section **TP** are slightly exaggerated approximation of the **TL** and **TP** shapes. I have intentionally added heaviness to the lower body of the **TL** to distinguish the shape from the **TP** version of the Thasian Cup.

<sup>115</sup> There may be more from the Acropolis, but I was unable to clearly identify them, so erred on the side of caution and assigned them to the Designation Local/Thasian Everted Rim Variants.

inclusions and is a light tan consistent with the standard Thasian fabrics.<sup>116</sup> All examples come from the necropolis.

◆ TL MEDIUM (1.2 CM)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1526*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 917, 906, 907, 926, 935, 949, 953, 1091, 1096*

Theses ten **TL** rim-sherds fall into the **Medium** group. The thickness of the walls is around 0.3 cm. All are painted with the faded brown glaze, and only one displays a row of dots in the reserved band at the handle zone (see *N926*). The fabrics are consistent with other Thasian wares. Example *N1091* is interesting in that it may bear traces of a plastic decorative element. Only a single example (*A1526*) comes from the acropolis.

◆ TL TALL (1.4- 1.7 CM)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1324*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 876, 944, 976/983*

Figure A.18:  
Thasian Laconian  
(TL) Cup, 'Tall',  
Cat no N876



The four vessels represented by this group have the tallest and most vertically angled rims of the entire **TL** type. The lip and body-wall widths are consistently the same (0.3 cm), barring *A1324*, which has a slightly more bulbous lip (0.4 over 0.3 width body-wall). The diameter for this group is 12-13 cm. The fabric colour of this group registered in a slightly higher range than the others with two at very pale brown (10YR 7/4). All are painted with the standard Thasian black-brown which is faded and flaking both inside and out. All three decorative schemes are represented in this group (dotted band, plain reserved band, no reserved band). All but one come from the necropolis.

◆ TL BASES

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1368, 1390, 1452*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = None.*

The gentle curve and slight bagginess of the bodies in relation to the diameter (5.5 cm) of these bases is the primary criterion for assigning them the **TL** type.<sup>117</sup> Neither has the central circular gap common to North Ionian **Bird Bowls**, which are also known from Oisyme and the Thasian Peraia. The best estimates

<sup>116</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2012: *pers. comm.*; Perreault 2012: *pers. comm.*; Perrault 1999: 253-260; Blondé & Picon 1999: 237-248.

<sup>117</sup> The bases associated with TP types are slightly smaller and taller.

of the lower-body diameter for the vessels, based on the remaining sections, is 12-14 cm. All are covered in dark brown/black paint on the exterior. *A1368* and *A1390* are reserved from the mid body, whereas *A1452* is solidly, if thinly glazed. The interior of each is thickly painted and has a metallic sheen, but only *A1390* has a vacant 'tondo'. None have any decoration on the bottom of the foot.

### A.1.b.iii TP (THASIAN PARIAN)

The 46 rim sherds of the **TP** group are slightly finer walled than the **TL** group with an average thickness of 0.3 cm.<sup>118</sup> The rims are generally tall, an average height of 1.5 cm or more. I have subdivided the **TP** group into two sub-sections. **TP<sup>V</sup>** (Vertical) and **TP<sup>E</sup>** (Everted) sub-groups reflect differences in the angle and construction of the rim (Figs. A.19 and A.20). **TP<sup>V</sup>** group have a deeply inset and quite vertical rim, while the **TP<sup>E</sup>** group has a clear outward angle to the rim. There are no confirmed bases or complete handles in this group, but it is likely that they follow the same pattern as established for the **TL** group. From handle scars it is clear that the horizontal handles of the **TP** types sat high on the shoulder than those of the **TL** group. The shoulder is generally quite angular, in comparison to the **TL** types, which has a noticeably sharper angle.

#### ◆ TP<sup>V</sup>

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1329, 1427, 1554 (nb); 1438, 1495 (pb); 1299, 1300, 1302, 1303, 1342, 1404, 1439, 1568, 1627, 1628, (db); 1629, 1630 (dr); 1631(dm)*  
*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 62, 910 (pb); 927, 1092 (nb); 965 (pr)*



Figure A.19: Thasian Parian (TP<sup>V</sup>) Vertical, Cat no N927

The **TP<sup>V</sup>** group is comprised of 23 rims. These rims are nearly flat on the exterior, but the interior has a noticeable leaf-shaped bulge. *A1329* is the most complete, but none have enough remaining of the handles or feet to provide major points of differentiation with the **TP<sup>E</sup>** group. The diameters range from 12 cm to 15 cm, and all but one of the rims are 1.5-1.6 cm tall.<sup>119</sup> The majority fall into the dotted band decorative scheme and fit most closely to the description of the Thasian 'coupes a point'.<sup>120</sup> The remaining two are solidly glazed

<sup>118</sup> A few examples near the fine Ionian Cups with a wall thickness of 0.2 cm.

<sup>119</sup> *A1299* and *A1300* are the shortest at 1.2-3 cm tall.

<sup>120</sup> Blondé, Perreault & Péristéri 1992: 39



with reserved bands only on the interior. The paint in this group is the usual dark brown-black, but two examples (*A1568d* and *A1568f*) have been fired to a bright red-orange, and *A1568b* is a mottled piece.<sup>121</sup>

#### ◆ TP<sup>E</sup>

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1412a, b, c, d, e, (pb); 1327 (pr); 1301, 1392, 1412f, g, h, i, j (db)*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 59, 909, 978, (pb); 954 (nb); 1044 (db); 919, 936 (pr); 973 (dr);*

Figure A.20:  
Thasian Parian  
(TP<sup>E</sup>) Everted,  
Cat no N952



There are twenty-three rims that fit into this type. The dimensions of the TP<sup>E</sup> groups are the same as the above TP<sup>V</sup> group, although the rims diameters are slightly wider (14-17 cm). The rims are tall (1.5-2 cm), the walls are 0.3-0.4 cm thick. The curvature of the body is strong in the short area of the 'shoulder', but thereafter the line straightens as the body becomes more conical in shape. The handles, which sit on the upper edge of the shoulder, tend towards a more squared shape than the TP<sup>V</sup> examples. The rims, however, are more everted and consistent in their width. The rims are not as deeply carinated as the TP<sup>V</sup> types, so that the transition between shoulder and lip is smoother. Both dotted-bands and plain bands decorate them, in paint fired to a brown-black or red-orange, which is sometimes a blotchy mix of the two. This group seems to be evenly distributed between the acropolis and the necropolis.

#### A.1.b.iv TCH (THASIAN CHIAN)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1325/1326, 1335 (pr); 1347, 1348 (pb); 1334 (nm); 1416 (dr); 1414, 1343/1344/1346/1448 (dm)*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 53 (figured), 1036 (pr)*

This group is something of an oddity. It is possible that some of the ten vessels represented by these sherds may be imports from Chios, rather than of Thasian manufacture.<sup>122</sup> The application of a white slip beneath the paint on exterior and interior of the vessels, which is a



Figure A.21: Thasian Chian (TC) Cup, Cat no  
A1325/1326

<sup>121</sup> It does not conform to the intentional bi-colour scheme indicated by the signifier **m**, and has thus been included in the brown-black (**b**) group.

<sup>122</sup> For parallels from the BMOC of Chian banded Cups see Museum number 1924,1201.170; For North Ionian parallels see 1886,0401.645.

practice associated with Archaic Chios,<sup>123</sup> was the initial cause for closer inspection of this group, but the complexity of the decoration and the thickness and quality of the paint were also important factors in its definition (Figs. A.21 and A.22). From this group come some of the more-complete examples of cups from Oisyme.<sup>124</sup> Based on the dimensions of these cups, and the angular shoulders, it would be possible to include them in the **TP** Type. They have tall rims (1.2-1.5 cm) with a standard thickness of 0.2-0.3 cm. Rim diameters measure between 11 to 13 cm and the shoulder swells to 14-15 cm. The shoulders are short and high, with a less severe transition between shoulder and rim. The paint is applied over a thin, pale slip and fired to a dark brown-black or vivid orange red.<sup>125</sup> The most common decorative scheme follows the general pattern of alternating bands of reserve and colours. In two cases dots are placed in the reserved band in the shoulder zone. In some instances, reserved bands are omitted from the exterior, but are always present on the interior near the top of the rim. As with the previous group I have used abbreviations indicating decorative schemes as an organisational device. Only one of the sherds comes from the necropolis.



Figure A.22: Thasian Chian (TC) Cups, Cat no A1343/1344/1346/1448

#### A.1.b.v TA (THASIAN ATTIC)

The nineteen rim sherds representing Thasian Cups that follow Attic shapes were divided into two sub-categories: **TA<sup>A</sup>** and **TA<sup>C</sup>**. These subdivisions corresponding loosely to Attic Kylix type A and C.<sup>126</sup> As with the Ionian Cups, changes to the bodies of Attic Cups types are less dramatic than the changes that occur elsewhere on the vessel. Decorative changes or the details of figures, for example, can help determine type. For those vessels with simple banded decorations, however, it is often the height and shape of the foot that can be most helpful in discerning its place in a given typology. The relative dearth of identifiable

<sup>123</sup> Lemos 1991: 1-3; Cook 1998: 46-47.

<sup>124</sup> This is not to say the examples are nearly whole. Rather, there are more sections of bodies and rims that can be matched to a single vessel, than was often the case for Oisyme. This is due in part to the unique quality of the slip.

<sup>125</sup> This red-orange tone, particularly when it is mottled, is often referred to as 'mis-fired' to red, in modern literature. The frequency and positioning of the 'mis-fired' red on the Thasian Cups, however, seems to indicate that it was deliberate. Perhaps this was a desirable effect, popular in Oisyme.

<sup>126</sup> BAPD 2012; The perfectly smooth transition from body to rim that is the hallmark of the Attic Kylix Type A (see BAPD Cups), is not present in the **Thasian Cups**, nor are the tall stemmed feet. It would be more accurate to align them with a low footed variant of Lip Cup or Band Cup, but as there are short falls in these correlations as well, I decided to err on the side of simplicity. The similarities in the body and rim-shape between the **TA<sup>C</sup>** and Attic Kylix Type C are clear and determined the identifying subscript. It is perhaps an unnecessary precaution, but adopting **TA<sup>A</sup>** as a group name was a logical choice in this instance. I suspect that current studies occurring on Thasos will make all of these terms obsolete soon, and am assuming a more precise terminology will soon be available.

bases/feet from Oisyme for *Thasian Attic* types meant that it was necessary for me to rely heavily on rim and upper body sherds.

◆ THASIAN CUPS  $TA^A$

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1383*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 785, 908, 911, 912, 918, 920, 1031 (figured), 1089, 1090*

The five rim-sherds of the  $TA^A$  group have shallow bowls and slightly inset, but relatively straight rims (Fig. A.23). On the interior of the vessel there is no distinction between rim and bowl, as the transition is seamless. The arch of the body is continued in the rim shape, and it is this feature that inspired the correlation to Attic Type A Kylix. In shape and decoration, they resemble the  $TA^C$  group except for these changes to the rim (see below). The rim diameters range from 13.5 to 17 cm and the rim heights are all over 1 cm tall (average 1.2 cm). There is some evidence of reserving underneath the handles, but the remainder of the vessels are covered in a dull black or diluted brown paint that has not preserved well. It is hard to place them chronologically, but their similarity to the shape of plain Lip-Cups<sup>127</sup> may make them a transitional shape that leads into the  $TA^C$  group. All examples, but one, come from the Necropolis of Oisyme.

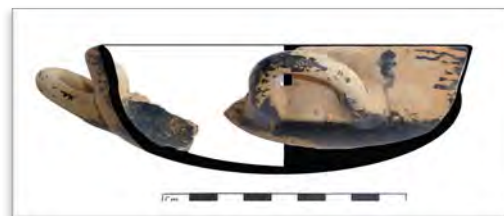


Figure A.23: Thasian Attic Type A ( $TA^A$ ), Cat no N920

◆ THASIAN CUPS  $TA^C$

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1454 (figured)*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 60, 64, 65/964, 781/782/783, 784, 786, 788, 790, 791, 794, 852, 859, 966, 969, 972, 1276*

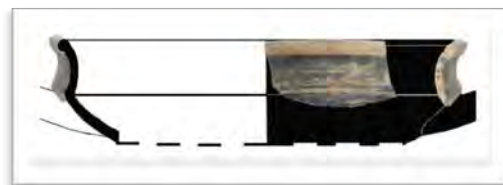


Figure A.24: Thasian Attic Type C ( $TA^C$ ), Cat no N64

This group is designated as  $TA^C$ , reflecting their relationship to Attic Kylix Type C vessels.<sup>128</sup> Based on the proposed date for Attic adoption of this type,<sup>129</sup> and on finds of Droop Cups<sup>130</sup> on Thasos,<sup>131</sup> I place these in the lower end of Attic imitations, c. 520-480 BC.<sup>132</sup> This group is composed of rim sherds

<sup>127</sup> Beazley 1932: 168-9.

<sup>128</sup> Sparkes and Talcott 1970: 89-92; Ure 1932: 68, they also share the same basic profile of Droop Cups and Little Master Cups. Decorated examples of Droop Cups are known from Thasos.

<sup>129</sup> Droop 1910: 21; Beazley & Payne 1929: 271; Ure 1932: 70-71, argue for that these are Laconian styles adopted by Attic potters; Walter 2012: *passim*, argues for a revised typology of Droop Cups, based on Thasian and North Aegean examples.

<sup>130</sup> Ure 1932: 55-8.

<sup>131</sup> Walter 2012: 41; BAPD.

<sup>132</sup> Morgan & Tsetschladze 2004: 205, Attic Black Glazed Cups, Type C were a popular Late Archaic export to the Greek colonies. see BMOC number 1894, 1101.287 for a parallel in shape and dating.

representing 14 vessels. The fabric of these vessels indicates a Thasian or North (West) Aegean manufacture.<sup>133</sup> The shape is relatively shallow, giving it a wide-open appearance. The rims are tall (between 1.8 and 2.1 cm) and convex, with a noticeable thickening at the top of the lip (Fig. A.24). The vessels are sturdy, with walls between 0.4 and 0.6 cm thick. The diameters of the rims parallel those of the bodies (14-16 cm). The decorative scheme is a full wash of the body inside and out, with a thin reserved band on the interior at the upper edge of the lip. The paint is very poorly preserved and flaking on most examples. However, the colour is most often a rich brown to black, with only one example fired to red. This may indicate a shift in local tastes towards a solid ‘Attic Black’ or perhaps a technological development. No examples are known from the Acropolis.

### ***A.1.c FIGURED KYLIKES***

As we have seen the style of the **Ionian Cup**,<sup>134</sup> a cup with everted rim and banded decoration, was popular at Oisyme. The shape and decorative scheme are deceptively simple, masking a variety not easily appreciable at first glance. In the Archaic period the same workshops that produced these cups also made versions with more elaborate decoration in the Wild Goat Style. To differentiate these from the tradition of the so-called **Ionian Cups**, and other **Cup** sub-types, I have elected to refer to the vessels in this section as **Figured Kylikes**. Figured **Drinking Vessels** of any description are less common among the Oisyme collections, but I have found at least four cups fitting this description among the materials. Several more sherds may belong in this group, but I did not include them here because they lack diagnostic elements.<sup>135</sup>

Within this group are three rims sherds from several different cups. Some appear to belong to the same vessel, but which cannot be joined. The rim diameters are between 11 and 18 cm, and, except for the sturdy *A1607* (0.4 cm), they have thin walls (0.2-0.3 cm). The three intact rims are between 1.1 and 1.3 cm tall, which puts them into the ‘medium’ range. By stylistic comparison, I believe they can all be dated from the very end of the 7<sup>th</sup> to the mid-6<sup>th</sup> century BC. The vessels were brought to Oisyme from South Ionia, North Ionia, and Thasos, (Chapter 6.2, Tables 1-6) and I have presented them in this regional order. These regional divisions are largely correlated to chronological divisions, in which the styles popular in South Ionia, are adopted and modified later by the North Ionian workshops, and in similar fashion incorporated into Thasian workshops. The suggested dates are discussed in more detail within each of the regional sections below, but a rough chronology is that the South Ionian examples of the late 7<sup>th</sup> century BC are

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<sup>133</sup> Munsell pale brown to very pale brown (7.5 YR 6/4 to 10YR 6/6), with few, pale inclusions and little mica, see Suppl. III. Table 4.F.

<sup>134</sup> Schlottzauer, 2001: 407-09, for a full discussion of the terminology.

<sup>135</sup> It is as likely that these sherds could come from everted rim cups of the larger varieties as from vessels of similar size and shape: i.e. Dinos or Thasian Kylix-Kraters.

followed by the North Ionian examples from the late 7<sup>th</sup> to early 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, with the Thasian examples appearing shortly thereafter in the second quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.

### A.1.c.i SOUTH IONIAN FIGURED KYLIKES

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1366, 1552/1606/1609*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 407*

The sherds in this group represent at least three distinct vessels (Fig. A.25). The unrelated rim sherds, (*N407* and *A1366*) and un-joined body sherds (*A1552/1606/1609*) are among the rare examples of Drinking Vessels decorated with figures from Oisyme.<sup>136</sup> The fabric of this group fits well with the standard description of South Ionian fabrics (Chapter 6.2.1.3, Table 6.3). It is tan with an orange tone (reddish yellow 7YR 6/5-6), with a slightly grainy texture, some pale inclusions and noticeable amount of mica. A pale slip, that clings patchily, was applied to the exterior. Both vessels have gently curved bodies and out-turned, or everted, rims, although the demarcation between rim and body is less pronounced on *N407*. The paint is a very dark brown that occasionally fades into red. On the smaller of the sherds, it is impossible to determine the nature of the images in the decoration with any accuracy. It may be a fill or the tail of an animal. The image on the second vessel is more easily discernible, and is comprised, largely, of floral motifs. Two long spirals curl out from a central vertical line, and are accentuated by a diamond and leaf. Immediately beneath this are the wide spaced petals of a palmette. Large floral motifs of this type are common to the Fikellura Style, or SiA IIa, but the wide outline around the petals and direction of the spiral arms are frequently found in the earlier Middle II Wild Goat, or SiA Ic.<sup>137</sup> a transitional stage in the later Middle II, or SiA Id, is indicated by these stylistic comparisons, which would place the vessels in the late 7<sup>th</sup> BC date range.



Figure A.25: Figured Kylikes, South Ionian: Cat no N407, A1552/1606/1609

### A.1.c.ii NORTH IONIAN FIGURED KYLIKES

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1607*

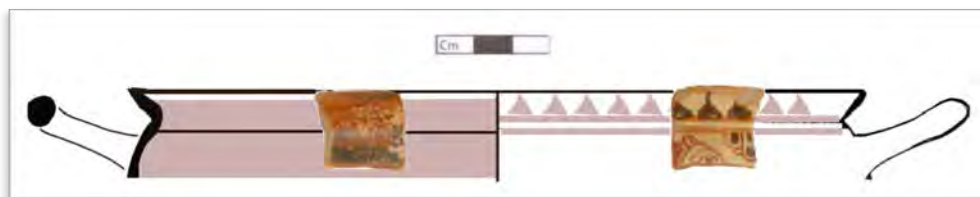
*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = none*

<sup>136</sup> **Open Vessels** that might be either **Kylikes** or small **Kraters** are discussed below in section 4.5. While they may increase the possible number of elaborately decorated **Drinking Vessels**, but the uncertainty of their exact shape demands caution.

<sup>137</sup> Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 33-45, shows that the out-lined tongue disappears in this phase to be replaced by simple vertical strips or solidly filled petals, 33-45, for Milesian II Cups see Schlotzhauer 2001: Pl. 160, Fig. 444 and 445, Pl. 188, no Z 91.95.2.

A1607 is the largest and heaviest of the figured Cups in this section (Fig. A.26). The fabric is light tan with pinkish tones (reddish yellow 5YR 6/8), clean and hard fired, with few inclusions and no mica (Chapter 6.2.1.2, Table 6.4). The general shape is a wide bowl with a gentle curve. The rim turns out from the bowl, but is not inset. A thick yellowish slip with little lustre adheres to the exterior, over which the

Figure A.26: Figured  
Kylix, North Ionian:  
Cat no A1607



brown to orange-red paint is expertly applied. The interior glaze is mottled and thickly applied directly to the fabric. The figures and elements common to the Wild Goat style, and are particularly associated with North Ionian workshops.<sup>138</sup> There is not enough of the vessel remaining to know if it has the mix of Black Figure and reserving style that is characteristic of the final stages of the Wild Goat Style. On the body, just below the rim, is the head of a dog, right-facing and rendered in reserve. It is positioned beside a group of irregularly sized, pendant tongues.<sup>139</sup> The rim is itself covered by a row of stubby rays. These stylistic aspects suggest it was made early in the North Ionian Wild Goat phase, when the images were more exactly drawn.<sup>140</sup> On this basis an early Late Wild Goat, or NiA Id-IIa, designation is likely, which translates to a conventional date of c. 610-580 BC.

### A.1.c.iii THASIAN FIGURED KYLIKES

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 53*

Sherd N53 (Fig. A.27) is identified as a likely product of the Thasian workshops based on the fabric and decorative scheme (Chapter 6.2.2.2, Table 6.6), if not conclusively on the shape. The fabric of this small, everted rim vessel is smooth, with few inclusions and of a pale tan colour (very pale brown 10YR 8/3). It is very fine, rivalling some of the more-delicate **Ionian Cups** (A1/III-IV or B1/V). The rim diameter is 12 cm and the walls are thin, less than 0.2 cm thick, which



Figure A.27: Figured Kylix, Thasos: Cat no N53

<sup>138</sup> Cook 1998: 51-2; Dupont & Thomas 2006: 81. Klazomenai is the most likely origin of this piece, as it was home to the most prolific North Ionian workshop. Dupont & Thomas, have identified a second workshop of some importance, but it is yet securely located. Chemical resemblances to clay sources near Teos have made it the likely candidate.

<sup>139</sup> Cook 1998: 54.

<sup>140</sup> Cook 1998: 8-10, 51-56; Dupont & Thomas 2006: 81. There are some similarities between this piece and those made by the North Ionian influenced workshop on Thasos known as the *Peintre Passeiste* (Coulié 2002: 9-13). However, the fabric is not consistent with Thasian wares, in my experience, and the drawing looks smoother and steadier than the Thasian examples.

is significantly smaller than the **Thasian Cups** with Black Figure decorations published by Coulié (2002).<sup>141</sup> The vessel does not appear to be slipped. The paint is a very dark brown and the image is rendered by incision, in the Black Figure Style. The interior is covered in a streaky glaze with a single reserved band at the top. On the exterior, there is a thin band at top of the rim and one again at the neck joint. Beneath this is a figure facing right, which appears to be the neck and ear of a lion, as drawn by the *Peintre Chiote* at the end of his career when Black Figure had become the standard technique.<sup>142</sup> To a lesser degree, the image bears some resemblance to the figure of a man as rendered by the *Peintre de la Palestre* in the early ‘Delicate group’.<sup>143</sup> Without clear parallels it is difficult to suggest a date, but both parallels suggest a date somewhere between c. 570 and 540 BC.

### ***A.1.d CUPS WITH SUB-GEOMETRIC DECORATION (SDG)***

The general description for all of these vessels with sub-geometric decoration is that of an open vase, wider than it is deep, with an everted rim which is clearly delineated from the body (Fig. A.28). In most cases the body is deep and bears two handles high on the shoulder. The handles are thick, horizontal and angled slightly upwards. The foot is short and although its thickness varies, is conical in shape. There are some variations to the shape that will be discussed below. The decoration consists of concentric circles between parallel, vertical bars situated above a solid band of paint that covers the lowest part of the body and foot. The interior is completely glazed, but for a narrow, reserved band at the top of the rim. Most vessels are covered with a thin, pale wash.



Figure A.28: Naxian SGD Cups, after S. P. Morris 2007

In a few examples a rosette of dots has replaced the third and fourth outer rings of the concentric circles. The appearance of this pattern on these **Thasian Cups** is usually associated with Parian and Cycladic pottery decorations.<sup>144</sup> Concentric circles surrounded by a ring of dots, however, are a decorative fill also common to the Wild Goat style. Moreover, Archaic Chian potters, in particular, made ‘excessive’<sup>145</sup> use of

<sup>141</sup> Coulié 2002: 9-13, referred to them as ‘kratere-skyphoi’, but with rim diameters over 20 cm they are significantly larger than the Oisyme parallels (**Thasian Cups**).

<sup>142</sup> Coulié 2002: 9-13.

<sup>143</sup> Coulié 2002: 96, Pl. XXV, 258 Pl. IV, 303, Pl. LXXVI.

<sup>144</sup> Blondé, Perreault & Péristéri 1992: 24-28.

<sup>145</sup> Lemos 1991: 215.



the dotted rosette. The Chian influence on the North Aegean workshops was considerable and seems a more likely source of inspiration in this case.<sup>146</sup>

Some of the Oisymian examples appear to belong to the Phari type, which are distinguished by fabric and by their large size.<sup>147</sup> There are, however, more cups of this general type from Oisyme that, despite their apparent North Aegean manufacture, are smaller than the Late Archaic Phari types.<sup>148</sup> The Oisymian examples are closer to the Cycladic types in this respect. Imported Cycladic wares likely served as the original model for this type on Thasos and in its Peraia.<sup>149</sup> The Sub-Geometric cups of Paros and other Cycladic islands, referred to as **Skyphei** in the literature, had largely achieved a standardised form and decorative scheme in the Late Geometric. The type found at Oisyme parallel Rubensohn's **Skyphei b**.<sup>150</sup> Cycladic **Skyphei** of this type first appeared during the Late Geometric period and continued to be made through to the end of the Archaic period.<sup>151</sup> Their imitation on Thasos is confirmed at Phari in the Late Archaic, but it should be among the first products of the workshops of region, due to the simplicity of the shape and decorative scheme, as well as its popularity in both the Cyclades and the North Aegean.<sup>152</sup>

For these reasons, I have divided the Oisymian Sub-Geometric cups into the following categories with this basic chronology: for details of each type see below. The examples imported from the Cyclades (**Cycladic Sub-Geometric-Decorated Cups, C SGD**) date to the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC with some late continuance into the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. Regional production of **Thasian Sub-Geometric-Decorated I (SGD I)** should begin sometime in the mid 7<sup>th</sup> century, and be in steady production by the final quarter of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>153</sup> These probably became popular during the Chianising phase of Thasian Wild Goat Style, in the first quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC (**Thasian Sub-Geometric-Decorated II, SGD II**).<sup>154</sup> It is likely that

<sup>146</sup> Lemos 1992: 157-174; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Marangou 2012: 330, link this dotted concentric circle to the Thasian works known as 'Pseudo-Chian'; Cook 1998: 67-70, the Parian Orientalising, and so-called 'Melian' style is itself is a coarse imitation of East Greek styles.

<sup>147</sup> Blondé, Perreault & Péristéri 1992: 24; Perrault 1999: 254, researchers have sub-divided the Phari types functionally into a type identified as 'cups' that stand 14-15 cm tall, have rim-diameters of 22-23 cm with a single set of the distinctive 'framed' concentric circles between the handles, and 'kraters' that stand 15-17 cm tall, have rim-diameters of 27-28 cm and multiple runs of the framed concentric circles between the handles.

<sup>148</sup> Lemos 1991: 70, 237.

<sup>149</sup> Blondé, Perreault & Péristéri 1992: 27.

<sup>150</sup> Rubensohn 1962: 85-100 identifies two groups, **Skyphei a** which has zig-zagging lines in the space between the vertical bars, and **Skyphei b**, which has concentric circles (often surrounded by dots forming a rosette) in this space.

<sup>151</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 74, fn 6, expresses some doubt as the position of this type as successor to the Late Geometric **Skyphei a**, implying it may have begun as a contemporary, and continued through the Archaic.

<sup>152</sup> Blondé, Perreault & Péristéri, 1992: 27.

<sup>153</sup> Based on a comparison with finds from the Akanthos necropolis. see (Akanthos I) Kaltsas 1998: 152, Grave 1702, no. 1147.

<sup>154</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Marangou 2012: 330, associate the dotted versions with the Chianising era of the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century, but conclude that it remains popular until the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> century, citing research on Thasos and at Argilos. No mention of this dotted pattern is made in current articles on these types (see Blondé, Perreault & Péristéri 1992, Perreault 1999) and my own excavation work at Argilos have shown that the dotted rosette is not commonly found there, neither is it known from nearby Akanthos (see Kaltsas 1998). There are in fact very few of the Sub-Geometric **Kylix-Krater** types in the publication of the Akanthos necropolis.

variants and experimentation occurred early in the life of these vessels, with the canonical form emerging in the second half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. These are represented by the large versions from Phari, which date from the final quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> to the first quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. Here they are discussed under the heading **Thasian Sub-Geometric-Decorated IIIa (SGD IIIa)** and **Sub-Geometric-Decorated IIIb (SGD IIIb)**. Those vessels that cannot be assigned to one of the aforementioned categories are discussed briefly under the heading of **Thasian Sub-Geometric-Decorated Undifferentiated (SGD U)**.

#### A.1.d.i CYCLADIC SGD CUPS (IMPORTS)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1114, 1338,*

*1356/1359/1561, 1468, 1562*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 621, 622,*

*1102, 1106 (Dot Rosette), 1108, 1111*

Figure A.29:  
Cycladic SGD Cup,  
Cat no N1106



**Cycladic SGD Cups** have been identified on the islands of Paros, Naxos and Delos (Fig. A.29).<sup>155</sup> This has made it difficult to identify which of these centres exported these examples to Oisyme.<sup>156</sup> I have characterised them as ‘Delian’ types, based on the fabrics, the majority of which are a clean pale brown (in the range of 10YR 7/4), although some display the reddish/purple brown fabric (pink 7.5YR 7/4), and very dark black paint.<sup>157</sup> The Oisyme examples exhibit a range of diameters from 15 to 17.5 cm and with rim heights of 1 to 2 cm. The single example of the Dotted Rosette decoration among them (*N1106*) comes from the necropolis (Fig. A.30).

#### A.1.d.ii THASIAN SGD CUPS

Blonde, Perreault and Péristéri conclude that the variations in fabrics of examples from the Museums of Kavala and Thasos indicate that several local workshops were producing the Thasian **SGD Cups**, but maintain two basic sizes for the Type.<sup>158</sup> The examples from Oisyme argue for a greater range of sizes within the Type, perhaps indicating more variation than previously reported.<sup>159</sup>

<sup>155</sup> Morris 1991: 106; Blondé, Perreault & Péristéri 1992: 27, fn 19; Perreault 1999: 254.

<sup>156</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 73-4; Blondé, Perreault & Péristéri, 1992: 24; for a discussion on the difficulties of localising Cycladic fabrics see Coulié 2005: 268- 272.

<sup>157</sup> Blondé, Perreault & Péristéri, 1992: 24-27.

<sup>158</sup> Blondé, Perreault & Péristéri, 1992: 39; Giouri 1965: Pl. 512-13 (Amphipolis).

<sup>159</sup> I acknowledge that the appellation Kylix-Krater is intended to indicate the unusual size of the examples from Phari, but will continue to use it for smaller examples to provide a link to publications on Thasian ceramics.

◆ THASIAN SGD UNDIFFERENTIATED

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1357, 1384, 1403, 1475, 1623, 1647*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 392, 626, 902, 1112, 1115, 1117, 1118, 1154*

As with many of the types in this catalogue, this remaining group that can be loosely placed in the larger category of Thasian/Local based on visual inspection of the fabric and paint. They may be grouped by rough shape and decorative scheme to the **SGD Type**, but they are too poorly preserved for further classification. No unifying pattern of definable schemata is possible for this set.

◆ THASIAN SGD I (IMITATION)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1369,*

*1378, 1564, 1580, 1624, 1625, 1626*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 198,*

*1110, 1113, 1116*

Figure A.30:  
Thasian SGD Cup I,  
Cat no A1625



The diameter and other measurements of the vessels included in this group are comparable to the **Cycladic SGD Cups** discussed above, (Diam. 16-19.5 cm; Rim height 1-2 cm; wall 0.7-0.4 cm). The fabric and paint, however, are noticeably different (Chapter 6.2.2.2, Table 6.2, Fig A.30). The fabric is a clean, yellowish tan, between 10YR and 7.5YR7/6. The fabric is solid with a slight graininess, but few inclusions other than some silver mica. In most cases the paint is dark (black to brown) and flaking away. The best-preserved paint is seen in the two instances where the paint has been fired to a bright orange-red.<sup>160</sup> It is possible that these sherds have a very thin, tan slip.

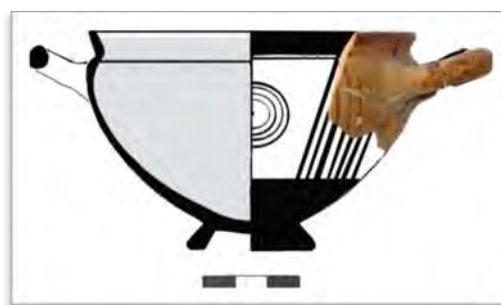
◆ THASIAN SGD II (EXPERIMENTATION)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1361, 1447,*

*1464, 1622, 1651*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 901/1086*

Figure A.31:  
Thasian SGD Cup  
II, Cat no N901



This group shows the greatest amount of variation from the 'Canonical' Sub-Geometric group in this series. I considered if it was possible that they might fit better into the previous **Thasian Cup Series**, but the intent of the painters/potter was clearly to visually link them with the Sub-Geometric group, so I deemed it appropriate to include them here (Figs. A.31). In part this is because of the sturdiness of the vessels. Fabric

<sup>160</sup> In these cases, the red is not blotchy or uneven, but solid and consistent. Instances such as these lead me to suspect that in some instances this colouring was the desired effect.

of this series is clean and pale (10YR to 7.5YR 7/4). These vessels are remarkably complete considering the state of most of the material from the site. The size of these vessels is small in comparison to the other groups in this series. The average diameter is between 11 cm and 12 cm, and the rim height is rarely above 1 cm. The walls are thicker when compared to other vessels of this size range, at an average of 0.4 cm. The shoulders seem slightly wider, giving the impression of a shorter, more hemispherical body. The paint in all cases is in the red-brown range, with no examples of the stronger black seen elsewhere in the series (Figs. A.30 and A.33). The lines of this group tend towards a delicate fineness, and the overall execution is careful.

◆ THASIAN SGD III (CANONISATION)

The two categories of this group align closely with the descriptions given for the ‘**Large**’ (Fig. A.32) and ‘**Small**’ (Fig. A.33) versions of the of the ‘**Coupes/Cratères**’ as delineated for the excavated finds at the pottery workshop of Phari on Thasos.<sup>161</sup> Unlike at Phari, the larger versions at Oisyme, considered to be functionally **Kraters**, are not more popular than the smaller types, functionally considered **Cups**.<sup>162</sup>

◇ SGD IIIA (LARGE/KRATER)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1385, 1411,  
1509, 1553, 1565, 1621, 1632, 1633*  
*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 899/900*

Figure A.32:  
Thasian SGD III  
Large,  
Cat no A1411



The vessels in this group are by far the largest found in the series at Oisyme. The measurable diameters are approximately 24-26 cm, and rims heights 1.5-2.2 cm. The fabric is clean with few inclusions,<sup>163</sup> pale and yellowish tan (occasionally pinkish).<sup>164</sup> The full range of tones is found in the paint, from a dark black/brown to a solid orange-red.

◇ SGD IIIB (SMALL/CUP)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1321, 1322, 1337, 1401/1402, 1618, 1634, 1635*  
*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 806/807*

<sup>161</sup> Perrault 1999: 254-6; Blondé, Perreault & Péristeri 1992: 24-8.

<sup>162</sup> Perrault 1999: 254-6.

<sup>163</sup> Usually the inclusions are pale and small (<1 mm) appearing rarely (< 5%).

<sup>164</sup> Munsell very pale brown (10YR 7/4) to reddish yellow-pink (7.5YR 7/6-4).

The fabric of this group is not noticeably different from that of the **Large/Krater** vessels (see above). The rim size for this group is as an approximation based on the measurements which could be taken from the few available rims and estimations made from the diameters of the upper body and shoulder. The resulting 21-22 cm diameter size fits into the smaller of the Phari types. The rims are 1.7 to 2.3 cm tall and the walls average thickness is 0.4-5 cm. Like the other groups the paint is generally thick and ranges in colour from dark black/brown to orange-red.



Figure A.33: Thasian SGD III Small, Cat no A1322

## A.2 CHALICES

The development of the Chian **Chalice** can be challenging to trace. To simplify its evolution, I have developed a short history of the vessel (see below) that is geared towards contextualising the meagre finds from Oisyme. The thirteen Chian **Chalices** from Oisyme are limited to the simpler styles, with no clear examples belonging to the elaborately decorated Wild Goat style, Animal **Chalices** or the polychromatic versions of the Grand Style. Based on the dimension and quality of the vessels the chronological span of the Oisyme examples date from c. 625-550 BC.<sup>165</sup> This shape does not appear to have been particularly popular at Oisyme, although there is some evidence for imitations (Section A.2.d). Two examples from Oisyme bear unusual decorations,<sup>166</sup> which might indicate a non-Chian origin.<sup>167</sup> I have included them here because the fabric and paint are consistent with the other examples of Chian wares from Oisyme. They will be discussed in detail within their assigned groups.

### A.2.a LATE 7<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY CHALICES:

**Wild Goat Style Chalices** and the **Early Chalices** - [ChA Ic<sup>168</sup>, or Middle Wild Goat II<sup>169</sup>]

At this stage, the shape of the **Chalice** is clearly related to the standard Kylix (Section A). The vessel stands on a squat conical base and opens into a wide deep bowl. The nearly vertical rim that emerges from a still distinct shoulder is nearly as tall as the bowl of the vessel. Two decorative schemes are known

<sup>165</sup> Following the dates established by Boardman 1967: 103, 119-120, 156-161; Cook 1998: 49-50, 71-3; Lemos 1991: 79-84.

<sup>166</sup> Although the deviances are notable, they are within the range of examples attributed to Chios.

<sup>167</sup> Hürmüzli 2008: 557-569; Boardman 1967: 157, fn 2, they may be imitations from Thasos, or perhaps another East Greek centre known to have imitated Chian products, such as at Klazomenai. Alternatively, they may indicate a wider variety utilised by Chian potters than has been previously recognised.

<sup>168</sup> Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 6.

<sup>169</sup> Cook 1998: 10, 46-7.

to coexist at this stage, the Wild Goat Style and Early Style. The busily decorated **Wild Goat Style Chalices**,<sup>170</sup> bear images of animal figures, rendered in reserve. Animal scenes are arranged on the vessels in wide panels that are separated by floral motifs or geometric patterns.<sup>171</sup> The simpler **Early Chalices** are decorated only with widely spaced, simple geometric patterns.<sup>172</sup> In both styles other decorative elements include chains, meanders and floral motifs. Simple, barred metopes are common on the upper portion of the bowl, while the lower body may have dark evenly spaced bands.

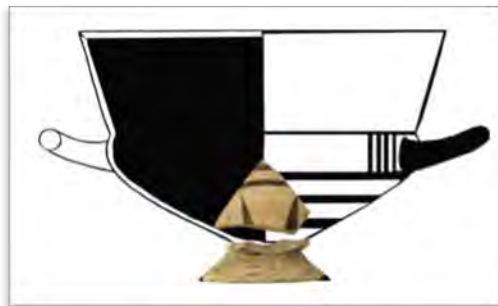
### A.2.a.i EARLY CHALICE

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1593, 1595*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 803*

Three sherds have been identified as **Early Chalices** within the Oisyme collection (Fig. A.34);<sup>173</sup> one was recovered from the necropolis, and two from the

Figure A.34:  
Early Chalice,  
Cat nos A1593,  
A1595



acropolis. The Necropolis vessel, *N803*, is a body sherd with partial remnants of the rim still attached. The two from the acropolis consists of one short conical ring foot (*A1593*), and a section from the lowest part of the belly (*A1595*). Although I have arranged them together in Fig. 4.34, it is unlikely that the two acropolis examples belong to the same vessel, given the differences in the traces of paint and the disparate positions at which they were found.<sup>174</sup> The body sherds have a thick wall, the upper body is 0.3 cm and lower body is 0.4-0.6 cm. The diameter of the ring foot measures 7.1 cm, which is consistently within the range for Chian Chalices of the late 7<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>175</sup> The foot, *A1595*, has a short conical shape. A similar foot shape is also found on **Bird/Rosette Bowls**, but the paint and fabric of *A1595* are unmistakably Chian, and the shape is taller and more angular than is common among the **Bird/Rosette Bowls**.<sup>176</sup>

<sup>170</sup> The busy fill decorations and figures of the Wild Goat style may have influenced the development of this shape. Elongating the rim provides an accessible canvas while allowing the production of remarkably fine versions of the **Kylix**.

<sup>171</sup> For a simple and easy to follow explanation see Cook 1998: 47-49, Fig. 8.15; for more detailed descriptions of the development see Boardman 1967: 103-05 or Lemos 1991: 7-13, 79-84.

<sup>172</sup> Lemos 1991: 7-13.

<sup>173</sup> None of the sherds show evidence of the animal figures or decorative fills that would identify them as Wild Goat Style variants, though it should not be forgotten that the archaeological 'luck of the draw' is a factor that must be considered with fragmentary finds such as these. The two acropolis sherds are similar in size and shape to examples from the Würzburg Group, but without the clear evidence of Wild Goat Style decorations. Lemos 1991: 72, 234. For parallels see BMOC numbers 1924,1201.568; 1924,1201.511 and 1924,1201.568.

<sup>174</sup> *A1593* is from grid position KE - KZ / 24-23 at a depth of 79.77 - 79.65 m ASL, and *A1595* is from K - KC (gamma)/ 25-24, 80.05 - 79.96m ASL (Chapter 5.4). This does not make it impossible that they are from the same vessel, but it does make it less likely.

<sup>175</sup> Lemos 1991: 8-78.

<sup>176</sup> See Section 4.5.

### A.2.b 1<sup>ST</sup> QUARTER OF THE 6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY CHALICE:

**Heavy Chalice, Light Chalice** in the Animal Style or Grand Style<sup>177</sup>

- [ChA Ic-d<sup>178</sup> or Middle Wild Goat II-III<sup>179</sup>]

The shape of the Chalice changes at the beginning of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, becoming taller and ‘nearly bi-conical’ (Fig. 4.35).<sup>180</sup> The foot is tall and conical, the body narrows significantly and the transition between the bowl and very tall rim is blurred and indistinct. This shape was made in either a very large, stout walled version, known as the **Heavy Chalice**, or in a finer and shorter version, known as the **Light Chalice**. Both variants were decorated in the Animal Style and Grand Style. The Animal Style,<sup>181</sup> as the name suggests, features animal scenes on the tall rim walls, in a continuous frieze, without the dividing blocks of the previous style. The Grand Style, a term coined by Boardman,<sup>182</sup> also appeared at this time. Unlike the Animal Style, the Grand Style featured detailed, polychromatic human figures, and mythical scenes rendered in detail using reserve technique and polychromatic paints. Both decorative styles relied on the reserving techniques developed from the Wild Goat School.

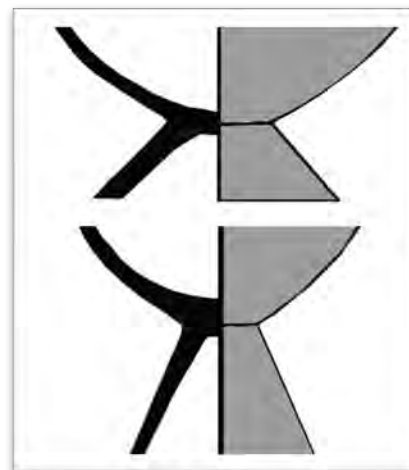


Figure A.35: Illustration of change in Chian Chalices

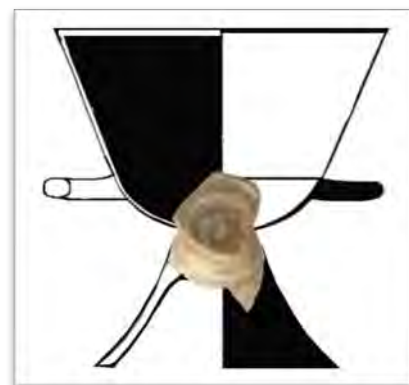
#### A.2.b.i HEAVY CHALICES

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1525*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 71, 172, 419, 619/620*

Figure A.36:  
Heavy Chalice,  
Cat no N71

The walls of the following examples are between 0.4 and 0.6 cm. They are definitively the thickest found among the Chian chalices from Oisyme. The curvature of the sherds in combination with this wall width indicates they likely belong to the **Heavy Chalice**



<sup>177</sup> See Boardman 1967: 156-62 for the initial stylistic divisions, which were later refined by (Lemos 1991: 79-118, Fig.42) who offers a more straightforward explanation of the development of the shape in this period and the types of decorative style that were applied to the early 6<sup>th</sup> century Chalices. Cook 1998:48-50 gives a succinct explanation of the developments, but the focus is on the decorative aspects, and the Grand Style is listed in a separate chapter. I find Cook's descriptions easily digestible, but it is necessary to piece the sections together, which can be confusing at first glance.

<sup>178</sup> Kerschner & Schlottzauer 2005: 6

<sup>179</sup> Cook 1998: 10, 49.

<sup>180</sup> Lemos 1991: 80.

<sup>181</sup> Boardman 1967: 157; Lemos 1991: 88-94; Cook 1998: 49.

<sup>182</sup> Boardman 1967: 157.



category, despite the lack of evidence for decorative elements of either Animal Style or Grand Style painting (Fig. A.36). All examples do, however, possess the well-spaced stripes and interior decorations described by Boardman.<sup>183</sup> The vessel from the necropolis (*N419*) is unusual because the slip is thin and the interior decorations are rendered in black paint on white slip, rather than the standard white decoration on black glaze over white slip. It is the first, and most likely, candidate for Thasian imitation.<sup>184</sup>

*N619* is an example of a thick **Heavy Chalice** with traces of a human figure rendered in delicate detail in reserve, and might be an example of the so-called Grand Style (Figs. A.37 and A.38).<sup>185</sup> The walls of this sherd are 0.4 cm thick, perhaps indicating that this sherd is from the lower sections of the vessel, or from one of the larger vessels of this type. The extant diameter, 0.9 cm, is on the narrow side for this shape. Both interior and exterior of the sherds are covered in the thick white slip indicative of Chian manufacture. The interior has been painted dark over the slip. Traces of a robed figure are visible on the exterior of the vessel. The colour of the figure is fugitive, so it is not clear if more detail was rendered through polychrome effect. The fine, white lines that track upwards across the dark figure look like folds of cloth. Although details of fabric and clothing are a key feature of the Grand Style, this particular pattern is uncommon. The closest parallel is found on a chalice from Emporio, that depicts a temple procession in which two men are dressed in what appears to be in Thracian attire, the cape (*ziera*) and pointed animal skin cap (*alopeke*), each holding a spear.<sup>186</sup> Although not definitive, it is interesting to consider that a depiction of ‘Thracians’, perhaps participating in a ‘Greek’ procession may have been marketed to the mixed populations of the Thracian Littoral. Based on the thickness of the vessel walls, the thickness of the white slip and the fine detailing of the remaining figure I have

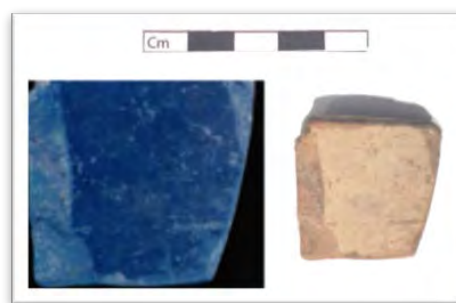


Figure A.37: Grand Style (?) Heavy Chalice, Cat no N619



Figure A.38: Grand Style Chalice, after Lemos 1991: Pl. 109

<sup>183</sup> Boardman 1967: 157.

<sup>184</sup> For parallel see BMOC 1924,1201.1256.

<sup>185</sup> It is possible that this sherd belongs to a narrower shape, perhaps a mug, but without further evidence of similar types from Oisyme or more fragments from the same vessel, it seems unlikely.

<sup>186</sup> Lemos 1991: 283, Pl. 109, no. 800; The chalice scene depicts the ambush of Troilos. In it the Thracians are opposite Troilos, who is leading his horses to water, while Achilles is hiding in ambush. For a clearer, although later, image of ‘Thracian’ dresses on Greek pottery see the red-figured **Pelike** from the BMOC (1846,0925.10) and the figured ‘Thracian-style mug’ from the Sozopol Archaeological Museum (no. 261). Many other examples could be mentioned, but these are easily accessible and representative of the standard image as Greek painters depict it.

assigned this sherd to the **Heavy Chalice** in the Grand Style category, and thus it belongs to the early 6<sup>th</sup> century BC date range.

### **A.2.c 2<sup>ND</sup> QUARTER OF THE 6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY CHALICE:**

**Light Chalice** in Chalice Style and Plain Style, **Squat Chalice** in Plain Style - [ChA IIa,<sup>187</sup> or Middle Wild Goat III<sup>188</sup>]

There are two shapes in production at this period. The first is the small, **Light Chalice**, retained from the early 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. This type of chalice is decorated in the so-called Chalice Style,<sup>189</sup> which is distinguished by a small, single, or occasionally double, figure set into a plain field. The figure is simple and drawn using reserving techniques. The rim or handle zone and interior may have simple cable patterns or other decorative elements on them.<sup>190</sup> Occasionally a lotus or other floral motif appears as the central ornament, but this is confined to the later variants of Chalice Style. The second decorative style, or Plain Style, is exceedingly simple, with no figures at all. In this style, the vessel is covered by Chian white-slip in a nearly unbroken glaze. Sometimes, dark bands or the Chian ‘saw’ pattern is found in the body, but it is not a requirement. The second shape at this stage, the **Squat Chalice**, is, as its name suggests, a squat form of the Chalice, which developed towards the mid-6<sup>th</sup> century BC. The foot is a splayed, short cone. The bowl widens to a size similar to the 7<sup>th</sup> century versions, but the transition to the rim remains undetectable, and the walls of the rim retain their height. The handles tend to swing upward slightly in comparison to previous versions of the shape. To date, this second shape is only known in the Plain Style of decoration.

#### **A.2.c.i LIGHT CHALICE**

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1339/1340, 1394, 1458, 1489*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 69/70*

The vessels of this group have the small body and taller foot that are identified with the **Light Chalice** (Fig. A.39). The walls are thin (0.3 cm) and the slip thickly applied. Based on the remnants they both had wide, gently curving bowls. In most cases, it is not possible to determine if they once bore the lone figure indicative of the Chalice style. The only thing visible is the white slip on the

*Figure A.39:  
Light Chian Chalice,  
Cat nos N69, N70*



<sup>187</sup> Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 6.

<sup>188</sup> Cook 1998: 10, 49-50.

<sup>189</sup> Lemos 1991: 125-132.; this is the equivalent of Boardman's Simple Figure Chalice (1961: 157)

<sup>190</sup> See Lemos (1991: 128-30) for a thorough discussion of the placement and types of patterns used.

exterior and a thick slip covered with a black metallic paint on the interior. It would be possible to place this group under previous category (1<sup>st</sup> quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC), but the fact that plainer versions of the shape are more common to the later stages made this category a better fit.

Some cases are more evidently examples of the Chalice Style, such as *A1339/1340*. A small section of a figure is preserved, but it is difficult to determine the image. The best parallel is from the hind leg and tail of a fox or hound found on a small number of vessels from Chios.<sup>191</sup> This animal is rare among figured chalices, but not unknown.<sup>192</sup>

### A.2.d MID-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY CHALICE

**Pseudo-Chian Chalice** in Silhouette Style - [ChA IIb,<sup>193</sup> or Late Wild Goat III<sup>194</sup>]

After the mid-6<sup>th</sup> century the Chalices of Chios become an awkward shape, lose their distinctive white slip and attempt to follow the trend adopted by many other workshops of the period that looked to Athens and its potters for inspiration.<sup>195</sup> There are no examples of this type from Oisyme, but it may be that the degeneration of the shape created a demand for imitations that echoed their earlier stability and finesse. If this is the case, then the vessels labelled as **Banded Bowl or Chalice** in this catalogue may well belong to this period. If we consider that the *Peintre Chiote* of Thasos was using imagery c. 600-580 BC that would have been at home on Chios during the late 7<sup>th</sup> century BC (Middle Wild Goat II) or the SiA Ic-d,<sup>196</sup> this is not an outrageous suggestion. Perhaps the workshops catered to conservative local tastes.

#### A.2.d.i PSEUDO-CHIAN CHALICE

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

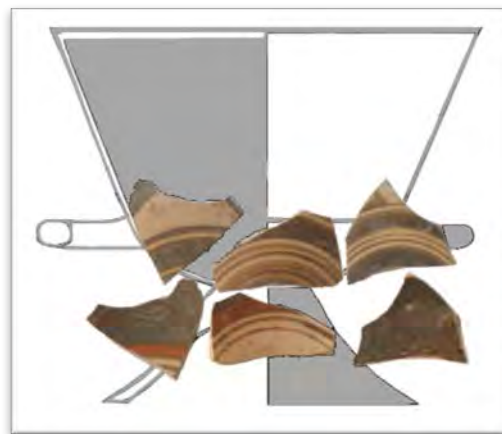
*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 176,*

*179, 180, 181 + 167??*

*Figure A.40: (Pseudo?)*

*Chian Chalice,  
Cat nos N179-181*

This is a group of body sherds without rims, handles or other definitive section of the shape. It is very difficult to be certain of their identification. Initially I had classed them as belonging to the **Banded Bowl** group, but found that the specific dimensions and decorative schemes were too



<sup>191</sup> Lemos 1991: Pl. 23, number 247; 24-7 number 252; Pl. 118, number 887.

<sup>192</sup> Cook 1998: 49-50; Lemos 1991: 290; Boardman 1967: 157-8 BMOC 1888,0601.467

<sup>193</sup> Kerschner & Schlottzauer 2005: 6.

<sup>194</sup> Cook 1998: 10, 49-50.

<sup>195</sup> Boardman 1967: 172-173.

<sup>196</sup> Coulié 2002: 1, 208-216, 225-7; Cook 1998: 68.

dissimilar from other examples in that class. These are busily banded, and show some evidence of figures. The images appear to be in silhouette, but without the incisions common to Black Figure. This, along with the added red, is suggestive of Archaic Wild Goat style. The shape is also difficult to pinpoint, which is highlighted in Fig. A.40 where grey outlines the likely vessel shape. I have included these vessels here with the understanding that like **Ionian Cups**, these vessels are part of a larger *koine*, but worthy of examination in their own right.

The fabric is very clean and smooth with a pinkish tone (in the Munsell pink range between 10YR7/4 and 7.5YR 4/6).<sup>197</sup> There is no mica and the few inclusions are white and chalky. The thinness of the walls, 0.3 cm, curvature and dimensions of the bodies, indicates that they are from the lower body of fine ware cups. The lower body sherds *N179*, *N180* and *N181* (Fig. A.40) all have sharply curved sections, which correspond to the area of the vessel nearest the foot, that then transition smoothly into a flatter section, corresponding to the nearly vertical area near the handles. The exterior of these flattened sections contains silhouetted figures. For these reasons, I have assigned them to the **Chian Chalice** shape.

The difficulty comes from the size and placement of the decorative elements. The **Chian Chalcies** have either a series of meanders and fill ornaments below the figure panel, or, on plainer examples, a series of widely spaced single bands. Here the bands are grouped in uneven arrangements and sizes, such as is sometimes found on standard Wild Goat style. Furthermore, the interior of the sherds from Oisyme, with their mix of reserved bands and layers of red over black, are not common for Chian **Drinking Vessels**. They do, however show signs of a pale cream slip under the black glaze. There are a few examples from Naukratis with similar patterns, but they are very fragmentary.<sup>198</sup> The smooth transition from body to tall lip and small dimensions of the bowl suggest an association with later style, although the decoration has not been simplified as was common in the late Animal Style,<sup>199</sup> which could make them early versions of this phase.

The temptation, based on the obvious quality of the pieces is to assign them to one of the ‘East Greek’ powerhouses, but the apparent melange of styles, suggests an alternative to Chian or East Greek manufacture. Such eclecticism and ‘Chianising’ are, in fact, the core principles of the ‘Thasian Archaic Style’.<sup>200</sup> A shape that may provide a link to the development of Chalice styles on Thasos is the ‘*skyphos caliciforme*’.<sup>201</sup> Coulié rejected the notion of association of this shape with Eastern sources in favour of an

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<sup>197</sup> Lemos 1991: 1-3; 211-12, these Munsell colours are well within the range for Chian fabric, but differ from the Pseudo-Chian as described by Lemos.

<sup>198</sup> See BMOG numbers 1924,1201.1239, 1888,0601.468.d.

<sup>199</sup> Lemos 1991: 79-118.

<sup>200</sup> Coulié 2002: 167, 176-78. The fabric is less grainy than the other Pseudo-Chian vessels from Oisyme, but is consistent with that of the **Thasian Cups**.

<sup>201</sup> Catalogue no. 37, Pl. XV, Fig. 5.

association with Cycladic deep plates.<sup>202</sup> This assessment, however, was made primarily on stylistic grounds and may need revision. If these are products of the Thasian workshops, they could provide an important addition to the repertoire of the three known Chianising painters of the island.<sup>203</sup> Based on the shape, painting style, and admittedly speculative association with Thasos, I suggest a date range of c. 600-560 BC.

### A.3 FLAT RIM CUPS

The **Flat Rim Cups** differ from the Kylikes and Chalices in that there is little or no differentiation between rim and body in these vessels. The category is composed of ‘**Bowls**’, **Kotylai** and **Skyphoi**, groups that are ill-defined in the literature.<sup>204</sup> Functionally all the examples are considered Drinking Vessels, or cups, as they are small vessels with handles and rims that are conducive to imbibing.

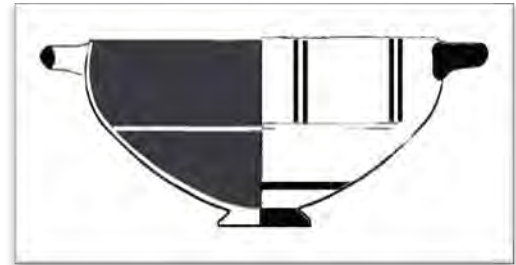


Figure A.41: Basic Flat Rim Cup Shape

#### A.3.a ‘**BOWLS**’

This shape begins with East Greek vessels dubbed ‘**Bird Bowls**’.<sup>205</sup> These vessels were Early Archaic continuations of the Geometric Bird Kotyle.<sup>206</sup> Originally viewed as Rhodian products, these vessels have been shown through Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA) to largely be a product of North Ionia (Chios, Smyrna and Klazomenai).<sup>207</sup> The examples from Oisyme are part of a large network of

<sup>202</sup> Coulié 2002: 24, She suggests that the handle position would be higher on the vessel, but this is based on later finds. This vessel does not appear to show any evidence of handle position.

<sup>203</sup> The *Peintre Chioté* most consistently made use of a thick slip that is similar to the one found on these sherds.

<sup>204</sup> Morgan & Tsetskhladze 2004: 13; Cook 1998: xxvi, xxx; Schlotzhauer 2001: 9-11; See also BAPD: Skyphos, Mastos, and Mastoid Cup; Agora XII 81.

<sup>205</sup> Coldstream 2008: 478–79 (revised edition), study of Geometric Greek pottery provides a typological study of the evolution of **Bird Bowls**; Kerschner and Schlotzhauer 2005: 6-8, argue for the inclusion of **Bird Bowls** under the banner of their experimental categorisation system, as product of the North Ionian Archaic I (NiA I = c. 670-580 BC) period, and by inference **Rosette** and **Banded Bowls** should belong to NiA II (c. 580-490 BC). In this system, Wild Goat style is not treated separately from other named types, such as Fikellura or Sub-Geometric pottery. Cook 1998: 26-28 treats these vessels as an independent, but not completely unrelated category, Coldstream 1968: 330, separates them completely, and Boardman & Hayes 1966: 44-6, separates them by supposed place of manufacture. I have merged these approaches, by treating the vessels as distinct, while recognising their place in the more easily identifiable Wild Goat Style.

<sup>206</sup> Cook 1998: 26; Coldstream 2008: 478–79.

<sup>207</sup> Kerschner *et al.* 1993: 198–99, 208–09; Cook, 1998: 26–27; Aslan & Pernicka 2013: 35–53; Boardman 1967: 132-4, production seems to have occurred to a lesser extent in the North Aegean workshops (Parian and Abydos in the Troad) and across East Greece (On Lesbos in Aeolis and at Miletos in South Ionia).

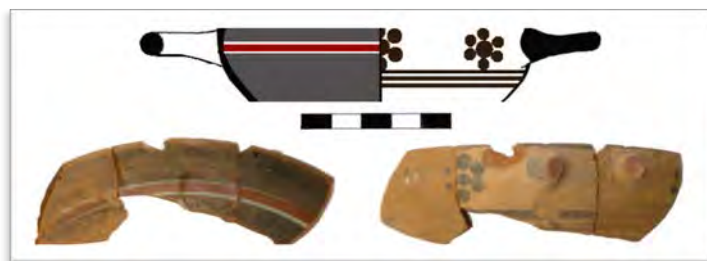
distribution that included not only the coastal colonies of the North Aegean, but to some degree had worked its way into the interior of Thrace.<sup>208</sup>

The shape is shorter and wider than the **Bird Kotyle**, but retains the horizontal handles that sit just below the rim. The vessel is wider than it is deep and should by rights be called a cup.<sup>209</sup> The body is nearly ovoid and sit on a low or flat foot.<sup>210</sup> Archaic **Bird Bowls** were produced throughout the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC undergoing at least four phases of decorative evolution. Beginning in the late 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, **Rosette Bowls** replace the **Bird Bowl**. Soon after the turn of the century (c. 590 BC) the shape can be found with Late Wild Goat Style decorations, or a simply banded variant of that style, occasionally called **Banded Bowls**.<sup>211</sup> Both **Rosette** and **Banded Bowls** were produced through the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. The later Bowls enlarged the shape,<sup>212</sup> increasing the rim diameter from 10-15 cm to upwards of 15-20 cm. Going by the dates given for parallels at Emporio and Naukratis,<sup>213</sup> and its association with the Late Wild Goat style of North Ionia and Aeolis, a date somewhere in the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC for the majority seems fitting at Oisyme.

### A.3.a.i ROSETTE BOWLS

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = None*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 7,  
possibly 801*



*Figure A.42: Rosette Bowl, Cat no N7*

The **Rosette Bowls** do not differ greatly in respect to size and shape from the Bird Bowls. They are wide mouthed, low vessels, with two horizontal handles (Fig. A.42). As the name suggests, the main decorations of they are decorated with rosettes in the central panel. The rare completeness of vessel *N7* allows for more accuracy in assigning a date and origin than is common for the Oisyme collection. The dimensions of the **Rosette Bowl** are on the small side for this vessel type,<sup>214</sup> with a diameter of 15 cm and wall thickness of 3.5 cm. Based on the decorative scheme and execution, I have

<sup>208</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2012: 326; Christakou-Tolia 2011: 497; Skarlatidou 2009: 258-262.

<sup>209</sup> Cook 1998: 26.

<sup>210</sup> Coldstream 2008: 478-9; Cook 1998: 26, very early examples of the Bird Bowls display a 'nicked rim'.

<sup>211</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Marangou 2011: 326; Cook 1998: 26-8, 132-4; Wescoat 2012: 202; Schaus 1992: 359, explicitly associates Banded wares with North Ionian Late Wild Goat Vessels, while Cook (1998: 132-4) separated the **Bird Bowl** shaped **Banded Cups** entirely from his short discussion on plain and banded wares.

<sup>212</sup> Cook 1998: 26.

<sup>213</sup> Boardman 1967: 132-4; Dupont & Thomas 2006: 81.

<sup>214</sup> Cook 1998: 26-7.

assigned a date of c. 600-575 BC for this **Drinking Vessel**.<sup>215</sup> The execution of the shape and decoration is smooth and competent, suggesting that it is imported from a well-established workshop. It should be pointed out, however, that the fabric is such that it fits quite well with descriptions of North Aegean Archaic fine wares from Aeolis to Argilos.<sup>216</sup> I am inclined to attribute it to the border area between Aeolis, perhaps Kyme or Larissa, based on the results of NAA testing on similar pieces<sup>217</sup> and parallels found in the British Museum Catalogue.<sup>218</sup>

### A.3.a.ii BANDED BOWLS

The **Banded Bowls** not a homogenous set. I have divided them according to decorative traits into: **Standard Banded Bowls**, **Black Banded Bowls**, and **Polychrome Banded Bowls**. These categories are further divided by region, which was assessed by fabric, decoration and size. or bands (thin, horizontal stripes) either singly or in groups, for each type respectively.

#### ◆ STANDARD BANDED BOWLS

This category is very simple. The shape does not differ significantly from the **Rosette Bowl** (see above). The Type is distinguished by its decorative scheme, which consists of groups of two to three very fine bands distributed across the exterior body, down to and encircling the base. The paint is normally applied directly to the fabric without the use of a distinctive slip. The interior is covered in a solid black glaze with either white or red bands painted over the glaze, usually two close together at mid body. The regional divisions below, **North Ionian (NI) Banded Bowls** and **North Aegean (NA) Bowls**, are subdivided by fabric and/or decorative elements where possible. **Banded Bowls** are considered devolutions of the more elaborately decorated variants, c. 575-550 BC, for East Greece.<sup>219</sup> In the North Aegean Banded Bowls are produced throughout the 6<sup>th</sup> and into the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>220</sup> The, admittedly rough, stratigraphic levels from Oisyme indicate that the vessels presented below were part of the pre-classical reconstruction of the temple, and thus can be dated to the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, although not more precisely.

#### ◇ NI BANDED BOWLS

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<sup>215</sup> Cook 1998: 26-7, Ersoy 2003: 54, Fig. 12.

<sup>216</sup> The fabric of N7 is strong brown 7.5YR 6-5/6, which accords with descriptions of North Aegean fabrics given by Ersoy 2000: 399-406; Perron 2012: 141; Ilieva 2013: 161-2; Aytacılar, 2007: 57, fabric colour is notoriously variable even from samples taken within a single bead.

<sup>217</sup> Kerschner, 2006: 109-126, through extensive sampling found that his Groups B, E and G/g were heavily invested in the production of **Rosette Bowls**.

<sup>218</sup> See Museum numbers 1886,0401.817 and 1886,0401.849.

<sup>219</sup> Cook 1998: 28; Boardman 1967: 312-34.

<sup>220</sup> Perron 2013b: 9-13, 297-310, 378-95.



Three distinct fabrics were detected the **NI Banded Bowls** set, which are discussed in detail below (Chapter 6.2.1.2, Table 6.2). The first two of these are consistent with the paint and fabrics of mainland North Ionian workshops.<sup>221</sup>

The third was identified as a Chian fabric. The shape is canonically shallow and wide, with a nearly hemispherical curvature. The average rim diameter is 14 cm, although several smaller examples are present. Two larger variants with diameters in the 17 cm to 20 cm range are attested, but these examples are within the parameters for vessels of this type, according to the literature.<sup>222</sup> The walls of most vessels

are thin, on average 0.3 cm. Two examples of bases survive in this collection. They are short discs, 0.7 cm tall, with diameters of 3.5 cm and a small hollow at the centre.<sup>223</sup> When these vessels are slipped, it is only lightly in a thin tan colour, but this is not common. The paint is usually a thin orange-brown, only occasionally straying towards a dark black. In an attempt to examine decorative patterns for stylistic developments I arranged them according to the surviving interior decoration patterns: **r** = red bands; **w** = white bands; **s** = solid glaze. This system was unfruitful, but may be useful for future research, so I have retained it here as an added level of organisation.

- NI Banded Bowls Fabric 1

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = (s) - 1482*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = (r) - 3/799, 178/809,*

*1087; (w) - 5, 6; (s) - 161, 801 (Rosette?), 174, 1007*

The first, and most common, fabric type is very well-levigated with small, white inclusions and little to no mica (Fig A.43 & A 45). The texture is smooth, almost



Figure A.43: NI Banded Bowl Fabrics 1 & 2; Cat nos N3/N799, N863



Figure A.44: NI Banded Bowl Fabric 3, Cat no N1005

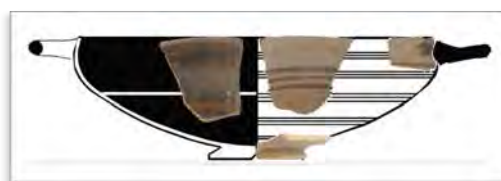


Figure A.45: NI Banded Bowl, Fabric 1, Cat nos N3/N799 and N161

<sup>221</sup> See Suppl. III. Table 4.C.

<sup>222</sup> Boardman 1967: 312-34; Cook 1998: 26-7.

<sup>223</sup> For parallels see Boardman 1967: 102, 134, Pl. 43.

creamy, and the colour is generally a light brown (7.5YR 7/6 to 7.5YR 6/4).<sup>224</sup> Nine vessels were recovered from the necropolis, and only a single example from the acropolis.

- NI Banded Bowls Fabric 2

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = (s) - 2, 4, 863*

Three examples from this group are composed of a fabric with a noticeable graininess and a reddish yellow hue (7.5YR 6/6) reminiscent of the 'standard' Wild Goat style fabric (Fig. A.43 & A.44).<sup>225</sup> The 'sandy' feel of the fabric and red tone lead me to suspect an Aeolian origin,<sup>226</sup> but further studies are required for confirmation. This shape was favoured by workshops specialising in the Late Wild Goat Style, and these examples may belong to one of these. None of the examples from this group show evidence of red banding on the interior, although example N888 has thick white bands painted over an orange red glaze.

- NI Banded Bowls Fabric 3 (Chian)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 1005, 1006, 1277*

The three sherds identified of this set are made in a style that is uniquely identified with the workshops of Chios (Chapter 6.3.1.2, Table 6.2)). The fabric of these vessels is pink to pale orange (pink 7.5YR 7/4-6), with a powdery feel and very fine inclusions. The general shape and decorative scheme are also similar to vessels found on Chios (Fig. A.46).<sup>227</sup> The examples from Oisyme are larger and sturdier than the other **NI Banded Bowls**. The diameters are consistently 20 cm and the walls are twice as thick, at 0.7 cm. This puts them closer to the size of later **Rosette** and **Banded Bowls** as described by Cook.<sup>228</sup> Both interior and exterior are covered with a thick white slip. Black glaze has been placed over the slip on the interior of the bowl, while fine bands decorate the exterior.



Figure A.46: NI Banded Bowl, Fabric 3 (Ch), Cat no N1006

Boardman considered the **Bird Bowl** shape to be foreign to Chios,<sup>229</sup> but they are not impossibly far from the known Chian repertoire. The closest example in shape and size is a series of **Chian Pedestal Dishes**.<sup>230</sup> There is a possibility that the Oisyme sherds may belong to this class as the curvature and dimensions are very similar, although it is undermined by the lack of complicated, flat rims very often

<sup>224</sup> Boardman 1967: 102; Although this first with in the general description for **Bird** and **Rosette Bowl** fabrics, I find a striking parallel between the fabric and Boardman's general description of Chian Fabrics. No determination will be possible without chemical and archaeometric testing.

<sup>225</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2012: *pers. comm.*; Cook 1998: 32.

<sup>226</sup> Iren 2008: 620; see Suppl. III. Table 4.D.

<sup>227</sup> Lemos 1991; Boardman 1967: 132-4.

<sup>228</sup> Cook 1998: 27; see Suppl. III. Tables 4.

<sup>229</sup> Boardman 1967: 132-4, 163-5.

<sup>230</sup> Boardman 1967: 128-30.

found on the Chian types, and their smaller overall dimensions. I have seen only one example of the cylindrical lug handle (*N914*) associated with this shape in the Oisyme collection, and it cannot be clearly connected to these examples.<sup>231</sup> Furthermore, there is little evidence among the Oisyme collection for the tall conical feet that are standard on the Chian shape.<sup>232</sup> Since they do not fit precisely with Chian Bowls and display characteristics not common among **North Ionian Banded Bowls**, it is possible that they may belong to North Aegean (specifically Thasian) workshops that were so heavily influenced by Chios. The fabric appears to be Chian through visual inspection, but that may be due to intentional imitation or import of the clay.<sup>233</sup> Once again, detailed testing is required to confirm its origin. By comparison with the closest parallels from Chios and early imitation of its products in the North Aegean I suggest a date range close to the end of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC (c. 625-590 BC). The only examples of this type come from the Acropolis of Oisyme.

#### ◇ NA BANDED BOWLS

A total of five vessels have been identified as North Aegean in origin. In this instance, the ‘North Aegean’ designation should be regarded in its widest sense, meaning that Aeolian workshops should now be excluded from consideration. The fabrics of the vessels in this set are not identical, but share characteristics common in the North Aegean, nor do the paints or patterns differ much (Chapter 6.3.2, Tables 6.5-6). There is, however, a noticeable difference in the size of the vessels, and it was on this basis that the sub-categories were developed. The first group consists of vessels of a typical size (approximately 14 cm), called **NA Banded Bowls A**, whereas the second group, here called **Banded Bowl NA B**, are significantly larger (approximately 22 cm). The second group is only included here tentatively, as diagnostic features of the shape are lacking.

##### • NA Banded Bowls A

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 1, 888, 889*

*Figure A.47: NA Banded Bowl Fabric A, Cat no N1*

Fabric of this group ranges from a very smooth well-washed paste to a grainier variant, but all have many small, pale inclusions, a detectable graininess, and reddish tone (Fig. A.47).<sup>234</sup> As stated



<sup>231</sup> Consultation with Koukouli-Chrysanthaki (2013: *pers. comm.*) confirmed that this lug is a rare find not only for Oisyme, but also across the Thasian Peraia.

<sup>232</sup> In point of fact, the very few examples of this type serve to highlight what may have been a distinct preference for a lower foot on fine ware at Oisyme.

<sup>233</sup> A possibility discussed by Lemos 1991: 220-26.

<sup>234</sup> reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) to pink (7.5YR 7/3).

above, the size and shape fit well with the general description given for **Banded Bowls**. The rim diameters are between 12 cm and 14 cm. The paint is reddish brown, and applied in thin bands directly to the fabric. N889 differs in that the fabric is coarser, reminiscent of Oisymian fabric (Chapter 6.3.2.2, Table 6.6), and the interior of the vessel is unusually decorated. Here, thin white bands have been painted over the red-brown paint. This type of decoration and paint is also found on a Lekane made in the local fabric (N887). All three examples were recovered from the necropolis of Oisyme.

- NA Banded Bowls B  
Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1642  
Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = none

*Figure A.48: NA Banded Bowl Fabric B, Cat no A1642*

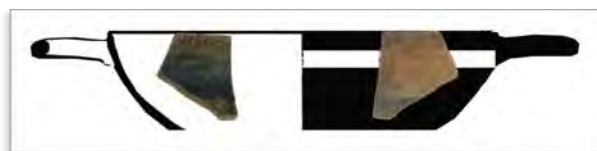


The larger example, A1642, fits well into Perron's description of **North Aegean Banded** wares.<sup>235</sup> A1642 has a semi-coarse fabric that is distinctly red, and a matt red paint (Fig. A.48, Chapter 6.3.2.2, Table 6.6) that is like the products of the Argilos workshop as published by Perron.<sup>236</sup> Based on personal experience with Argilian products, as an excavator at this site, I found the Oisyme sherds to be less chalky with a grainier texture. I suspect it is a product of Oisyme or perhaps Neapolis.

This sherd is a representative sample only, as during the initial stages of this study this category of vessel was not yet well defined, and not singled out for identification. Undoubtedly there are many more such sherds in the Oisyme excavation finds, and deserve study. A fabric analysis study comparable to that undertaken for the Argilian pottery by Perron seems particularly desirable, as inter-regional trade is relatively unexplored.

#### ◆ BLACK BANDED BOWLS

- Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1434  
Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 182, 183



*Figure A.49: Black Banded Bowl, Cat no A1434*

The three sherds here called **Black Banded Bowls** are decorative variants of **Banded Bowl**.<sup>237</sup> The fabric of these vessels is very smooth, but contains many very small inclusions. The colour is tan to pink.<sup>238</sup> The three examples from Oisyme show a vessel that is smaller than most of the previous examples, with a diameter between 11 and 12 cm, and walls that are only 0.2 cm thick. The upper body and rim are straighter

<sup>235</sup> Perron 2014b: 9-13, 297-310, 378-95.

<sup>236</sup> Perron 2014b: 33-144.

<sup>237</sup> Cook 1998: 28; Boardman & Hayes 1966: 115-19, 129-30, 132-34

<sup>238</sup> Munsell pink (7.5YR 8/3) to very pale brown (10YR 7/4).

than the previous examples, giving the shape a truncated appearance (Fig. A.49). The decorative scheme is a complete reversal of what was seen in the **Banded Bowls**. These vessels are completely covered in a dark black paint, with thin light bands across the exterior. On *N182* and *N183* thin bands of white are painted over the black. On *A1434* the paint is poorly preserved, but it appears that the thin bands are only reserved spaces, with no paint. The combination of fabric and decorative scheme are very like the Aeolian **Black Polychrome Style** of the late 7<sup>th</sup> and early 6<sup>th</sup> century BC (Chapter 6.3.1.1, Table 6.1).<sup>239</sup> Two of the **Black Banded Bowls** come from the necropolis and one from the acropolis of Oisyme.

#### ◆ POLYCHROME BANDED BOWLS

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1433*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 13, 168, 173, 175, 177, 802*

The **Polychrome Banded Bowls** is not discussed as a distinct group in previous literature. The closest parallels for many can be found in the Aeolian **Black Polychrome Style**. The fabric is generally smooth with few inclusions and a pale brown to pink colour. All of the sherds in this group, save for body sherds *N168* and *N177*, are rim sherds with diameters between 11 cm and 14 cm. The shape of these vessels is that of a small hemispherical bowl that echoes the previous **Black Banded Bowls**. It is tempting to consider the smaller variants as imitations of the **Corinthian Kotyle**,<sup>240</sup> but without more of the vessels, this is only speculation. All the sherds in this group have thin walls measuring 0.2 to 0.3 cm thick. The decorative schemes consist of thin bands of colour painted over a solid glaze, usually red bands over dark ground. Based on visual inspection of fabric and paint, I suspect a North Aegean origin for these types. A few are similar to Aeolian products, and are thus presented as a set under the heading **Polychrome Banded Bowls Ae (Aeolis)**, the remaining sherds are grouped under the title **Polychrome Banded Bowls NA (North Aegean)**.<sup>241</sup> Without well-defined parallels, I am unable to date them beyond the simple 6<sup>th</sup> century BC date arrived at by association with other materials on the Acropolis of Oisyme and the rough parallel of shape provided by the **Black Banded Bowls**. It is in slightly unusual groups such as these that testing could be most illuminating. Most examples come from the Oisyme necropolis.

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<sup>239</sup> For parallels see BMOC 1888,0601.573.j and 1888,0601.573.k.

<sup>240</sup> In the 2012 and 2013 both Dr. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki and myself noticed several pieces that had distinctly Corinthian shapes, but lacked the distinctive Corinthian fabric. In 2014 Manakidou, who is conducting the research into Oisyme's Corinthian ware was kind enough to examine these pieces. She confirmed that they are not Corinthian fabrics, suggesting they were East Greek imitations. This may well be, but it is equally likely that Thasian or other North Aegean workshops were responsible for the work.

<sup>241</sup> Cook 1998: 135-6; Bernard 1964: 116-36; Graham 2001: 175-8; Ilieva 2014: 90, 2009: 109, divided the North Aegean Ware into two tentative Groups: the 'Anatolian' East Aegean and the 'Thracian' West Aegean. A strong connection between the Troad and Aeolis is attested by the similarities in Grey Ware and Wild Goat Style vessels produced in these regions; see also Chapter 6.3.1.1 & 6.3.2.1, Tables 6.1 & 6.5.

◇ POLYCHROME BANDED BOWLS AE

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 13, 168, 802*

The fabric and paint in this set has a reddish tone, and a slightly gritty texture and large quantities of mica, with few visible inclusions.<sup>242</sup> The paint and fabric fit well into the description of Aeolian Archaic wares (Chapter 6.3.1.1, Table 6.1). The vessels in this set are slightly smaller than those of the **NA** set (see below), with 11 cm to 12 cm diameter rims. The decoration consists of red, white and/or grey bands painted over a dark ground on the exterior and interior. Special attention must be given to the appearance of *N13*. The exterior of this vessel is coated in an orange brown glaze, over which bands of white and a purple-red have been painted. A very large amount of fine gold mica was added on top of the exterior paint, giving it a golden sheen.<sup>243</sup> On the interior a graphite-like grey has been used in a thin band that separates the orange-red band at the top of the rim from the mottled red-grey of the bowl (Fig. A.50). All the examples come from the necropolis.



Figure A.50: Ae Polychrome Banded Bowl, Cat no N13

◇ POLYCHROME BANDED BOWLS NA

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1433*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 173, 175, 177*

The three rims and single body sherd of this set were made using a fabric that is clean and pale tan with few inclusions.<sup>244</sup> The fabric is reminiscent of G 2/3 ware and some later Thasian vessels, particularly the Pseudo-Chian wares of the *Peintre Chiote* (Chapter 6.3.2.2, Table 6.6).<sup>245</sup> The rims range in diameter from 11 cm to 14 cm (Fig. A.51). Like the previous set the decorations consist of alternating dark and light bands of various width, but unlike that set some of the bands are simple reserved areas showing the natural fabric. The decorative pattern and fabric of the rim sherds *N173* and *N177* resemble some of the **Thasian Cups**, particularly those here called **TCh Type**



Figure A.51: NA Polychrome Banded Bowl, Cat no A1433

<sup>242</sup> Fabric is a reddish yellow (7.5YR 6- 7/8) to light brown (7.5YR 6/4-8), with few inclusions. Mica is only occasionally present.

<sup>243</sup> The gold-dusting is not known from the Archaic period, but is common in the later Roman eras. A search of gold-dusted Roman wares, however, has revealed that the application and resulting appearance of those wares are far too dissimilar from this sherd to be considered as parallels. Burn 2012: 226, Schlotzhauer 2001: 429, alternatively, gold mica in the fabric of Archaic East Greek pottery is well known particularly from North Ionia.

<sup>244</sup> very pale brown (10YR 7/4).

<sup>245</sup> Salviat 1978: 87-92; Lemos 1991: 217; Coulié 2002: 225-27, argued convincingly that Thasos was the home to the stylistic groups detected by Lemos, and developed a chronology comprised of seven distinct Thasian painters active on the island in the Archaic period. The 'first generation' include the Chian influenced *Peintre Chiote*, *Peintre de Poseidon et d'Athéna*, *Peintre des Grands Plat*, and the North Ionian influenced *Peintre Passeiste*, who were working from c. 600-560 BC, the fabric for these vessels is described as light brown (7.5YR 6/4) to pink (7.5YR 7.4 to 8/3) with very small, pale inclusions, but generally smooth and fine.



(Section A.1.b.iv), in that a misfired red-orange is visible on the lower portion of the body, but in a very evenly executed manner. Three of the four vessels represented by the sherds in this set come from the necropolis.

### A.3.b KOTYLAI

I created a special category for the **Kotyle**, and as both it and the **Skyphos** are ill-defined, and sometimes-interchangeable terms.<sup>246</sup> Here the term **Kotyle** means a deep cup with an undifferentiated (straight) lip. Two horizontal handles sit high on the body near or adjacent to the rim. The base may be flat or have a short ring foot. The Archaic Corinthian **Kotyle** is the epitome of the shape as defined here. Most **Kotylai** found at Oisyme originate from Corinth,<sup>247</sup> and are part of an ongoing study by Dr. Manakidou of the University of Thessaloniki.<sup>248</sup> The Attic **Kotylai**, often termed **Skyphoi** in the literature,<sup>249</sup> are also part of a separate study,<sup>250</sup> but there are far fewer examples of these.<sup>251</sup> Some of these are recorded in the Oisyme database for comparative purposes, but are not a focus of this study. Of particular interest here are the **Kotylai** I have identified on visual criteria as coming from North Aegean workshops. Two distinct fabric types are represented at Oisyme, which share similarities with products of the Archaic Thasian and Argilian workshops. The **Kotylai** category is sub-divided on this basis into **Thasian Kotylai** and **Argilian Kotylai**.

#### A.3.b.i THASIAN KOTYLAI

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1510*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 427, 471  
(miniature handle)*

Figure A.52:  
Thasian Kotyle,  
Cat no A1510



Based on visual inspection of the fabric and paint Sherds N427, N471 and A1510 share the same hard-fired, pale fabric (Chapter 6.3.2.2, Table 6.6). The fabric has a few

<sup>246</sup> Cook 1998: xxvi, xxx; BAPD: Skyphos, Mastos, and Mastoid Cup.

<sup>247</sup> All examples of Corinthian **Kotylai** in this database come from the acropolis of Oisyme, and were included because they had not been previously accessioned. See for examples records A1507, A1575, A1576 (Miniature), A1577, and A1579.

<sup>248</sup> For preliminary results of the study see Manakidou 2012a: 359-370. I am grateful for the Dr Manakidou's help with the pottery of Oisyme and for alerting me to the existence of some pieces which appears to be very good imitations of Corinthian vessels.

<sup>249</sup> See Agora XII 81, Morgan & Tsatsikladi 2004: 13, fn 46.

<sup>250</sup> Dr. Catherine Papanikolaou is conducting this research in conjunction with Dr. Manakidou. For a study on the Attic Black Figure vessels of Oisyme see Manakidou 2012b: 61-68, and for a more general views of Attic vessels from Oisyme see Manakidou 2012a: 364-7 and Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Marangou 2012: 328-34.

<sup>251</sup> Attic Cups are the most numerous find from the Acropolis excavations (Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 492), but the date of their manufacture is usually confined to the last half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC and later (Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 492 and Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2014: *pers. comm.* See for example Cat nos. N67 and N879.



fine inclusions, but is otherwise pure. The colour of the fabric is a light tan (very pale brown 10YR 8/3 to reddish yellow 7.5YR 7/6). The two body sherds are from narrow, deep vessels with estimated diameters of 9-10 cm, and straight walls that flare slightly outward (Fig. A.52). No known examples from bases or handles have been identified for **Thasian Kotylai** of this size. The miniature handle, *N471*, was tentatively assigned to this shape based on the history of production of miniature ‘**Melian Kotylai**’ and some Corinthian imitations on Thasos from the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>252</sup> The paint on all the examples is a dull black to reddish-brown. The interior of both body sherds is solidly, if thinly, glazed. The exterior of each is simply decorated, the first with thin rays reaching upward from the base, and the second with thick bands. The fabric and paint are consistent with Archaic examples from Thasos, but the shape is not known from the Thasian repertoire. There are, however, so-called **Skyphoi** with undifferentiated rims and high-placed handles that can be considered **Kotylai**, as defined here.<sup>253</sup> In particular the shape of the so-called Skyphoi Caliciforme may be indicative of the production of **Kotylai** shapes on Thasos during at least the early stages of the production of figured ware on the island.

### A.3.b.ii ARGILIAN KOTYLAI

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1442*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = none*

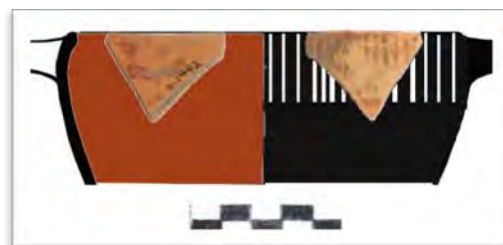


Figure A.53: Argilian Kotyle, Cat no A1442

**Argilian Kotyle** from Oisyme is made of a fine, clean fabric that has a powdery feel. There are very few inclusions in the fabric and it has a pink to reddish yellow colour that is consistent throughout. A single sherd belongs to this group, the rim sherd *A1442* (Fig. A.53). There are no indications of the position of the handles for this piece, but the straight walls and undifferentiated rim indicate that it belongs among the Kotyle types, despite its large size (diam. 16 cm).<sup>254</sup> The paint is a pale, dilute brown on the exterior and a bright red on the interior, where it has not adhered well. The exterior decoration consists of fine vertical stripes from the rim created by incisions in the paint (Black Figure techniques), over a fine reserved band.

The size and decoration of this second type is characteristic of the large **Kotylai**, found in the Thermaic Gulf<sup>255</sup> and Chalkidiki.<sup>256</sup> They are also found in the Strymonic Gulf, although to a lesser

<sup>252</sup> Coulié 2002: 175-6; Paspalas 2012: 100-01.

<sup>253</sup> Coulié 2002: 24.

<sup>254</sup> Large Kotyle are not common in Corinth, but some Late and Middle Corinthian examples do exist. See Kocybala 1999: 10-11, 42-48; Robinson 1950: 50.

<sup>255</sup> For Thermi see Vokotopoulou 2001: 744-46; Paspalas 1995: 150: 308; Skarlatidou 2007: 21; for Sindos see Saripanidi 2010: 475; for a thorough review see Tiverios 2008: 17-33.

<sup>256</sup> For Olynthos see Paspalas 1995: 152-3, 307-8; Robinson 1950: 50; for Torone see Paspalas 1995: 1995: 150, 308-09; for a thorough review see Tiverios 2008: 33-52.

extent.<sup>257</sup> The fabric and paint, however, are close to known examples from Argilos,<sup>258</sup> and certainly related to the regional products that date to the later end of the Archaic period.<sup>259</sup> This example comes from the acropolis of Oisyme.

### A.3.c SKYPHOI

The shape designated as **Skyphos** for the purposes of this study is, perhaps, best described as a mixture of the **Kotyle** and **Kylix** shapes.<sup>260</sup> Here I have adopted some of Schlotzhauer's definition, in that the **Skyphos** is considered a sturdy vessel with a slightly everted rim that is not strongly differentiated from the body.<sup>261</sup> Based on the fragmentary remains from Oisyme and comparison with parallels, it is assumed that these **Skyphoi** had a deep bowl that tended towards a globular shape and short base.<sup>262</sup> The handles are placed very high on the body, similar to the position at which they are found on **Kotylai**. From the handle scars, I have determined that most the Oisyme examples must have had handles that angled upward, in contrast to previous **Kotylai** or **Kylikes** presented in the catalogue. These are thicker, heavier vessels than either of the two comparative shapes.

The **Skyphoi** from Oisyme appear, based on visual inspection, to originate from two locations, Attica and the North Aegean. The Attic examples are included here as they are the only comparative against which to view the North Aegean types, and are here called **Attic Skyphoi**. The Attic shapes date from the mid 6<sup>th</sup> to early 5<sup>th</sup> century BC, which coincides with the increased influence appearing in pottery production of the region,<sup>263</sup> and thus the North Aegean examples are dated to the same general period. The North Aegean examples fall under the Heading **NA Skyphoi**.

#### A.3.c.i ATTIC SKYPHOI

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1563*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 58/1033,  
465, 467, 850, 860*

*Figure A.54:  
Attic Skyphos,  
Cat no N860*



<sup>257</sup> Perron 2013b: 122-24; for Akanthos see Panti 2008: 366-7.

<sup>258</sup> Both from my own experience excavating at the site since 2009 and the detailed description provided by Perron 2013b: 59-60.

<sup>259</sup> Perron 2013b: 123-24.

<sup>260</sup> Cook 1998: xxvi, xxx.

<sup>261</sup> Schlotzhauer 2001: 9-11.

<sup>262</sup> *Ibid*, Schlotzhauer's **Skyphoi** develop towards a funnel shaped lower body in the final stages of their 7<sup>th</sup> century development.

<sup>263</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Marangou 2012: 328-34; Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 492.

The six **Attic Skyphoi** from Oisyme share the fine quality fabric and noticeable red colour of that brand (Fig. A.54).<sup>264</sup> The shape is close to what might be called a **Kylix-Skyphos** or **Cup Skyphos**.<sup>265</sup> The rim is thickened at the terminal point, becoming almost bulbous in some examples. There is a minor constriction below the rim before the body begins its arc towards the foot. On examples excavated in Athens, a short foot interrupts the smooth curvature of the bowl, giving the entire vessel a squat appearance.<sup>266</sup> The Attic examples from Oisyme are larger than their North Aegean counterparts, with rim diameters between 12 and 14 cm, and walls 0.3-4 cm thick. *N850* is the only example still with complete handles. They are square-ish and reach above the rim. The body of this example is more funnel-like than the other examples, and it lacks their thickened rim. For most examples the paint is not of the highest quality, although it is thickly applied. On most of the pieces from Oisyme the complete vessel has been glazed, inside and out, with this thick black paint. The exceptions, *N58/1033* and *N850* have wide reserved bands in the handle zone that are covered by a chalky white paint. On *N58/1033* an indeterminate figure (floral motif?) has been rendered in black in the handle zone.<sup>267</sup> Five of the examples of **Attic Skyphoi** come from the necropolis of Oisyme, and one comes from the acropolis

### A.3.c.ii NA SKYPHOI

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1541, 1639*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 66 (figured),  
861, 890, 891*

*Figure A.55:  
NA Skyphos,  
Cat no N861*



The remaining **Skyphoi** appear through visual inspection, to be products of North Aegean workshops, and noticeably close to the fabrics of Archaic Thasian fine-ware. The fabric is clean, with few inclusions and little mica, if any. It has been hard-fired to a pale tan.<sup>268</sup> Like the Attic versions the rim is bulbous and everted, but without a marked transition from the body to the rim. The North Aegean versions are taller and lack the heavy appearance of their Attic counterparts (Fig. A.55). The rim diameter is smaller (10-11 cm), the walls are thinner (0.2-3 cm) and straighter. The **NA Skyphoi** are usually simple glazed, inside and out with a

<sup>264</sup> Although the vessels are hard fired, the fabric has a powdery feel. The fabric is remarkably fine, well-levigated and contains no visible inclusions. The colour is bright, reddish yellow (5YR 7/8) to yellowish red (5YR 6/8).

<sup>265</sup> See BAPD entry Skyphos, Mastos and Mastoid Cup; ASCSA search Cup Skyphos.

<sup>266</sup> For Black Figure Skyphoi see Moore, & Pease-Philippides 1986: no. 1513, or numerous examples in the BMOC (e.g. 1864, 1007.268) or ASCSA (e.g. P 23321).

<sup>267</sup> for parallels see ASCSA (e.g. P 23905); BMOC (e.g. 1877.0930.31).

<sup>268</sup> Munsell very pale brown (10YR 7/4) to light brown (7.5YR 6/4).

brown/black paint. There is little evidence for decorative schemes among the examples from Oisyme, barring *N66*. The **NA Skyphoi** appear in both the necropolis and acropolis of Oisyme.

## **A.4 MUGS**

‘**Mug**’ is not a term commonly used for Archaic Greek pottery. R. M. Cook addressed the issue in the 1960 publication *Greek Painted Pottery*.<sup>269</sup> In 1998 Cook chose to define the term as a tall one-handled cup, but this was in relation to Archaic East Greek pottery only.<sup>270</sup> I have followed this example with a small modification. **Mugs** from Oisyme are small, open vessels, less than 15 cm diameter, with a single vertical handle. This definition includes some vessels that are wider than they are tall, and one that is diminutive enough to come close to qualifying as a ‘**Tea Cup**’.<sup>271</sup> There are seven **Mugs** in total from Oisyme, two of which are local handmade vessels. The remaining five are wheel made, and likely imported. I have divided them first by technique: handmade **Mug** and wheelmade **Mugs**. These sets are further subdivided by specific shape, and then by fabric within the established categories.

### ***A.4.a HANDMADE MUGS***

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1659*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 202, 203*

The three handmade **Mugs** are locally produced, and thus good examples of the coarser versions of the Oisymian fabric. The fabric has a slightly gritty texture and contains many pale inclusions, and occasionally some mica.<sup>272</sup> The colour of the fabric is consistent throughout the vessel, and usually has a noticeable reddish tint.<sup>273</sup>

Vessel *A1659* is a **Mug** that has been dated to the EIA, based on the decorative incision on the rim. It was found in a very disturbed sector of the acropolis sanctuary, Room 4 (Chapter 5.3.3.3, Fig. 5.27). As an example of local manufacturing techniques, it is a useful link with which to compare the handmade **Mugs** of the Archaic cemetery. The fabric is not distinctly different for the necropolis **Mugs** in texture or colour. The shape is different in that this vessel is more globular, where as those described below are more

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<sup>269</sup> Cook 1997: 237 acknowledges that the term ‘**Mug**’ has been used indiscriminately in Greek archaeology, occasionally being applied to small oinochoe and jugs. The term ‘One Handled Cup’, preferred in ASCSA and BMOC, is also commonly given to this shape.

<sup>270</sup> Cook 1998: xxix, differentiates **Mugs** from ‘Tea Cups’ based on the depth of the body, for East Greek pottery, but required a very small 3 cm to 4 cm rim diameter to be included this definition, in his earlier evaluation of Greek pottery (1997: 235).

<sup>271</sup> The diminutive size of *N202* places it near the description given by Cook for a ‘Tea Cup’ (1997: 237).

<sup>272</sup> The inclusions are 1-4 mm, and approximately 25% of the fabric.

<sup>273</sup> Munsell reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) to strong brown (7.5YR 5/8).

cylindrical. The decorative rim incisions of *A1659* are not paralleled in the other two, although the rim of *N203* has not survived, so a direct comparison is not possible.

The first Archaic Handmade **Mug**, *N202* (Fig. A.56), is a miniature vessel that stands only 5 cm tall. The walls of the little mug (0.7 cm) and vertical handle (1.2 cm) are thick for the size of the vessel. The short foot (0.7 tall and 3 cm in diameter) seems delicate in comparison. The body bows slightly outward from the foot but is otherwise cylindrical. It terminates in an undifferentiated rim to which the high-swung handle is attached. The second handmade **Mug**, *N203*, is of a size normally associated with **Kylikes** found at



Figure A.56: Handmade miniature Mug, Cat no *N202*

Oisyme. The lower body and base have survived, but the upper section of the vessel has broken off. The walls of the vessel angle out from the base, widening to approximately 8 cm towards the top. The remains of the vessel stand 4.4 cm tall and the diameter of the flat base is 6 cm. A vertical, round handle protrudes from the side of the mug from approximately 3 cm above the base. Its initial downward trajectory and beginning of a returning curve suggest that it had a circular arc. Neither vessel is decorated in any noticeable manner, although there might be some intentional incisions on the lower body of *N203*. The closest parallel for *N203*<sup>274</sup> comes from the Acropolis of Oisyme.<sup>275</sup>

These types of vessels are very difficult to date. Even if they could be proven to be strictly Thracian in style, similar handmade vessels are found across the North Aegean from the beginning of the Early Iron Age through the Hellenistic Period.<sup>276</sup> They lack the decorative elements that have been used to date other handmade wares found at Oisyme to the pre-colonial settlement. Both vessels come from the necropolis of Oisyme. There is no evidence that the Thracian inhabitants were burying their dead in the sands along the coast prior to the arrival of the Greeks, so we must consider these vessels as belonging to either the *Emporion* or *Apoikia* Phase. A conservative estimate, therefore, would give them a date of c. 650-25 BC.

An alternative to this total revision is offered by Papadopoulos who has shown that the handmade tradition continued well after the advent of Archaic colonisation in Aegean Thrace.<sup>277</sup> Papadopoulos suggested in 2001 that an alternative framework for the evaluation of handmade Thracian pottery. His

<sup>274</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 374; image first published in Papadopoulos 2001: 174, Fig. 26a.

<sup>275</sup> These shapes are related to Thraco-Macedonian types (see Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: *passim*; Papadopoulos 2001: 162-79), but are also like handmade or poorly-made grave-goods sometimes found in Greek necropoleis (For Akanthos see Kaltsas 1998: 254-68; *inter alia*; for Athens see Brann 1962: 52-56; ASCSA search 'handmade'; *inter alia*).

<sup>276</sup> For a thorough discussion of the difficulties of dating the handmade wares in the Thracian Littoral and of the prejudices towards this type of excavated materials from the colonial sites, see Papadopoulos 2001: 157-61.

<sup>277</sup> Papadopoulos 2001: 174, 189-194.

suggestion is that a continuation of the practice after the foundation of a Greek colony, suggested not only a persistent Thracian population, but also a cult function and ritual meaning be associated with later Thracian handmade vessels. He did not consider evidence at Oisyme to be indicative of a persistent Thracian influence, based on an examination of sherds from the acropolis temple. The revelation of these vessels from the necropolis, and several others in the catalogue from the acropolis,<sup>278</sup> suggest that a targeted study of the plain and handmade wares may prove a more persistent Thracian tradition at Oisyme.

#### A.4.b WHEELMADE MUGS

##### A.4.b.i CYCLADIC TYPE MUGS

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1582, 1620*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 878*



Figure A.57: Cycladic Style Mug, Cat no N878

The fabric of the **Mugs** in this category is very dense and fine, with few visible inclusions and no mica. The paste has a silt-like, powdery texture and an orange-pink colour.<sup>279</sup> The **Mugs** have very globular bodies set on flat, disc-like bases (Fig. A.57). In the other direction, the rounded bodies terminate in a sharp carination, atop which sit the everted rims. A single strap handle is attached at the edge of the rim. It extends out horizontally from the rim and forms an oval loop as it returns and attaches to the body just below the midpoint. The diameter of the rims is between 10 cm and 13 cm. The rims and walls of the bodies of these vessels are thin (0.2 cm) with little noticeable change in their dimensions. The vessels are covered inside and out by a reddish paint with a low lustre.

The closest parallel for the three mug sherds from Oisyme is found in the Cycladic vessel known as the **Siphnian Mug Type A**.<sup>280</sup> Vessels of this shape are known from other Archaic colonies in the North Aegean.<sup>281</sup> The type is generally considered to be Cycladic in origin,<sup>282</sup> although a few found on Thasos are listed as locally made.<sup>283</sup> The fabric and paint are very close to Archaic North Aegean fine-ware.<sup>284</sup> In

<sup>278</sup> See Oisyme Database: 'Object Designation: Notes', search term 'handmade'.

<sup>279</sup> The Munsell colour range is reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) to light red (2.5YR 6/6)

<sup>280</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 73, no 887-893.

<sup>281</sup> Akanthos, Kaltsas 1998: 228-31, Pl. 145, no. 1132, Pl. 147, no. 1068 & 1127; Thasos, Ghali-Kahil 1960: 72, Pl. XXX, no 128; Keos, Butt 1977: Pl. 68, no 23, 24, Pl. 69, no 26-30.

<sup>282</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: call them specifically 'Siphnian' Mugs.

<sup>283</sup> It is possible that they are local, but influenced by Cycladic ware, although the publication does not make this clear, Ghali-Kahil 1960: 72, Pl. XXX, no 128.

<sup>284</sup> For G 2/3 Ware fabric and its chemical relationship to the Monochrome Styles Grey Ware and the later Red Ware see Ilieva 2014: 86, 89- 92; Monochrome Red Ware see Ilieva 2011: 189.

particular the fabric recalls G2/3 Ware.<sup>285</sup> I do not believe it is too much of a leap to suggest that the indigenous G 2/3 ware potters on Thasos and in the Thasian Peraia could have experimented with this shape having borrowed it from the Cycladic Greeks who were pouring into the North Aegean beginning in the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC. In other words, based on the available parallels I believe these Mugs to be hybrids that combine Cycladic shapes with North Aegean fabrics/fine-ware traditions. This tentative suggestion can only be resolved by archaeometric testing of the examples from Oisyme and other North Aegean colonial sites. For now, it adds to the sense that pre-Greek traditions did not stop cold with the arrival of the colonists, but were absorbed into the Archaic North Aegean *koine*.<sup>286</sup>

By comparison with the parallels from other sites (see above), I have assigned a date to these Mugs from the last quarter of the 7<sup>th</sup> to the first quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. The examples from Oisyme are from both acropolis and the Necropolis. One of the Acropolis examples is extremely burnt and was found in association with the earliest burnt levels.<sup>287</sup>

#### A.4.b.ii NA TYPE MUGS

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1351, 1421*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = none*

The fabric of A1351 is remarkably smooth and dense. The exterior of the vessel is very hard, but there is a powdery texture to the interior at the breaks. There are very few inclusions and no mica, but occasionally small air pockets can be seen. The colour at the surface of the vessel is a creamy tan,<sup>288</sup> which turns quickly to a vibrant red.<sup>289</sup> The **Mug** is flat bottomed with a cylindrical shape, and the walls incline slightly inward (Figs. A.58 & A.59). It is very fine, with walls and base at 0.15-0.2 cm. The base is 9 cm in diameter. A thin strap handle, 0.2 thick and 2 cm wide, emerges directly from the base, remaining close to the body as it stretches upward. The rim and upper handle are lost, but based on the incline of the wall; I suspect that the restriction

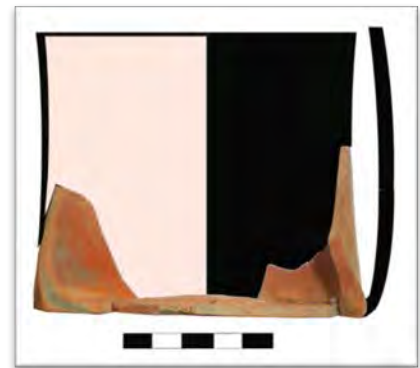


Figure A.58: North Aegean Style Mug,  
Cat no A1351

<sup>285</sup> Ilieva 2014: 89, discusses the occurrences of a powdery or soft feel found on some examples of G 2/3 Ware, most commonly the Samothracian examples.

<sup>286</sup> Ilieva 2014: 88, calls the G 2/3 Ware potters imaginative and eclectic about their choices of shape and the application of decorative schemes. This may have been a regional sort of zeitgeist that laid the foundation for the renowned 'eclecticism' of the Thasian Black Figure workshops (Coulié 2002: 225-7, Fig. 9) or the mix of styles found in the North Aegean workshops producing pottery in the 'Wavy-line' Style (see Perron 2013a: 133-42, 2013b: 5-23). See Chapter 6.3.2.1-2 and Tables 6.5-6.

<sup>287</sup> For the interpretation of this level see Chapter 5.2.

<sup>288</sup> Munsell colour pink to reddish yellow (7.5YR 4-6).

<sup>289</sup> Munsell colour light red (2.5YR 6/8).



ends as the body curves outward before the top. This piece is covered in a thin paint with an ochre-brown, or dull red tone. All but the bottom of the base is covered with this slip.

One close parallel comes from Tocra, in the form of the Laconian Cylindrical Mugs particularly no. 982, and more recent examples from the Sanctuary of Poseidon at Kalaureia, and at the Sanctuary of Athena at Tegea, in the Peloponnese.<sup>290</sup> The shape fits well, but the fabric and paint are inconsistent with Laconian Wares.<sup>291</sup> Better parallels are found in the Northeast Aegean **Karchesion**<sup>292</sup> or **Sessile Kantharos**,<sup>293</sup> which are essential cylindrical **Mugs** with two parallel strap handles. The difference between the types is that a **Classic Karchesion** is perfectly cylindrical, but the Northeast Aegean type **Kantharos** has a rim that is larger than the base. They are found among the late 7<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> century BC finds at Thasos, Samothrace, and Lemnos,<sup>294</sup> and at Troy from the 8<sup>th</sup> to end of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>295</sup> Based on a



*Figure A.59: North Aegean Style Mug, Cat no A1351 View from top with handle visible in lower left*

comparison with the research done by Ilieva, *A1351* looks to belong to one of the North (East) Aegean pottery workshops that were making Grey Ware and Red Ware **Sessile Kantharoi**. The shape and decoration are close to Ilieva's **Type IV**,<sup>296</sup> which is alternatively dubbed the **Karchesion/Kantharos** for its merging of aspects of each type. **Type IV** is found in G 2/3 Ware, Grey Ware and Monochrome Red Ware styles, but, except for the Grey Ware examples, which are relatively wide spread,<sup>297</sup> are known only from the Kabirion on Lemnos.<sup>298</sup> Lemnian G2/3 ware began to evolve into the monochrome Red Ware style during the second half of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>299</sup> It is during this period that the transitional shape, **Type IV**, appears. *A1351* shows signs of that transition. The fabric, paint and shape belong to the G 2/3 Ware style, while the somewhat sloppy application and the single glaze colour belong to the Red Ware style.

<sup>290</sup> Boardman & Hayes 1966: 89, 982-4; Iozzo 2014: 129-31, nos. CN-Arch 30 to CN-Arch 35, Pl. 2.

<sup>291</sup> The vessel is solid, though not terribly hard-fired. There is no noticeable lime of mica in the fabric. The colour of the fabric does match the description, in that it could be considered light tan with a brick red core. The paint lacks the dark tones described for Laconian types. See Boardman & Hayes 1966: 87-90, Pl. 167, no 982.

<sup>292</sup> A term coined by Love 1964: 204-222.

<sup>293</sup> Ilieva 2011: 179.

<sup>294</sup> Ilieva 2009: 151; Love 1964: 207-215 and Beschi 1996: 30-34.

<sup>295</sup> Ilieva 2011: 182, 185, 193.

<sup>296</sup> Ilieva 2011: Pl. 1, no 4.

<sup>297</sup> Ilieva 2011: 186-88, Grey ware versions of the shape appear in the Upper Sanctuary of Troy, at Daskylion, Pitane and Assos.

<sup>298</sup> Ilieva 2011: 185-88.

<sup>299</sup> Ilieva 2011: 190.

Based on this comparative information I suggest that *A1351* is a Lemnian vessel that clearly belongs to the transitional period c. 650-600 BC, and based on the fineness of the fabric and shape, should be placed towards the upper end of the date range.

A related sherd appears to be *A1421*. Based on visual inspection, the fabric,<sup>300</sup> paint,<sup>301</sup> and decoration are Thasian. I believe it to be from the lower section of a similar to the Sessile Kantharos.<sup>302</sup> The fabric, paint and style of decoration in this example appear, through visual inspection, to belong to one of the Thasian workshops, perhaps *Peintre Fidele*,<sup>303</sup> dating to the mid 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.

The near absence of this shape at Oisyme is worthy of at least brief mention.<sup>304</sup> The **Kantharos** was a popular shape in Grey Ware and G 2/3 (North Aegean non-Greek fine ware workshops)<sup>305</sup> and in the Western Bucchero workshops.<sup>306</sup> The scarcity of such vessels at Oisyme may indicate that, although there was a clear connection with regional workshops, domestic tastes at Oisyme were more focused on the wider Greek world.<sup>307</sup> Conversely, if Coulié's 'Carinated Base Skyphoi' are determined to be related to Ilieva's Sessile Kantharoi, then a continued, albeit lessened, influence was exerted on Thasian workshops by G2/3 ware and Grey ware styles in the Archaic. Both Sherds come from the acropolis of Oisyme.

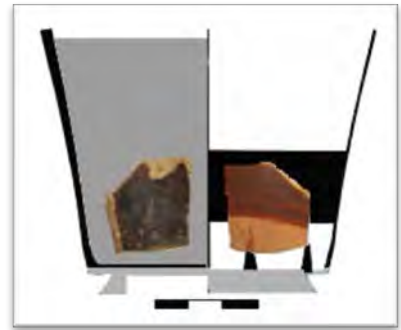
#### A.4.b.iii SOUTH IONIAN TYPE MUGS

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1460*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = none*

**Mugs** from East Greece are woefully understudied, but recent research has shown that they were nearly as popular at Miletos as the infamous **Ionian Cups**.<sup>308</sup> The morphological variation of Milesian

*Figure A.60:  
South Ionian  
Style Mug, Cat no  
A1460*



<sup>300</sup> Clean paste, hard fired with few visible inclusions; very pale brown (10YR 7/4)

<sup>301</sup> Dark brown to black with some lustre, but does not adhere well to the fabric. No slip.

<sup>302</sup> Ilieva 2011: 179-203.

<sup>303</sup> For parallels see Coulié 2002: 59-19, who calls vessels that fit into Ilieva's Sessile Kantharoi Type I or II by the term 'Skyphos with Carinated Base'. Further examples that should perhaps be re-categorised are no 308, 309, and **Kantharos** 310, 311.

<sup>304</sup> A few of the vessels may either be incomplete **Kantharoi**, or morphologically related. Ilieva 2011: 185-86, Pl. 3, identifies some Chian **Mugs** as morphologically related to the North Aegean Sessile Kantharoi; Coulié 2002: 59-193, Pl. XLVIII, no. 183, (*Peintre de la Palestra*).

<sup>305</sup> Cook 1998: 15-24, 50.

<sup>306</sup> Rasmussen 1985: 33-36, Etruscan examples in Bucchero are common.

<sup>307</sup> Cook 1997: 226-7, Cook 1998: 15-24, despite its Geometric era pedigree, the shape is not popular in the East Greek workshops of the Archaic period; Rasmussen 1985: 33-36, the Kantharos was popular in Boeotia and Etruria by the 6<sup>th</sup> century, but not widely copied in Attica until the later 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. Rasmussen concludes that there was a taste for the metal Etruscan versions in the Greek world, but that terracotta imitations were only marketed to the West.

<sup>308</sup> Schlottzauer *et al.* 2006: 138.

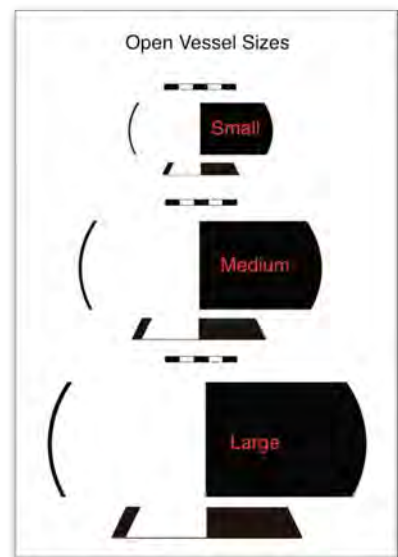
**Mugs** is astounding,<sup>309</sup> and recent chemical testing has shown that Samos was also an active producer of painted **Mugs** in the Archaic period.<sup>310</sup> Publications are only now trickling in, but it appears that **Mugs** were fairly common dedications in South Ionia, although they were not widely exported.<sup>311</sup> A single example of this shape has been found at Oisyme (Fig. A.60). *A1460* comes from the lower body of a **Mug**, but without the remaining rim or foot it is not yet possible to determine more about the shape or to align it with known variants.

The fabric of *A1460* is made of smooth, pink toned fabric that has been hard-fired.<sup>312</sup> It is very clean, with few visible inclusions. The sherd indicated that the vessel had straight walls that flare outward.<sup>313</sup> The exterior is very smooth and covered by a neutral toned slip<sup>314</sup> over which a dull red-brown paint has been used. A thick band is positioned over very thin, unevenly drawn rays. The paint is applied very thickly, but unevenly. The interior has not been smoothed over to the same degree, and small ridges are clearly visible. The interior paint applied in a similar manner to the exterior, thick and uneven, but the purple-brown paint is glossy and faintly metallic. By a stylistic comparison this vessel belongs to the later South Ionian Archaic types (SiA IIa) or c. 600-550 BC. *A1460* comes from the Acropolis. No examples are known from the necropolis.

## A.5 OPEN VESSELS

I divided the **Open Vessels** into three groups based on size (Fig. A.61). The **Small** category has bodies with diameters of 10 cm or less and bases with diameters near 5 cm.<sup>315</sup> The **Medium** category has body diameters of 16 cm or less and bases close to 9 cm.<sup>316</sup> The **Large** category have diameters of 23 cm or less with bases near 13 cm. Within these categories, the vessels are further subdivided by date and origin where possible.

Figure A.61: *Open Vessel Sizes: Small, Medium, Large*



<sup>309</sup> Schlottzhauer *et al.* 2006: 138, these include a dizzying array of combinations of multiple handles, styles of base and even instances of multi-lobed rims.

<sup>310</sup> Schlottzhauer & Villing 2006: 59-60.

<sup>311</sup> Schlottzhauer *et al.* 2006: 139, 292-324, a few examples are noted from Naukratis, but unusual, in that they were painted with bespoke dedicatory *dipinti*, which may have attracted the attention of researchers (see Paspalas 2012: 103).

<sup>312</sup> Munsell pink (7.5YR 8/4).

<sup>313</sup> The diameter of the vessel transitions from 6 to 7 cm in the space of about 4 cm.

<sup>314</sup> Munsell very pale brown (10YR 7/8).

<sup>315</sup> Vessels of a similar size include small **Kylikes**, **Mugs** and the **Kotyle/Skyphos** shape.

<sup>316</sup> These vessels are of a comparable size with most of the **Kylix** previously discussed.

### A.5.a PAINTED OPEN VESSELS

A number of sherds come from Open Vessels but cannot be placed into any of the categories described above. The majority are decorated in a fashion that can be linked with the East Greek Archaic Style, while the remained are part of the developing North Aegean *koine*.<sup>317</sup> As they are generally lacking diagnostic elements, it is difficult to determine which category they should fit into. I have included them among the Drinking Vessels of Oisyme because they are open vessels, with noticeable curvatures of the body, and diameters under 24 cm.<sup>318</sup>

#### A.5.a.i SMALL OPEN VESSELS

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1430, 1445, 1602*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 610, 644, 856, 862, 971*

Seven vessels have been included under this heading.<sup>319</sup> Other than N862 (Fig. A.62) the vessels in this group are so fragmentary that it is virtually impossible to



Figure A.62: Open Vessel Small, Cat no N862

discern their specific shapes. What is clear is the diminutive size of the vessels. Some, such as N862 and N856, are small enough to be considered miniature vessels. The literature on miniature vessels is sparse, particularly for non-Corinthian wares. It was precisely this lack of information that made it seem important to publish these pieces, in the hope that they may be of value to future researchers. They are presented below by place of origin, which I have determined through a combination of fabric, paint, decorative style and reference to parallels where possible.

#### ◆ EG (SMALL OPEN VESSELS)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1430*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 644, 971*

Three of the sherds have fabric and decorative elements associated with the East Greece *koine*. The hard-fired fabric is dense and clean, with no visible inclusions.<sup>320</sup> They vary in decoration. None of the vessels are slipped, except for A1430, the exterior of which is thickly covered with a pale slip. N644 is unusual, as it is covered in matt reddish-brown paint, over which bands of varying widths are painted in a

<sup>317</sup> Danile 2008: 966.

<sup>318</sup> Similar vessels of a larger dimension are included among **Kraters** following the system used by Blondé, Perreault and Péristéri 1992: 24, who identify Thasian 'Coupe-Cratères' with diameters under 24 cm as 'cups' and those above as 'kraters'.

<sup>319</sup> Several others could have been added to this set, but they are so extremely fragmentary that they have been excluded from the study altogether. They remain in the database, however, accessible by the search term 'Omit too small' under the Object Designation search box.

<sup>320</sup> Munsell colour ranges from pink (7.5YR 7/4) to brownish yellow (10YR 6/6).

dark purple-brown and a graphite-like grey. The red and purple paints are similar to Aeolian Archaic polychrome, but I have found no parallels for the grey.<sup>321</sup> The general date for these sherds is the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. The use of thick white slip, such as on *A1430*, is common in earlier phases of the East Greek Archaic pottery, waning as the popularity of Black Figure waxed.<sup>322</sup> This suggests a date in the late 7<sup>th</sup> or early 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, or EgA I-IIa.<sup>323</sup> The remaining sherds, however, appear to be firmly of 6<sup>th</sup> century date, with *N644* dating to the second half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>324</sup> Interestingly this dating coincides with the dedications spaces; both of the necropolis sherds are later in date than the acropolis sherd.

◆ NA (SMALL OPEN VESSELS)

◇ G 2/3 WARE

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 610*

*N610* is one of the few examples of G 2/3 Ware in this catalogue. The fabric is smooth and dense, with a waxy feel. It is clean, with no visible inclusions other than a smattering of mica. The fabric is quite pink.<sup>325</sup> The vessel is small and open, with thin walls (0.3 cm thick), but the exact shape cannot be determined. The remaining handle is narrow and angles slightly upward.<sup>326</sup> A zigzag pattern on the body was painted in red-brown over a thick pale slip.<sup>327</sup> The slip and decorative pattern appear similar to examples from Lesbos,<sup>328</sup> but without chemical testing Thasos or another local workshop cannot be ruled out.<sup>329</sup> The date of this sherd, by comparison with parallels across the North Aegean,<sup>330</sup> should be in the first half of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC (or NaG-A Ia to correlate it with Kerschner and Schlotzhauer's dating scheme). This vessel was discovered during the necropolis excavations.

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<sup>321</sup> See similar Aeolian examples BMOC 1886,0401.1209 and 1888,0601.573.b and similar North Ionian examples 1888,0601.345.

<sup>322</sup> Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 1-54; Cook 1998: 57, 77, 95.

<sup>323</sup> Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 1-8.

<sup>324</sup> Based on a comparison with parallels, see above fn 366.

<sup>325</sup> Munsell pink (5YR 7/4).

<sup>326</sup> For parallel see Ilieva 2014: 87, Fig. 4, shows that although vertical handles and strap handles are more common on G 2/3 Ware **Drinking Vessels**, horizontal handles are not unknown.

<sup>327</sup> Ilieva 2014: Figs 1-6, for good images of the decorative patterns and slip.

<sup>328</sup> Ilieva *et al.* 2014: 565-68, Figs. 3, 6, 7, has determined that visual is not a secure indicator of place of manufacture for G 2/3 Ware. Archaeometric testing is needed to securely localize this piece.

<sup>329</sup> Ilieva 2014: 90-2, based on results of Micro X-ray Fluorescent spectroscopy has concluded that sample of G 2/3 Ware from Thasos and Neapolis originated from one of two workshops, located on Thasos and in the Thasian Peraia.

<sup>330</sup> See Suppl. Ill. Table 4.E-F.

◇ THASIAN

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1445, 1602*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = none*

Sherds *N862*, *A1445* and *A1602* are composed of fabrics consistent with Thasian types.<sup>331</sup> *A1445* and *A1602* are decorated in the Black Figure style. *A1602* is a small sherd decorated with two panels. The sherd is quite thick (0.7 cm), which could indicate that it was from the lower body, near the base.<sup>332</sup> The fabric in both this sherd and in *A1445* is pale brown<sup>333</sup> with few inclusions. The interior is thickly glazed with a black paint with a grainy, metallic sheen. A human figure (dancer?) and a panther are rendered in thick black paint with added red. Based on stylistic comparison, it is likely that this vessel was manufactured by the *Peintre Fidele* workshop.<sup>334</sup> Given its decoration, it is possible that sherd *A1445* is a miniature **Skyphos** or **Kotyle**, from the *Peintre de Troïlos* workshop.<sup>335</sup> The Thasian workshops with which these sherds are associated provide a date near or just after the mid 6<sup>th</sup> century for these two vessels, both of which were dedicated in the acropolis of Oisyme.

◇ OISYMIAN

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 856, 862*

The fabric and paint of these sherds indicates they are of Oisymian manufacture.<sup>336</sup> The fabric is grainy, with many fine inclusions, and has a reddish tone.<sup>337</sup> *N862* is of lesser quality, with a slightly gritty texture and a reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) colour. The paint, which is a dull, dark brown, has been applied sloppily across the entirety of the vessels (Suppl. Ill. Fig. 4.55). It is one of the most complete examples of a miniature vessel from the Oisyme (see also *N202*, *N204*),<sup>338</sup> and may be a version of **Pseudo-Chian Chalice** (Section 4.3.3.4). The estimated diameter of the foot is a mere 4 cm across while the upper body is estimated at 7 cm. If these proportions are correct, then it would have been approximately 3 or 4 cm tall. *N856* is a small body sherd from an open vessel, perhaps miniature in size, but little more can be determined.

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<sup>331</sup> *A1445* has a very clean fabric in Munsell very pale brown (10YR 8/2), the other two sherds have equally well-washed clay but of a darker tone, Munsell light brown (7.5YR 6/4).

<sup>332</sup> It is quite possible that this sherd is from a small **Lekane**, although the curvature of the remaining body is more severe than would be expected for that shape.

<sup>333</sup> Munsell colour light brown (7.5YR 6/4) to very pale brown (10YR 8/2).

<sup>334</sup> Coulié 2002: 59-193, Pl. XLVIII, no. 183.

<sup>335</sup> Coulié 2002: 92-9, Pl. LXIV, no 239.

<sup>336</sup> See Suppl. Ill. 4.F.

<sup>337</sup> Munsell colours light brown (7.5YR 6/4) to reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6).

<sup>338</sup> For fragmentary remains of miniature vessels in the Oisyme database enter 'miniature' in the **Notes** search box.

It is difficult to date such simple vessels, but the similarity to **Pseudo-Chian Chalices** suggests an early 6<sup>th</sup> century date, or perhaps concurrent with Late Wild Goat Style (EgA IIa).<sup>339</sup> They were dedicated in the necropolis of Oisyme.

### **A.5.a.ii MEDIUM OPEN VESSELS**

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1312/1313, 1400, 1408, 1446, 1456 (Grey Ware), 1486, 1608, 1611*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 385, 404, 405, 406, 409/412, 414, 426/1067, 605/606, 627, 628, 808, 811, 1008*

Most of the sherds in this set can only be assigned places of manufacture in the loosest sense, meaning generally East Greek or North Aegean, and I have listed them on that basis. Separation into more specific sub-categories has been undertaken where possible, and these subsets are discussed in greater detail below. The diameter of these **Open Vessels** is approximately 11 to 16 cm for the bodies and close to 9 cm for the bases, as previously stated.

#### ◆ EG (MEDIUM OPEN VESSELS)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1312/1313, 1408, 1446, 1486, 1611*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 409/412, 808*

The East Greek group shows decorative traits consistent with the later stages of the Wild Goat Style (EgA Ic-d), which is most often associated with North Ionian and Aeolian production. One of the characteristics of this phase is the mixed use of reserve and incision to delineate details of the figures. During the first half of this transitional period, the thick white slip and reserving technique are the standard into which elements of the Black Figure Style are added. After c. 590 BC the use of a white slip is intermittent, and by c. 570 BC it is nearly obsolete. By the second quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC most figures are drawn in silhouette with details rendered in incision, and thus can be considered fully Black Figure in style.<sup>340</sup> These sherds are all made in a light, orange-brown fabric.<sup>341</sup> The fabric is clean, but not pure, having small inclusions and varying levels of fine mica. The paint is brown to very dark brown, with a few occurrences of added red. Examples from the earlier stage, which is roughly equivalent to c. 630-610 BC (EgA Ic) includes *A1312/1313*, *A1408*, *A1611*. Figured vessels without a slip, but displaying motifs that link them to the Wild Goat Style are loosely dated to c. 610-580 BC (EgA Id); these include vessels

<sup>339</sup> Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 8, 47; Paspalas 2012: 84-5, 94, at this stage North Ionian and Aeolian production increased, and miniature vessels became popular in South Ionia.

<sup>340</sup> Cook 1998: 33-60; Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 8, 47-55.

<sup>341</sup> Munsell pink (7.5YR 8/4) and very pale brown (10YR 8/4) are the most common colours recorded, but light red (2.5YR 6/6) is also found.



*N409/412, A1446, A1486*. Five of the vessels represented by these sherds came from the acropolis of Oisyme, while only three came from the necropolis.

◇ SOUTH IONIAN

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 385*

*N385* is the most likely of the vessels of this size set to originate from South Ionia, based on visual inspection of the fabric and stylistic comparison.<sup>342</sup> The fabric has a number of small, white and amber inclusions and noticeable amounts of mica. The colour is pinkish, with an orange tinge.<sup>343</sup> It is a body sherd from an open vessel of indeterminate size, but certainly more than 11 cm in diameter. The exterior is covered with a thick cream coloured slip, over which densely packed figures and filling ornaments in a dark paint. Little of the figure is still visible, but what remains shows the lower legs and hooves of a goat or deer, stepping towards the right. In front of this are the fronds of a floral motif. The images on the second, lower panel cannot be determined, but the two scenes are separated by a series of irregularly sized bands. Very small, linked circles and rosettes fill every space. The dark black paint that covered the interior has mostly flaked away, leaving only patchy traces of its existence. The intensive use of fill and division of scenes by multiple bands are common to the SiA Ic phase of the Wild Goat Style,<sup>344</sup> suggesting a date of c. 630-610 BC.

◇ AEOLIAN

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 404, 405, 406, 627*

The four sherds (*N404, N40, 406, 627*) appear to be of Aeolian origin, based on the fabric and paint. The fabric is red-toned, in Munsell terms very pale brown to pink, has a sandy texture, with a few small inclusions and plenty of mica.<sup>345</sup> The paint is a dark dull red or black over a thick, but in areas patchy, pale slip. There is evidence of figured decorations, but not enough of the images remain to determine the exact nature of the scenes. I have dated them on stylistic grounds to c. 620-570 BC (AeA Ic-d).<sup>346</sup> All examples were excavated from the necropolis of Oisyme.

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<sup>342</sup> Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 25-45; Schlotzhauer 2001: Pl. 178, no 516.

<sup>343</sup> Munsell colour pink (7.5YR 7/4).

<sup>344</sup> Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 8, 33.

<sup>345</sup> See Suppl. III. Table 4.D and below in Section 4.7.1.3, **Large Open Vessels Group 90**.

<sup>346</sup> Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 8, 33, 37.

◆ NA (MEDIUM OPEN VESSELS)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1400, 1456*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 426/1067*

The remaining sherds can all be largely assigned to a North Aegean place of manufacture, but this is a large geographical region incorporating the Eastern quadrants of the North Aegean, such the islands of Lemnos and Samothrace, the Troad and perhaps the northern most areas of Aeolis. Although certain sherds require a more detailed discussion (see below), the majority are composed of a good fabric that usually contains some mica and has a powdery feel. The colour tends towards a light brown (Munsell reddish yellow to very pale brown). The paint is applied without a slip and is a mottled red to very dark brown. The decorative elements consist of thin rays and Drop Style Palmettes, occasionally with evidence of feet over a simple dividing band.<sup>347</sup> The sherds in this group are *N426/1067* and *A1400*. The base sherd *A1456* may be an example of North Aegean Grey Ware.<sup>348</sup> The surface is covered in a dark black slip and the fabric is very clean and even throughout (Munsell light grey/pinkish grey 7.5YR 7/1-2). The surface layer has a soft texture.<sup>349</sup> The shape is of a low conical foot with a diameter of 6.5 cm that stands 1.2 cm tall. The body is wide and open but nothing remains of the bowl.

◇ THASIAN

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1608*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 414, 628, 1008*

The three vessels in this set are easily identifiable as Thasian products, and all show evidence of figured decoration. *N414*, *N628* and *N1008* are too fragmentary for much in the way of commentary, except that they appear to be painted in the Black Figure style. The date of these vessels should, therefore, be at or after c. 550 BC. The more elaborately decorated *A1608* is a product of an earlier Thasian style. I have determined through stylistic comparison that it must be the work of the *Peintre Chiote*.<sup>350</sup> The fabric is very clean and dense, containing few inclusions, and no mica. The fabric colour is pinkish (Munsell reddish yellow 5YR 7/6). The shape is similar to that of the *Peintre Chiote*'s 'bols-kraters',<sup>351</sup> which here would

<sup>347</sup> For parallels in North Aegean Archaic pottery see Coulié 2002: 427-40 and Perron 2013b: 183.

<sup>348</sup> Grey Ware is not exclusive to the North (East) Aegean in the Archaic period. It is commonly found in settlements from Central Macedonia, Eastern Macedonia and Thrace although it is not well studied and often unreported (Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2013: *pers. comm.*). For a comprehensive history of research and the confusion of terminology about Grey Ware I recommend the excellent article by Pavuk 2007.

<sup>349</sup> The texture is like the 'soapy' feel described as a characteristic of Anatolian EIA Grey and Beige Ware, see Danile 2009: 306-18, Fig. 17.

<sup>350</sup> See Coulié 2002: 23-37, Pl. XX, no 72, Pl. XXI, no. 73, 74, 76.

<sup>351</sup> Coulié 2002: 32-35, the general range reported is between 25 and 30 cm, but it should be noted that for seven of the sixteen pieces no diameter was given, and at least one was reported only as less than 25 cm. This leaves open the possibility of smaller versions from this workshop.

be called **SGD III Large Cups** (Section 4.3.2.5), but the diameter of the Oisyme examples, 16-18 cm, is smaller. A better fit for size and shape in this catalogue is the **SGD III Small Cups**. The interior of the **Thasian Medium Open Vessels** is thickly covered with a shiny black paint. A thick cream coloured slip was applied to the exterior, over which the figure of a striding goat was painted in a glossy dark brown with red highlights. The fill ornaments and body of the animal are expertly rendered. Very fine strokes and thin areas of reserved space have been used to draw the two hind legs and for the dots lining the belly of the striding deer. Following the chronology developed by Coulié for the *Peintre Chiote*,<sup>352</sup> *A1608* should be dated to the early stages of the workshop, c. 595-580 BC, before the introduction of Black Figure techniques. Medium sized open vessels are present in similar levels in the acropolis and necropolis.

◇ OISYMIAN

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 605/606, 811*

The two vessels represented in this set are made of the typical micaceous Oisymian fabric. The fabric is grainy with a number of fine inclusions, and a darkish red tone.<sup>353</sup> All three are body sherds with diameters in the 12 cm range. The traces of paint on the interior of *N811* prove that it was a smallish open vessel, but it has been severely burnt, limiting the available data. *N605/606* is a bit of an odder shape. The regular curve closely resembles a standard bowl shape, but it is interrupted by a short indention (carination?), after which the curve returns to the previously angle. A possible parallel for the shape might be found in the globular **Pixis** popular in the North Aegean during the Late Archaic period.<sup>354</sup>

The fabric of this piece is crumbling and difficult to handle without damaging it, making further investigation difficult. Neither of the vessels appears to be decorated with scenes or figures, but *N605/606* carries a series of small dots angling up the exterior body, that are reminiscent of a similar decorative ornament used by the members of the second generation of Thasian painters, and is especially associated with the *Peintre de la Palestre*.<sup>355</sup> A late 6<sup>th</sup> century BC date is suggested by this connection. Both necropolis sherds are in poor condition, but the extensive burning on *N811*, may mean it was part of a cremation ritual.

### **A.5.a.iii LARGE OPEN VESSELS**

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1374, 1470, 1472*

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<sup>352</sup> This chronology is based in part on excavated finds from Thasos (see Coulié 2002: 217-221) but primarily on alignment with developments in Chian and North Ionian pottery (see Coulié 2002: 222-23).

<sup>353</sup> Inclusions are small, dark and granular, appearing at approximately 20%, Munsell colour strong brown (7.5YR 5/8). See Suppl. III. Table 4.F.

<sup>354</sup> See Manakidou 2010: 467; Perron 2012: 140-44, Figs. 3, 5, 8.

<sup>355</sup> See Coulié 2002: 103, 192-19.

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = Group 90 [90/ 91/ 92/ 159/ 420/ 429/ 430/ 431/ 432/ 1069], 162, 629, Group 642 [642/ 425], Group 428 [428, 634, 1282]*

The nineteen sherds in this set represent only seven vessels, and have been assigned to this category based on approximations of their diameters (Section 4.7.1, Suppl. Ill. Fig. 4.54). Unique for the Oisyme catalogue, it was possible to identify small fragments to individual vessels. Only a brief discussion is possible for the plainer fragments, such as *A1470* and *A1472*. The sherds that have been identified to specific vessels are referred to under the name ‘**Group #**’, such as *Group N90* and *Group N642*. The vessels are presented below by regions, established by distinctions in fabric, paint and via stylistic criteria.

◆ EG (LARGE OPEN VESSELS)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1374*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 162*

These vessels are made from a dense fabric with few inclusions, and a reddish colour.<sup>356</sup> The paint on *N162* is applied thickly. On the exterior a black band, with added red stripe, sits above small row of ‘drops’. The interior paint has fired into a glossy orange with no evidence of added decoration or reserving in the central space. The absence of slip, bright colours and decorative drops recall the Aeolian drop-style,<sup>357</sup> and may indicate a point of origin and date in early part of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, but this remains tentative.<sup>358</sup>

*A1374* is quite large, with an estimated diameter of 25-30 cm, perhaps indicating it was from a **Krater**. Clearly it was the product of a Wild Goat Style pottery workshop, as evidenced by the yellowish white slip and busily decorated exterior. It appears to show the leaves of a large lotus surrounded by crosses and crude rosettes. The lotus is solid and dark, with purple-red added over the centre of the buds. The interior is only thinly glazed in a solid black, without evidence of further decorative elements. These elements are common in South Ionia during the last quarter of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC (SiA Ib-c),<sup>359</sup> and presumably do not differ significantly in the workshops of their counterparts in North Ionia and Aeolis.

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<sup>356</sup> The Munsell colour is reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/4), and fits with the general description of East Greek Archaic (see Cook 1998: 32), but comparable with the fabrics from Aeolis or North Ionia. See the London Dinos Group BMOC 1888,0601.470.b-c (Aeolis), or 1888,0601.345 (North Ionia).

<sup>357</sup> Kerschner 2006: 112; Iren 2008: 621, 634, Fig. 25.

<sup>358</sup> Following Cook 1998: 57.

<sup>359</sup> Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 2005: 1-8, 25-33.



## AEOLIAN

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = Group 90, Group 428,  
Group 642*

The Wild Goat Style vessels in this set are likely to be products of an Aeolian workshop. The micaceous fabric has a noticeably red tone with a sandy texture and the paint consists of a matt black, with added purple-red over a thick, yellowish slip. This closely matches the detailed description of Aeolian fabric and paint as described by Iren.<sup>360</sup> The measurable body diameters of the vessels are between 17 cm and 22 cm. Sherd *N159* of *Group N90*, is a partial base, with a diameter of 9.5 cm. *N634* of *Group N428* is a rim sherd, but unfortunately too incomplete for measurement. The rim is everted so sharply that it is practically horizontal, suggesting a **Krater**-like vessel. Figs. A.62-65 show the three *Groups* that belong to this category. It is possible that all three *Groups* are part of a single vessel, although differences in size and some decorative elements make this unlikely. Based on my examination, however, I believe that *Groups N90*, *N428*, and *N642* are closely related, perhaps from a single production run, and certainly from the same workshop. *Group N642* is unusual, which makes assigning this fabric to Aeolis questionable on stylistic grounds alone. It shows a

bull facing right, drawn in the reserving technique in a field densely packed with ornamental fills.<sup>361</sup> The bull's neck is short and thick, and highlighted with red paint. The use of largish, busy filling motifs of this type, particularly the hook square is characteristic of Aeolian Archaic style,<sup>362</sup> but Aeolian potters are not known to have included bulls in their bestiary.<sup>363</sup> Stylistically, the way in which this bull is drawn is unique.



Figure A.63: Open Vessel Large, Group N90



Figure A.64: Aeolian Large Open Vessel, Group N428



Figure A.65: Aeolian Large Open Vessel, Group N642

<sup>360</sup> Iren 2008: 620, 624-626.

<sup>361</sup> These include a hooked cross and dotted floral shape.

<sup>362</sup> Kerschner 2006: 109, 112.

<sup>363</sup> I have found no parallels or examples in the, admittedly scanty, literature on Archaic Aeolian potters. See Cook 1998: 56-61, Iren 2008; Kerschner 2006. Bulls are sometimes depicted in the Wild Goat Style, but are not among the most popular animals, sometimes disappearing from

The artists of North and South Ionia usually depict the bull's neck as pendulous and it is left unpainted with only dark lines to indicate the folds of skin.<sup>364</sup> On rare occasions the neck is short and thick with red highlights, but in these cases short reserved lines or dots are also present. On East Greek Black Figure examples, the neck may be shortened and have red highlights, but then incisions are used on the black paint beside the red to indicate the folds of skin. The closest stylistic parallel to *Group N642* is found on a Chian Grand Style **Chalice**,<sup>365</sup> and may point to the possible source of inspiration for the painter of this piece.<sup>366</sup>

Aeolis is not considered a major exporter of fine-ware. The London Dinos Group is currently the only known Aeolian export with figural decorations.<sup>367</sup> This prolific workshop, associated with the Kyme,<sup>368</sup> was responsible for the manufacture of a wide variety of elaborately decorated pottery. I hesitate to associate the Oisyme Groups with the London Dinos Group without proper archaeometric testing, because they are so fragmentary and the Oisyme fabric seems somewhat rougher. If Kerschner's<sup>369</sup> recent rejection of the Neapolis/Kavala dishes identified by Bakalakis<sup>370</sup> as belonging to the London Dinos Group holds true, then it would be odd for a small settlement like Oisyme to be the only place in the Thasian Peraia where they appear. Conversely, perhaps Kerschner's basis for rejection, the rarity of the shape in Aeolis, is too restrictive, and the Oisyme finds could expand the range of exports from Aeolis to the North (Wes)t Aegean. The last possibility is that the relative coarseness of the Oisyme examples and oddity of the Kavala sherds may point to yet another immigrant workshop associated with Thasos.<sup>371</sup> Following my assessment that these are in fact products of Aeolis, they may be dated by stylistic comparison to roughly c. 625-575 BC (AeA Ic-d).

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the repertoire entirely. The bulls, and some other animals, are not found in South Ionian Wild Goat Style pottery from about the last third of the 7<sup>th</sup> century, reappearing only after the introduction of Black Figure techniques, c. 580 BC (Schlotzhauer *et al.* 2006: 135). It is known from North Ionian Middle and Late phases, particularly on Chian Chalcices. They are present in the Middle and Late Wild Goat phases (EgA Ic-d) phases of North Ionian workshops, for example on Chian Chalcices (Cook 1998: 48-50, Lemos 1991).

<sup>364</sup> Thasian artists may have occasionally used the bull (see Coulié 2002: XXVII Fig. 108 and Pl. XXXIII, Fig. 132) but it is so infrequent as to be completely omitted from Coulié's work.

<sup>365</sup> See BMOC 1888,0601.490.

<sup>366</sup> Cook 1998: 56-7, 60-61; Kerschner 2006: 113, the close ties between Aeolian and North Ionian potters have been remarked on frequently. Kerschner even suggests it is indicative of migrant potters moving between the two areas.

<sup>367</sup> Kerschner 2006: 113, they also exported simple, mass produced **Kylikes** and **Dishes**.

<sup>368</sup> Kerschner 2006: 109-116; Mommsen & Kerschner 2006: 105-9, chemically identified as Group G/g.

<sup>369</sup> Kerschner 2006: 119.

<sup>370</sup> Bakalakis 1937: 61, Fig. 3; Bakalakis 1938: 114-5, Figs. 6.

<sup>371</sup> There are some visual similarities between the fabric of the Oisyme Groups and the fabric I have identified in this paper as Oisymian, see *N54*, *N204*, *N935*, *A1315*. It is only the decorative elements that prevented me from considering Oisyme as the source for Groups *N90*, *N428* and Group *N642*. Kerschner 2006: 119, proposes just such solutions, suggesting a workshop in the Thasian Peraia or on Thasos.

◆ NA (LARGE OPEN VESSELS)

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1470, 1472*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 629*

The three vessels in this set are dissimilar in decoration, but are closely related by fabric and size. They are made from a smooth fabric with few inclusions, but a great deal of mica.<sup>372</sup> The colour has a pale pinkish tone,<sup>373</sup> reminiscent of Chian fabrics.<sup>374</sup> None of the vessels have the tell-tale thick glossy slip associated with the island or show decorative figures that can be identified as Chian. A Thasian or another North Aegean workshop is a more likely source,<sup>375</sup> but as yet unproven. The exact shape of the vessels is unknown, but these body sherds come from large,<sup>376</sup> rather thick-walled vessels.<sup>377</sup> The curvature of the sherds is stronger than would be expected for a **Lekane** or other **Dish**, suggesting a large **Bowl** of some type. The sherds are decorated with distinctive paints, applied directly to the fabric. On the exterior of *A1470* are thin rays that radiate from the base towards a dark band, over which sits a finer, red band. The paint is a dull purple-brown. The interior glaze is quite glossy in comparison, and has been thickly, if unevenly applied. There is no evidence of figures or filling ornaments. The paint used on *N629* is similar to *A1470*, but on this vessel the exterior is decorated with only a thick, and sloppily drawn band. The interior is covered in a thick black paint that is dull, but adheres well to the fabric. The orange-red paint on *A1472* is dull and thickly applied. The interior was covered with it, but it has not adhered well. Two parallel bands are visible, the lower of which is very wide. Sitting directly on the thinner upper band is the outline of an indeterminate image. I am tempted to call it a human foot, but the shape is too poorly preserved to argue this convincingly. Even with the evidence of some figural decoration, it is not possible to strongly suggest a date, but the lack of slip on both vessels suggests a later 6<sup>th</sup> century BC date (NaA IIB?).

### A.5.b UNPAINTED OPEN VESSELS

The following groups are comprised of ‘vessel units’ which, to judge from their frequency, must have been manufactured at, or very near Oisyme (Chapter 3.4.2 and Chapter 6.3.2.2, Table 6.6). Unfortunately, the rims and bases have not been preserved, making their precise identification uncertain. They appear to be **Open Vessels** of a size consistent with that of **Drinking Vessels**. Using the comparative system developed for this category these vessels qualify as **Medium Open Vessels** (A.5, Fig. A.61). The

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<sup>372</sup> The granular inclusions are small (less than 1 mm in size), and mostly pale, appearing at < 7-10%.

<sup>373</sup> Munsell reddish yellow to pink (7.5YR 8/4-6).

<sup>374</sup> See Boardman 1967: 102, for a succinct description for Chian Archaic fabrics and paints.

<sup>375</sup> There are some similarities to Argilian products, see Perron 2013a: 141-42.

<sup>376</sup> The estimated diameter of the bodies is 19 cm to 20 cm.

<sup>377</sup> The thickness of the sherds is measured at 0.5-7 cm, but both appear to come from the lower section of the body where sturdiness is required.



diameters (12 cm to 16 cm) can only be described as approximations, and as they are from body sherds, not conclusive for absolute vessel size, but the thickness of the walls, 0.3-5 cm, supports this assessment. The first group appear to be wheelmade, whereas the second group are handmade, but both are decorated with incisions made in the clay while it was wet, when they are decorated at all.

#### A.5.b.i WHEELMADE WITH INCISED DECORATIONS

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 1140, 1144, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153*

These local wares are unpainted, but not undecorated. Each bears a series of fine, horizontal grooves on their exteriors (Fig. A.66). Most are clearly wheelmade, but in some cases, the execution of the horizontal incisions leads me to believe that they are likely either wheelmade or skilfully manufactured examples of handmade wares.<sup>378</sup> The

even spacing, placement and finesse with which the incisions are articulated echo those found on the **Banded Bowls** (Section A.3.a) or the Grey Ware traditions of Macedonia and Anatolia.<sup>379</sup> They may belong to the wheelmade Monochrome pottery tradition of the North Aegean, and thus linked to local handmade *koine*, with which it is related.<sup>380</sup>

What is not in doubt is that they have been identified as pre-colonial. Similar wares from the acropolis of Oisyme are dated in this way,<sup>381</sup> and are largely considered to be 'EIA'. This vague term is rarely defined, but must be inferred as prior to the mid-7<sup>th</sup> century BC, based on the understanding that the colony was established sometime shortly thereafter.<sup>382</sup> If the **Open Vessels with Incised Bands**, which all come from the necropolis, are evaluated in a similar manner, a date in the early 7<sup>th</sup> century is plausible. This suggests that the necropolis was in use by a non-Greek population and/or at a much earlier date than has



Figure A.66: Local Wheelmade Open Vessels with incised decoration Cat nos, N1144 (top Left), N1140 (bottom)

<sup>378</sup> Bernard 1964: 43-4, 131-6; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1993: 658, 688; Efstratiou 1993: 158-165 Pl. 14-15, examples of surprisingly even and well-made handmade pottery is known from Oisyme, Thasos and the Pangaion region.

<sup>379</sup> Ilieva 2009: 139-42, 159 (NA *koine*); 2013: 145-48, Fig. 10; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1993; Danile 2012: 79-87; Aslan 2009a: 267-83. See Grey Wares in Chapter 6.3, Tables 6.1-6.

<sup>380</sup> For a recent study on the decorative parallels between North Aegean regions (Nikov, 2007) in the 8<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, see Nikov 2007: 407-21.

<sup>381</sup> Papadopoulos 2001: 174, Figs. 25, 26; Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 387, 427; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1990: 492-3; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: 535-538, Pl. 140.

<sup>382</sup> Giouri & Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1988: 363-375; Koukouli-Chrysanthaki & Papanikolaou 1990: 492.

previously been considered. Alternatively, following the suggestion made by Papadopoulos,<sup>383</sup> we might consider vessels such as these to have a symbolic, ritual importance linked to the non-Greek tradition. Such a scenario widens the date-range for the manufacture of these types, complicating attempts to date them.

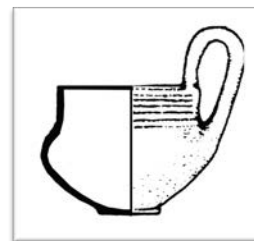
### A.5.b.ii HANDMADE WITH INCISED DECORATIONS

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1459 (plastic?),*

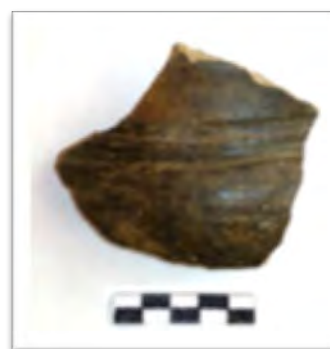
*1584, 1587, 1588, 1591, 1592*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = none*

*Figure A.67: Handmade 'Cup' from Odonis Thasos, after Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: Fig. 128.6*



The fabric of these sherds is very coarse, containing numerous inclusions.<sup>384</sup> It is normally fired to a very dark brown, but sections may be lighter.<sup>385</sup> The shapes of these vessels are not easily discernible from the fragmentary remains, but the measurable diameters of partial rims and bodies and the refined texture of the interior of the vessels suggests a vessel suitable for drinking. *A1587*, *A1588* have neck diameters of approximately 15 cm, and the rim sherd *A1591* has a diameter of 16 cm. The position of the incised decorations on *A1591*, at the top of the rim, suggests it may be a **Bowl**-shaped vessel, like those in Section A.3.a,<sup>386</sup> whereas the inset neck on sherds *A1587*, *A1588*, and *A1592* appear to belong to the variety of **Drinking Vessels** known from the Thracian Littoral that often have either one or two high-swinged, vertical handles (Fig. A.67).<sup>387</sup> This suggests there are at least two shapes present in this set. The vessels in this set are sturdy, with the thickness of the walls measuring almost 1 cm on average, which is not unusual for similar vessels.<sup>388</sup> The thinnest walled examples, *A1459* and *A1591*, measure only 0.5 cm; which might indicate *A1591* is also **Bowl** shaped.



*Figure A.68: Local Handmade Open Vessels with incised decoration Cat no, A1588*



*Figure A.69: Local Handmade Open Vessels with incised decoration Cat no, A1584*

The decoration on these sherds consists of incised and impressed horizontal bands, short angled lines, and dots, used singly or in combination. *A1584* (Fig. A.69), a vessel decorated with a row of dots over

<sup>383</sup> Papadopoulos 2001: 174, 189-194.

<sup>384</sup> These are usually pale small (1 to 4 mm) appearing at 25-30% of the matrix.

<sup>385</sup> When it is lighter the colour reads as Munsell reddish brown to dark reddish brown (5YR 3-4/3).

<sup>386</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: 712, 831, 1087 Fig. 161.4.

<sup>387</sup> See Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: 697-718, Figs. 70 IV-V; Archibald 1998: 31- Figs. 1.11, 2.4; Bozhinova 2012: 54-6, 69, Fig. 3, 5.

<sup>388</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: 864-68, Figs. 125-27.

a row of stripes that angle downward and to the left, is a good example of the careful decoration that can be found on Thracian EIA vessels.<sup>389</sup> *A1459* has an interesting decorative pattern, consisting of 3 parallel ridges; the top two taper into a point on the left side, encasing the central ridge. Similar moulded ridging is found on some Central Macedonian EIA vessels,<sup>390</sup> but is less common in Eastern Macedonia. Yet, even among the Central Macedonian types there is no precise parallel. The shape of the decoration on *A1459* is an oddity that has a nearly plastic appearance, evoking the impression of elongated and interlocked fingers.<sup>391</sup> It is clear from visual comparison that these belong to the Thracian tradition, but the date of their manufacture is not clear. There is a strong affinity between these sherds and the para-colonial handmade vessels from Thasos,<sup>392</sup> which suggests a mid 8<sup>th</sup> to mid 7<sup>th</sup> century BC date, but which may date significantly earlier.

## A.6 FEEDERS

I am defining the term **Feeder** as a small vessel with an enclosed spout on the side of the body, sometimes having a flat top, used to give liquids to infants or invalids.<sup>393</sup> I found only two definite examples of the so-called **Baby-Feeders** in this collection, but a third small jug, and a fourth **Adult-Feeder** are included as likely candidates.<sup>394</sup> Southern and Eastern Greek examples of the shape show it underwent no significant morphological changes since the Mycenaean period. At least one pre-Archaic example was found near Thessaloniki, raising the possibility that the shape was already part of the North Aegean repertoire.<sup>395</sup>

Three of the vessels in this category (*N455*, *N880*, *A1534*) are made from similar fabrics, that match those of East Greek workshops, the closest fit being Chios.<sup>396</sup> The fabric is clean, hard fired and densely packed. The few inclusions are angular and pale, and there is no mica. The colour of all three is pink to reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/4-7/6). The paint for all three is a thinly applied, but rich brown in colour. On

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<sup>389</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: Fig. 126b. 4 is a close match.

<sup>390</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: 855-73, Fig. 128; Papadopoulos 2001: 174, Fig. 26.

<sup>391</sup> Although it is a fanciful association, I am also reminded of the Archaic East Greek Ptah figures with long hands clasped across his ribbed belly (BMOC 1886,0401.1441).

<sup>392</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: 1084-88, Fig. 161.

<sup>393</sup> Agora XII: nos. 1197-1199, Fig. 11, Pl. 39; Agora XXIX: 183; Sparkes 1991: 81; for the term 'feeder' or baby-feeder'. There is not a consensus on the functional use of this shape as some argue it could have been used for serving edible sauces or oil with meals or for filling oil-lamps. The terms *Guttus* or occasionally *Langydos* is used for similar shapes. See Catti & Swift 2014: 174-5, 219-20, 233; Young 1939: 235, Geometric Eleusis, Grave A; *inter alia*.

<sup>394</sup> For more on the scarcity of baby-feeders at Oisyme as they relate to the necropolis, see

<sup>395</sup> BMOC no 2013, 5013. 429; provenance is insecure, as it was found and donated by the British Salonika Force, which likely discovered it while cutting trenches.

<sup>396</sup> See Chapter 6.3.1.2, Table 6.2.

*N880* and *A1534* the decoration is applied in bands and fine stripes over a thin, pale slip, but *N455* appears, from what little remains, to be solidly covered by the dark paint without banding or slip. The fourth vessel, *N204*, is made in the Oisymian fabric. The reddish fabric is dense with a few medium sized inclusions and some mica.<sup>397</sup>

### A.6.a **BABY FEEDER**

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1534*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 204, 455*

Figure A.70:  
*Baby-Feeder,*  
*Cat no. A1534*



Vessel *A1534* is a rare find at Oisyme, as it is nearly complete (Fig. A.70). The shape of this vessel may provide a template for the fragmentary remains of similar vessels, such as *N455*. The **Baby-Feeder** is shaped like a small jug (9 cm tall). It has a flat base (diam. 4.3 cm), short round body (diam. 6 cm) and a tall, everted rim (0.5 cm tall, diam. 5.5 cm). A strap handle is attached to the upper section of the body and terminates at the rim. The spout has not been found, but would have been positioned in the mid-belly opposite the handle attachment.<sup>398</sup> The size and dimensions of the spout were likely the same as that of *N455*, (2.8 cm long, interior diam. 0.2 cm). Vessel *N204* is similar in size (6.5 cm tall, belly diam. 7.3 cm, neck diam. 4.2) and body shape (globular with a short disk foot). It also has a strap handle running from mid-body to upper rim.<sup>399</sup> It does not, however, possess the small belly-spout, common to the shape. The rim, however, has a small spout that could be used for the same purpose. It is undecorated except for a small rolled ring base of the neck. Most these vessels come from the necropolis of Oisyme, but the best preserved ‘canonical’ **Baby-Feeder**, *A1534*, was found as a dedication in the acropolis. Vessels of this type are most commonly associated with child burial throughout their history.<sup>400</sup> They are, however, sometime associated with adult burials<sup>401</sup> and temple dedications,<sup>402</sup> although much less frequently.

<sup>397</sup> Munsell strong brown (7.5YR 6/8).

<sup>398</sup> For parallels see Iren 2008: no 16, Figs. 13, 51.

<sup>399</sup> For parallel see Kaltsas 1998: Pl. 62, ταφος 1419, *oinochiski* 1006

<sup>400</sup> Iren 2008: 619, 625; Kaltsas 1998: Pl. 32, ταφος 1366; Dominguez & Sanchez 2001: 47, for small spouted vessels called ‘Pixis’, painted with banded decoration in East Greek and Local fabrics found in a Phoenician colony in Spain; see Garland 1985: 84 for Classical examples; Weisberg 1974: 527-34; *inter alia*.

<sup>401</sup> Popham, Sackett and Themelis 1980: Fig. 226e, Fig. 33.1-5, 78-79, 218 and 233, Sub-Protogeometric burials in Lefkandi.

<sup>402</sup> Iren 2008: 619, 625, states they are common in burial and sanctuary contexts in East Greek, listing finds from Kyme, Pitane, and Ephesos. My review of the contexts indicates they are far more common as grave goods in the Archaic period.

### A.6.b (ADULT?) FEEDER

Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 880

Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = none

Figure A.71: (Adult?) Feeder, Cat no. N880

Left: Theoretical lower body

Centre Rim and body

Right: Spout from top and interior



The vessel represented by N880 is a larger **Feeder** (Fig. A.71), whose painted interior indicates that it is at least partially open. It is a globular vessel with small spout protruding from the body, and a flat, horizontal rim (the horizontal portion is 0.3-4 cm). The diameter at the rim is 10 cm and the upper body swells out from there. The exact dimensions are unknown, but based on the curvature of the sherd and the width of the walls (0.2 cm) I project a body size of between 11 and 13 cm. The spout is situated just below the rim, and is completely enclosed. It is an unusual vessel with no direct parallels. The flatness of the rim is inconsistent with other examples of **Feeders**, and reminiscent of a Thasian **Lekane**. Spouted **Lekane** do exist, as do miniature **Lekane**, but usually the spout on these is open on its top even if it is below the rim, rather than contiguous with it. Moreover, the curvature of the body on these vessels appears much more spherical than would be found on a **Lekane**. The closest parallels to this shape are from much earlier and later periods.<sup>403</sup> The closer of the parallels are the Middle Helladic spouted pots,<sup>404</sup> which is suggestive of a continuity of shape. One contemporary vessel, a globular Etruscan vessel with a flat rim and multiple, small spouts,<sup>405</sup> is much larger, but raises the possibility that these were **Drinking Vessels** designed for ritual use.<sup>406</sup> If this vessel is a specially designed item, we might be able to trace a connection to East Greece, not only via the fabric, but through certain ritual practices at Oisyme.<sup>407</sup> For now, it must suffice to report its presence in the necropolis assemblage.

<sup>403</sup> For earlier vessels see Mycenaean spouted pots MH BMOC and ASCSA no P 10521, or LH IIIA-B, Mountjoy 1999: 130-131, no 218, 219; The closest contemporary example in shape, if not size, may come from Akanthos, see Kaltsas 1998: 83, τὰφος 1462, vessel 711, Pl. 85.

<sup>404</sup> N. Wardle 2015: *pers. comm.*, I am grateful for the confirmation of my suspicions that N880 is remarkably like Mycenaean shapes.

<sup>405</sup> Cerasuolo 2013: Fig. 8d.

<sup>406</sup> Cerasuolo 2013: 743-53; Bignasca 2000: 18-20, 250-53.

<sup>407</sup> Cerasuolo 2013: 743-6, argues that reeds or straws were used in Kernoï of similar shape may so that mystery cult initiates could imbibe at the same moment, from the same vessel. It is a fascinating idea, and one that may be argued for N880, but for the fact that it was a necropolis dedication. As such the artefact has a personal, perhaps mundanely functional, patina.

## A.7 COUPELLES

The **Coupelle** is a small, one-handled vessel commonly found at colonial sites in the North Aegean.<sup>408</sup> The earliest known examples in the region come from Akanthos and Abdera, in the early 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, but the shape does not become popular in the North Aegean until the last quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>409</sup> Because small, one-handled vessels were made across the North Aegean, as well as in Southern and Eastern Greece, the fabrics can vary greatly, but the examples from Oisyme all appear to originate either from Thasos or Oisyme. The Oisymian style fabric is slightly grainy with many inclusions and a significant amount of mica,<sup>410</sup> and either reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) to light brown (7.5YR 6/4). The Thasian fabric is very smooth with few inclusions little mica, and a paler colour, ranging from very pale brown (10YR 7/4) to pink (7.5YR 7/3).

Despite the implications of its name, it seems unlikely that the **Coupelle** was a Drinking Vessel.<sup>411</sup> The shape of the rim is designed in such a way that the contents could not pour easily over the side, which suggests that they may be better suited as serving dishes or containers for food. Based on the prevalence of **Coupelle** in sanctuary and ritual contexts in Aeolis and on Lemnos, Iren suggests that vessels of this type served as libation bowls in specific ritual practices.<sup>412</sup> **Coupelles** have also been found in ritual contexts on Samothrace.<sup>413</sup> Without settlement excavations from Oisyme, it is not possible to make a clear assessment of their full range of uses, but the shape was certainly more popular in the acropolis than in the necropolis of Oisyme.

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<sup>408</sup> The original appellation was given by Blondé, Perreault and Péristeri 1992: 32-34; for a catalogue of find spots in the North Aegean see Perron 2013b: 298-303. These are not strictly 'colonial' products. For examples from Southern Greece see Sparkes & Talcott 1970: 124-27; 288-91; for East Greece see Iren 2008: 260; for Italy see Carter 1998: 702-4.

<sup>409</sup> Blondé, Perreault and Péristeri 1992: 32.

<sup>410</sup> Usually the inclusions are pale, granular and < 1-3 mm in size at 10-15%.

<sup>411</sup> It could be possible to drink from the **Lekane-Lip Coupelles**, but it would be more difficult to drink from the **In-Curved-Lip** versions. Perron 2013: 8-9, 139-40, acknowledges the likelihood of their use as dishes in his text, but also includes them among the Drinking Vessels. In the publication of the Athenian Agora finds (Sparkes & Talcott 1970: 125-126), the small size and sturdiness are considered ideal for 'camp' purposes; a sort of multipurpose piece of equipment for travellers and soldiers.

<sup>412</sup> Iren 2008: 620, the author is reporting similar One-Handled Cup/Bowls from the necropolis context of Kyme in Aeolis, but confidently links them to similar vessels from the Kabeireion on Lemnos, as well as a series of finds across East Greece.

<sup>413</sup> Dusenbery 1998: 741-742.

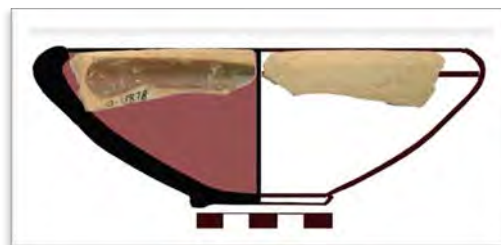
Two forms of the **Coupelle** shape, distinguished by differences in size, shape, and date, appear in the Oisyme collection.<sup>414</sup> The first type, dated c. 525-500 BC,<sup>415</sup> is called here by the descriptive name **In-Curved Coupelle**,<sup>416</sup> while the second type, dated c. 500-475 BC,<sup>417</sup> is called **Lekane-Lip Coupelle**.<sup>418</sup>

### A.7.a IN-CURVED COUPELLES

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1387,  
1474, 1491, 1505, 1512, 1515, 1636,  
1640, 1650, 1657*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 853, 857,  
897*

Figure A.72:  
*In-Curved Coupelle*,  
Cat no A1387



The thirteen **In-Curved Coupelles** from Oisyme are rim sherds made in both the Oisymian and Thasian fabrics, although the Thasian type is by far the most popular. The diameters of the vessels are between 12 cm and 16 cm, and the walls are sturdy at 0.2-0.4 cm. When whole, the walls would have angled upward from the flat base to the upper quarter of the vessel,<sup>419</sup> where the curvature of the bowl increased (Fig. A.72). The rim curls sharply towards the interior of the vessel. According to complete examples from other excavations, the **Coupelle** can have a single, horizontal strap handle located on the upper section (parallel with the incurving rim). No handles have been identified at Oisyme. The exterior is sometimes covered in a thin slip (A1387). The paint is only consistently in evidence on the interior of the Oisyme vessels, although some (N853, N897) are painted from the top of the rim to the upper portion of the body.<sup>420</sup> The paint has generally not survived well. The colour ranges from a good, if dull black, to the more common brown to orange-brown. There are more examples of this type from the Acropolis temple of Oisyme than from the necropolis.

<sup>414</sup> Blondé, Perreault and Péristeri 1992: 32; Perron 2013b: 139-42, 556-7, the extensive research conducted by Perron supports the earlier 'two basic forms' declaration of previous research, while expanding on the nuanced differences apparent between different regional variants.

<sup>415</sup> Perron 2013b: 298-303, Table XLV and XXXIII.

<sup>416</sup> Perron 2013b: 885 Coupelle, *type 1*.

<sup>417</sup> The dates suggested by Blondé, Perreault and Péristeri (1992: 32) were based on stylistic comparisons with similar forms known from the Athens Agora excavations. The dates have been upheld by Perron's (2014: 304-308) study, which relied on systematically excavated levels from Argilos and comparable archaeological reports from across the North Aegean.

<sup>418</sup> Perron 2013b: 885 Coupelle, *type 2*.

<sup>419</sup> There are no complete examples in this collection, but from comparison with Perreault and Perron's findings, it can be assumed that they would have stood 5-8 cm tall.

<sup>420</sup> The banded patterns found on other North Aegean examples include: a) a black/dark cover from the top of the rim that stops somewhere in the upper half of the body, b) a single thick band in the centre of the vessel, c) a series of thin bands across the body. See Perron 2013b: 556-7.



### A.7.b LEKANE-LIP COUPELLES

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1389*

*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 896,  
1080*

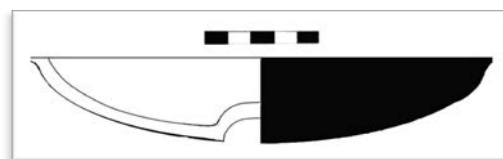
*Figure A.73:  
Lekane-Lip Coupelle,  
Cat no A1389*



There are only three sherds from Oisyme that represent the second form, the **Lekane-Lip Coupelle**. Two of these contain both rim and base (N1080, A1389), allowing a better determination of their size and profile. The fabric is similar to those above, although it is slightly coarser and darker, close to the Oisymian fabric, and may have been manufactured locally.<sup>421</sup> The Oisyme **Lekane-Lip Coupelles** stand approximately 4 cm tall, with small diameters of 8-10 cm (Fig. A.73). They sit on a short disk foot, with a slight concavity. The body curves gently from the base into a vertical side that terminates in a slightly bulbous or thickened rim with a flattened top, like Thasian **Lekanes**. Although reported in the literature as having a single handle, none have been found in this collection.<sup>422</sup> One of the examples (N896) is painted on the exterior, but the others are plain and unslipped. All three are painted inside, with reserved sections at the top of the rim and in the 'tondo' of A1389. The paint is black to orange-brown. As with the previous versions, I have dated them through comparison with Thasos finds, which suggest a date of c. 500-475 BC.<sup>423</sup> Two examples come from the necropolis, and one from the Acropolis temple.

### A.8 PHIALAI

The **Mesomphalos Phiale** (Fig. A.74), or libation bowl with central cavity, is in an unusual shape in Greek pottery.<sup>424</sup> It is better known as a metal vessel of Near Eastern origin, adopted into the Greek repertoire and imitated in clay late in the Geometric period.<sup>425</sup> Potters in East Greece, particularly on Chios,<sup>426</sup> produced versions painted in the Wild Goat Style. In the Greek mainland, Corinthian and Attic potters of the Archaic manufactured Phialai after c. 650 BC, appearing more frequently near the end of the Archaic.<sup>427</sup> The Thasian



*Figure A.74: Basic Mesomphalos Phiale Shape*

<sup>421</sup> The colours range from light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) to reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6).

<sup>422</sup> Blondé, Perreault and Péristeri 1992: 32, these horizontal handles are described as rounded, like those found on a **Kotyle**, but spaced wider, resulting in a bell-curve appearance.

<sup>423</sup> See Section 4.9.1.

<sup>424</sup> See BAPD search term **Phiale**.

<sup>425</sup> Cook 1960: 227; Tsingarida 2014: 263.

<sup>426</sup> Cook 1960: 108, 120, 227; 1998: 49-50.

<sup>427</sup> Tsingarida 2014: 263.

pottery identified by Coulié as *Peintre de la Palestre*,<sup>428</sup> produced some Phiale in the mid 6<sup>th</sup> century BC as well. The examples from Oisyme are of East Greek, North Aegean, Thasian, and Oisymian fabrics. Their identification as **Phialai** is not definitive, barring A1435 (see below). All the vessels in this set are shallow, and the bases are flat, almost plate-like where the central boss is positioned. The dates for the **Phialai** from Oisyme, based on the limited comparative data, suggests they belong to the mid-6<sup>th</sup> century BC, and the majority were made at, or near Oisyme. I will begin with the clearest example, A1435, which is East Greek, perhaps North Ionian in origin,<sup>429</sup> and proceed through descriptions of the North Aegean, Thasian and Oisymian examples.

### A.8.a EG PHIALE

Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1469

Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = none

Figure A.75:  
East Greek Phiale,  
Interior view,  
Cat no A1469



Phiale A1435, as stated, is the clearest example of a **Phiale** (Fig. A.75). The tan fabric is clean with very few inclusions and little mica (Chapter 6.3.1, Table 6.1).<sup>430</sup> The shape is a wide shallow bowl, 20 cm in diameter, with sturdy walls (0.4 cm thick). The rim is flat and slightly turned outward. The central boss stands 4 cm tall and has a diameter of 5 cm. The vessel is decorated with a bright red painted directly onto the un-slipped surface of the interior of the vessel. Short stripes radiate out from the central boss to a centrally positioned ring, above which short triangles are painted. There is not much evidence for **Phialai** outside of Chios, but this could be an example of Chian imitation from the mainland workshops,<sup>431</sup> or perhaps an Aeolian example.

### A.8.b N(E)A PHIALE

Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = 1435/1436/1457

Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = none

The next example, also from the acropolis of Oisyme, is A1435, but it is without parallel. I have assigned it to the 'Libation Bowls' or **Phialai** category, because its size, shape and fabric, which make it ill-suited to any other



Figure A.76 North (East) Aegean Phiale, Cat no A1435/1436/145

<sup>428</sup> Coulié 2002: 103, 192-19.

<sup>429</sup> Chios is the most commonly referenced maker of **Phialai** in Archaic East Greece, but this example lacks the characteristic white slip. It may be among the shapes imitated on the mainland, at Klazomenai and Teos.

<sup>430</sup> Munsell colour pink-light brown (7.5YR 7-6/4).

<sup>431</sup> Hürmüzli 2008: 557-569; Boardman 1967: 157, fn 2; for a Chian example see BMOC no 1888, 0601.498.d.

type. The fabric is very clean and smooth, light red in colour and with no visible inclusions,<sup>432</sup> which suggests it belongs to North (East) Aegean pottery known as Monochrome Red-Ware.<sup>433</sup> In modern terms the shape is like a shallow frying pan (Fig. A.76). The diameter is wide, 34 cm, and walls are 0.4 cm thick. The rim is thickened, as if it was rolled slightly inwards. The body is shallow, and would have quickly terminated, perhaps into a flattened base. There is a single handle composed of three conjoined, short bars,<sup>434</sup> set at the level of the rim. On either side of the handle, and possibly at other points around the vessel, short horns protrude from the rim. The entirety of the vessel is covered in a patchy red-brown glaze. If the identification of this vessel is correct, as Monochrome Red Ware, it was a product related to the G 2/3 Ware workshops of Lemnos, Samothrace, and Troy, dating to the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC.<sup>435</sup>

### A.8.c N(W)A PHIALE

*Acropolis (A) Catalogue #'s = none*  
*Necropolis (N) Catalogue #'s = 184,*  
*402 (?), 481*

The final three vessels are of local manufacture, either on Thasos or at Oisyme. All share some similarities to the traditional **Phiale** shape, but the two Thasian examples (N184, N481) are very flat, raising

the possibility that they are **Serving Dishes**. Even if they cannot be concretely identified, such ‘oddities’ should not be excluded from publication for lack of parallels, hence their appearance here.

N184 and N481 are made of similar fabric, which is a fine, pale tan fabric with small, pale inclusions. They are from very flat-based vessels that thicken (0.4-7 cm walls) towards the centre (Fig. A.77).<sup>436</sup> The central dome or boss has not survived, but both vessels show evidence of its absence. They are both covered in a black glaze, which, on N481, is duller and thicker. N184 has faint traces of more elaborate decorations, executed in the Black Figure Style. No figures can be seen, but the patterning and



Figure A.77 Thasian Phiale, Interior and profile, Cat no N481



Figure A.78: Oisymian Phiale, Cat no N402

<sup>432</sup> Munsell colour light red (2.5YR 7/8).

<sup>433</sup> Ilieva 2011: 189-90.

<sup>434</sup> The handle is 4.7 cm long (from rim to end) and the conjunction of the three 1 cm diameter bars is a total of 5 cm wide.

<sup>435</sup> Ilieva 2011: 187, 189-90.

<sup>436</sup> A possible alternative identification is that of a so-called **Fish-Plate** or other serving dish with central structure. Without comparative material from Thasos it is difficult to determine for certain.

ornaments are similar to the *Peintre de La Palestre*.<sup>437</sup> The final vessel is made in the semi-coarse Oisymian fabric.<sup>438</sup>

The shape is very small and roughly made, but may be the remains of the central boss (Fig. A.78).<sup>439</sup> It is decorated by incisions in the wet clay in a lotus bud pattern. Such a rough piece is almost impossible to date. All three of the preceding examples were recovered from the necropolis of Oisyme, while the two fine examples came from the acropolis sanctuary.

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<sup>437</sup> Coulié 2002: 103, 192-19.


<sup>438</sup> Coarse fabric, many white and some black inclusions, reddish yellow (5YR 6/8).


<sup>439</sup> Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 2014: *pers. comm.*, believes it to be the bowl from an Ottoman-era pipe. Initially I agreed, but sought confirmation via parallels. This search was unsuccessful. The best parallels came from a small Achaemenid style **Phiale**, sub-group II (Tsingarida 2014: 265-67, Figs. 6-7), and comparative metalwork examples (see MMCO no 1981.11.13, Silver **Phiale**, East Greek).




## Catalogue of Drinking Vessels

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape Flat Rim Cup		Origin North Aegean	
Section Rim			
Length 3.8 cm		Width	
Height 2.4 cm		Thickness 0.3 cm	
Rim 14.0 cm			
Decoration Exterior = red/brown, bands. Interior = thick red/brown, turns black at the top.		Fabric Powdery, smooth, many small inclusions (<1 mm), black, white, tan reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) even throughout.	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Banded Bowl NA A		6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
NaA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel See cemetery finds in Y. Ersoy 'East Greek Pottery of the 7th and 6th centuries BC from Clazomenae', 2000, and 'Klazomenai: 900-500 BC: History and Settlement Evidence'			
			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 2	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape Flat Rim Cup		Origin North Ionia	
Section Rim			
Length 4.7 cm		Width	
Height 3.1 cm		Thickness 0.4 cm	
Rim 14.0 cm			
Decoration Exterior = brown, bands Interior = all red/brown		Fabric Gritty, many small inclusions (30% <1 mm), very pale brown (10YR 7/4), some greying towards core.	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Banded Bowl NI 2		6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
NiA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 3	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape Flat Rim Cup		Origin North Ionia	
Section Rim			
Length 2.6 cm		Width	
Height 2.5 cm		Thickness 0.4 cm	
Rim 14.0 cm			
Decoration Exterior = brown, bands Interior = red on black, bands		Fabric Smooth, slick, small grained, few inclusions, some white light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4) with uneven white inside	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Banded Bowl NI 1		6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
NiA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Match = 799			
			
Place In Photo Left side			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 4	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape Flat Rim Cup		Origin North Ionia	
Section Body			
Length		Width 3.6 cm	
Height 3.8 cm		Thickness 0.4 cm	
Rim 12.0 cm			
Decoration Exterior = black, bands Interior = white on black, bands		Fabric Gritty, dense, few visible inclusions (none over 1 mm) pink (7.5YR 7/3), some grey towards centre	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Banded Bowl NI 2		6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
NiA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			



# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 5

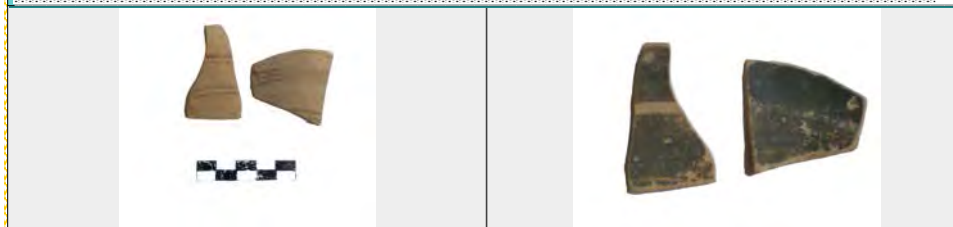
Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape Flat Rim Cup Origin North Ionia Section Rim  
Length Width 2.5 cm Height 4.7 cm Thickness 0.5 cm Rim 14.0 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = brown, bands Smooth, few inclusions (<2 mm)  
Interior = white on black, bands very pale brown (10YR 7/4), even throughout

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Banded Bowl NI I 6th century BC NiA II Archaic

Drinking Vessel



Place In Photo Left side

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 6

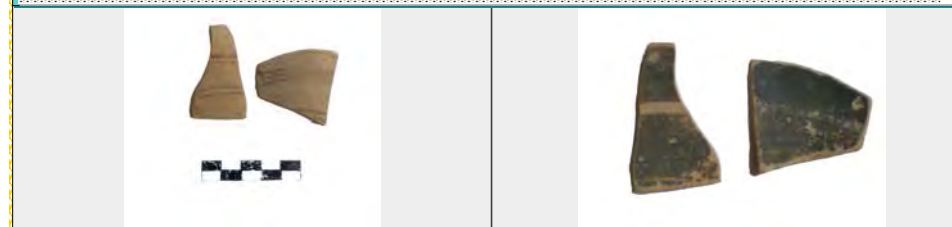
Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape Flat Rim Cup Origin North Ionia Section Body  
Length 3.9 cm Width Height 3.5 cm Thickness 0.5 cm Body

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = brown, bands Smooth, many small inclusions  
Interior = white on black, bands very pale brown (10YR 4/4), some interior white

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Banded Bowl NI I 6th century BC NiA II Archaic

Drinking Vessel



Place In Photo Right side

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 7

Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape Flat Rim Cup Origin North Ionia Section Rim  
Length Width Height 3.5 cm Thickness Rim 15.0 cm

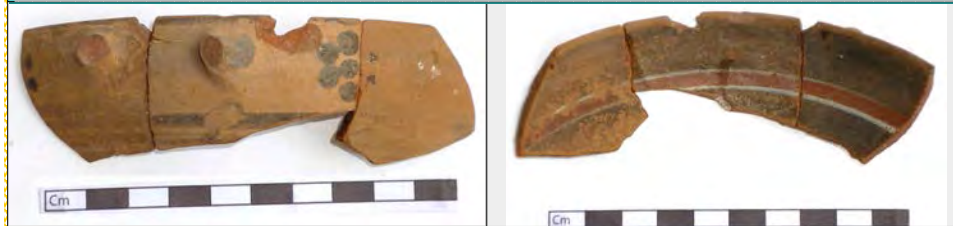
Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black, bands, rosettes on either side of handle Smooth, few inclusions (large white flakes), much mica  
Interior = w/r/w on black, bands strong brown (7.5YR 5/6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Rosette Bowl c. 600-570 BC NaA II Archaic

Drinking Vessel

7a, b, c. Mended

See Ersoy 2003: 54



Place In Photo

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 8

Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open space Unstratified Humus

Shape Kylix Origin South Ionia Section Rim  
Length Width Height Thickness Rim 22.0 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black on white, bands Gritty, few inclusions (small, white)  
Interior = all black reddish yellow (5-7.5YR 6/8), grey core

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup Type 5 c. 660-630 BC SiA Ia-b Archaic

Drinking Vessel


Ionian Cup Type 5.2 (A2/S)

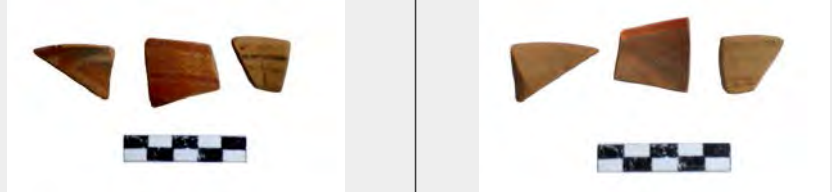
Match = N9, N625


See Schlottzauer 2001: 94-97, 295-308, pl 18-19

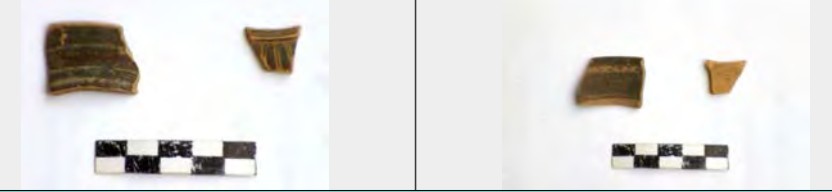



Place In Photo Right side


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 9			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Space		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness				
Decoration Exterior = black on white, bands Interior = all black				Fabric Gritty, few inclusions (small, white), reddish yellow (5-7.5YR 6/8), grey core.			
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 5		Object Date c. 660-630 BC		Alternative Dating System SiA Ib		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 5.2 (A2/S) Large Matches = N8, N625 See Schlottzauer 2001: 94-97, 295-308, pl 18-19							
							
Place In Photo Left side							

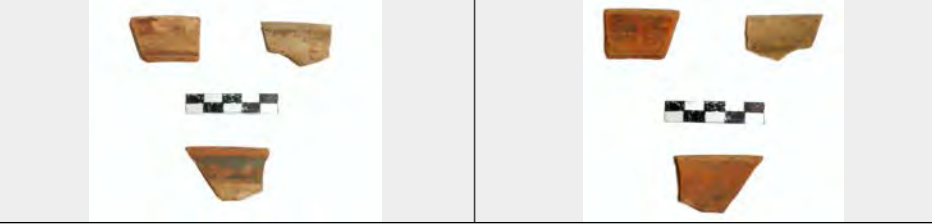
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 11			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section Body			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness				
Decoration Exterior = brown/black, bands Interior = brown/black, bands				Fabric Smooth, no visible inclusions, brownish yellow (10YR 6/6)			
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 5		Object Date c. 620-590 BC		Alternative Dating System SiA Ic-d		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 5.4 (A2/S) See Schlottzauer 2001: 94-7, 295-308, pl. 22, 111, no. 104							
							
Place In Photo Right side							

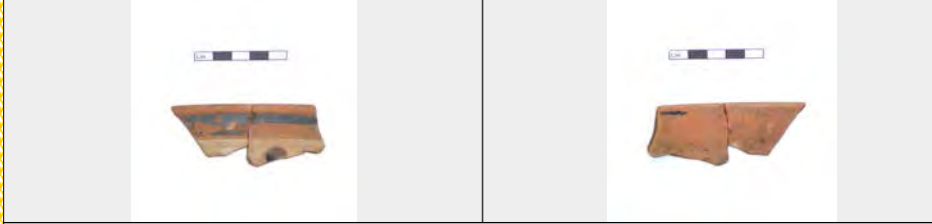
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 13			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Flat Rim Cup</b>		Origin: <b>Aeolis</b>		Section Rim			
Length 3.0 cm	Width	Height 2.9 cm	Thickness 0.3 cm	Rim 12.0 cm			
Decoration Exterior = w/r/w on red/brown, bands, thick layer of gold mica over paint (dusting?) Interior = thin black over cream, 'shoulder' has thin dark black/graphite (?) band below point of red/cream slip				Fabric Smooth, no visible inclusions, gold mica reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/8) with some grey/lightness in the interior			
Object Designation Polychrome Banded Bowl Ae		Object Date 6th century BC		Alternative Dating System AeA II		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel For Kyme or Larissa see British Museum no 1888.0601.573.b Kerschner 2006: 123, fig. 9, No. 67 See also Naxos, known for pottery with a dark, brick red colour and much gold mina (Nota Kourou 2001: 23-27)							
							
Place In Photo Centre							



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 51			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section Body			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness 0.2 cm				
Decoration Exterior = red/brown and white bands on a black, cream slip? Interior = black to rim, at start of neck/shoulder paint stops, no slip, band on upper portion of rim eroded?				Fabric Smooth, no visible inclusions, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) white/grey core			
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 8		Object Date c. 650-620 BC		Alternative Dating System SiA Ib-c		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 8.1 (A1/III) Schlottzauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27							
							
Place In Photo Left side							



Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 54	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Oisyme</b>	
Length		Section Rim	
Width		Height	
Thickness			
Decoration Exterior = all black/brown, very faded Interior = all black/brown		Fabric Dense, slightly gritty, mica (gold?), pale, small inclusions yellowish red (5YR 5/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Thasian Cup.TU		6th.century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ThA.II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup.TU.Undetermined. (Oisyme fabric?)			
			
Place In Photo Centre			



Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 55	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section Rim	
Width		Height	
Thickness			
Decoration Exterior = reserved and dark bands on rim and at neck Interior = all black (very dark), thin reserve at rim top		Fabric Clean, dense, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup.Type 9		c. 600-550 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup.Type 9.1			
See Schlottzhauser 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123			
			
Place In Photo Right side			



Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 56	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>	
Length		Section Rim	
Width		Height	
Thickness			
Decoration Exterior = red/brown on pale slip, thick band at rim top; reserved; band at neck joint Interior = all red/brown		Fabric Dense, clean reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Thasian Cup.TU		6th.century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ThA.II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup.Undetermined			
			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 58	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Flat Rim Cup</b>		Origin: <b>North Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Rim	
Height		Thickness 0.4 cm	
Thickness		14.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = black band under rim abuts thick, dull white body with Black Figure over. Human head (?) facing unidentifiable object		Fabric Clean, smooth clay, few inclusions yellowish red (5YR 6/8)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Attic.Skyphos		c. 550-490 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
AtA.IIb		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Skyphos or Kylix-Skyphos			
Mended to N1033			
			
Place In Photo			


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 59
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = thin band at rim and neck joint possible. Interior = plain?			Fabric Gritty, few inclusions. pale brown (10YR. 7/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TP		c. 650-600 BC		ThA.Ib-d
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Cup TP.E				
 				
Place In Photo Left side, top row				


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 60
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Oisyme</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black			Fabric Burnt	
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TA		c. 550-480 BC		ThA.IIb
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Cup TA.C (Burnt)				
 				
Place In Photo Right side, top row				


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 61
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = fine band Interior = all black (very good/dark)			Fabric Clean, few visible inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR. 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 580-540 BC		SiA.IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup Type 10.9				
See Schlottzauer 2001: 113, Pl.47, 48, 49 nos 282-93				
 				
Place In Photo Bottom row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 62
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black/brown, poor preservation			Fabric Hard, clean, few inclusions brownish yellow (10YR. 6/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TP		c. 650-600 BC		ThA.Ib-d
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Cup TP.V				
 				
Place In Photo Left side, top row				

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 63	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Rim	
Height		Thickness	
Thickness		Rim 14.0 cm	
Decoration All black/brown, poor preservation.		Fabric Hard, clean, few inclusions, brownish yellow (10YR 6/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Thasian Cup.TU		6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ThA.II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup.TU.Undetermined			
			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 64	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Rim	
Height		Thickness	
Thickness		Rim 14.0 cm	
Decoration All black		Fabric Clean, hard, few inclusions, some mica red/brown (5YR 5/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Thasian Cup.TA		c. 550-480 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ThA.IIb		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup.TA.C			
			
Place In Photo Bottom row, left side			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 65	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Rim	
Height		Thickness	
Thickness		Rim 15.0 cm	
Decoration All black		Fabric Clean clay, dense and hard, no mica, few inclusions, pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Thasian Cup.TA		c. 550-480 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ThA.IIb		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup.TA.C			
Match = N964			
			
Place In Photo Bottom row, right side			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 66	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Flat Rim Cup</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Rim	
Height		Thickness	
Thickness		Rim 10.0 cm	
Decoration All black, possible incisions for figure		Fabric Hard, clean, few inclusions, reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Skyphos.NA - Figured		c. 550-490 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ThA.IIb		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Skyphos			
Figured (?)			
			
Place In Photo Top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 67	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Flat Rim Cup</b>		Origin <b>Attica</b>	
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = Black Figure - black, dull, thickly applied. Solid from rim down, 2 cm, to reserved band Interior = all black, metallic		Fabric Hard, clean, few inclusions, reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Attic Kotyle (?)		c. 550-500 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
AtA IIb		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Cup Figured (?) See BM no number. 1867.0508.970			
Place In Photo Bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 69	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Chalice</b>		Origin <b>Chios</b>	
Length 4.0 cm		Width 1.9 cm	
Height		Thickness 0.2 cm	
Rim		15.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = lining of square dots lined, black on thick cream/white Interior = black (very dark brown) field on cream, slip bright white band on black		Fabric Clean, some grit, few inclusions, pale brown (10YR 6/3)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Chian Chalice Light		c. 575-550 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ChA IIA		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Chian Light, Plain Style Chalice Match = N70 Parallels = BM 1924.1202.543 & 1924.1201.332			
Place In Photo Top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 70	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Chalice</b>		Origin <b>Chios</b>	
Length 5.5 cm		Width 3.0 cm	
Height		Thickness 0.3 cm	
Body		11.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = thick cream/white, with 2 fine brown/light tan bands (1 mm) at 'neck' bend Interior = metallic black glaze over white		Fabric Clean, few visible inclusions, pale brown (10YR 7/3-4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Chian Chalice Light		c. 550 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ChA IIA		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Chian Light, Plain Style Chalice Match = N69 Parallels = BM 1924.1202.543 & 1924.1201.332			
Place In Photo Centre			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 71	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Chalice</b>		Origin <b>Chios</b>	
Length 5.0 cm		Width 3.2 cm	
Height 2.5 cm		Thickness 0.3-0.4 cm	
Body - lower		3.5 cm	
Decoration Exterior = very thick white, thin (2 mm) black bands Interior = black spiral down to centre on bright white		Fabric Clean, few visible inclusions, silty feel, pale brown (10, 7.5YR 8/3), but pinkish in some spots	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Chian Heavy Chalice (?)		c. 600-575 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ChA Ic-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel, Conical foot Heavy Chalice See Lemos 1991: 79-132			
Place In Photo Bottom row			



# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 90

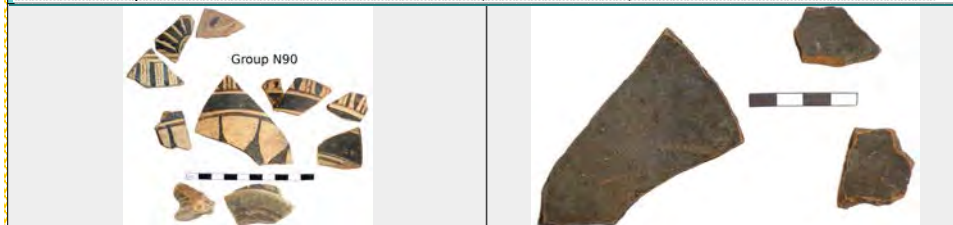
Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape Open Vessel Origin Aeolis Section Body  
Length 8.0 cm Width 5.0 cm Height Thickness 0.4 cm Body 21.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = good, dark (dull) black on thick (dull) white : bands, bars, rays, palmette  
Interior = all black, thick, dull  
Fabric Hard, clean, few inclusions, mica reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Open Vessel (Large) Group N90 MWG II c. 620-570 BC AeA Ic-d Archaic

Drinking Vessel (?)  
North Ionian? Aeolian?  
Match = N90, 91, 92, 159, 420, 429, 430, 431, 432, 1069  
See decorative parallels from Aeolis: British Museum 1924.1201.11 and 1888.0601.462



Place In Photo Largest, centre

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 91

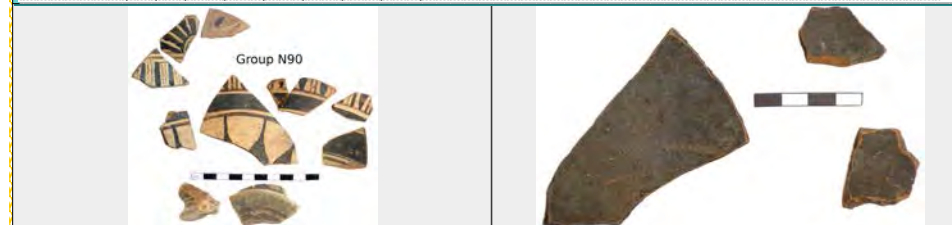
Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape Open Vessel Origin Aeolis Section  
Length Width Height Thickness

Decoration Exterior = good, dark (dull) black on thick (dull) white : bands, bars, rays, palmette  
Interior = all black, thick, dull  
Fabric Hard, clean, few inclusions, mica reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Open Vessel (Large) Group N90 Figured c. 620-570 BC AeA Ic-d Archaic

Drinking Vessel (?)  
See N90  
Wild Goat? Figured?  
Match = N90, 91, 92, 159, 420, 429, 430, 431, 432, 1069



Place In Photo Right side, top row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 92

Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape Open Vessel Origin Aeolis Section  
Length Width Height Thickness

Decoration Exterior = good, dark (dull) black on thick (dull) white : bands, bars, rays, palmette  
Interior = all black, thick, dull  
Fabric Hard, clean, few inclusions, mica reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Open Vessel (Large) Group N90 Figured c. 620-570 BC AeA Ic-d Archaic

Drinking Vessel (?)  
See N90  
Wild Goat? Figured?  
Match = N90, 91, 92, 159, 420, 429, 430, 431, 432, 1069



Place In Photo Right side, bottom row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 159

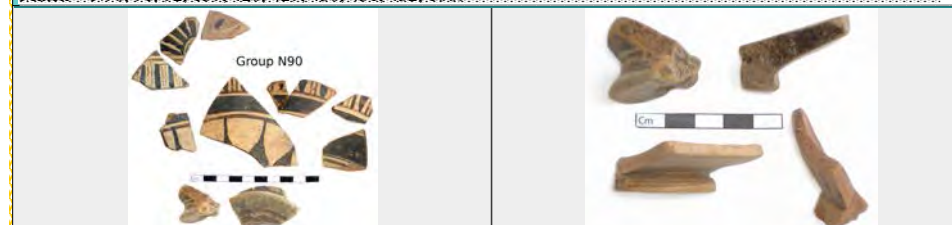
Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape Open Vessel Origin Aeolis Section Base  
Length 5.2 cm Width 3.3 cm Height 2.5 cm Thickness 0.7 cm Base 9.5 cm

Decoration Exterior = dark black on thick white, hands and base of thick rays  
Interior = black glaze  
Under = black on white bands  
Fabric Gritty, creamy with many (20%) fine (< 1 mm) inclusions strong brown (7.5YR 5/8)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Open Vessel (Large) Group N90 c. 620-570 BC AeA Ic-d Archaic

Drinking Vessel (?)  
Low ring foot  
See N90  
Match = N90, 91, 92, 159, 420, 429, 430, 431, 432, 1069



Place In Photo Bottom row and Left side, top row



# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / N / 64 / 161**

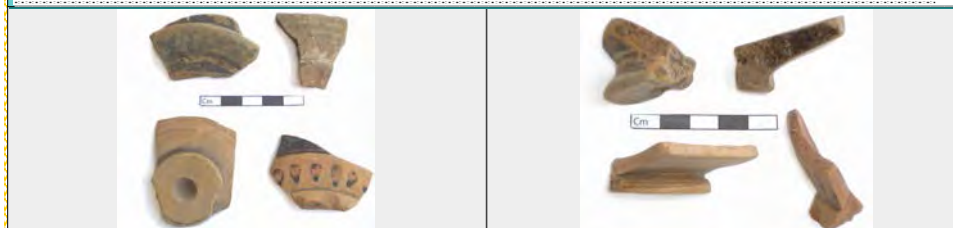
Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape **Flat Rim Cup** Origin **North Ionia** Section Base  
Length 3.9 cm Width 5.0 cm Height 1.7 cm Thickness 0.4 cm Disk 4.0 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = thick (on ankle) and very thin (1 mm) brown bands  
Interior = thin black with what may be darker line spiral to empty centre dot (1.3 diam.)  
Under = thin black edge of disk  
Soft, powdery, compact, smooth with some inclusions (<5%, <1 mm)  
pale brown (10YR 8/4)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Banded Bowl NI I 6th century BC NaA II Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
disk foot



Place In Photo Left side, bottom row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / N / 64 / 167**

Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape **Chalice (?)** Origin **North Aegean (?)** Section Body  
Length 3.0 cm Width Height 3.4 cm Thickness 0.3 cm Body 12.0 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = dark cream/tan slip, above black bands of varying thickness  
Interior = al red/brown, dull  
Heavily ridged with rough interior/gritty  
many [25%] inclusions of <1 mm white grains, at least 2 larger <2 mm  
pale brown (10YR 7/4)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Banded Bowl or Chalice c. 600-550 BC NaA IIA Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Chian influenced North Aegean?  
Similar to 180 and 181



Place In Photo Left side, top row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / N / 64 / 168**

Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape **Flat Rim Cup** Origin **Aeolis (?)** Section Rim  
Length Width Height Thickness Rim

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = polychromatic banding, w/t/w on black  
Interior = polychromatic banding, red, black, possibly white  
Slick, smooth, smooth reddish, with many smooth white inclusions  
light brown (7.5YR 6/4), faint greying inside

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Polychrome Banded Bowl Ae 6th century BC EgA IIA Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Cup (Polychrome)  
Aeolian Black Polychrome?



Place In Photo Centre, top row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / N / 64 / 169**

Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape **Kylix** Origin **South Ionia** Section  
Length Width Height Thickness

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black with red bands  
Clean, few inclusions  
reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup Type 10 c. 620-580 BC SiA Ic-d Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup Type 10.1 (Early)  
See Schlottzauer 2001: 111-112, 337-42, Pl. 37-40, 128-30



Place In Photo Right side, top row

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 170	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section Body	
Width		Thickness 0.2 cm	
Height		Body 10.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = paint starts 1.4 cm below rim, w/t/w Interior = all black, very thick		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 8		c. 650-610 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ib-c		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 8.2 (A1/III) (Very fine) Schlottzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 171	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section Body	
Width		Thickness	
Height		Body	
Decoration Exterior = black, either thinly applied on white ground and eroded, or black and white banded (black on white) Interior = same as exterior		Fabric Slick, extremely no visible inclusions (Burnt) tan to white grey	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 8		c. 650-610 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ib-c		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 8.2 (Burnt) Schlottzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27			
Place In Photo Bottom row, middle			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 172	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Chalice</b>		Origin <b>Chios</b>	
Length		Section Body	
Width		Thickness	
Height		Body	
Decoration Exterior = narrow band of brown (thin wash), on bright white Interior = thick brown bands on bright white, thin white bands in reserve		Fabric Compact, hard; colour, good, no visible inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Chian Chalice Heavy (?)		c. 600-575 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ChA Ic-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Heavy Chalice See Lemos 1991: 79-132			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 173	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Flat Rim Cup</b>		Origin <b>Thasos (?)</b>	
Length		Section Rim	
Width		Thickness	
Height		Rim 14.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = polychromatic banding - black and red/orange, reserved band, on pale slip Interior = black (slight metallic sheen) with remnant of possible red band on top		Fabric Smooth, with a few small white inclusions light brown (7.5YR 6/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Polychrome Banded Bowl NA		6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ThA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Place In Photo Left side			

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 174

Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape Flat Rim Cup Origin North Ionia Section Body  
Length 1.5 cm Width Height 2.0 cm Thickness 0.3 cm Body

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = cream/white slip, 2 black bands separated by 1.5 cm  
Interior = black glaze, high gloss  
Gritty, dense packed grains, few no visible inclusion  
light brown (7.5YR 6/3)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Banded Bowl NI 1 6th century BC NaA II Archaic

Drinking Vessel (Mended)



Place In Photo Centre

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 175

Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape Flat Rim Cup Origin North Aegean (?) Section Body  
Length 2.5 cm Width 1.7 cm Height Thickness 0.2 cm Body

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black bands [base coat] with red and cream bands  
Interior = traces of black and red banding  
smooth, no visible inclusions  
pink (7.5YR 7/4) with solid grey interior

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Polychrome Banded Bowl NA 6th century BC NaA II Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Cup (Polychrome)  
Black Polychrome?



Place In Photo Right side

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 176

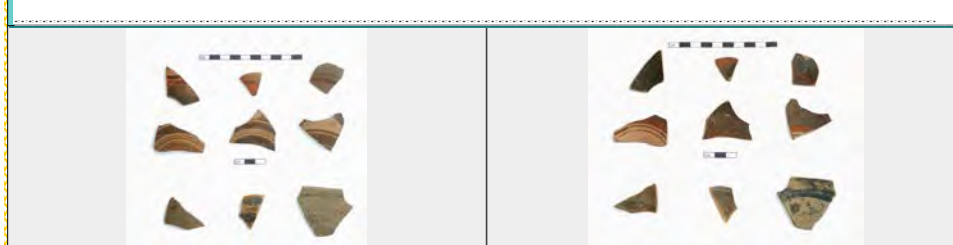
Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape Chalice (?) Origin North Aegean (?) Section Body  
Length 3.0 cm Width Height 4.2 cm Thickness 0.4 cm Body 10.0 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = cream/yellowish slip. Polychromatic bands (w/t/w) thick. Remnant of vertical tapering off leg of ray from base  
Interior = Thick black glaze (white slip?) remnants of white bands on black  
Smooth, no grain, grains barely distinguishable, no visible inclusions, but many [40 %] vacant/ air-pockets

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Banded Bowl or Chalice c. 600-550 BC NaA IIa Archaic

Drinking Vessel (Polychrome with rays)  
Chian influenced North Aegean?  
See Lemos 1991: 79-132



Place In Photo Left side, top row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 177

Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape Flat Rim Cup Origin North Aegean Section Body  
Length 2.1 cm Width Height 2.5 cm Thickness 0.3 cm Body

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = very thin slip, banded, thin black/brown (?), abutting thick bright red-orange  
Interior = red-orange slowly grading into black (beautiful transition)  
Slight grit, no visible inclusions, but r air-pockets  
pale brown to pink (10YR)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Polychrome Banded Bowl NA 6th century BC EgA IIa Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Cup (Polychrome)



Place In Photo Centre, top row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 178

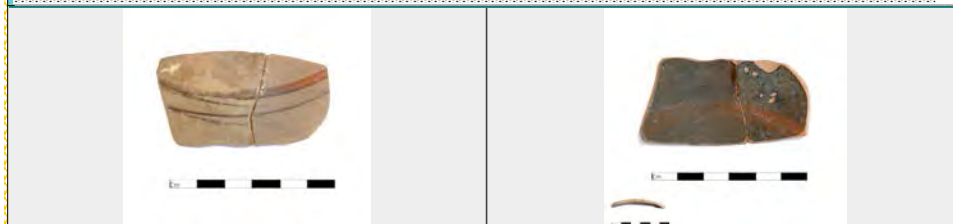
Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape Flat Rim Cup Origin North Ionia Section Body  
Length Width Height Thickness 0.2 cm Body

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = cream slip, 2 bands dark brown to bright red/orange, thickest 3 mm, thin 1 mm, both have diagonal tail/brush flick  
Interior = Black glaze with parallel red bands, close set, 2 mm each  
Slick/smooth, breaks, smooth, no grit, just powder matrix, fine smooth with many [25%] inclusions, white, <1 mm  
light brown (7.5YR 6/1)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Banded Bowl NI I 6th century BC NaA II Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Match = .809 (See record)



Place In Photo

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 179

Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape Chalice (?) Origin North Aegean (?) Section Body  
Length 4.8 cm Width Height 2.7 cm Thickness 0.3 cm Body - lower 10.0 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = cream slip, parallel brown bands, from 0.4 cm - 0.1 cm  
Interior = cream/pink slip, from centre - 3 small [1 mm] brown, last one abutting 1 larger [4 mm] red, abutting dark black/brown  
Creamy smooth, inclusions are rare, <1 mm, white, no visible grains, smooth  
light, pink (7.5YR 8/4)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Banded Bowl or Chalice c. 600-550 BC NaA IIA Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Chian influenced North Aegean?  
Similar to 180 and 181  
See Lemos 1991: 79-132



Place In Photo Left side

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 180

Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape Chalice (?) Origin North Aegean (?) Section Body  
Length 4.5 cm Width Height 3.4 cm Thickness 0.3 cm Body 12.0 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = cream slip, black/brown bands; thick [ >5 mm] surround thin [1 mm] pattern = 2 small, 1 large, 4 small, 1 large. Above all is figure also in brown, foot of dancer?  
Interior = black/dark brown glaze, painted over this at right of angle changes in  
Smooth even with white inclusions <1 mm, at [15%]  
pink-tan, some light grey

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Banded Bowl or Chalice c. 600-550 BC NaA IIA Archaic

Drinking Vessel (Silhouette Foot - Dancer? Siren?) (Chian influenced North Aegean?)  
Match = N181  
See Lemos 1991: 79-132



Place In Photo Centre

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 181

Place: creamy Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape Chalice (?) Origin North Aegean (?) Section Body  
Length 4.5 cm Width Height 3.9 cm Thickness 0.1 cm Body 10.0 cm


Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = thick, cream slip, lower section - 2 brown bands below large arched shape (figure?)  
Interior = brown on cream slip, banded - red, brown, cream  
Smooth, fine, no visible inclusions  
pale brown (10YR 8/4) pinkish


Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Banded Bowl or Chalice c. 600-550 BC NaA IIA Archaic

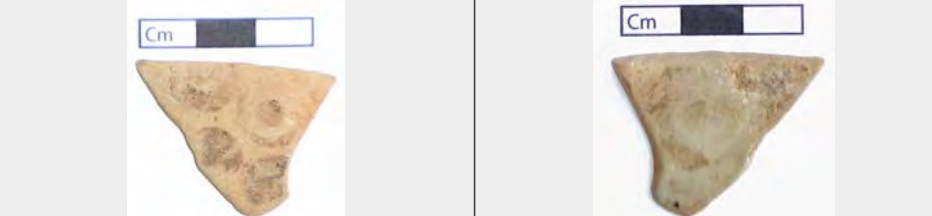
Drinking Vessel (Silhouette?)  
(Chian influenced North Aegean?)  
See Lemos 1991: 79-132

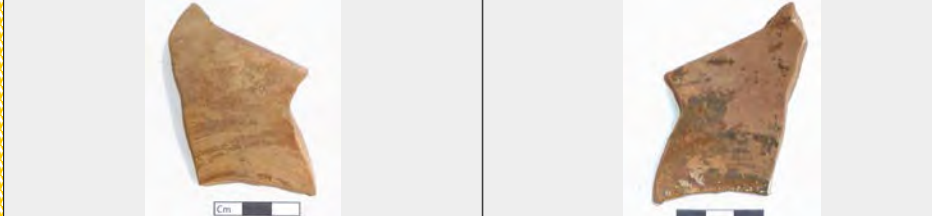


Place In Photo Right side

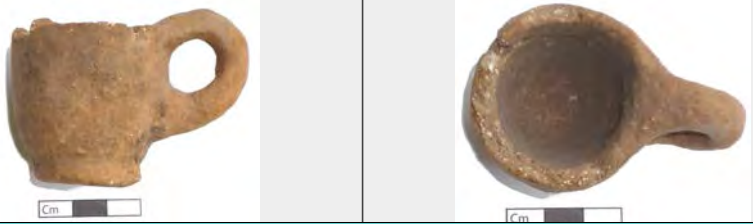
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 182	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Flat Rim Cup</b>		Origin <b>Thasos (?)</b>	
Length 1.9 cm		Rim 11.0 cm	
Width		Height 3.4 cm	
Thickness 0.25 cm		Section	
Decoration Exterior = cream slip? solid black, possibly banded, traces of red band at rim? Interior = all black. Single white band painted over black [2 mm wide]		Fabric Smooth, smooth, no visible inclusions, pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Black Banded Bowl Th		c. 600-550 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ChA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Black Polychrome?			
			
Place In Photo Centre			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 183	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Flat Rim Cup</b>		Origin <b>Aeolis (?)</b>	
Length 3.7 cm		Body - lower 8.0 cm	
Width		Height 2.6 cm	
Thickness 0.2 cm		Section	
Decoration Exterior = black glaze (over cream slip?), deco: white band (5 mm) with black/brown stripe [1 mm] in centre Interior = black glaze: seems thin because of highly visible striping		Fabric Smooth, slight ridging, many inclusions [speckled look] most are white grains, some tan/yellow, none > 1 mm pink (7.5YR 9/2) with white	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Black Banded Bowl Ae		6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
EgA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel (Burnt)			
Aeolian Black Polychrome?			
			
Place In Photo Left side			

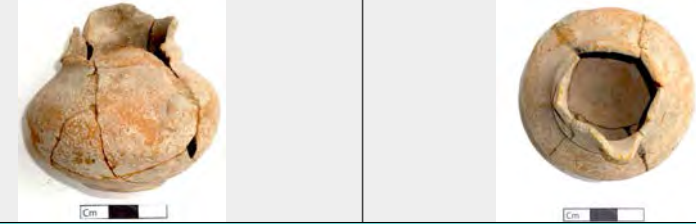
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 198	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>	
Length		Thickness	
Width		Height	
Decoration Exterior = purple black/purple, dot rosette (large dots around one circle and central dot), poor preservation Interior = purple black/purple, dot rosette (?)		Fabric Clean, smooth, few inclusions, pink (7.5YR 8/3)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Thasian S-G-D.I		c. 640-580 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ThA Ib-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian S-G-D.I. (Dot Rosette)			
Similar to Argilos clay and paint			
			
Place In Photo			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 199	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>	
Length		Thickness	
Width		Height	
Decoration Exterior = all brown, poor preservation Interior = all brown, (darker than exterior) added red/purple		Fabric clean, few inclusions, some mica, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Thasian Cup TU		6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ThA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup Undetermined			
			
Place In Photo			



Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 202	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Alt. #
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	A1997
Shape	Mug	Origin	Oisyme
Length	Width	Height	Section
		5.0 cm	Nearly Whole
		Thickness	
		0.6 cm	
		Rim	
		4.5 cm	
Decoration		Fabric	
Plain - some residue inside		coarse, many pale inclusions (25% .1. 4 mm) reddish yellow (5YR 6/8)	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System
Mug Miniature		8th to 7th century	G-A Ia
Era		Geometric/Arch.	
Drinking Vessel			
Handmade Cup, very small.			
For Archaic handmade ware See = Akanthos (Skarlatidou, AEMTh 1988: 104; A.D. 1974: 591; Papadopoulos 2001: 157-194			
			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 203	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Alt. #
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	A1997
Shape	Mug	Origin	Oisyme
Length	Width	Height	Section
		4.4 cm	Base & Handle
		Thickness	
		0.5 cm	
		Body	
		8.0 cm	
Decoration		Fabric	
Plain		Coarse, many large, pale inclusions strong brown (7.5YR 5/8)	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System
Mug		7th to 6th century	G-A Ia
Era		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Handmade cup			
One handled			
See Oisyme vessel, Papadopoulos 2001: 174, fig 26a, separate vessel, but likely style			
			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 204	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Alt. #
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	A1998
Shape	Feeder	Origin	Oisyme
Length	Width	Height	Section
		6.5 cm	Nearly Whole
		Thickness	
		0.5 cm	
		Neck	
		4.2 cm	
Decoration		Fabric	
Plain - roll at neck joint		Dense, few, large, pale inclusions, mica strong brown (7.5YR 6/8)	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System
Feeder (?)		7th to 6th century	G-A Ia
Era		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Feeder? miniature pitcher (strap handle missing)			
See Blege 1958: fig 215 (no 29-34), fig 218 (no 44, 102)			
			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 326	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Alt. #
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Section
4.5 cm	2.9 cm		Body
		Thickness	
		0.2 cm	
		13.0 cm	
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = uneven firing, 2 thin white bands painted over solid black.		Irregular and slightly gritty from burning, fine clay, white inclusions of <1 mm visible at 5	
Interior = bad black		: 7%, little mica	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 8		c. 650-610 BC	SiA Ib-c
Era		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 8.2 (A1/III). (Very fine)			
Schlotzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27			
			
Place In Photo Right side			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 385	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width 2.4 cm	Height 3.4 cm	Thickness 0.3-0.4 cm
Decoration Exterior = light to dark red/brown on cream slip, busy, fine, well drawn. Hollow, deer/horse/goat foot tiny triangle, compass style circle and roundel over three thin (< 3 mm) bands, beneath which appears an arch like for a spiral.		Fabric Smooth, many inclusions (20-25%), small (1 mm or less), white, amber/brown, granular.	
Object Designation Open Vessel (Medium) MWG		Object Date c. 630-580 BC	
Alternative Dating System SiA Ic-d		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel (?) Open body sherd - Busily decorated figured Wild Goat South Ionian (Miletus?) See Schlottzhauer 2001: Pl 178, no 516; Kerschner & Schlottzhauer 2005: 25-45.			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 392	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, 3 stripes, very poorly preserved		Fabric Hard exterior, powdery/soft, smooth, dense.	
Interior = plain		Inclusions at < 1% and < 2 mm white to light grey (2.5Y 8/1-7/1)	
Object Designation Thasian S-G-D Undetermined		Object Date 6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System ThA II		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Thasian Sub-Geometric Cup Undetermined (Kylix-Krater)			
Place In Photo Top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 402	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Phiale (?)	Origin	Oisyme
Length	Width 4.0 cm	Height 3.0 cm	Thickness 0.5 cm
Decoration Exterior = incised lotus		Fabric Coarse clay, many white and some black inclusions, reddish yellow (5YR 6/8)	
Object Designation Thracian Handmade		Object Date 8th to 7th century	
Alternative Dating System G-A Ia		Era EIA?	
Mesomphalos Phiale? Pattern is similar to Eastern Archaic silver phiales. See Met Museum no 1981.11.13 (Silver phiale, East Greek). Alternative identification may be the bowl of a pipe from Ottoman Era.			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 404	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	Aeolis (?)
Length	Width	Height	Thickness 0.4 cm
Decoration Exterior = red/brown on thick if patchy white, ray and short bar (fill?)		Fabric Gritty, few inclusions, mica	
Interior = all black, dull, pink/red tone		yellowish red (5YR 5/8)	
Object Designation Open Vessel (Medium)		Object Date c. 620-570 BC	
Alternative Dating System AeA Ic-d		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel (?)			
Place In Photo Top row			

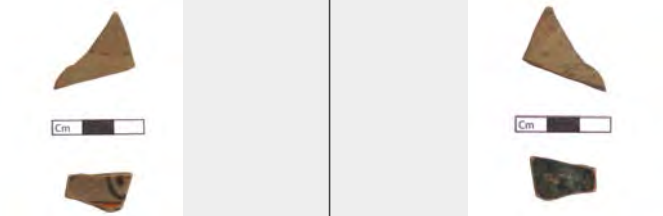


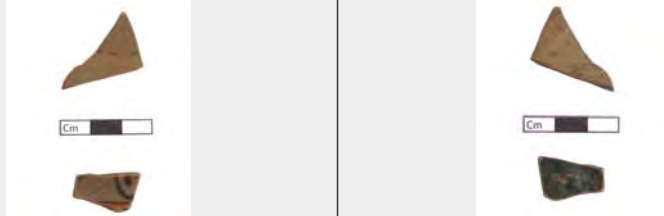
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 405	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	Aeolis (?)
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black on white, short rays Interior = all black		Fabric Gritty, few inclusions, mica yellowish red (5YR 5/8)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Open Vessel (Medium)	c. 620-570 BC	AeA Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?) Open body sherd			
Place In Photo Bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 406	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	Aeolis (?)
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = mottled red/brown over thin brown on bright white slip, 'drip lines' or tongues, bands Interior = all black glaze		Fabric Powdery, few inclusions, much mica reddish yellow (5YR 7/8)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Open Vessel (Medium)	c. 620-570 BC	AeA Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?) Widely spaced tongues, similar to Aeolian 'Drop Style' see Kerschner 2006: 109-126. See also Decorative parallel in the North Aegean in Perron 2014: 836, 840 (Argilos)			
Place In Photo			

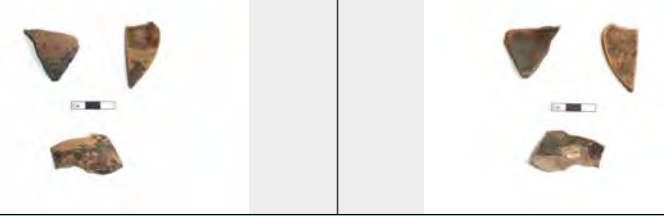
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 407	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width 3.0 cm	Height	Thickness 0.5 cm
Decoration Exterior = black over cream slip, stripes frame a figure (Panther tail?) Geometric fill? Interior = Black glaze, no slip		Fabric Slightly gritty, some air pockets, few inclusions, much mica reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 6 - Figured	c. 670-630 BC	SiA Ia-b	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 4? or Type 6? figured The clay fits into the Standard East Greek type. The delineation of a small metope or multiple small metopes on the body with simple decorative elements, and no incision, is consistent with early Archaic or sub-geometric South			
Place In Photo			

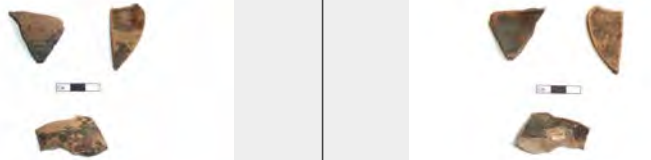
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 409	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	East Greece
Length 3.9 cm	Width	Height 2.8 cm	Thickness 0.3 cm
Decoration Exterior = black, thin bands (alternating 2 thin 1 thick?). Above band area = (left to right) solid black body above tail (?), 1 bird foot over leg. Interior = all black, thick		Fabric Slick exterior, smooth interior, smooth, few inclusions and < 1 mm pale brown (10YR 7/3) ash/white interior	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Open Vessel (Medium) - Figured	6th century BC	EgA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?) Cup or Bowl Figured (Outlined figure Foot - Bird? Siren?) Match = N412			
Place In Photo			

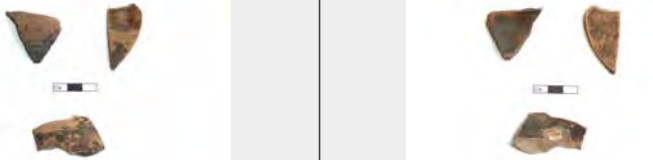
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 411	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length 2.6 cm		Width 1.8 cm	
Height 0.5 cm		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, bands, possible small, stripes Interior = cream/white?		Fabric Smooth, few visible inclusions (<1 mm, white) reddish yellow, grey core	
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 9		Object Date c. 610-570 BC	
Alternative Dating System SiA Id		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Type 9.1-2 (See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-111, plate 32-33)			
			
Place In Photo Top row			

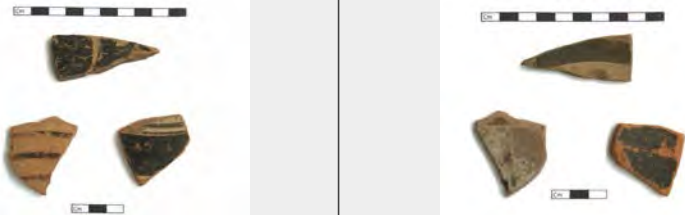
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 412	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Open Vessel</b>		Origin <b>East Greece</b>	
Length 2.0 cm		Width 1.9 cm	
Height		Thickness 0.3 cm	
Decoration Exterior = black/brown and red/orange, thin line-work, dot filled pendant (?) band Interior = all black		Fabric Breaks are powdery, smooth grained, smooth, no visible inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/3)	
Object Designation Open Vessel (Medium) - Figured		Object Date 6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System EgA II		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel (?) Open vessel - Figured body sherd Match = N409			
			
Place In Photo Bottom row			

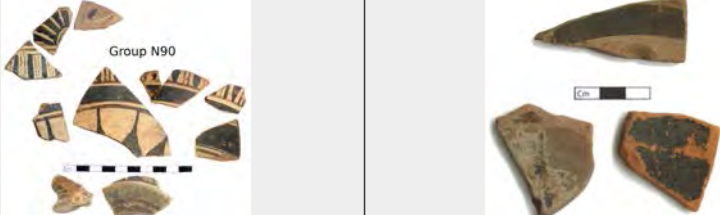
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 414	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Open Vessel</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>	
Length 4.6 cm		Width 3.3 cm	
Height 0.3 cm		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, band crossed by termination end of 'ray' from base, above band the feet/hoooves of unidentifiable figures Interior = all black		Fabric Smooth, fine, visible inclusions, white, <1.5 mm pink (7.5YR 7/3)	
Object Designation Open Vessel (Medium) - Figured		Object Date 6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System ThA II		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel (?) Open vessel figured			
			
Place In Photo			

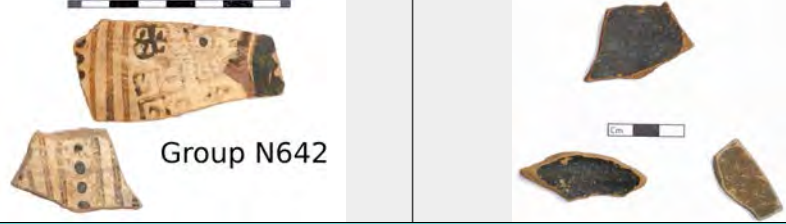
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 415	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length 4.0 cm		Width 3.8 cm	
Height 0.4 cm		Thickness	
Decoration All black, dull		Fabric Smooth, many small, white inclusions, some large (white, <2 mm) brown (7.5YR 5/4)	
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 10		Object Date c. 620-550 BC	
Alternative Dating System SiA Ic-II		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 10.2-4 (Early) (B1/V) (Burnt) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 111-112, 337-42, Pl. 37-40, 128-30			
			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

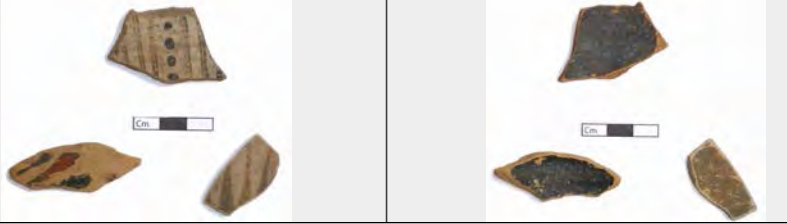
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 416	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Oisyme</b>	
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration All black/brown		Fabric	
Object Designation Thasian Cup.TU		Object Date 6th.century BC	
Alternative Dating System ThA.II		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup Undetermined			
			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

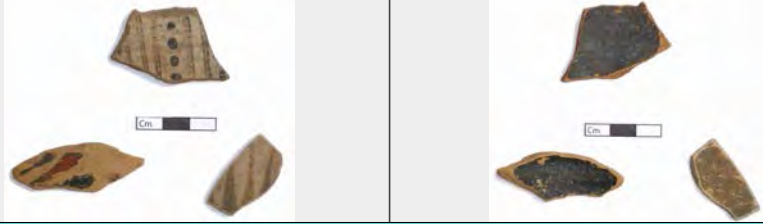
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 417	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Oisyme</b>	
Length 5.0 cm		Width	
Height 2.7 cm		Thickness 0.3 cm	
Decoration All black/brown		Fabric Powdery, smooth grains, few inclusions, the exception is one large [2 mm, white] reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) grey core	
Object Designation Thasian Cup.TU		Object Date 6th.century BC	
Alternative Dating System ThA.II		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup Undetermined			
			
Place In Photo Bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 419	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Chalice</b>		Origin <b>Chios (?)</b>	
Length 0.4 cm		Width 4.7 cm	
Height		Thickness 0.6-0.8 cm	
Decoration Exterior = black on thin cream/white, even bands Interior = black on thick white, rays and bands		Fabric Smooth, soft, fine, clean with smooth (< 1 mm) inclusions pink (7.5YR 7/4)	
Object Designation Chian Chalice Heavy		Object Date c. 600-575 BC	
Alternative Dating System ChA Ic-d		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Chian Chalice (Thasian Imitation?) See Lemos 1991: 79-132			
			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			

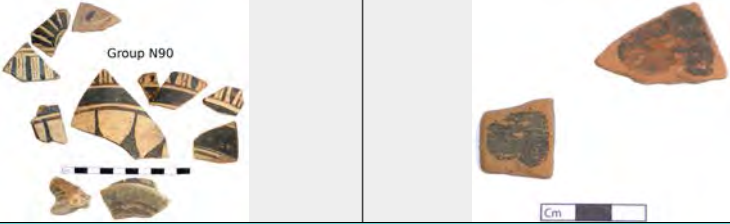
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 420	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Open Vessel</b>		Origin <b>Aeolis</b>	
Length 4.1 cm		Width 4.6 cm	
Height		Thickness 0.6 cm	
Decoration Exterior = good black on thick bright white Interior = all black		Fabric Some grit, creamy with many (20%) fine (< 1 mm) inclusions strong brown (7.5YR 5/8)	
Object Designation Open Vessel (Large) Group N90		Object Date c. 620-570 BC	
Alternative Dating System AeA Ic-d		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel (?) See N90 Match = N90, 91, 92, 159, 420, 429, 430, 431, 432, 1069			
			
Place In Photo Right side, middle-bottom row and right side			

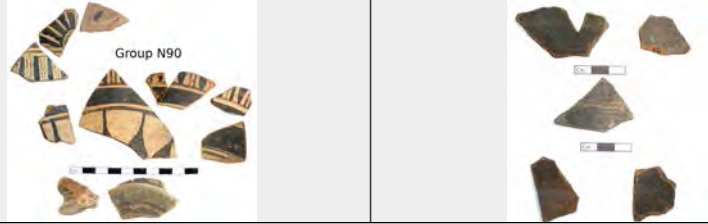
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 425	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	Aeolis
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = good black on thick white, 3 vertical bands on either side of a vertical row of dots. Interior = thick black glaze, no slip.		Fabric Gritty, few inclusions. pink (7.5YR 7/4) core is reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/8).	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Open Vessel (Large) Group 642	c. 610-550 BC	AeA Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?) See 642. Match = 425, 642.			
			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row and top row			

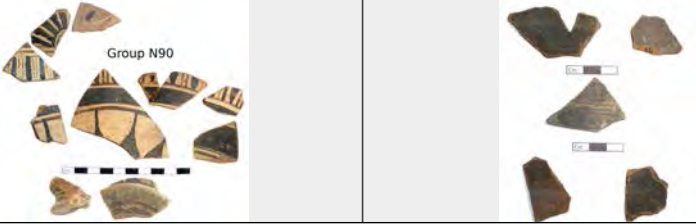
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 426	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	North Aegean
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black (added red?), Palmette? shape is indistinct. Interior = all black.		Fabric Powdery, few inclusions, creamy, much mica. reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6).	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Open Vessel (Medium)	6th century BC	NaA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?) Polychrome Palmette? See Perron 2014: 836 decorative parallels (Argilos?) Match = 426, 1067.			
			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			

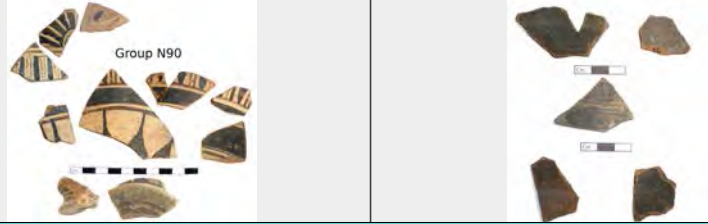
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 427	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Flat Rim Cup	Origin	North Aegean
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = brown, narrow rays. Interior = all brown.		Fabric Hard clay, clean, few inclusions. pale brown (10YR 8/3).	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Kotyle Th	6th century BC	NaA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Rays, very fine.			
			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 428	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	Aeolis
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black on thick yellow/white, centre of a Lotus bud and chain, pointing down and outlined. Interior = all black, dull.		Fabric Gritty, some inclusions, much mica. reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6).	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Open Vessel (Large) Group N428	c. 610-580 BC	AeA Id	Archaic
Large (Coupe-Krater?) Match = 428, 634, 1282. Shape of Lotus is like Late Wild Goat Style (Cook 1998: fig 8.13d) in double outline.			
			
Place In Photo Left side			

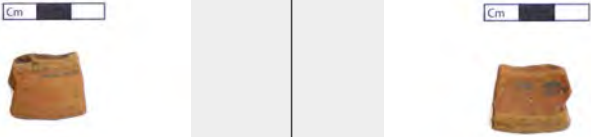
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 429	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: Open Vessel		Origin: Aeolis	
Section			
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black on thick yellow/white, palmette? Interior = all black		Fabric Gritty, some inclusions, much mica reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Open Vessel (Large) Group N90		c. 620-570 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
AeA Ic-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel (?)			
Lotus bud			
Match = N90, 91, 92, 159, 420, 429, 430, 431, 432, 1069			
			
Place In Photo: Right side, top row and Right side			

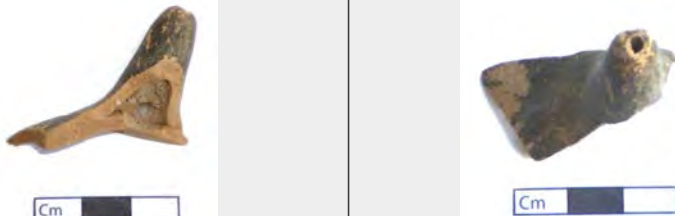
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 430	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: Open Vessel		Origin: Aeolis	
Section			
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = good, dark black on thick white, bands, bars, rays, palmette Interior = all black		Fabric Hard fired, smooth grained clay, mica reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Open Vessel (Large) Group N90		c. 620-570 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
AeA Ic-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel (?)			
See N90			
Match = N90, 91, 92, 159, 420, 429, 430, 431, 432, 1069			
			
Place In Photo: Centre, top row and Left side bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 431	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: Open Vessel		Origin: Aeolis	
Section			
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness 0.5 cm	
Decoration Exterior = good, dark black on thick white, bands, bars, rays, palmette Interior = all black		Fabric Hard fired, smooth grained clay, mica reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Open Vessel (Large) Group N90		c. 620-570 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
AeA Ic-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel (?)			
See N90			
Match = N90, 91, 92, 159, 420, 429, 430, 431, 432, 1069			
			
Place In Photo: Left side, top row and centre			

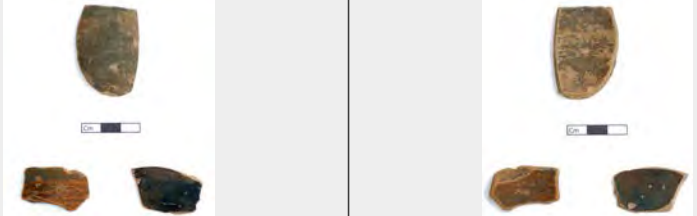
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 432	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: Open Vessel		Origin: Aeolis	
Section			
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = good, dark black on thick white, bands, bars, rays, palmette Interior = all black		Fabric Hard fired, smooth grained clay, mica reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Open Vessel (Large) Group N90		c. 620-570 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
AeA Ic-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel (?)			
See N90			
Match = N90, 91, 92, 159, 420, 429, 430, 431, 432, 1069			
			
Place In Photo: Left side, bottom row			

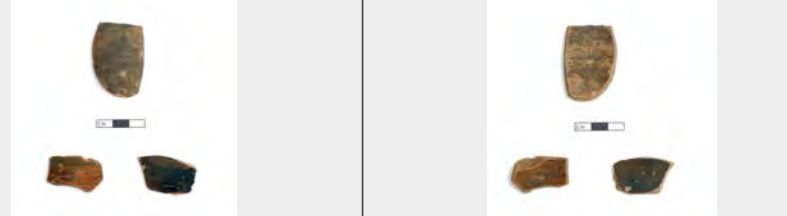


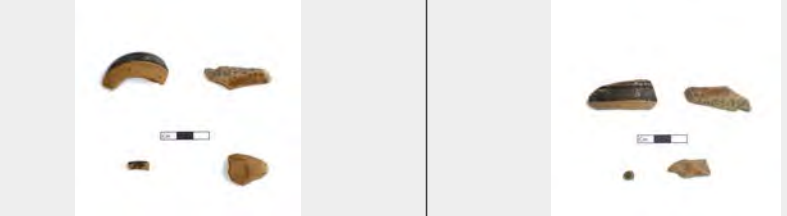
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 452	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia (?)
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			Rim
			7.5 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black and possibly creamy/white, bands		Creamy, smooth, no visible inclusions	
Interior = creamy/white base with at least one black band		reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 10, Undifferentiated	6th century BC	SiA I-II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Conical foot for Ionian Cup Type 10(?)			
Type 10?			
			
Place In Photo			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 455	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Feeder	Origin	East Greece
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
3.8 cm	2.0 cm		0.2-0.4 cm
			Body - upper
			7.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = all black/brown		Clean, few inclusions (1 mm angular, white, <5%)	
		pink, reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/4-7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Feeder (?)	c. 600-550 BC	EgA IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel?			
Feeder?			
			
Place In Photo			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 465	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Flat Rim Cup	Origin	Attica
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			0.4 cm
			13.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
All black, dull		Powdery, clean, few inclusions	
		reddish yellow (5YR 7/8)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Attic Skyphos	c. 550-490 BC	AtA IIb	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Skyphos or Kylix-Skyphos			
			
Place In Photo Bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 466	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Oisyme
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration		Fabric	
All black, dull		Gritty, some inclusions	
		brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) but heavily burnt	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TU	6th century BC	ThA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Open vessel, Small (Mended) (Burnt)			
			
Place In Photo Top row			

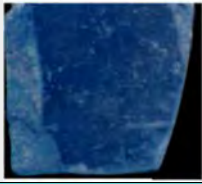

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 467	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Flat Rim Cup</b>		Origin <b>Attica</b>		Section	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.4 cm	
Decoration All reddish-brown			Fabric Smooth, clean, no visible inclusions, reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8)		
Object Designation Attic Skyphos		Object Date c. 550-490 BC		Alternative Dating System AtA IIb	
Era Archaic					
Drinking Vessel Skyphos or Kylix-Skyphos					
					
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row					



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 471	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Flat Rim Cup</b>		Origin <b>North Aegean</b>		Section	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness		
Decoration All black/black, dull, thinly applied			Fabric Clean clay, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation Korymbos Th. Miniature handle		Object Date 6th century BC		Alternative Dating System NaA II	
Era Archaic					
Drinking Vessel Miniature vessel - Korymbos (?)					
					
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row					



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 481	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Phiale (?)</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>		Section	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.7 cm	
Decoration All black, dull			Fabric Smooth clay, powdery, few inclusions, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation Phiale		Object Date Classical?		Alternative Dating System	
Era Classical?					
Mesomphalos Phiale (?) No parallels found. Closest possible is Canadian Institute in Greece number AO0075.1 (Bronze Patera, Sanctuary of Athena, Stymphalos, Peloponnese)					
					
Place In Photo					



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 610	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Open Vessel</b>		Origin <b>North Aegean</b>		Section Handle	
Length	Width 4.9 cm	Height 2.9 cm	Thickness 0.3 cm		
Decoration Exterior = brownish red (2.5YR 4/8, red) thick cream/white slip. Top/outside of vertical handle covered, horizontal zigzags. Interior = plain			Fabric Smooth, powdery, no visible inclusions, mica pink (5YR 7/4)		
Object Designation Cup G 2/3 Ware?		Object Date c. 670-630 BC		Alternative Dating System NaA Ia-b	
Era Archaic					
Handle sherd. Very small vessel. Cup-like handle. See Bernard BCH 1964: 77-146, Ilieva 2014: 85-96, 2015: 153-4, for G 2/3 ware survivals c. 650-580 BC, cosmetics cases confined to the Hephaistia necropolis, Lemnos, fig 2, 5; Aslan 2002: 106-8, no 70-88					
					
Place In Photo					

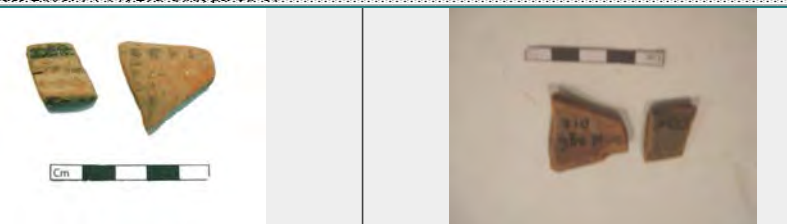


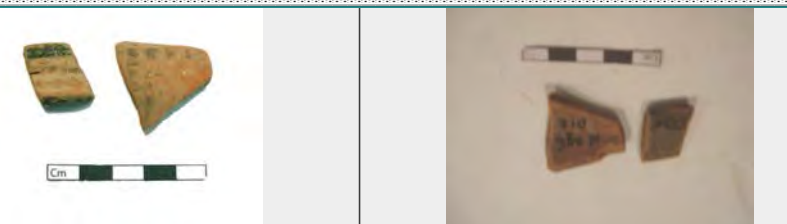
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 619			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: Chalice		Origin: Chios		Section		Body	
Length	Width 3.3 cm	Height 3.6 cm	Thickness 0.4 cm	Body		9.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = thick white slip, dark figures (unclear), one with very fine outline/detailing in white (reserving) Interior = thick white slip, with traces of black over				Fabric Powdery, good, dense, smooth, no visible inclusions pink (7.5YR 8/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Chian Chalice Heavy		c. 600-575 BC		ChA Ic-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Chian Heavy Chalice (Grand Style?) (Burnt) Match = 620 See Lemos 1991: 79-132, fig. 58. Sozopol Archaeological Museum no. 261, and British Museum no. 1846, 0925, 10							
							
Place In Photo Left side							


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 620			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: Chalice		Origin: Chios		Section		Body	
Length	Width 3.7 cm	Height 2.9 cm	Thickness 0.2-0.4 cm	Body		9.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = very bright white paint. Inset area may have held a dark band Interior = black bands on thick white slip				Fabric Solid, smooth, smooth grained, no visible inclusions, some mica pale brown (10YR 7/3)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Chian Chalice Heavy		c. 600-575 BC		ChA Ic-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Chian Chalice Match = 619 Chian Heavy Chalice (Grand Style?) (Burnt)							
							
Place In Photo Right side							


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 621			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: Kylix		Origin: Cycladic (Delos?)		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness				
Decoration Exterior = black on white slip, stripes				Fabric Hard, clean pinkish purple			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Cycladic S-G-D		c. 680-600 BC		CyA Ia-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Cycladic S-G-D Cup							
							
Place In Photo Left side							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 622			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: Kylix		Origin: Cycladic (Delos?)		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness				
Decoration Exterior = brown, stripes and thin bands, poor preservation				Fabric			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Cycladic S-G-D		c. 680-600 BC		CyA Ia-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Cycladic S-G-D Cup							
							
Place In Photo Right side							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 625
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Space	Description Unstratified Humus	Depth
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black on white, bands Interior = black			Fabric Gritty, few inclusions (small, white), reddish yellow (5-7.5YR 6/8), grey core.	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 5		c. 660-630 BC	SiA Ib	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 5.2 (A2/S) Matches = N8, N9 See Schlottzauer 2001: 94-97, 295-308, pl. 18-19				
				
Place In Photo Left side, smaller				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 626
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces	Description Unstratified Humus	Depth
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = brown on thick pale slip, stripes (4)			Fabric	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian S-G-D Undetermined		6th century BC	ThA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Thasian Sub-Geometric Cup Undetermined				
				
Place In Photo Right side				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 627
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces	Description Unstratified Humus	Depth
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	Aeolis (?)	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = bright red over a thick white, unknown Interior = all red/black			Fabric Dense, sandy, few inclusions, much mica, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6), interior yellowish red (5YR 5/8)	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Open Vessel (Medium)		6th century BC	EgA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?) Polychrome and bright red, Aeolis?				
				
Place In Photo Left side				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 628
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces	Description Unstratified Humus	Depth
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	Thasos	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = Thin brown bands under thin stripes Interior = all black, cracking, faded			Fabric Clean, few inclusions, pink (7.5YR 7/4) outside and pinkish grey (7.5YR 7/2) inside	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Open Vessel		6th century BC	ThA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?) Open vessel bands and rays				
				
Place In Photo Right side				

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 629	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Flat Rim Cup	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			23.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = brown, thick band		Gritty clay, many fine inclusions, some mica	
Interior = all black		reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Banded Bowl NA B. (Large)	c. 550-450 BC	ThA.IIb-C.I	Archaic/Classica
Drinking Vessel			
Banded Cup (Large)			
See Perron 2014: 308, graph 30 for dating.			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 634	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	Aeolis
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			Rim
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = dark dull, black on thick yellow/white, centre of a Lotus bud, Lotus, and bud chain. Pointing down and outlined		Gritty, some inclusions, much mica	
Interior = all black, dull		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Open Vessel (Large) Group N428	c. 610-580 BC	AeA Id	Archaic
Large (Coupe-Krater?)			
Match = 428, 634, 1282			
Shape of Lotus is like Late Wild Goat Style (Cook 1998: fig. 8.13d) in double outline			
Group 428			
Place In Photo Centre			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 642	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	Aeolis
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			Body
			17.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = good, dull black over pale slip, some added red/purple, a Bull head, faces left toward the end of the panel which is demarcated by three thin stripes. The bull has a short neck with added red. The body is rendered in reserving technique, closely packed fills around the body, a horn cross and		Dense, many fine inclusions, some mica	
		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Open Vessel (Large) Group 642	c. 610-550 BC	AeA Id-IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?)			
Bull with unusual neck (is not hanging, striped neck)			
Parallels, for the eye and face of the bull see British Museum no. 1888.0601.471.d.+ See Chian British Museum no. 1888.0601.490			
Group N642			
Place In Photo Top and bottom rows			

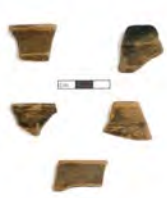

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 643	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Closed Vessel	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = dark brown over very thin pale slip, hind legs of deer or goat, 6 petal, rosette between legs, short cable behind back leg, over thin bands		Hard, clean, few inclusions	
		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
	c. 590-570 BC	ThA.I	Archaic
Peintre Chioté			
See Coulié 2001: 23, 188, Pl. XV			
match = N1292			
Place In Photo Top row			

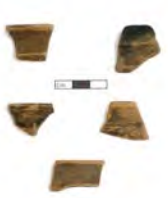

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 644	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	East Greece
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = brown, cream and white bands over a dull red/orange, thick and thin bands. White on a purple black band, reserved bands and an unusual dull grey band (graphite?).		Fabric Dense, clean, no visible inclusions pink (7.5YR 8/4).	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System
Open Vessel (Small) Polychrome Bands		c. 550-500 BC (?)	EgA.IIb
Era		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel (?) Aeolis or North Ionia (?) See parallel paint: North Ionia BM.2010.5002.27			
Place In Photo Right side			

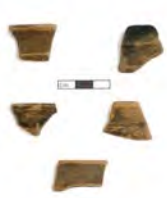

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 781	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration All black		Fabric Clean clay, some grit, some inclusions and mica, pale brown (10YR 7/3).	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TA		c. 550-480 BC	ThA.IIb
Era		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup TA.C Matches = 781, 782, 783			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

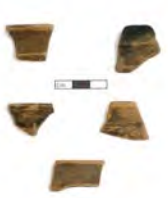

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 782	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration All black		Fabric Clean, dense, few inclusions little mica, pale brown (10YR 7/3).	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TA		c. 550-480 BC	ThA.IIb
Era		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup TA.C Matches = N781, 782, 783			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

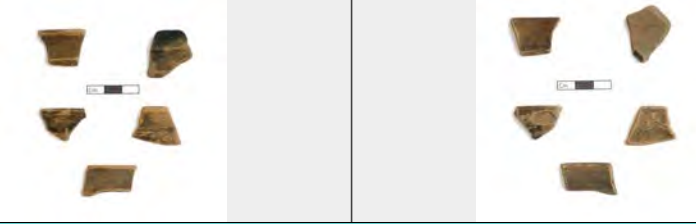
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 783	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration All black		Fabric Clean, dense, few inclusions, pale brown (10YR 7/4).	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TA		c. 550-480 BC	ThA.IIb
Era		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup TA.C Matches = N781, 782, 783			
Place In Photo Bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 784
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	Alt. #	
Coordinates	Space Type Open Spaces	Description Unstratified Humus	Depth	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos	Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions little mica pale brown (10YR 7/4)		
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup.TA		c. 550-480.BC	ThA.IIb	Archaic
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Cup.TA.C				
 				
Place In Photo Left side, top row				


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 785
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	Alt. #	
Coordinates	Space Type Open Spaces	Description Unstratified Humus	Depth	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos	Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration black glaze, clean clay, soft; very pale brown (10YR 7/4); few inclusions little mica		Fabric Clean, few inclusions little mica		
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup.TA		c. 550-480.BC	ThA.IIb	Archaic
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Cup.TA.A				
 				
Place In Photo Right side, top row				


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 786
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	Alt. #	
Coordinates	Space Type Open Spaces	Description Unstratified Humus	Depth	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos	Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)		
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup.TA		c. 550-480.BC	ThA.IIb	Archaic
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Cup.TA.C				
 				
Place In Photo Left side, middle row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 787
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	Alt. #	
Coordinates	Space Type Open Spaces	Description Unstratified Humus	Depth	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos	Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup.TU		6th.century.BC	ThA.II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Cup.Undetermined				
 				
Place In Photo Right side, middle row				



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 788			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section		Rim	
Length		Width		Height		Thickness	
Decoration All black				Fabric Clean, some grit, few inclusions, some mica, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Thasian Cup.TA		c. 550-480 BC		ThA.IIb		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup.TA.C							
							
Place In Photo Bottom row							



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 789			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section		Rim	
Length		Width		Height		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = plain Interior = black, reserved band at rim				Fabric Clean, few inclusions, pale brown (10YR 7/4) lip = hard angle, nearly 90 degrees			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Thasian Cup.TU		6th century BC		ThA.II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup.Undetermined							
							
Place In Photo Top row							



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 790			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section		Rim	
Length		Width		Height		Thickness	
				0.5 cm		Rim 16.0 cm	
Decoration All black				Fabric Clean, few inclusions, no mica, reddish yellow (7.5.6/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Thasian Cup.TA		c. 550-480 BC		ThA.IIb		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup.TA.C							
							
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row							



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 791			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section		Rim	
Length		Width		Height		Thickness	
				0.4 cm		Rim 15.0 cm	
Decoration All black				Fabric Clean, few inclusions, reddish yellow (7.5.6/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Thasian Cup.TA		c. 550-480 BC		ThA.IIb		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup.TA.C							
							
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row							



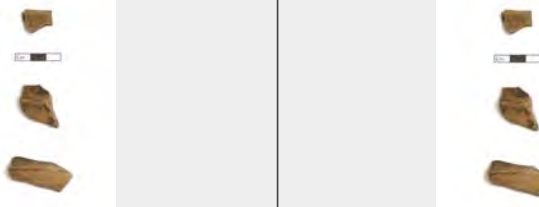
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 792	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration		Fabric	
All black		Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup.TU	6th century BC	ThA.II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup.Undetermined			
 			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

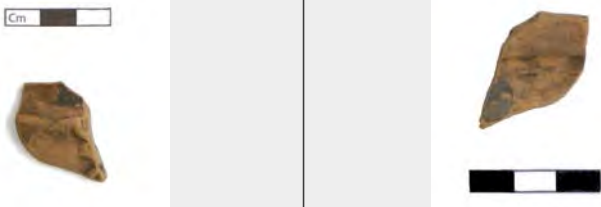
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 793	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration		Fabric	
All black		Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup.TU	6th century BC	ThA.II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup.Undetermined			
 			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

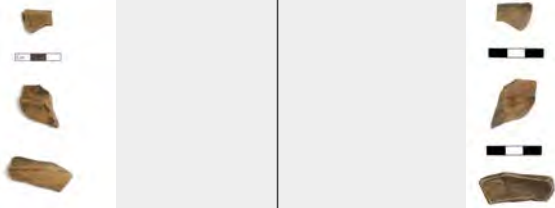
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 794	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black, bands		Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup.TA	c. 550-480 BC	ThA.IIB	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup.TA.C			
 			
Place In Photo			

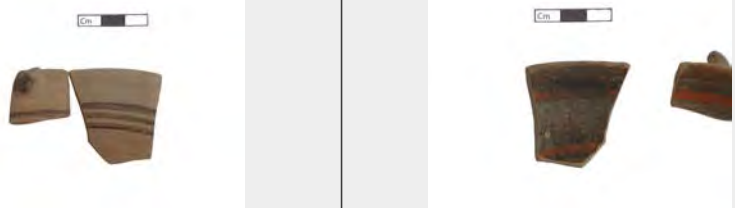
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 795	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Attica
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black to rim Interior = black		Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (5YR 7-6/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Attic Cup	c. 550-480 BC	AtA.IIB	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Attic Cup			
 			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 796	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type: Open Spaces		Description: Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness		
Decoration: All black			Fabric: Clean, few inclusions, pale brown (10YR 7/4)		
Object Designation: Thasian Cup.TU		Object Date: 6th.century BC		Alternative Dating System: ThA.II	
Era: Archaic		Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup Undetermined					
					
Place In Photo: Top row					

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 797	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type: Open Spaces		Description: Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Oisyme</b>		Section	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness		
Decoration: All black			Fabric: Clean, few inclusions, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation: Thasian Cup.TU (Plastic)		Object Date: 6th.century BC		Alternative Dating System: ThA.II	
Era: Archaic		Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup Undetermined (Plastic)					
					
Place In Photo:					

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 798	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type: Open Spaces		Description: Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Oisyme</b>		Section	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness		
Decoration: All black			Fabric: Clean, few inclusions, pale brown (10YR 8/4)		
Object Designation: Thasian Cup.TU		Object Date: 6th.century BC		Alternative Dating System: ThA.II	
Era: Archaic		Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup Undetermined					
					
Place In Photo: Bottom row					

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 799	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type: Open Spaces		Description: Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Flat Rim Cup</b>		Origin: <b>North Ionia</b>		Section: Rim	
Length: 4.1 cm	Width	Height: 4.0 cm	Thickness: 0.4 cm	Rim: 14.0 cm	
Decoration: Exterior = brown on thin cream/white slip (?), triple, parallel, bands. Interior = red on black, bands.			Fabric: Smooth, dense, few inclusions, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with greying core		
Object Designation: Banded Bowl NI.1		Object Date: 6th.century BC		Alternative Dating System: NI.A.II	
Era: Archaic		Drinking Vessel			
Banded Bowl					
Match = N3					
					
Place In Photo: Right side					

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 800	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	2.2 cm	Width	Height
		2.0 cm	Thickness
		0.3 cm	
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black over white, surface contains 4 large [2 mm or >] pockmarks...		Smooth/slick, fine grained, dense	
Interior = black over white		light tan grading into grey/white	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TU	6th century BC	ThA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Open vessel (Burnt)			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 84 / 801	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1984
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Flat Rim Cup	Origin	North Ionia
Length	1.6 cm	Width	Height
		1.4 cm	Thickness
		0.3 cm	
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black/brown on pale slip, band 6 mm, over small [< 2 mm] dot...		Smooth, few inclusions, white, some quartz...	
floral image [rosette?]		light red/brown (7.5YR)	
Interior = black			
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Banded Bowl NI I (Rosette?)	c. 600-550 BC	NI A II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Banded Bowl (Rosette?)			
Place In Photo Centre			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 802	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Flat Rim Cup	Origin	Aeolis
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			Rim
			11.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = red on black, band		Dense, clean	
Interior = white on black, band		light brown (7.5YR 6/8)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Polychrome Banded Bowl Ae	6th century BC	EgA IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Aeolian Black polychrome?			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 803	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Chalice	Origin	Chios
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = brown on thick cream slip, fine bands		Smooth, few inclusions (< 1 mm)	
Interior = brown on cream, band		pink (7.5YR 8/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Chian Chalice Early	c. 630-600 BC	ChA Ic	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Chian Chalice (?) (Burnt)			
Certainly Chian, but possibly a banded everted rim cup, although chalice is best fit. See Boardman 1967: 102-5, 123; Lemos 1991: 79-132			
Place In Photo Left side, 2nd row			

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 804

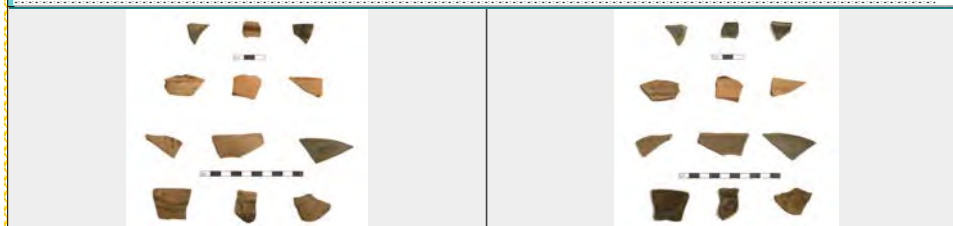
Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape **Kylix** Origin **South Ionia** Section Body  
Length 2.5 cm Width Height 2.7 cm Thickness 0.3 cm Body 12.0 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = red/brown on white, bands, 1 cm, white band on neck, 4 more evenly spaced below with the final bands.  
Interior = black/brown on white slip, band at neck, thin [1 mm] band 1 cm below it, 2nd band thicker (at least 2 mm) at 1 cm below second.

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup Type 9 c. 600-550 BC SiA Id-IIa Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (B2/VIII)  
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123.



Place In Photo Centre, 2nd row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 805

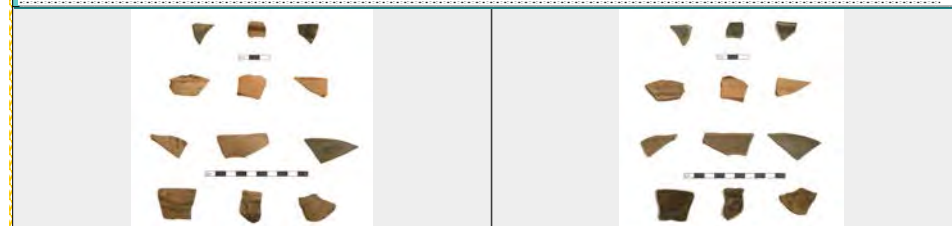
Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape **Kylix** Origin **South Ionia** Section Body  
Length 3.3 cm Width Height 1.9 cm Thickness 0.3 cm Body 16.0 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = brown, bands, at least 3 mm wide and 1.3 cm apart.  
Interior = red/brown, single 3 mm.

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup Type 9 c. 570-500 BC SiA IIa Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup Type 9.3  
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos 195-201.



Place In Photo Right side, 2nd row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 806

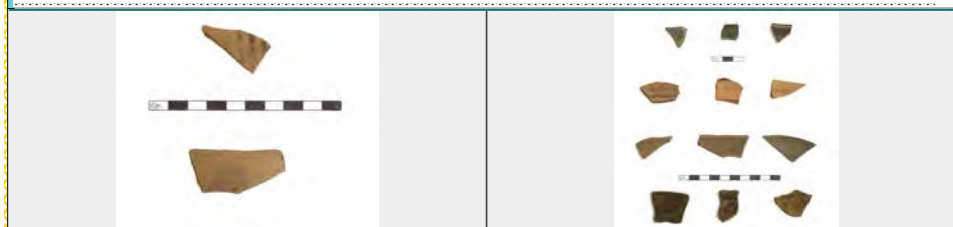
Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Neck  
Length 3.7 cm Width Height 2.5 cm Thickness 0.4 cm Neck 15.5 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = dark brown/black, 3 or more stripes, bands.  
Interior = all black, possibly with red.

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian S-G-D III c. 530-480 BC ThA.IIb Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian S-G-D Cup III S (Kylix-Krater)  
Match = N807



Place In Photo Left side, top row; and Left side, 3rd row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 807

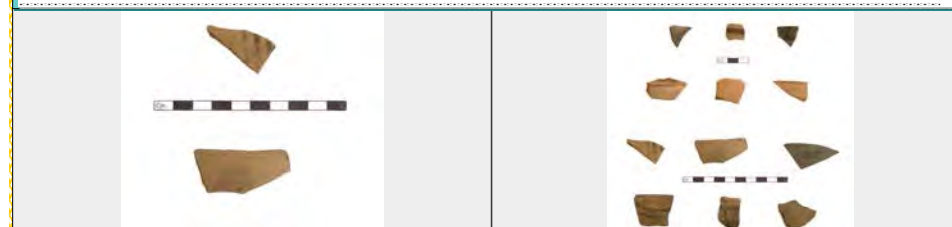
Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Neck  
Length 4.7 cm Width Height 2.3 cm Thickness 0.4 cm Neck 16.0 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black/brown, concentric circles handle region, single stripe.  
Interior = black (?), very faint.

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian S-G-D III c. 530-480 BC ThA.IIb Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian S-G-D Cup III S (Kylix-Krater)  
Match = N806



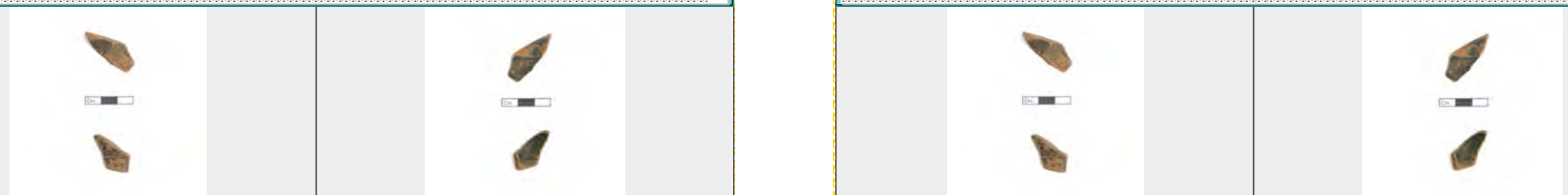
Place In Photo Centre, bottom row and 3rd row

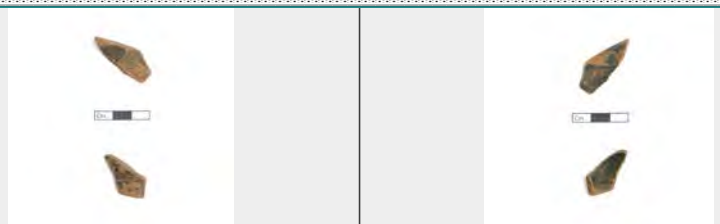
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 808	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape <b>Open Vessel</b>		Origin <b>East Greece</b>	
Section		Body	
Length 5.1 cm	Width	Height 2.6 cm	Thickness 0.3 cm
Body 14.0 cm			
Decoration Exterior = all black, streaky. Interior = all black.		Fabric Semi-coarse, dense, small [ $\leq 1$ mm] inclusions. [40%?] dark reddish grey.	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Open Vessel (Medium)		6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
EgA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Cup or bowl (Burnt)			
Place In Photo Right side, 3rd row			

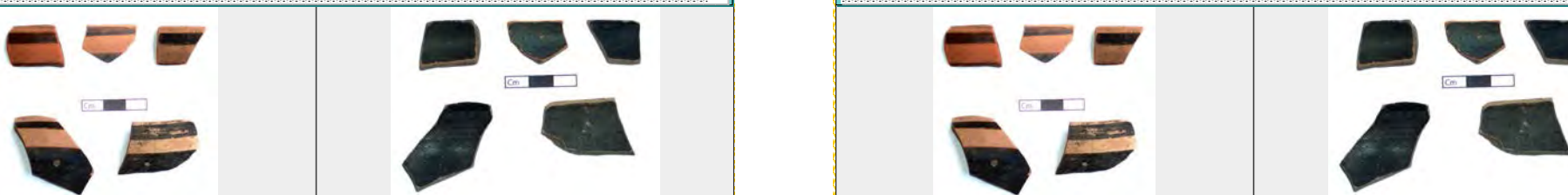
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 809	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape <b>Flat Rim Cup</b>		Origin <b>North Ionia</b>	
Section		Body	
Length 5.6 cm	Width	Height 3.0 cm	Thickness 0.2 cm
Body - lower 12.0 cm			
Decoration Exterior = bright red/orange to brown on pale, 2 bands, thickest = 3 mm, thin = 1 mm, both have diagonal tail/brush flick Interior = red on black, bands		Fabric Slick/smooth, fine, many [25%] inclusions, cream/white, $\leq 1$ mm light brown (7.5YR 6/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Banded Bowl NI 1		6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
NiA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Banded Bowl			
Match = N178			
Place In Photo			

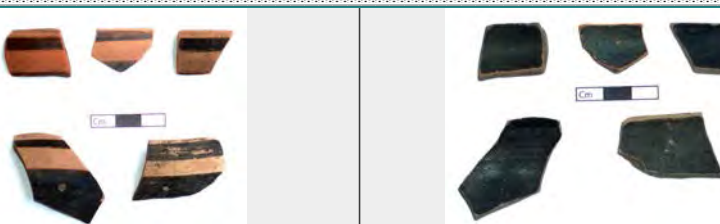
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 810	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>	
Section		Rim	
Length 1.9 cm	Width	Height 3.3 cm	Thickness 0.3 cm
Rim 11.0 cm			
Decoration Exterior = black on cream/white, body and handle to of shoulder, neck and rim Interior = all black, oily/metallic sheen		Fabric Smooth, dense, powdery, many [30%] white inclusions [ $\leq 1$ mm]	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Thasian Cup TU		6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ThA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup Undetermined			
Place In Photo Centre, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 811	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape <b>Open Vessel</b>		Origin <b>Oisyme</b>	
Section		Body	
Length 3.8 cm	Width	Height 2.6 cm	Thickness 0.3 cm
Body 11.5 cm			
Decoration Exterior = may have been painted, poorly preserved Interior = black (?)		Fabric Smooth exterior and rough interior, many inclusions ( $\leq 1$ mm, 40%?) burnt grey/brown, pink core	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Open Vessel (Medium)		6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
OiA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Local open vessel (Burnt)			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 816	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces ▼		Description Unstratified Humus ▼	
Shape Open Vessel ▼		Origin Oisyme ▼		Section	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness		
Decoration All black			Fabric Clean, few inclusions brownish yellow (10YR 6/6)		
Object Designation Omit too small		Object Date 6th century BC		Alternative Dating System	
				Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel?					
					
Place In Photo Top row					


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 817	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces ▼		Description Unstratified Humus ▼	
Shape Kylix ▼		Origin Thasos ▼		Section	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness		
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, hooked meander			Fabric Powdery, no visible inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/4)		
Object Designation Thasian Cup.TU - Figured		Object Date 6th century BC		Alternative Dating System ThA.II	
				Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel					
Thasian Cup.Undetermined - Figured					
					
Place In Photo Bottom row					

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 827	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces ▼		Description Unstratified Humus ▼	
Shape Kylix ▼		Origin South Ionia ▼		Section	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness		
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved neck/rim, handle zone Interior = all black			Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (5YR 6/6)		
Object Designation Ionian Cup.Type 9		Object Date c. 600-530 BC		Alternative Dating System SiA Id-IIa	
				Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel					
Ionian Cup.Type 9.1-2					
See Schlottzauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124					
					
Place In Photo Left side, top row					

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 828	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces ▼		Description Unstratified Humus ▼	
Shape Kylix ▼		Origin South Ionia ▼		Section	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness		
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved handle Interior = all black			Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (5YR 6/6)		
Object Designation Ionian Cup.Type 9		Object Date c. 600-530 BC		Alternative Dating System SiA Id-IIa	
				Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel					
Ionian Cup.Type 9.1-2 (A2/IX)					
See Schlottzauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124					
					
Place In Photo Centre, top row					

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 829	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Height	
Thickness			
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, reserved neck, handle zone Interior = all black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2. (A2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124			
			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

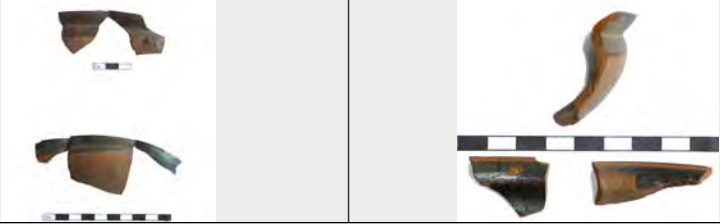
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 830	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Height	
Thickness			
Decoration Exterior = dark brown, reserved rim, handle zone, sharp lines Interior = all black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pink (7.5YR 7/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124			
			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			

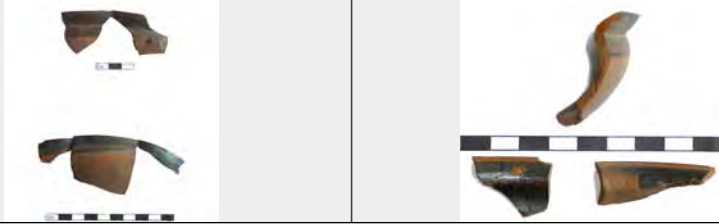
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 831	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Height	
Thickness			
Decoration Exterior = dull black, reserved handle zone		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pink (7.5YR 7/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2. (A2-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124			
			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 832	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Height	
Thickness		0.2 cm	
Decoration Exterior = all black Interior = reserved rim top		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 6		c. 660-600 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ia-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 6.3 See Schlottzhauer 2001: 98-101, 308-316, pl. 23-24			
			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			




Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 833			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.17 cm			
Decoration Exterior = white on black Interior = reserve at rim top				Fabric Grey, burnt			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 8		c. 650-610 BC		SiA Ib-c		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 8.2 (A1/III) Burnt Schlotzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27							
							
Place In Photo Right side, top row							


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 834			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section Rim			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.2 cm		Rim	15.0 cm
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved handle zone, metallic gloss Interior = reserve at rim top				Fabric Smooth, many small, white inclusions, some large (white, < 2 mm) brown (7.5YR 5/4)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 620-580 BC		SiA Ic-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 10.2 (B1/V) Match = N835, 868 See Schlotzhauer 2001: 111-12, 337-41, Pl. 37, no 219-228							
							
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row							


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 835			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section Rim			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.2 cm		Rim	15.0 cm
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved handle zone, metallic gloss Interior = reserved rim top				Fabric Smooth, many small, white inclusions, some large (white, < 2 mm) brown (7.5YR 5/4)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 620-580 BC		SiA Ic-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 10.2 (B1/V) Match = N835, 868 See Schlotzhauer 2001: 111-12, 337-41, Pl. 37, no 219-228							
							
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 836			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section Rim			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.2 cm		Rim	11.0 cm
Decoration Exterior = black, reserve at handle zone, metallic gloss Interior = Reserve at rim top				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 620-580 BC		SiA Ic-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 10.1 (B1/V) Match = N867 Drinking Vessel							
							
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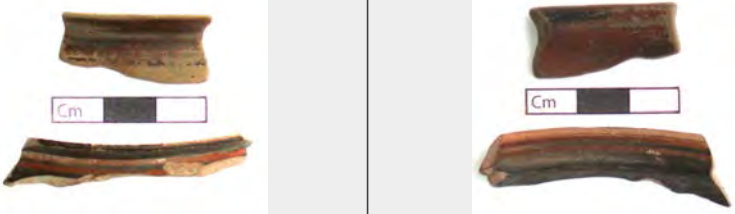



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 837			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.2 cm		11.0 cm	
Decoration				Fabric			
All black				Burnt			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 6		c. 670-630 BC		SiA Ia-b		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Ionian Cup Type 6.2 (Burnt)							
							
Place In Photo Right side, top row							


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 838			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.2 cm		12.0 cm	
Decoration				Fabric			
Exterior = all black				Clean, few inclusions			
Interior = reserved rim top				reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-550 BC		SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Ionian Cup Type 9.1							
See Schlottzauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123							
							
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row							


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 839			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section Rim			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.2 cm		Rim 12.0 cm	
Decoration				Fabric			
Exterior = all black				Clean, few inclusions			
Interior = thin reserve at rim top				light brown (7.5YR 6/4)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-550 BC		SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Ionian Cup Type 9.1							
See Schlottzauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123							
							
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 840			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section Rim			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.3 cm		Rim 10.0 cm	
Decoration				Fabric			
Exterior = black to shoulder				Clean, few inclusions			
Interior = all black				reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 610-550 BC		SiA Ic-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Ionian Cup Type 10.5-8 (B1/I-VI)							
See Schlottzauer 2001: 113, 337-41, Pl. 42-46, no 253-281							
							
Place In Photo Top row							

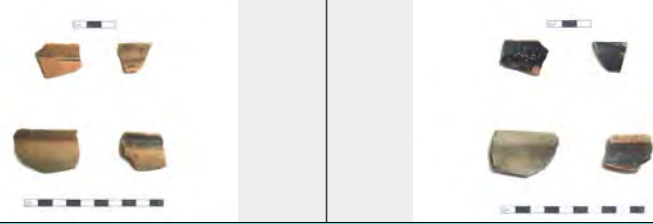
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 841	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type: Open Spaces		Description: Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.2 cm	
Decoration Exterior = red on black Interior = red on black, reserve at rim top			Fabric Clean, few inclusions light brown (7.5YR 6/4)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System	
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 610-550 BC		SiA Ic-IIa	
Era		Archaic			
Drinking Vessel					
Ionian Cup Type 10.5-8					
Match = N847					
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 113, 337-41, Pl. 42-46, no 253-281					
					
Place In Photo Bottom row					


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 842	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type: Open Spaces		Description: Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section	
Length	2.5 cm	Width	Height	1.5 cm	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = faded black, bands possible Interior = all black			Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System	
Ionian Cup Type 5		c. 630-600 BC		SiA Ic	
Era		Archaic			
Drinking Vessel					
Ionian Cup Type 5.3 (A2/S) - Small					
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 94-97, 295-308, pl. 19-21					
					
Place In Photo					


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 843	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type: Open Spaces		Description: Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness		
Decoration Exterior = black band at shoulder Interior = all black			Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System	
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 610-550 BC		SiA Ic-IIa	
Era		Archaic			
Drinking Vessel					
Ionian Cup Type 10.5-8					
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 113, 337-41, Pl. 42-46, no 253-281					
					
Place In Photo Left side, top row					

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 844	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type: Open Spaces		Description: Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness		
Decoration All black			Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-550 BC		SiA Id-IIa	
Era		Archaic			
Drinking Vessel					
Ionian Cup Type 9.1					
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123					
					
Place In Photo Right side, top row					

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 845			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section		Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	Rim		16.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = Dark to shoulder Interior = all dark				Fabric Clean, few inclusions light brown (7.5YR 6/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 580-540 BC		SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 10.9-10 See Schlottzhauer 2001: 113, 337-41, Pl. 47-49, no. 282-295							
							
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 846			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	Rim			
Decoration Exterior = black to rim Interior = black				Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Thasian Cup TU		6th century BC		ThA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup Undetermined							
							
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 847			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section		Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	Rim		11.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = black to shoulder Interior = all black				Fabric Gritty, few inclusions, no mica reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6-8)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 8		c. 650-610 BC		SiA Ib-c		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 8.2							
							
Place In Photo Top row							


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 848			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section		Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	Rim		14.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = black to shoulder Interior = reserved rim top				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 610-550 BC		SiA Ic-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 10.7 Match = N869, 870 See Schlottzhauer 2001: 113, 337-41, Pl. 44-5, no. 266-72							
							
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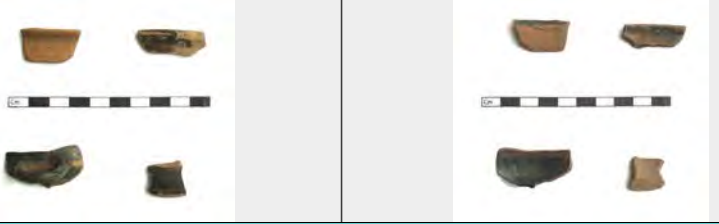
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 849	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>	Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	Section: Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Rim		15.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = reserved rim and handle Interior = all black - reserved rim top		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-550 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.1			
See Schlottbauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123			
Place In Photo: Right side, bottom row			

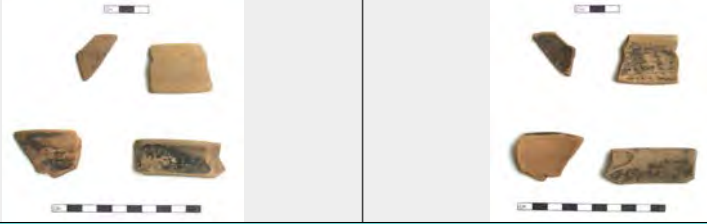
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 850	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: <b>Flat Rim Cup</b>	Origin: <b>Attica</b>	Section: Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Rim		12.0 cm	
Decoration Reserved at handle		Fabric Soft, clean reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Attic Skyphos		c. 550-490 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
AtA.IIb		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Skyphos or Kylix-Skyphos			
Place In Photo:			

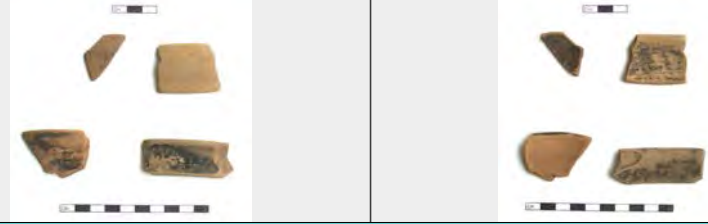
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 852	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>	Origin: <b>Oisyme</b>	Section:	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration All black		Fabric Gritty, loose, medium inclusions some mica reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Thasian Cup TA		c. 550-480 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ThA.IIb		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup TA.C (Oisyme fabric?)			
Place In Photo: Left side, top row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 853	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: <b>Coupelle</b>	Origin: <b>Thasos</b>	Section: Rim	
Length 3.3 cm	Width	Height 1.3 cm	Thickness 0.2 cm
Rim		14.0 cm	
Decoration All black		Fabric Smooth, clean, few inclusions, some mica reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
In-Curved Coupelle		c. 525-500 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
NaA.IIb		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel (?)			
See Perron 2013: 528			
Blonde, Perreault, Peristeri 1992: 32-5			
Place In Photo: Right side, top row			

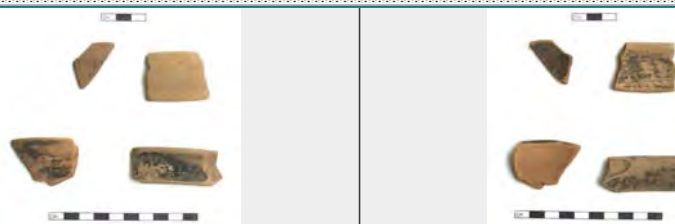
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 854	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Body 9.0 cm	
Width		Thickness 0.2 cm	
Height		Section	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved handle zone Interior = w/t/w on black (metallic)		Fabric Hard, smooth light brown (7.5YR 6/4)	
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 8		Object Date c. 650-610 BC	
Alternative Dating System SiA Ib-c		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 8.2 (A1/III) (Metallic) Schlötzauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27			
			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 855	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Lekane</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>	
Length 1.8 cm		Body 6.0 cm	
Width 1.9 cm		Thickness 0.4 cm	
Height 1.2 cm		Section	
Decoration Exterior = black glaze (on white?), grooved inner part of 'cone' = faint white slip		Fabric Hard, smooth (<3% <1 mm), smooth light yellowish brown 10YR 6/3-4	
Object Designation Open Vessel		Object Date 6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era Archaic	
Fine, black glaze foot sherd ..... ..... .....			
			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 856	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Open Vessel</b>		Origin <b>Oisyme</b>	
Length		Thickness	
Width		Section	
Height		Fabric	
Decoration Interior = all black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions light brown (7.5YR 6/4)	
Object Designation Open Vessel (Small)		Object Date 6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel? Local? Miniature?			
			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 857	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Coupelle</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>	
Length 4.2 cm		Rim 16.0 cm	
Width		Thickness	
Height 4.0 cm		Section	
Decoration Exterior = plain Int = all black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation In-Curved Coupelle		Object Date c. 525-500 BC	
Alternative Dating System NaA Iib		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel (?) See Perron 2013: 528 Blonde, Perreault, Peristeri 1992: 32-5			
			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

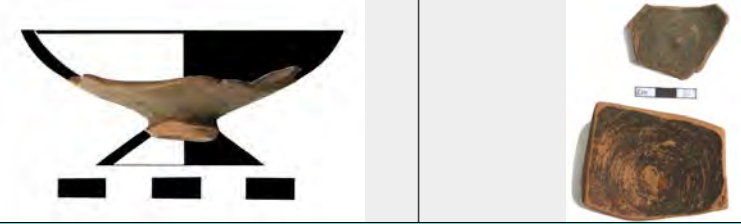
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 858	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces ▼	Description Unstratified Humus ▼	Depth	
Shape Oinochoe ▼	Origin Thasos ▼		Section		
Length	Width	Height	Thickness		
Decoration Exterior = all black.			Fabric Clean, few inclusions. reddish brown (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation Pitcher		Object Date 6th century BC?	Alternative Dating System	Era Archaic	
					
Place In Photo bottom row, left side					

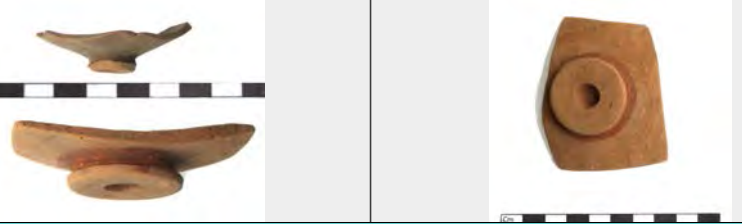
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 859	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces ▼	Description Unstratified Humus ▼	Depth	
Shape Kylix ▼	Origin Thasos ▼		Section		
Length	Width	Height	Thickness		
Decoration All black.			Fabric Clean, few inclusions. reddish brown (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation Thasian Cup TA		Object Date c. 550-480 BC	Alternative Dating System ThA.IIb	Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup TA.C					
					
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row					


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 860	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces ▼	Description Unstratified Humus ▼	Depth	
Shape Flat Rim Cup ▼	Origin Attica ▼		Section		
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.3 cm	
Decoration All black.			Fabric Powdery, no visible inclusions. yellowish red (5YR 6/8)		
Object Designation Attic Skyphos		Object Date c. 550-490 BC	Alternative Dating System AtA.IIb	Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Skyphos or Kylix-Skyphos See					
					
Place In Photo Top row					

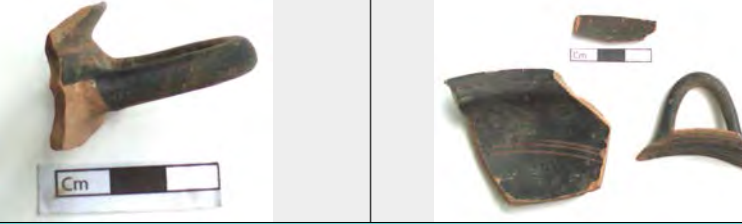
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 861	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces ▼	Description Unstratified Humus ▼	Depth	
Shape Flat Rim Cup ▼	Origin North Aegean ▼		Section		
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.25 cm	
Decoration All black.			Fabric Hard, few inclusions. pale brown (10YR 7/4)		
Object Designation Skyphos NA		Object Date c. 550-490 BC	Alternative Dating System NaA.IIb	Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Skyphos					
					
Place In Photo Bottom row					



Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 862	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	Oisyme
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
		0.2 cm	Base
			1.5 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
All black, dull		Gritty, few inclusions	
		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System
Cup (Small) Miniature		Early 6th century	NaA IIa
Era		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel (?)			
Miniature Chalice?			
Broken foot (conical)			
			
Place In Photo Top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 863	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Flat Rim Cup	Origin	North Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
6.4 cm	5.0 cm	1.8 cm	0.6 cm
Body - lower		17.0 cm	
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = red/orange on pale slip, 3 bands, top of foot, uneven		Gritty, many smooth inclusions	
Interior = black		reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6), slightly pink core	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System
Banded Bowl NI 2		6th century BC	NaA II
Era		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Banded Bowl, disc foot			
			
Place In Photo Bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 864	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration		Fabric	
All black, red bands (?)		Clean, few inclusions	
		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 580-540 BC	SiA IIa
Era		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 10.9-10			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 113, 337-41, Pl. 47-49, no. 282-295			
			
Place In Photo Top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 865	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			0.2 cm
Rim		11.0 cm	
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = red on black/brown to shoulder and handle, bands		Clean, few inclusions	
Interior = red on black, triple bands on rim		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 620-580 BC	SiA Ic-d
Era		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 10.2 (B1/V) (Early)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 111-12, 337-41, Pl. 37, no. 222-28			
			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			



# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 866

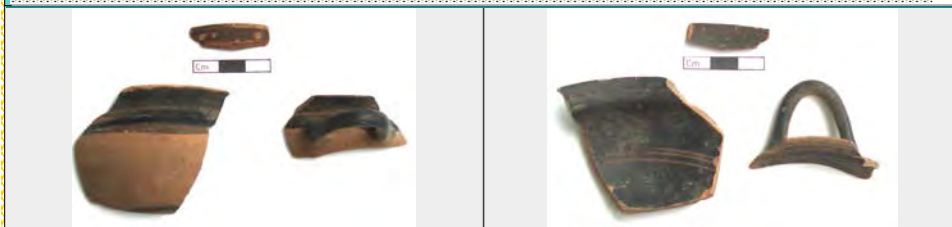
Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape **Kylix** Origin **South Ionia** Section Rim  
Length Width Height Thickness 0.2 cm Rim 14.0 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black, to shoulder, wide reserve at handle Clean, few inclusions  
Interior = red on black - rim and body reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup Type 10 c. 620-580 BC SiA Ic-d Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup Type 10.1 (B1/V)  
See Schlotzhauer 2001: 111-12, 337-41, Pl. 37, no 219-221



Place In Photo Left side, bottom row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 867

Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape **Kylix** Origin **South Ionia** Section  
Length Width Height Thickness

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black, reserved handle zone, metallic gloss Clean, few inclusions  
Interior = reserve at rim top reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup Type 10 c. 620-580 BC SiA Ic-d Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup Type 10.1 (B1/V) (Metallic)  
Match = N836  
See Schlotzhauer 2001: 111-12, 337-41, Pl. 37, no 219-221



Place In Photo Left side, top row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 868

Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape **Kylix** Origin **South Ionia** Section Rim  
Length Width Height Thickness Rim 15.0 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black, to shoulder, metallic Clean, few inclusions  
Interior = all black reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup Type 10 c. 620-580 BC SiA Ic-d Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup Type 10.2 (B1/V) (Metallic)  
Match = N834, 835  
See Schlotzhauer 2001: 111-12, 337-41, Pl. 37, no 219-228



Place In Photo Centre, bottom row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 869

Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape **Kylix** Origin **South Ionia** Section Rim  
Length Width Height Thickness 0.2 cm Rim 14.0 cm



Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black, to shoulder Clean, few inclusions  
Interior = all black reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)



Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup Type 10 c. 610-550 BC SiA Ic-IIa Archaic



Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup Type 10.7 (nicked)  
Match = N848, N870  
See Schlotzhauer 2001: 113, 337-41, Pl. 44-5, no 266-72






Place In Photo Top row, smallest


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 870			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section		Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.25 cm	Rim	14.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = brown, to shoulder Interior = all brown, reserved rim				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 610-550 BC		SiA Ic-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 10.7 (nicked) Match = N848, 869 See Schlottzhauer 2001: 113, 337-41, Pl. 44-5, no 266-72							
							
Place In Photo Bottom row							

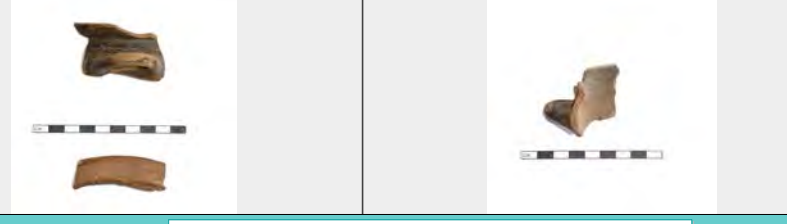
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 871			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section		Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness		Rim	15.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = brown, to shoulder Interior = all brown, reserved rim				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 610-550 BC		SiA Ic-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 10.5-8 See Schlottzhauer 2001: 113, 337-41, Pl. 42-46, no 253-281							
							
Place In Photo Top row							

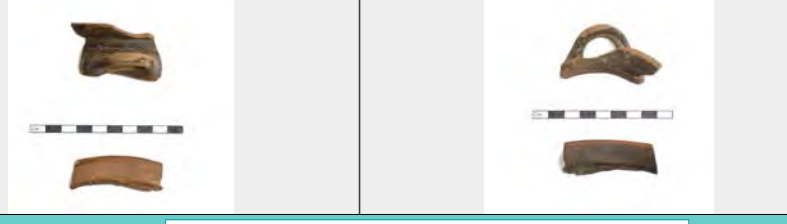
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 872			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section		Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness		Rim	14.5 cm	
Decoration Exterior = brown, to shoulder Interior = all brown, reserved rim				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 610-550 BC		SiA Ic-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 10.5-8 Match = N873 See Schlottzhauer 2001: 113, 337-41, Pl. 42-46, no 253-281							
							
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 873			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section		Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.25 cm	Rim	14.5 cm	
Decoration Exterior = brown, to shoulder Interior = all brown, reserved rim				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 610-550 BC		SiA Ic-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 10.5-8 Match = N872 See Schlottzhauer 2001: 113, 337-41, Pl. 42-46, no 253-281							
							
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 874			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness				
Decoration Exterior = black, added red (?), reserved. Interior = reserved rim				Fabric Clean, few inclusions. reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 10, Undifferentiated		6th century BC		SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Ionian Cup Type 10							
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 111-115, 337-45, Pl. 50-52							
							
Place In Photo Top row							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 875			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section Rim			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	Rim	15.0 cm		
Decoration Exterior = brown, to shoulder. Interior = all brown, reserved rim				Fabric Clean, few inclusions. light brown (7.5YR 6/4)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 610-550 BC		SiA Ic-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Ionian Cup Type 10.5-8							
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 113, 337-41, Pl. 42-46, no. 253-281							
							
Place In Photo Bottom row							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 876			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.3 cm	13.0 cm		
Decoration Exterior = brown, to shoulder. Interior = all brown, reserved rim				Fabric Clean, few inclusions. pale brown (10YR 8/4)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Thasian Cup TL		c. 625-575 BC		ThA Ic-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Thasian Cup TL T (1.3-6)							
							
Place In Photo Top row							

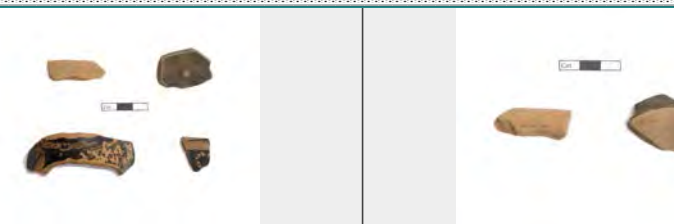
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 877			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section Rim			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.3 cm	Rim	15.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = brown, thin band at rim top. Interior = all black, reserved rim top				Fabric Clean, few inclusions. pink (7.5YR 7/4)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 570-520 BC		SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Ionian Cup Type 9.4							
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107-8, 328-334, pl. 34-36, 126-8, nos 203-6							
							
Place In Photo Bottom row							

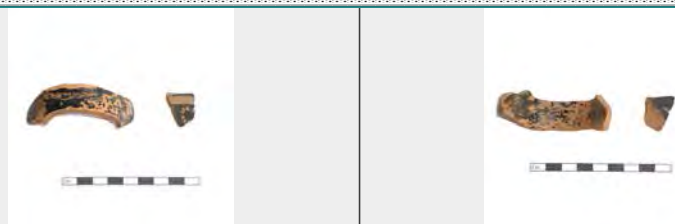
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 878	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Mug	Origin	Cycladic (Paros?)
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			0.2 cm
			Rim
			13.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
All red/brown, thinly applied.		Powdery, clean, few inclusions, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Mug Type A (?)		c. 625-575 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
CvA Ic-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
North Aegean? Similar vessels from Thasos are considered Locally made. See Ghali-Khaili 1960: 72, Pl. XXX, no. 128.			
Similar vessels are also found in the Late Geometric Athens. See Young 1975: fig 24, 28.			
Place In Photo			

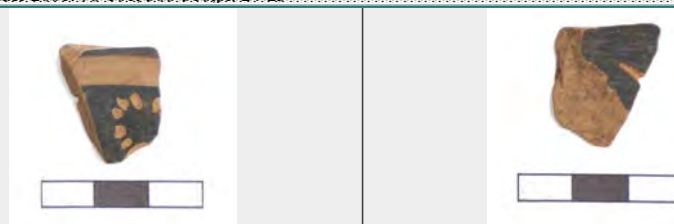
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 879	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Flat Rim Cup	Origin	Attica
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			0.3 cm
			Rim
			12.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
All black		Clean, few inclusions, pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Korymbos (Attic Skyphos)		c. 490-460 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
AtC I		Classical	
Drinking Vessel			
Place In Photo			

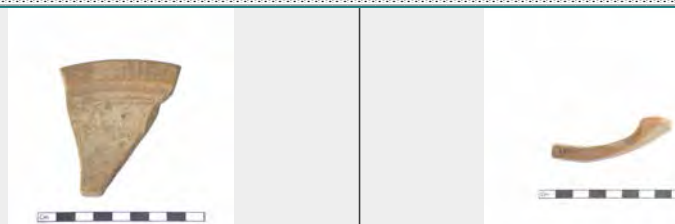
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 880	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Feeder?	Origin	East Greece
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			0.2 cm
			Rim
			10.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = purple/brown, bands across top of rim and spout		Clean, hard, densely packed, few inclusions (< 1 mm, granular, pale)	
Interior = all purple/brown		Pink (5YR 7/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Lekane (?) Miniature, Baby-Feeder (?)		c. 600-550 BC (?)	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
EgA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel?			
Small Spouted Open vessel. Miniature Lekane? Baby-Feeder?			
Flat rim with attached and covered spout, globular body			
Place In Photo			

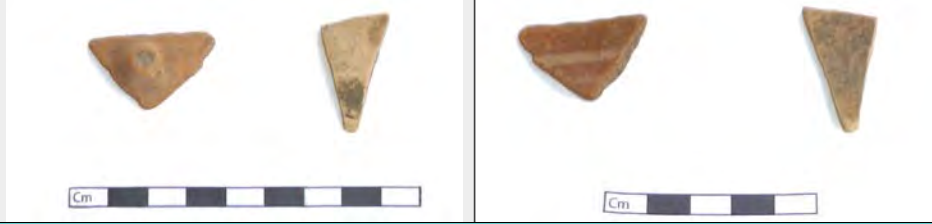
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 881	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration		Fabric	
All black		Clean, few inclusions, pale brown (10YR 8/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Thasian Cup TU		6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ThA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup Undetermined			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

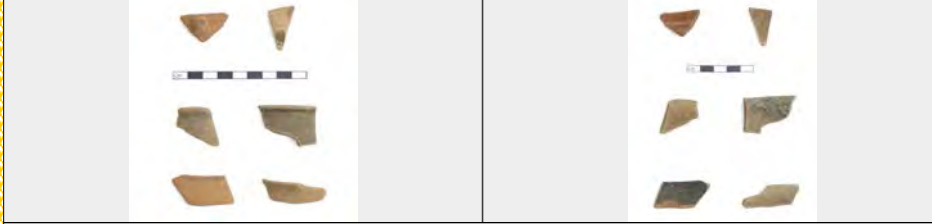
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 882	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	North Aegean
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			Base 7.5 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
All black		Clean, few inclusions reddish brown (7.5YR 7/5)	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TU		6th century BC	ThA II
Era		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup			
			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

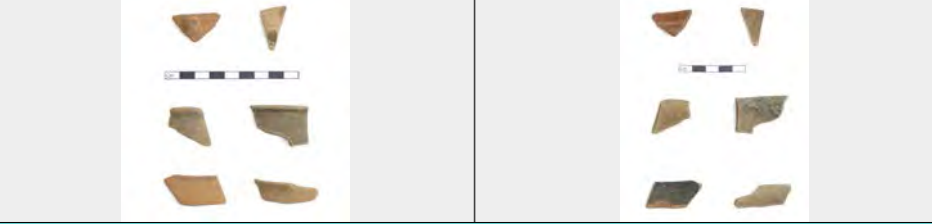
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 883	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			0.4 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
All black, glossy		Clean, few inclusions reddish brown (7.5YR 7/5)	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TU		6th century BC	ThA II
Era		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup Undetermined			
			
Place In Photo Left side			

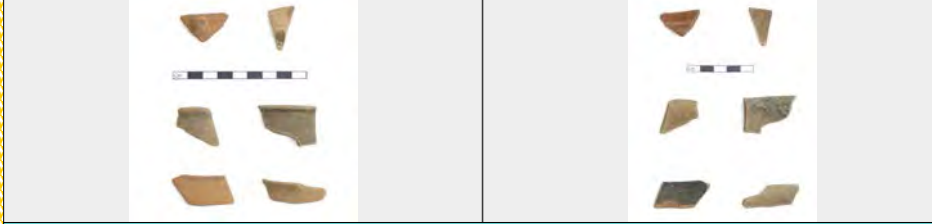
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 884	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black, reserved band, gouged/incised rosette?		Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Interior = all black			
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 6		c. 640-610 BC	SiA Ic
Era		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 6.4-5 (A1 Large)			
(Incised rosette Graffiti?)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 98-101, 308-316.pl. 24-25			
			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 885	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Plate	Origin	East Greece
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
7.5 cm	6.5 cm	2.5 cm	0.7 cm
Rim		23.0 cm	
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black on white, bands		Smooth, powdery, smooth with many (20%)	
Interior = black on white, bands and stripes (rim)		smooth (< 1 mm, dark) inclusions	
		light brown to reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/4-6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System
Dish		c. 600-550 BC	EgA I-II
Era		Archaic	
plate - rim sherd			
			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 888	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape <b>Flat Rim Cup</b>		Origin <b>Oisyme</b>	
Length 3.3 cm		Section Rim	
Width 2.0 cm			
Height		Thickness 0.3 cm	
Rim 12.0 cm			
Decoration Exterior = plain Interior = white on red, bands		Fabric Gritty, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Banded Bowl NA Type A		6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
OiA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Banded Bowl			
			
Place In Photo Left side			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 889	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape <b>Flat Rim Cup</b>		Origin <b>North Aegean</b>	
Length		Section Rim	
Width			
Height		Thickness	
Rim			
Decoration Exterior = brown on cream, band (?) Interior = all brown		Fabric Clean, gritty, few inclusions pink (7.5YR 7/3)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Banded Bowl NA Type A		6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
NaA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Banded Bowl			
			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 890	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape <b>Flat Rim Cup</b>		Origin <b>North Aegean</b>	
Length		Section	
Width			
Height		Thickness 0.3 cm	
Rim 11.0 cm			
Decoration All black/brown, thinly applied		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Skyphos NA		c. 550-490 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
NaA IIB		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Skyphos			
			
Place In Photo Left side, centre row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 891	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape <b>Flat Rim Cup</b>		Origin <b>North Aegean</b>	
Length		Section	
Width			
Height		Thickness 0.25 cm	
Rim 11.0 cm			
Decoration All black/brown, dull, thinly applied		Fabric Hard, clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/3)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Skyphos NA		c. 550-490 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
NaA IIB		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Skyphos			
			
Place In Photo Right side, centre row			



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 54 / 892
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date: 01/01/1954	Alt. #	
Coordinates	Space Type Open Spaces	Description Unstratified Humus	Depth	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Oisyme	Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black/brown, poor preservation		Fabric Clean, powdery, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TU		6th century BC	ThA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Cup Undetermined				
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 893
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	Alt. #	
Coordinates	Space Type Open Spaces	Description Unstratified Humus	Depth	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos	Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black/brown, poor preservation		Fabric Smooth, clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)		
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TU		6th century BC	ThA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Cup Undetermined				
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 894
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	Alt. #	
Coordinates	Space Type Open Spaces	Description Unstratified Humus	Depth	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia	Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = dark brown, band Interior = all black, thick		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 10 Undifferentiated		6th century BC	SiA IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup Type 10?				
See Schlottzauer 2001: 111-115, 337-45, Pl. 50-52				
Place In Photo Left side, top row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 895
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	Alt. #	
Coordinates	Space Type Open Spaces	Description Unstratified Humus	Depth	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos	Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black		Fabric Smooth, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 8/4)		
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TU		6th century BC	ThA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Cup Undetermined				
Place In Photo Right side, top row				

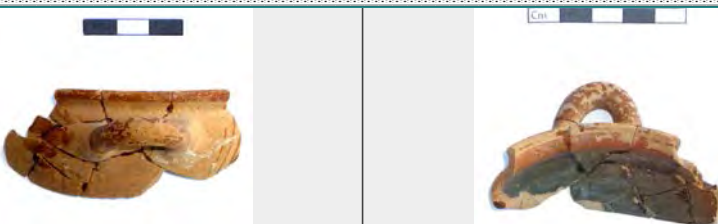


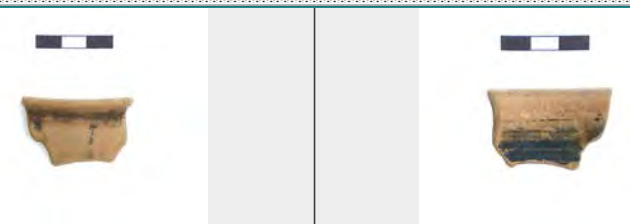
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 896	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Coupelle	Origin	Thasos
Length	2.5 cm	Width	8.0 cm
Height	2.0 cm	Thickness	
Decoration		Fabric	
All black		Clean, few inclusions	
		pink (7.5YR 7/3)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Lekane-Lip Coupelle	c. 500-475 BC	NaA.IIb	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?)			
See Perron 2013: 528			
Blonde, Perreault, Peristeri 1992: 32-5			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			

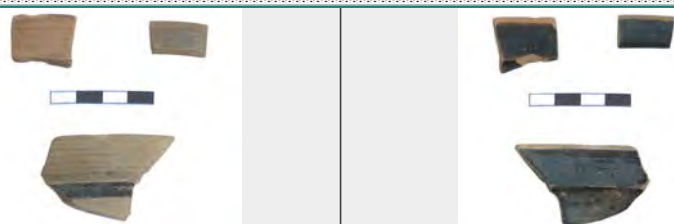
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 897	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Coupelle	Origin	Thasos
Length	3.6 cm	Width	12.0 cm
Height	1.7 cm	Thickness	0.3 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
All brown		Clean, few inclusions	
		pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
In-Curved Coupelle	c. 525-500 BC	NaA.IIb	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?)			
See Perron 2013: 528			
Blonde, Perreault, Peristeri 1992: 32-5			
Place In Photo Right side, middle row			

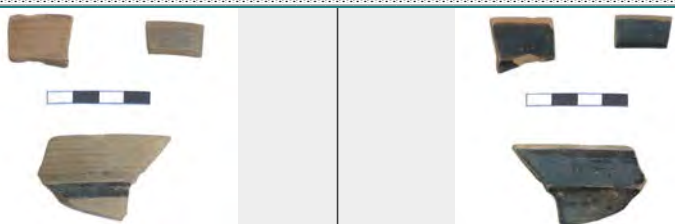
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 899	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length		Width	17.0 cm
Height		Thickness	0.3 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = red/brown and black, 6 stripes terminating into thick band		Gritty clay, few inclusions	
Interior = all black, streaky		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian S-G-D.III	c. 530-480 BC	ThA.IIb	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian S-G-D.III.L (Kylix-Krater) (Mended)			
Match = 900			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 900	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = red/brown and black, 6 stripes terminating into thick band		Gritty clay, few inclusions	
Interior = all black, streaky		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian S-G-D.III	c. 530-480 BC	ThA.IIb	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian S-G-D.III.L (Kylix-Krater)			
Match = N899			
Place In Photo Smaller unattached piece			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 901	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>	
Length		Rim 11.0 cm	
Width		Thickness 0.3 cm	
Height		Section	
Decoration Exterior = handle and rim lined, fine stripes, red/brown Interior = black/brown		Fabric Smooth, dense, few inclusions, yellow (10YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Thasian S-G-D II		c. 580-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ThA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian S-G-D Cup II (Kylix-Krater)			
Match = N1086			
			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 902	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>	
Length		Rim 16.0 cm	
Width		Thickness 0.3 cm	
Height		Section	
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, stripes, sub-geo deco Interior = black		Fabric Gritty, few inclusions, pale brown (10YR 8/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Thasian S-G-D Undetermined		6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ThA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup S-G-D Undetermined			
			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 903	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Body	
Width		Thickness	
Height		Section	
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, fine bands on rim (?) Interior = all black, with 3 mm reserved		Fabric Smooth, fine grained, few, small inclusions, pink (7.5YR 7/4), pale core	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 5		c. 620-590 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ic-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 5.4 * lip at nearly 90 degree angle to shoulder			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 94-7, 295-308, pl. 22, 111, no. 104			
			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 904	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Thickness	
Width		Section	
Height		Section	
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, fine bands on rim (?) Interior = all black, with 3 mm reserved		Fabric Smooth, no visible inclusions, pink (7.5YR 7/3) with grey interior	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 5		c. 630-600 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ib		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 5.3			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 94-97, 295-308, pl. 19-21			
			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 905	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	10/10/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	5.4 cm	Width	15.0 cm
Height	3.5 cm	Thickness	0.3 cm
Decoration Exterior = black/brown on thin, pale slip, fine bands, poorly preserved Interior = all black, with 3 mm reserved		Fabric Smooth, dense, few inclusions pink (7.5YR 7/3)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 5	c. 620-590 BC	SiA Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 5.4 See Schlottbauer 2001: 94-7, 295-308, pl. 22, 111, no. 104			
Place In Photo Bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 906	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	1.5 cm	Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = brown, thin band at neck Interior = brown, reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 8/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TL	c. 625-575 BC	ThA Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessels Thasian Cup TL (1.5)			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 907	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = brown, thin band at neck Interior = brown, reserved rim		Fabric Clean, dense, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TL	c. 625-575 BC	ThA Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessels Thasian Cup TL (0.8-1.0)			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 908	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Oisyme
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	0.47 cm
Decoration All black		Fabric Clean, powdery, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TA	c. 550-480 BC	ThA Iib	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup TA A			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			

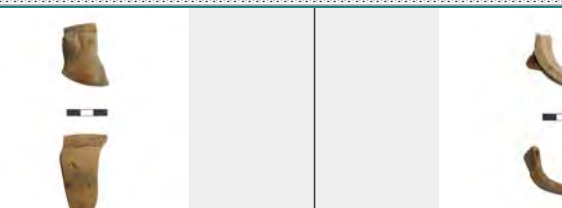
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 909
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness 0.3 cm	
Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder Interior = black, reserved rim		Fabric Clean, no visible inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TP		c. 650-600 BC		ThA Ib-d
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessels				
Thasian Cup TP E pb				
				
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row				


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 910
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black		Fabric Clean, no visible inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TP		c. 650-600 BC		ThA Ib-d
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessels				
Thasian Cup TP V pb				
				
Place In Photo Left side, top row				

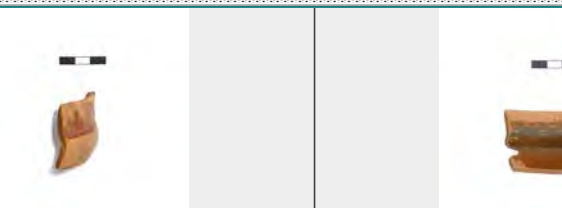
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 911
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Oisyme</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black/brown, poor preservation		Fabric Powdery, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TA		c. 550-480 BC		ThA IIB
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Cup TA A				
				
Place In Photo Right side, top row				

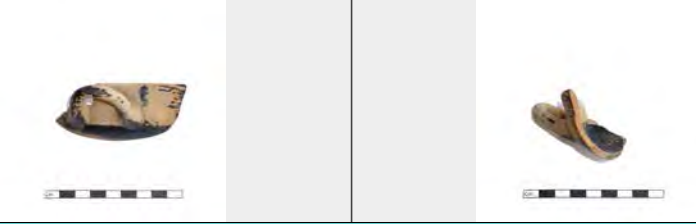
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 912
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Oisyme</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness 0.4 cm	
Decoration All black		Fabric Clean, no visible inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TA		c. 550-480 BC		ThA IIB
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Cup TA A				
				
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row				


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 913	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			0.3 cm
			Rim
			17.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black, reserved band with dots		Clean, no visible inclusions	
Interior = all black		reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup.TU	6th century BC	ThA.II	Archaic
Drinking Vessels			
Thasian Cup.Undetermined			
			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			

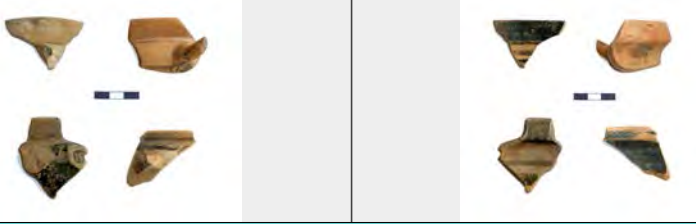
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 917	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration		Fabric	
All black		Hard, clean, no visible inclusions	
		pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup.TL	c. 630-580 BC	ThA.Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup.TL.M			
			
Place In Photo Top row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 918	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Oisyme
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration		Fabric	
All black/brown, poor preservation		Clean, few inclusions, some mica	
		pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup.TA	c. 550-480 BC	ThA.IIb	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup.TA.A			
			
Place In Photo Bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 919	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			0.4 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = red/brown, rim		Clean, few inclusions	
Interior = all red/brown		reddish brown (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup.TP	c. 650-600 BC	ThA.Ib-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessels			
Thasian Cup.TP.E.pr			
			
Place In Photo			

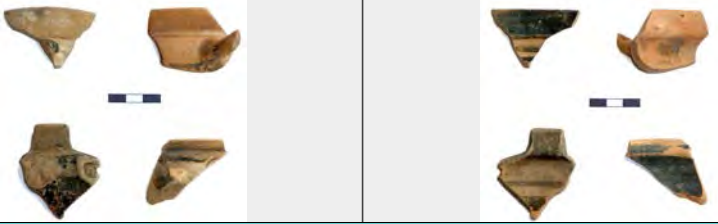
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 920	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			0.4 cm
			Rim
			13.5 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
All black		Clean, few inclusions.	
		pink (7.5YR 7/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Thasian Cup TA		c. 550-480 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ThA.IIb		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup TA A			
			
Place In Photo			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 921	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			Rim
			17.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black, bands		Powdery, smooth, dense, few inclusions	
Interior = black on white, reserved and fine bands		pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 580-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA.IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.2			
Match = N990			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187,188)			
			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

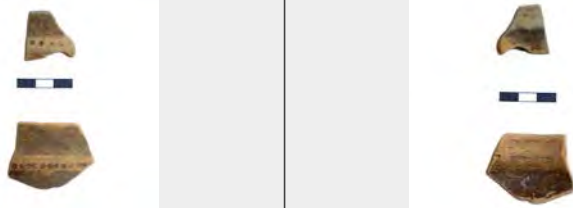
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 922	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			Rim
			15.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = brown, reserved rim and shoulder		Powdery, clean, smooth	
Interior = all black (?)		pink-reddish yellow (5YR 7/4-6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 580-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA.IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.2 (A2/IX)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187,188)			
			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 923	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			Rim
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black, reserved to shoulder and at handle zone		Powdery, smooth, dense, few inclusions	
Interior = black on white, reserved and fine bands		pink (7.5YR 7/3)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-550 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA.IId-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (B2/VIII)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123			
			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			



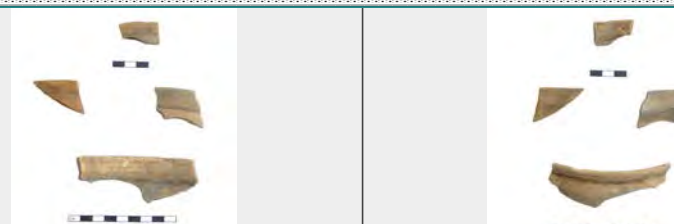
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 924
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved at handle. Interior = all black			Fabric Clean, few inclusions. reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 610-550 BC		SiA Ic-IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup Type 10.7 (nicked)				
See Schlottzauer 2001: 113, 337-41, Pl. 44-5, no 266-72				
				
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row				

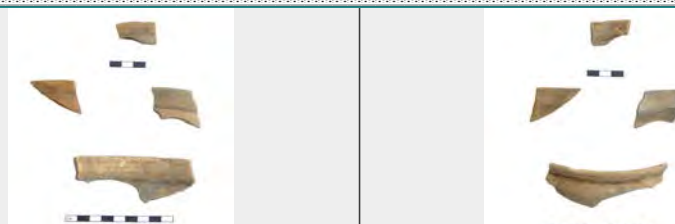
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 925
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness 0.2 cm	
Decoration Exterior and Interior = black metallic, w/t/w			Fabric Clean, smooth, no visible inclusions. reddish yellow (5YR 7/8)	
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 8		c. 650-610 BC		SiA Ib-c
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup Type 8.2 (A1/III) (Very fine) (Metallic)				
Match = N1177				
Schloltzauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27				
				
Place In Photo				

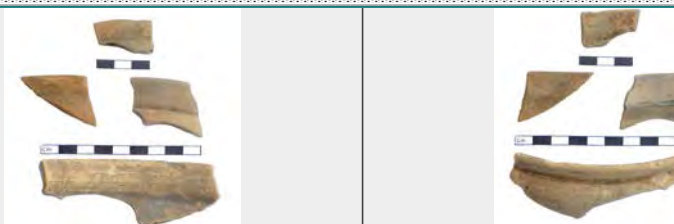
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 926
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = red/brown, reserved band with dots. Interior = all brown			Fabric Clean, gritty, few inclusions. pale brown (10YR 8/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TL		c. 625-575 BC		ThA Ic-d
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Cup TL (1.2)				
				
Place In Photo Top row				


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 927
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness 0.3 cm	
Decoration Exterior = red/brown, reserved band with dots. Interior = all brown			Fabric Clean, gritty, few inclusions. pale brown (10YR 8/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TP		c. 650-600 BC		ThA Ib-d
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian TP V db				
				
Place In Photo Bottom row				

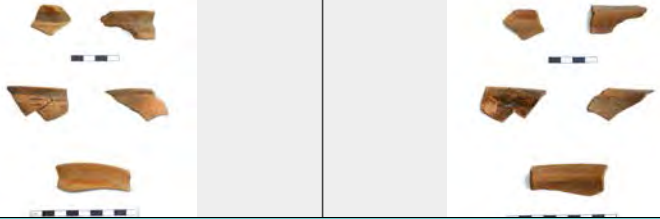



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 928
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black		Fabric Clean, gritty, few inclusions, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup.TU		6th century BC		ThA II
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Cup Undetermined				
				
Place In Photo Top row				


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 929
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Oisyme</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black		Fabric Gritty clay, few inclusions, mica, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup.TU		6th century BC		ThA II
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Cup Undetermined (Oisyme fabric?)				
				
Place In Photo Left side, middle row				


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 930
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, thin band at neck Interior = all black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions, pink (7.5YR 7/3)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup.Type 9		c. 580-530 BC		SiA IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup.Type 9.2 (A2-B2/IX)				
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187,188)				
				
Place In Photo Right side, middle row				

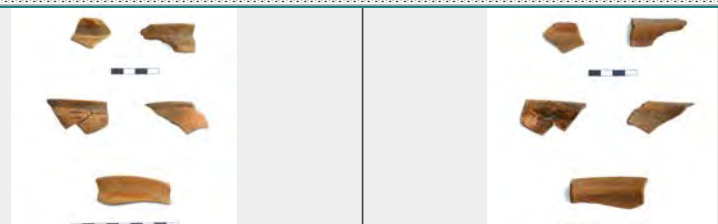
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 931
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	Rim
			0.4 cm	16.0 cm
Decoration Exterior = brown, reserved rim and handle, thin band at shoulder Interior = reserved rim top		Fabric Clean, few inclusions, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup.Type 10		c. 580-540 BC		SiA IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup.Type 10.9-10				
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 113-15, Pl.47-49, nos 282-97				
				
Place In Photo Bottom row				


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 932	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Closed Vessel	Origin	East Greece
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = full rim, thin bands Interior = rim covered		Fabric Clean, dense, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
			Archaic
Small closed vessel- banded			
			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

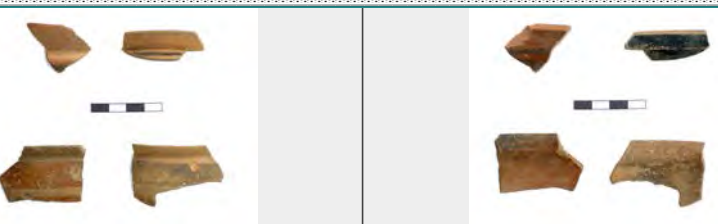
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 933	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = brown to shoulder Interior = all brown		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 10	c. 620-550 BC	SiA Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 10.2-4 (Angular)			
Schlotzhauer 2001: Pl. 129-30, no. 229, 231, 232			
			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 934	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder, reserve and thin bands Interior = reserved rim top		Fabric Clean, few inclusions light brown (7.5YR 6/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 10	c. 580-540 BC	SiA IIA	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 10.9-10			
See Schlotzhauer 2001: 113-15, Pl. 47-49 nos 282-97			
			
Place In Photo Left side, middle row			

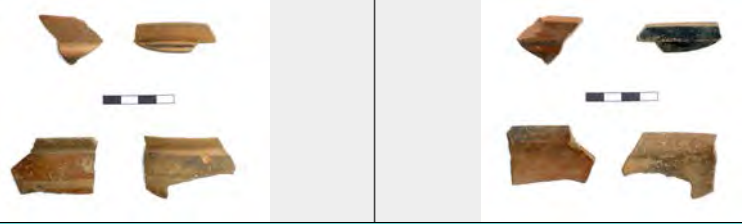
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 935	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Oisyme
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = all brown (?) Interior = black/brown, rim top reserved		Fabric Gritty clay, few inclusions, mica reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TL	c. 625-575 BC	ThA Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessels			
Thasian Cup TL M (Oisyme fabric?)			
			
Place In Photo Right side, middle row			

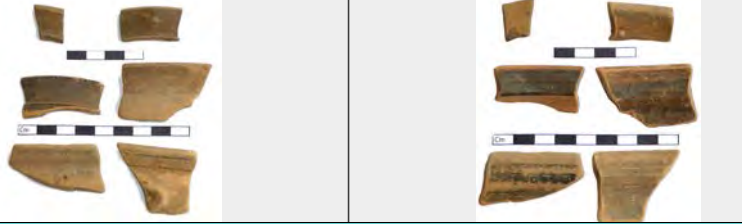
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 936	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>	
Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = red/orange, to shoulder Interior = all brown, dull		Fabric Gritty, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Thasian Cup, TP		c. 650-600 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ThA Ib-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessels			
Thasian Cup, TP, E, pr			
			
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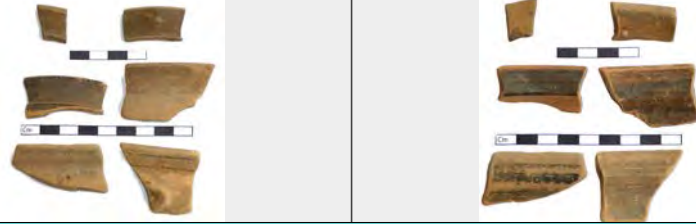
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 937	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = brown on pale slip (?), thin band at shoulder Interior = reserved rim top		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pink (7.5YR 7/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup, Type 9		c. 570-500 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup, Type 9.3			
See Schlottzauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos 195-201			
			
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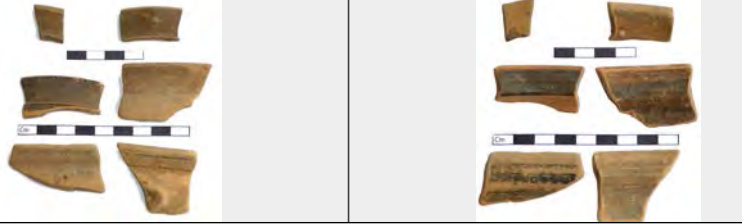
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 938	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, thin band at shoulder Interior = reserved rim top		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup, Type 9		c. 600-550 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup, Type 9.1			
See Schlottzauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123			
			
Place In Photo: Right side, top row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 939	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>	
Section		Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration See N940		Fabric pale brown (10YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Thasian Cup, TL		c. 625-575 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ThA Ic-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessels			
Thasian Cup, TL (0.8-1.0)			
Match = N940			
			
Place In Photo: Left side, bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 940	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = red/brown, plain to shoulder, thick bands Interior = all red/brown		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TL	c. 625-575 BC	ThA Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessels			
Thasian Cup TL (0.8-1.0)			
Match = N939			
			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 941	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness 0.17 cm
Decoration Exterior = black, dull, reserved top Interior = all black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 8	c. 650-610 BC	SiA Ib-c	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup 8.2 (A1/III)			
Schlotzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27			
			
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Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 942	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness 0.17 cm
Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder Interior = reserved rim top		Fabric Clean clay, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 8	c. 650-610 BC	SiA Ib-c	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 8.2 (A1/III)			
Schlotzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27			
			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 943	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder Interior = black, reserved rim top and belly		Fabric Powdery, clean, smooth pink-reddish yellow (5YR 7/4-6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 6	c. 640-600 BC	SiA Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 6.5 (A1 Large)			
See Schlotzhauer 2001: 98-101, 308-316, pl. 25			
			
Place In Photo Left side, middle row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 944	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1064
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			Rim 13.0 cm
Decoration Exterior = black, to neck Interior = black, reserved bands		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TL	c. 625-575 BC	ThA Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessels			
Thasian Cup TL rb			
			
Place In Photo Right side, middle row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 945	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black rim Interior = black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TU	6th century BC	ThA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessels			
Thasian Cup Undetermined			
			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 946	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = poorly preserved Interior = reserved rim top, black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pink (7.5YR 7/3)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 10	c. 570-520 BC	SiA IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 10.9-10			
See Schlottzauer 2001: 111-115, 337-45, Pl. 50-52			
			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 947	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, bands Interior = all black w/ reserved hand		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TU	6th century BC	ThA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup Undetermined			
			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 948	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Oisyme
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black to shoulder Interior = reserved rim top		Fabric Smooth, few visible inclusions (<1 mm, white) reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TL	c. 625-575 BC	ThA Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup TL rb (0.8-1.0 cm)			
			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 949	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Oisyme
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = reserved rim top Interior = plain		Fabric Smooth, few visible inclusions (<1 mm, white) reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TL	c. 625-575 BC	ThA Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessels			
Thasian Cup TL nb (1.2)			
			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 950	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black to shoulder Interior = reserved rim top		Fabric Clean few inclusions light brown (7.5YR 6/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 570-500 BC	SiA IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.3			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos 195-201			
			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 951	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, band at neck Interior = reserved rim top		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 600-550 BC	SiA Id-IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.1			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123			
			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 952
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964	Alt. #
Coordinates	Space Type Open Spaces	Description	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Oisyme	Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	14.0 cm
Decoration Exterior = black on red (?), to shoulder Interior = reserved rim top		Fabric Smooth, few visible inclusions (<1 mm, white) reddish yellow (5YR 6/8)		
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era	
Thasian Cup TP	c. 610-570 BC	SiA Id	Archaic	
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian TP.E				
See Schlottzhauer 2001: Pl 37-9, no 222				
Place In Photo Right side, top row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 953
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964	Alt. #
Coordinates	Space Type Open Spaces	Description	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos	Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black to shoulder Interior = reserved rim top		Fabric Smooth, few visible inclusions (<1 mm, white) reddish yellow (5YR 6/8)		
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era	
Thasian Cup TL	c. 625-575 BC	ThA Ic-d	Archaic	
Drinking Vessels				
Thasian Cup TL pb (1.2)				
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 954
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964	Alt. #
Coordinates	Space Type Open Spaces	Description	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos	Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)		
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era	
Thasian Cup TP	c. 650-600 BC	ThA Ib-d	Archaic	
Drinking Vessels				
Thasian Cup TP.E nm				
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 955
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964	Alt. #
Coordinates	Space Type Open Spaces	Description	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia	Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black to shoulder, reserved rim top Interior = reserved rim top		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (10YR 7/6)		
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era	
Ionian Cup Type 10	c. 610-550 BC	SiA Ic-IIa	Archaic	
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup Type 10.5-8				
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 113, 337-41, Pl. 42-46, no 253-281				
Place In Photo Left side, top row				



Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 956	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, rim Interior = all black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup.TU	6th century BC	ThA.II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup.Undetermined			
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Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 957	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, full rim Interior = reserved rim top		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup.Type.10	c. 610-550 BC	SiA Ic-IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup.Type.10.5-8			
Match = 961			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 113, 337-41, Pl. 42-46, no 253-281			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 958	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim top		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup.Type.9	c. 580-530 BC	SiA IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup.Type.9.2 (A-B2/IX)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187,188)			
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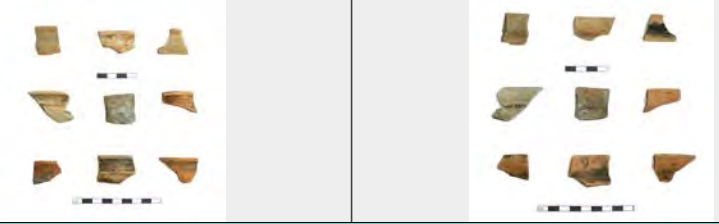
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 959	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim top		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 8/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup.TL	c. 625-575 BC	ThA Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessels			
Thasian Cup.TL			
Match = N960			
Place In Photo Centre, middle row			

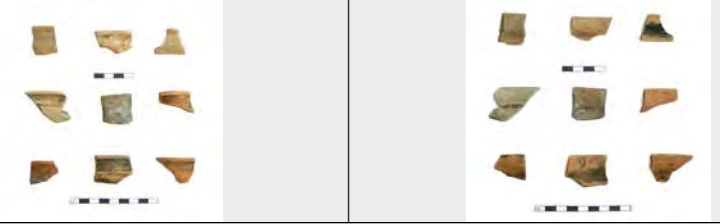
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 960	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			Rim 12.0 cm
Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder Interior = reserved rim top		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR)	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TL		c. 625-575 BC	ThA Ic-d
Era		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup TL			
Match = N959			
Place In Photo Right side, middle row			

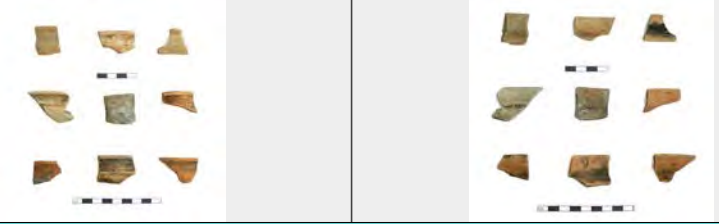
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 65 / 961	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1965
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder Interior = reserved rim top		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 610-550 BC	SiA Ic-II
Era		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 10.5-8			
Match = 957			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 113, 337-41, Pl. 42-46, no 253-281			
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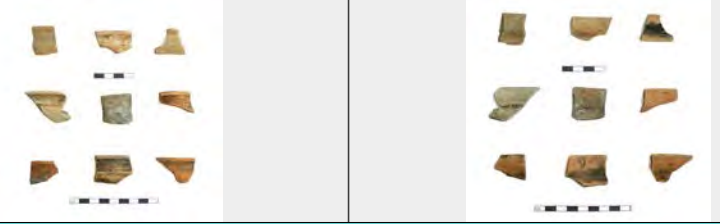
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 962	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			Rim 14.5 cm
Decoration Exterior = black to rim Interior = all black/brown		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TU		6th century BC	ThA II
Era		Archaic	
Drinking Vessels			
Thasian Cup Undetermined			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 964	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			Rim 15.0 cm
Decoration All black		Fabric Clean, dense, few inclusions, some mica pale brown (10YR 7/3)	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TA		c. 550-480 BC	ThA Iib
Era		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup TA C			
Match = N65			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 965
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	Alt. #	
Coordinates	Space Type Open Spaces	Description Unstratified Humus	Depth	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos	Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black		Fabric Clean, dense, few inclusions, pale brown (10YR 7/3)		
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TP		c. 650-600 BC	ThA Ib-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessels				
Thasian Cup TP V.pr				
				
Place In Photo Left side, top row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 966
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	Alt. #	
Coordinates	Space Type Open Spaces	Description Unstratified Humus	Depth	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos	Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black		Fabric Clean, dense, few inclusions, pale brown (10YR 8/2)		
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TA		c. 550-480 BC	ThA IIb	Archaic
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Cup TA (C?)				
				
Place In Photo Left side, middle row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 967
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	Alt. #	
Coordinates	Space Type Open Spaces	Description Unstratified Humus	Depth	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos	Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black/brown		Fabric Clean, dense, few inclusions, some mica reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TU		6th century BC	ThA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Cup Undetermined				
				
Place In Photo Right side, middle row				


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 968
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	Alt. #	
Coordinates	Space Type Open Spaces	Description Unstratified Humus	Depth	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos	Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black		Fabric Clean, dense, few inclusions, some mica reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TU		6th century BC	ThA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessels				
Thasian Cup Undetermined				
				
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row				

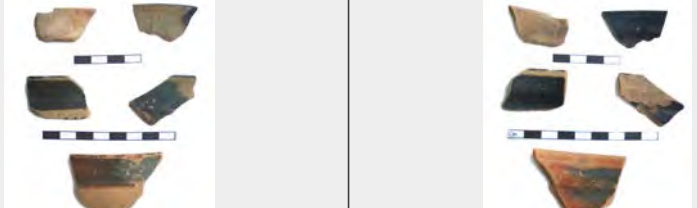
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 969
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions. pale brown (10YR 8/4)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup.TA		c. 550-480 BC		ThA.IIb
Era		Archaic		
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup.TA.C				
Place In Photo Centre, bottom row				

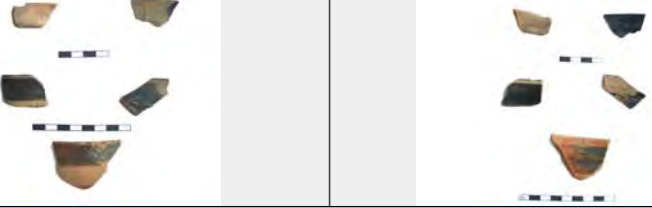
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 970
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions. reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup.TU		6th century BC		ThA.II
Era		Archaic		
Drinking Vessels Thasian Cup.Undetermined				
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row				

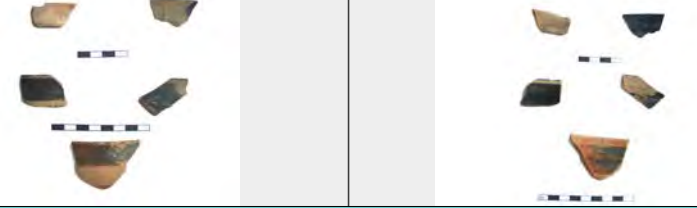
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 971
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Open Vessel</b>		Origin <b>East Greece</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = red/brown bands. Interior = all black, glossy.		Fabric Clean, smooth, dense, no visible inclusions. pink (7.5YR 8/3)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Open Vessel (Small)		6th century BC		EgA.II
Era		Archaic		
Drinking Vessel (?) Miniature Cup. (Everted rim?)				
Place In Photo Left side, top row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 972
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All red/brown to black		Fabric Clean, smooth, dense, no visible inclusions. reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup.TA		c. 550-480 BC		ThA.IIb
Era		Archaic		
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup.C				
Place In Photo Right side, top row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 973
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = red/brown, reserved band with dots. Interior = all black			Fabric Clean, few inclusions. pale brown (10YR 8/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TP		c. 650-600 BC		ThA Ib-d
Era		Archaic		
Drinking Vessels				
Thasian Cup TP E dr				
				
Place In Photo Bottom row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 974
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Interior = black/brown, poor preservation			Fabric Clean, smooth, dense, few inclusions. pink (7.5YR 8/3)	
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TU		6th century BC		ThA II
Era		Archaic		
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Cup Undetermined				
				
Place In Photo Left side, top row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 975
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Interior = black, thick and glossy			Fabric Clean, few inclusions. reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 6		c. 640-610 BC		SiA Ic
Era		Archaic		
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup Type 6.4-5				
Match = N977?				
See Schlottzauer 2001: 98-101, 308-316, pl. 24-25				
				
Place In Photo Right side, top row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 976
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	Rim
Decoration Exterior = black, dots in reserve Interior = all black			Fabric Clean, few inclusions. pale brown (10YR 8/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TL		6th century BC		ThA II
Era		Archaic		
Drinking Vessels				
Thasian Cup TL T				
Match = N983				
				
Place In Photo Left side, middle row				

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 977	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration All black, dull		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 6	c. 640-610 BC	SiA Ic	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 6.4-5 (A1. Large) Match = N975 (?) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 98-101, 308-316, pl. 24-25			
Place In Photo Right side, middle row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 978	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = red/brown, to shoulder Interior = mottled red and black, reserved rim		Fabric Clean, smooth, dense, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TP	c. 650-600 BC	ThA Ib-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessels Thasian Cup TP E pb			
Place In Photo Bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 979	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder Interior = all black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TL	c. 625-575 BC	ThA Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessels Thasian Cup TL (0.8-1.0cm) Match = N980			
Place In Photo Left side			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 980	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder Interior = all black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TL	c. 625-575 BC	ThA Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessels Thasian Cup TL (0.9-1.0) Match = N979			
Place In Photo Right side			




Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 981			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness				
Decoration All black				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Thasian Cup TU		6th century BC		ThA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Thasian Cup Undetermined							
							
Place In Photo Left side, top row							


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 982			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness 0.3 cm				
Decoration Exterior = red on black, bands Interior = all black				Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 620-580 BC		SiA Ic-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Ionian Cup Type 10.2-4 (B1/V)							
See Schlottbauer 2001: 111-115, 337-45, Pl. 37-46							
							
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row							


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 983			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section Rim			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness 0.35 cm	Rim		13.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = black, dots in band Interior = all black				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Thasian Cup TL		c. 625-575 BC		ThA Ic-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessels							
Thasian Cup TL db (1.4-1.7)							
Match = N976							
							
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row							


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 984			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness				
Decoration All black				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Thasian Cup TU		6th century BC		ThA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Thasian Cup Undetermined							
							
Place In Photo Right side, top row							

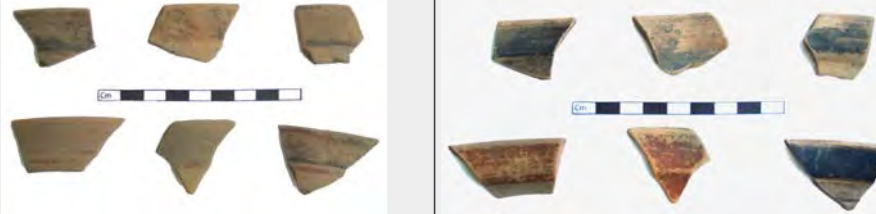


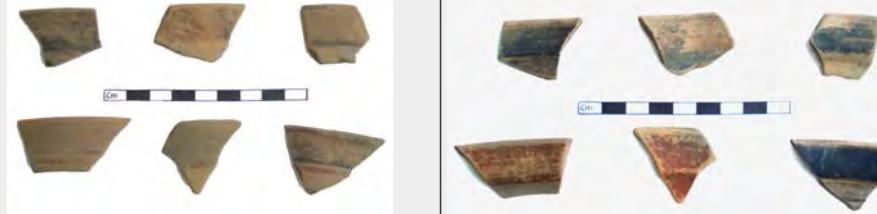
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 985
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black/brown, poor preservation.		Fabric Clean, few inclusions, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6).		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup.TU		6th.century BC		ThA.II
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Cup.Undetermined				
				
Place In Photo Left side, top row				


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 986
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black/brown, poor preservation.		Fabric Clean, few inclusions, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6).		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup.TU		6th.century BC		ThA.II
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Cup.Undetermined				
				
Place In Photo Centre, top row				


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 987
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Graves		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, fine band at neck. Interior = all black.		Fabric Clean, few inclusions, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6).		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup.TU		6th.century BC		ThA.II
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Cup.Undetermined				
				
Place In Photo Right side, top row				


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 988
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = red/brown, bands. Interior = red/brown.		Fabric Clean, few inclusions, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6).		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup.Type 9		c. 570-520 BC		SiA.IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup.Type 9.4 (A-B2/IX).				
See Schlottzauer 2001: 107-8, 328-334, pl. 34-36, 126-8, nos 203-6.				
				
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 989
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces ▼		Description Unstratified Humus ▼
Shape <b>Kylix</b> ▼		Origin <b>South Ionia</b> ▼		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = fine bands brown Interior = red brown			Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 570-500 BC		SiA IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup Type 9.3 (A-B2/IX)				
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos 195-201				
				
Place In Photo Centre, bottom row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 990
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces ▼		Description Unstratified Humus ▼
Shape <b>Kylix</b> ▼		Origin <b>South Ionia</b> ▼		Section Rim
Length	Width	Height	Thickness 0.2 cm	Rim 17.0 cm
Decoration Exterior = red/brown, to shoulder Interior = black, reserved rim top, fine bands			Fabric Powdery, smooth, dense, minimal inclusions reddish yellow 7.5YR 7/6	
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 580-530 BC		SiA IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup Type 9.2				
Match = N921				
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187, 188)				
				
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 991
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces ▼		Description Unstratified Humus ▼
Shape <b>Kylix</b> ▼		Origin <b>Thasos</b> ▼		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior and Interior = black, reserved bands			Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TU		6th century BC		ThA II
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Cup Undetermined				
				
Place In Photo Left side, top row				


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 992
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces ▼		Description Unstratified Humus ▼
Shape <b>Kylix</b> ▼		Origin <b>Thasos</b> ▼		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior and Interior = black, reserved bands			Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TU		6th century BC		ThA II
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Cup Undetermined (Burnt)				
				
Place In Photo 2nd column, top row				

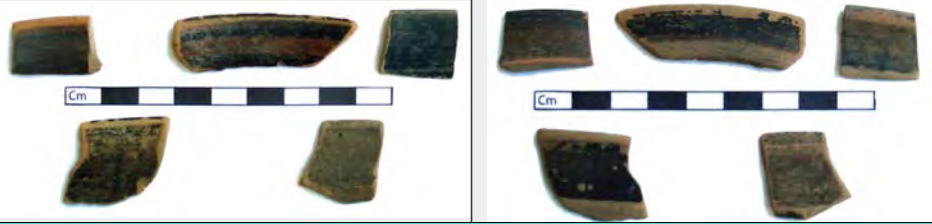
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 993
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation Thasian Cup TU		Object Date 6th century BC		Alternative Dating System ThA II
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup Undetermined				
				
Place In Photo 3rd column, top row				


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 994
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior and Interior = black, reserved bands		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 10		Object Date c. 580-540 BC		Alternative Dating System SiA IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 10.9-10 See Schlottbauer 2001: 113-15, Pl. 47-49, nos 282-97				
				
Place In Photo Right side, top row				

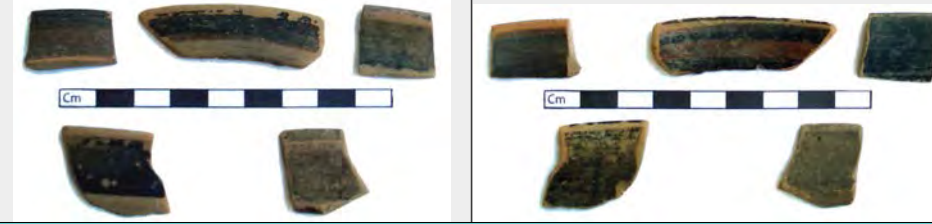
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 995
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior and Interior = black, reserved bands		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation Thasian Cup TU		Object Date 6th century BC		Alternative Dating System ThA II
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessels Thasian Cup Undetermined				
				
Place In Photo Left side, 2nd row				

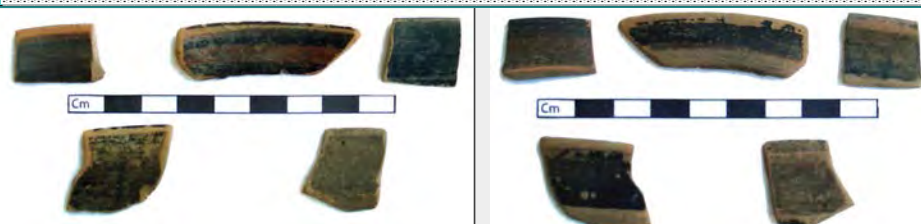
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 996
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior and Interior = black, reserved bands		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation Thasian Cup TU		Object Date 6th century BC		Alternative Dating System ThA II
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessels Thasian Cup Undetermined				
				
Place In Photo Centre, bottom row				

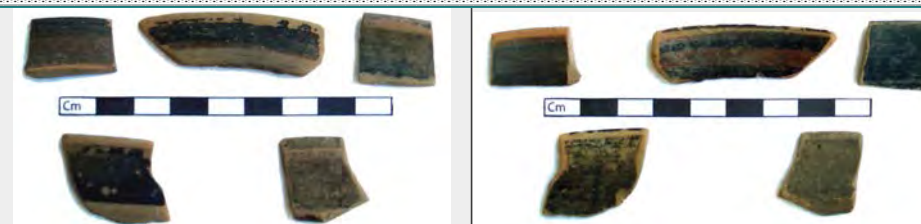
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 997	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior and Interior = black, reserved bands		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup.TU	6th century BC	ThA.II	Archaic
Drinking Vessels			
Thasian Cup Undetermined			
			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 998	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = full to rim, reserve and thin		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup.Type 10	c. 620-580 BC	SiA Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup.Type 10.2-4 (B1/V)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 111-115, 337-45, Pl. 37-46			
			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 999	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = red on black, bands Interior = black, reserved bands		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup.Type 9	c. 600-550 BC	SiA Id-IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup.Type 9.1			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123			
			
Place In Photo Centre, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1000	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, dull, reserved bands Interior = black, reserved bands		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup.Type 10	c. 620-580 BC	SiA Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup.Type 10.2-4			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 111-115, 337-45, Pl. 37-46			
			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1001			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness				
Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder Interior = reserved rim top				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Thasian Cup.TU		6th century BC		ThA.II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessels							
Thasian Cup Undetermined							
							
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row							


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1002			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness				
Decoration All black				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Thasian Cup.TU		6th century BC		ThA.II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessels							
Thasian Cup Undetermined							
							
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row							



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1005			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Flat Rim Cup</b>		Origin: <b>Chios</b>		Section Rim			
Length 4.1 cm	Width	Height 2.9 cm	Thickness 0.7 cm	Rim		19.5 cm	
Decoration Exterior = brown/red on thick white slip, bands Interior = solid black over thick white slip				Fabric Powdery, many inclusions (dark brown to white), mica orange-pink, with whitish core			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Banded Bowl Ch		c. 600-550 BC		ChA.IIA		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Banded Bowl							
Matches = N1006, and N1277							
							
Place In Photo Right side, top row							



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1006			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Flat Rim Cup</b>		Origin: <b>Chios</b>		Section Rim			
Length 5.6 cm	Width	Height 3.5 cm	Thickness 0.6 cm	Rim		20.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = brown on thick cream/white, very fine bands Interior = green/black on cream/white, remnant of red band possible				Fabric Gritty, many visible inclusions, largest = grey, 1 mm pink (5YR 7/4) with grey/white centre			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Banded Bowl Ch		c. 630-600 BC		ChA.IIA		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Banded Bowl (Thick)							
Matches = N1005, N1277?							
See Boardman 1967: 130							
							
Place In Photo Bottom row							



Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1007	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type		Description	
Open Spaces		Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: Flat Rim Cup		Origin: North Ionia	
Section		Body	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Body			
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black/brown, bands		Smooth, no inclusions	
Interior = brown		light brown (7.5YR 6/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Banded Bowl NI 1		6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
NiA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
 			
Place In Photo Left side			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1008	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type		Description	
Open Spaces		Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: Open Vessel		Origin: Thasos	
Section		Body	
Length	Width 2.3 cm	Height 2.6 cm	Thickness 0.3 cm
Body		12.0 cm	
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black, glossy. Black Figure = image unknown. Arrow-like incisions on plain clay, to the right are [letter shapes will be used for description] = reversed 'T', 'O' [not omega], upward tilted 'F' (Eng).		Powdery, few inclusion, small (<1 mm), white	
Interior = black, gloss		pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Open Vessel (Medium)		6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ThA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel (?)			
Black Figure open vessel			
 			
Place In Photo Right side			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1015	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type		Description	
Open Spaces		Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: Kylix		Origin: South Ionia	
Section		Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Rim		17.0 cm	
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black/brown, reserved rim		Clean, few inclusions	
Interior = black, reserved rim		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX) (Graffiti \omega, omega?)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124			
 			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1016	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type		Description	
Open Spaces		Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: Kylix		Origin: South Ionia	
Section		Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Rim		18.0 cm	
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black, reserved rim		Clean, few inclusions	
Interior = reserved rim		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX)			
Match = 1017			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124			
 			
Place In Photo Left side			

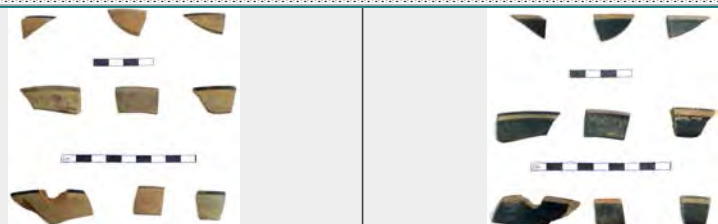
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1017	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black rim top Interior = Reserved rim top		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 8/3)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 600-530 BC	SiA Id-IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX) See 1016 = Match See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124			
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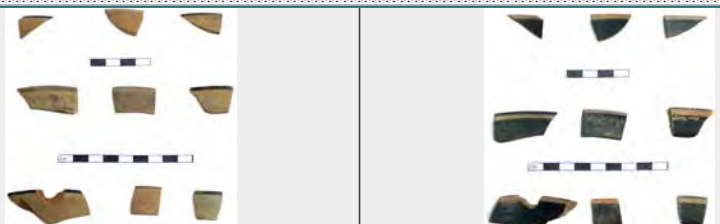
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1018	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 600-530 BC	SiA Id-IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

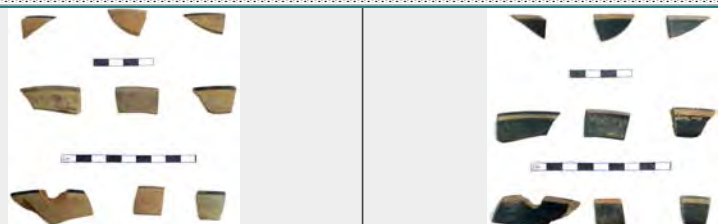
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1019	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 600-530 BC	SiA Id-IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124			
Place In Photo Centre, top row			

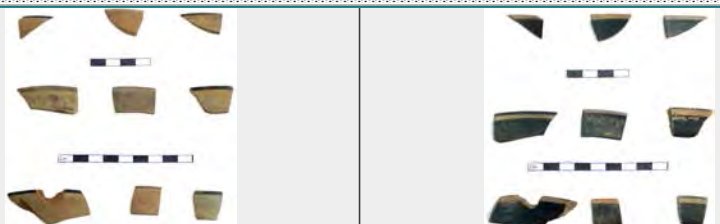
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1020	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 600-530 BC	SiA Id-IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

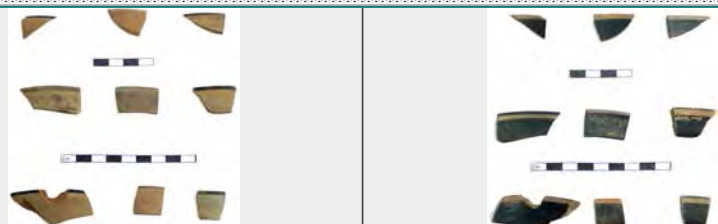


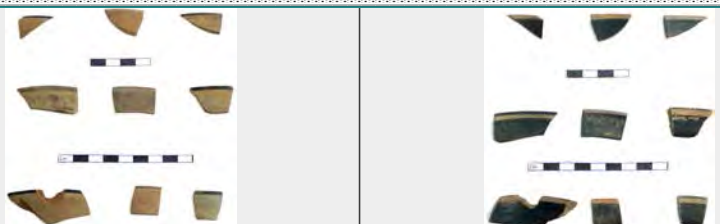
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1021	
Place: Cemetery	Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	Alt. #	
Coordinates	Space Type Open Spaces	Description Unstratified Humus	Depth
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>	Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	Section	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 9	Object Date c. 600-530 BC	Alternative Dating System SiA Id-IIa	Era Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124			
			
Place In Photo Left side, middle row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1022	
Place: Cemetery	Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	Alt. #	
Coordinates	Space Type Open Spaces	Description Unstratified Humus	Depth
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>	Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	Section	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Smooth, few inclusions pink (7.5YR 7/3)	
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 5	Object Date c. 630-600 BC	Alternative Dating System SiA Ic	Era Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 5.3 See Schlottzhauer 2001: 94-97, 295-308, pl. 19-2			
			
Place In Photo Centre, middle row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1023	
Place: Cemetery	Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	Alt. #	
Coordinates	Space Type Open Spaces	Description Unstratified Humus	Depth
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>	Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	Section	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 9	Object Date c. 600-530 BC	Alternative Dating System SiA Id-IIa	Era Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124			
			
Place In Photo Right side, middle row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1024	
Place: Cemetery	Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	Alt. #	
Coordinates	Space Type Open Spaces	Description Unstratified Humus	Depth
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>	Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	Section	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 9	Object Date c. 600-530 BC	Alternative Dating System SiA Id-IIa	Era Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124			
			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1025
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-530 BC		SiA Id-IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124				
				
Place In Photo Centre, bottom row				

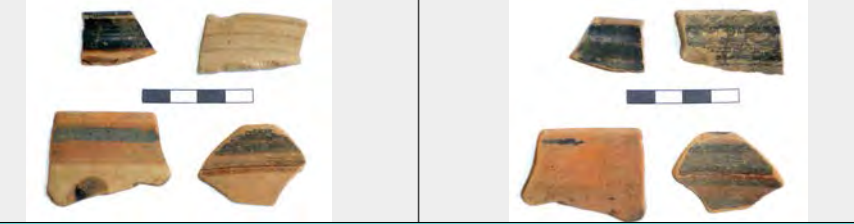
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1026
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-530 BC		SiA Id-IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124				
				
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row				


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1027
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-530 BC		SiA Id-IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124				
				
Place In Photo Left side, top row				


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1028
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-530 BC		SiA Id-IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124				
				
Place In Photo Right side, top row				

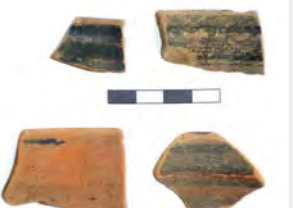
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1029
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces ▼		Description Unstratified Humus ▼
Depth				
Shape <b>Kylix</b> ▼		Origin <b>South Ionia</b> ▼		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-530 BC		SiA Id-IIa
Era		Archaic		
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124				
				
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row				



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1030
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces ▼		Description Unstratified Humus ▼
Depth				
Shape <b>Kylix</b> ▼		Origin <b>South Ionia</b> ▼		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 570-500 BC		SiA Ila
Era		Archaic		
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.3 See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos 195-201				
				
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row				



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1031
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces ▼		Description Unstratified Humus ▼
Depth				
Shape <b>Kylix</b> ▼		Origin <b>Thasos</b> ▼		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = good black, fine lines of image, indeterminate Interior = reserved at rim top		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TA - Figured		c. 550-500 BC		ThA.IIB
Era		Archaic		
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup TA A - Figured				
				
Place In Photo Left side, top row				


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1032
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces ▼		Description Unstratified Humus ▼
Depth				
Shape <b>Kylix</b> ▼		Origin <b>South Ionia</b> ▼		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved to shoulder, at handle Interior = reserved rim top		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 5		c. 630-600 BC		SiA Ic
Era		Archaic		
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 5.3 (A2/S) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 94-97, 295-308, pl. 19-2				
				
Place In Photo Right side, top row				


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1033			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces ▼		Description Unstratified Humus ▼		Depth	
Shape Flat Rim Cup ▼		Origin Attica ▼		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.4 cm		14.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = black over white, black from rim to shoulder. White below. Interior = all black				Fabric clean, smooth clay, few inclusions. yellowish red (5YR 6/8)			
Object Designation Attic Kylix-Skyphos		Object Date c. 550-490 BC		Alternative Dating System AtA.IIb		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Black Figure Skyphos or Kylix-Skyphos Match = N58 (see for details)							
							
Place In Photo							

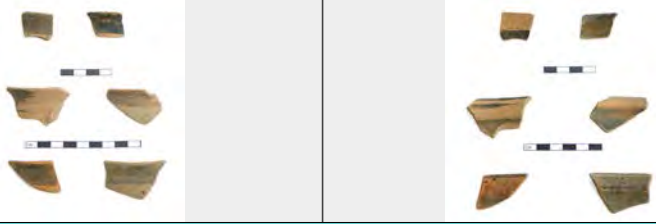
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1034			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces ▼		Description Unstratified Humus ▼		Depth	
Shape Kylix ▼		Origin Thasos ▼		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness				
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, banded rim Interior = thinly applied black, reserved rim top				Fabric Gritty, few inclusions yellowish red (7.5YR 6/6-8)			
Object Designation Thasian Cup.TU		Object Date 6th century BC		Alternative Dating System ThA.II		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessels Thasian Cup Undetermined							
							
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row							

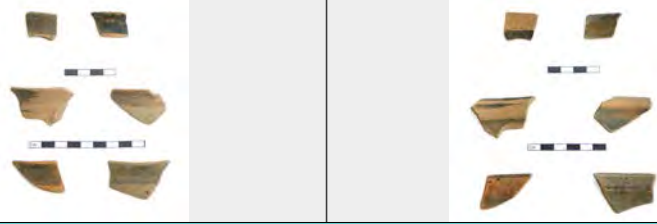
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1035			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces ▼		Description Unstratified Humus ▼		Depth	
Shape Kylix ▼		Origin Thasos ▼		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness				
Decoration Exterior = red/brown to shoulder Interior = black				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish brown (7.5YR 6/7)			
Object Designation Thasian Cup.TU		Object Date 6th century BC		Alternative Dating System ThA.II		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup Undetermined							
							
Place In Photo Left side, top row							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1036			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces ▼		Description Unstratified Humus ▼		Depth	
Shape Kylix ▼		Origin Thasos ▼		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness				
Decoration Exterior = red/brown on pale slip, to shoulder Interior = all brown/black				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish brown (7.5YR 6/7)			
Object Designation Thasian Cup.TC		Object Date c. 600-550 BC		Alternative Dating System ThA.IIa		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup.TC							
							
Place In Photo Right side, top row							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1037
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section: Rim
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = brown to shoulder Interior = all black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 10		Object Date c. 610-550 BC		Alternative Dating System SiA Ic-II
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 10.5-8 (B1/I-VI) See Schlottbauer 2001: 113, 337-41, Pl. 42-46, no. 253-281				
				
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1038
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = red/brown to shoulder Interior = all black/brown		Fabric Clean, few visible inclusions pale brown (10YR 8/2)		
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 10		Object Date c. 580-540 BC		Alternative Dating System SiA II
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 10.9-10				
				
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1039
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder Interior = all black (?)		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation Thasian Cup TU		Object Date 6th century BC		Alternative Dating System ThA II
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup Undetermined				
				
Place In Photo Left side, top row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1040
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder Interior = all black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation Thasian Cup TL		Object Date c. 625-575 BC		Alternative Dating System ThA Ic-d
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessels Thasian Cup TL pb (0.8-1.0 cm)				
				
Place In Photo Right side, top row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1041
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder Interior = all black			Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 6		Object Date c. 640-610 BC		Alternative Dating System SiA Ic
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 6.4-5 (A1 Large) See Schlottbauer 2001: 98-101, 308-316, pl. 24-25				
Place In Photo Left side, middle row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1042
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = brown, to shoulder Interior = all black			Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation Thasian Cup TL		Object Date c. 625-575 BC		Alternative Dating System ThA Ic-d
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessels Thasian Cup TL pb (0.8-1.0 cm)				
Place In Photo Right side, middle row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1043
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Oisyme</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black			Fabric Gritty, few inclusions yellowish red (7.5YR 6/6-8)	
Object Designation Thasian Cup TU		Object Date 6th century BC		Alternative Dating System ThA II
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessels Thasian Cup Undetermined				
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1044
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder Interior = all black			Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation Thasian Cup TP		Object Date c. 650-600 BC		Alternative Dating System ThA Ib-d
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessels Thasian Cup TP E pb				
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row				



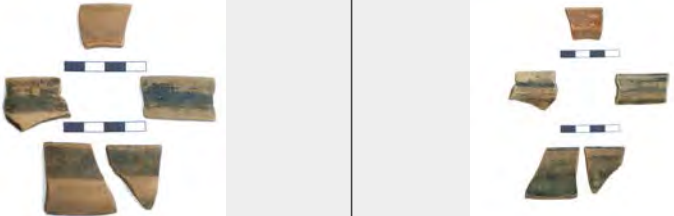
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1045	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Thickness	
Height		14.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved handle and rim. Interior = all black		Fabric Clean, dense, few inclusions. light brown (7.5YR 6/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 570-520 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.4 (A2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107-8, 328-334, pl. 34-36, 126-8, nos 203-6			
Place In Photo: Top row			

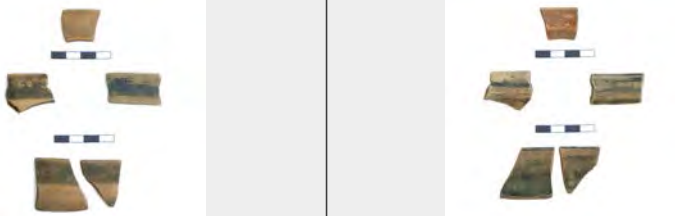
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1046	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Thickness	
Height			
Decoration Exterior = brown, to shoulder. Interior = all black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions. reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Thasian Cup TU		6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ThA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup Undetermined			
Place In Photo: Left side, middle row			

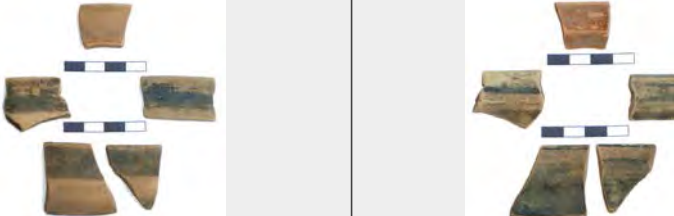
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1047	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Thickness	
Height			
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim. Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions. reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 10, Undifferentiated		c. 580-490 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 12.1? See Schlottzhauer 2001: 199-18, 349-50, pl. 60-61			
Place In Photo: Right side, middle row			

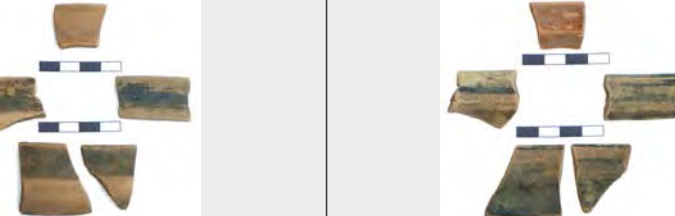
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1048	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Oisyme</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Thickness	
Height			
Decoration All black		Fabric Gritty, few inclusions. yellowish red (7.5YR 6/6-8)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Thasian Cup TU		6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ThA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessels Thasian Cup Undetermined			
Place In Photo: Bottom row			





Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1049
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = red/brown, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim			Fabric Smooth, few inclusions yellowish red (5YR 6-5/6)	
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 9		Object Date c. 580-530 BC		Alternative Dating System SiA IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.2 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187, 188)				
				
Place In Photo Top row				


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1050
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim			Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation Thasian Cup TU		Object Date 6th century BC		Alternative Dating System ThA II
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup Undetermined				
				
Place In Photo Left side, middle row				


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1051
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved			Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation Thasian Cup TU		Object Date 6th century BC		Alternative Dating System ThA II
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup Undetermined				
				
Place In Photo Right side, middle row				

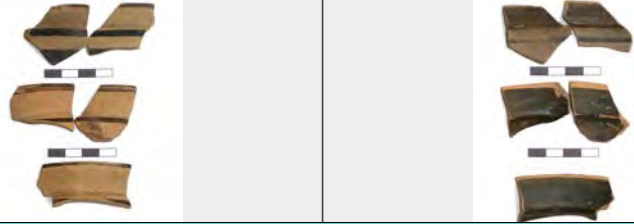
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1052
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	Rim 16.0 cm
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved			Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 10		Object Date c. 580-540 BC		Alternative Dating System SiA IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 10.9-10 Match = N1053 See Schlottzauer 2001: 113-15, Pl. 47-49 nos 282-97				
				
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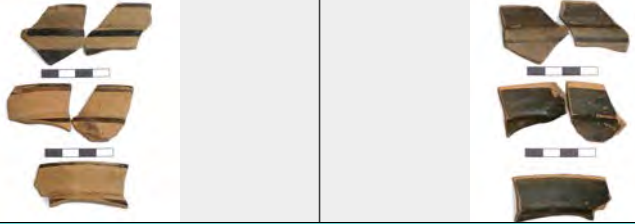
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1053	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Rim 16.0 cm	
Width		Thickness	
Height		Rim	
Decorations		Fabric	
Exterior = black, to shoulder		Clean, few inclusions	
Interior = reserved		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 580-540 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 10.9-10			
Match = N1052			
See Schlotzhauer 2001: 113-15, Pl. 47-49, nos. 282-97			
			
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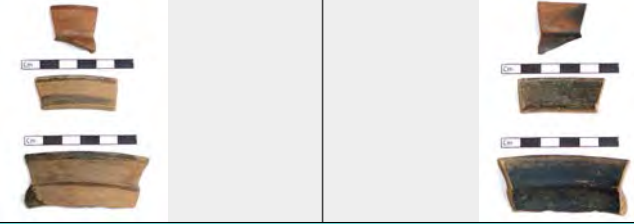
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1054	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Rim 15.0 cm	
Width		Thickness 0.25 cm	
Height		Rim	
Decorations		Fabric	
Exterior = black, reserved rim and handle zone, stripe in reserve space		Powdery, smooth, dense, few inclusions	
Interior = reserved		pink (7.5YR 7/3)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 580-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.2			
Match = 1055			
See Schlotzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187, 188)			
			
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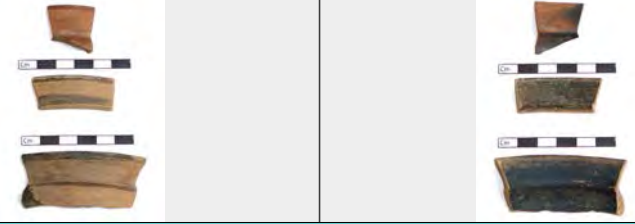
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1055	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Thickness	
Width		Rim	
Height		Rim	
Decorations		Fabric	
Exterior = black, reserved rim, painted handle		Powdery, smooth, dense, few inclusions	
Interior = reserved		pink (7.5YR 7/3)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 580-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.2			
Match = N1054			
See Schlotzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187, 188)			
			
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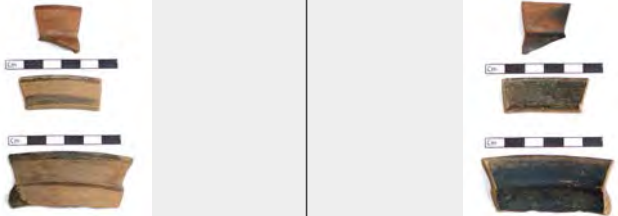
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1056	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Thickness	
Width		Rim	
Height		Rim	
Decorations		Fabric	
Exterior = black, reserved rim		Clean, few inclusions	
Interior = reserved rim		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 570-500 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.3 (A-B2/IX)			
Match = N1057, 1058			
See Schlotzhauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos. 195-201			
			
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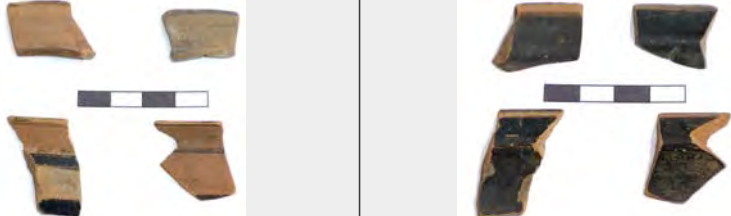
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1057			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness				
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 570-500 BC		SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Ionian Cup Type 9.3 (A-B2/IX)							
Matches = N1056, 1058							
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos. 195-201							
							
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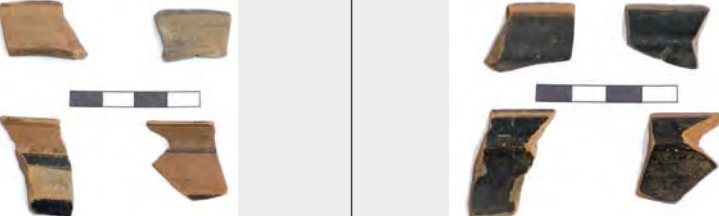
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1058			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/10/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section		Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	2.5 cm	Rim	15.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 570-500 BC		SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Ionian Cup Type 9.3 (A-B2/IX)							
Matches = 1056, 1057							
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos. 195-201							
							
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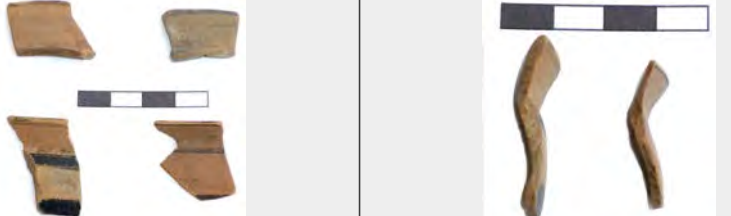
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1059			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section		Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness				
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved to shoulder, at handle Interior = reserved rim top				Fabric Powdery, clean, smooth pink-reddish yellow (5YR 7/4-6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 570-500 BC		SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Ionian Cup Type 9.3 (A2/IX)							
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos. 195-201							
							
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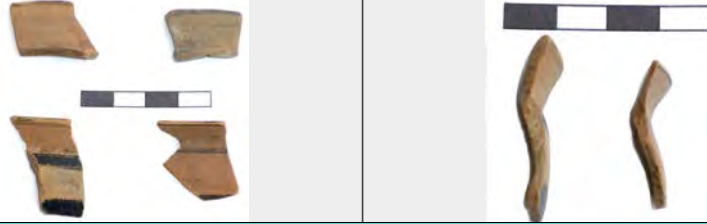
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1060			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section		Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness				
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-530 BC		SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX)							
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124							
							
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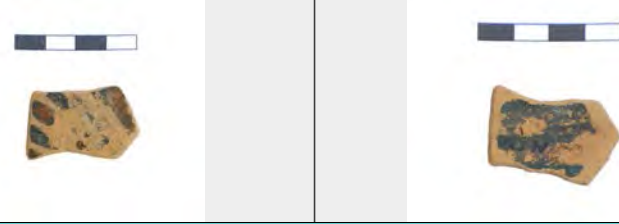
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1061	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Rim 14.5 cm	
Width		Height	
Thickness		Rim	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim, painted handle Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Powdery, smooth, dense, few inclusions, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 580-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.2 See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187, 188)			
			
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Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1062	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Rim 15.0 cm	
Width		Height	
Thickness		Rim	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 570-520 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.4 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107-8, 328-334, pl. 34-36, 126-8, nos 203-6			
			
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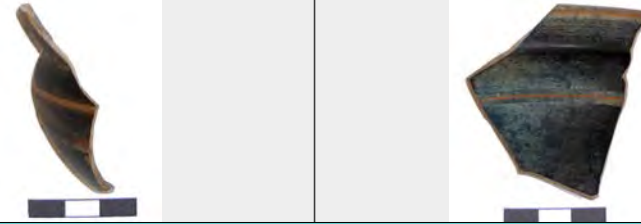
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1063	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Rim	
Width		Height	
Thickness		Rim	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-550 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123			
			
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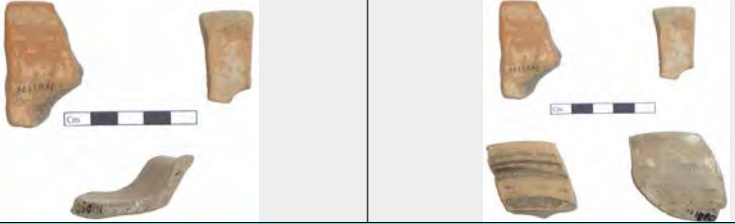
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1064	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Rim	
Width		Height	
Thickness		Rim	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-550 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123			
			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			

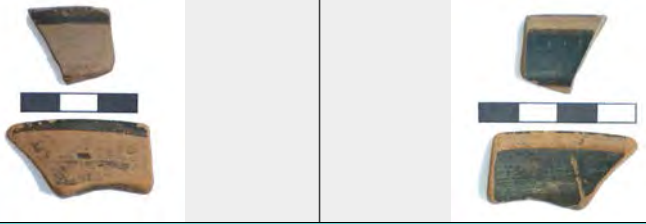
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1065
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964	Alt. #
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Unstratified Humus	Depth
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Shape <b>Kylix</b></span> <span>Origin <b>South Ionia</b></span> <span>Section</span> </div>				
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim			Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-550 BC	SiA Id-IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123				
				
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row				

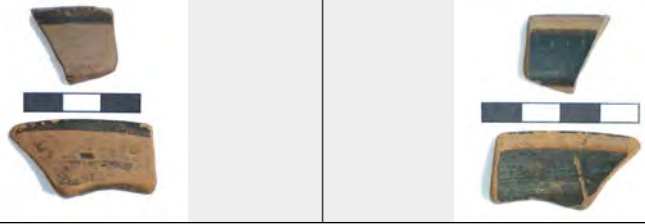
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1067
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964	Alt. #
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Unstratified Humus	Depth
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Shape <b>Open Vessel</b></span> <span>Origin <b>North Aegean</b></span> <span>Section</span> </div>				
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, palmette (?) Interior = all black			Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Open Vessel (Medium)		6th century BC	NaA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?) Polychrome Palmette? See Perron 2014: 836 decorative parallels (Argilos?) Match = 426, 1067				
				
Place In Photo				

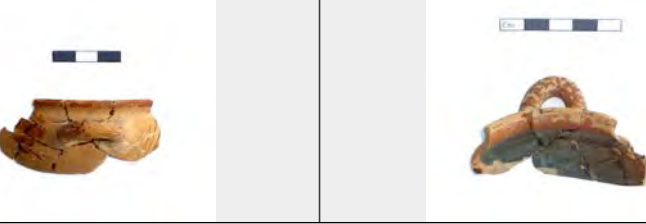
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1069
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964	Alt. #
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Unstratified Humus	Depth
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Shape <b>Open Vessel</b></span> <span>Origin <b>Aeolis</b></span> <span>Section</span> </div>				
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = good, dark black on thick white, bands, bars, rays, palmette Interior = all black			Fabric Hard fired, smooth grained clay, mica reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Open Vessel (Large) Group N90		c. 620-570 BC	AeA Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?) See N90 Match = N90, 91, 92, 159, 420, 429, 430, 431, 432, 1069				
				
Place In Photo				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1074
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964	Alt. #
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Unstratified Humus	Depth
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Shape <b>Kylix</b></span> <span>Origin <b>South Ionia</b></span> <span>Section</span> </div>				
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	Rim
			0.2 cm	13.0 cm
Decoration Exterior = red on black, reserved bands Interior = w/r/w bands			Fabric Clean, fine, no visible inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 8		c. 650-610 BC	SiA Ib-c	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 8.2 (A1/III) (Fine) Match = N1170, 1172 Schlottzauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27				
				
Place In Photo				

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1080	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Coupelle	Origin	Thasos
Length	4.0 cm	Width	4.3 cm
Height	3.3 cm	Thickness	0.5 cm
Rim		Rim	10.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black, hands?		Fine, dense, inclusions, small, white, little mica	
Interior = plain		light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Lekane-Lip Coupelle	c. 500-475 BC	NaA I Ib	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?) (Burnt)			
See Perron 2013: 528			
Blonde, Perreault, Peristeri 1992: 32-5			
			
Place In Photo Bottom row; and Right side bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1084	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black, reserved rim		Clean, few inclusions	
Interior = reserved rim		pink (7.5YR 7/3)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 570-500 BC	SiA I Ia	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.3			
See Schlottzauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos 195-201			
			
Place In Photo Top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1085	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black, reserved rim		Clean, few inclusions	
Interior = reserved rim		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 570-500 BC	SiA I Ia	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.3 (A-B2/IX)			
See Schlottzauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos 195-201			
			
Place In Photo Bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1086	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = red/brown, covered rim top and handle, stripes (4 to 5)		Smooth, dense, few inclusions	
Interior = red/brown, rim, black bowl		yellow (10YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian S-G-D II	c. 580-530 BC	ThA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
See N901			
			
Place In Photo			



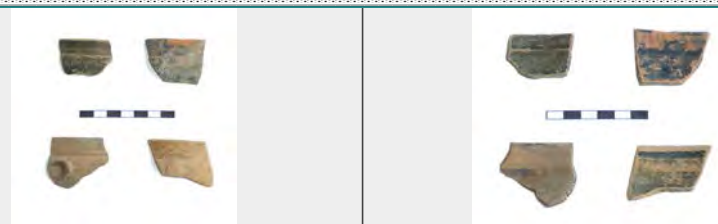
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1087	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Flat Rim Cup	Origin	North Ionia
Length	2.0 cm	Width	2.2 cm
Height	0.2 cm	Thickness	Rim
Decoration Exterior = red/brown, bands [ $\leq 2$ mm] at rim and below 'handle scars'. 'Handle scars' = the 2 protrusions are closely spaced [1.3 cm apart], but little remains of either. Interior = dark black/brown to rim, red band [2 mm]		Fabric Extremely smooth/fine, but powdery, no visible inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Banded Bowl NI.1	6th century BC	EgA.IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Place In Photo			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1089	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length		Width	0.3-0.4 cm
Height		Thickness	Rim
Decoration All black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/3)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TA	c. 550-480 BC	ThA.IIb	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup TA A			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1090	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length		Width	15.0 cm
Height		Thickness	
Decoration All black		Fabric Gritty reddish yellow (5YR 6/8)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TA	c. 550-480 BC	ThA.IIb	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup TA A			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1091	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration All black, faded		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TL	c. 625-575 BC	ThA.Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessels			
Thasian Cup TL nb (Plastic?)			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1092
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = red/brown, rim Interior = black, reserved		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian Cup TP		c. 650-600 BC		ThA Ib-d
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessels				
Thasian Cup TP V.nb				
				
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1093
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration All black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 620-580 BC		SiA Ic-d
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup Type 10.2-4 (Angular)				
See Schlottzauer 2001: 111-115, 337-45, Pl. 37-46				
				
Place In Photo Top row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1094
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black to shoulder		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 610-550 BC		SiA Ic-IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup Type 10.5-8				
See Schlottzauer 2001: 113-115, 337-45, Pl. 42-46				
				
Place In Photo Left side, middle row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1095
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = band at rim top		Fabric Clean, dense, few inclusions pink (7.5YR 7/3)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 570-520 BC		SiA IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup Type 9.4 (A2/IX)				
See Schlottzauer 2001: 107-8, 328-334, pl. 34-36, 126-8, nos 203-6				
				
Place In Photo Right side, middle row				

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1096

Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Oisyme** Section  
Length Width Height Thickness

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black, reserved rim. Clean, few inclusions, mica  
Interior = all brown. light brown to reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/4-6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian Cup TL c. 625-575 BC ThA Ic-d Archaic

Drinking Vessels  
Thasian Cup TL pb (0.8-1.0)



Place In Photo Left side, bottom row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1097

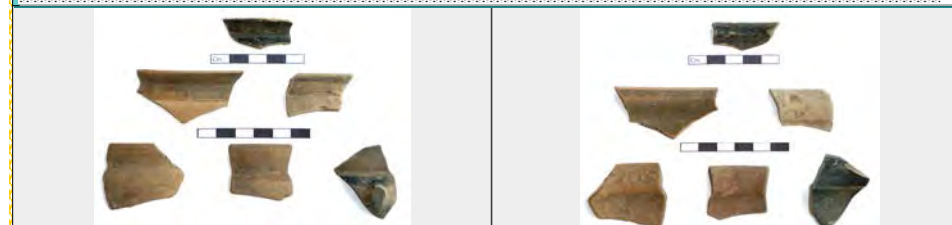
Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape **Kylix** Origin **South Ionia** Section  
Length Width Height Thickness 0.25 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = red/brown, to shoulder. Clean, few inclusions  
Interior = all black. reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup Type 6 c. 670-630 BC SiA Ia-b Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup Type 6.2 (A1)  
See Schlottzauer 2001: 98-101, 308-316, pl. 23



Place In Photo Centre, bottom row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1098

Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape **Kylix** Origin **South Ionia** Section  
Length Width Height Thickness 0.3 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black, reserved to shoulder, and handle. Clean, dense, few inclusions  
Interior = all black, glossy. pinkish grey (7.5YR 7/2)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup Type 9 c. 600-550 BC SiA Id-IIa Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (A2/IX)  
See Schlottzauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123



Place In Photo Right side, bottom row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1099

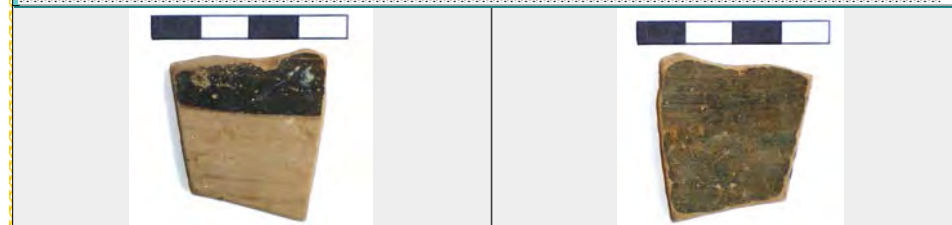
Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape **Kylix** Origin **South Ionia** Section  
Length Width Height Thickness


Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black, reserved rim. Clean, few inclusions  
Interior = reserved rim. reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)

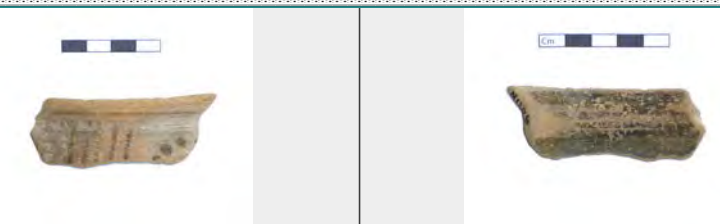
Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup Type 9 c. 600-530 BC SiA Id-IIa Archaic


Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX)  
See Schlottzauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124





Place In Photo


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1102	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Cycladic (Paros?)
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			Rim 15.0 cm
Decoration Exterior = black on thin white, 5 stripes from rim, banded rim Interior = all black, reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Cycladic S-G-D	c. 680-600 BC	CvA Ia-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Cycladic S-G-D Cup			
			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

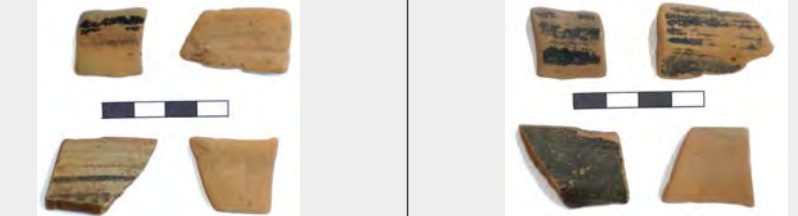
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1106	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Cycladic (Paros?)
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			Rim 16.0 cm
Decoration Exterior = brown, dull, dot rosette, concentric circles, 5 stripes Interior = all black, thinly applied		Fabric Gritty, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Cycladic S-G-D	c. 680-600 BC	CvA Ia-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Cycladic S-G-D Cup (Dot Rosette)			
			
Place In Photo			

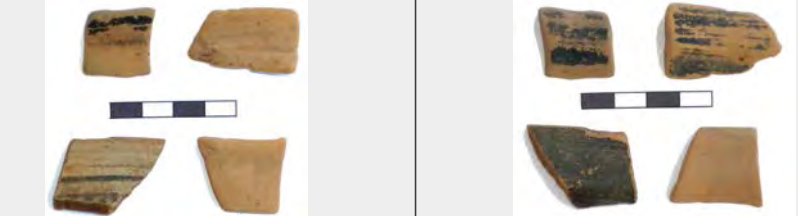
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1107	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			0.4 cm
Decoration Exterior = red (band) on black, long drip lines, small tongue or roundel Interior = all black		Fabric Soft, clean clay, few inclusions, some mica reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TU - Figured	6th century BC	ThA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup Undetermined Figured			
See Perron 2014: 836, 837			
			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1108	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Cycladic (Delos?)
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			Rim 15.0 cm
Decoration Exterior = black, sub-geo. deco, 5 stripes from neck Interior = all black, glossy		Fabric Clean, dense, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Cycladic S-G-D	c. 680-600 BC	CvA Ia-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Cycladic S-G-D Cup			
			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1110			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type		Description		Depth	
		Open Spaces		Unstratified Humus			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section		Rim	
Length		Width		Height		Thickness	
						Rim 17.5 cm	
Decoration Exterior = brown, 4 stripes from neck, rim covered Interior = black, reserved rim				Fabric Gritty, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Thasian S-G-D.I		c. 640-580 BC		ThA.Ib-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Thasian S-G-D.I (Kylix-Krater)							
							
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1111			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type		Description		Depth	
		Open Spaces		Unstratified Humus			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Cycladic (Paros?)</b>		Section		Rim	
Length		Width		Height		Thickness	
						Rim 17.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, sub-geo.deco, rim, 5 stripes from neck Interior = black, reserved rim				Fabric Clean, few inclusions light reddish brown (5YR 6/4)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Cycladic S-G-D		c. 680-600 BC		CyA Ia-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Cycladic S-G-D Cup							
							
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1112			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type		Description		Depth	
		Open Spaces		Unstratified Humus			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section			
Length		Width		Height		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, glossy, rim top Interior = black, reserved rim				Fabric Smooth, few inclusions reddish brown (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Thasian S-G-D Undetermined		6th century BC		ThA.II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Thasian S-G-D Cup Undetermined (Kylix-Krater)							
							
Place In Photo Left side, top row							

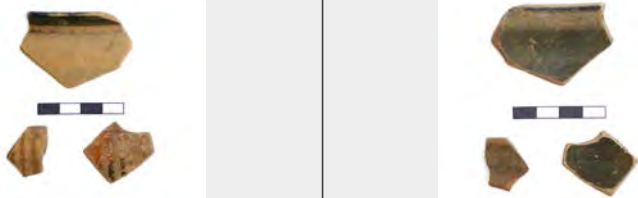
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1113			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type		Description		Depth	
		Open Spaces		Unstratified Humus			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section			
Length		Width		Height		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, fine bands on rim, poor preservation Interior = all black, not adhering well				Fabric Gritty, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Thasian S-G-D.I		c. 640-580 BC		ThA.Ib-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Thasian S-G-D Cup I (Kylix-Krater)							
							
Place In Photo Right side, top row							


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1114	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Cycladic (Paros?)
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black on white, sub-geometric, bands on rim, c4 stripes from neck Interior = all black		Fabric Gritty, few inclusions reddish brown (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Cycladic S-G-D	c. 680-600 BC	CyA Ia-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Cycladic S-G-D Cup			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1115	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, stripes, poor preservation Interior = all black (?)		Fabric Smooth, few inclusions, mica reddish brown (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian S-G-D Undetermined	6th century BC	ThA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian S-G-D Cup Undetermined (Kylix-Krater)			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1116	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, rim to neck, faded stripes Interior = black, reserved faded bars		Fabric Smooth, few inclusions yellow (10YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian S-G-D I	c. 640-580 BC	ThA Ib-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian S-G-D Cup I (Kylix-Krater)			
Place In Photo Top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1117	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = brown, sub-geo.deco. 3 stripes Interior = all black		Fabric Gritty, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian S-G-D Undetermined	6th century BC	ThA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian S-G-D Cup Undetermined (Kylix-Krater)			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1118			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness				
Decoration Exterior = re/brown, sub-geo deco, 5 stripes. Interior = dark black, dull				Fabric Smooth, few inclusions. pale brown (10YR 7/4)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Thasian S-G-D Undetermined		6th century BC		ThA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Thasian S-G-D Cup Undetermined (Kylix-Krater)							
							
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row							



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1140			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Open Vessel</b>		Origin: <b>Oisyme</b>		Section		Body	
Length 4.0 cm	Width 5.0 cm	Height	Thickness 0.6 cm	Body 12.0 cm			
Decoration Exterior = incised bands, possibly slipped in dark red brown. Fine cream/white band. Interior = plain				Fabric Gritty, lightly coarse, some inclusions. yellowish red (5YR 5/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Wheelmade (Medium)		6th century BC (?)		OiA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Banded Bowls Incised							
							
Place In Photo Bottom row							



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1144			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Open Vessel</b>		Origin: <b>Oisyme</b>		Section		Body	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness 0.4 cm	Body 15.0 cm			
Decoration Exterior = incised double bands, ± knob. Interior = plain				Fabric Gritty, many small inclusions. yellowish red (5YR 5/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Wheelmade ? (Medium)		7th century BC (?)		OiA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Banded Bowl Incised							
Parallels at Troy VIIIb2. (See Hnla 2012: 105, 142, Catalogue and Figure nos. 650-656, 989-95, see also 214-220)							
							
Place In Photo Left side, top row							



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1150			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Open Vessel</b>		Origin: <b>Oisyme</b>		Section		Body	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness 0.4 cm	Body			
Decoration Exterior = incised bands, grouped in 4s. Interior = plain				Fabric Powdery, few inclusions, white. reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Wheelmade (Medium)		6th century BC (?)		OiA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Banded Bowl Incised							
							
Place In Photo Right side, top row							



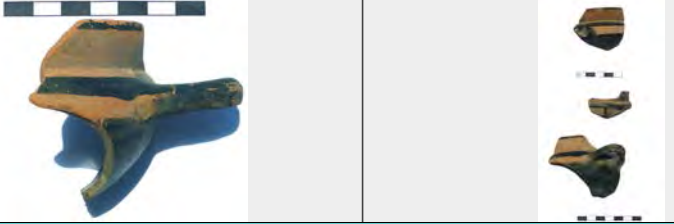
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1151			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape Open Vessel		Origin Oisyme		Section		Body	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.6 cm	Body	16.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior: incised bands, groups of 3 Interior: slipped, dark				Fabric Some small inclusions reddish yellow (5YR 6/8)			
Object Designation Wheelmade (Medium)		Object Date 6th century BC (?)		Alternative Dating System OiA II		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Banded Bowl Incised							
							
Place In Photo Left side, top row							


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1152			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape Open Vessel		Origin Oisyme		Section		Body	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.4 cm	Body	15.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior: incised bands, grouped in 4s Interior: plain?				Fabric Semi-coarse, gritty, mica reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8)			
Object Designation Wheelmade (Medium)		Object Date 6th century BC (?)		Alternative Dating System OiA II		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Banded Bowl Incised (Burnt)							
							
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row							


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1153			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape Open Vessel		Origin Oisyme		Section		Body	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.5 cm	Body		
Decoration Exterior: incised double bands				Fabric Gritty, mica, many inclusions yellowish red (7.5YR 6/8)			
Object Designation Wheelmade (Medium)		Object Date 6th century BC (?)		Alternative Dating System OiA II		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Banded Bowl Incised							
							
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row							


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1154			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape Kylix		Origin Oisyme		Section		Body	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness		Body		
Decoration Exterior: painted circle with Y (Lambda?) shaped scratch, compass puncture?				Fabric Hard, dense, many small inclusions, much mica yellowish red (5YR 6/8)			
Object Designation Thasian S-G-D Undetermined		Object Date 6th century BC		Alternative Dating System ThA II		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Thasian S-G-D Cup Undetermined (Kylix-Krater) (Oisyme fabric?) (Graffiti?)							
							
Place In Photo Top row							





Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1159	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. # A1822	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Section		Rim	
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness 0.35 cm	
Rim		14.5 cm	
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black, reserved to shoulder and handle		Clean, few inclusions	
Interior = reserved rim		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-550 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (A-B2/IX)			
Match = N1159, 1241, 1242			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123			
			
Place In Photo			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1160	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Section		Rim	
Length 9.7 cm		Width	
Height 4.5 cm		Thickness 0.15 cm	
Rim		12.0 cm	
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = w/r/w on black, dull, reserved bands		Soft, clean, few small inclusions (>5% <1 mm), white	
Interior = w/r/w on black, reserved bands		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) grey core	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 8		c. 650-610 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ib-c		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 8.2 (A1/III) (Mended) (Very fine)			
Match = N1161, 1162, 1163, 1164			
Schlottzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27			
			
Place In Photo			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1161	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Section		Neck	
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness 0.17 cm	
Decoration		Fabric	
See N1160		Soft, clean, few small inclusions (>5% <1 mm), white	
		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) grey core	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 8		c. 650-610 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ib-c		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 8.2 (A1/III)			
see N1160			
Schlottzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27			
			
Place In Photo			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1162	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Section		Neck	
Length		Width	
Height 4.6 cm		Thickness 0.2 cm	
Neck			
Decoration		Fabric	
See 1160		Soft, clean, few small inclusions (>5% <1 mm), white	
		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) grey core	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 8		c. 650-610 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ib-c		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 8.2 (A1/III)			
see N1160			
Schlottzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27			
			
Place In Photo Right side			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 63 / 1163	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1963	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length 4.7 cm		Rim 10.0 cm	
Width		Height 5.7 cm	
Thickness 0.2 cm			
Decoration See N1160		Fabric Soft, clean, few small inclusions ( $\geq 5\%$ , $\leq 1$ mm), white reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) grey core	
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 8		Object Date c. 650-610 BC	
Alternative Dating System SiA Ib-c		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 8.2 (A1/III) see N1160 Schlottzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27			
			
Place In Photo Left side			

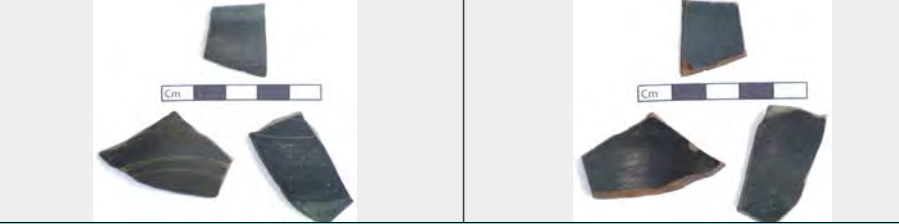
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1164	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Rim 12.0 cm	
Width		Height	
Thickness 0.17 cm			
Decoration Exterior = w/r/w on black metallic, reserved bands Interior = w/r/w on black metallic, reserved bands		Fabric Soft, clean, few small inclusions ( $\geq 5\%$ , $\leq 1$ mm), white reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) grey core	
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 8		Object Date c. 650-610 BC	
Alternative Dating System SiA Ib-c		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 8.2 (A1/III) (Metallic) See 1160 Schlottzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27			
			
Place In Photo Right side			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1165	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Thickness	
Width		Height	
Decoration Exterior = white on black Interior = black, reserved		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 6		Object Date c. 640-600 BC	
Alternative Dating System SiA Ic-d		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 6.5-6 (A1 Large) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 98-101, 308-316, pl. 25			
			
Place In Photo Top Row			



Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1166	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Thickness 0.17 cm	
Width		Height	
Decoration Exterior = black Interior = w/r/w on black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 8		Object Date c. 650-610 BC	
Alternative Dating System SiA Ib-c		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 8.2 (A1/III) Schlottzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27			
			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			



Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1167	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section Body	
Width		Thickness 0.17 cm	
Height		Fabric	
Decoration Exterior = w/r/w on black, reserved bands		Clean, few inclusions	
Interior = w/r/w on black metallic, reserved bands		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 8		c. 650-610 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ib-c		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 8.2 (A1/III) (Mended)			
Schlotzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27			
			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			



Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1168	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Thickness 0.2 cm	
Height		Fabric	
Decoration All black		Clean, dense, few inclusions	
		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 8		c. 650-610 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ib-c		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 8.2			
Schlotzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27			
			
Place In Photo Top row			



Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1169	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Thickness 0.17 cm	
Height		Fabric	
Decoration All black, metallic		Gritty, few inclusions	
		reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 8		c. 650-610 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ib-c		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 8.2 (A1/III) (Metallic)			
Schlotzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27			
			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1170	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Thickness 0.17 cm	
Height		Fabric	
Decoration All black		Clean, few inclusions	
		pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 8		c. 650-610 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ib-c		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 8.2 (A1/III)			
Match = N1074, 1170, 1172			
Schlotzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27			
			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1171	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type		Description	
Open Spaces		Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Section			
Length 1.9 cm	Width	Height 1.9 cm	Thickness 0.3 cm
Body			
Decoration Exterior = w/r/w on black over thin cream/white slip. bands. Interior = black glaze.		Fabric Hard, powdery, dense, no visible inclusions. pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2).	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 6		c. 640-610 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ic		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 6.4-5 (A1 Large) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 98-101, 308-316 pl. 24-25			
 			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1172	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type		Description	
Open Spaces		Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness 0.17 cm
Body			
Decoration Exterior = w/r/w on black Interior = all black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 8		c. 650-610 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ib-c		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 8.2 (A1/III) Match = N1074, 1170, 1172 Schlottzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27			
 			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

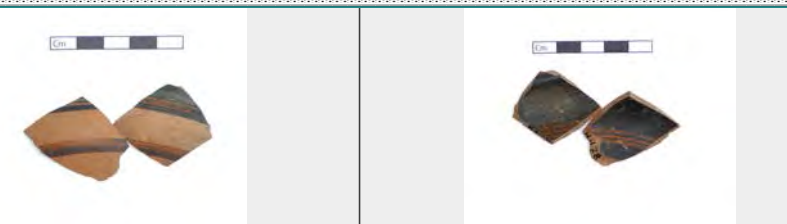
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1173	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type		Description	
Open Spaces		Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Section			
Length 3.2 cm	Width	Height 3.5 cm	Thickness 0.3 cm
Body		Rim 15.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = black/brown on pale slip, shoulder, reserved bands Interior = black/brown		Fabric Powdery, clean, few small inclusions (<10% <1 mm) white pale brown (10YR 7/4) with dark grey core	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 620-580 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ic-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 10.2-4 (B1/V)			
 			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1174	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type		Description	
Open Spaces		Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Section			
Length 4.8 cm	Width	Height 5.9 cm	Thickness 0.2 cm
Rim		12.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = red on black/brown, reserved bands Interior = red on black/brown, bands		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 620-580 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ic-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 10.2-4 See Schlottzhauer 2001: 111-115, 337-45, Pl. 37-46			
 			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1175	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Thickness 0.17 cm	
Height		Body	
Decoration Exterior = w/r/w on black, reserved Interior = w/r/w on black		Fabric Clean, no visible inclusions pink (5YR 7/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 8		c. 650-610 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ib-c		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 8.2 (A1/III)			
Match = 1176			
Schlotzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27			
			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

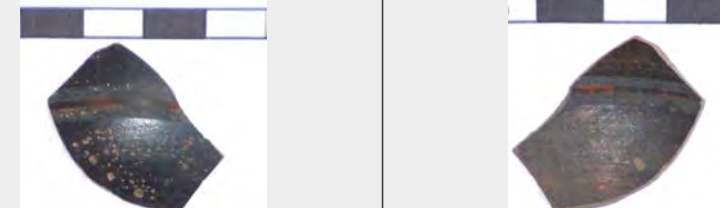
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1176	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width 3.7 cm		Thickness 0.2 cm	
Height 4.1 cm		Body 12.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = reserved, w/r/w on black Interior = w/r/w on black		Fabric Clean, no visible inclusions pink (5YR 7/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 8		c. 650-610 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ib-c		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 8.2 (A1/III)			
Match = N1175			
Schlotzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27			
			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

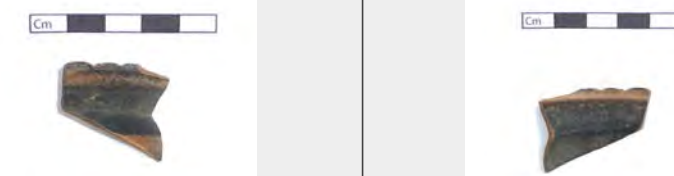
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1177	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width 4.5 cm		Thickness 0.13 cm	
Height 4.0 cm		Rim 12.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = w/r/w on black, reserved at handle, lower body Interior = w/r/w on black		Fabric Clean, smooth, no visible inclusions reddish yellow (5YR 7/8)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 8		c. 650-610 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ib-c		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 8.2 (A1/III) (Metallic)			
Match = 925			
Schlotzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27			
			
Place In Photo			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1178	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Thickness	
Height		Body	
Decoration Exterior = red on black/brown, reserved bands Interior = red black, bands		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 620-580 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ic-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 10.2-4 (B1/V)			
Match = N1179			
Schlotzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27			
			
Place In Photo Left side			

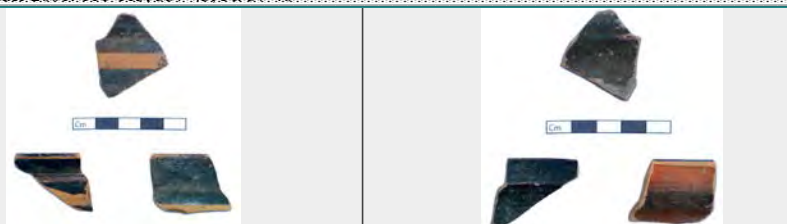


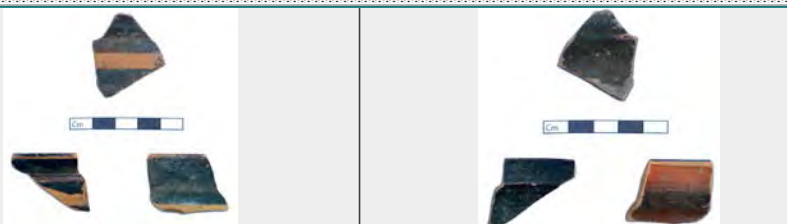
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1179			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.3 cm			
Decoration Exterior = red on black/brown, reserved bands Interior = red black, bands				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 620-580 BC		SiA Ic-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Ionian Cup Type 10.2-4 (B1/V) (Metallic)							
Match = N1178							
							
Place In Photo Right side							

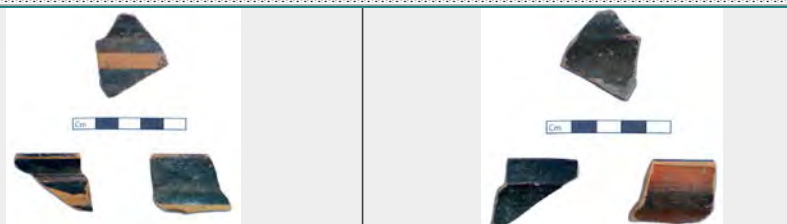
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1180			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.17 cm			
Decoration Exterior = w/r/w on black metallic, bands Interior = w/r/w on black metallic, bands				Fabric Smooth, clean, no visible inclusions pink (5YR 7/4)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 8		c. 650-610 BC		SiA Ib-c		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Ionian Cup Type 8.2 (Metallic)							
Does not fit with any other group							
Schlotzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27							
							
Place In Photo							


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1181			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section Rim			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.2 cm		Rim	12.0 cm
Decoration Exterior = w/r/w on black, reserved handle Interior = white on black, reserved rim				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 6		c. 640-610 BC		SiA Ic		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Ionian Cup Type 6.4 (A1 Large)							
See Schlotzhauer 2001: 98-101, 308-316 pl. 24-25							
							
Place In Photo							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1182			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Attica</b>		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness				
Decoration Exterior = black on red slip, bands Interior = black, glossy				Fabric Smooth, clean, no visible inclusions pale brown (10YR 8/4)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Attic Cup		c. 550-480 BC		SiA Id		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
							
Place In Photo							


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1183
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, reserved bands Interior = black, reserved rim top		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 620-580 BC		SiA Ic-d
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup Type 10.2-4 (Angular)				
Match = 1184				
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 111-115, 337-45, Pl. 37-46				
				
Place In Photo Top row				


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1184
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder, reserved Interior = red on black, band		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 620-580 BC		SiA Ic-d
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup Type 10.2-4 (Angular)				
Match = 1183				
				
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row				


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1185
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black metallic, to shoulder Interior = re/brown, reserved rim top		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 6		c. 640-610 BC		SiA Ic
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup Type 6.4 (A1 Large) (metallic)				
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 98-101, 308-316 pl. 24-25				
				
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row				


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1186
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness 0.25 cm	
Decoration Exterior = black, bands, reserved to shoulder Interior = all black		Fabric Powdery, clean, smooth pink-reddish yellow (5YR 7/4-6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 570-500 BC		SiA IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup Type 9.3 (A2/IX)				
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos 195-201				
				
Place In Photo Left side, top row				



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1187	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type	Description	Depth	
		Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus		
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia	Section	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.2 cm	
Decoration			Fabric		
Exterior = black, bands, reserved to shoulder			Powdery, clean, smooth		
Interior = all black			pink-reddish yellow (5YR 7/4-6)		
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-550 BC	SiA Id-IIa	Archaic	
Drinking Vessel					
Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (A2/IX)					
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123					
					
Place In Photo Right side, top row					

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1188	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type	Description	Depth	
		Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus		
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia	Section Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.25 cm	
Decoration			Fabric		
Exterior = black, bands, reserved to shoulder			Clean, dense, few inclusions		
Interior = all black			pale brown (10YR 7/4)		
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 580-530 BC	SiA IIa	Archaic	
Drinking Vessel					
Ionian Cup Type 9.2 (B2/IX)					
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187, 188)					
					
Place In Photo Middle row					

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1189	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type	Description	Depth	
		Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus		
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia	Section Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.25 cm	
Decoration			Fabric		
Exterior = black, bands, reserved to shoulder			Clean, few inclusions		
Interior = all black			pink (7.5YR 7/3)		
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 580-530 BC	SiA IIa	Archaic	
Drinking Vessel					
Ionian Cup Type 9.2					
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187, 188)					
					
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row					

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1190	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #	
Coordinates		Space Type	Description	Depth	
		Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus		
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia	Section Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.3 cm	
Decoration			Fabric		
Exterior = black, bands, reserved to shoulder			Clean, few inclusions		
Interior = all black			pink (7.5YR 7/3)		
Object Designation		Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 580-530 BC	SiA IIa	Archaic	
Drinking Vessel					
Ionian Cup Type 9.2 (A2/IX)					
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187, 188)					
					
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row					

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / N / 64 / 1191**

Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Cycladic (Paros?)** Section Rim  
Length Width Height 1.2 cm Thickness 0.25 cm Rim 16.0 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black on red slip, bands, reserved to shoulder  
Interior = all black  
Powdery, clean, smooth  
reddish yellow (5YR 6/8)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup Type 9 c. 610-570 BC SiA Id Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2  
Match = N1203, 1204  
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-111, plate 32-33 similar to Boardman & Hayes (1966: 73-78) Cycladic cups with



Place In Photo Right side

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / N / 64 / 1192**

Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape **Kylix** Origin **South Ionia** Section  
Length Width Height Thickness Rim

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black, bands, reserved to shoulder  
Interior = all black  
Clean, powdery, few inclusions  
reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup Type 9 c. 600-550 BC SiA Id-IIa Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (A2/IX)  
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123



Place In Photo Right side, top row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / N / 64 / 1193**

Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape **Kylix** Origin **South Ionia** Section Rim  
Length Width Height Thickness 0.3 cm Rim 13.5 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black, bands, reserved to shoulder  
Interior = all black  
Clean, dense, few inclusions  
reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup Type 9 c. 600-550 BC SiA Id-IIa Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (A2/IX)  
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123



Place In Photo Left side, bottom row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / N / 64 / 1194**

Place: Cemetery Excavation Date: 01/01/1964 Alt. #  
Coordinates Space Type Description Depth  
Open Spaces Unstratified Humus

Shape **Kylix** Origin **South Ionia** Section Rim  
Length Width Height Thickness 0.25 cm Rim 14.0 cm


Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black, bands, reserved to shoulder  
Interior = black, reserved rim top  
Clean, few inclusions  
pale brown (10YR 7/6)


Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup Type 9 c. 580-530 BC SiA IIa Archaic


Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup Type 9.2 (A-B2/IX)  
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187, 188)





Place In Photo Right side, bottom row

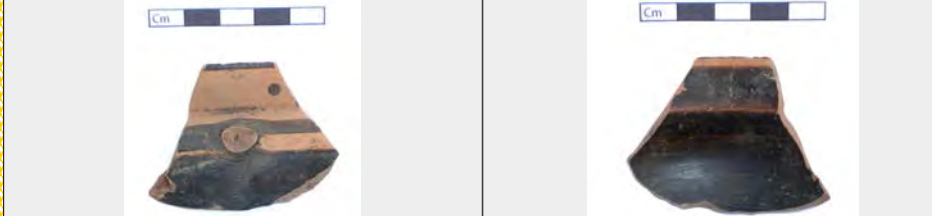
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1195
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pink (7.5YR 7/4)		
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 9		Object Date c. 600-550 BC		Alternative Dating System SiA Id-IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123				
				
Place In Photo Left side, top row				

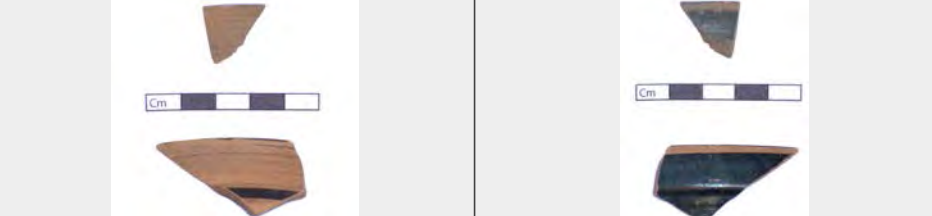
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1196
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions greyish pink (7.5YR 7/2)		
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 9		Object Date c. 600-530 BC		Alternative Dating System SiA Id-IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX) (Burnt) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124				
				
Place In Photo Right side, top row				

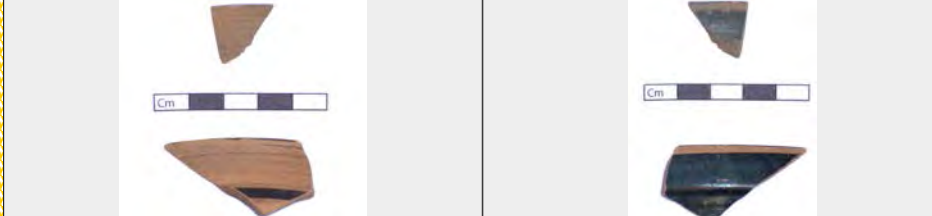
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1197
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = reserved rim Interior = black (on red slip?), reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 9		Object Date c. 600-530 BC		Alternative Dating System SiA Id-IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124				
				
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row				

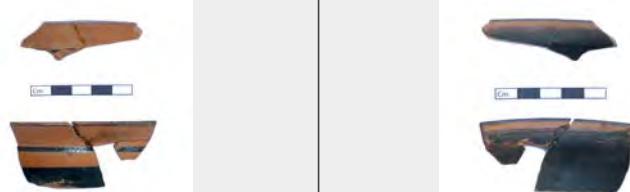
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1198
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Smooth, few inclusions yellowish red (5YR 6-5/6)		
Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 9		Object Date c. 570-500 BC		Alternative Dating System SiA IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.3 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos 195-201				
				
Place In Photo Centre, bottom row				

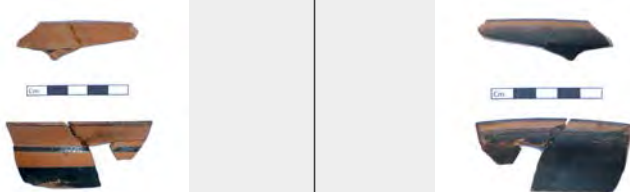
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1199	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Rim	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = reserved rim Interior = black reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pink (7.5YR 7/3)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-500 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9 See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-111, 328-334			
			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1200	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Rim	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, reserved to shoulder, dot (for rosette ?) on rim Interior = reserved rim top		Fabric Powdery, clean, smooth pink-reddish yellow (5YR 7/4-6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-500 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (A2/IX) (Dot on lip, Metallic) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123			
			
Place In Photo			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1201	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Rim	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = reserved to shoulder Interior = black, reserved rim top		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124			
			
Place In Photo Top row			

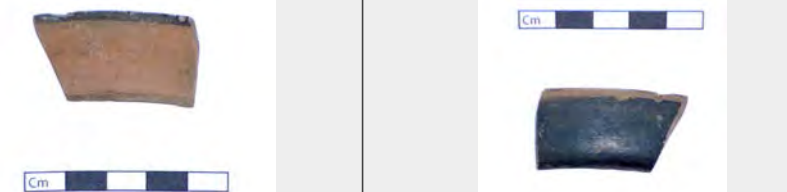
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1202	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Rim	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, reserved to shoulder Interior = reserved rim top		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124			
			
Place In Photo Bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1203	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Cycladic (Paros?)
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			Rim
			16.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
See N1191		Powdery, clean, smooth, reddish yellow (5YR 6/8)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 610-570 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup EG/CYL I (Metallic)			
Matches = N1191, 1203, 1204			
Type 9.1-2 (See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-111, plate 32-33)			
			
Place In Photo Top row			

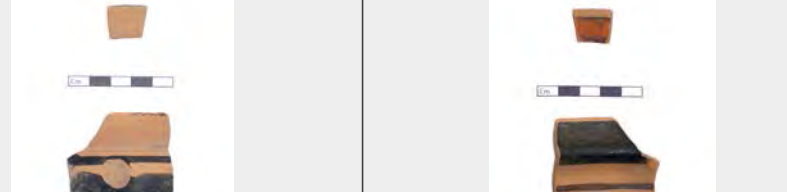
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1204	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Cycladic (Paros?)
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			Rim
			16.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
See N1191		Powdery, clean, smooth, reddish yellow (5YR 6/8)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 610-570 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup EG/CYL I (Metallic)			
Match = N1191			
Type 9.1-2 (See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-111, plate 32-33)			
			
Place In Photo Bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1205	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black, reserved rim		Clean, few inclusions, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Interior = reserved rim			
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 580-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ia		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.2 (A-B2/IX)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187, 188)			
			
Place In Photo Top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1206	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			Rim
			15.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = brown, bands		Smooth, few inclusions, yellowish red (5YR 6-5/6)	
Interior = black, reserved rim top			
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 580-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ia		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.2 (A-B2/IX)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187, 188)			
			
Place In Photo Bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1207	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 580-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ila		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.2 (A-B2/IX)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187,188)			
			
Place In Photo			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1208	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = reserved rim to shoulder Interior = red/brown, reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-Ila		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124			
			
Place In Photo Top row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1209	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Section		Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, reserved to shoulder, at handle Interior = reserved at rim top, under neck w/ thin interior band		Fabric Powdery, dense, few inclusions reddish yellow 7.5YR 7/6	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 580-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ila		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.2			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187,188)			
			
Place In Photo Bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1210	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-Ila		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124			
			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			




Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1211	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Thickness	
Height		Fabric	
Exterior = black, reserved rim		Clean, few inclusions	
Interior = reserved rim		greyish pink (7.5YR 7/2)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124			
			
Place In Photo Centre, top row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1212	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Thickness	
Height		Fabric	
Exterior = black, reserved rim		Clean, few inclusions	
Interior = reserved rim		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124			
			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1213	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Thickness	
Height		Fabric	
Exterior = black, reserved rim		Clean, few inclusions	
Interior = reserved rim		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 570-500 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.3 (A-B2/IX)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos 195-201			
			
Place In Photo Left side, 2nd row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1214	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Thickness	
Height		Fabric	
Exterior = black, reserved rim		Clean, few inclusions	
Interior = reserved rim		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-500 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9 (A-B2/IX)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-111, 328-334			
			
Place In Photo Centre, 2nd row			





Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1215	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Height	
Thickness			
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions greyish pink (7.5YR 7/2)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-550 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (A-B2/IX)			
Match = N1215, 1216, 1258			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123			
			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1216	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Height	
Thickness			
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pink (7.5YR 7/3)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-550 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (A-B2/IX)			
Match = N1215, 1216, 1258			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123			
			
Place In Photo Left side, 3rd row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1217	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Height	
Thickness			
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124			
			
Place In Photo Centre, 3rd row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1218	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Height	
Thickness			
Decoration Exterior = brown, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124			
			
Place In Photo Right side, 3rd row			

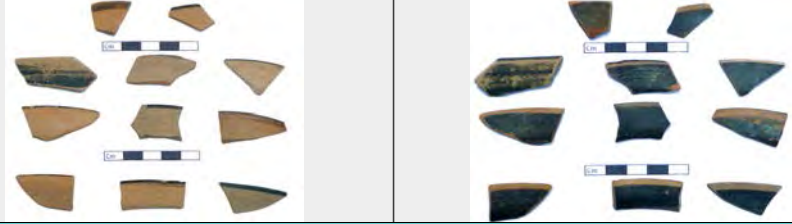
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1219	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Section			
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 570-500 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ila		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.3 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos 195-201			
			
Place In Photo Left side, 4th row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1220	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Section			
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-Ila		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124			
			
Place In Photo Centre, 4th row			

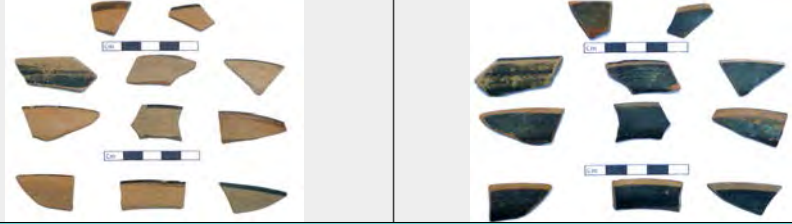
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1221	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Section			
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-500 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-111, 328-334			
			
Place In Photo Right side, 4th row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1223	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Section			
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = brown, reserved rim Interior = all black/brown		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-500 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-111, 328-334			
			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1224
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-500 BC		SiA Id-II
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup Type 9 (A-B2/IX)				
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-111, 328-334				
				
Place In Photo Right side, top row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1225
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 10		c. 610-550 BC		SiA Ic-IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup Type 10.5-8				
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 113, 337-41, Pl. 42-46, no. 253-281				
				
Place In Photo Left side, 2nd row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1226
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pink (7.5YR 7/3)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-500 BC		SiA Id-II
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup Type 9 (A-B2/IX) metallic				
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-111, 328-334				
				
Place In Photo Centre, 2nd row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1227
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pink (7.5YR 7/3)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-500 BC		SiA Id-II
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup Type 9 (A-B2/IX)				
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-111, 328-334				
				
Place In Photo Right side, 2nd row				

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1228	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 600-530 BC	SiA Id-IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124			
Place In Photo Left side, 3rd row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1229	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 570-520 BC	SiA IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.4 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107-8, 328-334, pl. 34-36, 126-8, nos 203-6			
Place In Photo Centre, 3rd row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1230	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 600-500 BC	SiA Id-II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9 (A-B2/IX) metallic See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-111, 328-334			
Place In Photo Right side, 3rd row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1231	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 600-500 BC	SiA Id-II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-111, 328-334			
Place In Photo Left side, 4th row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1232	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 600-550 BC	SiA Id-IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123			
Place In Photo Centre, 4th row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1233	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pink (7.5YR 7/3)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 600-500 BC	SiA Id-II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9 (A-B2/IX) metallic See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-111, 328-334			
Place In Photo Right side, 4th row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1234	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black metallic, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 600-500 BC	SiA Id-II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9 (A-B2/IX) metallic See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-111, 328-334			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1235	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/3)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 600-550 BC	SiA Id-IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123			
Place In Photo Centre, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1236	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Height	
Thickness		16.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = black, metallic, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 580-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.2 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187, 188)			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1237	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Height	
Thickness		16.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pink (7.5YR 7/3)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 570-500 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.3 (A-B2/IX) metallic See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos 195-201			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1238	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Height	
Thickness		16.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pink (7.5YR 7/3)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 570-500 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.3 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos 195-201			
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Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1239	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Section	
Width		Height	
Thickness		16.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pink (7.5YR 7/3)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-500 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9 (A-B2/IX) metallic See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-111, 328-334			
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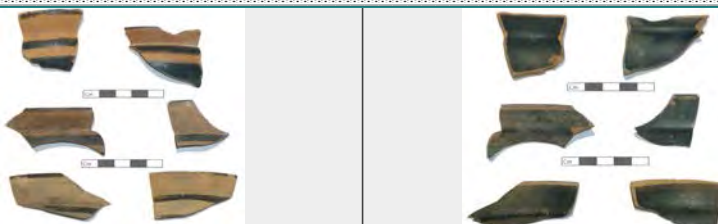
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1240	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 580-530 BC	SiA IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.2 (A-B2/IX) metallic See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187, 188)			
Place In Photo 4th column, bottom row			

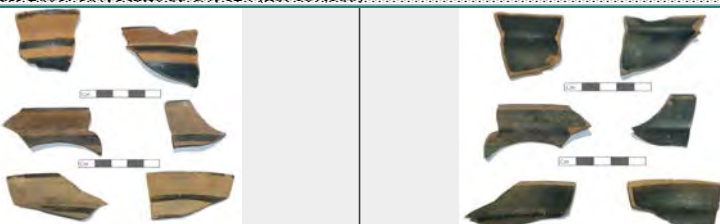
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1241	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Smooth, few inclusions yellowish red (5YR 6-5/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 600-550 BC	SiA Id-IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (A-B2/IX) Matches = N1159, 1241, 1242 See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123			
Place In Photo Top row			

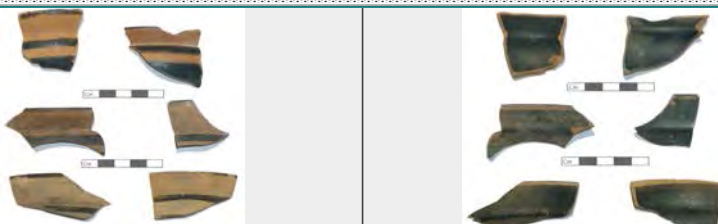
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1242	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Smooth, few inclusions yellowish red (5YR 6-5/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 600-530 BC	SiA Id-IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (A-B2/IX) Matches = N1159, 1241, 1242 See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123			
Place In Photo Bottom row			

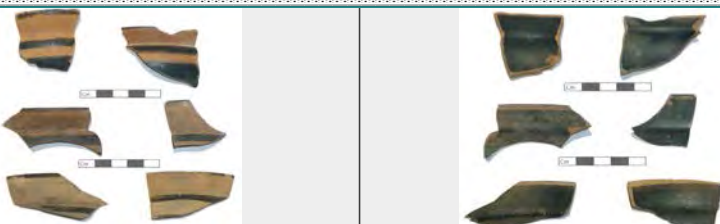
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1243	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish Yellow (5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 570-500 BC	SiA IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.3 (B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos 195-201			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			



Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1244	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Powdery, clean, smooth. pink-reddish yellow (5YR 7/4-6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 580-530 BC	SiA IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.2 (A2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187,188)			
			
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Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1245	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, dense, few inclusions. light brown (7.5YR 6/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 580-530 BC	SiA IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.2 (A2/IX) Match = N1252 See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187,188)			
			
Place In Photo Left side, middle row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1246	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions. pink (7.5YR 7/3)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 580-530 BC	SiA IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.2 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187,188)			
			
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Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1247	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions. pink (7.5YR 7/3)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 570-500 BC	SiA IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.3 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos 195-201			
			
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Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1248	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>	Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	Section: Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness 0.25 cm
Rim 14.0 cm			
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pink (7.5YR 7/3)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 570-520 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Ila		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.4 (A-B2/IX)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107-8, 328-334, pl. 34-36, 126-8, nos 203-6			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1249	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>	Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	Section: Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Rim			
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions greyish pink (7.5YR 7/2)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-550 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-Ila		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (A-B2/IX)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1250	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>	Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	Section: Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Rim 13.0 cm			
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-550 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-Ila		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.1			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123			
Place In Photo Centre, top row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1251	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Depth			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>	Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	Section: Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Rim 13.0 cm			
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions brown (7.5YR 5/2)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-550 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-Ila		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (A-B2/IX) (Burnt)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123			
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Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1252			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness				
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 580-530 BC		SiA Ia		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Ionian Cup Type 9.2 (A2/IX) (Burnt)							
Match = N1245							
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187, 188)							
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Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1253			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section Rim			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.3 cm	Rim	13.0 cm	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 570-500 BC		SiA Ia		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Ionian Cup Type 9.3 (B2/IX)							
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos 195-201							
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Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1254			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section Rim			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.3 cm	Rim		
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-550 BC		SiA Id-Ia		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (A-B2/IX)							
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123							
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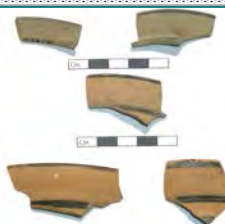
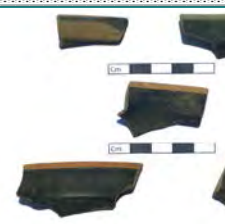
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1255			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness				
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 570-500 BC		SiA Ia		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Ionian Cup Type 9.3 (A2/IX) (Metallic)							
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos 195-201							
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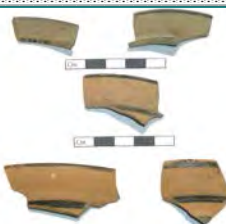
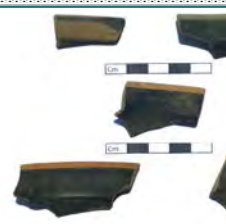
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1256
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, dense, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 580-530 BC		SiA IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup Type 9.2				
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187, 188)				
				
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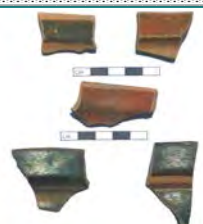
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1257
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-550 BC		SiA Id-IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (A-B2/IX)				
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123				
				
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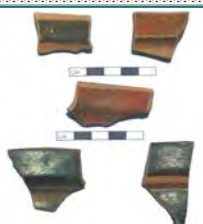
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1258
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pink (7.5YR 7/3)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-550 BC		SiA Id-IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (A-B2/IX)				
Match = N1215, 1216, 1258				
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123				
				
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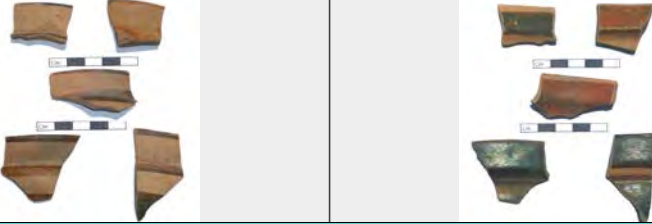
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1259
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 580-530 BC		SiA IIa
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Ionian Cup Type 9.2 (A2-B2/IX)				
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187, 188)				
				
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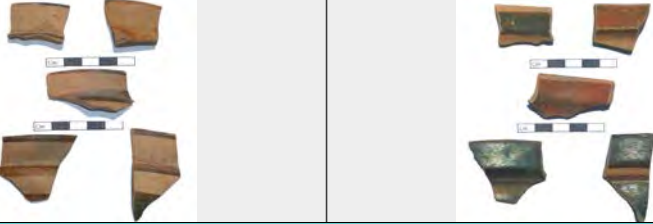
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1260	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Rim 16.0 cm	
Width		Height	
Thickness		Rim	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 570-500 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.3 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos 195-201			
 			
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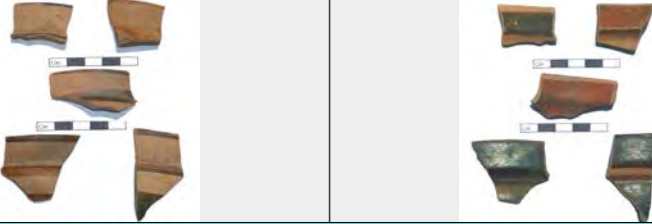
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1261	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Rim	
Width		Height	
Thickness		Rim	
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 570-500 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.3 (A-B2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos 195-201			
 			
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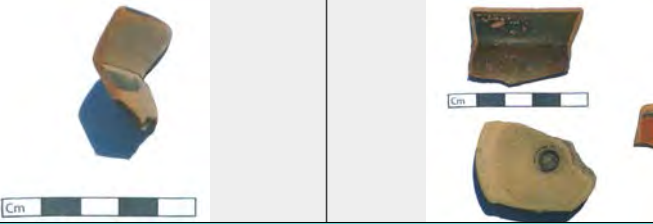
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1262	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Rim	
Width		Height	
Thickness		Rim	
Decoration Exterior = brown, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Powdery, smooth, dense, few inclusions pink (7.5YR 7/4)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 580-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.2 See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187, 188)			
 			
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Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1263	
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964	
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus	
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length		Rim	
Width		Height	
Thickness		Rim	
Decoration Exterior = red/brown, reserved rim Interior = reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 570-520 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.4 (A2/IX) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107-8, 328-334, pl. 34-36, 126-8, nos 203-6			
 			
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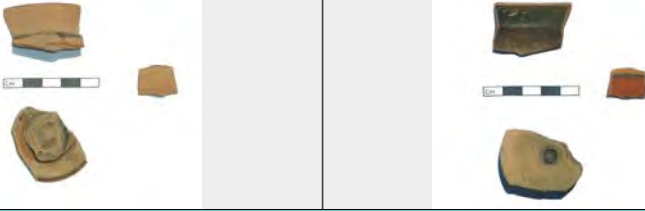
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1264	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionian
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
		Rim	16.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = red/brown, reserved rim		Clean, few inclusions	
Interior = reserved rim		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 580-530 BC	SiA IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.2 (A-B2/IX)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187,188)			
			
Place In Photo Centre			

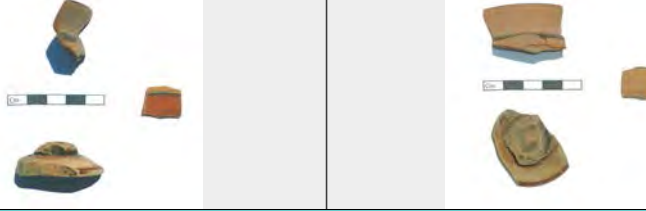
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1265	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionian
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
		Rim	16.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = red/brown, reserved rim		Powdery, smooth, dense, few inclusions	
Interior = reserved bands		reddish yellow 7.5YR 7/6	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 580-530 BC	SiA IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.2			
Match = 1265, 1266			
			
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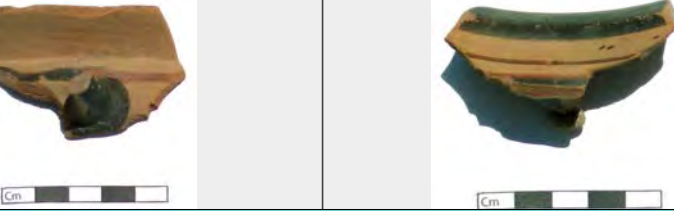
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1266	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionian
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
		Rim	16.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = red/brown, reserved rim		Powdery, smooth, dense, few inclusions	
Interior = reserved bands		pink (7.5YR 7/3)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 580-530 BC	SiA IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.2			
Match = 1265, 1266			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187,188)			
			
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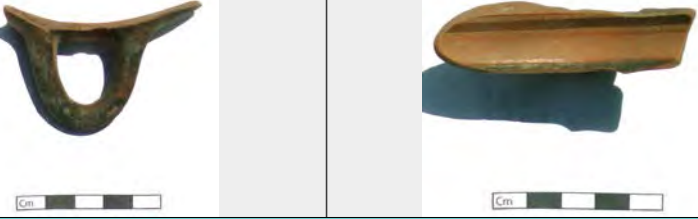
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1267	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionian
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
		Rim	14.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black/brown, reserved rim		Clean, few inclusions	
Interior = reserved rim		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 580-530 BC	SiA IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.2 (A-B2/IX)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187,188)			
			
Place In Photo Top row			




Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1268			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness				
Decoration Exterior = reserved rim Interior = black and red-orange				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Thasian Cup TU		6th century BC		ThA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Thasian Cup Undetermined							
							
Place In Photo: Middle row							


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1269			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Oil Flask</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section		Base	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	Base 5.0 cm			
Decoration Exterior = red/brown on white, bands Interior = black and red-orange				Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Lekythos (?)		6th century BC				Archaic	
Base, closed							
							
Place In Photo: Bottom row							

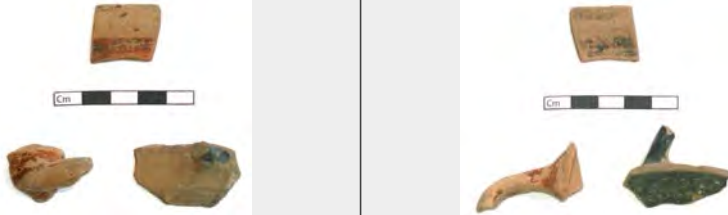
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1270			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section		Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.3 cm	Rim	15.5 cm	
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, reserved rim Interior = reserved, bands				Fabric Powdery, smooth, dense, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 570-500 BC		SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Ionian Cup Type 9.3 (B2/VIII)							
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos 195-201							
							
Place In Photo: Left side, top row							

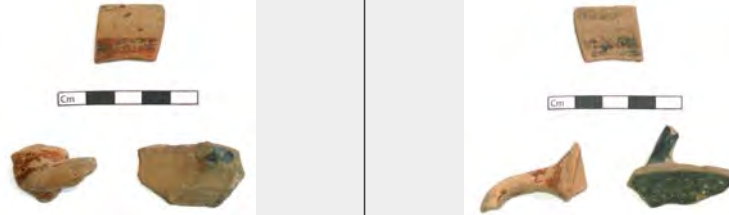
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1271			
Place: Cemetery		Excavation Date: 01/01/1964		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type Open Spaces		Description Unstratified Humus		Depth	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>		Section		Body	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	0.3 cm	Body - upper	14.5 cm	
Decoration Exterior = brown, reserved bands Interior = reserved, bands				Fabric Powdery, clean reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-550 BC		SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel							
Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (B2/VIII)							
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123							
							
Place In Photo:							

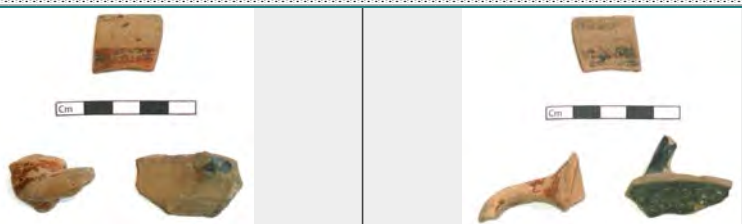



Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1272	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			0.35 cm
			Rim
			16.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = brown, reserved bands		Powdery, clean	
Interior = reserved, bands		reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 580-530 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.2			
Mended = 1272a, b, c			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187, 188)			
			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1273	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			0.3 cm
			Rim
			15.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = red/brown, reserved bands		Clean, dense, few inclusions	
Interior = brown rim, red/orange body		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Ionian Cup Type 9		c. 600-550 BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
SiA Id-IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (B3/X)			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123			
			
Place In Photo			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1274	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Space	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
2.5 cm		2.1 cm	3.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = red/brown (on pale slip?) bands, poor preservation		Gritty, few small inclusions	
Interior = black (on pale slip?), bands		reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Thasian Cup TU		6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ThA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessels			
Thasian Cup Undetermined			
Match = N1275			
			
Place In Photo Top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1275	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Space	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
4.5 cm			2.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = red/brown, traces remain, spotty		Creamy, smooth, fine, no/few inclusions	
Interior = red/brown, band		pale brown	
Object Designation		Object Date	
Thasian Cup TU		6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System		Era	
ThA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessels			
Thasian Cup Undetermined			
Match = N1274			
			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1276	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Space	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	3.7 cm	Width	
Height	2.4 cm	Thickness	0.3 cm
Decoration Exterior = black, bands Interior = all black		Fabric Smooth, few small inclusions light brown (7.5YR 6/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TA	c. 550-480 BC	ThA.IIb	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup TA C. (Burnt)			
			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1277	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Flat Rim Cup	Origin	Chios
Length	6.2 cm	Width	
Height	4.3 cm	Thickness	0.7 cm
Decoration Exterior = brown on thick white, bands, beginning 2.3 cm from rim and 1.5 cm apart, mica in paint Interior = all black on thick white		Fabric Powdery, smooth, many small inclusions, white reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Banded Bowl Ch	c. 630-600 BC	ChA.IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Banded Bowl (Thick)			
Matches = N1005, 1006 (?)			
See Boardman 1967: 130			
			
Place In Photo Top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1278	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Plate	Origin	Chios
Length	5.8 cm	Width	
Height	4.5 cm	Thickness	0.5 cm
Decoration Exterior = brown on thick white, bands, mica in paint (silver) Interior = black/brown on thick white, bands, mica (silver)		Fabric Hard, smooth, many small inclusions, white reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Fruit Plate (?)	c. 600-560 BC	ChA Id-IIa	Archaic
Pinaki / plate			
Lip has very small interior ridge			
			
Place In Photo bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1279	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	Attica
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior and Interior = tan/cream on red, glossy		Fabric Hard, dense, no visible inclusions pink (5YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Open Vessel (Small)	6th century BC		Archaic
Drinking vessel			
glossy red			
			
Place In Photo Left side			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1281	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			0.3 cm
			Base
			6.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = red/brown, band		Clean, few inclusions, mica	
Interior = red on black, bands		light brown (7.5YR 6/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 10	c. 620-580 BC	SiA Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 10.2 (B1/V). (Mended)			
See Schlottbauer 2001: 111-115, 337-45, Pl. 37-46			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / N / 64 / 1282	
Place:	Cemetery	Excavation Date:	01/01/1964
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Open Spaces	Unstratified Humus	
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	Aeolis
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = dull black on thick yellowish white, centre of a Lotus chain, pointing down, outlined		Gritty, some inclusions, much mica	
Interior = all dull black		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Open Vessel (Large) Group N428	c. 610-580 BC	AeA Id	Archaic
Group 428			
Match = 428, 634, 1282			
Place In Photo Right side			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1299	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	09/11/1987
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
K-IE/25-22	Temple/Acro	Short Wall (Room 2)	D. = 79.72-79.60 m.
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
3.3 cm	3.0 cm		0.2-0.3 cm
			Rim
			14.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black, to shoulder dot-band		Clean, smooth, no visible inclusions	
Interior = all black, reserved rim top		pale brown (10YR 8/3-4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TP	c. 650-600 BC	ThA Ib-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessels			
Thasian Cup TP V.db (Metallic)			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1300	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	09/11/1987
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
K-IE/25-22	Temple/Acro	Short Wall (Room 2)	D. = 79.72-79.60 m.
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
3.1 cm	2.4 cm		0.2-0.3 cm
			Rim
			12.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black, to shoulder dot-band		Clean, smooth grained	
Interior = all black, reserved rim top		pale brown (10YR 7-8/3)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TP	c. 650-600 BC	ThA Ib-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessels			
Thasian Cup TP V.db			
Place In Photo Centre, top row			

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1301

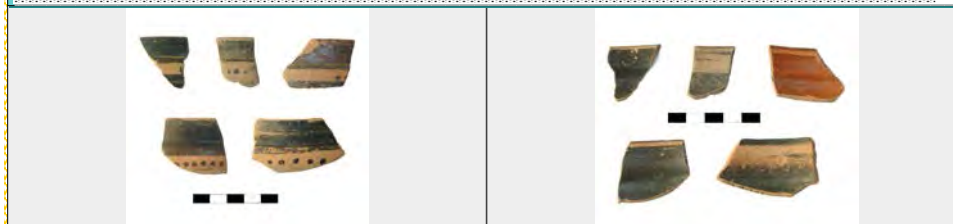
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 09/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length 3.0 cm Width 4.0 cm Height Thickness 0.3 cm Rim 13.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = black, metallic, to shoulder dot-band  
Interior = all red/brown, reserved, rim top  
Fabric Clean, smooth grained, few inclusions  
pink/reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/4-6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian Cup.TP c. 650-600.BC ThA.Ib-d Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian Cup.TP.E.db



Place In Photo Right side, top row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1302

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 09/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length 3.6 cm Width 4.0 cm Height Thickness 0.3 cm Rim 15.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder dot-band  
Interior = all black, reserved rim top  
Fabric Smooth, clean, hard  
pale brown-yellow (10YR 8/4-6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian Cup.TP c. 650-600.BC ThA.Ib-d Archaic

Drinking Vessels  
Thasian Cup.TP.V.db (Graffiti on shoulder ΛΛΛ)



Place In Photo

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1303

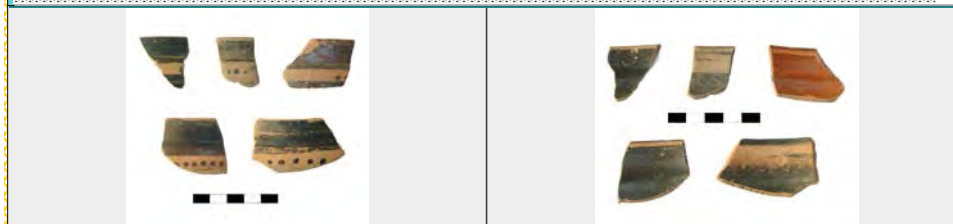
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 09/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length 5.7 cm Width 3.9 cm Height Thickness 0.3-0.4 cm Rim 14.5 cm

Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder dot-band  
Interior = all black, reserved rim top  
Fabric Soft, powdery, few inclusions (<5% < 1 mm)  
pink-reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/4-6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian Cup.TP c. 650-600.BC ThA.Ib-d Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian Cup.TP.V.db



Place In Photo Right side, bottom row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1312

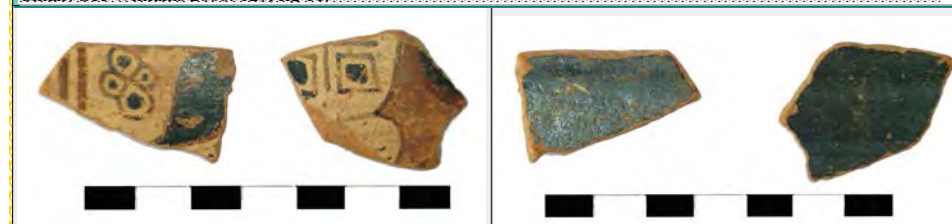
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 09/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Open Vessel** Origin **East Greece** Section Body  
Length Width Height Thickness

Decoration Exterior = black and red-purple on cream/white slip, dots in squares around  
cross, next to outlined figure  
Interior = all black  
Fabric Slightly coarse  
pink/reddish yellow (5YR 6/4-6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Open Vessel (Medium) Pre 580.BC EgA.Ic-d Archaic

Drinking Vessel (?)  
Polychrome Wild Goat  
Match = 1313, 1312  
Chian? See Williams 2006: 129, fig 11.



Place In Photo Right side

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1313	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	09/11/1987
Coordinates	K-IE/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Short Wall (Room 2)	Depth	D. = 79.72-79.60 m.
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	East Greece
Length	2.9 cm	Width	4.0 cm
Height		Thickness	0.4 cm
Decoration Exterior = black, on thick cream/white, figure (indeterminate), 4 petal flower w. centre dots, stripes Interior = all black metallic		Fabric Gritty, few inclusions (<10 %, 1-22 mm) light red (2.5YR 6-5/6-8)	
Object Designation	Open Vessel (Medium)	Object Date	Pre 580 BC
Alternative Dating System	EgA Ic-d	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?) Open vessel, Wild Goat - metallic Match = 1313, 1312			
Place In Photo Left side			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1321	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	09/11/1987
Coordinates	K-IE/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Short Wall (Room 2)	Depth	D. = 79.72-79.60 m.
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	3.5 cm	Width	4.8 cm
Height		Thickness	0.4 cm
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, rim, geo deco, circles Interior = black, reserved rim top		Fabric Clean few inclusions (<5 %, <1 mm) reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Thasian S-G-D.III	Object Date	c. 530-480 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA.IIb	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Thasian S-G-D.Cup.III S (Kylix-Krater)			
Place In Photo Left side			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1322	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	09/11/1987
Coordinates	K-IE/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Short Wall (Room 2)	Depth	D. = 79.72-79.60 m.
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	2.8 cm	Width	5.7 cm
Height		Thickness	0.5 cm
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, rim, geo deco, circles Interior = black, reserved rim top		Fabric Powdery, fine, smooth pale brown/yellow (10YR 8/4-6)	
Object Designation	Thasian S-G-D.III	Object Date	c. 530-480 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA.IIb	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Thasian S-G-D.Cup.III S (Kylix-Krater)			
Place In Photo Right side			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1324	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	09/11/1987
Coordinates	K-IE/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Short Wall (Room 2)	Depth	D. = 79.72-79.60 m.
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	3.2 cm	Width	7.7 cm
Height		Thickness	0.3 cm
Decoration All black (?)		Fabric Clean, powdery pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Thasian Cup.TL	Object Date	c. 625-575 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA Ic-d	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessels Thasian Cup.TL.nb (1.4-6)			
Place In Photo Bottom row			



# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1325

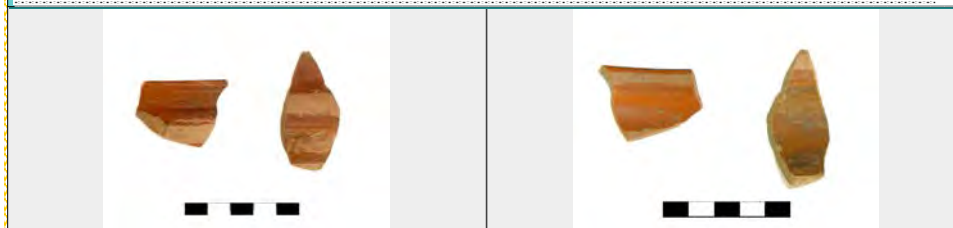
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 09/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length 3.0 cm Width 4.0 cm Height Thickness 0.2-0.3 cm Rim 11.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = red/orange (on cream slip?), to shoulder.. reserved  
Interior = all red/orange, reserved band, mid.rim  
Fabric Hard, clean, few inclusions, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/4-6)

Object Designation Thasian Cup.TC Object Date c. 600-550. BC. Alternative Dating System ThA.IIa Era Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian Cup.TC.pr  
Match = O1325, 1326



Place In Photo Left side

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1326

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 09/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Body  
Length 5.2 cm Width 2.9 cm Height Thickness 0.4 cm

Decoration Exterior = red/orange (on cream slip?), to shoulder.. reserved  
Interior = all red/orange, reserved band, mid.rim  
Fabric Gritty, clean, few inclusions, pink (7.5YR 8/4-6)

Object Designation Thasian Cup.TC Object Date c. 600-550. BC. Alternative Dating System ThA.IIa Era Archaic

Drinking Vessels  
Thasian Cup.TC (see 1325)  
Match = 1325



Place In Photo Right side

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1327

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 09/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Kylix** Origin **North Aegean** Section Rim  
Length 4.1 cm Width 5.0 cm Height Thickness 0.3 cm Rim 12.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = red/orange (on cream slip?), to shoulder.. reserved  
Interior = all red/orange  
Fabric Gritty, few inclusions, mica, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6-8)

Object Designation Thasian Cup.TP Object Date c. 650-600.BC. Alternative Dating System ThA.Ib-d Era Archaic

Drinking Vessels - Oisymian?  
Thasian Cup.TP.E.pb  
(Graffiti on rim \N\)



Place In Photo Left side, larger

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1328

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 09/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length 1.7 cm Width 2.7 cm Height Thickness 0.3-0.4 cm Rim 12.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = all brown  
Interior = all brown, reserved, mid.rim  
Fabric Clean, smooth, few inclusions, pale brown (10YR)

Object Designation Thasian Cup.TU Object Date 6th.century.BC. Alternative Dating System ThA.II Era Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian Cup.Undetermined (Graffiti \N\)



Place In Photo Right side, smaller

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1329	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	09/11/1987
Coordinates	K-IE/25-22	Alt. #	
Space Type	Temple/Acro	Description	Short Wall (Room 2)
Depth		D. = 79.72-79.60 m.	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	3.3 cm	Width	11.0
Height		Thickness	0.4 cm
Rim = 35%			
Decoration All red/brown.		Fabric Powdery, smooth, few inclusions, pale brown (10YR 8/4-6)	
Object Designation	Thasian Cup TP	Object Date	c. 650-600 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA Ib-d	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessels Thasian Cup TP V.nb - 1329a,b,c. (Mended)			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1330	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	09/11/1987
Coordinates	K-IE/25-22	Alt. #	
Space Type	Temple/Acro	Description	Short Wall (Room 2)
Depth		D. = 79.72-79.60 m.	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	1.5 cm	Width	2.7 cm
Height		Thickness	0.2 cm
Rim			
Decoration Exterior = red/brown on cream slip, reserved rim Interior = reserved, rim top		Fabric Hard, clean, few inclusions, pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Ionian Cup Type 9	Object Date	c. 600-530 BC
Alternative Dating System	SiA Id-IIa	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX) (1330a) See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124			
Place In Photo Left side			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1332	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	09/11/1987
Coordinates	K-IE/25-22	Alt. #	
Space Type	Temple/Acro	Description	Short Wall (Room 2)
Depth		D. = 79.72-79.60 m.	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	1.7 cm	Width	4.0 cm
Height	1.5 cm	Thickness	0.3-0.4 cm
Rim	9.0 cm		
Decoration Top of rim is grooved. See 1531.		Fabric Semi-coarse (<1 mm, 10%?), large (1 mm) mica, too burnt for colour	
Object Designation	Ionian Cup Type 6	Object Date	c. 670-630 BC
Alternative Dating System	SiA Ia-b	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Match = 1531, see for details (Burnt)			
Place In Photo Left side			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1333	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	09/11/1987
Coordinates	K-IE/25-22	Alt. #	
Space Type	Temple/Acro	Description	Short Wall (Room 2)
Depth		D. = 79.72-79.60 m.	
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Attica
Length	3.9 cm	Width	4.0 cm
Height		Thickness	0.2-0.4 cm
Body		Neck	16.0 cm
Decoration Exterior and Interior = glossy, red/brown mottled into greenish black		Fabric Perfectly smooth, no visible inclusions, reddish yellow (5YR 7-6/6)	
Object Designation	Attic Red and Black Ware	Object Date	c. 550-490 BC
Alternative Dating System	AtA IIb	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Attic Red and Black Ware See parallels in Meonvri I, 2012: 376-388, especially no. M0 1585 (pg. 378) and M0 2016 (pg. 379)			
Place In Photo			



# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1334**

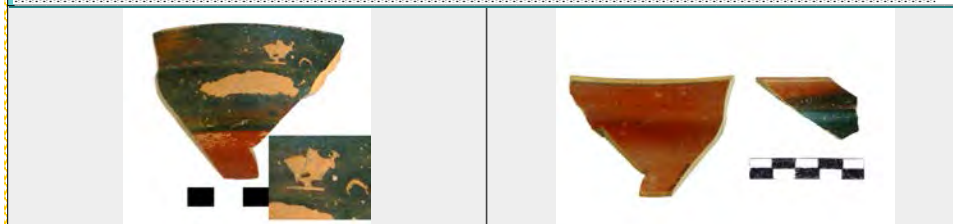
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 09/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Body  
Length 5.7 cm Width 6.8 cm Height Thickness 0.3 cm Rim 12.5 cm

Decoration Exterior = top half dark, bottom half red.  
Interior = all red/brown, reserved band.  
Fabric Clean, dense, few inclusions, pale brown (10YR 8/4).  
Graffiti = W over I shape incised, possibly crescent beside it.

Object Designation Thasian Cup TC Object Date c. 600-550 BC Alternative Dating System ThA.IIa Era Archaic

Drinking Vessels Thasian Cup TC nm. (Graffiti \V/)



Place In Photo Left side, larger

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1335**

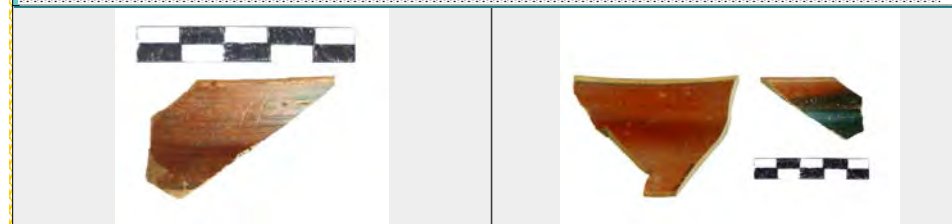
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 09/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length 2.8 cm Width 4.1 cm Height Thickness 0.3 cm Rim 12.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = red/brown, to shoulder, reserved.  
Interior = red/brown, reserved rim top.  
Fabric Smooth, clean, pale brown (10YR 7/4).

Object Designation Thasian Cup TC Object Date c. 600-550 BC Alternative Dating System ThA.IIa Era Archaic

Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup TC (Graffiti on rim //)



Place In Photo Right side, smaller

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1337**

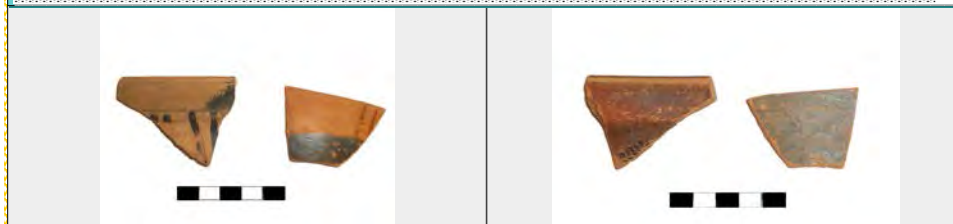
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 02/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.87 - 79.72 m.

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length 4.2 cm Width 5.6 cm Height Thickness 0.5 cm Rim 21.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = black, rim, 4 stripes from neck.  
Interior = all red/brown, reserved, mid rim.  
Fabric Hard, gritty, pale brown (10YR).

Object Designation Thasian S-G-D.III Object Date c. 530-480 BC Alternative Dating System ThA.IIb Era Archaic

Drinking Vessel Thasian S-G-D.III S. (Kylix-Krater)



Place In Photo Left side

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1338**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 02/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.87 - 79.72 m.

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Cycladic (Paros?)** Section Body  
Length 5.0 cm Width 3.7 cm Height Thickness 0.3-0.4 cm Rim 18.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = brown and black, stripes terminate into wide band.  
Interior = all black, thin.  
Fabric Clean, smooth, hard, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6).

Object Designation Cycladic S-G-D Object Date c. 680-600 BC Alternative Dating System CyA Ia-d Era Archaic

Drinking Vessel Cycladic S-G-D Cup



Place In Photo Right side

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1339**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 09/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Chalice** Origin **Chios** Section Body  
Length 3.3 cm Width 3.0 cm Height Thickness 0.2-0.3 cm Body 10.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = thick white Interior = white on black glaze over white, bands  
Fabric Clean, smooth, hard pale brown (10YR 7/4-6)

Object Designation Chian Chalice Light Object Date c. 600-575 BC Alternative Dating System ChA Ila Era Archaic

Drinking Vessel Chian Light Chalice Plain or Chalice Style Match = 01340 See Lemos 1991: plate 23, no 247; plates 24-27, no 252; plate 34, no 274; plate 118, no 887



# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1340**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 09/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Chalice** Origin **Chios** Section Body  
Length 3.5 cm Width 1.7 cm Height Thickness 0.3 cm Body

Decoration Exterior = black on thick white, animal figure (hind leg and tail of dog/fox?) Interior = black on white  
Fabric Clean, gritty, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4-6)

Object Designation Chian Chalice Light Object Date c. 575-550 BC Alternative Dating System ChA Ila Era Archaic

Drinking Vessel Chian Light Chalice in Chalice Style Match = 1339 See Lemos 1991: plate 23, no 247; plates 24-27, no 252; plate 34, no 274; plate 118, no 887



# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1341**

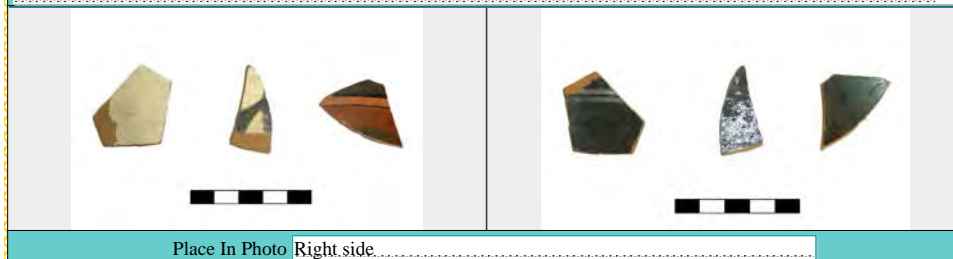
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 09/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Cycladic (Paros?)** Section Body  
Length 2.6 cm Width 3.7 cm Height Thickness 0.2-0.4 cm Body 10.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = black, white and dappled red/brown bands over pink/white Interior = all black (on white slip?)  
Fabric Clean, hard, dense reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)

Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 9 Object Date c. 550-480 BC Alternative Dating System AtA Iib Era Archaic

Drinking Vessel Attic Cup



# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1342**

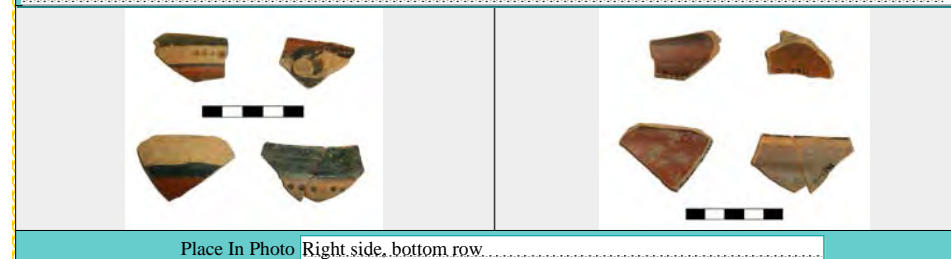
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 09/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length 3.0 cm Width 5.6 cm Height Thickness 0.3 cm Rim 12.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder, dot-band Interior = brown, reserved, rim top  
Fabric Clean, hard, slight grit reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)

Object Designation Thasian Cup TP Object Date c. 650-600 BC Alternative Dating System ThA Ib-d Era Archaic

Drinking Vessels Thasian Cup TP V.db



Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1343	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	09/11/1987
Coordinates	K-IE/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Short Wall (Room 2)	Depth	D. = 79.72-79.60 m.
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	3.3 cm	Width	4.7 cm
Height		Thickness	0.5 cm
Body - upper	13.0 cm		
Decoration Exterior = black and red on cream, bands Interior = all red/brown, thick		Fabric Soft, powdery, clean reddish yellow (5YR)	
Object Designation	Thasian Cup TC	Object Date	c. 600-550 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA.IIa	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessels Thasian Cup TC dm Matches = 1343, 1344, 1346, 1448			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1344	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	09/11/1987
Coordinates	K-IE/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Short Wall (Room 2)	Depth	D. = 79.72-79.60 m.
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	2.5 cm	Width	3.7 cm
Height		Thickness	0.2-0.3 cm
Neck	11.5 cm		
Decoration Exterior = black and red on cream, dot-band Interior = all red/brown, thick		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6)	
Object Designation	Thasian Cup TC	Object Date	c. 560-525 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA.IIa	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessels Thasian Cup TC dm Matches = 1343, 1344, 1346, 1448			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1346	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	09/11/1987
Coordinates	K-IE/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Short Wall (Room 2)	Depth	D. = 79.72-79.60 m.
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	2.4 cm	Width	3.8 cm
Height		Thickness	0.2-0.3 cm
Handle	11.0 cm		
Decoration Exterior = black and red on cream, dot-band Interior = all red/brown, thick		Fabric Clean, powdery pale brown (10YR 8/4)	
Object Designation	Thasian Cup TC	Object Date	c. 600-550 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA.IIa	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup TC dm Matches = 1343, 1344, 1346, 1448			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1347	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	09/11/1987
Coordinates	K-IE/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Short Wall (Room 2)	Depth	D. = 79.72-79.60 m.
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	3.8 cm	Width	6.6 cm
Height	2.4 cm	Thickness	0.35 cm
Handle	14.5 cm		
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved, dot-band Interior = all black, thin		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (5YR 6/6)	
Object Designation	Thasian Cup TC	Object Date	c. 600-550 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA.IIa	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup TC pb			
Place In Photo Left side, handle			

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1348**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 09/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Body  
Length 7.0 cm Width 7.0 cm Height Thickness 0.4-0.5 cm Body - upper 16.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = black, smudged, to shoulder, bands.  
Interior = all black  
Fabric Hard, few inclusions (10% < 1 mm) pink (5YR 7/4)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian Cup TC c. 560-525 BC ThA Ia Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian Cup TC (Metallic)



Place In Photo Right side

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1349**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 09/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Kylix** Origin **South Ionia** Section Body & Handle  
Length 3.6 cm Width 3.9 cm Height Thickness 0.2-3 cm Handle 12.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = black, reserved band  
Interior = all black  
Fabric Smooth, few inclusions yellowish red (5YR 6-5/6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup Type 9 c. 600-530 BC SiA Id-Ia Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX)  
See Schlottbauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124



Place In Photo Left side

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1350**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 09/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Kylix** Origin **South Ionia** Section Body & Handle  
Length 4.3 cm Width 7.9 cm Height Thickness 0.3 cm Body - upper 12.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = black, reserved bands  
Interior = black, metallic  
Fabric Hard, powdery, few inclusions (< 10% < 1 mm) light red/brown (5YR 6/4)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup Type 9 c. 600-530 BC SiA Id-Ia Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX)  
See Schlottbauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124



Place In Photo Right side

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1351**

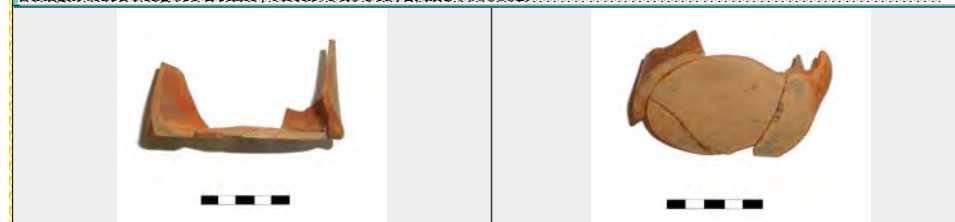
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 09/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Mug** Origin **North Aegean** Section Base  
Length Width Height 4.5 cm Thickness 0.2 cm Base 9.0 cm

Decoration All red, dull, except bottom of base  
Fabric Clean, smooth, no visible inclusions pink-reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/4-6), red core...

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Mug Strap Handle, Monochrome Red Ware (?) 6th century BC? NaA II Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Flat handled, flat based mug. Mended  
Ilieva - Karcheison  
Straight sided Mug see Beazley Archive no 31392, and 9008682.



Place In Photo

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1352

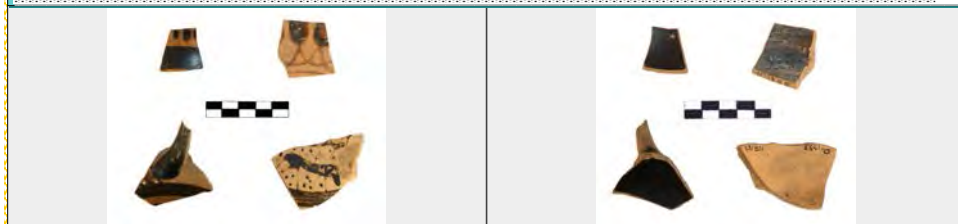
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 09/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Attica** Section Body & Handle.  
Length 5.8 cm Width 4.5 cm Height 2.0 cm Thickness 0.3 cm

Decoration Exterior = black, glossy, chain with white dots in handle zone.  
Interior = black, even.  
Fabric Clean, smooth light brown (7.5YR 6/4).

Object Designation Attic Cup Object Date 6th century BC Alternative Dating System AtA IIb Era Archaic

Drinking Vessel Attic Cup



Place In Photo Left side, bottom row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1354

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 09/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Attica** Section Body  
Length 2.9 cm Width 2.5 cm Height Thickness 0.3-0.4 cm

Decoration Exterior = black, band and 3 ovals (drip lines?)  
Interior = black, thick.  
Fabric Clean, hard reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8).

Object Designation Attic Cup Object Date 6th century BC Alternative Dating System AtA IIb Era Archaic

Drinking Vessel Attic Cup



Place In Photo Left side, top row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1356

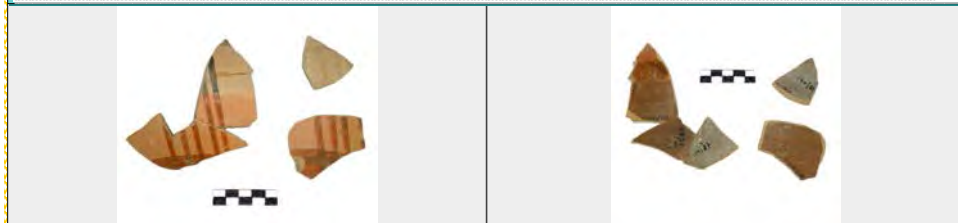
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 09/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Cycladic (Paros?)** Section Body  
Length 5.9 cm Width 4.8 cm Height Thickness 0.4-0.5 cm Body 20.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = red/brown (slip?), stripes into wide band.  
Interior = all brown.  
Fabric Clean, gritty, few inclusions (< 1 mm; < 10%) pale brown (10YR 7/4).

Object Designation Cycladic S-G-D Object Date c. 680-600 BC Alternative Dating System CyA Ia-d Era Archaic

Drinking Vessel Cycladic S-G-D Cup  
Matches = 1359, 1561



Place In Photo Right side, bottom row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1357

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 09/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Body  
Length 6.0 cm Width 5.8 cm Height Thickness 0.4-0.5 cm Body 18.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = brown and black, 6 stripes into thick wide band.  
Interior = all brown.  
Fabric Powdery, clean reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6).

Object Designation Thasian S-G-D Undetermined Object Date 6th century BC Alternative Dating System ThA II Era Archaic

Drinking Vessel Thasian S-G-D Cup Undetermined (Kylix-Krater)  
Similar to 1338



Place In Photo Right side, top row





Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1358	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	09/11/0187
Coordinates	K-IE/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Short Wall (Room 2)	Depth	D. = 79.72-79.60 m.
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	6.5 cm	Width	9.4 cm
Height	4.0 cm	Thickness	0.3-0.6 cm
Body	15.0 cm		
Decoration Exterior = red/brown, wide band Interior = black		Fabric Powdery, clean reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Thasian Cup TU	Object Date	6th century BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA II	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup Undetermined (Large)			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			



Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1359	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	09/11/1987
Coordinates	K-IE/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Short Wall (Room 2)	Depth	D. = 79.72-79.60 m.
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Cycladic (Paros?)
Length	6.0 cm	Width	7.0 cm
Height	4.0 cm	Thickness	0.5 cm
Handle	19.0 cm		
Decoration Exterior = all cream/white (powdery) Interior = red/orange, thick		Fabric Powdery, chalky, clean, few inclusions (< .5%, 1 mm) reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Cycladic S-G-D	Object Date	c. 680-600 BC
Alternative Dating System	CyA Ia-d	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Cycladic S-G-D Cup			
Match = 1356, 1561			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			



Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1361	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	09/11/1987
Coordinates	KE - KD / 25-26	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Room 4	Depth	d: 80.04 - 79.90 m
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	3.0 cm	Width	2.5 cm
Height	2.0 cm	Thickness	0.2-3 cm
Rim	10.5 cm		
Decoration Exterior = black and red, bands, fine stripes (1 mm) angled down right Interior = red/brown		Fabric Powdery, clean red-reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/5)	
Object Designation	Thasian S-G-D II	Object Date	c. 580-530 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA II	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian S-G-D Cup II (Kylix-Krater)			
Place In Photo			



Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1366	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	02/11/1987
Coordinates	KE - KZ / 24-23	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Room 4	Depth	d: 79.77 - 79.65 m
Shape	Kylix	Origin	East Greece
Length	1.2 cm	Width	2.2 cm
Height		Thickness	0.5 cm
Rim			
Decoration Exterior = black and red/brown, bands, dots Interior = brown, reserved rim		Fabric Soft, smooth, clean reddish yellow (5YR)	
Object Designation	Ionian Cup Type 10 (?) - Figured	Object Date	6th century BC
Alternative Dating System	SiA IIa	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 10 Undifferentiated			
See Schlottzauer 2001: 111-115, 337-45, Pl. 50-52			
(Type 10 figured)			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			



Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1368	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	02/11/1987
Coordinates	KE - KZ / 24-23	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Room 4	Depth	d: 79.77 - 79.65 m
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	5.4 cm	Width	3.3 cm
Height	2.0 cm	Thickness	0.6 cm
Base	4.0 cm		
Decoration Exterior = red/brown, reserved bands. Interior = all black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions. pink/reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/4-6)	
Object Designation	Thasian Cup TL	Object Date	c. 625-575 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA Ic-d	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessels			
Thasian Cup TL pb - disk foot (Metallic)			
 			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1369	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	02/11/1987
Coordinates	KE - KZ / 24-23	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Room 4	Depth	d: 79.77 - 79.65 m
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	4.5 cm	Width	5.7 cm
Height		Thickness	0.4 cm
Rim	17.0 cm		
Decoration Exterior = black, concentric circles, bands Interior = black, reserved rim		Fabric Clean, few inclusions. reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Thasian S-G-D I	Object Date	c. 640-580 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA Ib-d	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian S-G-D Cup I (Kylix-Krater) (Mended)			
 			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1374	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	09/11/1987
Coordinates	K - KA / 24-20	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	N Block A (Room 2)	Depth	D: 80.05 - 79.75 m
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	East Greece
Length	3.0 cm	Width	5.4 cm
Height		Thickness	0.6 cm
Body	30.0 cm		
Decoration Exterior = purple on black over cream slip, lotus chain and ornaments (busy with little x's and rosette), somewhat sloppy. Interior = brown		Fabric Hard, clean, few inclusions. reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), red core	
Object Designation	Open Vessel (Large)	Object Date	c. 650-610 BC
Alternative Dating System	EgA Ic	Era	Archaic
Lotus Petals			
 			
Place In Photo Top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1378	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	09/11/1987
Coordinates	KE - KD / 25-21	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Room 4	Depth	d: 80.48 - 79.99 m to 79.86
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	4.0 cm	Width	5.6 cm
Height	3.5 cm	Thickness	0.4 cm
Rim	19.0 cm		
Decoration Exterior = black/brown upper rim, 6 stripes from neck. Interior = black glaze to upper rim reserved		Fabric Powdery, slight grit, clean. reddish yellow (7.5YR 6-8) some grey in core	
Object Designation	Thasian S-G-D I	Object Date	c. 640-580 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA Ib-d	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian S-G-D Cup I (Kylix-Krater)			
 			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1382	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	09/11/1987
Coordinates	K - KB / 24-20	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	N Block A (Room 2)	Depth	D: 79.75 - 79.59 m
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	2.4 cm	Width	5.1 cm
Height		Thickness	0.2 cm
Rim	13.0 cm		
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, reserved rim, bands. Interior = black/brown, reserved rim top.		Fabric Hard, clean reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 570-500 BC	SiA IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.3(A-B2/IX) See Schlotzhauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos. 195-201.			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1383	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	09/11/1987
Coordinates	K - KB / 24-20	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	N Block A (Room 2)	Depth	D: 79.75 - 79.59 m
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	3.2 cm	Width	4.0 cm
Height		Thickness	2.0 cm
Rim	10.0 cm		
Decoration All black (greenish)		Fabric Hard, clean pale brown-light grey (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TA	c. 550-480 BC	ThA IIb	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup TA A			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1384	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	09/11/1987
Coordinates	K - KB / 24-20	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	N Block A (Room 2)	Depth	D: 79.75 - 79.59 m
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	1.9 cm	Width	2.3 cm
Height		Thickness	0.3-0.4 cm
Decoration Exterior = brown and black, 5 stripes wide band. Interior = all black		Fabric Clean, smooth reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian S-G-D Undetermined	6th century BC	ThA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Thasian S-G-D Undetermined (Kylix-Krater)			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 78 / 1385	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	09/11/1978
Coordinates	K - KB / 24-20	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	N Block A (Room 2)	Depth	D: 79.75 - 79.59 m
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	4.5 cm	Width	5.3 cm
Height		Thickness	0.5 cm
Body - upper	17.0 cm		
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, vertical stripes (4) Interior = black, thinly applied		Fabric Hard, powdery, clean, inclusions (< 3%, 1 mm) pink-reddish yellow (5YR 7/4-6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian S-G-D III	c. 530-480 BC	ThA IIb	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Thasian S-G-D III L (Kylix-Krater)			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1386	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	10/11/1987
Coordinates	IE-ID/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	W of short wall (Room 2)	Depth	D. = 79.80 - 79.60
Shape	Stand (?)	Origin	Thasos
Length	6.0 cm	Width	8.4 cm
Height	4.0 cm	Thickness	0.4 cm
Base	9.5 cm		
Decoration Exterior = red/orange, bands		Fabric Smooth, few inclusions (10%, <1 mm), much mica (some golden) reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
	c. 600-550 BC		Archaic
Base is similar to that of Stands. 319 by the Piente de la Palestre, but for the wide flare at the bottom. Mended to Q1535. See Coulie 2002: 115, plate LXXXIII.			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1387	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	10/11/1987
Coordinates	IE-ID/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	W of short wall (Room 2)	Depth	D. = 79.80 - 79.60
Shape	Coupelle	Origin	Thasos
Length	2.2 cm	Width	3.6 cm
Height		Thickness	0.3 cm
Rim	15.0 cm		
Decoration Exterior = plain		Fabric Hard, clean, few inclusions (<5%, <2 mm) pale brown (10YR 8/4)	
Interior = all red/brown			
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
In-Curved Coupelle	c. 525-500 BC	NaA I Ib	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?) See Perron 2013: 528. Blonde, Perreault, Peristeri 1992: 32-5			
Place In Photo Left side and centre, top			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1389	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	10/11/1987
Coordinates	IE-ID/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	W of short wall (Room 2)	Depth	D. = 79.80 - 79.60
Shape	Coupelle	Origin	Oisyme
Length	4.4 cm	Width	5.2 cm
Height	4.2 cm	Thickness	0.4 cm
Rim	9.0 cm		
Decoration Exterior = 2 thin incised bands near base and on bottom of foot. Interior = black, dull, to reserved centre 'tondo'		Fabric Clean, few inclusions (white/quartz, largish (2 mm)), much mica reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Lekane-Lip Coupelle	c. 500-475 BC	NaA I Ib	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (Burnt) Disc foot See Perron 2013: 528. Blonde, Perreault, Peristeri 1992: 32-5			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1390	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	10/11/1987
Coordinates	IE-ID/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	W of short wall (Room 2)	Depth	D. = 79.80 - 79.60
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	6.5 cm	Width	6.0 cm
Height	0.8 cm	Thickness	0.3 cm
Base	4.5 cm		
Decoration Exterior = plain		Fabric Clean, smooth, hard	
Interior = black, thin reserved centre 'tondo'		pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TL	c. 625-575 BC	ThA Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup TL rb (Disc foot)			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1391	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	10/11/1987
Coordinates	K - KC (gamma) /	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	N Block A (Room 2)	Depth	D: 79.59 - 79.19 m
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	4.7 cm	Width	6.7 cm
Height		Thickness	0.4 cm
Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder, dot-band Interior = all very dark brown to rim, small reserved band		Fabric Gritty, few inclusions (20% < 1 mm) pink (7.5YR 8-7/4)	
Object Designation	Thasian Cup TU	Object Date	6th century BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA II	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup Undetermined (Very Thick and Heavy)			
Place In Photo Bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1392	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	10/11/1987
Coordinates	K - KC (gamma) /	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	N Block A (Room 2)	Depth	D: 79.59 - 79.19 m
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	2.7 cm	Width	3.8 cm
Height		Thickness	0.3 cm
Decoration Exterior = red/purple on black, to shoulder, band at neck, dot-band Interior = black, reserved rim top		Fabric Hard, slick, good, light red/brown - light red (5YR: 2.5YR)	
Object Designation	Thasian Cup TP	Object Date	c. 650-600 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA Ib-d	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessels			
Thasian Cup TP E db			
Place In Photo Top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1393	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	10/11/1987
Coordinates	KaT - KZ / 25- 24	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Room 4+	Depth	d: 79.73 - 79.52 m
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Attica (?)
Length	3.5 cm	Width	4.3 cm
Height		Thickness	0.2 cm
Decoration Exterior = black over orange/brown, glossy with (1 mm) reserved band Interior = all red/black		Fabric Clean, hard, no visible inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) reddish core	
Object Designation	Open Vessel (Small)	Object Date	6th century BC
Alternative Dating System		Era	Archaic
Very fine open vessel. (Peculiar orange)			
Place In Photo Left side			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1394	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	10/11/1987
Coordinates	KaT - KZ / 25- 24	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Room 4+	Depth	d: 79.73 - 79.52 m
Shape	Chalice	Origin	Chios
Length	2.2 cm	Width	2.0 cm
Height		Thickness	0.2-0.3 cm
Decoration Exterior = cream/white Interior = white on black over thick white, bands		Fabric Clean, few inclusions (< 3% < 1 mm) pink (7.5YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Chian Chalice Light	Object Date	c. 575-550 BC
Alternative Dating System	ChA Ila	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Chian Light Chalice, Plain?			
See Lemos 1991: 79-132			
Place In Photo Centre			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1395	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	10/11/1987
Coordinates	KaT - KZ / 25- 24	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Room 4+	Depth	d: 79.73 - 79.52 m
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Cycladic (Paros?)
Length	3.4 cm	Width	3.1 cm
Height		Thickness	0.4 cm
Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder, reserved. Interior = red on black, bands.		Fabric Clean, dense few inclusions (1 mm, 5%) reddish yellow (5YR 6/8)	
Object Designation	Ionian Cup Type 9	Object Date	c. 610-570 BC
Alternative Dating System	SiA Id	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1 Ionian Cup EG/CYL I (See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-111, plate 32-33)			
Place In Photo Right side			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1400	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	10/11/1987
Coordinates	IE-ID/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	W of short wall (Room 2)	Depth	D. = 79.94 - 79.80 m
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	North Aegean
Length	3.0 cm	Width	4.0 cm
Height		Thickness	0.4 cm
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, animal (duck/bird tail?) Interior = black glaze.		Fabric Powdery, clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Open Vessel (Medium)	Object Date	6th century BC
Alternative Dating System	NaA II	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?) Thasian Figure? (Silhouette) open vessel, bird tail?			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1401	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	10/11/1987
Coordinates	IE-ID/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	W of short wall (Room 2)	Depth	D. = 79.94 - 79.80 m
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	3.9 cm	Width	5.0 cm
Height		Thickness	0.3 cm
Decoration Exterior = all red/brown Interior = all red/brown		Fabric Smooth, clean reddish yellow-pink (7.5YR 7/6-4), red core	
Object Designation	Thasian S-G-D III	Object Date	c. 530-480 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA.IIB	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Thasian S-G-D III S. (Kylix-Krater) Match = 1402			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1402	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	10/11/1987
Coordinates	IE-ID/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	W of short wall (Room 2)	Depth	D. = 79.94 - 79.80 m
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	3.3 cm	Width	4.8 cm
Height		Thickness	0.2-0.3 cm
Decoration Exterior = red/brown band Interior = all red/brown		Fabric Clean, smooth reddish yellow (5YR)	
Object Designation	Thasian S-G-D III	Object Date	c. 530-480 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA.IIB	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Thasian S-G-D Cup III S. (Kylix-Krater) Match = 1401			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1403

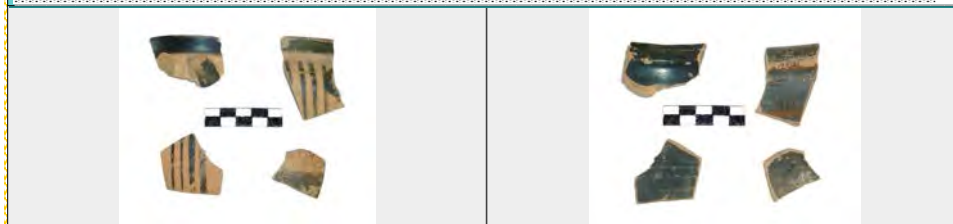
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 10/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates IE-ID/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description W of short wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.94 - 79.80 m

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Body  
Length 3.2 cm Width 4.2 cm Height Thickness 0.4 cm

Decoration Exterior = black, stripes from neck (4). Interior = black.  
Fabric Clean, few inclusions. pale brown (10YR 7/4).

Object Designation Thasian S-G-D Undetermined Object Date 6th century BC Alternative Dating System ThA.II Era Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian S-G-D Undetermined (Kylix-Krater)



Place In Photo Left side, bottom row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1404

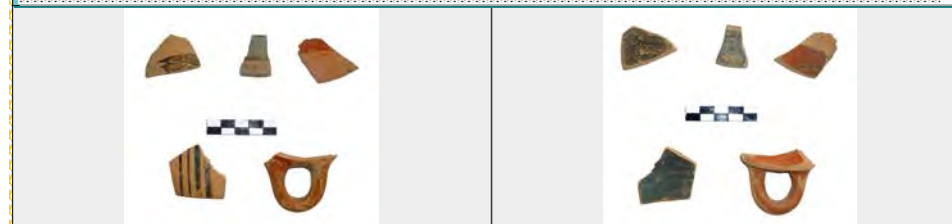
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 10/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates IE-ID/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description W of short wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.94 - 79.80 m

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length 3.0 cm Width 2.2 cm Height Thickness 0.3 cm

Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder, dot-band, well drawn, steady. Interior = all black, reserved rim.  
Fabric Gritty, too damaged to read colours.

Object Designation Thasian Cup TP Object Date 7th to 6th century Alternative Dating System ThA.Ib-d Era Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian TP.V.db



Place In Photo Centre, top row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1406

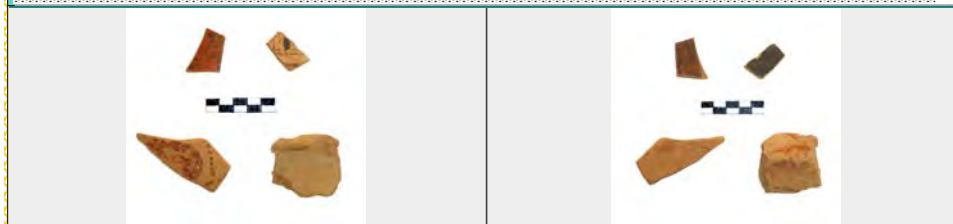
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 16/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-23 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D: 79.60 - 79.57

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Attica (?)** Section  
Length 3.3 cm Width 2.5 cm Height Thickness 0.4-0.5 cm

Decoration Exterior and Interior = all red/brown, bands (?).  
Fabric Clean, loose, few inclusions. reddish yellow (5YR 7/6).

Object Designation Open Vessel (Small) Object Date 6th century BC Alternative Dating System Era Archaic

Well glazed body, sherd - peculiar orange?  
shape is quite flat, but has very slight curve flowing horizontally (tall wall like chalice?).  
Origin = Aeolis? Klazomenae? Chios?



Place In Photo Left side, top row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1408

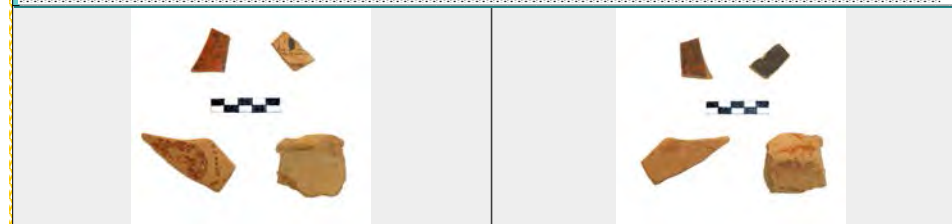
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 16/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-23 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D: 79.60 - 79.57

Shape **Open Vessel** Origin **East Greece** Section Body  
Length 3.0 cm Width 3.2 cm Height Thickness 0.5-0.6 cm

Decoration Exterior = black/brown on thick white, tongues and stripes. Interior = all black, dull.  
Fabric Gritty, few inclusions (10% > 1 mm). light red (2.5YR 6/6).

Object Designation Open Vessel (Medium) Object Date Alternative Dating System EgA.II Era Archaic

Drinking Vessel (?).  
WG body sherd?  
Aeolian Group?



Place In Photo Right side, top row



## Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1409**

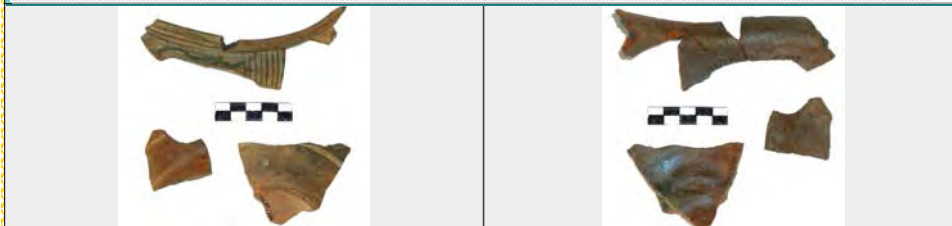
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 16/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates KC - KB / 25 - 24 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Block A in (Room 3) Depth D: 79.97 m

Shape **Kylix** Origin **South Ionia (?)** Section Rim  
Length 4.3 cm Width 12.5 Height Thickness 0.3 cm Rim 16.5 cm

Decoration Exterior = black/brown on thick cream slip, 8 stripes (fine = 1-2 mm), odd, snaking wavy deco one side and circle like some on other side of panel Interior = all brown, glossy  
Fabric fire damaged, gritty, inclusions (15-20%, 1 mm) strong brown or brown (7.5 4/6 to 7.5YR 5/2)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup Type 3 c. 720-650 BC G-A Ia Geometric/Arch.

Drinking Vessel (Burnt)  
Ionian Cup Type 3.2 or possibly Cycladic S-G-D Cup  
Parallels: Schlotzhauer 2001: 87-92, 289-90, pl. 11, 105 KRSk Types 3 or Rubensohn 1962: 85-100, Skyphos Type A



Place In Photo Top row

## Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1411**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 16/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/23-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.60 - 79.57

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length 5.3 cm Width 6.9 cm Height Thickness 0.5 cm Rim 25.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = red/orange, thick, 6 stripes from neck, bands, circles Interior = all red/brown, reserved rim top  
Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown-pink (10YR to 7.5YR)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian S-G-D III c. 580-530 BC ThA II Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian S-G-D III L (Kylix-Krater)



Place In Photo Bottom row

## Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1412**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 16/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/23-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.60 - 79.57

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length 4.8 cm Width 4.0 cm Height Thickness 0.3 cm Rim

Decoration Exterior = all brown, to shoulder Interior = all black/brown  
Fabric Clean, gritty, hard pale brown-pink (10-7.5YR 8/4)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian Cup TP c. 650-600 BC ThA Ib-d Archaic

Drinking Vessels  
Thasian Cup TP E pb (sherds a, b, c, d, e) E db (f, g, h, i, j)



Place In Photo Right side, top row

## Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1414**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 16/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates IE-ID/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description W of short wall (Room 2) Depth D: 79.66 - 79.60

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim = 15%  
Length 5.4 cm Width 8.5 cm Height 5.0 cm Thickness 0.3 cm Rim 13.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = brown, to shoulder, dot-band Interior = all red/brown, reserved rim top  
Fabric Clean, fine, few inclusions (< 3%, < 1 mm) pink to light red/brown (7.5YR 7/4-6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian Cup TC c. 600-550 BC ThA IIa Archaic

Drinking Vessels  
Thasian Cup TC dm



Place In Photo Bottom row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1415**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 16/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates IE-ID/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description W of short wall (Room 2) Depth D: 79.66 - 79.60

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Attica (?)** Section Base  
Length 5.0 cm Width 4.0 cm Height Thickness 0.4-0.5 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = orange/brown, reserved band Clean, smooth, few inclusions.  
Interior = red/black, to reserved tondo light red-pink (2.5YR to 5YR)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Attic Cup 6th century BC AtA.IIb Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Attic Cup  
base everted rim kylix? (footless /very small foot cup).  
1451



Place In Photo Right side

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1416**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 16/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates IE-ID/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description W of short wall (Room 2) Depth D: 79.66 - 79.60

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length 2.3 cm Width 3.2 cm Height Thickness 0.3 cm Rim 13.0 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = red/brown, to shoulder, dot-band Clean, soft, few inclusions  
Interior = red/brown, reserved rim top light red/brown-reddish yellow (7.5YR)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian Cup.TC c. 600-550 BC ThA.IIa Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian Cup.TC



Place In Photo Top row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1417**

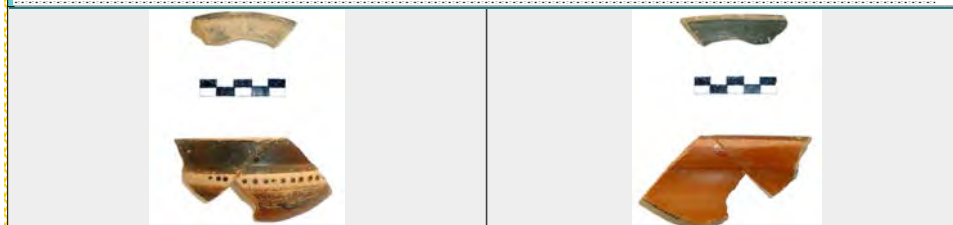
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 16/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates IE-ID/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description W of short wall (Room 2) Depth D: 79.66 - 79.60

Shape **Kylix** Origin **South Ionia** Section Rim  
Length 2.0 cm Width 6.4 cm Height Thickness 0.35 cm Rim 15.5 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black/brown, band at rim top only, thin slip (?) Clean, hard, few inclusions (<5%, <1 mm)  
Interior = brown, reserved rim top pale brown (10YR 7/4)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup Type 9 c. 600-500 BC SiA Id-II Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup Type 9 (A-B2/IX)  
See Schlottzauer 2001: 106-111, 328-334



Place In Photo Top row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1421**

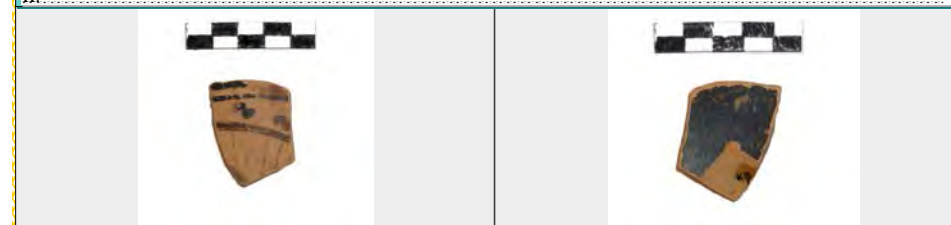
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 14/10/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K - KB / 20 - 18 Space Type Temple/Acro Description N Block A (Room 2) Depth D: 79.60 - 79.22 m

Shape **Mug** Origin **Thasos** Section Body  
Length 4.0 cm Width 2.9 cm Height Thickness 0.5 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black/brown, bands, dots and fine stripes, no slip Clean, hard, few inclusions  
Interior = all black pale brown (10YR 7/4)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Sessile Kantharos c. 560-550 BC NaA II Archaic

Drinking Vessel, Thasian Black Figure  
Shares some similarities with A1602  
Peintre Fidele. See Coulie 2002: 59-193, Plate XLVIII, no. 183, or Ilieva 2011: 179-188, Sessile Kantharos type I or II.



Place In Photo

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1427	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	26/10/1987
Coordinates	K-IZ/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	E Short Wall (Room 2)	Depth	D: 80.26 - 80.05 m
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	3.0 cm	Width	2.8 cm
Height		Thickness	0.3 cm
Rim			10.5 cm
Decoration Exterior = all brown Interior = black on brown, band at rim		Fabric Powdery, clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Thasian Cup TP	Object Date	c. 650-600 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA Ib-d	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessels			
Thasian Cup TP V.nb			
Place In Photo Top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1430	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	23/10/1987
Coordinates	KE-KZ/25-24&1/2	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Room 4	Depth	d: 80.21 - 80.05 m
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	East Greece
Length	2.0 cm	Width	3.4 cm
Height		Thickness	0.5 cm
Body			
Decoration Exterior = black on thick, bright white, ray Interior = all black		Fabric Soft, clean, few inclusions pink (7.5YR 7/4), light red (2.5YR 6/6), core	
Object Designation	Open Vessel (Small?)	Object Date	Early 6th century
Alternative Dating System	EgA IIa	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?)			
Open vessel, rays			
Mug?			
Place In Photo Top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1433	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	26/10/1987
Coordinates	KE - KD / 24 - 23	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Room 4	Depth	d: 80.21 - 80.04
Shape	Flat Rim Cup	Origin	North Aegean
Length	3.4 cm	Width	2.4 cm
Height		Thickness	0.2 cm
Rim			11.0 cm
Decoration Exterior = red on mottled red/black, bands (?) Interior = black/brown		Fabric Clean, soft, few inclusions reddish yellow to yellowish red (7.5 to 5YR 6-5/8)	
Object Designation	Polychrome Banded Bowl NA	Object Date	6th century BC
Alternative Dating System	EgA IIa	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Small Banded Bowl			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1434	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	26/10/1987
Coordinates	KE - KD / 24 - 23	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Room 4	Depth	d: 80.21 - 80.04
Shape	Flat Rim Cup	Origin	Aeolis
Length	2.6 cm	Width	2.3 cm
Height		Thickness	0.2 cm
Rim			12.0 cm
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved bands (thin band at rim, and again below 'handle' region) Interior = black		Fabric Hard, clean, few inclusions burnt to light grey, light brown (7.5YR 6/4)	
Object Designation	Black Banded Bowl Ae	Object Date	6th century BC
Alternative Dating System	EgA IIa	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Small Banded Bowl (Burnt)			
Aeolian Black Polychrome?			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1435	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	26/10/1987
Coordinates	KE - KZ / 24&1/2 -	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Room 4	Depth	d: 80.01 - 79.77
Shape	Phiale	Origin	North Aegean
Length	2.5 cm	Width	7.0 cm
Height		Thickness	0.4 cm
Rim		Rim	34.0 cm
Decoration All red/brown, dull.		Fabric Powdery, clean, few inclusions, mica light red (2.5YR 7/8) with paler core.	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Patera/Phiale Monochrome Red Ware	6th century BC		Archaic
'Horned Frying-Pan', In-curved rim of Libation vessel, (Phiale?)			
Matches = 1436a,b,c,d			
Lemnian?			
See Ilieva 2011: 190, fig. 107			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / / 1436	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	
Coordinates	K-IE/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	E Short Wall (Room 2)	Depth	D: 79.72-79.60 m.
Shape	Phiale	Origin	North Aegean
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Rim		Rim	34.0 cm
Decoration All red/brown, dull.		Fabric Powdery, clean, few inclusions, mica light red (2.5YR 7/8) with paler core.	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Patera/Phiale Monochrome Red Ware	7th to 6th century		Archaic
'Horned Frying-Pan'			
Libation vessel.			
1436a, b, c, d (b, c, and d mend) - 2 horns, 1 triple bar, short 'handle'			
Matches = 1435			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom, and top rows			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1437	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	26/10/1987
Coordinates	KE - KZ / 24&1/2 -	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Room 4	Depth	d: 80.01 - 79.77
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	4.6 cm	Width	6.0 cm
Height		Thickness	0.3 cm
Rim		Rim	12.0 cm
Decoration Exterior = black, reserved rim, bands Interior = black (good, thick), reserved rim top		Fabric Hard, dense, clean light brown (7.5YR 6/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 600-500 BC	SiA Id-II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.2 (A-B2/IX)			
See Schlottzauer 2001: 106-111, 328-334			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1438	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	26/10/1987
Coordinates	KE - KZ / 24&1/2 -	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Room 4	Depth	d: 80.01 - 79.77
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	6.0 cm	Width	7.0 cm
Height	5.5 cm	Thickness	0.4-0.5 cm
Body - upper		Body - upper	13.0 cm
Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder Interior = all black		Fabric Soft, clean, few inclusions pink-reddish yellow (7.5YR)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TP	c. 650-600 BC	ThA Ib-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup TP.V			
Place In Photo Bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1439	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	26/10/1987
Coordinates	KE - KZ / 24&1/2 -	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Room 4	Depth	d: 80.01 - 79.77
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	3.0 cm	Width	5.6 cm
Height		Thickness	0.4 cm
Rim		Rim	14.5 cm
Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder Interior = all black, glossy		Fabric Hard fired, clean light brown (7.5YR 6/6)	
Object Designation	Thasian Cup TP	Object Date	c. 650-600 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA Ib-d	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessels			
Thasian Cup TP V.db			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1442	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	26/10/1987
Coordinates	KE - KZ / 24&1/2 -	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Room 4	Depth	d: 80.01 - 79.77
Shape	Flat Rim Cup	Origin	North Aegean
Length	3.0 cm	Width	4.0 cm
Height		Thickness	0.3 cm
Rim		Rim	15.0 cm
Decoration Exterior = red/brown (white slip?), Black Figure, bands and stripes Interior = red/brown		Fabric Powdery, clean, few inclusions pink to reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6)	
Object Designation	Kotyle Ar	Object Date	6th century BC
Alternative Dating System	NaA II	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Kotyle shaped rim			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1444	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	26/10/1987
Coordinates	KE - KZ / 24&1/2 -	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Room 4	Depth	d: 80.01 - 79.77
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	1.7 cm	Width	5.1 cm
Height	1.0 cm	Thickness	1.3 cm
Base		Base	6.0 cm
Decoration Exterior = all black/brown Under and Interior = plain		Fabric clean, hard, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Ionian Cup Type 9	Object Date	c. 600-550 BC
Alternative Dating System	SiA Id-IIa	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.1			
fine, small conical foot			
See Schlottzauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1445	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	29/10/1987
Coordinates	K-IE/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	E Short Wall (Room 2)	Depth	D: 80.05 - 79.87 m
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	Thasos
Length	4.5 cm	Width	3.5 cm
Height		Thickness	0.3 cm
Body		Body	
Decoration Exterior = brown, animal figure (Rooster or Siren tail?), dots, bands, flowers Interior = all black		Fabric Hard, clean, smooth pale brown (10YR 8/2)	
Object Designation	Open Vessel (Small)	Object Date	c. 560-530 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA Iib	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?)			
Miniature Skyphos or Kotyle (?)			
Troilos Peintre?			
See Coulié 2002: 92-9, Pl. LXIV, no 239			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			



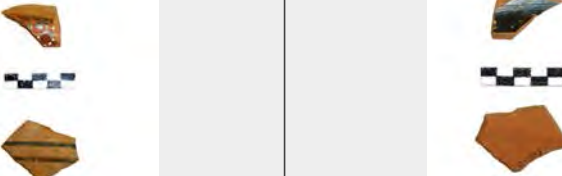
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1446	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	29/10/1987
Coordinates	K-IE/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	E Short Wall (Room 2)	Depth	D: 80.05 - 79.87 m
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	East Greece
Length	4.5 cm	Width	6.0 cm
Height		Thickness	0.3 cm
Body	15.0 cm		
Decoration	Exterior = black, very thin rays. Interior = all black/brown	Fabric	Soft, clean, few inclusions. pale brown (10YR 8/4)
Object Designation	Open Vessel (Medium)	Object Date	6th century BC
Alternative Dating System	EgA II	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?)	Open vessel		
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1447	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	29/10/1987
Coordinates	K-IE/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	E Short Wall (Room 2)	Depth	D: 80.05 - 79.87 m
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	4.2 cm	Width	7.2 cm
Height		Thickness	0.3-0.4 cm
Rim	11.0 cm		
Decoration	Exterior = red/brown, bands and stripes. Interior = all brown	Fabric	Clean, soft, few inclusions. reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)
Object Designation	Thasian S-G-D II	Object Date	c. 580-530 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA II	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel	Thasian S-G-D Cup II (Kylix-Krater)		
Place In Photo			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1448	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	26/10/1987
Coordinates	KC-KB / 22-20	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	N Block A (Room 2)	Depth	D: 79.88 - 79.60 m
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	3.5 cm	Width	4.2 cm
Height		Thickness	0.3-0.6 cm
Body & Handle	17.0 cm		
Decoration	Exterior = black and red/brown, reserved. Interior = all red/brown, thick	Fabric	Powdery, smooth, inclusions (10%, < 1 mm). reddish yellow (7.5YR 6-7/8)
Object Designation	Thasian Cup TC	Object Date	c. 600-550 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA IIa	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel	Thasian Cup TC dm		
Matches	1343, 1344, 1346, 1448		
Place In Photo			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1452	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	29/10/1987
Coordinates	IE-ID/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	W of short wall (Room 2)	Depth	D: 79.96 - 79.80 m
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	5.5 cm	Width	3.0 cm
Height	3.2 cm	Thickness	0.4 cm
Body - upper	12.0 cm		
Base			
Decoration	Exterior = all brown (black). Interior = all black	Fabric	Clean, few inclusions (< 5%, < 1 mm). reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)
Object Designation	Thasian Cup TL	Object Date	c. 625-575 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA Ic-d	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel	Thasian Cup TL nb (Disk foot) (Metallic)		
Place In Photo Bottom Row			



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1454			
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 14/10/1987		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type: Temple/Acro		Description: Pit		Depth: see 1453	
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>		Section: Body			
Length	3.0 cm	Width	4.7 cm	Height		Thickness	0.6 cm
Decoration Exterior = red, white on black, Black Figure, semicircles with inner dots. (carefully incised), floral motif Interior = black, good				Fabric Clean, dense, hard, mica pink (7.5YR 7-8), red core			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Thasian Cup.TA - Figured		c. 540-510.BC		ThA.IIb		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Thasian Band cup - Lotus and palmette chain See Gerald Schaus, 'Archaic imported fine ware from the acropolis, Mytilene, Hesperia Journal', 1992, vol. 61)							
							
Place In Photo: Top row							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1456			
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 15/10/1987		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type: Temple/Acro		Description: Pit		Depth: see 1457	
Shape: <b>Open Vessel</b>		Origin: <b>North Aegean</b>		Section: Base			
Length	2.5 cm	Width	4.5 cm	Height	1.2 cm	Thickness	
Decoration All black Edge of foot has small raised band				Fabric Smooth, soft, few inclusions light grey/pinkish grey (7.5YR 7/1-2)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Open Vessel (Medium). Grey Ware		6th century BC		NaA II		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel (?) Conical Foot Grey Ware? See stemmed Kylikes with conical foot from Hephestia, Lemnos in Danile 12							
							
Place In Photo: Bottom row							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1457			
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 14/10/1987		Alt. #			
Coordinates: K - ITheta /20 -19		Space Type: Temple/Acro		Description: Pit		Depth: d: 79.38 - 79.20 m	
Shape: <b>Phiale</b>		Origin: <b>North Aegean</b>		Section: Rim			
Length	2.0 cm	Width	3.0 cm	Height		Thickness	0.3 cm
Decoration All red/brown, dull				Fabric Powdery, smooth light red (2.5YR 6/8)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Patera/Phiale Monochrome Red Ware		7th to 6th century				Archaic	
'Horned Frying-Pan' Libation vessel. Match = 1435							
							
Place In Photo:							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1458			
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 14/10/1987		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type: Temple/Acro		Description: Pit		Depth: see 1457	
Shape: <b>Chalice</b>		Origin: <b>Chios</b>		Section: Body			
Length	2.0 cm	Width	2.5 cm	Height		Thickness	0.3 cm
Decoration Exterior = black over thick white Interior = brown over thick white				Fabric Clean, powdery and gritty, inclusions (15% :20%, all < 1 mm), dark, mica pale brown (10YR 7/4-6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Chian Chalice Light		c. 575-550.BC		ChA.IIa		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Chian Light Chalice in Chalice Style (?) 3 small fragments of open, fine ware. Measurements from largest, smaller pieces have a thickness of 0.2 cm See Lemos 1991: 79-132							
							
Place In Photo:							

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1459**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 15/10/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates KD - KB / 20 - 18 Space Type Temple/Acro Description N Block A (Room 2) Depth D: 79.34 - 79.18

Shape **Open Vessel** Origin **Thasos (?)** Section  
Length 5.0 cm Width Height Thickness 0.5 cm 15.0 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = grooves, oddly angles, like elongated and interlocked fingers  
Coarse, many inclusions (25-30%, 1-4 mm), white, much mica brown (7.5YR 4/3)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thracian Handmade (Medium) (Plastic) 8th to 7th century G-A Ia EIA?

Thracian. Several pieces of different makes and shapes. One Large handle. Finer piece has 3 parallel raised ridges... transected obliquely by a 4th ridge. Plastic? Smoothed interior



Place In Photo

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1460**

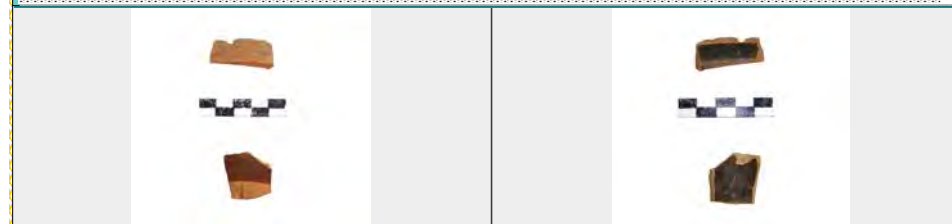
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 15/10/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates KD - KB / 20 - 18 Space Type Temple/Acro Description N Block A (Room 2) Depth D: 79.34 - 79.18

Shape **Mug** Origin **East Greece** Section Body  
Length 2.7 cm Width 2.5 cm Height Thickness 0.3 cm Body - lower 6.5 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = red/brown on pinkish white (very pale brown 10YR), band, small, ends of rays  
Clean, hard, few inclusions pink (7.5YR 8/4)  
Interior = black, metallic

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Mug Milesian c. 600-550 BC SiA Ia Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Mug (Miletos?)  
See Schlottbauer 2006: 138-40



Place In Photo Bottom row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 88 / 1464**

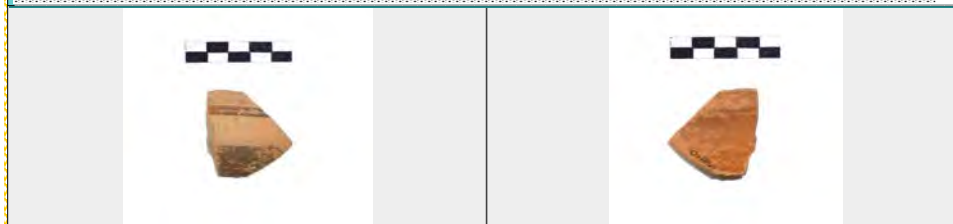
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 17/10/1988 Alt. #  
Coordinates KE-KZ/25-27 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Room 4 Depth

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length 4.0 cm Width 3.8 cm Height Thickness 0.3 cm Body - upper 10.5 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = brown bands, stripes  
Smooth, clean, powdery reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)  
Interior = all red/brown

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian S-G-D II c. 580-530 BC ThA II Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian S-G-D Cup II (Kylix-Krater)



Place In Photo

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 88 / 1468**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 20/10/1988 Alt. #  
Coordinates IZ - IST / 28 - 26 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Eschara (Room 3) Depth D: 80.22 - 80.16

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Cycladic (Paros?)** Section Rim  
Length 1.8 cm Width 3.2 cm Height Thickness 0.3-0.5 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black on white, 3 bands  
Powdery, smooth, inclusions (<1 mm, AT 10-15%), mica reddish yellow (7.5YR), thick, light grey core  
Interior = all black, reserved rim top

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Cycladic S-G-D (?) c. 600 BC (?) CyA Ia-d Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Cycladic Sub-Geometric Cup



Place In Photo Bottom row

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 88 / 1469	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	26/10/1988
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
KC-KD/25-26	Temple/Acro	Room 3 E	D: 80.25 - 80.13 m. = p.e.Th.
Shape	Phiale	Origin	East Greece
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
			0.4 cm
			Rim
			20.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Interior = bright red, stripes radiate from central hub, above are short triangles, faint image (?), parallel stripes at angle (left high, right low)		Clean, few inclusions, mica pink-light brown (7.5YR 7-6/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Mesomphalos Phiale	c. 560-500 BC	EgA.IIb	Archaic
Mesomphalos Phiale			
1469A_B			
Aeolian?			
Parallels: BM no.1888, 0601.498.d; Danile Lemnian Grey Ware Phiale, 2012: 82, Fig. 3f			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 88 / 1470	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	21/10/1988
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
KE - L / 30-33	Temple/Acro	Church	d: 80.90 with 80.85 / m.p.e.d 1st
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	North Aegean (?)
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
7.0 cm	7.6 cm	5.0 cm	0.5-0.7 cm
			Body - lower
			19.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black and purple/brown, ray, hand		Powdery, smooth, few inclusions (< 1 mm, < 7%), mica	
Interior = black/brown		reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Open Vessel (Large)	6th century BC	EgA.II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?)			
Cup or bowl			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 88 / 1472	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	21/10/1988
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
KB - KC (gamma) /	Temple/Acro	Room 3 E	D: 80.37 - 80.23 m. = p.e.Th.
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	North Aegean (?)
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
3.5 cm	5.0 cm		0.6 cm
			Body
			20.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = orange/brown, bands, foot in silhouette (?)		Hard, dense, few inclusions (< 1 mm, < 10%), much mica	
Interior = all red/brown		pink to reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/4-6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Open Vessel (Large)	6th century BC	NaA.II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?)			
Cup			
Wild Goat Style?			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 88 / 1474	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	25/10/1988
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
IE - IA / 27 - 30	Temple/Acro	room 1+	d: 80.07 - 80.00 m. = p.e.Th.
Shape	Coupelle	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
2.5 cm	3.8 cm	2.0 cm	0.3-0.4 cm
			Rim
			15.5 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = plain		Soft, clean, mica, pale brown (10YR 8/4)	
Interior = black/brown			
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
In-Curved Coupelle	c. 525-500 BC	NaA.IIb	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?)			
See Perron 2013: 528			
Blonde, Perreault, Peristeri 1992: 32-5			
Place In Photo Right side			

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 88 / 1475**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 25/10/1988 Alt. #  
Coordinates IE - IA / 27 - 30 Space Type Temple/Acro Description room 1+ Depth d: 80.07 - 80.00 m. = p.e.Th.

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length 3.2 cm Width 5.7 cm Height Thickness 0.6-0.8 cm Rim 15.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = red/brown, bands.  
Interior = all red/brown.  
top of rim = red/brown, thick stripes (1.5 cm).  
Fabric Hard, inclusions (10-15%, 1-3 mm).  
reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) thick grey core.

Object Designation Thasian S-G-D Undetermined Object Date 6th century BC Alternative Dating System ThA II Era Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian S-G-D Undetermined (Kylix-Krater?)



Place In Photo Right side

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 88 / 1478**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 27/10/1988 Alt. #  
Coordinates KE-L/35-40 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Stone Circle Depth d: 80.89 with 79.72 - 80.80 - 79.60

Shape **Kylix** Origin **East Greece** Section Body  
Length 5.5 cm Width 6.7 cm Height Thickness 0.45 cm Body - upper 16.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = black/brown, reserved to shoulder, bands.  
Interior = all black.  
Fabric Hard, clean, few inclusions (<5%, <1 mm).  
pale brown (10YR 7/4).

Object Designation Ionian Cup Type 9 Object Date c. 570-500 BC Alternative Dating System SiA IIa Era Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup Type 9.3 (A-B2/IX).  
See Schlottbauer 2001: 106-108, 328-334, pl. 33-34, 125-6, nos 195-201.



Place In Photo

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 88 / 1482**

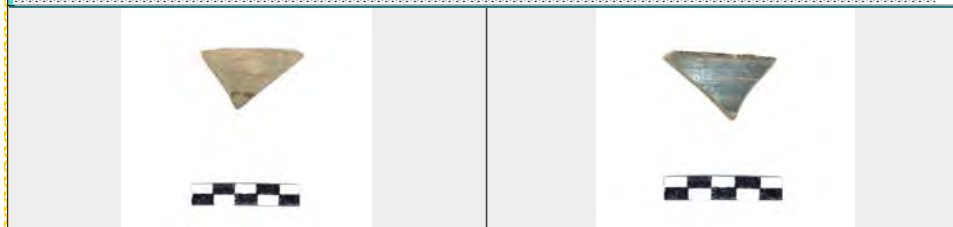
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 08/11/1988 Alt. #  
Coordinates KE - K / 30 - 32 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Road/Paved Area Depth d: 80.28 - 80.19 m/ = peTh - boreia

Shape **Flat Rim Cup** Origin **East Greece** Section Rim  
Length 3.7 cm Width 4.7 cm Height Thickness 0.35 cm Rim

Decoration Exterior = brown, bands.  
Interior = all black, glossy.  
Fabric Soft, clean, little mica.  
light brown (7.5YR 6/6).

Object Designation Banded Bowl NI 1 Object Date 6th century BC Alternative Dating System EgA IIa Era Archaic

Drinking Vessel



Place In Photo

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 88 / 1486**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 27/10/1988 Alt. #  
Coordinates K - IE / 30 - 35 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Road/Paved Area Depth d: 80.85 - 80.68m pedTh

Shape **Open Vessel** Origin **East Greece** Section Base  
Length 6.4 cm Width 6.5 cm Height 2.0 cm Thickness 0.5 cm Body - lower 7.0 cm

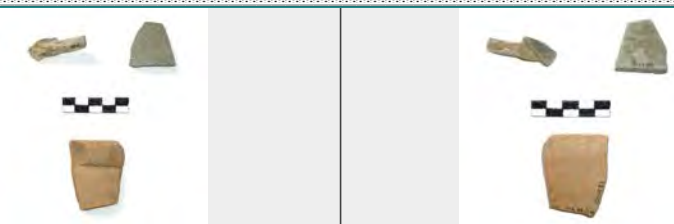
Decoration Exterior = red/brown, sloppy, stripe.  
Interior = red/black, spottily applied.  
Fabric Hard, gritty, loose, clean, inclusions (<10%, <1 mm).  
pink (7.5YR 8/4).


Object Designation Open Vessel (Medium) Object Date 6th century BC Alternative Dating System EgA II Era Archaic

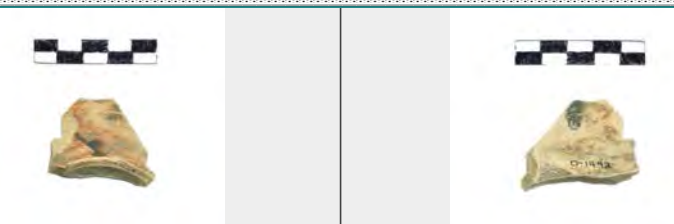
Drinking Vessel (?)  
Mended short ring foot, open vessel

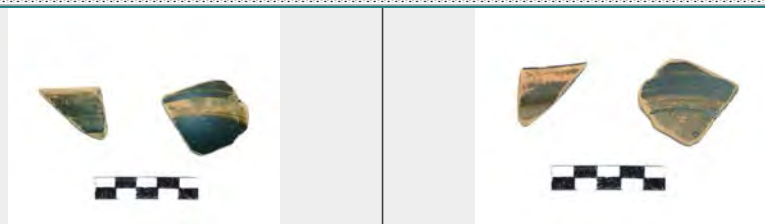


Place In Photo

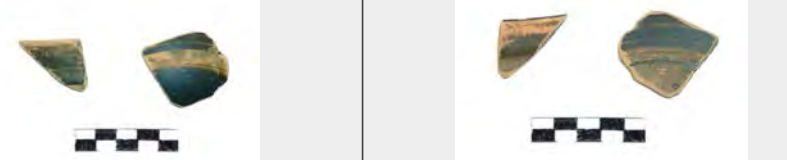
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 88 / 1489	
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 31/10/1988	
Coordinates KE-L/35-40		Alt. #	
Space Type Temple/Acro		Description Stone Circle	
Depth d: 80.80 with 79.60 - 80.45 with			
Shape Chalice		Origin Chios	
Section Handle			
Length 4.2 cm		Width 1.5 cm	
Height		Thickness 0.3 cm	
Handle 0.7 cm			
Decoration Exterior = black over thick white Interior = black over white		Fabric Powdery, dense, clean pale brown (10YR 7/3)	
Object Designation Chian Chalice Light		Object Date c. 575-550 BC	
Alternative Dating System ChA IIa		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Chian Light Chalice handle See Lemos 1991: 79-132			
			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

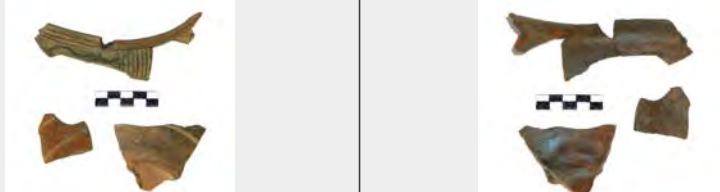
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 88 / 1491	
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 31/10/1988	
Coordinates KE-L/35-40		Alt. #	
Space Type Temple/Acro		Description Stone Circle	
Depth d: 80.80 with 79.60 - 80.45 with			
Shape Coupelle		Origin Oisyme	
Section Body			
Length 3.9 cm		Width 6.5 cm	
Height		Thickness 0.3-0.5 cm	
Body 16.0 cm			
Decoration Exterior = red/brown, bands (?) Interior = all black (?)		Fabric Compact, clean pink to pale brown (7.5-10YR 8/4)	
Object Designation In-Curved Coupelle		Object Date c. 525-500 BC	
Alternative Dating System NaA IIb		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel (?) (sharp bend) (Burnt interior?) See Perron 2013: 528 Blonde, Perreault, Peristeri 1992: 32-5			
			
Place In Photo Left side			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 88 / 1492	
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 01/11/1988	
Coordinates K - KE / 33 - 35		Alt. #	
Space Type Temple/Acro		Description Road/Paved Area	
Depth D: 80.43 - 80.30 m p.e.Th.			
Shape Kylix		Origin Corinth	
Section Base			
Length 3.0 cm		Width 4.1 cm	
Height 2.5 cm		Thickness 0.3-0.4 cm	
Base 7.0 cm			
Decoration Exterior = red and black, image (?) Foot = all black/brown, even Interior = black/brown, image (?)		Fabric Powdery, clean pale yellow (2.5Y 9/2)	
Object Designation Open vessel		Object Date 6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System Corinthian		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Very short, narrow-ring foot, open vessel			
			
Place In Photo			

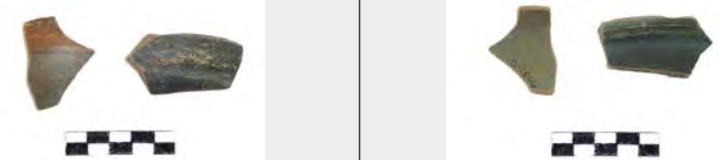
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 88 / 1495	
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 02/11/1988	
Coordinates KaT - KE / 36-38		Alt. #	
Space Type Temple/Acro		Description Stone Circle	
Depth d: 80.45 - 80.31m peTh			
Shape Kylix		Origin Thasos	
Section Rim			
Length 2.7 cm		Width 3.0 cm	
Height		Thickness 0.2-3 cm	
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, to shoulder Interior = reserved rim top		Fabric Soft, clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 8/4)	
Object Designation Thasian Cup TP		Object Date c. 650-600 BC	
Alternative Dating System ThA Ib-d		Era Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup TP V.pb			
			
Place In Photo Left side			



Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 88 / 1496	
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 02/11/1988	
Coordinates: KaT - KE / 36-38		Alt. #	
Space Type: Temple/Acro		Description: Stone Circle	
Depth: d: 80.45 - 80.31m peTh			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length: 3.7 cm		Width: 4.3 cm	
Height:		Thickness: 0.3-0.4 cm	
Decoration: Exterior = black, thick, reserved. Interior = black reserved tondo		Fabric: Powdery, clean, few inclusions, reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/4)	
Object Designation: Ionian Cup Type 9		Object Date: c. 600-500 BC	
Alternative Dating System: SiA Id-II		Era: Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9 See Schlotzhauer 2001: 106-111, 328-334			
			
Place In Photo: Right side			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 88 / 1497	
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 02/11/1988	
Coordinates: KaT - KE / 36-38		Alt. #	
Space Type: Temple/Acro		Description: Stone Circle	
Depth: d: 80.45 - 80.31m peTh			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia (?)</b>	
Length: 4.6 cm		Width: 4.4 cm	
Height:		Thickness: 0.3-0.5 cm	
Decoration: Exterior = red/brown, reserves bands. Interior = all red/brown		Fabric: fire damaged, gritty, many inclusions (15-20%, 1 mm). strong brown or brown (7.5 4/6 to 7.5YR 5/2)	
Object Designation: Ionian Cup Type 3		Object Date: c. 720-650 BC	
Alternative Dating System: G-A Ia		Era: Geometric/Arch.	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 3.2 or Cycladic S-G-D Cup Parallels: Schlotzhauer 2001: 87-92, 289-90, pl. 11, 105 KRSk Types 3 or Rubensohn 1962: 85-100, Skyphos Type... A			
			
Place In Photo: Left side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 88 / 1505	
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 02/11/1988	
Coordinates:		Alt. #	
Space Type: Temple/Acro		Description: Road/Paved Area	
Depth: see 1504			
Shape: <b>Coupelle</b>		Origin: <b>Oisyme</b>	
Length: 1.9 cm		Width: 5.0 cm	
Height:		Thickness: 0.5 cm	
Rim: 17.0 cm			
Decoration: Interior = may have some dark brown paint remnants.		Fabric: hard, clean, few inclusions (10-15%, < 1 mm with one visible at 3 mm). light brown to reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/4-6)	
Object Designation: In-Curved Coupelle		Object Date: c. 525-500 BC	
Alternative Dating System: NaA IIB		Era: Archaic	
Shallow open vessel Matches = burnt version of 1435/6? See Perron 2013: 528 Blonde, Perreault, Peristeri 1992: 32-5			
			
Place In Photo: Right side			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 88 / 1506	
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 03/11/1988	
Coordinates: KE - L / 35 - 38		Alt. #	
Space Type: Temple/Acro		Description: Stone Circle	
Depth: D: 80.31 - 80.24m peTh			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Thasos</b>	
Length: 4.0 cm		Width: 3.0 cm	
Height:		Thickness: 0.3 cm	
Decoration: Exterior = brown and black. Interior = black		Fabric: Hard, clean, few inclusions. light red/brown-reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/4-6)	
Object Designation: Thasian Cup TU		Object Date: 6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System: ThA II		Era: Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cup Undetermined nm			
			
Place In Photo: Left side			



Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 88 / 1507	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	02/11/1988
Coordinates	KaT - KE / 36-38	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Stone Circle	Depth	d: 80.45 - 80.31m peTh
Shape	Flat Rim Cup	Origin	Corinth
Length	Width	Height	0.7 cm
Thickness	Base	3.6 cm	
Decoration Exterior = black, Black Figure image.		Fabric Powdery, hard, clean, light weight pale: pale yellow (2.5Y 9-8.5/2)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Kotyle and Bowl	c. 575-550. BC.	Late Corinthian	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Corinthian Kotyle base, pictured with aryballos rim			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 88 / 1509	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	03/11/1988
Coordinates	KE-KZ/25-27&1/2	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Room 4 S	Depth	D: 80.35 - 80.25
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	2.2 cm
Thickness	Base	9.0 cm	
Decoration All black		Fabric Hard, gritty, loose light reddish brown (5YR 6/3)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian S-G-D.III	c. 530-480 BC	ThA.IIb	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Thasian S-G-D.Cup.III L.Conical Foot.(Kylix-Krater)			
Place In Photo Bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 88 / 1510	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	03/11/1988
Coordinates	KE-KZ/25-27&1/2	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Room 4 S	Depth	D: 80.35 - 80.25
Shape	Flat Rim Cup	Origin	North Aegean
Length	Width	Height	0.2-0.3 cm
Thickness	Body	7.5 cm	
Decoration Exterior = 2 thin brown bands Interior = dark brown (uneven) glaze		Fabric Hard, dense, clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 8/3)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Kotyle Th	6th century BC	NaA.II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Banded cup / kotyle			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 88 / 1512	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	03/11/1988
Coordinates	KE - L / 35 - 38	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Stone Circle	Depth	D: 80.31 - 80.24m peTh
Shape	Coupelle	Origin	Thasos
Length	Width	Height	2-1.5 cm
Thickness	Rim	15.0 cm	
Decoration All black		Fabric Hard, clean, dense light brownish grey (10YR 6/2)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
In-Curved Coupelle	c. 525-500 BC	NaA.IIb	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?) See Perron 2013: 528 Blonde, Perreault, Peristeri 1992: 32-5			
Place In Photo Right side			

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 88 / 1515**

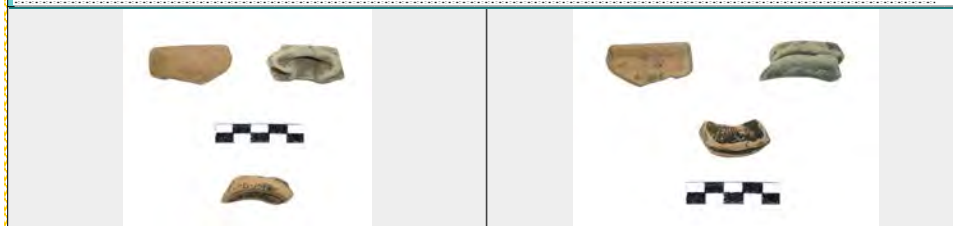
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 03/11/1988 Alt. #  
 Coordinates KE - L / 35 - 38 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Stone Circle Depth D: 80.31 - 80.24m peTh

Shape **Coupelle** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
 Length 2.2 cm Width 4.5 cm Height 2.2 cm Thickness 0.25 cm Rim 15.0 cm

Decoration Fabric  
 Exterior = brown on bright white, bands  
 Interior = reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
 In-Curved Coupelle c. 525-500 BC NaA IIB Archaic

Drinking Vessel (?)  
 See Perron 2013: 528  
 Blonde, Perreault, Peristeri 1992: 32-5



Place In Photo Left side, top row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 89 / 1525**

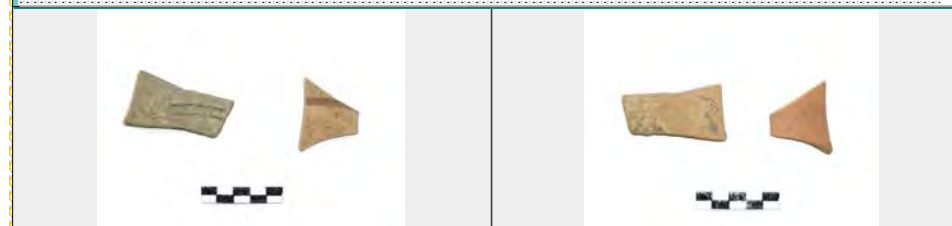
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 03/11/1989 Alt. #  
 Coordinates L - LA / 29 - 32 Space Type Temple/Acro Description E 'Cave' by Stone Circle Depth d: 80.48 - 80.15 m peTh

Shape **Chalice** Origin **Chios** Section Body  
 Length 3.3 cm Width 6.5 cm Height Thickness 0.45-0.6

Decoration Fabric  
 Exterior = brown on bright white, bands  
 Interior = black on white, bands  
 Soft, smooth, few inclusions (≤ 1 mm)  
 pink (7.5YR 8/4)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
 Chian Chalice Heavy c. 600-575 BC ChA Ic-d Archaic

Drinking Vessel (Burnt)  
 Chian Heavy (?) Chalice  
 See Lemos 1991: 79-132



Place In Photo Left side

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 89 / 1526**

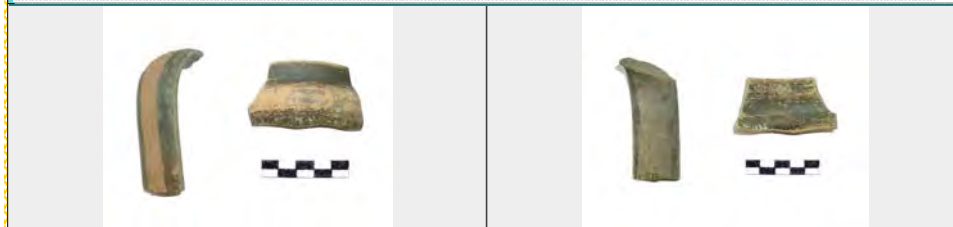
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 03/11/1989 Alt. #  
 Coordinates L - LA / 29 - 32 Space Type Temple/Acro Description E 'Cave' by Stone Circle Depth d: 80.48 - 80.15 m peTh

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
 Length 3.7 cm Width 6.5 cm Height 3.7 cm Thickness 0.3 cm Rim 11.0 cm

Decoration Fabric  
 Exterior = black, to shoulder  
 Interior = all black, reserved rim top  
 Powdery, clean, compact  
 pale brown (10YR 8/4)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
 Thasian Cup TL c. 625-575 BC ThA Ic-d Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
 Thasian TL ph



Place In Photo Right side

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 89 / 1529**

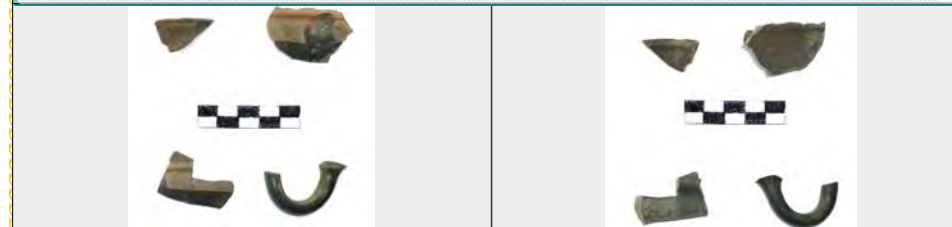
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 06/11/1989 Alt. #  
 Coordinates K-IH/20-24 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D: 79.59 - 79.42 m peTh

Shape **Kylix** Origin **South Ionia** Section Body & Handle  
 Length Width Height Thickness 0.3 cm Body - upper 11.0 cm

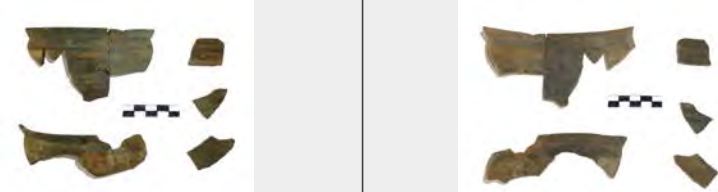
Decoration Fabric  
 Exterior = black/brown, reserved rim, bands  
 Interior = all black  
 Clean, few inclusions  
 reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)

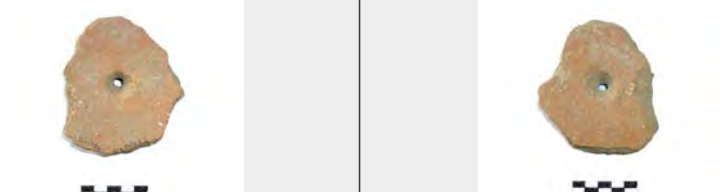
Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
 Ionian Cup Type 9 c. 570-500 BC SiA IIa Archaic


Drinking Vessel  
 Ionian Cup Type 9.2 (A-B2/IX)  
 See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187, 188)




Place In Photo Right side and bottom row

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 89 / 1531	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	06/11/1989
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
K-IH/20-24	Temple/Acro	Short Wall (Room 2)	D: 79.59 - 79.42 m peTh
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	4.0 cm	Width	10.6
Height		Thickness	0.3 cm
Rim			13.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black, reserved bands.		Damaged, clean.	
Interior = all black.		Burnt Black, red core.	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 6	c. 670-630 BC	SiA Ia-b	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 6.1 (A1 Large). (Very Burnt). (Mended).			
Matches = 1531a, b, c, d and 1332a (Measurements are from 1531b).			
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 98-101, 308-316, pl. 22-23.			
			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 89 / 1532	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	06/11/1989
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
K-IH/20-24	Temple/Acro	Short Wall (Room 2)	D: 79.59 - 79.42 m peTh
Shape	Loom or Net Weight	Origin	Oisyme
Length	10.0 cm	Width	8.5 cm
Height		Thickness	2.2 cm
Body			14.0 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
All dull red/brown (self slipped?).		Hard, many inclusions (25-30%, 1-4 mm).	
		mica	
		red/brown to dark red/brown (5YR 3-4/3).	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
			Archaic
Weight? Drilled pithos sherd?			
large, coarse, pierced (drilled from both sides) 'wheel' (cut down to shape from larger?).			
			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 89 / 1534	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	06/11/1989
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
K-IH/20-24	Temple/Acro	Short Wall (Room 2)	D: 79.59 - 79.42 m peTh
Shape	Feeder	Origin	East Greece
Length		Width	
Height	8.5 cm	Thickness	0.2-0.3 cm
Rim			5.5 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black/brown on yellow/white slip, bands at : a) rim top b) lower-rim		Hard, dense, clean, few inclusions.	
to shoulder, c) 3 more below handle zone and above base, one white band at		reddish yellow-pink (7.5YR 7/4-6).	
mid-body.			
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Baby-feeder.	c. 625-550 BC	EgA I-IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel? Miniature pitcher, Feeder?			
1534 a = rim and most of upper body: 1534b = base and some of body (lower).			
Some measurements are estimates based on mended remains shape and deco are sloppily executed.			
See Iren 2008: 619, 625, no 16, fig 13, fig 51 (Kyme, Pitane, Ephesus).			
			
Place In Photo			

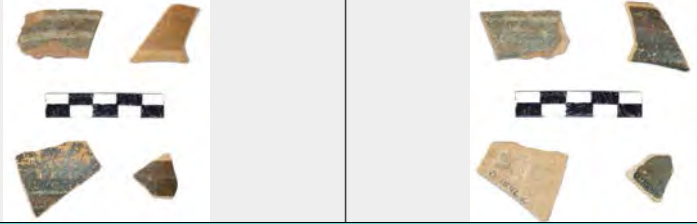
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / O / 87 / 1535	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	16/11/1987
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
IE-ID/25-22	Temple/Acro	W of short wall (Room 2)	D: 79.66 - 79.60
Shape	Stand (?)	Origin	Thasos
Length		Width	
Height	7.0 cm	Thickness	0.35 cm
Base			3.5 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = red/brown, bands.		Smooth, inclusions (10%, < 1 mm), much	
		mica (some golden).	
		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6).	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup.	c. 600-550 BC		Archaic
Tall Conical Foot.			
Base is similar to that of Stands no 319 by the Pientre de la Palestre, but for the wide flare at the bottom.			
Similarities to Ionian Cups and Chian Chalices are noticeable. The conical shape with ring on upper portion aligns it			
with Early versions of Schlottzhauer's Type 9 (2013: 105-111, Pl. 33, 124, 200 for upper band) or middle stages of the.			
			
Place In Photo			

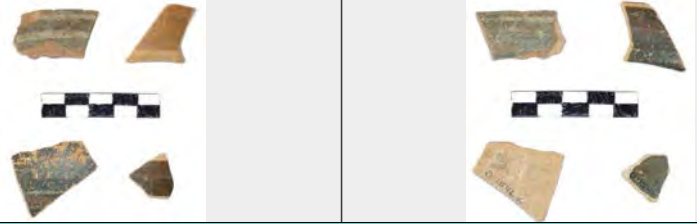
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 89 / 1536	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	14/11/1989
Coordinates	K - IE / 20-25	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Short Wall (Room 2)	Depth	79.42 - 79.24 m peTh
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia (?)
Length	5.5 cm	Width	6.4 cm
Height	3.0 cm	Thickness	0.3 cm
Base	7.0 cm		
Decoration Exterior = black/brown over white slip, bands Interior = red/brown		Fabric Gritty, many inclusions (15-20%, 1 mm) strong brown or brown (7.5 4/6 to 7.5YR 5/2)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 3	c. 720-650 BC	G-A Ia	Geometric/Arch.
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 3.2 or Cycladic S-G-D Cup Parallels: Schlotzhauer 2001: 87-92, 289-90, pl. 11, 105. KRSk Types 3 or Rubensohn 1962: 85-100, Skyphos Type A			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row (with 1409 rim)			

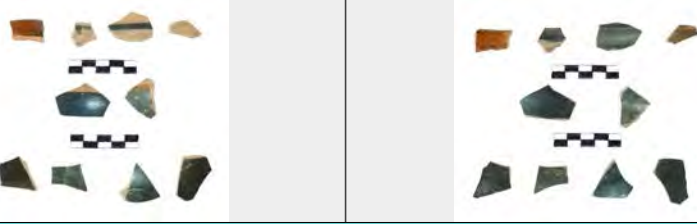
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 89 / 1539	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	14/11/1989
Coordinates	K - IE / 20-25	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Short Wall (Room 2)	Depth	D: 79.42 - 79.24 m peTh
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	2.2 cm	Width	2.8 cm
Height		Thickness	0.6 cm
Rim			
Decoration Paint no longer visible		Fabric Hard, clean light brown (7.5YR 5/3)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 600-550 BC	SiA Id-IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 9.1 (A-B2/IX) See Schlotzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-32, 123			
Place In Photo			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 89 / 1541	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	15/11/1989
Coordinates		Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	NW of Pit	Depth	see 1540
Shape	Flat Rim Cup	Origin	Thasos
Length	4.3 cm	Width	4.0 cm
Height	3.0 cm	Thickness	0.3 cm
Rim	10.0 cm		
Decoration Exterior = black band Interior = all black with metallic sheen (green-blue opalescent)		Fabric Hard, clean, few inclusions light brown to reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/4-6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Skyphos NA	c. 550-490 BC	ThA.IIb	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Skyphos Metallic			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 89 / 1545	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	14/11/1989
Coordinates	K - IE / 20-25	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Short Wall (Room 2)	Depth	D: 79.42 - 79.24 m peTh
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	2.0 cm	Width	3.5 cm
Height		Thickness	0.5 cm
Rim	16.0 cm		
Decoration Exterior = white over brown, bands Interior = white over brown, bands		Fabric Hard, dense, clean light brown with thick, pink core	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 6	c. 630-610 BC	SiA Ic	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 6.5 See Schlotzhauer 2001: 98-101, 308-316, pl. 25			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 89 / 1546	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	14/11/1989
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
K - IE / 20-25	Temple/Acro	Short Wall (Room 2)	D: 79.42 - 79.24 m peTh
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	3.5 cm	Width	3.5 cm
Height		Thickness	0.2 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = w/r/w on black		Hard, smooth, clean	
Interior = traces of poorly preserved black		pink-reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/4-6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 8	c. 650-610 BC	SiA Ib-c	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 8.2 (A1/III)			
Schlotzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27			
			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 89 / 1547	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	14/11/1989
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
K - IE / 20-25	Temple/Acro	Short Wall (Room 2)	D: 79.42 - 79.24 m peTh
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length	2.7 cm	Width	2.5 cm
Height	1.8 cm	Thickness	0.3 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = brown, bands		Clean, few inclusions	
Interior = all brown		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 10	c. 620-580 BC	SiA Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 10.2-4			
See Schlotzhauer 2001: XXX, pl. 54, no. 335-339			
			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 88 / 1548	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	14/11/1988
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
K - IE / 20-25	Temple/Acro	Short Wall (Room 2)	D: 79.42 - 79.24 m peTh
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = mottled red/brown		Powdery, clean, smooth	
		pink (light red 2.5YR)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 9	c. 600-530 BC	SiA Id-IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 9.1-2 (A-B2/IX)			
2 rims, 4 handle region			
4 all black bodies			
			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 12 / 1552	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	14/11/2012
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
K - IE / 20-25	Temple/Acro	Short Wall (Room 2)	D: 79.42 - 79.24 m peTh
Shape	Kylix	Origin	East Greece
Length	3.5 cm	Width	4.6 cm
Height		Thickness	0.3 cm
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black/brown, spiral and leaf		Soft, clean, few inclusions, some mica	
Interior = all red/brown		reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 10 - Lotus Bowl?	c. 630-610 BC	EgA Ic	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Ionian Cup Type 10.1 (?)			
Match = O1606, 1609			
See: Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 33-45; Schlotzhauer 2001: Pl. 75, Pl. 75, 160, fig. 444, 445, 449			
			
Place In Photo Left side			



# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 89 / 1553**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 14/11/1989 Alt. #  
Coordinates K - IE / 20-25 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D: 79.42 - 79.24 m peTh

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Body  
Length 3.5 cm Width 4.0 cm Height Thickness 0.5-0.7 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black, stripes Clean, few inclusions  
Interior = plain pink-light brown (7.5YR)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian S-G-D.III c. 530-480 BC ThA.IIb Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian S-G-D.Cup.III.L (Kylix-Krater)



Place In Photo Left side

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1554**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 10/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates IE-ID/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description W of short wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.94 - 79.80 m

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length 2.5 cm Width 2.8 cm Height Thickness 0.4 cm Rim 14.0 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black, to shoulder, bands Hard, clean  
Interior = all black, reserve rim top light brown-reddish yellow (7.5YR 6-7/6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian Cup.TP c. 650-600 BC ThA.Ib-d Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian Cup.TP.V.b. (Graffiti quarter moon shape, X inside)



Place In Photo Left side

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1555**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 14/10/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates KD - KB / 19-20 Space Type Temple/Acro Description N Block A (Room 2) Depth D: 79.50-79.06 m

Shape **Kylix** Origin **South Ionia** Section Rim  
Length 3.7 cm Width 4.0 cm Height 3.5 cm Thickness 0.3 cm Rim 14.5 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black/brown, reserved rim, bands Powdery, clean, smooth  
Interior = black, reserved rim top pink-reddish yellow (5YR 7/4-6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup.Type.9 c. 600-530 BC SiA Id-IIa Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup.Type.9.1-2. (A2/IX) (Graffiti Y, lambda?)  
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 106-7, 328-334, Plates 30-34, 107, 123-124



Place In Photo Right side

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1556**

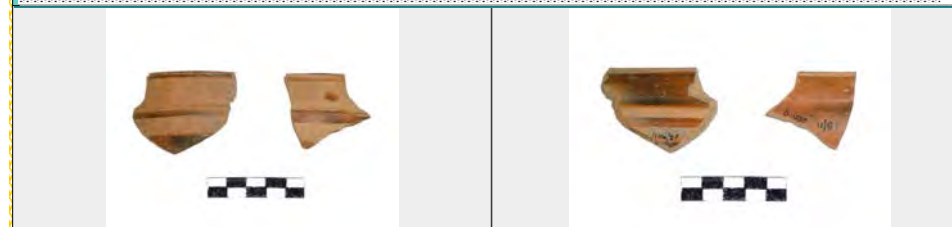
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 10/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates IE-ID/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description W of short wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.94 - 79.80 m

Shape **Kylix** Origin **South Ionia** Section Rim  
Length 4.0 cm Width 5.5 cm Height 4.0 cm Thickness 0.4 cm Rim 15.0 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black/brown, reserved rim, bands Hard, clean  
Interior = black, reserved rim top, bands pink-reddish yellow (5YR 7/4-6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup.Type.9 c. 580-530 BC SiA IIa Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup.Type.9.2. (Graffiti Y inverted lambda?)  
See Schlottzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187,188)



Place In Photo Left side



Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1557	
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 10/11/1987	
Coordinates: IE-ID/25-22		Alt. #	
Space Type: Temple/Acro		Description: W of short wall (Room 2)	
Depth: D. = 79.94 - 79.80 m			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>South Ionia</b>	
Length: 2.0 cm		Width: 1.5 cm	
Height:		Thickness: 0.4 cm	
Section: Body			
Decoration Exterior = plain, white slip possible small, fingertip/thumb nail sized indentation/impression Interior = all black		Fabric Clean, hard pink (7.5YR 6/4)	
Object Designation: Ionian Cup Type 10, Undifferentiated		Object Date: 6th century BC	
Alternative Dating System: SiA Ic-d		Era: Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 10 (fine) See Schlotzhauer 2001: 111-115, 337-45			
Place In Photo: Right side			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1561	
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 01/01/1987	
Coordinates: IE-ID/25-22		Alt. #	
Space Type: Temple/Acro		Description: W of short wall (Room 2)	
Depth: see			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Cycladic (Paros?)</b>	
Length: 9.5 cm		Width: 10.0	
Height:		Thickness: 0.4-0.5 cm	
Section: Rim			
Decoration Exterior = red/brown (on white?), stripes terminating into wide band Interior = all red/brown		Fabric Powdery, clean, smooth pink (7.5YR 7/4)	
Object Designation: Cycladic S-G-D		Object Date: c. 680-600 BC	
Alternative Dating System: CvA Ia-d		Era: Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Cycladic S-G-D Cup (Mended) Matches = 1561a, b, 1356			
Place In Photo:			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1562	
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 10/11/1987	
Coordinates: IE-ID/25-22		Alt. #	
Space Type: Temple/Acro		Description: W of short wall (Room 2)	
Depth: D. = 79.94 - 79.80 m			
Shape: <b>Kylix</b>		Origin: <b>Cycladic (Paros?)</b>	
Length: 3.3 cm		Width: 3.5 cm	
Height:		Thickness: 0.4 cm	
Section: Body - upper			
Decoration Exterior = brown, band, concentric circles, fine stripe Interior = all black		Fabric Hard, clean pale brown (10YR 7/6)	
Object Designation: Cycladic S-G-D		Object Date: c. 680-600 BC	
Alternative Dating System: CvA Ia-d		Era: Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Cycladic S-G-D Cup			
Place In Photo: Right side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1563	
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 02/11/1987	
Coordinates: KE - KZ / 24-23		Alt. #	
Space Type: Temple/Acro		Description: Room 4	
Depth: d: 79.77 - 79.65 m			
Shape: <b>Flat Rim Cup</b>		Origin: <b>Attica</b>	
Length: 3.5 cm		Width: 4.5 cm	
Height: 3.2 cm		Thickness: 0.2 cm	
Section: Rim			
Decoration Exterior = black, to shoulder Interior = all black (glossy, thick)		Fabric Soft, clean reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation: Attic Skyphos		Object Date: c. 550-490 BC	
Alternative Dating System: AtA IIb		Era: Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Skyphos or Kylix-Skyphos			
Place In Photo: Left side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1564	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	16/11/1987
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
IE-ID/25-22	Temple/Acro	W of short wall (Room 2)	D.: 79.60 - 79.57
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	5.2 cm	Width	3.3 cm
Height	5.0 cm	Thickness	0.45 cm
Rim	15.5 cm		
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = black, rim, stripes from shoulder top		Powdery, clean	
Interior = all black/brown reserved rim top		pink-reddish yellow (7.5YR)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian S-G-D.I	c. 640-580 BC	ThA.Ib-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Sub-Geometric Cup I (Kylix-Krater) (Mended)			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1565	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	01/01/1987
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
IE-ID/25-22	Temple/Acro	W of short wall (Room 2)	78 = see 1428 - room 3
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Rim			
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = red/brown, band, concentric circles		Clean, few inclusions	
Interior = all red/brown		reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian S-G-D.III	c. 530-480 BC	ThA.IIb	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian S-G-D Cup I. (Phari type Kylix-Krater)			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1567	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	10/11/1987
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
IE-ID/25-22	Temple/Acro	W of short wall (Room 2)	D. = 79.94 - 79.80 m
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length	5.4 cm	Width	5.3 cm
Height		Thickness	0.4 cm
Neck	13.0 cm		
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = red/brown, reserved, dot-band		Hard, smooth, clean, dense	
Interior = all back (greenish)		pink (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup.TU	6th century BC	ThA.II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup Undetermined (Graffiti) (Metallic black interior)			
Place In Photo			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1568	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	10/11/1987
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
IE-ID/25-22	Temple/Acro	W of short wall (Room 2)	D. = 79.94 - 79.80 m
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Rim	12.5 cm		
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = brown, reserved, dot-band		Powdery, smooth, clean, dense	
Interior = all black, reserved rim top		reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup.TP	c. 650-600 BC	ThA.Ib-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cup.TP V.db (sherds a, c, e), dr (sherds d and f), dm (sherd b)			
6 sherds (a-f), measures from 1568b, largest/most complete (centre in photo)			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1573	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	16/10/1987
Coordinates	KE - KD / 18 - 15	Alt. #	VI
Space Type	Temple/Acro	Description	Old Terrace wall
Depth	d: 79.60 - 79.22 m		
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Attica
Section	Base		
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
0.6 cm		Base 7.0 cm	
Decoration		Fabric	
All black		Powdery, smooth, clean, reddish yellow (5YR 7-6/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Attic Cup	6th century BC	AtA IIb	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Attic Black Figure Kylix pedestal base			
Place In Photo			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1575	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	01/01/1987
Coordinates		Alt. #	
Space Type	Temple/Acro	Description	mixed
Depth			
Shape	Flat Rim Cup	Origin	Corinth
Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration		Fabric	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Kotyle (Mixed)	c. 600-550 BC	Middle to Late Corinthian	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Corinthian group 1 = Kotyle and mended bowl			
no provenance = 2 fine painted bodies. 1 mended bowl with red bands on lip and inside			
1987/ 11 = small rim, handle, red paint			
Place In Photo			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / O / 87 / 1576	
Place:	Settlement	Excavation Date:	02/11/1987
Coordinates	KE - KZ / 24-23	Alt. #	
Space Type	Temple/Acro	Description	Room 4
Depth	d: 79.77 - 79.65 m		
Shape	Flat Rim Cup	Origin	Corinth
Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration		Fabric	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Kotyle (Mixed)	c. 600-550 BC	Middle to Late Corinthian	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Corinthian - group 2 - Kotyle and bowl (?)			
1- nearly complete			
2 handles			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / O / 87 / 1577	
Place:	Settlement	Excavation Date:	10/11/1987
Coordinates	IE-ID/25-22	Alt. #	
Space Type	Temple/Acro	Description	W of short wall (Room 2)
Depth	D. = 79.94 - 79.80 m		
Shape	Flat Rim Cup	Origin	Corinth
Section			
Length	Width	Height	Thickness
Decoration		Fabric	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Kotyle (Mixed)	c. 620-550 BC	Corinthian	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Corinthian group 3 - kotyle and 1 arbylos base			
from 114a			
3 rims (2 with handle)			
Place In Photo			

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1579			
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 01/01/1987		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type		Description		Depth	
K - IE / 20-25		Temple/Acro		(mixed see note)			
Shape		Flat Rim Cup		Origin		Corinth	
Length		Width		Height		Thickness	
Decoration				Fabric			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Kotyle (Mixed)		c. 620-550 BC		Corinthian		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Corinthian group 4 2 Kotyle, 1 open vessel base/ring foot OIS87/ 115 mended to OIS 87/ 135							
							
Place In Photo							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / A / 89 / 1580			
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 14/11/1989		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type		Description		Depth	
K - IE / 20-25		Temple/Acro		Short Wall (Room 2)		D: 79.42 - 79.24 m peTh	
Shape		Kylix		Origin		Thasos	
Length		Width		Height		Thickness	
Decoration				Fabric			
Exterior = red/brown, bands, concentric circles, rosette dots				Clean, few inclusions			
Interior = all red/brown				reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Thasian S-G-D I		c. 640-580 BC		ThA Ib-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Thasian S-G-D Cup I (Mended)							
							
Place In Photo Bottom row							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / A / 89 / 1582			
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 06/11/1989		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type		Description		Depth	
K - IH / 20-24		Temple/Acro		Short Wall (Room 2)		D.: 79.59 - 79.42	
Shape		Mug (?)		Origin		Cycladic (Paros?)	
Length		Width		Height		Thickness	
4.9 cm		5.7 cm		4.5 cm		0.3 cm	
Rim		9.5 cm					
Decoration				Fabric			
All red/orange, thickly applied, low lustre				Soft, clean, smooth, dense, light red (2.5YR 6/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Mug Type A		c. 625-575 BC		CvA Ic-d		Archaic	
Drinking Vessel Red Globular Cup Thasian? See Ghali-Khahil 1960: 72, Pl. XXX, no 128 (Considered Thasian) Siphnian? See Boardman-Hayes 73, no 887-893, Pl. 51							
							
Place In Photo Left side							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1584			
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 14/10/1987		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type		Description		Depth	
KD - KB / 19-20		Temple/Acro		N Block A (Room 2)		D: 79.50-79.06 m	
Shape		Open Vessel		Origin		Oisyme	
Length		Width		Height		Thickness	
3.7 cm		4.0 cm				1.0 cm	
Decoration				Fabric			
Exterior = incised row of dots, over stripes angled down left				Hard, many inclusions (25%, 1-5 mm), mica			
Smooth interior				reddish brown (5YR 3-4/3)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Thracian Handmade (Medium)		8th to 7th century		G-A Ia		EIA?	
measures from decorated 1584a See Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: 709, fig. IV iy, 864							
							
Place In Photo Top row							


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1585	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	26/10/1987
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
KC-KB / 22-20	Temple/Acro	N Block A (Room 2)	D: 79.88-79.60 m.
Shape	Closed Vessel	Origin	Oisyme
Length	7.0 cm	Width	7.5 cm
Height	3.6 cm	Thickness	0.7 cm
Body	18.0 cm		
Decoration		Fabric	
smoothed surfaces		Hard, many inclusions (25%, 1-5 mm), mica reddish brown (5YR 3-4/3)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thracian Handmade	8th to 7th century	G-A Ia	EIA?
Large handle (measured) and body sherd, handmade			
Thracian See 1459 for Matches and similar vessel sherds			
Place In Photo			

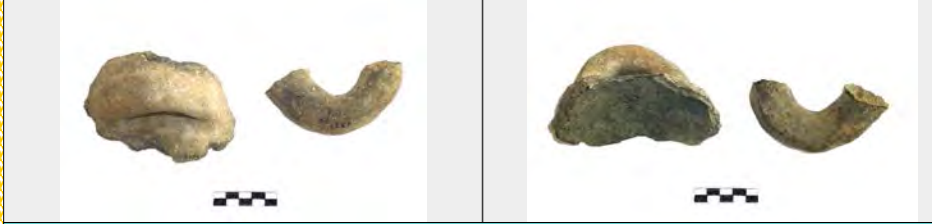
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1586	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	02/11/1987
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
KE - KG (gamma)/	Temple/Acro	N Block A (Room 2)	d: 79.46 - 79.22
Shape	Closed Vessel	Origin	Oisyme
Length	8.5 cm	Width	8.0 cm
Height	8.5 cm	Thickness	0.5 cm
Rim	14.0 cm		
Decoration		Fabric	
heavy interior residue		Hard, many inclusions (25%, 1-5 mm), much mica yellowish red (5YR 6/8)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thracian Handmade	8th to 7th century	G-A Ia	EIA?
Thin Rim [slightly rolled] (measures) and body with handle scar			
Burnt			
Place In Photo			

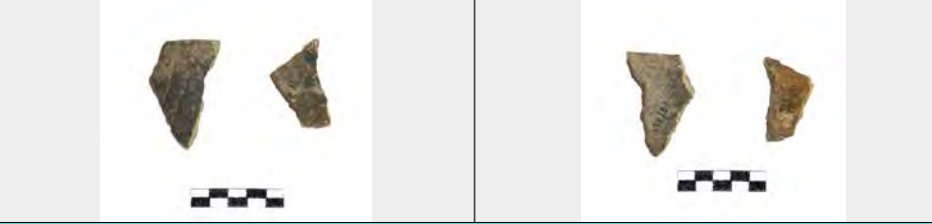
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1587	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	10/11/1987
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
IE-ID/25-22	Temple/Acro	W of short wall (Room 2)	D. = 79.94 - 79.80 m
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	Oisyme
Length	2.8 cm	Width	4.7 cm
Height		Thickness	0.8-1.0 cm
Neck	15.0 cm		
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = blackened, 2 parallel grooves		Hard, many inclusions (25%, 1-5 mm), mica reddish brown (5YR 3-4/3)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thracian Handmade (Medium)	8th to 7th century	G-A Ia	EIA?
EIA, body, grooved neck (measured)			
Fire blackened exterior			
Place In Photo Right side			

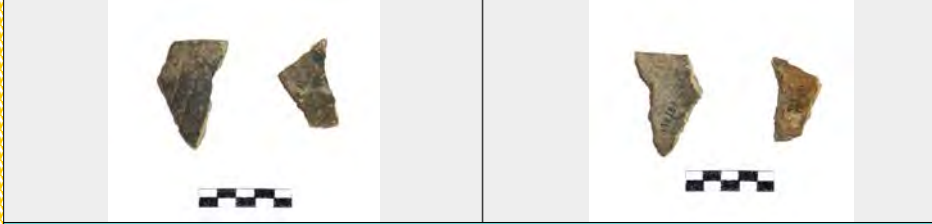
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1588	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	16/11/1987
Coordinates	Space Type	Description	Depth
	Temple/Acro	Pit	see 1396
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	Thasos
Length	8.0 cm	Width	9.0 cm
Height		Thickness	0.7 cm
Neck	15.0 cm		
Decoration		Fabric	
Exterior = burnished, glossy, 2 grooves		Hard, many inclusions (25%, 1-5 mm), mica dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3), pink core	
Interior = smooth, dark un-burnished			
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thracian Handmade (Medium)	8th to 7th century	G-A Ia	EIA?
body, at neck deco. Parallels:			
See Bozhinova 2012: 69-70;			
Place In Photo Left side			



Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1589			
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 16/11/1987		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type		Description		Depth	
KC - KB / 25-24		Temple/Acro		Pit		see 1396	
Shape		Closed Vessel		Origin		Oisyme	
Length		5.5 cm		Width		8.0 cm	
Height				Thickness		0.9 cm	
Body		upper		30.0 cm			
Decoration				Fabric			
Exterior = wavy stripes (7)				Hard, many inclusions (25%, 1-5 mm), mica light brown to reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Thracian Handmade		8th to 7th century		G-A Ia		EIA?	
Local large deco vessel							
							
Place In Photo Right side							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1590			
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 17/11/1987		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type		Description		Depth	
KC - KB / 25-24		Temple/Acro		Block A in (Room 3)		d: 79.97 - 79.75 m	
Shape		Closed Vessel		Origin		Oisyme	
Length		7.0 cm		Width		11.5 cm	
Height				Thickness		0.7 cm	
Body		23.0 cm					
Decoration				Fabric			
Exterior = smoothed, rough, heavily burnt interior				Hard, many inclusions (25%, 1-5 mm), mica pink to light brown (7.5YR 6-7/3)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Thracian Handmade		8th to 7th century		G-A Ia		EIA?	
2 large handmade handles = matched?							
Interior heavily burnt							
Burnt							
							
Place In Photo							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1591			
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 17/11/1987		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type		Description		Depth	
KC - KB / 25-24		Temple/Acro		Block A in (Room 3)		D: 79.75	
Shape		Open Vessel		Origin		Thasos	
Length		5.8 cm		Width		4.0 cm	
Height		5.5 cm		Thickness		0.5 cm	
Rim		16					
Decoration				Fabric			
Exterior = blackened, incised, / \, single groove (presumably at neck) below this, triangular peak				Hard, many inclusions (25%, 1-5 mm), mica dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2)			
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Thracian Handmade (Medium)		8th to 7th century		G-A Ia		EIA?	
deco EIA rim = / \							
Burnt							
See Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: 831, 1082-92, figs 160, 161							
							
Place In Photo Left side							

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1592			
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 17/11/1987		Alt. #			
Coordinates		Space Type		Description		Depth	
KC - KB / 25-24		Temple/Acro		Block A in (Room 3)		D: 79.75	
Shape		Open Vessel		Origin		Oisyme	
Length		4.5 cm		Width		2.7 cm	
Height				Thickness		1.0 cm	
Decoration				Fabric			
Exterior = simple groove				Hard, many inclusions (25%, 1-5 mm), mica dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2)			
Brown inside, black outside							
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System		Era	
Thracian Handmade (Medium)		8th to 7th century		G-A Ia		EIA?	
off/in set rim?							
Burnt							
See See Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1985: 1082-92, figs 160, 161; Papadopoulos 2001: 175							
							
Place In Photo Right side							



Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1593	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	02/11/1987
Coordinates	KE - KZ / 24-23	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Room 4	Depth	d: 79.77 - 79.65 m
Shape	Chalice	Origin	Chios (?)
Length	Width	Height	1.5 cm
Thickness	0.5 cm	Base	7.1 cm
Decoration All black/brown over white slip		Fabric Dense, clean, pink (7.5YR)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Chian Chalice Wild Goat or Early Style	c. 630-600 BC	ChA Ic	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Conical ring base (Uncommon for Chios, although paint and clay match. Possibly light Animal Chalice, or imitation). Match = 1595 (?) See Lemos 1991: 8-78, Pl. 19, no 236, and British Museum numbers 1924.1201.568; 1924.1201.511 and			
Place In Photo Bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1595	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	10/11/1987
Coordinates	K - KC (gamma)/	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Block A in (Room 3)	Depth	D: 80.05 - 79.96
Shape	Chalice	Origin	Chios
Length	3.5 cm	Width	4.7 cm
Height	Thickness	0.6 cm	Body - lower
Decoration Exterior = black/brown on thick white, bands, terminal end of rays Interior = red on brown, band		Fabric Soft, clean, some mica pale brown (7.5YR 6/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Chian Chalice Early	c. 630-600 BC	ChA Ic	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Chian Chalice, Middle II Wild Goat Style Match = 1593 (?) See Lemos 1991: plates 20-22, Cook 1998: 49; British Museum no 1924.1201.568			
Place In Photo Top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 90 / 1602	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	01/01/1990
Coordinates		Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Old Terrace wall	Depth	see 1601
Shape	Open Vessel	Origin	Thasos
Length	5.5 cm	Width	3.1 cm
Height	Thickness	0.7 cm	
Decoration Exterior = purple on black, Black Figure, bands, animal facing right (panther), indeterminate image (dancer?) Interior = all black		Fabric Hard, clean, dense light brown (7.5YR 6/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Open Vessel (Small) Black Figure	c. 560-520 BC	ThA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?) Thasian Black Figure (Lekane?) Peintre Fidele See Couliès 2002: 59-193, Plate XLVIII, no. 183			
Place In Photo Left side			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 89 / 1606	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	07/11/1989
Coordinates	IH - IE / 20-25	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Short Wall (Room 2)	Depth	D.: 79.59 - 79.42
Shape	Kylix	Origin	East Greece
Length	2.5 cm	Width	3.0 cm
Height	Thickness	0.2 cm	Body - upper
Decoration Exterior = black/brown on thin white slip, diamond over floral stems/leaves (?) Interior = black, reserved bands		Fabric Soft, clean, few inclusions, some mica reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 10 - Lotus Bowl?	c. 620-580 BC	NiA Ic-d	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 10.1 (?) Floral spiral design on body Match = 1552, 1609			
Place In Photo Left side, top row			

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 89 / 1607**

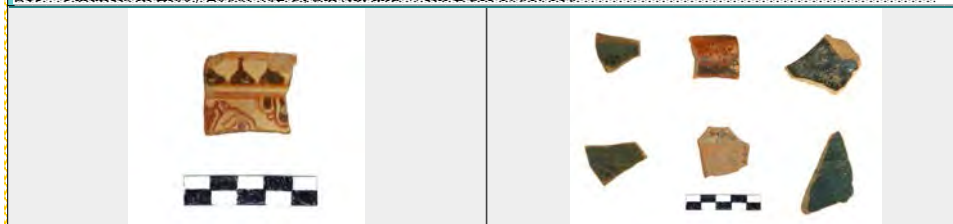
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 07/11/1989 Alt. #  
Coordinates IH - IE / 20-25 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D.: 79.59 - 79.42

Shape **Kylix** Origin **North Ionia** Section Rim  
Length 3.0 cm Width 3.2 cm Height 2.5 cm Thickness 0.4 cm Rim 18.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = brown and red/orange on thick cream, bands, squat triangles animal (lion) facing right, outlined tongues in cluster Interior = red/black (mottled), reserved rim top  
Fabric Clean, hard, few inclusions, reddish yellow (5YR 6/8)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup Type 10.- Figured c. 610-580 BC NiA Id Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup Type 10.1 (?)  
Clazomenian Wild Goat Style Figured  
See = Parallels in Ersoy 2000: 402-3; Salviat and Weill BCH 1961: 116



Place In Photo Centre, top row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 89 / 1608**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 07/11/1989 Alt. #  
Coordinates IH - IE / 20-25 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D.: 79.59 - 79.42

Shape **Open Vessel** Origin **Thasos** Section Body  
Length 4.3 cm Width 5.0 cm Height Thickness 0.6 cm Body 17.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = purple on black/brown over yellow/white, striding animal (deer?), reserved dots on belly, ornaments (horseshoe roundel, dotted concentric circle, double outline triangle) Interior = all black  
Fabric Hard, clean, dense, few inclusions, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Open Vessel (Medium) Peintre Chioté c. 590-570 BC ThA I Archaic

Drinking Vessel (?)  
Peintre Chioté, Krater-Kylix  
Decorative parallel = See Coulié 2002: 23-37, Pl. XX, no 72, Pl. XXI, no. 73, 74, 76 and Lemos (1991: 210-19)  
Group A: Kavala Oinochoe (A1100, Lazaridis 107) and Thasos bols-skyphos no. 2143



Place In Photo Right side, top row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 89 / 1609**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 07/11/1989 Alt. #  
Coordinates IH - IE / 20-25 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D.: 79.59 - 79.42

Shape **Kylix** Origin **East Greece** Section Body  
Length 3.0 cm Width 4.1 cm Height Thickness 0.3 cm Body 15.5 cm

Decoration Exterior = dark red/brown on thin white, splayed petals/tongues (outlined), diamond Interior = black, dull  
Fabric Soft, clean, few inclusions, some mica, reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup Type 10.- Figured c. 630-610 BC EgA Ic Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup Type 10.1-5? Floral spiral design on body  
Match = 1552, 1606  
See: Kerschner & Schlotzhauer 33-45; Schlotzhauer 2000: Pl. 75, Pl. 160, fig. 444, 445, 449



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# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 89 / 1611**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 14/11/1989 Alt. #  
Coordinates K - IE / 20-25 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D: 79.42 - 79.24 m peTh

Shape **Open Vessel** Origin **East Greece** Section Body  
Length 6.0 cm Width 3.7 cm Height Thickness 0.5 cm Body 15.0 cm


Decoration Exterior = black on thick white, bands and stripes Interior = black, thick  
Fabric Soft, loose, few inclusions, yellowish red (5YR 5/6-8)

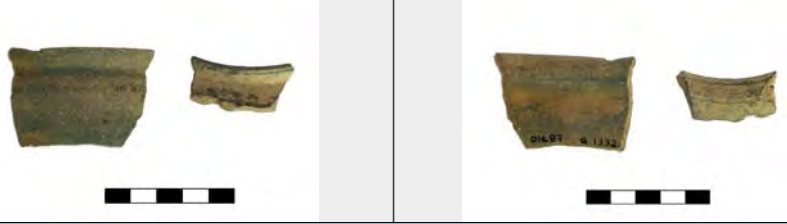
Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Open Vessel (Medium) Late 7th century NiA Ic-d Archaic


Drinking Vessel (?)  
Open bowl/cup Wild goat figured  
North Ionian? Aeolian?  
Parallels North Ionia: British Museum 1965.0930.211




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Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1618
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 11/11/1987		Alt. #
Coordinates K-IE/25-22		Space Type Temple/Acro		Description Short Wall (Room 2)
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>		Section Rim
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black, bands, stripes Interior = black, reserved rim top		Fabric Clean, few inclusions reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian S-G-D.III		c. 530-480 BC		ThA.IIb
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian Sub-Geometric Cups (Kylix-Krater)				
'Small' Phari type (III)				
				
Place In Photo Left side, top row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1620
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 15/10/1987		Alt. #
Coordinates K-IE/25-22		Space Type Temple/Acro		Description Short Wall (Room 2)
Shape <b>Mug</b>		Origin <b>Cycladic (Paros?)</b>		Section Rim
Length	Width	Height	Thickness 0.2 cm	
Decoration All black (?). Difficult to tell. Very Burnt		Fabric Smooth, dense, few visible inclusions, some mica Colour is indeterminate		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Mug Type A (?)		c. 625-575 BC		CvA Ic-d
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Was 1332b (Burnt)				
Thasian? See Ghali-Khahil 1960: 72, Pl. XXX, no. 128 (Considered Thasian)				
Siphnian? See Boardman-Hayes 73, no. 887-893, Pl. 51				
				
Place In Photo Right side				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1621
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 09/11/1987		Alt. #
Coordinates K-IE/25-22		Space Type Temple/Acro		Description Short Wall (Room 2)
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>		Section
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = brown, rim band, concentric circles Interior = brown, reserved rim top		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian S-G-D.III		c. 530-480 BC		ThA.IIb
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian S-G-D, Large Phari type (III)				
				
Place In Photo Right side, top row				

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1622
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 09/11/1987		Alt. #
Coordinates K-IE/25-22		Space Type Temple/Acro		Description Short Wall (Room 2)
Shape <b>Kylix</b>		Origin <b>Thasos</b>		Section Rim
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = brown, rim band, concentric circles, stripes Interior = brown, reserved rim top		Fabric Clean, few inclusions pale brown (10YR 7/4)		
Object Designation		Object Date		Alternative Dating System
Thasian S-G-D.II		c. 580-530 BC		ThA.II
Era Archaic				
Drinking Vessel				
Thasian S-G-D.II, Early small (II)				
				
Place In Photo Left side, centre row				

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1623**

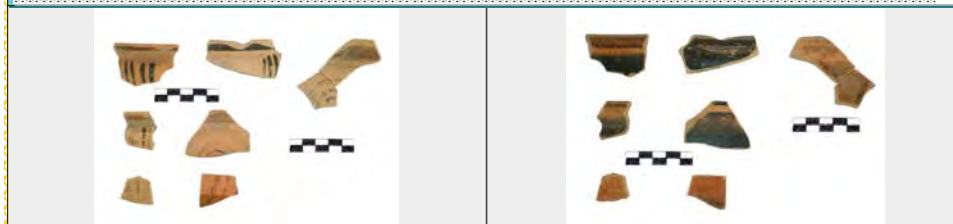
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 09/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section  
Length Width Height Thickness

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = brown, rim top, stripes (4) Clean, few inclusions  
Interior = brown, reserved rim top pale brown (10YR 7/4)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian S-G-D Undetermined 6th century BC ThA II Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian S-G-D Undetermined



Place In Photo Left side, bottom row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 89 / 1624**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 14/11/1989 Alt. #  
Coordinates K - IE / 20-25 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D: 79.42 - 79.24 m peTh

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length 7.6 cm Width 5.5 cm Height 6.5 cm Thickness 0.6 cm Rim 19.5 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black/brown, concentric circles (3), dot, rosette, stripes Clean, few inclusions  
Interior = black, dull pale brown (7.5YR 7/4)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian S-G-D I c. 640-580 BC ThA Ib-d Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian S-G-D Cup I (Kylix-Krater)



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# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 89 / 1625**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 14/11/1989 Alt. #  
Coordinates K - IE / 20-25 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D: 79.42 - 79.24 m peTh

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length 3.5 cm Width Height 3.5 cm Thickness Rim 19.0 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black/brown, concentric circles (3), dot, rosette, stripes Clean, few inclusions  
Interior = black, dull pale brown (7.5YR 7/4)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian S-G-D I c. 640-580 BC ThA Ib-d Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian S-G-D Cup I (Kylix-Krater)



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# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 89 / 1626**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 14/11/1989 Alt. #  
Coordinates IH - IE / 20-25 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D.: 79.59 - 79.42

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length Width Height Thickness Rim 17.0 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = red/brown, concentric circles (3), dot, rosette, stripes (5) Clean, few inclusions  
Interior = black, dull, reserved rim top reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian S-G-D I c. 640-580 BC ThA Ib-d Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian Sub-Geometric Cups I (Kylix-Krater)



Place In Photo Right side, top row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1627**

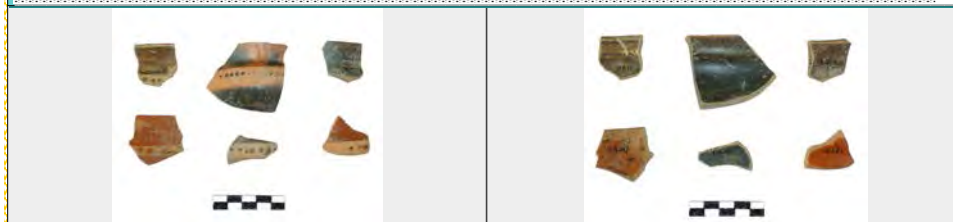
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 10/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates IE-ID/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description W of short wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.94 - 79.80 m

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section  
Length Width Height Thickness

Decoration Exterior = black/brown, to shoulder, dot-band Interior = all red/brown, reserved rim top  
Fabric Powdery, smooth, clean, dense, pale brown (10YR 8/4)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian Cup TP c. 650-600 BC ThA Ib-d Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian Cup TP V db



Place In Photo Right side, top row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1628**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 10/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates IE-ID/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description W of short wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.94 - 79.80 m

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section  
Length Width Height Thickness

Decoration Exterior = black/brown, to shoulder, dot-band Interior = all red/brown  
Fabric Powdery, smooth, clean, dense, pale brown (10YR 8/4)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian Cup TP c. 650-600 BC ThA Ib-d Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian Cups TP V db



Place In Photo Centre, bottom row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1629**

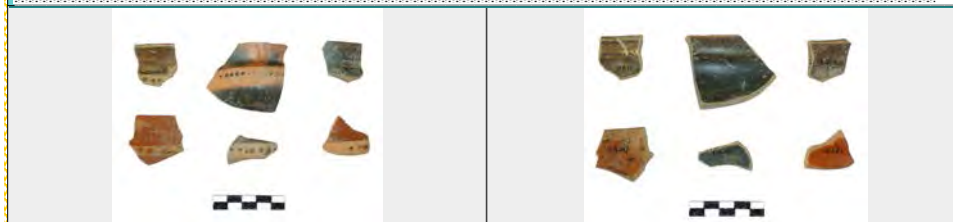
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 10/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates IE-ID/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description W of short wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.94 - 79.80 m

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length Width Height Thickness Rim 13.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = red/orange, to shoulder, dot-band Interior = all red/orange, reserved rim top  
Fabric Powdery, smooth, clean, dense, pale brown (10YR 8/4)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian Cup TP c. 650-600 BC ThA Ib-d Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian Cups TP V dr



Place In Photo Left side, bottom row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1630**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 10/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates IE-ID/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description W of short wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.94 - 79.80 m

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length Width Height Thickness Rim

Decoration Exterior = red/orange, to shoulder, dot-band Interior = red/orange, reserved rim top  
Fabric Powdery, smooth, clean, dense, pale brown (10YR 8/4)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian Cup TP c. 650-600 BC ThA Ib-d Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian Cups TP V dr



Place In Photo Right side, bottom row



# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1631

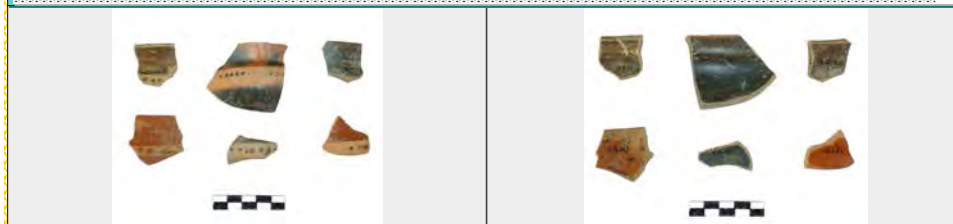
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 10/11/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates IE-ID/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description W of short wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.94 - 79.80 m

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length 5.6 cm Width 5.4 cm Height 4.0 cm Thickness 0.3-0.4 cm Rim 12.5 cm

Decoration Exterior = red/brown to black/brown (mottled), to shoulder, dot-band  
Interior = black, reserved rim top  
Fabric Powdery, smooth, clean, dense, reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian Cup TP c. 650-600 BC ThA Ib-d Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian Cups TP V dm



Place In Photo Centre, top row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1632

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 01/01/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates KE - KZ / 22&1/2 - Space Type Temple/Acro Description Room 4 Depth D: 80.21 - 80.01

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length Width Height Thickness Rim 20.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = brown, rim top, stripes (4)  
Interior = reserved rim top  
Fabric Clean, few inclusions, pale brown (10YR 7/4)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian S-G-D III c. 530-480 BC ThA I Ib Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian S-G-D Cup L (Phari type Kylix-Krater)



Place In Photo Left side, top row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1633

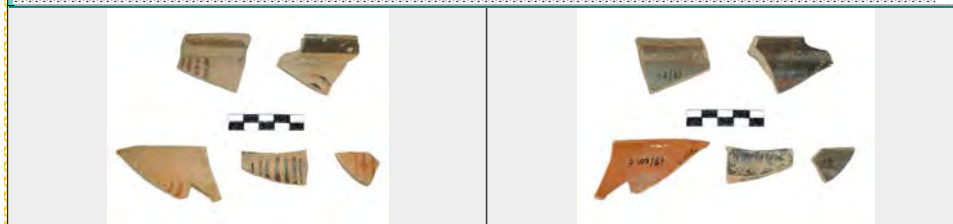
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 01/01/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates KE - KZ / 22&1/2 - Space Type Temple/Acro Description Room 4 Depth D: 80.21 - 80.01

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length Width Height Thickness Rim 19.0 cm

Decoration Exterior = black/brown, rim, concentric circles (3), poor preservation  
Interior = black/brown, reserved rim top  
Fabric Clean, few inclusions (<1 mm, <5%), pale brown (10YR 7/4)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian S-G-D III c. 530-480 BC ThA I Ib Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian S-G-D Cups L (Phari type Kylix-Krater)



Place In Photo Right side, top row

# Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1634

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 01/01/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates IE-ID/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description W of short wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.94 - 79.80 m

Shape **Kylix** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length Width Height Thickness Rim

Decoration Exterior = red/brown, stripes, poor preservation  
Interior = black brown  
Fabric Clean few inclusions (<1 mm, <5%), reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Thasian S-G-D III c. 530-480 BC ThA I Ib Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Thasian S-G-D Cups S (Phari type Kylix-Krater)



Place In Photo Right side, bottom row



Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1635	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	01/01/1987
Coordinates	K-IE/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Short Wall (Room 2)	Depth	D. = 79.72-79.60 m.
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, poor preservation Interior = black, thick		Fabric Clean few inclusions (<1 mm, <5%) reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Thasian S-G-D.III	Object Date	c. 530-480 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA.IIb	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Thasian S-G-D.Cups.S (Phari.type.Kylix-Krater)			
Place In Photo Centre, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 88 / 1636	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	14/11/1988
Coordinates		Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	N of Church + 3	Depth	see 1494
Shape	Coupelle	Origin	Thasos
Length	3.3 cm	Width	
Height	2.1 cm	Thickness	0.25 cm
Rim	13.0 cm		
Decoration Exterior = plain Interior = all red/brown		Fabric Slightly gritty, many small, pale inclusions, mica reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	In-Curved Coupelle	Object Date	c. 525-500 BC
Alternative Dating System	NaA.IIb	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?) See Perron 2013: 528 Blonde, Perreault, Peristeri 1992: 32-5			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 88 / 1638	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	14/11/1988
Coordinates		Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	N of Church + 3	Depth	see 1494
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration All brown, poor preservation		Fabric Slightly gritty, many small, pale inclusions, mica reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Thasian Cup.TU	Object Date	6th century BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA.II	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel 1494d Thasian Cup.TU			
Place In Photo Right side, bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 89 / 1639	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	14/11/1989
Coordinates	K - IE / 20-25	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Short Wall (Room 2)	Depth	D: 79.42 - 79.24 m peTh
Shape	Flat Rim Cup	Origin	Thasos
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration All black		Fabric Hard, clean, few inclusions light brown (7.5YR 6/4)	
Object Designation	Skyphos.NA	Object Date	c. 550-490 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA.IIb	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Skyphos			
Place In Photo Left side, bottom row			

## Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 89 / 1640**

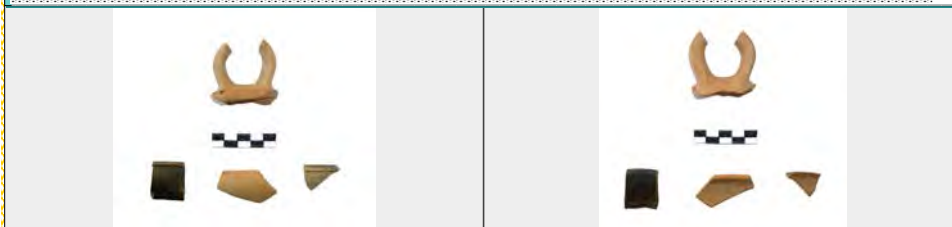
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 14/11/1989 Alt. #  
Coordinates K - IE / 20-25 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D: 79.42 - 79.24 m peTh

Shape **Coupelle** Origin **Thasos** Section Rim  
Length 4.7 cm Width Height 2.6 cm Thickness 0.25 cm Rim 12.0 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = plain Clean, dense, some mica  
Interior = all black/brown reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
In-Curved Coupelle c. 525-500 BC NaA IIB Archaic

Drinking Vessel (?)  
See Perron 2013: 528.  
Blonde, Perreault, Peristeri 1992: 32-5



Place In Photo Centre, bottom row

## Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 89 / 1642**

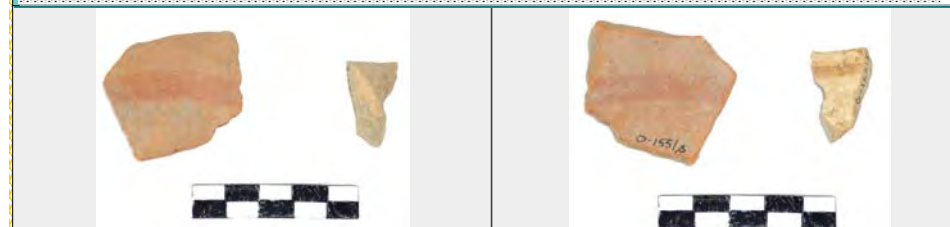
Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 14/11/1989 Alt. #  
Coordinates K - IE / 20-25 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D: 79.42 - 79.24 m peTh

Shape **Kylix** Origin **North Aegean** Section  
Length Width Height Thickness 22.0 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior & Interior = red, dull, band Gritty clay, many fine inclusions, some mica  
reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Banded Bowl NA B. (Large) c. 550-450 BC OiA IIB-C I Archaic/Classica

Drinking Vessel  
formerly 1551b  
See Perron 2014: 308, graph 30 for dating.



Place In Photo Left side

## Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 89 / 1644**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 14/11/1989 Alt. #  
Coordinates K - IE / 20-25 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D: 79.42 - 79.24 m peTh

Shape **Kylix** Origin **South Ionia** Section Body  
Length Width Height Thickness 0.2 cm

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = w/r/w on black, bands, reserved Soft, smooth, clean  
Interior = all black pink (7.5YR 8/4)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup Type 8 c. 650-610 BC SiA Ib-c Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup Type 8.2  
Schlotzhauer 2001: 103-106, 317-27



Place In Photo Right side, bottom row

## Ancient Oisyme

Record Number: **AO / A / 87 / 1645**

Place: Acropolis Excavation Date: 15/10/1987 Alt. #  
Coordinates K-IE/25-22 Space Type Temple/Acro Description Short Wall (Room 2) Depth D. = 79.72-79.60 m.

Shape **Kylix** Origin **South Ionia** Section Rim  
Length Width Height Thickness Rim

Decoration Fabric  
Exterior = black/brown (on pale slip?), bands, reserved Clean, few inclusions  
Interior = black, reserved rim top reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)

Object Designation Object Date Alternative Dating System Era  
Ionian Cup Type 9 c. 570-520 BC SiA IIA Archaic

Drinking Vessel  
Ionian Cup Type 9.2 (A-B2/IX)  
See Schlotzhauer 2001: 107, Plates 33-34, 124 (no. 187, 188)




Place In Photo Right side

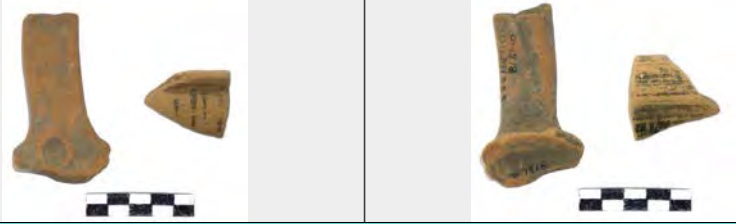
Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1646	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	26/10/1987
Coordinates	KE - KZ / 24&1/2 -	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Room 4	Depth	d: 80.01 - 79.77
Shape	Kylix	Origin	South Ionia
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Rim	15.0 cm		
Decoration Exterior = black to shoulder Interior = all black, glossy		Fabric Hard, dense, clean light brown (7.5YR 6/6)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Ionian Cup Type 10	c. 580-540 BC	SiA IIa	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Ionian Cup Type 10.9-10 Formerly 1474b See Schlottzauer 2001: 113-15, Pl. 47-49 nos 282-97			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1647	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	26/10/1987
Coordinates	KE - KZ / 24&1/2 -	Space Type	Open Spaces
Description	Room 4	Depth	d: 80.01 - 79.77
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, rims and stripes Interior = all black		Fabric Clean, few inclusions	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian S-G-D Undetermined	6th century BC	ThA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Thasian Sub-Geometric Undetermined (Kylix-Krater) 1647a, b, c, d, e			
Place In Photo			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1648	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	26/10/1987
Coordinates	KE - KZ / 24&1/2 -	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Room 4	Depth	d: 80.01 - 79.77
Shape	Kylix	Origin	North Aegean
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = black/brown, bands Interior all black/brown		Fabric	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
Thasian Cup TU	6th century BC	ThA II	Archaic
Drinking Vessel Thasian Cups Undetermined 1648 a, b, c, d			
Place In Photo			


Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 88 / 1649	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	02/11/1988
Coordinates	KE-L/35-40	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Stone Circle	Depth	d: 80.80 with 79.60 - 80.45 with
Shape	Coupelle	Origin	Oisyme
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration All red/brown		Fabric Smooth, many small inclusions pale brown (7.5YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	Object Date	Alternative Dating System	Era
In-Curved Coupelle	c. 525-500 BC	NaA IIb	Archaic
Drinking Vessel (?) See Perron 2013: 528 Blonde, Perreault, Peristeri 1992: 32-5			
Place In Photo Right side, top row			


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / A / 88 / 1650	
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 02/11/1988		Alt. #	
Coordinates: K - KE / 35 - 38		Space Type: Temple/Acro		Description: Road/Paved Area	
Shape: Coupelle		Origin: Thasos		Section: Rim	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness	Rim	
Decoration: All brown (?)			Fabric		
Object Designation: In-Curved Coupelle		Object Date: c. 525-500 BC		Alternative Dating System: ThA.IIb	
Era: Archaic		Drinking Vessel			
Thasian in-curved coupelle					
See Perron 2013: 528					
Blonde, Perreault, Peristeri 1992: 32-5					
					
Place In Photo: Left side					


Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / A / 88 / 1651	
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 07/11/1988		Alt. #	
Coordinates: KE - L / 36 - 39 ;		Space Type: Temple/Acro		Description: Stone Circle	
Shape: Kylix		Origin: Thasos		Section	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness		
Decoration: Exterior = black, bands, stripes			Fabric: Clean, gritty, few inclusions, much mica		
Interior = all black, poor preservation			yellow (10YR 7/6)		
Object Designation: Thasian S-G-D.II		Object Date: c. 580-530 BC		Alternative Dating System	
Era: Archaic		Drinking Vessel			
1518b Thasian Sub-Geometric II (Kylix-Krater) - bottom row					
					
Place In Photo: Bottom row					

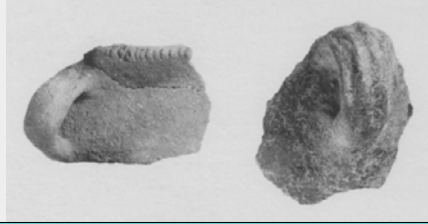
Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1652	
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 15/10/1987		Alt. #	
Coordinates: KD - KB / 20 - 18		Space Type: Temple/Acro		Description: N Block A (Room 2)	
Shape: Kylix		Origin: Thasos		Section	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness		
Decoration: Exterior = black or red/brown, bands, reserved			Fabric: Clean, few inclusions, much mica		
Interior = black or red/brown, bands, reserved			yellow-reddish yellow (10-7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation: Thasian Cup.TU		Object Date: 6th century BC		Alternative Dating System: ThA.II	
Era: Archaic		Drinking Vessel			
11 Thasian cup sherds (Undetermined)					
					
Place In Photo:					

Ancient Oisyme				Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1653	
Place: Acropolis		Excavation Date: 14/10/1987		Alt. #	
Coordinates: IKzT - K / 20 - 19		Space Type: Temple/Acro		Description: Pit	
Shape: Kylix		Origin: Thasos		Section	
Length	Width	Height	Thickness		
Decoration: All black			Fabric: Clean, few inclusions, mica		
			reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)		
Object Designation: Thasian Cup.TU		Object Date: 6th century BC		Alternative Dating System	
Era: Archaic		Drinking Vessels			
group 15 = 2 Thasian Cups.TU					
					
Place In Photo:					

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1654	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	29/10/1987
Coordinates	K-IE/25-22	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	E Short Wall (Room 2)	Depth	D: 80.05 - 79.87 m
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = red/brown or black/brown, to shoulder, reserved Interior = all black/brown		Fabric Clean, few inclusions, some mica reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Thasian Cup.TU	Object Date	6th century BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA.II	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
Thasian Cups.TU.3			
			
Place In Photo Top row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1656	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	22/10/1987
Coordinates	KD - KC (gamma)	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	N Block A (Room 2)	Depth	D: 80.32 - 80.04 m
Shape	Kylix	Origin	Thasos
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration All black/brown, poor preservation		Fabric Gritty, clean, mica reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)	
Object Designation	Thasian Cup.TU	Object Date	
Alternative Dating System		Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
2 Thasian Cups.TU			
			
Place In Photo bottom row			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 87 / 1657	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	22/10/1987
Coordinates	KD - KC (gamma)	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	N Block A (Room 2)	Depth	D: 80.32 - 80.04 m
Shape	Coupelle	Origin	Thasos
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration Smooth pale brown (7.5YR 7/4)		Fabric Smooth pale brown (7.5YR 7/4)	
Object Designation	In-Curved Coupelle	Object Date	c. 525-500 BC
Alternative Dating System	ThA.IIb	Era	Archaic
Drinking Vessel			
See Perron 2013: 528			
Blonde, Perreault, Peristeri 1992: 32-5			
			
Place In Photo Right side			

Ancient Oisyme		Record Number: AO / A / 01 / 1659	
Place:	Acropolis	Excavation Date:	01/01/2001
Coordinates	KD-KTh / 22-26	Space Type	Temple/Acro
Description	Room 4	Depth	d: 79.75-40
Shape	Mug	Origin	Oisyme
Length		Width	
Height		Thickness	
Decoration Exterior = incised stripes on rim		Fabric Gritty, many inclusions (25-30%, 1-4 mm), much mica red/brown to dark red/brown (5YR 3-4/3)	
Object Designation	Thracian Handmade	Object Date	8th to 7th century
Alternative Dating System	G-A Ia	Era	EIA?
Following Papadopoulos 2001: 174, fig 26			
			
Place In Photo Left side			