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Edited by Søren Dietz & Signe Isager



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The drawing reproduced as cover illustration represents Kristian Jeppesen's proposal for the restoration of the Maussoleion, in particular of the colonnade (PTERON) in which portrait statues of members of the Hecatomnid dynasty said to have been carved by the famous artists Scopas, Bryaxis, Timotheos, and Leochares were exhibited.
Drawing by the author, see p. 173, Abb. 5, C.

Surveys and Excavations in Chalkis, Aetolias, 1995–1996. First preliminary report

Edited by
Søren Dietz,
Lazaros Kolonas,
Ioannis Moschos
and *Sanne*
Houby-Nielsen

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Preface

The Greek-Danish field project around the small village of Kato Vassiliki began during the summer of 1995 and was continued in 1996 and 1997. The present preliminary report presents some of the main results from the survey campaign 1995 and the first excavations carried out in 1996.

In Antiquity the area was named Chalkis¹, a town in the coastland of Aetolia by the gulf of Corinth. The term Aiolis was used by Thucydides for the coastland (or for parts of it) which was not, strictly speaking, included in Aetolia until the end of the Achaian occupation in 366 B.C. and the succeeding creation of the Aetolian league.² Geographically this landscape extends roughly from the Acheloos river and south of Mt. Arakynthos to the sea. Some scholars suggest that settlements in this region were of polis-type in contrast to the

usual type of “barbarian” Aetolian societies thought to be of the old fashioned ethnos type.³ Chalkis itself is supposed to be a link in the chain of Corinthian strongholds (“apoikia”) along the north-western Greek coast,⁴ probably already established before 800 B.C. During the earlier years of the Peloponnesian war the town fell to the Athenians.⁵ Homer evidently meant the coastland when he used the term Aetolia.

Whatever the precise meaning of the terminology Aiolis, the coastal zone towards the gulf of Corinth (or Patraikos Kolpos as it is called today) is a specific geographical unit with a proper historical development compared to the landscape of present-day Aetolia. The choice of Chalkis as our joint topic of research was dictated by a wish to contribute to the study of the coastal zone in Antiquity and not least to a better

by
Søren Dietz
and
Lazaros Kolonas

NOTE 1
The literary evidences are dealt with by Houby-Nielsen pp. 238-254.

NOTE 2
Der Kleine Pauli I, 182-183; Kirsten & Kraiker 1967, 756 et al.

NOTE 3
Kirsten & Kraiker 1967, 756.

NOTE 4
Kirsten & Kraiker 1967, 715.

NOTE 5
Thucydides 3, 102 and Houby-Nielsen pp. 238-254.



Fig. 1. The area around the modern village of Kato Vassiliki. The site of Haghia Triadha is seen in the front. Pangali in the background. (Photo Henrik Frost 1996).

understanding of the periods preceding the establishment of the powerful Aetolian league. What was the character of the Bronze Age societies? What was its Mycenaean society like (Chalkis was one of the five Aetolian towns contributing ships to the Trojan War)? What was its development to the Iron Age? How did a harbour town function along the sea route to Southern Italy at the time of colonization? What were societies like in Archaic and Classical times? What was the economic basis for life, what were the religious institutions like and what were the relations with the remaining part of the Greek world? A preliminary examination of the surface sherds before the project started indicated that the site of Haghia Triadha might be able to contribute at least some answers to such questions.

There is general agreement that the ancient town of Chalkis was situated near the sea, in the valley defined by mount Varassova (915 m.) to the West and Mt. Chlokovka (1039 m.) to the East.⁶ The territory of the city-state probably extends inland to the river Euvinos where it borders the territory of Kalydon. As for the more precise localization of the ancient town opinions, however, differ between the mound of Haghia Triadha, east of Kato Vassiliki and the site of Kastro/Pangali (from now on referred to as Pangali) at a plateau on the east slopes of Varassova (Fig. 2), with the majority of scholars preferring the latter.⁷ In a report from 1916, Konstantinos Rhomaios briefly mentions that the site of Chalkis could well be identified with the mound of Haghia Triadha. The results of the present project seem to indicate that Rhomaios was right. But still more data are needed for the final conclusion.

Previous field work in the area was carried out by Noack⁸ who measured and published plans and sketches of Pangali and A. Paliouras who excavated and restored the three-aisled basilica Haghia Triadha erected on bedrock on the very top of the Acropolis plateau of the mound.⁹ The work of Professor Paliouras on the church is clearly

visible today. On the west side of the river Euvinos and Mt. Varassova – in ancient times called Mt. Chalkis – the large and important site of Kalydon was situated. The temple area, the Laphrion and the Heroon, the so-called Leonteion, were excavated by Konstantinos Rhomaios and Frederik Poulsen during three campaigns in 1926, 1928 and 1932 and extensively published.¹⁰ Kalydon constitutes our most important site of reference, but it should be emphasized that the town itself has not been studied, except for a trial excavation of Sotiriadis who reported the existence of Mycenaean walls and Mycenaean and Geometric sherds.¹¹ For comparative reasons an excavation of the Kalydon Acropolis should have a high priority. As a curiosity it should be mentioned that even Poulsen and Rhomaios considered the possibility of an excavation “... in der Nähe von Vassiliki ... , wo die alte aitolische Stadt Chalkis gelegen hat, ...”.¹² Finally the town of Makynia, the western neighbour of Chalkis has been measured and studied in recent years.¹³

The campaign of 1995 lasted from July 3 to July 28. The primary aims were: 1) to accomplish intensive surveys on both sites 2) to carry out wall cleaning at the site of Haghia Triadha and 3) to measure and draw plans of architectural remains visible on the surface (Figs. 6 and 8). During the first campaign a grid of 10 × 10 m. square and 20 × 10 m. in Pangali was laid out (below Fig. 6).

The aim during the summer campaign of 1996, from June 24 to July 26, was to carry out excavations of strategical points at Haghia Triadha in order to get an impression of the stratigraphical situation and a better idea of the architecture preserved (below pp. 282–284). In addition a geological survey was initiated aimed at a general description of the geology in the valley, with special reference to the study of changing shore lines from Antiquity up to the present day.

At Pangali intensive surface collecting on a

NOTE 6
See Houby-Nielsen below.

NOTE 7
See Houby-Nielsen below.

NOTE 8
Noack 1916.

NOTE 9
Paliouras 1985.

NOTE 10
Poulsen & Rhomaios 1927, Dyggve, Poulsen & Rhomaios 1934 and Dyggve 1948.

NOTE 11
Praktika 1908, 99.

NOTE 12
Poulsen & Rhomaios 1927, 4.

NOTE 13
Kolonas 198.



Final Neolithic site near the south en-
ceinte of the Pangali was carried out in
1995, and in 1996 (see below p. 255-257,
280-281) a trial trench 2 × 2 m. square was
excavated on a higher terrace.

*The participants in the two campaigns were the
following:*

1995:

Project leaders: *Lazaros Kolonas* and *Søren
Dietz*

Field directors: *Sanne Houby-Nielsen* and
Ioannis Moschos

Archaeologists: *Michalis Cazis*, *Efy Saranti*
and *Olga Christakopoulou*

Surveying: *Charalambos Marinopoulos*, *Poul-
Erik Skovgaard* and *Christos Kolonas*

Pottery registration: *Jonas Eiring*

Conservation: *Leonidas Pavlatos*

Students: *Annette Gabrielsen*, *Grith Thor-
gaard*, *Jesper Jensen*, *Trine Eltang*, *Heidi von
Wettstein*, *Signe Gindrup*, *Theofanis Mavridis*

Technicians: *Spiros Pittas*, *Dimitris Evangel-
iou*, *Eugenios Tsamis*, *Avgerinos Anastasopoulos*

1996:

Project leaders: *Lazaros Kolonas* and *Søren
Dietz*

Field Directors: *Sanne Houby-Nielsen* and
Ioannis Moschos

Archaeologists: *Michalis Cazis*

*Fig. 2. Geodetic map of the
area around the modern vil-
lage of Kato Vassiliki (Geod.
Inst. Athens).*

Fig. 3. Participants in the campaign 1995 (photo July 1995).



Surveying: *Charalambos Marinopoulos, Christos Kolonas*

Pottery registration: *Jonas Eiring*

Geology: *Kaj Strand Petersen*

Photography: *Hans Henrik Frost*

Conservation: *Leonidas Pavlatos*

Technicians: *Spiros Pittas, Dimitris Evangel-*

iou, Eugenios Tsamis, Avgerinos Anastasopoulos, Apostolis Zarkadoulas.

Students: *Jette Husum, Lisbeth Bredholt*

Christensen, Sine Toft Jensen, Jesper Jensen, Ida

Thuesen, Heidi von Wettstein, Theofanis Mav-

ridis, Hege A. Alisöy.

Chalkis in Aetolia in Ancient Written Sources and Early Modern Travel Accounts. A Survey¹⁴

Introduction

Chalkis in Aetolia is only occasionally mentioned in ancient written sources. A brief survey of those few which do mention Chalkis in Aetolia gives the following impression: in the Homeric epics Chalkis was a settlement located by the sea. In the fifth century it is called a “polis” by Thucydides who also implies that it possessed a harbour, was situated opposite Patras near the river Euvenos and was of enough importance for the Corinthians and later for the Athenians to wish to control it. Its harbour was still functioning at the time of the “Social war” at the end of the third century B.C. as described by Polybius, who calls it Chalkeia. By the first century A.D. Chalkis appears to have passed into oblivion. Strabo at least displays some confusion as to Chalkis’ location and places it both east and west of Pleuron, though always near the river Euvenos and between Kalydon and Makynia. He also mentions that the town Chalkis was named after its mountain and sometimes bore the name Hypochalkis. In the second century A.D. Ptolemy by contrast calls Chalkis an inland town causing later lexicographers to enter into long discussions as to its correct location. Finally Statius seems only to use Chalkis as a poetical device.

The present paper is a preliminary account of Chalkis’ role in ancient written sources and its rediscovery in post-antiquity.

Homer and Mythology

Homer mentions five Aetolian cities which contributed no fewer than forty ships to the expedition against Troy: Pleu-

ron, Olenos, Pylene, Chalkis, and Kalydon.¹⁵ He does not give us any hint as to their topographical relationship, but on grounds of later authors, Pleuron, Olenos and Pylene have been identified with existing ruins in the western part of Aetolia while Kalydon and Chalkis were identified with ruins in the eastern part.¹⁶ This Aetolia appears to have represented something like a limit to the “civilized” heroic world. At least, disgusting types such as king Echetos were placed in the areas beyond it towards the northwest.¹⁷

This is the only time Aetolian Chalkis is mentioned by Homer. Here Chalkis is called “agchialon” which means something like “hard by the sea”,¹⁸ while Kalydon is called “petrēssan” meaning “rocky”.¹⁹ In most of the Iliad and the Odyssey, Aetolia is equivalent of just Kalydon and Pleuron, or Kalydon alone.²⁰ Thus Kalydon is the location for the popular story of the Kaly-

by *Sanne
Houby-Nielsen*

NOTE 14

I would like to thank warmly Ole Thomsen for his help regarding ancient lexicographers and Iannis Moscos for his helpful comments on a previous draft of this paper and for providing the photo used in Fig. 4. Regarding the relationship between archaeology and texts, I owe much to A. Andrén 1997. I also owe a special thanks to Mr. E. J. Finopoulos for having permitted me to use his photo of the map reproduced in Fig. 5 and to the staff at the Dutch Institute in Athens for their help in this connection. Last but certainly not least I am most grateful for R. Tomlinson’s great effort to make my English readable.

NOTE 15

Il. 2.638-640.

NOTE 16

Woodhouse 1897, 55, 63, 132-136, 157, see also n. 128.

NOTE 17

Od. 18.85, 21.308; see also Wace & Stubbings 1962, 294-295.

NOTE 18

Translated by A. T. Murray (Loeb).

NOTE 19

Translated by A. T. Murray (Loeb).

NOTE 20

For the separate nature of this district, see Bommeljé 1988.

NOTE 21
Il. 9.533-546.

NOTE 22
Il. 9.547-599.

NOTE 23
Andersen 1978, 14-15.

NOTE 24
Il. 4.399.

NOTE 25
Il. 23.470-473.

NOTE 26
Il. 14.117.

NOTE 27
Il. 14.112-120.

NOTE 28
Quint. Smyrn. I.716.

NOTE 29
For this discussion see Andersen 1978, 19.

NOTE 30
Willcock 1976, 109.

NOTE 31
Hyg. Fab. 31.33.

NOTE 32
Strab. 10.2.19.

NOTE 33
Paus. 7.21.11.

donian boar hunt,²¹ and Pleuron the site of the fight between Aetolians from Kalydon and the obscure tribe called the Kouretes based in Pleuron.²² With the exception of the Aetolians Thoas and Periphas, whose home city is not indicated, all Aetolians mentioned by Homer stem from the dynasties of Pleuron and Kalydon.

The glory of Kalydon is alluded to especially through the hero Diomedes, grandson of the king of Kalydon, Oineus, and son of Tydeus who settled in Argos, and nephew of Meleagros, the slayer of the Kalydonian boar. Diomedes ranks among the uttermost important heroes in the *Iliad*, so important that book 5 and part of book 6 is devoted solely to the description of his deeds in the battlefield (as book 11 and book 20 describe those of the great heroes Agamemnon and Achilles). Diomedes, it is true, is normally presented as the son of Argive Tydeus and not grandson of Aetolian Oineus.²³ Nevertheless, there are a few episodes which show that Diomedes' Aetolian background was well-known to the Homeric audience and carried much significance. First of all, Diomedes' father, Tydeus, is once called "aitólios".²⁴ Secondly, when Diomedes wins the horserace in honour of Patroklos, he is referred to as "an Aetolian by birth, but lord of the Argives, the son of horse-taming Tydeus".²⁵ Perhaps Diomedes' success with horses goes back not only to his father but also to his grandfather, Oineus, who in one place is called the "horse-man".²⁶

A third episode takes place when Diomedes seeks to persuade Agamemnon and Odysseus not to give up fighting. Obviously Diomedes feels that he has to compensate for his youth with some powerful argument in order to appear persuasive. To do so, he proudly and at length reminds his comrades of his great Aetolian ancestry, the kings of Kalydon and Pleuron.²⁷

Finally, Diomedes' wounding of the god Ares is clearly provoked by the god's violation of Diomedes' Aetolian blood-ties. Thus, Diomedes attacks Ares, because the god is attempting to kill Periphas the "best of the Aetolian men" and because Athena

arouses his sense of honour regarding his Aetolian roots by mocking him for not living up to Tydeus' and Oineus' reputation. A very similar, though late story tells how Diomedes avenges an insult which Achilles had committed against an Aetolian bloodrelative of his.²⁸ The story is thought to go back to the Aithiopsis, and thus to be pre-homeric.²⁹

Kalydon also plays another important role in the *Iliad*, for Achilles' wrath, his refusal to fight at Troy, and the delegations with gifts to persuade him to fight are paralleled with Meleagros' behaviour at Kalydon when Kalydon was at war with Pleuron. In fact Homer is so eager to show this parallelism that he seems to distort existing versions of the war between Kalydon and Pleuron to make it match the situation at Troy.³⁰

Other myths relating to Aetolia also centre on Kalydon. Herakles' wife Deianeira was the daughter of the king of Kalydon, Oineus (in other versions, of the king of Aetolian Olenos),³¹ and the centaur Nessos' attempt to rape Deianeira took place at the river Euvenos, which runs along the eastern side of the Kalydonian ridge coming from north-east.³² Even the girl Kallirhoe, who committed suicide out of pity for her admirer, and thereby gave her name to a spring at the Varassova, came from Kalydon.³³

As seen from this survey, Aetolia is an important area in the oral tradition and mythology of Early Archaic Greece, but it is Kalydon and Pleuron which are the mainstays of this Aetolia, not Chalkis. Chalkis' anonymity in ancient mythology was to diminish the interest in Chalkis of later ancient writers and especially of early modern travellers and even scholars.

Written sources

In his description of Athens' wars with Corinth, Thucydides relates how the Athenians succeeded in taking Boeotia and Phocis, made the Aiginetans surrender, and how an Athenian commander

"... Tolmides, son of Tolmaeus, sailed

round the Peloponnesus, burned the dockyard of the Lacedaemonians, took Chalcis, a city of the Corinthians, and making a descent upon the territory of the Sicyonians defeated them in battle".³⁴

The event can be placed in the year 455 B.C. Writing about a later development in the same war, Thucydides describes how the Peloponnesians intending to march into Akarnania blocked the bay of Patras with their fleet, since

"...they observed that the Athenians were bearing down upon them from Chalcis and the river Evenus..."³⁵

These passages certainly indicate, that the Chalkis Thucydides refers to was strategically speaking an important harbour town which at one point was taken (or founded?) by the Corinthians. Moreover we may infer that Chalkis was situated somewhere near the Euvenos river. This information about Chalkis, however sparse, is especially significant, since Thucydides, who served as a general in the Peloponnesian war, together with Polybius, represent the only writers who are likely to have actually seen Chalkis and the Aetolian coast.

The Greek historian Polybius was born around 200 B.C. in Megalopolis to a rich and influential family, and till his thirtieth year was involved in political and military service, before politics took him to Rome, Spain, Gaul and Africa. Polybius was therefore a warm defender of the Achaean League and anti-Aetolian to a degree that distorted his account of Aetolian affairs.³⁶ However, this anti-Aetolian attitude hardly affected his geographical view of the Corinthian gulf which he cannot but have known intimately.³⁷ In his description of Aetolian raids in Achaëa, Polybius describes how

"...the Achaean naval commander made a landing at Molycria and came back with nearly a hundred captured slaves. Starting again he sailed to Chalceia, and on the en-

emy coming to the assistance of that town he captured two warships with their crews and afterwards took with its crew an Aetolian galley near Rhium".³⁸

Chalkeia is no doubt equivalent of Chalcis. It can be deduced from Polybius' description that it was situated on the Aetolian coast near Molykreion and Rhion. Apart from confirming our impression from Thucydides of Chalkis as a harbour town, this passage indicates that Chalkis was still an important town at the time of Polybius, and his mention of Rhion (which is securely identified) in connection with Chalcis indicates that the latter is situated in the area east of the Euvenos river.

The geographical works of Artemidoros are not preserved, but from other sources he is known to have studied and written them in Alexandria and to have had his floruit around 104-101 B.C. His works were especially devoted to the countries bordering on the Mediterranean and Euxine seas, and he seems to have travelled extensively in these parts.³⁹ With regard to Chalkis, Strabo mentions that he placed the Chalkis mountain between the Acheeloos river and Pleuron. Doing so Artemidoros – again according to Strabo – contradicted Apollodorus who placed Kalydon between Pleuron and Chalkis.

The Greek historian Diodorus Siculus from Sicily wrote most of his work on Greek history in Rome at Augustus' time. He is not least known for his accounts of Delphic oracles on colonial settlements and city-founding, since some of these have been thought to render the original oracles closely.⁴⁰ One such account quotes the oracle given to Myskellos from Rhype in Achaëa:

"The far darter himself points out to you; do you understand him! Here is Taphiasos, the unploughed, on your path, and there Chalkis; then the sacred land of the Kouretes and then the Echinades. Great is the ocean to the left. But even so I would not expect you to miss the Lakinian cape,

NOTE 34
Thuc. I.108.5; translated by C. F. Smith 1980 (Loeb).

NOTE 35
Thuc. 2.83.3; translated by C. F. Smith 1980 (Loeb).

NOTE 36
Walbank 1972, 12.

NOTE 37
Walbank 1957, 1-6.

NOTE 38
Polyb. 5.94.8; translated by W. R. Paton (Loeb).

NOTE 39
Bunbury 1883, 61.

NOTE 40
Fontenrose 1978, 137-144; Malkin 1987, 45-46.

nor Sacred Krimissa, nor the river Aisaros.⁷⁴¹

The landmarks of the first part of this sailing route are all situated in the bay of Patras and fully visible from the Achaean coast. By referring to Chalkis, Diodorus (or his source) is probably more likely to have in mind the mountain Chalkis than the city Chalkis. The “twin mountains” Chalkis and Taphiassos are commonly mentioned together by Greek and Roman geographers (Apollodorus,⁴² Strabo, Pliny) and often referred to as important landmarks in later sailing routes – which indeed they are – as I will come back to (compare Fig. 4). The “land of the Kouretes” then is the marshy and fertile fields which extend down from the site of ancient Pleuron and surround modern Mesolonghi. Again, Pleuron is commonly designated in mythical terms as land of the Kouretes by Hellenistic and Roman writers, as will be apparent below. In this way, the description of the sailing route in the bay of Patras refers to the most conspicuous geographical landmarks on the Aetolian and Akarnanian coast and it places Mt. Chalkis west of Mt. Taphiassos and east of Pleuron.

The description of the Aetolian coastal cities by Strabo (68 or 54 B.C. to 21 A.D.) represents the most extensive ancient written source for this area. However, it is generally recognized that Strabo’s seventeen books on Geography have to be read very critically, and that his geographical description of Greece is deplorably insecure (books 8–10).⁴³ Firstly, being born in Pontus, Strabo had no first hand knowledge of Greece, and as far as can be reconstructed, his travels in Greece were limited to Rhodes, perhaps Kos and Samos, Corinth and perhaps Athens. His most extensive travels were in his own country, the neighbouring states Cilicia and Cappadocia, Asia Minor and Egypt. Thus, his books on Greece are mostly based on the works of other historians, especially Posidonius and on the above mentioned writers Artemidorus and Apollodorus, as well as on other

people’s travel-stories.⁴⁴ Secondly, Strabo as a true stoic was very much guided by his admiration for the Homeric epics which he conceived as an allegorical source of geographic information and thus an ideal work for all geographers.⁴⁵ Even though Strabo was perhaps more selective and critical in his choice of Homeric quotations than hitherto thought,⁴⁶ the fact remains that he followed Homer closely in his description of Greece, and not least Aetolia.

Strabo first mentions Chalkis in book 9. He has treated the cities held by the western Lokrians, Amphissa and Naupactus. Naupactus, he says, is near Antirrhion, and still survives and he tells us that it had been adjudged to the Aetolians by Philip. Immediately after, Strabo states

“Here [near Antirrhion], also, is Chalcis, which the poet mentions in the Aetolian *Catalogue*; it is below Calydon. Here, also, is the hill Taphiassus, on which are the tombs of Nessus and the other Centaurs, from whose putrefied bodies, they say, flows forth at the base of the hill the water which is malodorous and clotted; and it is on this account, they add, that the tribe is also called Ozolian. Molycreia, an Aetolian town, is also near Antirrhium”⁴⁷.

In book 10, Strabo begins with a description of Euboea and briefly mentions that apart from Chalkis in Euboea, there is also a Chalkis in Aetolia and in Elis.⁴⁸ After Euboea he treats as promised earlier on, Akarnania and Aetolia, the remaining parts of Europe as he calls these areas.⁴⁹ He starts out with a list of Akarnanian cities, then moves on to the Aetolian cities and mountains. In this survey, Strabo is clearly following Homer, since he states that the Aetolian towns are Kalydon and Pleuron and only mentions the inland (later) cities Trichonion and Stratos in order to explain to his readers the extent of Old Aetolia. Likewise he only mentions Naupaktos and Eupalion to show the contrast of Old Aetolia in comparison with the wider extent of Aetolia Epictetus.⁵⁰ Then, in a section about mountains, he emphasizes that near

NOTE 41
Diodorus 8.17; translated by Parke and Wormell 1956, 69–70; quoted by Malkin 1987, 45.

NOTE 42
According to Strabo (Strab. 10.2.21).

NOTE 43
For a general introduction to Strabon, see Tozer 1893, 1–47.

NOTE 44
Romm 1992, 5.

NOTE 45
Tozer 1893, 44–45.

NOTE 46
Kahles 1976.

NOTE 47
Strab. 9.4.8; translated by H.L. Jones (Loeb).

NOTE 48
Strab. 10.1.9.

NOTE 49
Strab. 10.1.1.

NOTE 50
Strab. 10.2.7.

the mountain Arakynthos the inhabitants of Old Pleuron founded New Pleuron, and he gives us the location of the former as “near Kalydon”. His next interest is to explain the location of Mt. Taphiassos (no doubt due to its connection with the myth of Nessos) and Mt. Chalkis (no doubt due to its connection with Homeric Chalkis). He says as follows:

“...above Molycreia are Taphiassos and Chalcis, rather high mountains, on which are situated the small cities Macynia and Chalcis, the latter bearing the same name as the mountain, though it is also called Hypochalcis. Near Old Pleuron is the mountain Curium, after which, as some have supposed, the Pleuronian Curetes were named.

The Euvenos River ...flows at first, not through the Curetan country, which is the same as the Pleuronian, but through the more easterly country, past Chalcis and Kalydon; and then, bending back towards the plains of Old Pleuron and changing its course to the west.”⁵¹

And we are reminded that this is the river which forms the scene of the Nessos, Herakles and Deianeira story.

In short, Strabo does not give us a description of Aetolian cities as they appeared in his own day, since he is mainly interested in locating those mentioned by Homer. Nevertheless, in the above quoted passages he seems to use Antirrhion as centre for his description which means that his “above” and “below” means respectively “to the west of” and to the “east of”. This gives us the following succession of cities and mountains which fits well with the information gained from earlier sources: (from west towards east) Old and New Pleuron, Kalydon, Chalkis (mountain and city), Mt. Taphiassos, Makynia, Molykreion and Antirrhion. However, Strabo’s insecurity as to the geography of Greece and his dependence on earlier writers becomes clearly visible in a later list of cities and mountains according to which Pleuron and Halikyrna were situated east of the Euvenos river.⁵²

With regard to Apollodorus’ placing of Chalkis near the Acheloos river alluded to above, Strabo decides to reconcile both traditions by imagining two Chalkis mountains.⁵³

It is not known whether Pliny the Elder (born 23 A.D.) has ever been to Greece. Only a small part of his *Naturalis Historia*, dedicated to the future emperor Titus, deals with the geography of Greece, and it is generally of a very summary nature.⁵⁴ Apart from the sources Pliny himself mentions which are Theopompus, Isidorus, and Homer, he may have used Pomponius Mela and have had access to official lists of privileged cities made under Marcus Agrippa and Augustus.⁵⁵ In his very short description of Aetolia, we among other things hear that

“The towns of Aetolia are Calydon on the river Evenus seven miles and a half from the sea, and then Macynia and Molycreia, behind which are Mount Chalcis and Taphiassus. On the coast is the Promontory of Antirrhium, at which is the mouth of the Gulf of Corinth.”⁵⁶

This description falls very nicely in line with the information about Chalkis given by Thucydides, Polybius, Diodorus and Strabo and may indeed reflect a common source-dependency. It is certainly very strange, that Pliny in a list of Aetolian cities, mentions only the mountain Chalkis and not the city. Likewise very strange is his source, Pomponius Mela, writing only a short time before Pliny, who lists only Naupaktos and Kalydon as Aetolian cities. Perhaps these selective descriptions, whatever their more or less sophisticated motivation,⁵⁷ also testify to the poor knowledge which Roman historians and officials possessed of a ruinous Greek landscape, where all the important political and religious institutions, and possibly a greater part of the resident population, had been transferred to Nicopolis and Patras.⁵⁸

Before leaving Pliny, it should not be overlooked that according to Pliny one of the Echinades islands was named Chalkis:

NOTE 51
Strab. 10.2.4-5; translated by H.L. Jones (Loeb).

NOTE 52
Strab. 10.2.21.

NOTE 53
Strab. 10.2.21.

NOTE 54
Plin. *HN* 4.1-32.

NOTE 55
Kaszuba 1976, 1-8.

NOTE 56
Plin. *HN* 4.2.6; translated by H. Rackham (Loeb).

NOTE 57
For Pliny’s selectivity as a result of his ambitions to present the whole natural universe, see Kaszuba 1976, 5.

NOTE 58
Strab. 7.7.5-6; 10.2.2-3; Paus. 5.23.3; 7.18.8; 8.24.11; 10.38.4; Alcock 1993, 132-145.

“...off Aetolia are the Echinades, Aegialia, Cotonis, Thyatira, Geoar, Dionysia, Cyrenus, Chalcis, Pinara, Nystus.”⁵⁹

The Echinades are situated at the mouth of the Acheloos river, which forms the border between Aetolia and Akarnania. They became a subject of intense interest, both in antiquity and in modern times.⁶⁰ This was due to two circumstances. Firstly, the islands were very important in the Homeric epics, especially *Doullichion*. Megeles led forty ships to Troy from *Doullichion* and the sacred islands Echinades,⁶¹ and *Doullichion* along with *Zakynthos*, *Samos* and *Ithaka* were subject to *Odysseus*, and the majority of *Penelope's* suitors came from *Doullichion*.⁶² Secondly, the islands represented a very interesting geological phenomenon. Due to the silting-up of the Acheloos river, the islands gradually became mainland. *Strabo* tells us that this “new” land was called *Paracheloitis*, and was the subject of much dispute between the Akarnanians and the Aetolians, a dispute which lies at the bottom of the myth of how *Heracles* overcame the Acheloos river, and thus made the *Paracheloitis* completely dry and as a price got married to the *Kalydonian* princess *Deianeira*.⁶³ In view of these obvious Aetolian interests in the “new” land, it is therefore not without significance that one of the Echinades islands was called *Chalkis*.

P. Papinius Statius who died about 96 A.D. wrote his long poem about the war of the Seven against *Thebes* in Flavian Rome apparently in the hope of replacing the *Aeneid* as Rome's favourite poem.⁶⁴ The first four books describe the preparations of the war against *Thebes*. *Tydeus*, son of *Oineus* in *Kalydon*, but settled in *Argos*, was one of the seven heroes who volunteered to support the Argive military expedition against *Thebes*. In *Statius' poem* he is supported by the cities of his fatherland. In close imitation of *Homer's catalogue of ships*, *Statius* thus lists those Aetolian cities which followed *Tydeus*. The cities are *Pleuron*, *Kalydon*, *Pylene*, *Olenos* and:

...”*Chalkis*, welcome port Among the Ionian waves, and that proud river whose head was shamed by wrestling *Hercules*.”⁶⁵

From this passage, we learn that *Statius* thought of *Chalkis* as a harbour, and located it at the mouth of the Acheloos river, since the mention of *Hercules* is a clear allusion to the myth of how *Heracles* wrestled with the river god *Acheloos*. No doubt *Statius* is influenced by *Artemidorus* who was seen earlier on to have located mount *Chalkis* near *Acheloos*. The term “harbour” is rather influenced by *Homer's* adjective of *Chalkis*, “hard by the sea”.

As a poet *Statius* had certainly no intentions of writing accurate geography, and thus his mention of *Chalkis* is not of much use to us. On the other hand, it does support the general impression we had from *Strabo*, that Romans of the first century A.D. had no clear idea of the city's location.

Dionysius Periergetes probably wrote his geographic work, “*Periigisis tis oikoumenis*”, consisting of 1186 hexameter verses sometime around 124 A.D. in *Alexandria*. Like *Strabo* his source of inspiration came especially from *Poseidonius*, *Kallimachos* and *Apollonios* and his favorite geography-book was *Homer's* works. Reaching northwestern Greece we hear of *Ithaka* and other islands

“...which the river *Acheloos* issuing from *Chalkis* embraces with its silvern swirls.”⁶⁶

Here we explicitly meet the concept that *Chalkis* was a mountain near the *Acheloos*, indeed the very one from which *Acheloos* springs. Again it is likely that *Dionysios* was influenced by *Artemidorus' work*.

We know little of the influential Roman geographer *Ptolemy's* life, except that he probably lived at the time of *Marcus Aurelius* (161–180 A.D.) and that he had studied in *Alexandria*.⁶⁷ Strangely enough, in his books on geography, *Chalkis* figures in a list of inland cities in *Aetolia*, that is together with *Arax thos*, *Pleuron*, *Olenos*, and *Kalydon*.⁶⁸

NOTE 59

Plin. *HN* 4.54; translated by H. Rackham (Loeb).

NOTE 60

Hdt. 2.10; Thuc. 2.102; Paus. 8.24.11; Ov. *Met.* 8.580; Apollod. I.123 W, II 50; Eur. *IA* 283–284.

NOTE 61

Il. 2.625.

NOTE 62

Od. 1.245, 9.24, 14.335, 14.397, 16.123, 16.396, 19.292; Hymn in *Apoll.* 429.

NOTE 63

Strab. 10.2.14, 10.2.19.

NOTE 64

Dominik 1994.

NOTE 65

Stat. Theb. 4.105; translated by Melville and Vessey 1992.

NOTE 66

Dionys. Per. 496.

NOTE 67

Taub 1993, 7–8.

NOTE 68

Ptol. Geog. s. 243 3.14.13.

If we are to believe Alexandrian scholia on Apollonius Rhodius, the famous Ortygia cult in Ephesos and on Delos, and on an island close to Sicily originated from the Aetolian “titanic” Ortygia cult.⁶⁹ In fact scholia on Homer’s *Iliad* locate this cult in Chalkis.⁷⁰

In summary, since Homer incorporated Chalkis in his list of Aetolian cities and placed it close to the sea, there seem to have existed three main traditions in antiquity as to what Aetolian Chalkis was and where it was located. According to the oldest tradition (Thucydides, Polybius, Strabo (his first list), Pliny, Diodorus), Chalkis was a city and a mountain situated near the Euvenus river. Combining the information given by these authors, we obtain the following list of cities and mountains moving from east towards west: Molykreion, Makynia, Mt. Taphiassos, Chalkis (city with harbour and mountain), Kalydon and Pleuron. This tradition is likely to be trustworthy, since at least two of the writers may have actually seen Chalkis (Thucydides and Polybius).

The second tradition originates in the second century A.D. According to this, Chalkis was situated near the mouth of the Acheloos river. It was either a mountain (Strabo following Artemidorus, Dionysios Periergetes) or an island (Pliny) or a harbour (Stadius).

The third and latest tradition makes Chalkis an Aetolian inland city (Ptolemy).

Perhaps the first and second tradition need not contradict each other too much. If Pliny is right in listing an island at the mouth of the Acheloos river by the name Chalkis, we may presume that this island at one time became mainland as was the fate of other of the Echinades islands, and formed a mountain. At least, it is interesting that one such island which has turned into mainland is called Chalkitsa today.⁷¹

The next section surveys how the written traditions regarding Chalkis were received by Byzantine writers and early modern travellers and scholars in ancient history and archaeology.

Byzantine lexicographers and early modern travellers and scholars

The existence of an earlier, ancient settlement on the Haghia Triadha hill was well-known to the builders of the Early Byzantine basilica and fortification wall encircling the upper part of the hill. For in order to build the basilica, the builders had cleared the top of the hill of ancient settlement remains and when building the fortification wall they narrowly followed and partly reused a Classical fortification wall.⁷² Perhaps the bishop of the basilica even knew that he occupied the ancient site of Aetolian Chalkis. At least Chalkis’ existence was known to the Greek grammarian Stephanus Byzantinus who lived in the sixth century. Stephanus was the author of a lexikon, *Ethnika*, originally comprising more than fifty volumes which he had dedicated to Justinian I. His main interest was to trace the origin of place names of the *oikoumene*. Stephanus’ geographic orientation is accordingly not very accurate as is evident in his treatment of Chalkis.

Under the heading “Chalkis” he lists the various Chalkis he knows of starting with Chalkis in Euboea, followed by Chalkis “a Corinthian city” and Aetolian Chalkis.⁷³ Apart from separating between a “Corinthian” and an “Aetolian” Chalkis, he confuses Chalkis in Euboea with Aetolian Chalkis, since he says that the former was “also called Hypochalkis”. Due to the same mistake, he places the Aetolian city Halikyrra, likewise mentioned by Strabo, on Euboea. Regarding Aetolian Chalkis, Stephanus relies on Dionysios Periergetes and tells us that the river Acheloos issues from Chalkis and embraces other islands.⁷⁴

Much later, in the twelfth century, Eustathius, bishop of Thessaloniki, made a commentary on Dionysios Periergetes’ book on geography. Here Eustathius explains to us that the Chalkis, from which Dionysios says the Acheloos springs with its silvern swirls, is a mountain.⁷⁵ An anonymous commentator, however, says that the Acheloos which embraces the Echinades islands issues from the Aetolian city

NOTE 69
Schol. Ap. Rhod. I. 419; see also Antonetti 1990, 66, 196, 263, 283, 302.

NOTE 70
Schol. Il. 1.557.

NOTE 71
RE III Chalkis no.7.

NOTE 72
Dietz and Kolonas this volume.

NOTE 73
Steph. Byz. *Ethnika*, “Chalkis”.

NOTE 74
Meineke (1849) 1958 ascribes this confusion to additions made by a copyist or to some – to us unknown – source which Stephanus has read.

NOTE 75
Eust. *Dionys. Per.* 496.

Fig. 4. The bay of ancient Chalkis in between Mts. Varassova and Klokova (in Antiquity called Chalkis and Taphiassas) seen from the hinterland of Patras. (Photo: The museum of Patras).



Chalkis.⁷⁶ Nikephoros Blemmidos is more vague, stating in his description of the Echinades (in a chapter on islands) that Acheloos issues from the earth of Chalkis⁷⁷.

From the thirteenth century we suddenly come across a direct source for the state of the *episkepsis Baresobés* (Varassova), but unfortunately it tells us nothing about ancient Chalkis. It is the metropolitan Ioannis Apokaukos who in 1218/1219 writes that the harvest of the *episkepsis Baresobés* was destroyed by a storm, and soon after he complains about the poor state of the *episkepsis*.⁷⁸

The two mountains Varassova and Klokova, the ancient Mts Chalkis and Taphiassos according to Diodorus, Strabo and Pliny, completely dominate the view from across the bay of Patras (Fig. 4). In fact these two huge mountains which fall dramatically into the sea form the most conspicuous feature of the Aetolian coast and are visible all the way down to the Frankish castle of Chlemoutsi at Kilini opposite Zakynthos and are clearly visible from Kephallenia. They therefore cannot but have

caught the eye of the hundreds of pilgrims who travelled to Jerusalem and passed through the gulf of Patras and Corinth or stopped at Patras on their way southwards round the Peloponnese. Since trade in the Mediterranean became controlled by Italian market towns in the ninth to tenth centuries these towns established steady pilgrim routes running from especially Venice via first the Dalmatian coast, then via the Ionian islands and then rounding the Peloponnese and onwards to Crete and Cyprus and finally Palestine. Some, however, also travelled along the gulf of Patras and Corinth, and then inland to Constantinople. The pilgrims, however, did not pay much attention to ancient monuments and sites which they passed on their way. In their accounts and letters, they almost never refer to any ancient monuments.⁷⁹ On the other hand, local residents in the vicinity of the Aetolian coast were not completely uninterested in the antiquity of their land. At least the Spanish Jew Benjamin from Tudela, who stopped at Patras on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 1160-1173 noted the existence of a story that Patras was founded by Antipater, one of

NOTE 76
Müllerus 1861, *Anonymi Paraphrasis*, 416, 492-497.

NOTE 77
Müllerus 1861, *Nicephori geographia*, 462, 30-35.

NOTE 78
Soustal and Koder 1981, 121-122.

NOTE 79
Vin 1980, 9, 16-17.

Alexander's generals,⁸⁰ perhaps an attempt on the part of the Jewish minority living in Patras to legitimize their presence by reference to ancient history. About 250 years later, when Nicola from Martoni, stopped at Patras in 1395, he noted that all four walls of the bishop's palace were decorated with an Ilioupersis.⁸¹

At this time, interest in Greek antiquity, first and foremost manuscripts but also ancient geography, was about to take a real step forwards, especially in Italy, and this certainly also affected Aetolia. Within a few decades, the first foreign traveller known to us, the remarkable merchant Cyriac of Ancona (1391-1455), travelled through Akarnania and Aetolia and here carefully recorded and identified ancient ruins.⁸² At this time, Cyriac had already seen of the temple of Hadrian in Kyzikos almost intact, and other famous monuments, likewise almost intact, such as the walls of Miletus and the temple in Didyma.⁸³ The enormous impression which these well-preserved monuments must have made on him did not, however, lessen his interest in the far less famous and more ruinous monuments of Aetolia and Akarnania, nor did the fact that Cyriac's travel through these parts of Greece was accidental. He was originally headed for Athens via the Corinthian Gulf, but a plague in Corfu had forced him to change travel plans and anchor at Arta, then the seat of the Neapolitan prince Carlo II, and travel overland.⁸⁴ Cyriac's travel through Akarnania and Aetolia can be reconstructed more or less in detail on the basis of letters which he sent to friends, and by sections of his *Commentaria* preserved in Carlo Moroni's copies and finally from some entries in Cyriac's diary (preserved in original).⁸⁵ From these sources it follows that on the twelfth of January 1436, Cyriac visited Nicopolis and also thought he had seen Dodona (in reality some place near Arta), on the eighteenth of January he was at Ambracia (in reality Fidokastro). He proceeded southwards reaching Amphilocharian Argos (in reality Stratos) later in January, then passed Palaio-Mani (Cassiope) reaching Alyzia (Oiniadai) on February the

seventh. From the latter place a sketch made by him is preserved forming part of the collection of Cyriac-manuscripts compiled by the architect Giuliano di San Gallo around 1500. The drawing shows the harbour of Oiniadai and an inscription which even M. W. Leake and later the American excavations there failed to see.⁸⁶ From Oiniadai Cyriac moved on to ruins at a place called Bozichista, which is probably Pleuron and according to his diary he also reached Kalydon on the eight of February, which he says was called Artos at his time.⁸⁷

Cyriac did not visit Chalkis, but he no doubt knew of its existence from Homer, Ptolemy and Strabo and therefore may well have looked for it. In his note-book, Cyriac has noted in ancient Greek that "Homer mentions Kalydon as an Aetolian city" referring of course to Homer's list of Aetolian cities which includes Chalkis.⁸⁸ Ptolemy's *Geographica* must also have been known to Cyriac. It had been translated already in 1410 in Florence⁸⁹ and probably served as a stimulus for the travels in Greece made by the Florentine priest Christopher Buondelmonti in 1410-1420.⁹⁰ Regarding Strabo, Cyriac is known to have admired Strabo greatly, and to have had a personal copy made in Constantinople in 1447.⁹¹ His travel experiences in Egypt were clearly influenced by Strabo's accounts and adventures.⁹² It was most likely also Strabo who "guided" Cyriac through Akarnania and Aetolia, since the cities he thought he saw correspond to those mentioned by Strabo. If this is so, it cannot surprise us that Cyriac especially was on the look out for Kalydon and Pleuron on the Aetolian coast. As mentioned earlier on, these two cities were the only ones mentioned by Strabo in his actual list of Aetolian cities.

Ptolemy's book on the Geography of Greece became highly admired in the Renaissance. It is especially this work which served as a basis for the earliest maps of Greece with ancient place names, and an early edition made in Bologna in 1477 carried a map of the Mediterra-

NOTE 80
Vin 1980, 215; compare also Paton 1951.

NOTE 81
Vin 1980, 50, 215.

NOTE 82
Bodnar 1960.

NOTE 83
Mac Kendrick 1952; Ashmole 1957; Bodnar 1960.

NOTE 84
Bodnar 1960, 28.

NOTE 85
Bodnar 1960, 24.

NOTE 86
Ashmole 1957.

NOTE 87
Weil 1903; Bodnar 1960, 32.

NOTE 88
Maas 1913/1915, 8 Fol.21; ll. 2.638-640.

NOTE 89
Vin 1980, 133; Stoneman 1987, 22-36, 305-306 (bibliography).

NOTE 90
Vin 1980, 133.

NOTE 91
Mac Kendrick 1952.

NOTE 92
Lehmann 1977.

NOTE 93
Bagrow and Skelton 1964; Tooley 1978.

NOTE 94
Koster 1995, 206, IV, pl. F.

ninth stopping at Patras, Lepanto (Naupak-
 tos), at that time a Venetian colony, Aegion
 and then Kirtha. From here his journey
 took him to Delphi then Osios Loukas,
 Daulis, Livadhia, Chaeronea, Orchomenos,
 Thebes, Chalkis and Eretria in Euboica and
 finally Athens.⁹⁵ This route to Athens with

near.⁹³ With regard to Chalkis, it is inter-
 esting to see that on Renaissance maps
 Chalkis is shown as an inland city, hereby
 following Ptolemy's description (Fig. 5).⁹⁴
 After Cyriac had travelled through
 Akarnania and Aetolia, he crossed back
 and forth over the gulf of Patras and Co-

Fig. 5. Detail from a map of
 Greece made by Nicolas So-
 phianos in 1544 and publi-
 shed by Abraham Ortelius in
 1580 in Antwerp. It shows
 Chalkis as an inland city
 due, probably, to Ptolemy's
 book on Greece. (From Koster
 1995, cat. IV, pl. F).



ancient cities as stepping stones was to become the standard route and thus resulted in almost “standard” experiences and adventures of European travellers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.⁹⁶

The first travellers to follow this route and show some kind of interest in Aetolia were the Frenchman Jacques Spon and the Englishman George Wheler, mostly known for their drawings and descriptions of ancient monuments of Delos and Asia Minor, Delphi and Athens. Both also wrote travel accounts.⁹⁷ Spon and Wheler reached Patras in December 1675 from where they planned to sail along the Corinthian Gulf to Kirrha and travel overland to Athens. They had read Strabo and Ptolemy, but primarily used Pausanias as their guide and had already been busy identifying ruins along the coast of Elis by using Pausanias. Just before their ship dropped anchor at Patras coming from Zakynthos, Wheler noted that:

“To the other hand [from Achaea], on the Romanian shore, are two very high-peaked Mountains; the first of which is called Gallata, from a Town behind it, bearing that name: which Monsieur Spon thinketh to be the ancient Calydon. Beyond the other Mountain we had the two castles [Rhion and Antirrhion] at the mouth of the Gulph in sight. Of Calydon Pausanias telleth this sad love story...”⁹⁸

The mountains are of course Mt. Chalkis and Mt. Taphiassos, today called Varassova and Klokova, which were to be commented upon again and again by later travellers.⁹⁹ As stated by Wheler, Spon identified the Turkish village Galata on the western side of Mt. Varassova with the site of ancient Kalydon. Spon’s argument was the similarity between the names Galata and Kalydon and Galata’s location.¹⁰⁰ By location Wheler probably meant location in relation to Strabo whom Wheler and Spon allude to in other connections. Wheler, on the other hand, was more inclined to identify Kalydon with ruins which we know today are identical to Pleuron, saying

“But whether Gallata, or ruins of another town, not far from thence towards Messalongia, which Sr Clement Hardy [consul of Morea, resident in Patras] told me he saw here, be ancient Calydon, I cannot determine, unless I had seen them both.”

For Wheler and Spon the Mts Varassova and Klokova formed a dramatic view, but were otherwise only of interest because they offered the opportunity to locate Kalydon. The reason was the sad story of the girl Kallirhoe from Kalydon and her tragic suicide told by Pausanias. Both Wheler and Spon repeat the story in their travel accounts and in their words the story certainly does turn into a veritable Renaissance romance.¹⁰¹ At a later point, when Spon and Wheler are waiting in vain for good winds at the castle of Morea, they actually cross over to the bay of Galata at Kryoneri immediately west of Varassova to wait for an English ship anchored at Mesolonghi, and Spon identifies the spring here as Kallirhoe’s spring.¹⁰² They must thus have passed right by the bay of Chalkis and the visible fortification walls of Pangali and the Haghia Triadha hill. But their absorption with the tragic story of Kallirhoe has overshadowed any interest in locating mythically speaking anonymous cities such as Chalkis, and the ruins on Pangali and Haghia Triadha pass unnoticed.

Meagre as this attention is to the antiquity of Aetolia and in particular Chalkis, it is at least an indication of some kind of interest. Another 125 years had to pass by before the antiquities of Aetolia, including Chalkis, became solidly planted as part of common European cultural inheritance. Richard Chandler, especially known for his new edition of the Arundel Marbles from 1763, had passed the Aetolian coast in 1766 when travelling home from Asia Minor via Athens, Delphi and Galaxidhi and had even anchored at the mouth of the Acheloos river, but he never went ashore. His account of Aetolia is confined to a repetition of Strabo’s geographical remarks and myths surrounding the Echinades islands and the Acheloos river which

NOTE 95
Bodnar 1960, 32.

NOTE 96
Literature in general on early modern travellers to Greece: Simopoulos 1970-79, Stonemann 1987; Angelomatis-Tsougarakis 1990; Eisner 1991.

NOTE 97
Wheler 1682; Spon 1676.

NOTE 98
Wheler 1682, 292.

NOTE 99
See esp. Gell 1807, 91; Poqueville 1828, II, 113.

NOTE 100
Spon 1678, 14.

NOTE 101
Wheler 1682, 292-293; Spon 1678, 14-16.

NOTE 102
Spon 1678, 43.

fascinated him greatly.¹⁰³ He also gives us the history of Patras, which he visited, and describes its ancient monuments and, like Wheler and Spon had done, recalls Pausanias' account of the yearly Artemis Laphria cult, transferred to Patras from Kalydon, but he doesn't comment upon the location of Kalydon, nor any other Aetolian city.¹⁰⁴ Perhaps Chandler's silence is due to the fact that his travel – along with that of his travel comrades Nicholas Revett and William Pars – had been paid for and arranged by the Society of Dilettanti in London. The specific aim of this society was to support the exploration of those ancient buildings which Vitruvius and other ancient writers had praised in order to enhance the contemporary architectural repertoire in England. From this perspective coastal Aetolia would have difficulties in catching the interest of Chandler having no famous buildings commented upon by Vitruvius to offer.¹⁰⁵

A turning point in the history of Aetolia, and in particular the rediscovery of Chalkis, is the year 1805. In that year no less than three European scholars more or less independently and with varying success actually inspected ruins in Aetolia and among other things took an interest in the location of ancient Chalkis and in the ruins on the Varassova mountain. Without doubt this new wave of interest in the topography of Aetolia (along with the Ionian islands and even Albania and Akarnania) owed much to a new interest in the Greek landscape especially among painters and poets in England and France who searched for the “picturesque” and “original” Greece, the Greece put in chains by the Turks. It was a feeling for the Greek landscape as being picturesque if rich in ancient ruinous temples and buildings, especially unknown ones, rather than well-preserved and famous ones.¹⁰⁶ Such a landscape is Aetolia.

Edward Dodwell stayed in Mesolonghi for some days in February 1805 after having seen Zakynthos. Apart from studying the habits, traditions and language of the peo-

ple living in Mesolonghi he also makes an excursion to a locality called Kyra Eirini (New Pleuron) which he believes to be Oiniadai on account of Cyriac's and Strabo's description, and he makes a long and thorough description of the ruins, the first to survive in modern history. When admiring the view from this site, he makes several topographical observations. Among other things, he corrects J. Spon who identified Kalydon with Galata, since Dodwell (correctly) rather assumes the

“...remains of a city and Acropolis, composed of magnificent walls, constructed nearly in a regular manner...”

at the western banks of the Euvenos to be Kalydon. Moreover, Dodwell does not miss the chance to discuss and recall for us the myths surrounding the Echinades and the Acheloos river, nor to discuss the true identity of Doulichrion.

Dodwell would no doubt have liked to enter into the interior of Aetolia since the history of that area

“is imperfectly given by the ancients; seldom visited, and by no means ascertained by the moderns”.¹⁰⁷

Moreover, he had been assured by

“two observing and learned travellers [Pouqueville and Leake], indeed I believe the only ones who have visited those districts in detail, that its mountainous tract contains the remains of many small walled cities, and the ruins of some theatres, but no traces of any temples”.¹⁰⁸

But Dodwell feared very much the robbers hidden in the mountains and on the whole the inhabitants of Aetolia who he believed to have inherited the rawness of the ancient Aetolian peoples. Accordingly, he was accompanied by armed men on his trip to Pleuron, since

“...the roads we had to pass were sometimes infested with robbers; for the Aetolians of the present age are not much bet-

NOTE 103
Chandler (1775) 1825, 341.

NOTE 104
Chandler (1775) 1825, 337.

NOTE 105
Introduction by R. Churton in Chandler 1825.

NOTE 106
For the discovery of the Greek landscape, see Stoneman 1987, 136–145.

NOTE 107
Dodwell 1819, 95.

NOTE 108
Dodwell 1819, 96.

ter than those of the time of Polybius, who says that they neither maintained the laws of peace or of war, but robbing both friends and foes, were entirely devoted to plunder. Thucydides does not give a much better character of these warlike robbers, and Livy calls them a restless, vain and ungrateful people".¹⁰⁹

Dodwell leaves Mesolonghi on the fourteenth of February and sails towards Patras

"passing near the mouths of the Euvenos, enjoyed a fine view of Mt Chalkis, rising majestically from the sea. It is said that there are still some remains of the city of Chalkis, or Hypochalkis, at the foot of this mountain."¹¹⁰

On the twentythird of February Edward Dodwell left Patras and sailed towards Galaxidhi. His boat again passed the Varassova and Klokova, and now Dodwell writes

"Strabo says they [Mt. Chalkis and Mt. Taphiassos] are very high; that which is nearest to Naupaktos is the loftiest, and is Taphiassos... It is evident from the geographer's words, that Chalkis is the mountain which rises from the Euvenos".¹¹¹

His boat obviously passed by close enough for his guide to point out to him

"...that a fetid stream rises at the foot of those mountains and enters the gulph."¹¹²

Dodwell leaves it for his readers to connect this evilsmelling stream with the story of Nessos' grave on the Taphiassos and the evilsmelling Lokrians mentioned by Strabo.¹¹³

He then goes on to say:

"I wished to land, and examine the coast between the two mountains, which is very little known; but so strong is the dread of robbers, that I prevail on no one to accompany me.... Between the two mountains is seen a tract of pointed and rocky

hills, intermixed with plains and glens, well suited to the positions of the forts and cities of ancient times. It is probable there were several in that space, particularly Lykirna and Makynia, which might be discovered at the present day, were the inhabitants of a less barbarous description."¹¹⁴

It is no doubt Strabo's second list of Aetolian cities which Dodwell has in mind when he places Halikyrrna between Chalkis and Makynia.¹¹⁵ Nevertheless, Dodwell's contribution to the discovery of Aetolia is his detailed description of Pleuron, though he mistook it for Oiniadai, and his correct identification of the site of Kalydon and the mountains of Chalkis and Taphiassos.

E. Dodwell had met F.-C.-H.-L. Pouqueville, who served for several years as the French consul-general of Ali Pasha in Arta. For Dodwell, who had never been to Aetolia before, Pouqueville seemed an experienced and learned scholar of antiquities. This, however, is not the impression one gets when reading Pouqueville's travel accounts. Pouqueville wrote twenty books about his travels in Greece, ten of which deal with Akarnania and Aetolia. In the latter books Pouqueville has managed to mislocate almost all ruins he saw in Aetolia and Akarnania, even though his references to ancient authors are sometimes impressively extensive. The plain of Aetolia is no exception.

Pouqueville places Homeric Pleuron at the Euvenos river – perhaps due to the aforementioned list of Aetolian cities by Strabo – and the later Pleuron at Arsinoe and Lysimachia, while he takes the actual ruins of Pleuron (at the kastro Kyra Eirini) to be Homeric Olenos.¹¹⁶ He dismisses Dodwell's identification of the ruins near Kurtaga as Kalydon, and instead regards these ruins to be Krokyleia and later Agragas on reference to Thucydides. When looking in vain for Kalydon at Kryoneri and Galata in the delta west of Varassova, he "succeeds" in identifying the nearby village Hypochori with Homeric Chalkis, perhaps because the village's name is si-

NOTE 109
Dodwell 1819, 95.

NOTE 110
Dodwell 1819, 111.

NOTE 111
Dodwell 1819, 125.

NOTE 112
Dodwell 1819, 125.

NOTE 113
Dodwell 1819, 125.

NOTE 114
Dodwell 1819, 125.

NOTE 115
Strabo 10.2.21; for a systematic archaeological investigation of the ruins of Makyneia, see Kolonas 1994.

NOTE 116
Pouqueville 1826, 536-538.

mialar to Hypochalkis. Then, upon riding around the Varassova and passing the village Mavromati, he maintains he saw cyclopean masonry here and believes these to be the site of ancient Kalydon. Pouqueville was obviously not satisfied either with J. Spon's (correct) identification of the spring of Kallirhoe at Kryoneri, for he identifies Kallirhoe with a spring somewhere on the route between Mavromati and the road leading around Klokova.

Pouqueville does however come up with two correct identifications of relevance to Chalkis. For unlike Dodwell he places Makynia west of the Taphiassos mountain (at Mamoulada) and Molykreion at Rhion which is almost correct. One ought also to acknowledge that Pouqueville appears to possess a true interest in the topography of all historical sites, not just in those starring in myths.

Even though Pouqueville did not follow Dodwell in his identification of Kalydon and Chalkis, he still followed the most ancient written tradition which placed Chalkis at the Euvenos river near Kalydon. Not all scholars were happy with this interpretation. In 1828, G. Bernhardt wrote a commentary on Dionysius Periergeta, and in what seems to be a highly passionate defense on Dionysios as a trustworthy geographer he stated that it was no less than insane to locate Chalkis near Kalydon, as did some sources. It had, he said, to lie near the Acheloos river.¹¹⁷

The identification accepted today of the historical cities on the coastal plain of Aetolia goes back to one man.

On the thirteenth of July, 1805, at 8.30 in the morning, the British colonel and former artillery officer at Constantinople Martin William Leake stepped out of his hired boat in the bay of Kryoneri, on the western side of the Varassova. He immediately started to inspect the cool springs issuing from mount Varassova which so many had sailed by and commented upon and soon starts his thorough inspection of Aetolian ruins, placing one after another correctly on his map.

Leake had suggested an inversion of two of the sentences in the troublesome passage by Strabo¹¹⁸ in which way the topography of sites indicated in this passage would fit the topographic informations given earlier on and those given by other ancient authors.¹¹⁹ This gave Leake the following sequence of sites between Mesolonghi and Naupaktos: Pleuron, Halikyrna, Kalydon, Chalkis, Makynia and Molykreion.

In his fieldwork, Leake accordingly identifies the ruins at the Kyra Eirini as New Pleuron,¹²⁰ even locates the site of Homeric Pleuron close by,¹²¹ identifies Halikyrna with Roman baths near Pleuron at a site midway between Mesolonghi and Kurtaga,¹²² places Kalydon at Kurtaga and locates the sanctuary of the Artemis Laphria,¹²³ confirms the evidence for Varassova as being without doubt Mt. Chalkis and Klokova the Mt. Taphiassos.¹²⁴ And regarding Chalkis, Makynia and Molykreion he writes

“And as there is no appearance of an ancient site between the river [Euvenos] and Mt Varassova, we may infer that Chalcis or Hypochalcis, the “Chalkis agchialon” of Homer, and the Chalceia of Polybius, stood in the valley between the two mountains, where is now the harbour called Gavrolimni. It would seem also, that the site of Macynia was between Taphiassos and Molycreia, which at last, as I have already remarked,¹²⁵ was on the first rise of the hills behind the castle of Rumili. I was informed at Patra, from whence the whole of this coast is well seen, that there are still some remains of a Hellenic fortress, now called Ovrio-kastro, between the mountains, and some vestiges also on the eastern side of Kaki-skala [Klokova] both of them confirming the preceeding conjecture, the former being Chalcis, the latter Makynia”.¹²⁶

Several other current identifications of ancient ruins in Aetolia also go back to Leake¹²⁷: Pylene (which Leake placed at the maritime end of the Kleisura ravine),¹²⁸ Proschion (ruins between Angelo-

NOTE 117
Bernhardt (1828) 1974, 655.

NOTE 118
Strabo 10.2.21.

NOTE 119
Leake I, 109-110.

NOTE 120
Leake 1835, I, 117.

NOTE 121
Leake 1835, III, 539.

NOTE 122
Leake 1835, III, 533; compare Woodhouse 1897, 114.

NOTE 123
Leake 1835 III, 534.

NOTE 124
Leake 1835, I, 110-111.

NOTE 125
Leake 1835, II, 150.

NOTE 126
Leake 1835, I, 111.

NOTE 127
When nothing else is stated, see for their location, Woodhouse 1897.

NOTE 128
According to Bommelje (1987, 107) modern Stamna is the site of ancient Pylene.

kastron and Aitolikon),¹²⁹ Lysimacheia,¹³⁰ Angelokastron (at Konope) later called Arsinoe,¹³¹ Stratos and Oiniadai.¹³²

Since the publication of Leake's topographic work in 1835, an evergrowing stream of enthusiastic travellers looking for "lost Greece" sailed past Varassova and Klokova. However, none of these travellers appears to have noticed the ruins on Pangali or Haghia Triadha nor to have taken an interest in Aetolia (or Akarnania) similar to the way the aforementioned gentlemen, or their predecessor Cyriac, had done. Among the many, many travellers in the nineteenth century who passed the coast of Aetolia and described their travels in books or letters, only few comment upon this landscape. Those who do are often impressed by the magnificence of the Chalkis mountain but do not attach any further comments on its ancient topography.¹³³ Mostly the trip past Aetolia only provokes a repetition of the stories surrounding the Echinades and the river Acheloos.¹³⁴

This situation cannot only be explained with reference to the much feared Pasha in Ioannina and the klephtes. As with several ancient authors (Strabo, Pausanias) whose interest in ancient Greek sites follows the importance of the sites in myths and history, so travellers wished to visit and experience the "great" historic sites of ancient Greece. In addition, the negative view of the tribes of Aetolia which several ancient authors reveal, and which certainly was seen above to have influenced Dodwell, cannot have stimulated the interest in ancient Aetolia.

Chalkis in early modern scholarly literature and recent handbooks

The existence of the city Chalkis in Aetolia not only escaped the notice of most nineteenth century travellers to Greece, it also took a long time to penetrate into the works of scholars specialized in ancient Greece.

When J. Lemprière published his *Classical Dictionary of Proper Names Men-*

tioned in Ancient Authors Writ Large, in 1788, he did not mention Aetolian Chalkis, even though it was the wish of the author "to give the most accurate and satisfactory account of all the proper names which occur in reading the Classics".¹³⁵ In view of the state of topographic knowledge of Aetolia at Lemprière's time, this is certainly to be excused. This situation changed with the publication of Leake's work in 1835 in which ancient Chalkis was equated with the ruins of Ovrio-Kastro also called Pangali which from then on became a standard identification.¹³⁶ Accordingly, Chalkis is identified with the Pangali ruins in H.G. Lolling's travel account from 1876-77 and in W. Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography* of 1878.¹³⁷ Furthermore, in C. Wordsworth's book on Greece edited by H. F. Tozer, scholar in ancient Greek geography, of 1882, Mt. Chalkis and Mt. Taphiassos are not only mentioned but also dominate the view from Patras in an engraving. The city Chalkis, however, is not mentioned. Only Thermon, Pleuron and Kalydon figure as Aetolian cities.¹³⁸ True enough F. C. H. Kruse and G. Becker had regarded Strabo's Chalkis and Hypochalkis to represent two different cities and had

NOTE 129

Kirsten 1957, 33-36, places Proschion at Palaiokastron in the middle of the Kleisura ravine; Pritchett 1992, 7 n. 11 on the Zygos mountain (behind Pleuron).

NOTE 130

Leake 1835, 125, 153; corresponds to Pritchett 1992, map page 2.

NOTE 131

Leake 1835, 125, 153; Bommeljé 1987, 77.

NOTE 132

Leake 1835, III, 556.

NOTE 133

Smart Hughes 1820, 399.

NOTE 134

Smart Hughes 1820, 399; Hobhouse 1817, 178-180; Williams 1820.

NOTE 135

Lemprière (1788) 1984.

NOTE 136

Leake 1835, 111. Bazin 1864 uses the name Pangali for the same ruins; I have not been able to see Bazin's account when writing this article, compare however Woodhouse 1897, 108. Nor have I been able to check Brandstätter 1844 for his opinion on ancient Chalkis. In order not to create confusion the site of Pangali/Ovrio-Kastro will from now on be referred to solely as Pangali, unless the name Ovrio-Kastro plays a special role.

NOTE 137

Lolling 1876-1877, 456; Smith 1878, 600 no. 2; compare Büchner in RE III, 2089, no. 5-6.

NOTE 138

Wordsworth 1882, 310, 340-342.

located Hypochalkis at the entrance of the valley between Klokovia and Varassova at the site of the village called Mavromati, but this theory did not stand for long.¹³⁹ In his pioneering book on Aetolia of 1897, W. J. Woodhouse described the ruins of Pangali in detail and praised the walls as “the acme of Aetolian military engineering”, far superior to those of Kalydon (a fact which puzzles him since Kalydon is more important in myths). On the basis of this study Woodhouse was in no doubt that these walls represented historical Chalkis and occupied the site of Homeric Chalkis. He thought the city had been called Hypochalkis due to its location below the mountain Chalkis and scolded Becker for having tried to adjust his location of Hypochalkis to Ptolemy’s mention of Chalkis as an inland city.¹⁴⁰ F. Noack certainly also appear to have regarded the ruins of Pangali as representing ancient Chalkis and made admirably accurate drawings of the two E-W running fortification walls and the visible buildings in between them, as well as reconstructions.¹⁴¹ Due to Woodhouse’s and Noack’s work on Chalkis, the fortification walls of Pangali have later entered into studies on Greek fortification systems.¹⁴²

In 1916, the Greek archaeologist K.A. Rhomaïos was the first person to note the existence of ancient remains on the Ha-

ghia Triadha hill.¹⁴³ In a brief notice in the *Archaeologichon Deltion*, he stated his disbelief in identifying ancient Chalkis with the Pangali remains due to lack of traces of long-time settlement. Instead he mentioned a Medieval circuit wall with towers on the low hill immediately east of the small fishing-town Vassiliki (the Haghia Triadha hill), and further noted the existence of two prominent Hellenistic circuit walls below the Medieval one with square and semi-circular towers barely distinguishable above the ground. This site, Rhomaïos wrote, was the seat of the proper settlement of Chalkis or Hypochalkis, and further added as evidence the existence of an abundance of pottery on the hill as well as tombs towards the north-west at the modern road. It is therefore no doubt this site which Rhomaïos and F. Poulsen had in mind when they, in their introduction to their preliminary report of the excavations in Kalydon from 1927, mentioned earlier plans to excavate in Chalkis.¹⁴⁴

S. Benton did either not know of the existence of the settlement on the Haghia Triadha hill or had not considered the possibility of it having Mycenaean predecessors. In her report of Mycenaean finds from the Ionian islands from 1931/32, Benton still cited Mycenaean sherds found at Kryoneri, west of Varassova, for the probable site of ancient Chalkis.¹⁴⁵

E. Kirsten, on the other hand, referred to Rhomaïos’ interpretation of the Haghia Triadha hill in his travel account of Aetolia and Akarnania of 1941. Kirsten had visited the Haghia Triadha hill and from its appearance and location close to the sea, assumed the site to have been founded in Mycenaean times perhaps by people from Chalkis in Euboea on their way to Corfu and Italy.¹⁴⁶

In their catalogue of Homeric sites, R. Hope Simpson and J.F. Lazenby relied on Benton’s identification of Homeric Chalkis with the site of Kryoneri.¹⁴⁷ Wace and Stubbings, in their *Companion to Homer*, mistake Chalkis in the Iliad with the one which is mentioned in the Odyssey, which lies in Elis.¹⁴⁸ Leekley and Efstratiou do not appear to be acquainted with the site

NOTE 139
Kruse 1825-1827, 245; Becker 1857, 23.

NOTE 140
Woodhouse 1897, 109-113.

NOTE 141
Noack 1916, 237-238 (with map).

NOTE 142
Lawrence 1979, see *Chalkis* in index.

NOTE 143
Rhomaïos 1916.

NOTE 144
Poulsen & Rhomaïos 1927, 3; compare Kirsten 1941, 102 n. 4.

NOTE 145
Benton 1931/32, 239.

NOTE 146
Kirsten 1941, 102 n. 4.

NOTE 147
Hope Simpson and Lazenby 1970, 107.

NOTE 148
Od. 15.295; this line and the following two lines do not seem to belong originally to the Odyssey, but are found in the Hymn to Apollo, though in a different order and with some verbal variations (*Hymn. Hom. Ap.* 425-427); for this debate, see Allen and Sikes 1904, 117; Stanford 1958, 251-252; van Thiel 1991, 209; Dawe 1993, 575.

of Haghia Triadha. In their survey of Archaeological Excavations in Central and northern Greece they referred to Chalkis as located on the site of Pangali and made no reference to Rhomaios or the hill of Haghia Triadha.¹⁴⁹

Recently, S. Bommeljé and P. K. Doorn have made a provisional gazetteer of Aetolian sites. Here Chalkis figures with references to both the Pangali and the Haghia Triadha site.¹⁵⁰

Aetolian Chalkis as a city has not been included in recent handbooks which set out to discuss major geographical locations in Greece such as C. B. Avery's Handbook on Classical Geography from 1972. Nor has Aetolian Chalkis made its way into the Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites.¹⁵¹ Again one suspects that Chalkis' poor role in ancient myths and written sources is the cause. Thus, Chalkis has been duly excluded from entering R.E. Bell's Dictionary of Classical Mythological Geography. Only in the very recent handbook on Greek historical cities by S. Lauffer is Chalkis mentioned, though Lauffer's description of the ruins of Pangali and Haghia Triadha is inaccurate.¹⁵²

Since Chalkis in Aetolia was added to the map of Greece by Leake, scholars have also speculated on the etymological origin of its name. Thus, Aetolian Chalkis figures in H. F. Tozer's lectures on the geography of Greece, published in 1873. Here Tozer states that etymologically speaking, the various places called Chalkis, including Chalkis in Aetolia, owe their name to the existence of copper mines.¹⁵³ Another and related theory is that Chalkis was founded by settlers from Chalkis in Euboea.¹⁵⁴ Apart from the similarity in name this theory was founded on a remark made by Strabo, according to which the Kouretes at one time settled in Chalkis in Euboea and later in Aetolia where they besieged the land of Pleuron.¹⁵⁵

Conclusion

In summary, the rediscovery of Chalkis in post-antiquity has been quite a slow pro-

cess in spite of the many travellers who passed through the gulf of Patras and noted the Varassova, especially so when considering that the Classical fortification walls on Pangali are highly visible from the sea, as is the prominent low hill of Haghia Triadha and its Byzantine walls and towers. Nevertheless, Chalkis was not associated with the Pangali-ruins until 1835, and it was not until the end of the last century that a scholar actually inspected the ruins on Pangali. And not until the onset of this century was the site of Haghia Triadha discovered and brought into connection with Chalkis and Hypochalkis. This situation was to a high degree evoked by Chalkis' lack of any mythical anchorage, since this caused Chalkis also to be highly neglected in written sources in late antiquity and thus later to be neglected by travellers to Greece.

When travellers and scholars in the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries did discuss Chalkis, they generally never doubted the location of Chalkis, but followed the most ancient tradition which placed Chalkis near the Euvenos river, close to the sea and east of Kalydon. Only a few opposed this view and held on to the late tradition which made Chalkis a mountain, harbour or island near the mouth of Acheloos and certainly Ptolemy's view of Chalkis as an inland city failed to gain supporters after the middle of the nineteenth century with one exception. This is a commentary on Statius' Thebaid from 1992 in which the commentators explain their readers, that "the Aetolian port of Chalkis stood on the banks of the river Acheloos".¹⁵⁶

It is the hope of the Greek-Danish co-operation project that further archaeological exploration of the site of Haghia Triadha and Pangali will promote not only the understanding of the archaeology of coastal Aetolia but also the way ancient myths and histories centering on Aetolia were constructed and functioned in antiquity as well as after.

NOTE 149
Leekley and Efstratiou 1980.

NOTE 150
Bommeljé and Doorn 1987, 112.

NOTE 151
Stillwell (ed.) 1976.

NOTE 152
Lauffer 1989, 163-164.

NOTE 153
Tozer 1873, 127, 376.
Compare Strabo C 447 who mentions copper mines near Chalkis in Euboea.

NOTE 154
Curtius 1876, esp. 217;
Bakhuizen 1981; Antonetti 1990, 64-67.

NOTE 155
Strabo 10.3.6.

NOTE 156
Melville & Vessey 1992 on 4.105.

Surveys and Excavations 1995–1996. A Preliminary Report

I.

Surveys and Architectural Measurements at Haghia Triadha and Pangali 1995

by *Sanne
Houby-Nielsen
and
Ioannis Moschos*

The fertile valley between the two magnificent mountains, Mt. Varassova and Mt. Klokova, has long been identified as the location of ancient Chalkis (or Chalkeia or Hypochalkis) mentioned briefly in ancient written sources¹⁵⁷. The Greek-Danish archaeological co-operation project began its investigation in this valley in 1995 by urban surveys in two places situated close to the sea, Pangali on the eastern slope of Mt. Varassova and the Haghia Triadha hill on the plain. These two sites were the sole places in the valley which were known to contain extensive remains of ancient walls.

The objectives in initiating archaeological investigation of the two sites by urban surveys were three-fold. Firstly, the surveys were meant to guide the choice of place for succeeding excavation units. Secondly, they formed the beginning of a long-term plan to survey the whole of the Kato Vassiliki Valley in an aim to study the relationship between the ancient fortified sites at the coast and their natural hinterland.

Thirdly, it was hoped that urban surveys on the Pangali and Haghia Triadha would indicate the chronological span of human activity on the two sites and thereby give valuable information as to their functional relationship and hopefully settle the scholarly discussion as to the location of Homeric Chalkis and historic Chalkis, mentioned in the ancient written sources.

The site referred to as Pangali (first named thus by Bazin 1864, 362) is situated on the Eastern slope of the Varassova in a saddle

created by a very pointed and steep ridge running North-South. The ridge terminates at the coast creating a sloping narrow saddle about 200–250 m. wide and approximately 800 m. long which opens towards a small natural harbour. Two Classical fortification walls, the masonry of which is trapezoidal-to-ashlar, run East-West crossing the ravine at a distance of 500 m. from each other, the Southernmost one is situated around 250–300 m. from the sea (the walls are indicated on Fig. 2). The walls block the entrance from the sea and from the North utilizing the sides of the ravine as natural fortification (Woodhouse 1897, 106–112; Noack 1916; Lawrence 1979: index; Ober 1992, 165–167). In between the two fortification walls, several foundation walls from ancient large, rectangular buildings are visible (Fig. 6).

The survey was carried out between the two cross walls, an area which in many respects was ideal for urban survey, since no modern buildings or other human activities impeded the work of the surveyors. Also the degree of erosion in the ravine itself was limited, and as the area was used as pastoral ground for cattle and sheep, it was relatively free of maquis and characterized by a comparatively homogenous visibility. Only the area to the South of the Western extension of the Northern cross wall was so densely covered with maquis that survey was impossible. Nevertheless most of this overgrown area is very steep being the lower part of the actual rise of the Varassova and therefore not likely to have been

NOTE 157

For ancient written sources mentioning Aetolian Chalkis, see Houby-Nielsen pp. 238–254.

integrated in the building activities of the fortress.

Accordingly, the survey was kept to a course 140–230 m. wide and 500–560 m. long course stretching beneath the pointed ridge in between the two cross walls thereby covering the area of almost all visible buildings remains. Only one building, PAE, was left out due to the maquis (Fig. 6). The survey area had been plotted onto a 20 × 20 m. gridsystem. Since, however, the 20 × 20 m. squares were felt to be too big for the surveyors to survey systematically, the survey was carried out in 20 × 10 m. rectangles. This allowed surveyors to walk in more even zig-zags and it facilitated an even speed and space-keeping of the surveyors. The speed of the surveyors was slow to normal walking as when making country survey in order that results would be comparable with future survey of the hinterland. After each rectangle, the surveyors recorded the number of sherds, tiles, flints, obsidian and other ancient material while they only collected diagnostic examples. Each register sheet carried the name of the surveyor in order to keep trace of possible variation due to individual differences in registration. Having located a rich Final Neolithic site at the Southernmost end of the ridge centred beneath a cavelike rockshelter, strategies were changed (See Mavridis and Alisøy below p. 272–79). Thus, the area was at first surveyed in the above described way in order to maintain a comparable survey method, it was then submitted to intensive survey. This meant that surveyors moved 1 m. at a time within the 20 × 10 m. rectangles counting and sampling all ancient material. The material from these two procedures were kept apart. This latter, intensive survey greatly helped the later choice of excavation unit (see Michalis Cazis p. 280).

The general pattern on the Pangali, was – with the exception of the Final Neolithic site – the distinct lack of pottery while tiles were plentiful and lay concentrated in and around the foundation walls of the ancient buildings. The general impression was that of a very short period of habitation or use of the site. A supplement-

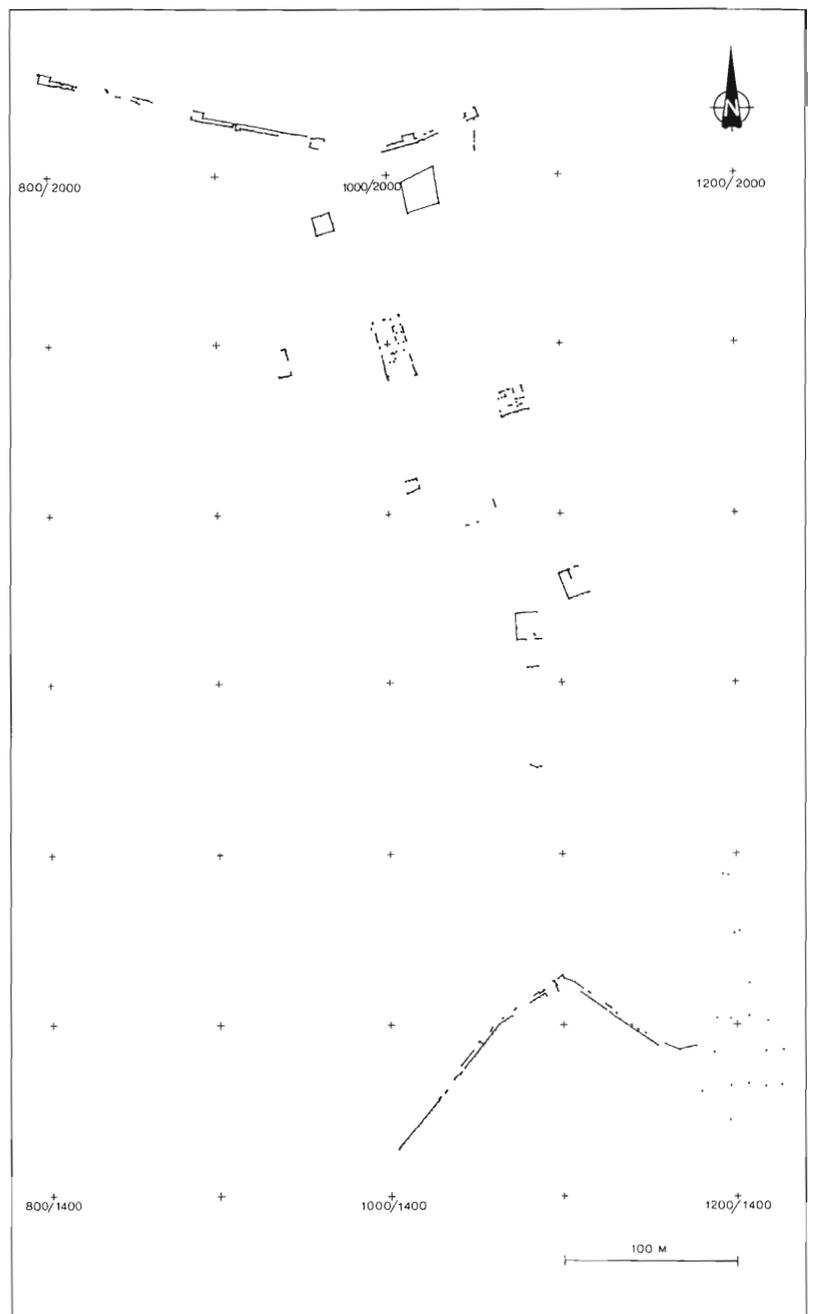


Fig. 6. Measurements of architectural remains at Pangali 1995.

tary survey of the neolithic site was conducted in 1996. Traces of quarrying activity were discovered west of the Pangali terrace, on the eastern slope of Mt. Varassova.

The hill of Haghia Triadha, situated 1.5 km to the east of Pangali immediately at the sea was – like Pangali – well suited for urban survey. The hill measures approximately 350 × 200 m. and rises approximately 30 m. above sea level. A Byzantine and below that, a Classical fortification



Fig. 7. The site of Haghia Triadha in the foreground, Pangali and Varassava in the background (photo July 1995).

wall encircle its upper plateau (75 × 150 m.) while ancient terrace walls encircle its lower part. The area within the terrace walls and fortification walls formed the natural focus for the survey (Fig. 7). With the exception of the modest traces of a camping place, the hill has been spared modern building activity, and erosion is limited except for the steep slope towards the sea which suffers badly from erosion. As with Pangali, the hill is used for pasture and is thus covered mostly with grass and bushes giving a relatively even visibility of around 70-100% on the upper part of the hill, while vegetation on the lower parts were sometimes more dense. Finally, the constructors of the Byzantine basilica on top of the hill have evidently cleared its surrounding of ancient buildings, just as

they may have terraced the area immediately outside the fortification walls.

The survey was accomplished within a N-S/E-W grid system consisting of 10 × 10 m. squares (Fig. 8). Otherwise survey was conducted as at Pangali.

The general pattern of the survey material was the richness in tiles as well as in pottery, the latter being even more numerous than tiles in some squares. In comparison to Pangali, the chronological distribution of material was far wider (see Eiring pp. 259-71 for samples of this material). The concentration of material confirmed the impression stated above of a levelling of the upper plateau in early Byzantine times, since material was clearly more plenty on the lower parts of the hill than on the plateau.

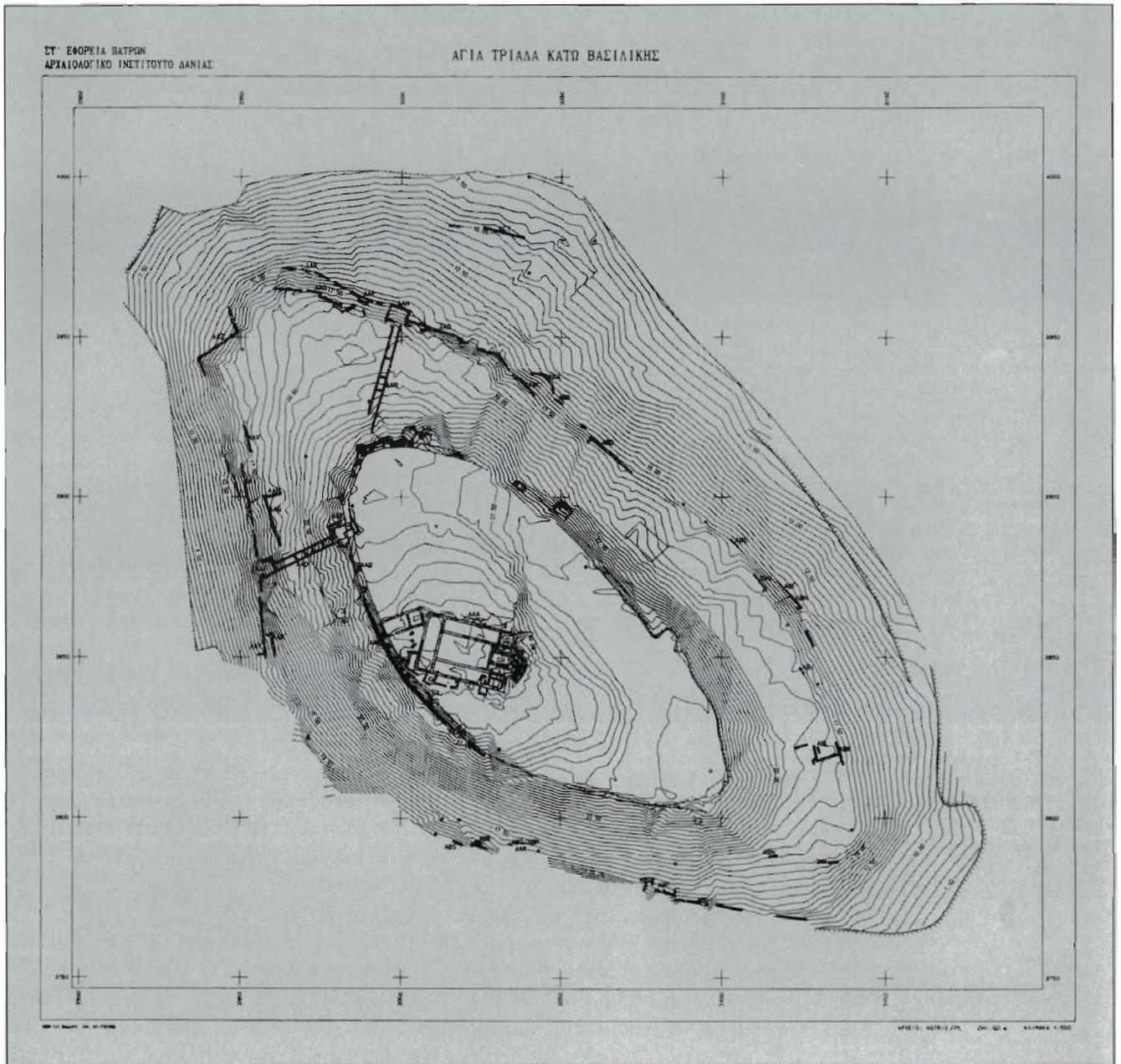


Fig. 8. Map showing architectural remains seen on the surface of Hagia Triadha. Grid system and structure names are shown on the plan (measured by Charalambos Marinopoulos and Poul Erik Skovgaard July 1995).

A Catalogue of Selected Finds from the Survey at Haghia Triadha, 1995

by *Jonas Eiring*

Introduction

What follows is a small selection of surface and wall-cleaning finds from the 1995 survey campaign at Haghia Triadha. It is important to stress that the presentation is preliminary, and that the compilation is somewhat arbitrary. Further study of the pottery is required in order to present a fuller picture. Nevertheless some important observations could already be made during the first season of the project: Human activities continued – with some important interruptions – on the hill of Haghia Triadha from the Early Bronze Age to the Hellenistic period. There followed a significant hiatus in the Roman Imperial period, which lasted until the construction of the Early Christian Basilica.

The local pottery sequences in this part of the country are very little known (compared with e.g. Attica and the Peloponnese). It remains to establish workable typologies of the material: identifying local wares as opposed to imported ones, determining the origin of the latter, and fitting the material into a chronological framework. In consequence, only very rough dates can be given here, and, pending the final publication, even these will be subject to changes.

Colour descriptions are stated in the catalogue according to the Munsell code. The diameter (D.) is always given, in centimetres (when estimated – without decimal), when known, and other measurements as applicable. The word “glaze” is used as a conventional term. In the catalogue four/four number groups (e.g. 3930/3050) (Fig. 9) denote collections in 10m × 10 m. squares (denoted by the coordinate of the SW corner. compare Fig. 8) while three CAPITAL letters (e.g., ABO)(Figs. 10–11) denote collections in connection with wall cleanings (Fig. 8 and explanations above).

See also Comments on Chronology below p. 269–271

Catalogue

Fig. 9

3930/3050:

1. Ring base (three joining fragments of a household jar). Semi-coarse, yellowish red (5YR 7/6) fabric with grey coring. Surface waxy to the touch. D.13. H.2.4. Date: (Late) A.
2. Tripartite strap handle. Semi-coarse, gritty, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) gritty fabric. Dimensions: 4.5 × 3.2 × 0.9. Date: MH.

3910/3010:

3. Base of a mug. Nearly flat underfoot. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) slightly porous fabric. Waxy surface with worn brownish black slip out. D.10. H.1.5. Date: LH IIC to G.

3920/3010:

4. Rim of plate (?). Fine, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) hard fired fabric. Worn but glossy black “glaze”. Shallow double grooves under “glaze” at rim. D.22. Cf. OF XXIII, nos. T111–116 (all dated between 330 and 320 B.C.). Date: Late 4th c. B.C.
5. Rim of cup. Fine fabric. Worn brown slip in and out. H.1.6. Date: A.
6. Base of a kantharos. Pedestal foot with mouldings out, concave underfoot with central nipple. Fine pink (7.5YR 7/4) fabric. Polished surface with reddish brown slip in out. Faint traces of darker stripes out. D.6.0 H.3.1. Cf. OF XXIII, 122 no. FB 21. Third Meeting, p. 190, pl.133. Date: 2nd half 4th c. B.C.

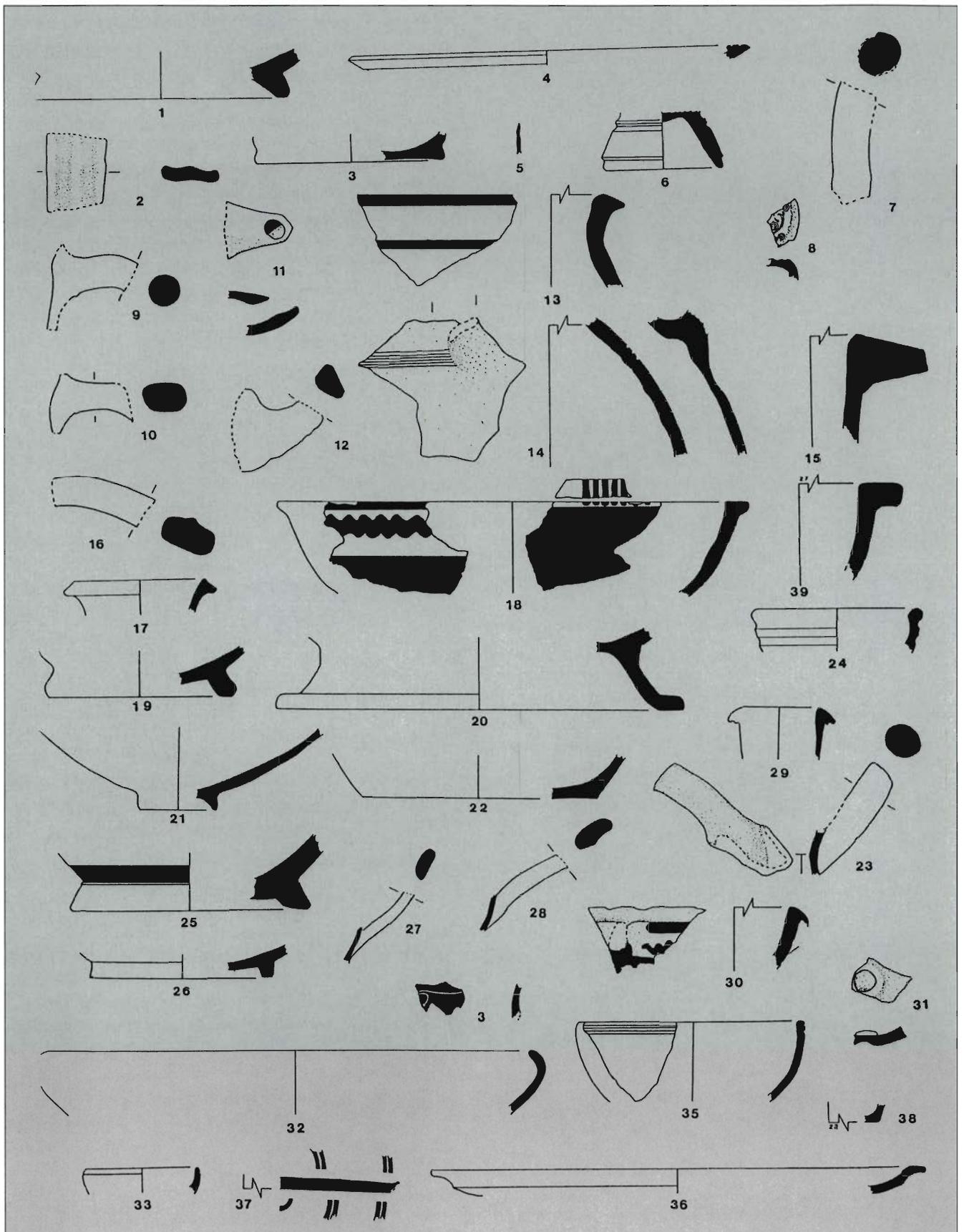


Fig. 9. Selected finds from the survey at Haghia Triadha 1995.

7. Fragment of a figurine or handle. Circular in section. Fine, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) porous fabric. Glossy black paint. D.2.4 L.6.7. Date: G to A. 3890/3100: horizontal band on shoulder. D.37. H.5.2. Date: A.
- 3870/2980:
8. Small fragment from shoulder of lamp. Mouldmade. Fine, hard fired reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric. Small helices in relief at shoulder. Date: (Late) HL.
- 3950/3040:
9. Body fragment with handle of hand-made jar. Fine, pink (7.5YR 7/4) flaking fabric. Pale, waxy very pale brown (10YR 7/4) surface. H.5.0.
- 3890/3030:
10. Handle fragment with circular section. Fine, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) well fired fabric. Pale, waxy very pale brown (10YR 7/4) surface. Traces of dark paint. H.3.6. W (of handle)2.0. Date: G (?).
- 3910/3020:
11. Nozzle of lamp. Fine, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) soft, slightly porous fabric. Few small mica. Unglazed. Used. Date: HL.
- 3820/3140:
12. Fragment of triangular handle. Yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) gritty fabric with small white inclusions. Grey core. Surface red (2.5YR 5/8). Dimensions: 2.6 × 4.7 × 5.8. Date: MH.
- 3900/3010:
13. Rim to shoulder of a krater. Thickened, everted rim. Fine, hard fired fabric. Core light brown (7.5YR 6/4). Surface reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), smoothed with thin pale slip. Glossy brown slip in and on lip, and painted
14. Shoulder fragment with root of handle of thin walled storage jar. Reddish yellow (5YR 6/8), gritty fabric with white and red inclusions and few mica. Traces of red slip out. Three horizontal grooves under "glaze". Dimensions: 10.0 × 9.0. Th.0.6. Date: A(?).
- 3870/3110:
15. Rim of pithos. Heavy everted rim, triangular in section. Bright yellowish red (5YR 5/8) rather soft and gritty fabric. Mixed inclusions: shell, ceramic, pebble. D.int.c.50. H.11.0. Date: C to HL.
- 3770/3040:
16. Thick strap handle, ovoid in section with central ridge. Soft, pink (7.5YR 7-8/4) fabric, with mica and white inclusions. Powdery surface. L.5.8. W.3.0. Th.1.8. Date: MH.
17. Everted rim with triangular section from a jug. Slightly gritty, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric. Traces of matt brown slip in. D.8.0. H.1.8.
- 3770/3100:
18. Flat everted rim to belly of krater/bowl. Well fired, slightly porous yellow (10YR 7-8/6) fabric, with light red coring and some small black grits. Thin matt black slip in and lower wall out. Painted radial stripes on top of rim and a wavy horizontal band in reserved area beneath rim out. D.25.5. H.5.0. Date: LHIIC.
- 3770/3010:
19. Base of lekane with projecting ring foot. Fine, reddish yellow (5YR 7/8) fabric with small grits and voids. Sur-

- face worn and paler (7.5YR 7/6). Flaking, rather glossy black "glaze" in. D.9.8. H.2.9. Date: C to HL.
20. Base of broad household basin with everted foot. Semi-fine, hard fired, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6 to 2.5YR 6/6) fabric with light red core. A few small mica. Surface smoothed with very pale brown (10YR 8/4) slip. D.22. H.4.5.
21. Wide-bodied vessel with narrow ring base. Gritty, bright reddish yellow (5YR 7/8) powdery fabric, with reddish brown core (5YR 5/4). Small mica, small dark and yellow grits and larger white inclusions. D.4. H.4.4.
22. Flat base, probably closed shape. Light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) core. Smoothed surface with very pale brown (10YR 8/3) slip. D.12.8. H.2.4.
23. Large rolled handle, circular in section, with part of wall preserved. Krater? Fine fabric with pink core (7.5YR 7-8/6). Surface reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6). Flaking, glossy red slip in and out. D.(handle)1.8. H.6.3. Date: G to A.
- 3810/3010:
24. Rim of jug. Semi-fine fabric with light red (2.5YR 6/6) core, margins yellow (10YR 7/6). Pale slip in and out. Horizontal rilling out beneath rim. D.9.2. H.2.4.
- 3770/3030:
25. Projecting ring base of jug. Light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) core. Margins and surface very pale brown (10YR 7/4). Surface smoothed with self-slip in and out. Painted dark brown horizontal band out above foot. Warped. D.12.6. H.4.8. Date: C.
26. Base of plate. Fine, soft, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric. Rather glossy, brownish black "glaze" in and out, reserved underfoot except for the inside of the ring foot, which is "glazed". D.10.0. H.1.6. C.
27. Fragment of vertical strap handle with part of wall preserved. Fine fabric. Handle yellow at surface (10YR 7/6), with wall of vessel more compact and light brown (7.5YR 6/4). Matt grey to brown slip in and out. H.3.8. Date: A(?).
- 3770/3050:
28. Strap handle with part of wall preserved. Granular, pink (5YR 7/4) fabric with few small mica. Thin pale slip in out. H.4.4. Date: Prehistoric.
- 3810/2980:
29. Everted hawksbeak rim and neck of unguentarium. Semi-fine, gritty, red (2.5YR 5/8) fabric with few mica. Surface smoothed, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6). D.4.4. H.2.6. Date: HL.
- 3800/3020:
30. Hawksbeak rim and root of handle from a lekane. Fine, well fired, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric with redder coring of handle. Surface slipped pink (7.5YR 8/4) with traces of brown paint in and darker painted decoration out. D.int. 31.0. H.3.5. Date: A.
31. Centre fragment with applied button as knob from a lid. Semi-fine, porous, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric with mica and white and dark inclusions (up to 1mm). Dimensions: 3.4 × 2.7. Th.0.5-0.6. Date: HL ?
- Slope near the sea:
32. Rim of large echinus bowl. Gritty and porous, unevenly fired, reddish yellow (5YR 7/8) to grey fabric. Flaking, metallic black "glaze" in and out, rough to the touch from impurities. Turning marks in out. D.27. H.3.5. Cf. CORINTH VII,3, pl. 2 no. 21. Agora XXIX, no. 1034. Date: 3rd c. B.C.
33. Rim of a small bowl. Well fired, slightly gritty and porous, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) fabric. Good, glossy

black “glaze” in and out. Thin incision under “glaze” beneath rim. D.6.

H.1.5. Date: 4th to 3rd c. B.C.

34. Small body fragment of cup or bowl. Unevenly fired, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) to reddish yellow (5YR 7/8) fabric. Fugitive but glossy black “glaze” in and out. Incised West Slope decoration out. Dimensions: 2.4 × 3.0. Th.0.2-0.3. Date: 3rd to 2nd c. B.C.
35. Hemispherical bowl. Fine, motley yellow (10YR 7/6) to light red (2.5YR 7/8) soft fabric with small white and red inclusions. Reddish brown to black slip in and out, glossy where preserved, but surface much eroded. Pair of horizontal grooves beneath slightly thickened rim. D. 12. H 4.5. Cf. Agora XXIX, nos. 324-327. Date: Late 3rd to 2nd c. B.C.
36. Rim of carinated plate with flat everted lip. Soft, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric. Misfired black “glaze”, red in patches. Carelessly thrown with visible rilling out and finger marks. D.c.26 (warped). H.1.6. Cf. Agora XXIX, 757 (for a deeper version). Date: 3rd to 2nd c. B.C.

South slope:

37. Flat sherd from floor with break to wall preserved. Kalathos? Fine, hard fired, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) fabric. Thin brown wash in with three painted matt black concentric bands. The same decoration out, but poorly preserved. D.c.17. Date: A.

Near Basilica:

38. Flat base of handmade cooking vessel. Coarse brown (7.5YR 5/4) fabric, burnt grey in patches. Mixed white inclusions, some of which may be calcite crystals. D.45. H.2.2. Th.0.8. Date: Prehistoric?

3870/3110:

39. (Not depicted) Large coarse ware ba-

sin with flat, everted, uneven rim.

Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) fabric, with mixed inclusions and voids up to 5mm across. D.int.55. H.9.6. Date: A?

Fig. 10

AAI:

1. Flat everted rim to neck and (not joining) recessed base of jug (4 joining rim fragments, 2 base fragments, several not joining body fragments). Thin walled cooking ware, gritty red (2.5YR 6/8) fabric, with white and black inclusions (up to 3mm across). Horizontal shallow grooves at neck. D.(rim)9.5. D.(base)8. Cf. Agora XII, nos. 1698-1699. Third Meting, 113, pl. 62 no.57. Date: 4th to 3rd c. B.C.
2. Handle with part of wall of kantharos with tripartite strap handle. Porous, semi-coarse, brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) fabric with mica. W.2.7. Th.0.9-1.3. Yellow Minyan. Date: MHIII/LHI.
3. Rim and shoulder of lamp. Shoulder with a slight inward slope towards central hole and overhanging flange out. Porous, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric. Good, glossy, but flaking, brownish black “glaze” at top. Lower part “unglazed”. D.9. H.1.9. Cf. Howland ‘type 16, variants’: Agora IV, 33-35, pls. 4, 32. Date: Late 6th to early 5th c. B.C.
4. Pedestal base with mouldings and torus foot of cup. Hollowed underfoot. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) fabric. Thin, glossy, brownish black “glaze”. D.5.6. H.3.9. Cf. OF XXIII, 48-51, ‘Klassische Fußschalen Typ II’. Date: 4th c. B.C.
5. Fragment of circular handle with part of wall of large basin. Semi-coarse, light red (2.5YR 6/8) fabric with grey core. Few mica and small white inclusions. Surface matt with voids. D.(of handle)2.1. Dimensions: 10.0 × 5.1. Th.0.8. Date: MH.
6. Rim of large handmade bowl/basin. Flaring T-bone rim with applied dec-

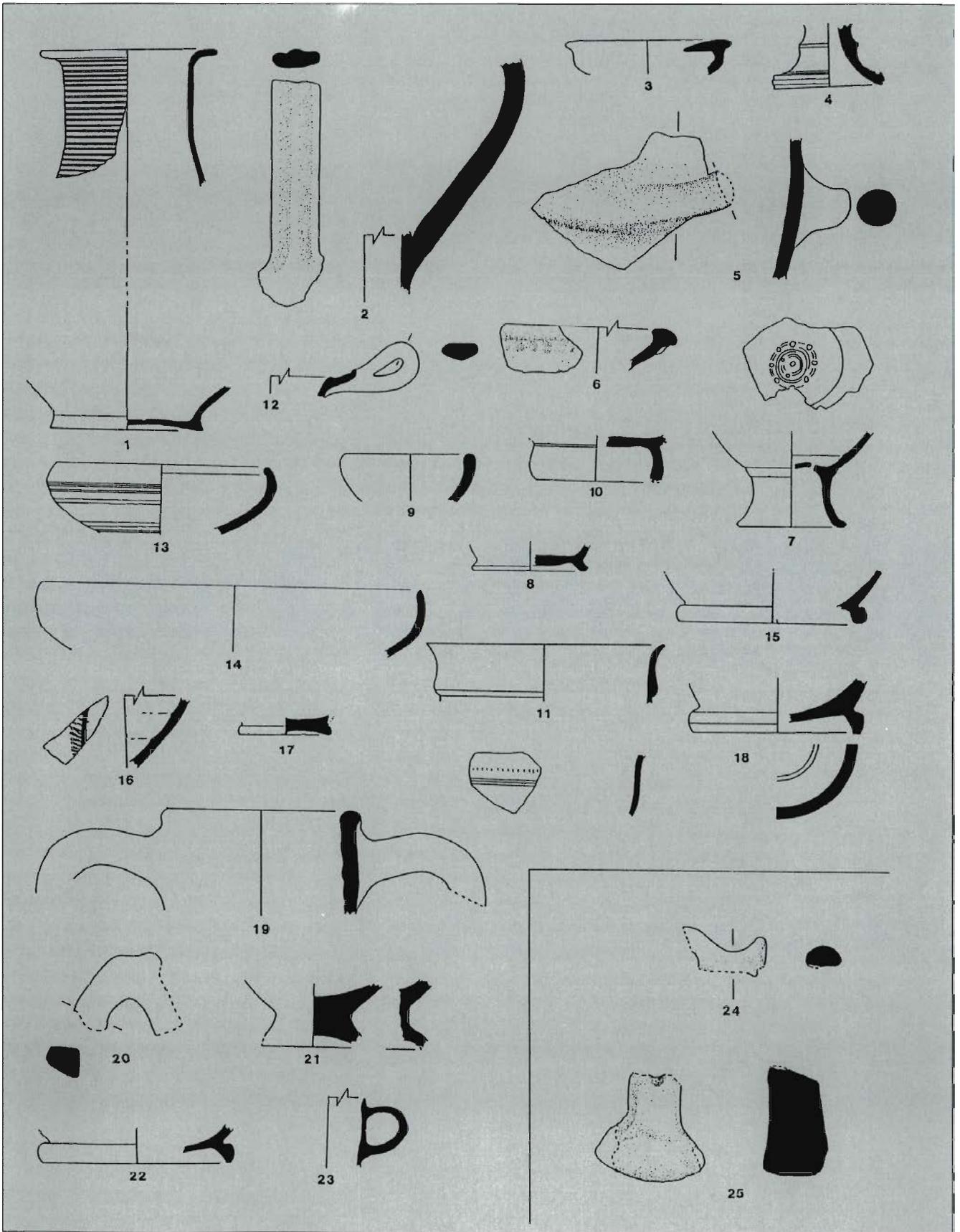


Fig. 10. Selected finds from wall cleaning at Haghia Triadha 1995 (wall cleaning 1).

oration of a series of knobs beneath rim. Red (2.5YR 5/8) coarse fabric with white and dark inclusions. D.(estimated)45. H.4.4. Cf. TIRYNS V, PL. 14,1. Date: EHII.

7. Splaying base of strainer. Fine red (10YR 5/8) fabric. Flaking, glossy, brownish black "glaze". D.6.5. H.5.1. Date: C to HL.
8. Low projecting ring foot of cup. Fine, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/4) fabric. Traces of red slip in. D.6.4. H.1.6. Date: A ?

ABD:

9. Slightly thickened rim and belly of small bowl. Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) fabric. Flaking glossy black "glaze". Turning marks. D.7.0. H.2.7. Date: C.
10. Tall vertical ring foot of bowl. Soft, pink (7.5YR 7/4) fabric. Worn black "glaze" in and out, glossy where preserved. D.6.5. Cf. Agora XII, no. 803 (for the tall foot). Date: 4th c. B.C. ?
11. Two joining fragments of and offset, slightly flaring, concave lip for a kantharos. Fine, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric. Glossy black "glaze" in and out, misfired towards red on inside. D.13.0. H.3.4. Cf. OF XXIII, 121 no. FB 16. Date: 4th c. B.C.

ABO:

12. Handle and rim of cooking pot. The vertical strap handle is formed into projecting noose. Yellowish red (5YR 5/8) fabric, grey in patches. D.c.22. H.4.6. Date: HL.
13. Echinus bowl. Rim to belly. Slightly porous, very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4). Much worn Black "glaze" in and out. Thin horizontal incisions under "glaze" out. Bevelled beneath rim. D.12.4. H.3.8. Date: HL.
14. Rim with slightly inturned lip and belly of large echinus bowl. Fine, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/4) to light grey fabric with few mica. Much worn, brownish black "glaze" in and out. D.21.0. H.3.6.

AAD:

15. Projecting ring foot of skyphos. Well fired porous reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric with few mica. Glossy reddish brown slip in and out. Brush marks. D.10.0. H.3.4.
16. Body fragment of close shaped vessel. Well fired, semi-fine, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric, porous with mica and white and grey inclusions. Painted dark brown decoration out: vertical band with series of oblique lines. Dimensions: 4.8 × 1.8. Th.0.4-0.5. Date: MH III.
17. Slightly recessed disc foot of cup. Reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric. Black "glaze" in and out, reserved underfoot. D.4.9. H.1.1.
18. Projecting ring foot of skyphos. Slightly porous, reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6) to grey fabric (very hard from secondary firing). Dull black "glaze" with impurities in surface, grey out from secondary firing. Reserved band at base out and under foot. Two black painted concentric circles under foot. D.9.0. H.2.9. Date: 5th c. B.C.
19. Rim with slightly thickened lip and handle of amphora. Compact, pale yellow (2.5YR 8/3) fabric. Fine paste with red and black inclusions up to 2mm across. Powdery surface. Rilling inside rim. D.c.10. H.5.4.
20. Fragment of wishbone handle. Gritty, slightly porous, brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) fabric, with small pale inclusions. Dimensions: 5.2 × 5.4. Date: EH/MH.
21. Stemmed foot (broken at edge) and part of belly of goblet (warped profile). Well fired, fine, porous, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) fabric. Polished, pink (7.5YR 6-7/4) surface. D. (at base)c. 8. D.(of stem)4.0. H.3.8. Date: LH I.
22. Projecting ring foot of skyphos. Overfired, porous, brittle, reddish yellow (5YR 7/8) fabric. Core bluish grey. Glossy black "glaze" with impurities in and out. Reserved on foot out and under foot (cf. no. 18). D.10.5.

H.2.0. Cf. OF 23, no. SKS 14 (460/50). Date: 5th c. B.C.

23. Vertical handle near plain rim of cup. Soft, reddish yellow (5YR 7/8) fabric. Misfired, worn black "glaze" in and out. D. (estimated)10. H.3.7. Date: C.

Surface near AAB:

24. Figurine? (breaks at 'head' and around bottom). Soft, reddish yellow (5YR 7/8) to pale yellow (2.5YR 8/4) fabric. L.4.3. H.2.5.

Surface, 3050/4061:

25. Figurine (T-shape with breaks at three points). The long leg is perforated at break. Coarse fabric with dark greyish brown (2.5Y 4/2) core. Surface yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) to red (2.5YR 5/8). Pale oatmeal inclusions. Dimensions: 5.8 × 5.7 × 3.4. Date: EH.

Fig. 11

AAM:

1. Flat everted rim and shoulder of amphora. Fine reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6) fabric. Smoothed surface with traces of brownish black paint at rim and shoulder. Neck reserved with three parallel red bands. D.12.4. H.5.8.
2. Flat everted rim and neck of amphora. Fine yellow (10YR 8/6) fabric with few small black grits. Worn reddish brown slip at rim and out. D.12.8. H.6.7.
3. Plain, slightly flaring rim of cup. Traces of circular handle root beneath rim (not visible in section drawing). Soft, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric. Motley, brownish black "glaze". D.7.6. H.2.7. Date: 4th c. B.C.
4. Body fragment of cup or bowl. Reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric. Broad rilling and matt black "glaze" in. Brown painted wavy band and thin incision out. Dimensions: 2.7 × 3.1. Th.0.6. Date: A.

5. Vertical handle with flat thumb-rest attached at top (rim not preserved) of kantharos. Fine reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric. Metallic brownish black "glaze" with marks from a sponge. H.3.2. Cf. Third Meeting, 190, pl.133, nos. 6642, 6645, 6637, OF XXIII, nos. FB 16 sqq. Date: 4th c. B.C. (second half).
6. Flaring rim with thickened lip of large bowl. Soft, slightly porous, very pale brown (10YR 7-8/4) semi-fine fabric. Traces of matt, brown slip in and out. D.c. 47. H.3.4. Date: HL (?).
7. Rim to belly with vertical strap handle of cup. Soft, fine, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) slightly porous fabric. Matt, thick brownish black paint. Rilling in. D.(estimated)12 H.5.1.
8. Large handle with ovoid section. Fine, slightly porous, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric. Thick, matt dark brown slip. H.(of sherd)4.3. W.(handle)2.1 × 1.5. Date: A.
9. Conical figurine with breaks in both ends (Horse? The break at the thicker end with two holes, as if from legs). Handmade. Thick dark reddish brown paint. L.4.9. Date: A (?).
10. Horizontal handle with circular section from cup. Fine, soft, pink (7.5YR 8/4) fabric, worned glossy black "glaze". Row of cuttings on one side, inscription in retrograde on the other: []. Th. (of handle) 1.0. Date: A.
11. Bevelled and tilted ring foot of krater? Porous, well fired, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric. Thin, matt, brownish black slip in and out. D.13.8. H.3.0. Date: A.
12. Stemmed foot of a kylix. Semi-fine, reddish yellow (5YR 7/8) powdery fabric. Few red inclusions up to 1mm across. Smoothed, yellow (10YR 7/6) surface. D.4.8-5.1. H.5.6. Date: LH III.
13. Vertical strap handle. Fine yellow (10YR 8/6) to reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric. Thick red slip (2.5YR 5/6). L.5.7. W.1.6. Th.0.7.
14. Wall and root of horizontal handle of close shaped vessel. Core and internal

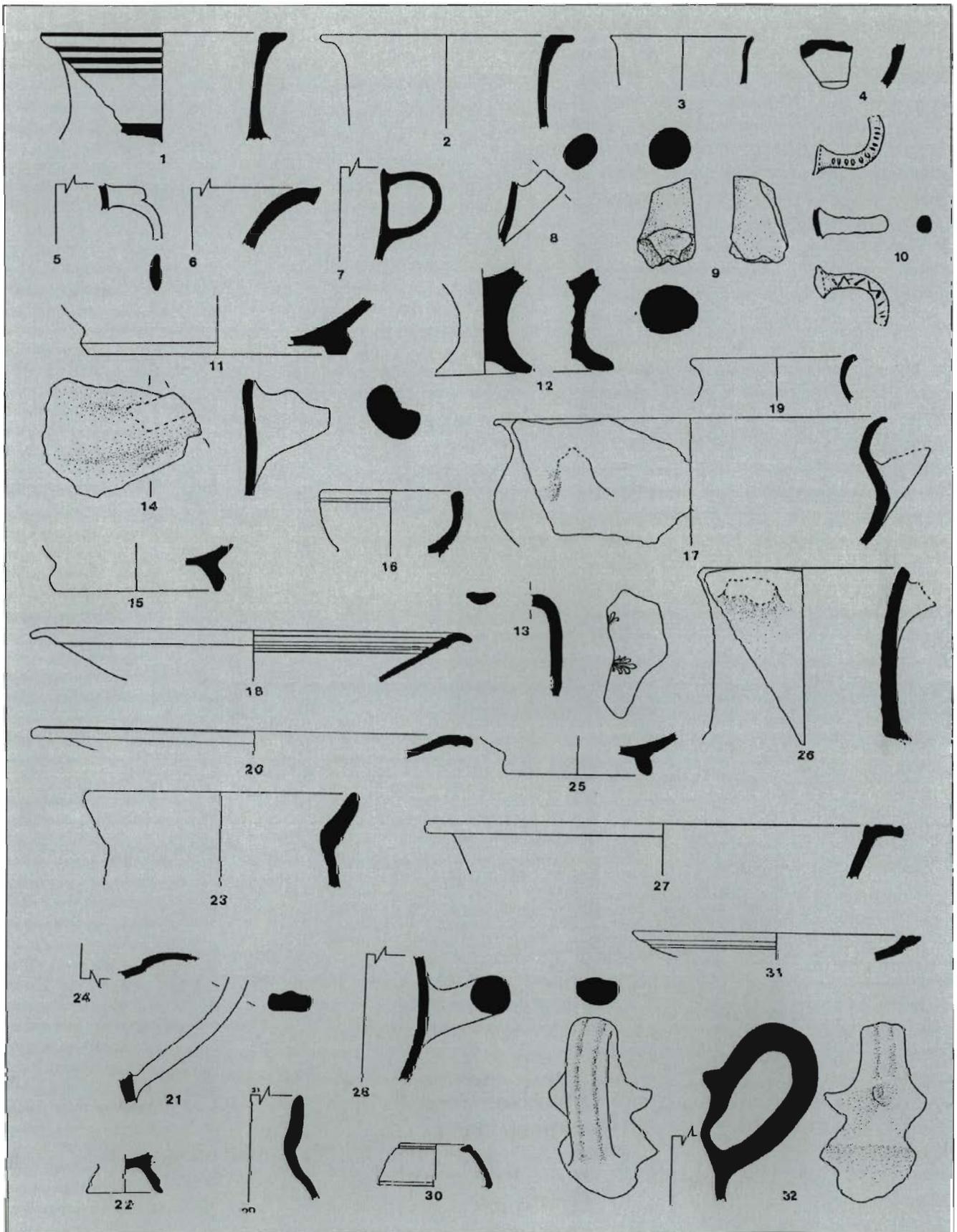


Fig. 11. Selected finds from wall cleaning at Hagia Triadha 1995.

surface light red (2.5YR 7/8). External margin and surface yellow (10YR 7/6). W.3.2. H.6.9.

AAF:

15. Rather tall, carinated ring foot of jar. Plain, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) fabric. Small white and red inclusions and few mica. D.9 H.2.7.

AAG:

16. From rim almost to base of small bowl. Ring foot (broken off). Lip rounded and slightly thickened. Fine pink (7.5YR 7/4) fabric. Good, glossy black "glaze" in and out, red where thin. Thin double incisions under "glaze" out beneath rim. D.8. H.3.3. Cf. Agora XII, 133sq (for a discussion of date). Date: C.

ABS:

17. Rim to belly with root of horizontal handle of handmade bowl. Misfired grey, flaky fabric with white inclusions and voids. Surface smoothed, light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3), with visible mica. D.21.5. H.6.7. Date: MH.

ABN:

18. Flaring rim of plate. Hard fired, pink (7.5YR 7/4) fabric with redder coring. Uneven and worn brownish black "glaze" in and out. Mouldings in and one groove through "glaze". Carelessly turned. D.24. H.2.5.

ABA:

19. Rim to concave shoulder of bowl or jug. Cooking ware, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) to light brown (7.5YR 6/4) fabric, with small white and black inclusions. Burnt marks at rim. D.9. H.2.7. Th.0.3.

Cleaning of wall in 2990/4000:

20. Rim of plate with thickened edge with mouldings. Powdery, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) slightly porous fabric. Fugitive brownish black "glaze" in and at rim. D.24. H.1.6. Cf. Agora XXIX, p. 142. Date: Early HL.

21. Tripartite strap handle from jug. Semi-fine, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric with white inclusions, voids and mica. Thin reddish brown slip. L.9.2. W.(of handle) 2.3. Th.1.2. Date: G (?).

22. Conical foot. Fine but gritty, red (2.5YR 6/8) fabric. Fugitive brownish black slip. Surface much worn. D.4.2. H.1.9.

AAO:

23. Rim to shoulder of jar. Slightly thickened rim, outturned from straight profile of body. Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) fabric, fine paste with large (up to 3mm across), angular, dark inclusions. Surface pale yellow (2.5Y 8/4). Handmade. D.c.14. H.5.5. Date: MH.

24. Offset rim (lip broken off) of plate. Flaky, yellow (10YR 7/6) fabric. Matt, brownish black paint imitating black "glaze". Turning marks beneath rim out. Cf. Agora XXIX, p. 154. D.est.25. Date: 2nd to 1st c. B.C.

ABF:

25. Ring foot of plate. Soft, slightly porous, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric. Surface eroded with very worn black "glaze" in and out. Stamped palmette decoration in, rather large and sloppy. D.8. H.2.1. Date: 3th or early 2nd c. B.C.

ABR:

26. Rim to neck with root of handle near rim of amphora/jug. Soft, slightly porous, semi-fine yellow (10YR 8/6) fabric. Light red core (2.5YR 7/8). Flaking brown slip out. D.c. 11.5. H.8.5. Date: G ?

ABQ:

27. Flat everted rim with two grooves on top from lekane. Porous, pale yellow (2.5YR 7-8/6) fabric, with dark inclusions (up to 2mm across) and small white grits. Traces of dark slip in. D.26.0. H.3.0. Date: HL.
28. Body fragment with complete horizontal, circular handle. Jar. Porous, reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) fabric, with grey coring and white inclusions. Lustrous, flaking black paint out. D.c.35. D.(Handle)2.0. Date: G to A.
29. Vertical, slightly hollowed offset rim of cooking pot. Bright reddish yellow (5YR 6/8), thin walled cooking ware with white and dark grits. D.31.0. H.5.0. Date: Late C.

AAH:

30. Part of rim and belly of ink well. Carinated beneath shoulder, groove at shoulder, rim sloping inwards. Soft, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7-8/6) fabric. Matt, slightly greenish black "glaze" out, at lower part of wall inside, and around rim. D.4.0. H.2.4. Date: HL.
31. Thickened rim with mouldings at top of plate. Fine, soft, yellow (10YR 8/6) fabric. Misfired black "glaze" (orange red to brown) in and out. D.16.0 H.2.8. Cf. OF XXIII, no. T 116. Date: Late C to early HL.
32. Large cup, or jug. Vertical, tripartite handle with three horn-shaped protomes protruding above rim, one to each side, the third towards the centre of the vessel. Fine, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric, yellow (10YR 8/6) at surface. Cf. Curtius, E. & F. Adler, (eds.), *OIErg IV*, Berlin 1890, 201, pl. 69 no. 1298 (for a similar protrusion on a handle in black ware, found at Olympia). Schauer, C., in *Third Meeting*, pls. 106-07; *ead.*, in *Fourth Meeting*, pls. 11-12 (the protrusion on the inside also occurs on Hellenistic jugs).

Comments on chronology

Bronze Age:

Examples of Early Helladic pottery found during the survey include a figurine (Fig. 10: 25) and a rim with plastic decoration found in the cleaning of wall *AAI* (Fig. 10: 6). Subsequent excavations in 1996 and 1997 have confirmed the presence of substantial amounts of Early Helladic material.

The Middle Helladic pottery¹⁵⁸ included two pots from the survey (Fig. 9: 2 and handle, Fig. 9: 16). From the cleaning of wall *AAI* came two handles (Fig. 10: 2 and 5). A fragment of a handmade bowl came from wall *ABS* (Fig. 11: 17); a handmade jar from wall *AAO* (Fig. 11: 23). From wall *AAD* there was a body fragment with painted decoration, datable to MH III (Fig. 10: 16). From the same wall came a foot, dated to the transition to LH IA (Fig. 10: 21). Two triangular handles from coarse ware vessels (Fig. 9: 12) and (Fig. 10: 20) were found during cleaning of wall *AAD*.

The stemmed foot of a late Mycenaean kylix was found in the cleaning of wall *AAM* (Fig. 11: 12). The base of a mug, a surface find from the North slope of the hill, is late Mycenaean or Dark Age in date (Fig. 9: 3), and a bowl with painted stripes on the rim and a wavy band on the exterior (Fig. 9: 18) should be dated to LHIIC.

Geometric (?):

Surface finds that has been dated to the Geometric period include a handle (Fig. 9: 10). One sherd from the northern area of the site have been dated tentatively to the Geometric period (handle: Fig. 11: 21). Another, possibly Geometric, piece is a jug with uneven rim from wall *ABR* (Fig. 11: 26).

Some seemingly Geometric sherds, allowing for local conservatism, could equally belong to the following period. A fragment, either of a figurine or handle, where there is not much more than the surface

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The date of Middle Helladic and Early Mycenaean pottery is dependant on comparisons with the Argive sequences. See Zerner 1978 and Dietz 1991.

treatment to judge from, is one such case (Fig. 9: 7). A handle (Fig. 9: 23), as well as a jug (Fig. 11: 28) are other examples. Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic Pottery¹⁵⁹:

Archaic and Classical:

Arguably Archaic are the following surface finds: an un"glazed" base fragment (Fig. 9: 1), a slipped rim from a cup (Fig. 9: 5), a storage jar (Fig. 9: 14), and a handle (Fig. 9: 27).

More definitely Archaic are a krater with banded decoration (Fig. 9: 13), a household bowl with a somewhat peculiar lip (Fig. 9: 30), and a flat base with concentric bands on both sides, presumably from a kalathos (Fig. 9: 37).

Several sherds, found during cleaning of wall *AAM*, are Archaic or Classical, but have not yet been dated more closely: two everted rims from amphorae or jugs look late Archaic or Classical (Fig. 11: 1-2); a body sherd from a cup or bowl with painted decoration is certainly earlier (Fig. 11: 4). A handle and a fragment of a figurine (Fig. 11: 8-9) have both been placed in the Archaic period on the somewhat unsatisfactory basis of the surface treatment, whereas the case for the inscribed and incised skyphos handle is more clear (Fig. 11: 10). A slipped base is also thought to be Archaic (Fig. 11: 11).

Late Archaic or early Classical is a lamp, probably imitating an Attic type, dated to the late sixth century or early fifth, from wall *AAI* (Fig. 10: 3).

Among the surface finds, the base of a jug with banded decoration should be dated to the fifth century (Fig. 9: 25), whereas the ring foot of a black-"glazed" plate (Fig. 9: 26) is more likely to belong in the following century.

The skyphos of Attic type was evidently a popular drinking vessel at the site: among the Classical sherds from wall *AAD*, two

such bases can be dated to the fifth century (Fig. 10: 18 and 22).

Three sherds found at wall *ABD* are all Classical, and probably from the fourth century: the rim of a small bowl; a bowl with a tall ring foot, a feature of that century; and a kantharos with offset rim (Fig. 10: 9-11). Without its base, the small bowl is not closely datable, but even when these bowls are better preserved, the profuseness of the shape and its many variations make a Date complicated. This can be demonstrated by a small bowl from wall *AAG* (Fig. 11: 16): Judging by the way the foot is attached, and the vertical profile, it ought to belong in the first half of the fifth century, but, on the other hand, the relative lightness of the wall points to a later date, possibly well into the fourth century.

Classical to Hellenistic:

In the pottery classification, a large number of pots have been labelled 'Classical to Hellenistic'. As previously mentioned, the local typologies are little known, but there is probably also a general conservatism in household shapes, which makes them difficult to date precisely. Furthermore, something which has been verified by two subsequent seasons of excavation, there seems to be a substantial amount of material from the late fourth century, i.e. on the, stylistically arbitrary, dividing line between 'Classical' and 'Hellenistic'. One example from the survey is the foot of a kantharos (Fig. 9: 6), which finds good parallels in Elis and Patras in the late fourth century. A small rim fragment from a black-"glazed" plate bears resemblance to a series of late Classical plates found in Olympia (Fig. 9: 4). The small bowl (Fig. 9: 33) could have been manufactured either in the fourth or the third century; an even wider margin should be given to the date of the ring foot of a lekane (Fig. 9: 19), as well as of a pithos rim (Fig. 9: 15).

A jug from the cleaning of wall *AAI* is thought to belong in the fourth or third century: the cooking pot fabric is consis-

NOTE 159

The date of Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic pottery mainly depends on a comparison (when possible) with pottery sequences from the Agora in Athens, Corinth and Elis. See Bibliography and Abbreviations.

tent with such a date, as is the horizontal rilling of the neck, common on plain and “glazed” jugs of the period. Regrettably, a parallel that combines the two features has yet to be found. From the same wall came a pedestal foot, probably imported from Elis, which fits in quite well in the series of late Classical cups (Fig. 10: 4). Also from *AAI*, and late Classical or Hellenistic in date, is the base of a “glazed” strainer (Fig. 10: 7).

Returning to wall *AAM*, some late Classical or Hellenistic sherds include the rim of a cup (Fig. 11: 3), which should share a fourth century date with a kantharos handle that can be dated to the latter half of the century (Fig. 11: 5). A cooking pot from *ABQ* should also be late Classical (Fig. 11: 29).

Hellenistic:

Surface finds, which can be dated to the Hellenistic period with some confidence, include the rim of a large echinus bowl (Fig. 9: 32) and a plate (Fig. 9: 36). A date in the third or second century could also be claimed for a small sherd with incised decoration (Fig. 9: 34), as well as a bowl with grooves beneath the rim (Fig. 9: 35). Two fragments of Hellenistic lamps were found (Fig. 9: 8 and 11). A small sherd with an applied button is the central piece of an “unglazed” lid, probably Hellenistic in date (Fig. 9: 31), as is the rim of an unguentarium (Fig. 9: 29).

The cleaning of wall *ABO* produced, among other things, a couple of echinus bowls. These are difficult to date closely

when, as here, only the rim is preserved, but at least one of the two shows Hellenistic characteristics, with its thin wall and rather markedly inturned rim (Fig. 10: 13-14).

Three plates should be placed in the Early Hellenistic period: one from wall *ABN* at the southern edge of the site (Fig. 11: 18); another from the northern area (Fig. 11: 20); and a third, from wall *AAH*.

A date in the third century B.C. would have to be guessed at for a large bowl from wall *AAM* (Fig. 11: 6). A small vessel with an inwards sloping shoulder, and best described as an ink-well, must be third or second century in date, albeit no parallels have been found (Wall *AAH*: Fig. 11: 30). A lekane rim, found during the cleaning of wall *ABQ* should also be from that period (Fig. 11: 27).

A Classical shape which continues into the Hellenistic period is the plate with stamped palmette decoration. One such was found at wall *ABF*. The relatively large size of the palmette, and the careless design of the stamp, would indicate a date in the third century or later (Fig. 11: 25).

The plates with an offset rim are thought to have been produced from the middle of the second century B.C., and into the first. A fragment of a such a rim came from wall *AAO* (Fig. 11: 24).

This selection of finds from the first season ends with yet another question mark: a handle with horn-like ‘wings’ and a conical protrusion inwards ?

A Catalogue of Selected Finds from the Surveys at Pangali, 1995–1996

Introduction

Material from the Final Neolithic settlement at Pangali was collected during the systematic survey of the terrace in 1995 and before the excavation in 1996.¹⁶⁰ The deposits were undisturbed by the later use of the terrace in connection with the fourth century B.C. fortification. In this short presentation only pottery has been treated. In addition, a fine series of well defined small flint and obsidian tools was collected on the surface. A trial excavation was conducted in 1996. Material from the excavation has not been included in the present study. It showed, however, that several phases of the Chalcolithic/Final Neolithic period was presented in the settlement (see Cazis p. 280).

The pottery depicted on Figs. 12 and 13 is a characteristic coarse ware material, often with a thin, slightly burnished slip. Paint is very uncommon. The decoration consists of “pointille” and plastic lists creating various right-angled and curvilinear patterns. Thin rimmed open cups and bowls are usual. Similar deposits are found in the Peloponnese, for instance in the Alepotrypa cave, Diros in Laconia¹⁶¹ and in the so-called Attica/Kephala group.¹⁶²

For general comments see Introduction to Eiring above p. 259.

Catalogue

Fig. 12 (1995)

1. Fragment of an open jar. Semi-coarse, dark red (5YR 4/8) fabric with white inclusions, small stones and mica. Grey core. Thin buff slip and traces of polishing on surfaces in and out. Decoration with a plain plastic band. H.9,5. W.6,5 Th.1.0.
2. Fragment of a vessel. Semi-coarse,

strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) fabric with mica and dark and white inclusions. Pale grey core. Badly worn, no traces of slipped or burnished surfaces. Decoration with two rows of dots which form an angular pattern. H.3.5. W.4.0. Th.1.4.

3. Fragment of a vessel. Semi coarse, yellowish red (5YR 5/8) fabric with mica and black and white inclusions. Grey core. Badly worn, traces of slip out. Decoration with a plain plastic band. H.3.3. W.3.0. Th.1.2.
4. (Not depicted) Fragment of a big open shaped vessel, possibly a jar. Semi-coarse, dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with white and black inclusions and mica. Grey core. Thin slip in and out yellowish red (5YR 5/6) and burnished. Decoration with a plain plastic band. H.6.5. W.6.0. Th.1.3.
5. Rim of an open bowl with rather hemispherical body. Rim slightly rounded and out-turned. Semi-coarse, brown (7.5YR 5/6) fabric with white and black inclusions and mica. Surfaces slipped and burnished in and out. D.18. H.2.8. W.2.7. Th.0.3.
6. Fragment of an open shaped jar or pithos. Semi-coarse, dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with white and black inclusions and mica. Grey core. Surfaces slipped and burnished in and out. Decoration with a wide plastic band from which two thinner, curvilinear bands begin. H.4.5. W.3.4. Th.0.1.
7. Flat base of an open shaped vessel. Walls flaring outwards. Semi-coarse, dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with white, brown and black inclusions and mica. Same colour on the outside. Grey core. Yellowish red (5YR 5/6) on the inside. H.3.0. W.7,2. Th. 1,5.
8. Fragment of an open shaped vessel. Coarse dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with mica and white and black inclusions. Same colour in and out. Deco-

by *Theophanis Mavridis* and *Hege A. Alisøy*

NOTE 160
159 Cazis below p. 280.

NOTE 161
Papathannassopoulos 1996,
222.

NOTE 162
Douzougli 1992; Lambert
1981. For a recent survey,
see Alram-Stern 1996.

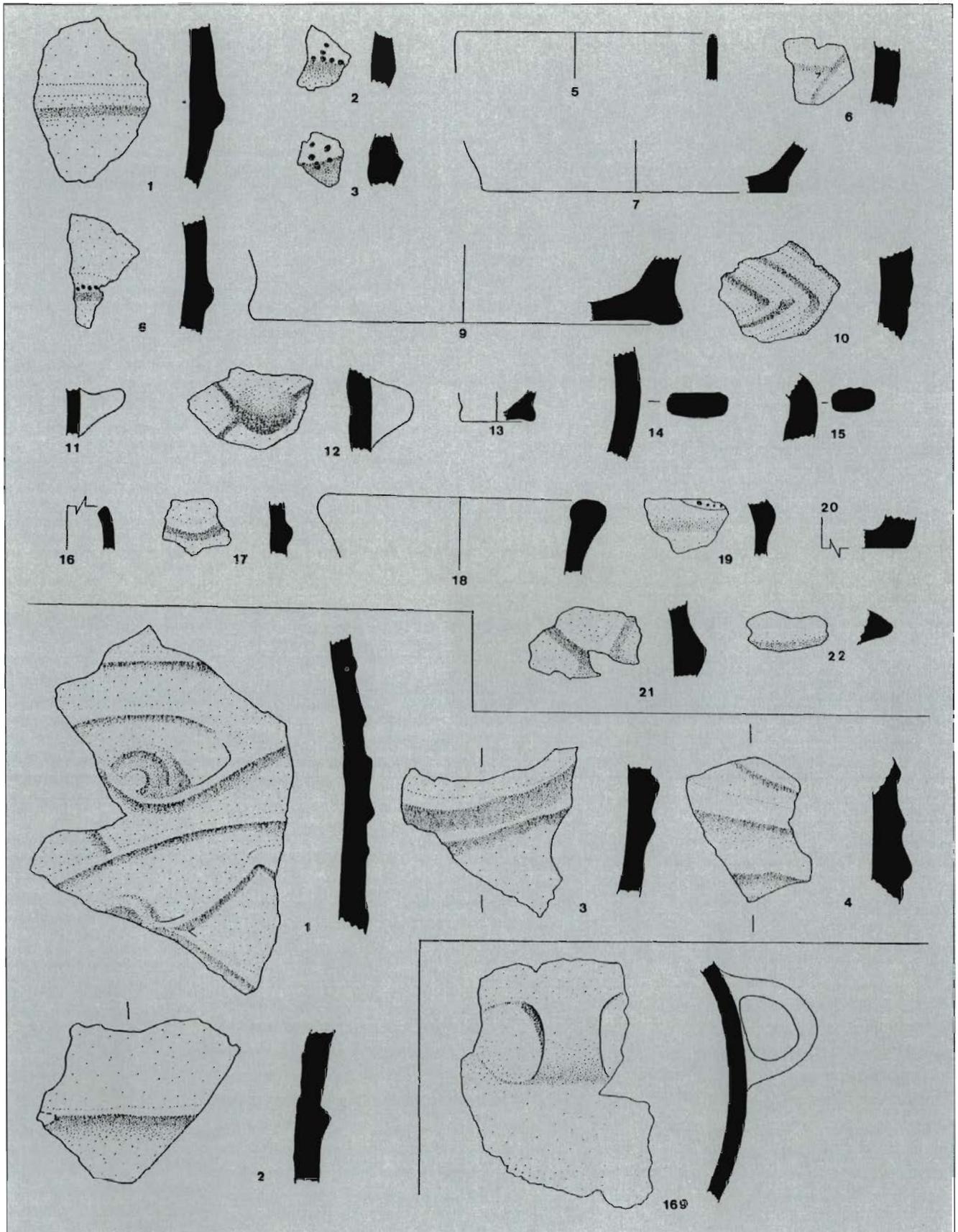


Fig. 12. Selected sherds from survey campaigns at Pangali in 1995 and 1996 (1997: no. 169).

- ration with curvilinear cordon with four dots. H.6.5. W.4.0. Th.1.2.
9. Bevelled base of an open shaped vessel. Applied coil in form of a «ring» which goes around the base. Not well fired. Coarse dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with inclusions of small and larger stones and mica. Slipped and smoothed in and out. H.4.4. W.10.0. Th.2.5.
 10. Fragment of an open shaped vessel probably a pithos. Not well fired. Coarse, yellowish brown (2.5YR 5/6) fabric with white, brown, and black inclusions and mica. Same colour on the outside, strong brown on the inside. Brown (7.5YR 4/3) core. Slipped and burnished in and out. Decoration with two curved plastic bands with traces of a third which all form an angular pattern. H.7.0. W.6.0. Th.1.3.
 11. A small unperforated projection (ledge lug) from an open shaped vessel. Semi-coarse fabric with white, black, brown inclusions and mica. Grey core. Slipped and slightly smoothed in and out. Dark red (2.5YR 4/8) out, strong brown (5YR 5/6) in. H.3.2. W.5.7. Th.1.4.
 12. Fragment of an open shaped vessel with a big mastoid projection, oval in section and three plastic cordons which begin from the base of the projection. Not well fired. Coarse fabric with white and black inclusions and mica. Black core. Red (2.5YR 4/8) in and out. Slipped and slightly smoothed. H.7.2. W.4.7. Th.0.7.
 13. Bevelled base of a small, open shaped?) pot. Coarse, yellowish red (5YR 5/8,5) fabric with black white inclusions and mica. Pale grey core. Surfaces possibly slipped and burnished (very worn). D.8. H.1.9. W.1.3. Th.0.7.
 14. Strap handle, almost oval in section. Not well shaped. Coarse, yellowish red (5YR 4/6) fabric with black, white and brown inclusions and mica. Grey to black core. Slipped and slightly smoothed surface with dark red (2.5YR 4/8) slip. H.4.5. W.2.5. Th.1.2.
 15. A big strap handle, almost oval in section. Coarse, yellowish red (5YR 4/6) fabric with white, brown, and black inclusions and mica. Brown (5YR 5/4) core. Dark red (2.5YR 4/8) burnished slip. H.7.0. W.3.5. Th.1.0.
 16. Rim of a bowl with hemispherical body. Thickened rim, flat on the top, squarish in section, slightly inside turned. Fine to semi-coarse, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) fabric and core with white, black and brown inclusions and mica. Possibly slipped and burnished (very worn). H.3.2. W.2.6. Th.0.5.
 17. Fragment of an open shaped vessel. Semi-coarse, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) fabric with small white inclusions and mica. Grey to black core. Slipped and burnished, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) in and out. Decoration with a curvilinear plastic cordon. H.2.5. W.3.6. Th.0.6.
 18. Thickened flat rim of an open mouthed jar. The rim is squarish in section. Badly fired, porous clay. Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6), stone gritted fabric with inclusions of smaller and larger stones and mica. Pale grey to brown core. Dark red (2.5YR 4/8,2) slip out. H.3.2. W.3.0. Th.1.3.
 19. Fragment of an open shaped () vessel. Badly worn. Semi-coarse, dark red (5YR 4/8) fabric with white inclusions of small stones and mica. Grey core. Slipped and burnished. Decoration with a wide curvilinear plastic band and four dots. H.3.2. W.4.5. Th.0.7.
 20. Flat base of an open shaped vessel. Semi-coarse, brown (5YR 4/3,7) fabric with sporadic inclusions of small stones and mica. Grey core. Dark red (2.5YR 4/8) slip. Slipped and burnished in and out. H.2.0. W.6.0. Th.0.9.
 21. Fragment of an open shaped vessel, possibly a jar. Very well fired, fine to semi-coarse, dark red (5YR 4/8) fab-

- ric with few inclusions of small stones and mica. Black core. Surfaces, red (2.5YR 5/6), slipped and very well burnished. Decoration with knob from which three plastic cordons begin. H.4.3. W.6.9. Th.0.9.
22. An unperforated, tongue-like projection. Coarse, strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) fabric with white, black inclusions and mica. Grey to brown core. Dark red (2.5YR 4/8), slipped and burnished surface. H.2.0. W.4.5. Th.2.0.

Fig. 12 (1996).

1. (Catalogue numbers 1-4). Fifteen fragments of a big pithos
 - a) Fragment of a big open pithos. Not well fired. Coarse fabric with white, black, brown inclusions and mica. Slipped and burnished on the outside. Slipped and smoothed, strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) on the inside. Grey core. Decoration: System of curvilinear plastic bands from which one curves heavily, forming a plastic figure, almost oval in shape. H. 22.0. W.14.0. Th.1.0.
 - b) Part of the same pithos. Description as above. Decoration: Part of two almost rectilinear and two curvilinear plastic bands. H.12.0. W.8.5. Th.1.3.
 - c) Part of the same pithos. Description as above. Decoration: One curvilinear plastic band from which two rectilinear ones begin. H.9.0. W.9.0. Th.1.2.
169. Fragment of a big vessel, possibly a pithos with a big strap handle with rounded edges. Not well fired. Coarse fabric with white, black inclusions and mica. Slipped and burnished, brown (10YR 4/3) out, dark red (2.5YR 4/6) in. From the base of the handle two narrow curvilinear plastic cordons begin. H.14.0. W.11.0. Th.0.8. (Surface find (27-6-97)).
5. Thickened outturned rim, very flat on the top, squarish in section. From a coarse open, vessel, probably a pithos. Coarse fabric with white black inclusions and mica. Slipped and burnished red (2.5YR 4/8) out, strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) in. Core: similar to the outer surface. Decoration: An almost circular cordon decorated with dots (pointille decoration), and opposite a «plastic area» decorated with dot. H.4.5. W.7.0. Th.2.5.
6. Thickened rim, rounded, slightly inturned from an open bowl. Coarse fabric with white, black, grey inclusions and mica. Grey core. Slipped and burnished, red (2.5YR 4/8). D.21. H.5.0. W.5.0. Th.0.8.
7. Thickened, inturned rim, flat on top from an open shaped vessel, probably a bowl. Coarse, strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) fabric with white, black, brown inclusions and mica. Strong brown core. Slipped and burnished in and out. D.30. H.3.0. W.3.5. Th.1.0.
8. Small biconical projection with perpendicular hole. Coarse, dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with white, grey, brown inclusions and mica. Slipped and burnished. H.2.0. W.2.5. Th.0.8.
9. Inturned rim, rather flat on the upper side. From a big open bowl. Coarse, reddish brown (5YR 4/4) fabric with inclusions of small stones and mica. Grey core. Slipped and burnished. D.40. H.5.0. W.4.0. Th.3.0.
10. A big unperforated projection, raised upwards. Coarse, red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with white and black inclusions and mica. Grey core. Slipped and burnished. Decoration: three dots on the bottom surface. H.4.0. W.5.0. Th.3.0.
11. Fragment of a small, possibly closed shaped vessel. Semi-coarse, very micaceous fabric with small white and black inclusions. Slipped and burnished, brown (7.5YR 4/3) out, dark reddish gray (5YR 4/2, 5YR) in. Grey core. Decoration with five triangular shaped, small impressions. H.2. C. W.5.0. Th.0.5.
12. Rounded, straight rim of an open bowl with hemispherical body. Clay

Fig. 13

5. Thickened outturned rim, very flat

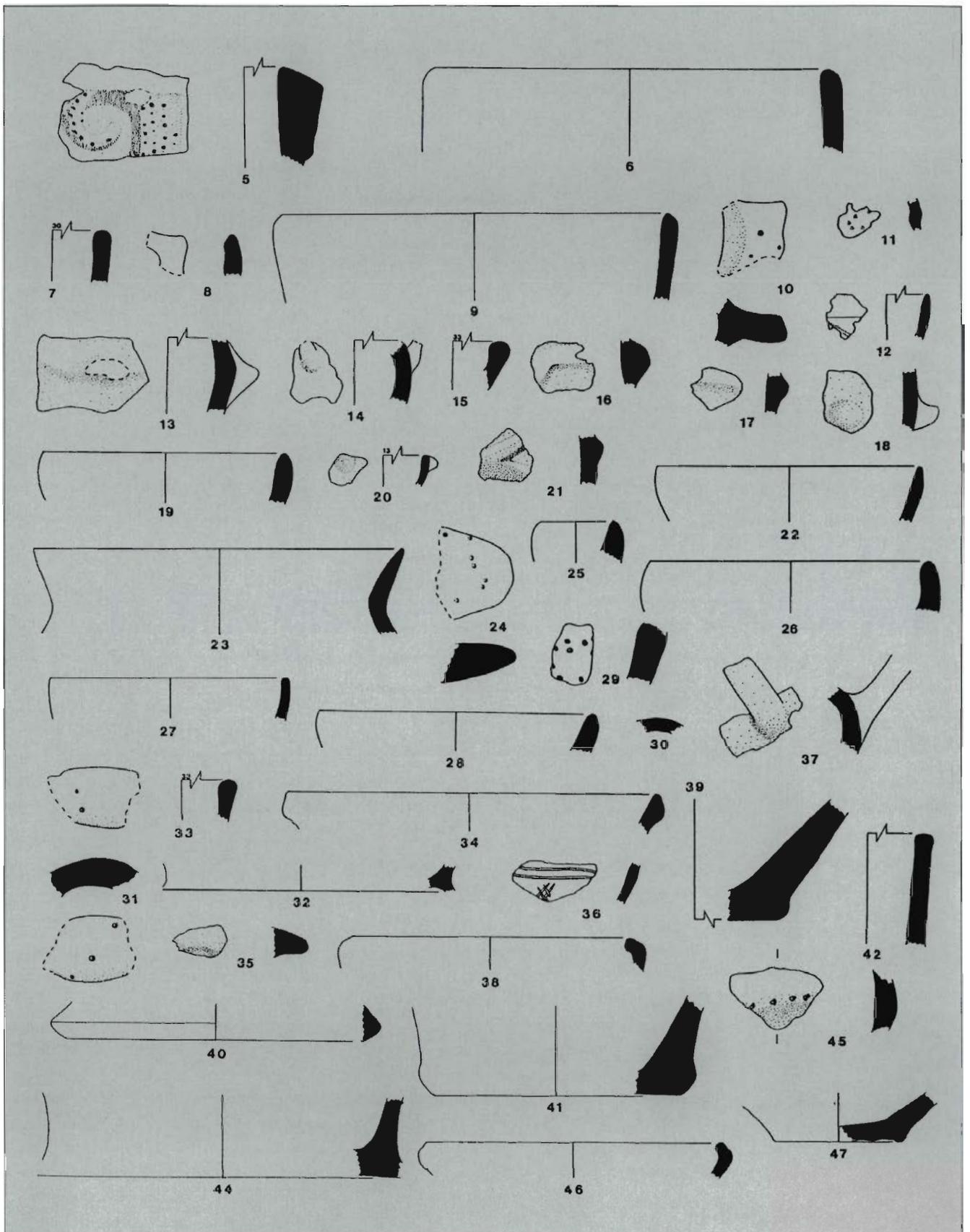


Fig. 13. Selected sherds from the survey campaign at Pangali in 1996.

- well lavigated. Fine to semi-coarse, brown (7.5YR 5/3) fabric with sporadic inclusions of small stones and mica. Brown to grey core. Slipped and burnished in and out. Decoration with one horizontal and two oblique incised lines. H.2.2. W.1.5. Th.0.4.
13. Fragments of a big, open shaped vessel, possibly a bowl. With a triangular, unperforated projection. Coarse, yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fabric with white, black inclusions and mica. Black core. Dark gray (7.5YR 3/1), slipped and burnished. H.5.5. W.6.0. Th.1.0.
 14. Fragments of a close shaped vessel with a small, almost cylindrical handle. Coarse fabric with white, black, brown inclusions and mica. Black core. Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) out, slipped and burnished. H.4.0. W.3.0. Th.1.0.
 15. Thickened, rounded rim of an open bowl. Coarse dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with white, black inclusions and mica. Pale brown core. Slipped and burnished. D.33 H.3.0. W.4.5. Th.1.0.
 - 16-17. Two fragments of a big shaped open vessels. Dark red (2.5YR 4/8) dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with inclusions of small stones and mica. Slipped and burnished. The core is greyish-brown. Decoration with a plastic cordon on each of the sherds. H.3.0. W.3.0. Th.1.0.
 18. Fragment of an open shaped vessel. Coarse, dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with black, white inclusions and mica. Grey core. Slipped and burnished. Decoration with a small mastoid projection. H.3.0. W.2.5. Th.1.0.
 19. Rounded rim of a small, open shaped vessel with hemispherical body. Coarse dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with white, black inclusions and mica. Grey core. Slipped and burnished. D.13. H.3.0. W.3.0. T.1.1.
 20. Rounded rim with a small knob of a small, open bowl with hemispherical body. Semi-coarse, dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with white, black inclusions and mica. Grey core. Slipped and burnished. D.12. H.2.5. W.2.0. Th.0.5.
 21. Fragment of an open shaped (?) vessel. Coarse fabric with white, black inclusions and mica. Dark red (2.5YR 4/8), slipped and burnished in and out. Decoration with two plastic bands which form an angular pattern. H.2.5. W.2.5. Th.1.2.
 22. Rim of an open bowl. Coarse, reddish brown (5YR 4/4) fabric with white, black inclusions and mica. Grey core. Surface, slipped and burnished. D.14. H.2.3. W.2.0. Th.0.4.
 23. Fragment of an open mouthed vessel (pithos?). The neck and the rim are flaring heavily outwards. Badly fired clay. Very coarse, strong brown (5YR 5/8) fabric with inclusions of smaller and bigger stones and mica. Grey core. D.14. H.2.3. W.2.0. Th.0.4.
 24. A tongue shaped, unperforated projection with oval in section. Coarse, dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with small white, black inclusions and mica. Grey core. Slipped and burnished. H.1.5. W.4.5. Th.3.0.
 25. Inturned, rounded rim of a small, open, shallow pot with hemispherical body. Coarse, dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with small white and black inclusions and mica. Grey core. Slipped and burnished in and out. D.4. H.2.0. W.3.0. Th.1.0.
 26. Inturned, rounded rim of a small, closed bowl with hemispherical body. Coarse, strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) fabric with white, black inclusions and mica. Grey core. Slipped and burnished in and out (but worn). D.15. H.3.5. W.2.0. Th.1.0.
 27. Rim fragment of an open bowl. Dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with white, black inclusions and mica. Grey-brown core. Slipped and burnished in and out. D.13. H.2.0. W.1.5. Th.1.0.
 28. Outturned, rounded rim of a small open bowl. Badly fired. Coarse, dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with white, black inclusions and mica. Grey core. Slipped and burnished in and out. D.15. H.2.0. W.3.0. Th.1.0.

29. Fragment of a vessel. Coarse, dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with white, black inclusions and mica. Grey core. Slipped and burnished in and out (very worn on the inside). Decoration with nine shallow, oval grooves. H.3.5. W.2.0. Th.1.5.
30. Strap handle. Coarse, reddish brown (5YR 4/4) fabric with inclusions of stones and mica. Dark red to grey core. Slipped and burnished in and out. H.3.0. W.2.0. Th.0.8.
31. Curved strap handle, with oval section. Not well fired and shaped. Coarse dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with white, black inclusions and mica. Grey core. Slipped and burnished. Decoration with oval shaped dots perimetrically around the handle. H.3.0. W.5.0. Th.2.0.
32. Recessed base of an open vessel. Semi-coarse, dark red 2.5YR 4/8) fabric with small white and black stones and mica. Greyish brown core. Slipped and burnished in and out. D.16 H.1.5. W.2.0. Th.1.0.
33. Thickened, straight rim, flat on top and square section. From an open bowl. Fabric: semi-coarse, dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with white and black inclusions and mica. Grey core. Slipped and burnished. D.33. H.2.5. W.2.0. Th.0.5.
34. Thickened, rounded and slightly out-turned rim from an open bowl. Semi-coarse, strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) fabric with white inclusions, small stones and mica. Grey core. Slipped and burnished. Decoration with a thin horizontal cordon below the rim. D.20. H.2.5. W.3.3. Th.0.5.
35. Biconical handle, almost oval in section. Semi-coarse dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with white, black inclusions and mica. Grey core. Slipped and burnished. H.2.5. W.3.0. Th.1.5.
36. Fragment of an open shaped vessel, possibly a bowl. Fine to semi-coarse fabric with sporadic white and black inclusions and mica., Well slipped and burnished in and out. Outside, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4), inside, very dark gray (5YR 3/1). Greyish brown core. Decoration with two horizontal incised lines and below a pattern of two oblique and two almost vertical crossing lines. H.2.0. W.4.0. Th.0.5.
37. Narrow, oval strap handle from an open shaped vessel (part of the body preserved). Coarse fabric with mostly white inclusions and mica. Slipped and burnished, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) out, very dark gray (2.5YR 3/1) in. Grey core. H.5.5. W.5.5. Th.0.5.
38. Flat, thickened, inturned rim of a closed bowl. Semi-coarse, dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with small white, black inclusions and mica. Greyish brown core. Slipped and burnished. D.15 H.1.5. W.2.5. Th.1.0.
39. Bevelled base of a big open shaped vessel with outflaring walls. Coarse, dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with white brown inclusions and mica. Grey black core. Traces of slip on worn surface in and out. D.25. H.10.0. W.5.5. Th.2.0.
40. Low, raised base (?). Dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with smaller and bigger stones and mica. Grey core. No traces of slip or burnish (very worn). Very unusual shape. H.2.0. W.3.0. Th.2.5.
41. Bevelled base of an open vessel. Coarse, dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with white black inclusions and mica. Grey core. Slipped and burnished. D.15. H.5.0. W.6.5. Th.1.2.
42. Neck (?) with a flat, rounded and out-turned rim of a big and deep vessel. Very porous clay. Strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) fabric with white, grey, black, brown inclusions and mica. Pale brown core. No traces of slipped or burnish. D.39. H.6.5. W.6.0. Th.1.0.
43. Fragment of a big, open shaped vessel, possibly a jar. Semi-coarse dark red (2.5YR 4/8) fabric with white, black inclusions and mica. Grey core. Slipped and burnished in and out. Decoration with four plastic bands formed as a fan. H.9.5. W.8.0. Th.1.0.
44. Bevelled base of an open vessel. Coarse fabric with white, black inclu-

- sions and mica. Grey core. Slipped and burnished in and out. Dark red (2.5 YR 4/8) (outside), reddish brown (5YR 4/4)(inside). D.20. H.5.5. W.6.0. Th.2.0.
45. Fragment of an open shaped vessel with carinated body. Coarse fabric with white and black inclusions and mica. Slipped and burnished in and out. Grey core. Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) on outside, dark red (2.5YR 4/8) on inside. Decoration with a row of four dots. H.3.5. W.5.0. Th.1.0.
46. Rim of a bowl with inturned rim and hemispherical body. Semi-coarse, yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fabric with white, black and brown inclusions and mica. Grey core. Surfaces very worn. D.16. H.2.0. W.2.7. Th.0.4.
47. Flat or slightly bevelled base of an open pot with walls flaring outwards. Semi-coarse fabric with white black inclusions and mica. Grey core. Slipped and burnished, dark red (2.5YR 4/8) out and yellowish red (5YR 4/6) in. D.7. H.6.0. W.5.0.

Excavations at Pangali, 1996

During the systematic survey of the area known as Pangali in 1995 (above pp. 255–258), a previously unknown prehistoric site was located at a small terrace on the rocky SE flanks of Mt. Varassova, above the eastern termination of the late Classical fortification wall. The site consists of a small upper and lower terrace above and at a partly destroyed rock shelter. Each terrace measures approximately 25×6 m., with a difference in altitude of 7 to 8 m., overlooking the sandy beach to the south. Intensive survey of the site had produced a considerable body of pottery and stone implements dating mainly from the Final Neolithic period.¹⁶³

In July 1996 a test trench was opened at the upper terrace of the site. Here the deposit looked relatively thick and the surface was free from rocks and/or vegetation. The trench (2×2 m.) was excavated to bedrock. The deposit was 1 meter thick and four strata were separated: stratum 1 (topsoil), stratum 2, and stratum 3 and 3a with remains of a hearth. The soil excavated was dry-sieved in order to obtain a maximum amount of data.

A fair amount of sherds, stone and bone tools was recovered during the excavation, as well as a smaller number of palaeobotanical and palaeozoological material (wet-sieving, which would have been most appropriate could not be used as water was

not at hand and the site is rather inaccessible).

The pottery is characteristic of the Final Neolithic period and probably also includes pottery from the very beginning of the Early Bronze Age. It comprises coarse ware often, but not always, burnished. The use of paint is very limited. Decoration includes rows of small perforations and plastic ribs, creating rectangular and curvilinear patterns. Open shapes seem to be prevalent. They include cups and bowls of several types. Pithoi sherds are also present. In general the pottery from the trench relates very closely to the pottery from the survey made in 1995 and 1996.

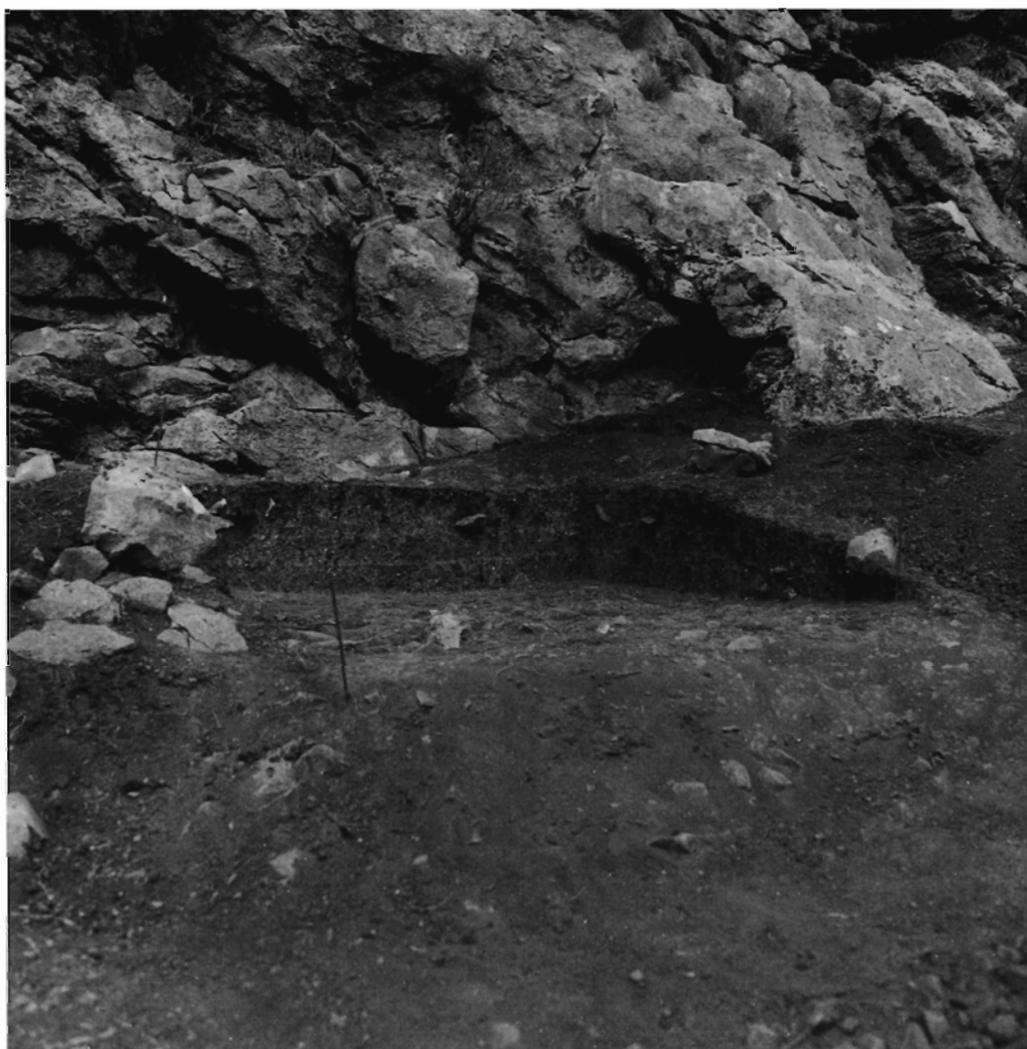
Stone tools comprise several obsidian and flint blades, scrapers and core fragments, as well as by-products of chipping. Bone implements include mainly perforating tools.

The only man-made structure recovered was a rather well defined hearth, found in stratum 3a immediately above bedrock. It measured approx. 1.5 m. in diameter and consisted of very hard burned earth and small pieces of clay as well as particles of fine gravel and charcoal. The small excavation did not bring to light any architectural structures. We hope such structures will come to light during forthcoming larger scaled excavations.

by
Michalis Cazis

NOTE 163
Mavridis and Alisoy
pp. 272–279.

Fig. 14. Trial trench at Pangali, 1996.



II.

Excavations at Haghia Triadha, 1996

Fig. 15 shows the areas in which excavations were conducted during the 1996 campaign. Sections (A,B,C,F and Z) are 50 m. × 50 m. Six square trenches (10 m. × 10 m.) (F14,15,19,25/G11 and S9) within three of these sections were opened. Only smaller areas of the trenches were excavated down to bedrock, except for trench F25, where bedrock was reached in level 20–50 cm. below surface. In addition, two 2 m. wide trial trenches, T × 1 and T × 3, were opened and one 1 m. wide trench,

T × 2. The trial trenches were dug down to bedrock.

Excavations in trench F15. The trench was divided into four 5 m. × 5 m. subtrenches, two on the southside of the Byzantine wall AAB (F15/SW and F15/SE) and two on the northside of AAB (F15/NW and F15/NE). The two southern subtrenches were excavated to the bottom of stratum 1. In F15/SW a 2 m. wide trench was opened (from section 2990E) which was

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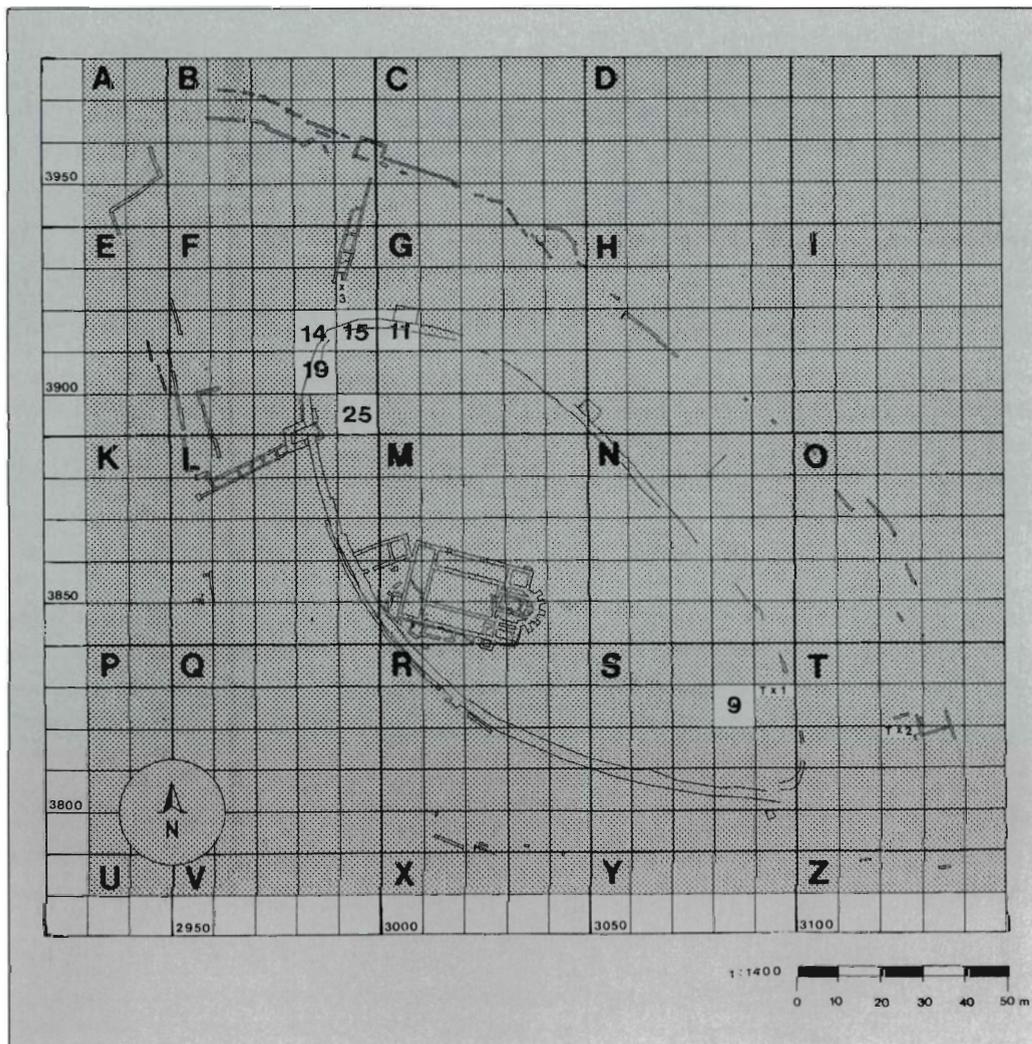


Fig. 15. Excavation areas at Haghia Triadha, 1996.

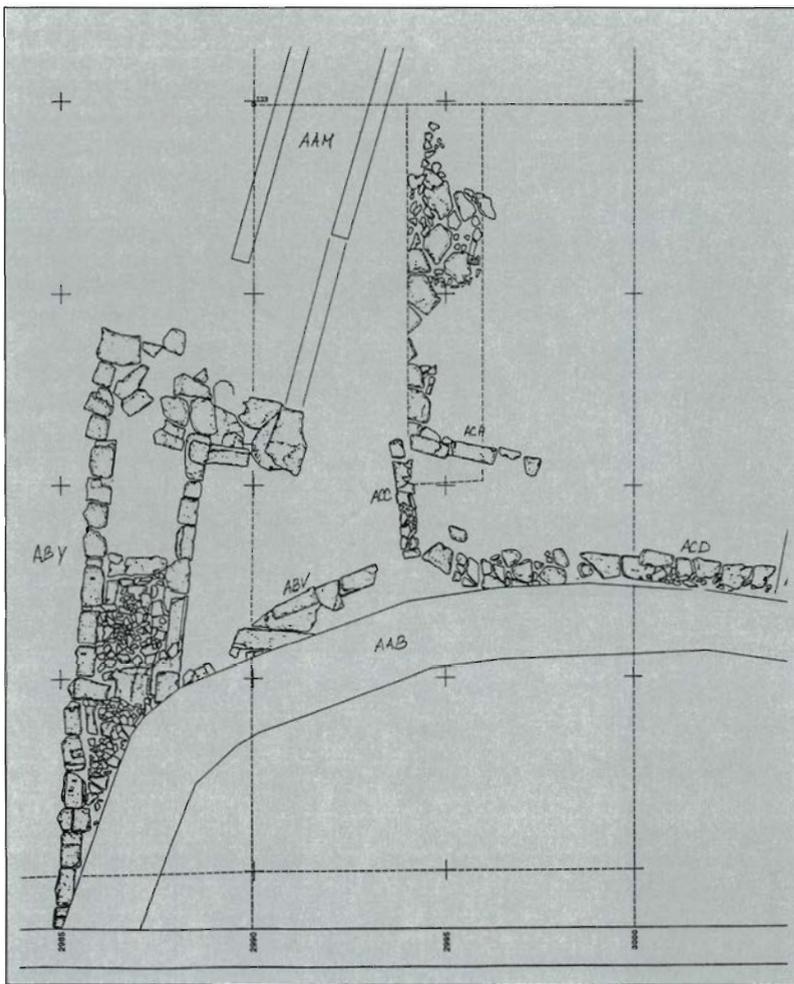


Fig. 16. Architectural structures in area F (14/15) and G11 (measured by Ch. Marinopoulos).

dug down to bedrock (Fig. 22 section 2990E). No architectural remains were found in this subtrench.

On the northside of the Byzantine wall AAB a heavy stone packing consisting of fallen stones from the upper courses of the Byzantine wall, was removed. The character of the stone packing had been studied carefully during the 1995 campaign. Excavation started below the stone packing. In the subtrench F15/NW two courses of a substantial wall, ABV, constructed from large (approx. 0.5 m. × 1.0 m.) ashlar of local sand stone were exposed (see drawing Fig. 16 and photo Fig. 17). The excavation around and to the north of ABV did not supply an unambiguous date, but the wall is evidently part of a fifth century B.C. perivolos framing the Classical acropolis. Other parts of this alignment were registered on the general plan from 1995

(Fig. 8) and larger parts were uncovered during the 1997 campaign. The foundation wall ACC, running at a straight angle to ABV rested on a fill which could be dated not later than the second/third quarter of the fifth century B.C. thus giving a terminus post quem for the erection of the foundation. A section through the layers in F15 is seen on Fig. 22 (2990E).

Excavations in trench G11. In this trench only the small area to the north of the Byzantine wall AAB between 3000E and the Byzantine tower AAL was excavated. Structure ACD is a foundation wall made of local sandstone, resting on bedrock (Fig. 18). A section is seen on Fig. 23 (3000E).

The limestone compartment walls ABY and AAM. The walls are seen on the plan Fig. 16, ABY is orientated almost N-S, turned slightly towards NE while AAM is orientated SSW-NNE. Both are approximately 3 m. wide framed by walls of carefully adapted limestone ashlar. The ashlar blocks were quarried at Mt. Varassova. Ashlars from the coffer walls were reused in the Byzantine wall. Towards N, AAM terminates in a square tower. The best preserved coffer wall ABY continued, towards S, below the Byzantine wall AAB (Fig. 19 a-b). The centre was filled with stones and soil (Fig. 20). A similar coffer wall AAD, terminating in a square tower was found on the west slope of the mound (Fig. 6).

According to typology, the large limestone compartment walls are supposed to be a fourth century B.C. fortifications. The type of construction and the dimensions are similar to the Pangali walls likewise suggested to be fourth century B.C. constructions. In late Classical times there were undoubtedly close relations between the old town at the coast and the newly founded in the mountains. The large coffer walls were probably not constructed until after the establishment of the Aetolian league in 366 B.C.

Excavations in trench F25. In the eastern half of the trench, bedrock was reached a

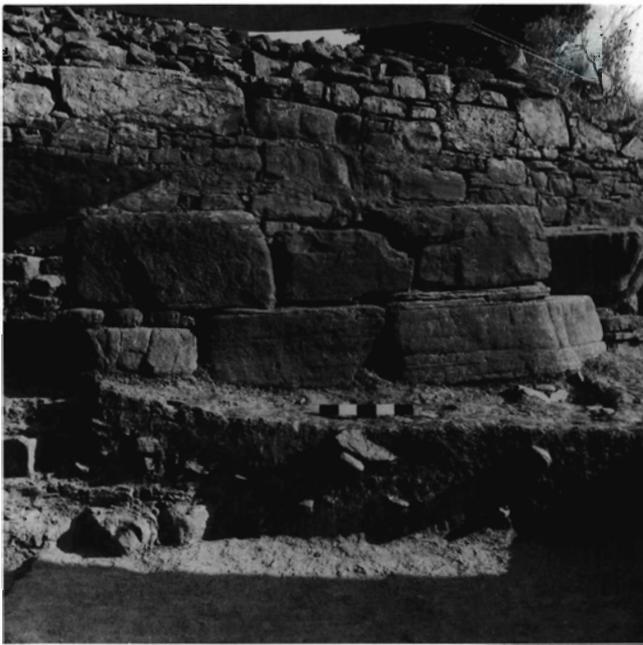


Fig. 17. The ashlar wall ABV in F15 from North.

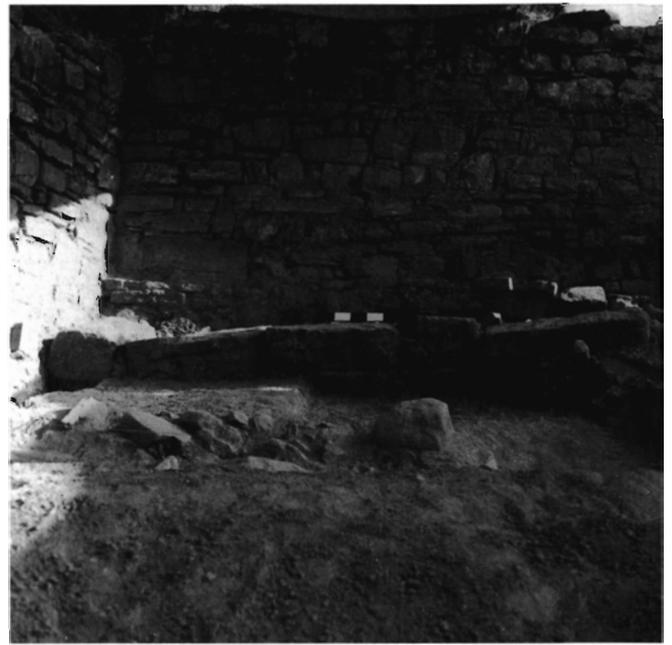


Fig. 18. The ashlar wall structure ACD in G11.

few centimeters below surface (Figs. 21-22) while in the western part a certain stratigraphy and architectural remains were preserved. The structure ABX consisted of two parallel foundation walls running almost exactly N-S. The walls enclose a corridor approximately 1½ m. wide. Towards S, the western wall turns west in a right

angle. In the southern area a level surface with flat slabs indicates the presence of a courtyard. Concentrations of tiles and sherds were found in the NW and SW parts of the trench. The structure ABX should rather be dated to the fifth century B.C. than in the fourth century or Hellenistic period according to the finds (see below).



Fig. 19a-b. The lime stone coffer wall ABY and the Byzantine wall AAB from NW. (Photo 1996).



Fig. 20. Trench F25 from West. (Photo 1996).

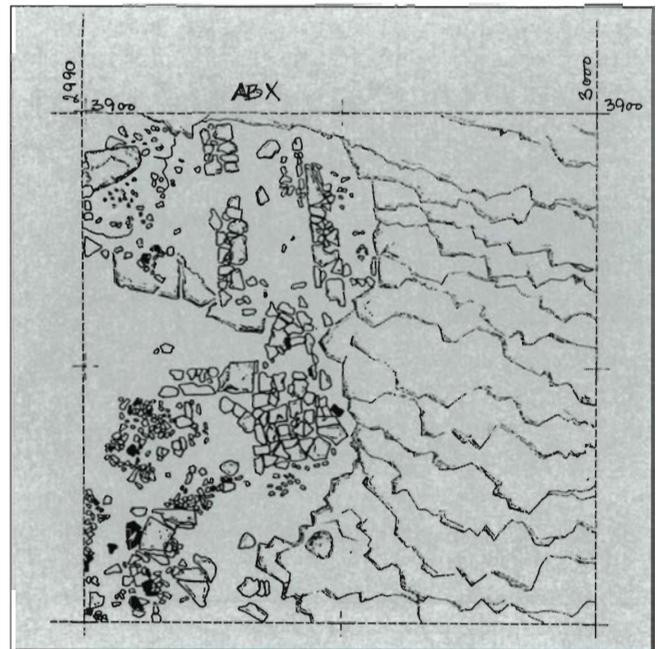


Fig. 21. Plan of trenches F25 and F24.

A Description of Sections. Haghia Triadha, 1996

Section 2990E (Fig. 22)

South of wall AAB:

1. Surface layer. Humus, sandy soil with reeds. Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4). Some tiles.
2. Sandy soil. Light olive brown (2.5YR 5/3). Tiles and stones. Fragments of opus caementicium.
- 2a. The soil is more grey and packed fragments of opus caementicium. The stratum continues north of the wall AAB – termed partly “cleaning of wall ABV”, partly stratum 1a.
3. Clayish soil. Light gray (2.5YR 7/2). A few smaller stones (less than 40 cm) towards the bottom of the layer. Sherds, fragments of opus caementicium and characteristic white sandstone inclusions (as 3830N, stratum 2).
4. Hard clayish soil. Brown (10YR 5/3). Sherds and red sandstone inclusions (2.5YR 5/6) (compare section 3830N, stratum 2).

North of wall AAB:

- 2a. Clayish soil. Very pale brown (10YR 7/3). Many sherds and white limestone inclusions.

SECTION 3000E (Fig. 23)

2. Clayish soil. Light yellowish brown (2.5YR 6/4). Many sherds and tile. White limestone inclusions. A few stones.
3. Compact clayish soil with less sherds than stratum 2. Pale yellow (2.5YR 7/3). The level is excavated as stratum 3 in G11.

SECTION 3830N (Fig. 24)

1. Surface layer. Sandy soil, humus with reeds. Greyish brown (10YR 5/2). Numerous fragments of tiles. In the area close to the wall AAB, a concentration of stones (5cm to 20cm) is found.
- 1a. Clayish soil. Light brownish gray (10YR 6/2). Fragments of tiles and sherds are numerous. Shells and a few smaller stones.
2. Clayish soil. Pale yellow (2.5YR 8/2). Many sherds and fragments of tiles. Characteristic fragments of red sandstone (2.5YR 5/6) (compare 2990E, stratum 3). Charcoal and burned clay.

Fig. 22. The section 2990 E.

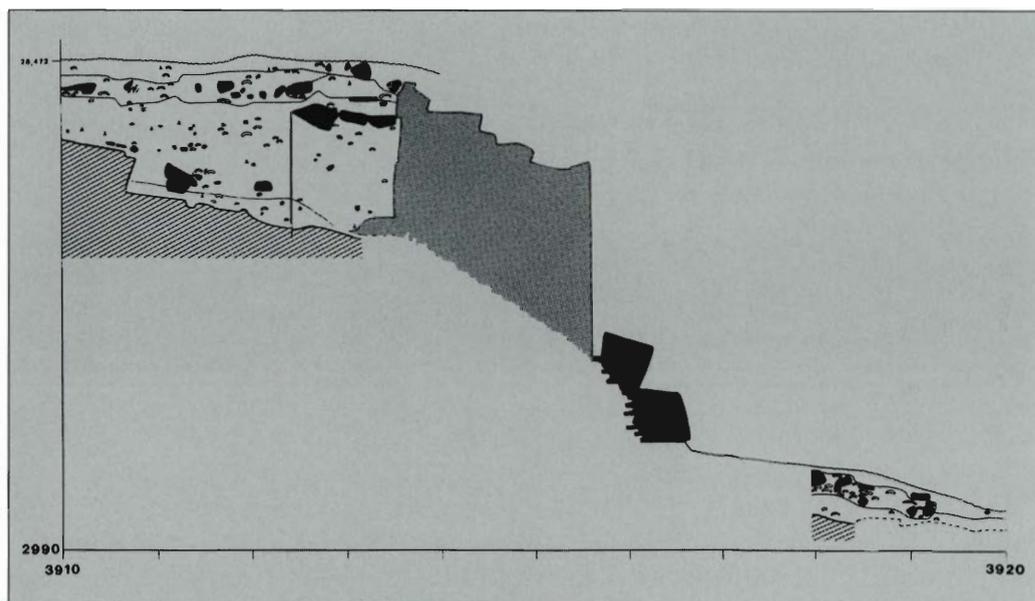


Fig. 23. The section 3000 E.

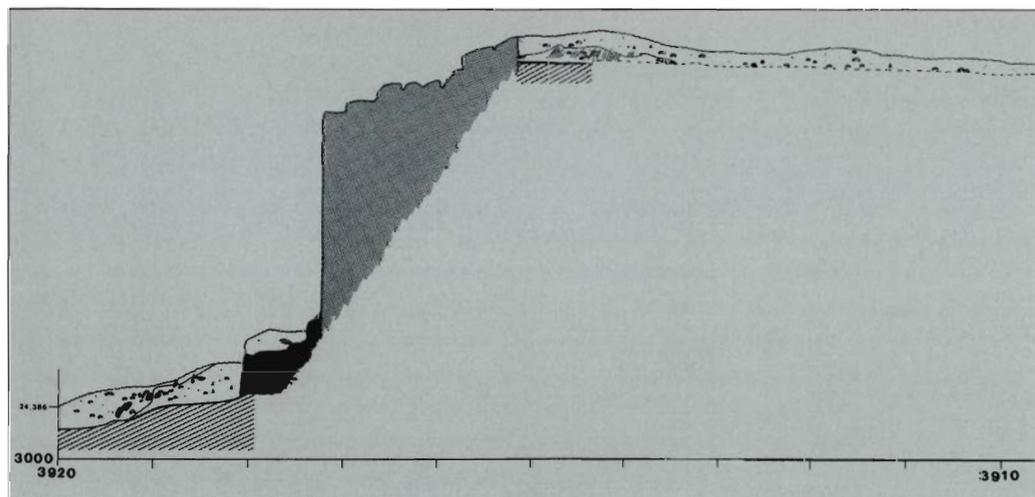
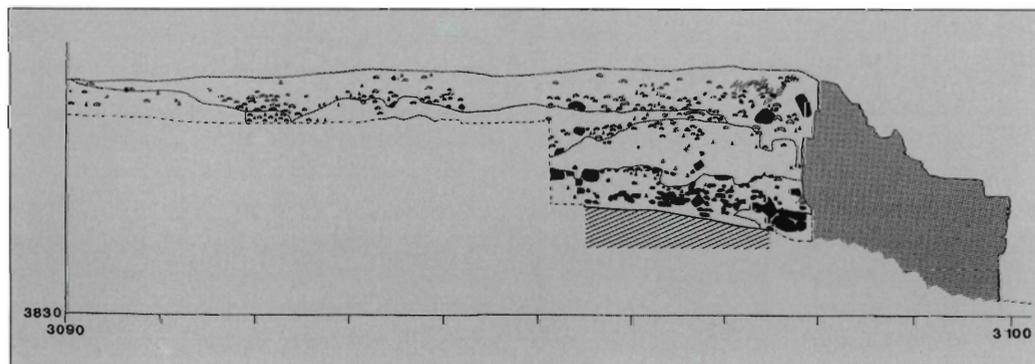


Fig. 24. The section 3830 N.



3. Clayish soil. Light yellowish brown (2.5YR 6/6). Stone (5 cm. to 15 cm.) concentration towards the Byzantine wall AAB. Sherds and clay (reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6).
4. Clayish soil packing with larger stones (25 cm.) towards the wall AAB. Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4). Sherds and clay.

A Catalogue of Selected Finds from the Excavations at Haghia Triadha, 1996

by *Søren Dietz*

It should be emphasized that the following survey of characteristic and diagnostic selected pottery found during the campaign is preliminary. Most stratigraphical units were redeposited during various phases of construction and thus did not represent chronological units. As the chronological development of the local pottery is badly established, the date of Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic pottery is based on comparisons with better known sequences, especially from Athens (Agora), Corinth and to a certain degree from Elis (see also Jonas Eiring, Introduction and Comments to Chronology p. 259). Furthermore it should be emphasized that the examples depicted do not usually represent the whole chronological range of the pottery found in the contexts. An attempt to evaluate the chronological range in the groups is presented in the introduction to the various units.

Fig. 25

F15/ABV. ABV is a sandstone ashlar wall in trench F15 (Section 2990E and Fig. 22). The diagnostic sherds depicted derive from a loose soil with rubble around the wall which came to light when the fallen stones from the Byzantine fortification wall were removed. The soil and the included sherds evidently derive from a landslide from the Acropolis. Date: Archaic to Hellenistic.

1. Rim of krater. Fine, hard, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric, black "glaze" (appears matt) on inside and rim and solid, covering zone on part of outside. Pink (7.5YR 8/4) slip on surface. Decoration in brown (7.5YR 5/4) horizontal lines. D.17. H.3.4. Cf. below Fig. 28: 4. Date: A (probably early).
2. Torus ring foot of skyphos. Very fine, hard, very pale brown (10YR 8/4)

fabric. Smoothed surface. Inside painted in a black "glaze" colour (appears rather matt). The paint on outside is yellowish red (slightly lighter than 5YR 5/8) (Note! This is intentional not misfired). The same colour used for the circle below the bottom, while the dot in the centre is black. D.7. H.2.3. Date: A (?)

3. Ring Base of fish plate with a central depression. Fine, rather soft reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric. Smoothed surface. Traces of black "glaze" (appears rather matt). D.7. H.1.7. Cf. Labraunda II, 1, nos. 36, 56, 62. Date: 4th c. B.C.
4. Rim sherd of krateriskos with two strap handles. Fine, soft reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6) fabric. Reddish brown (5YR 4/3) covering paint (preserved on inside). Only traces preserved on outside). D.11.5. H.3.7. Cf. Barbouna 4, B48, no. 2. Date: 3rd c. B.C.
5. Collar rim of a mortar. Coarse tempered, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric with 1-2 mm, brown and black, angular stone inclusions. Smoothed surface. D.33. H.3.9. Side wall: 1.2/collar: 1.87. Cf. Corinth XVIII, I, no. 639 (fig. 22 and pl. 58). Date: Early 5th c. B.C.
6. Rim sherd of basin/mortar (?). Coarse tempered, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) fabric with many black/brown stone, and a few white limestone inclusions. D.30 to 35. H.3.4. Date: -
7. Rim sherd of a lekane. Fine, soft reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6) fabric. Faint traces of reddish brown (5YR 4/3) covering paint. Rounded rim and horizontal handles, Cf. Agora XII catalogue no. 1764 (fig. 21) (early varieties to 525 B.C.)/local imitation (?) (Waregroup as no. 4). Date: A, before 525 B.C.

F15/ACC/NW. The two cups were found in a soil with charcoal and stones (ACC-3)

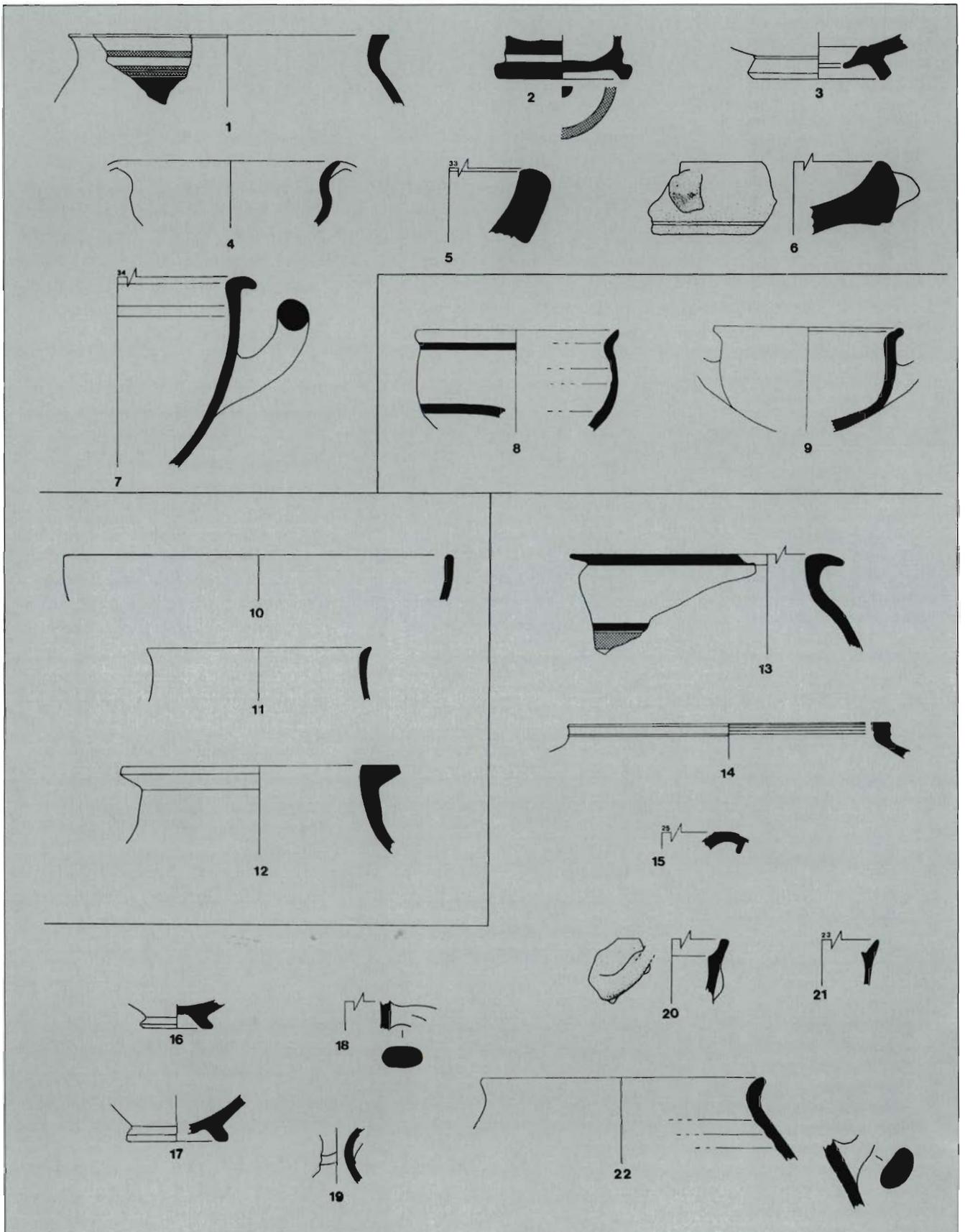


Fig. 25. Selected finds from various architectural structures in F15.

east of ABV. The layer rested on bedrock and probably continued below the wall ABV. 30 sherds, all dated to the transition MHIII/LHI, were found in the layer.

8. Sherd of matt painted cup with slightly concave, thin rim. Fine, soft pink (7.5YR 8/4) fabric. Very pale brown (10YR 8/4) slip. Matt black paint (including a band on the inside rim, not seen on pl. 1). Handmade. D.11. H.5.4 (F96-210). Date: transitional MH/LH.
9. Sherd of two-handled kantharos with rim, slightly concave on inside. Fine reddish yellow (5YR 7/8) fabric with small red inclusions. Pale yellow (2.5YR 8/3) matt, slightly burnished slip: "yellow Minyan". Wheelmade. D.10. H.5.6 (F96-209). Date: transitional MH/LH.

F15/ACF. Pit in SW corner of F15 with concentration of tiles and sherds (section 2990E, STR 2 south of the Byzantine wall). Date: the layer was deposited in Late Roman/Byzantine times.

10. Rim sherd of bowl. Fine, hard reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) fabric. Shining, dusky red (2.5YR 4/4) covering paint. D.21. H.2.5. Date: Late Roman/Byzantine.
11. Rim sherd of cup. Fine, hard reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric. Black/brown covering paint. D.12. H.2.9. Date: -
12. Rim sherd of bowl or large jar. Hard, fine reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric. D.15. H.4.8. Date: -

F15/ACA. The pit ACA is placed in the SW section of F15 where it filled up most of the trench (not seen on section 2990E south of the Byzantine wall). The deposit of stones and pottery evidently derived from higher up the hill and was redeposited after the construction of the Byzantine wall. Date: mixed prehistoric, C/HL and early Byzantine.

13. Rim sherd of krater. Fine, pale red (10R 6/4) fabric. Pink (7.5YR, 8/4)

surface. Thin matt brown slip on the rim. Decoration: White and brown/black bands. Date: C/HL (?).

14. Lebes with vertical, square rim. Small white and dark inclusions. Reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) surface. Date: -
15. Plate/dish with flaring, down-turned lip. Carination on the moulded rim. Reddish yellow (5YR 7/6-7/8), sandy fabric with mica. D. (approx.) 25. H.1.1. Date: -
16. Splaying ring base for bowl. Semi fine, light red (2.5YR 7/6) fabric. Reddish yellow (5YR 7/8) soft surface with small inclusions. Date: -
17. Ring base for bowl. Semi fine, pale pinkish buff, gritty and sandy fabric (7.5YR 8/4). Smoothed surface. Decoration: matt brownish paint inside. D. 5.4. H. 2.5. Date: -
18. Handle fragment for a cup/kantharos. Fine, pink (7.5YR 8/4) fabric. Decoration: traces of black "glazed" paint. H.1.9. Cf. Corinth VII, 3, nos. 399-408. 401. Date: 4th to 3rd c. B.C.
19. Neck and handle of lekythos. Fine, soft yellowish pink fabric. Dull, flaking, greenish/brownish black "glaze" below rim. Date: not earlier than 3rd c. B.C.
20. Rim and handle of flange rim bowl. Snake handle on outside. Reddish yellow (approx. 5YR 6/8), gritty to sandy fabric with small inclusions. H.3.3. Date: HL.
21. Rim of casserole. Yellowish red and dark greyish buff, gritty fabric with small dark and white inclusions. D.23. H.2.5. Cf. Corinth VII, III, probably casserole II, p. 125, no. 671 (146 B.C.). Date: HL.
22. Rim fragment, handle of cooking pot. Angular white inclusions, yellowish red/dark buff fabric. Date: -

Fig. 26:

F15/2/NW. STR 2 east of the foundation wall ACC in TR F15/NW (above Fig. 16). It corresponds to STR 2 in TR G11 (section 3000E). To the west of ACC the corresponding level was called STR 2a (see

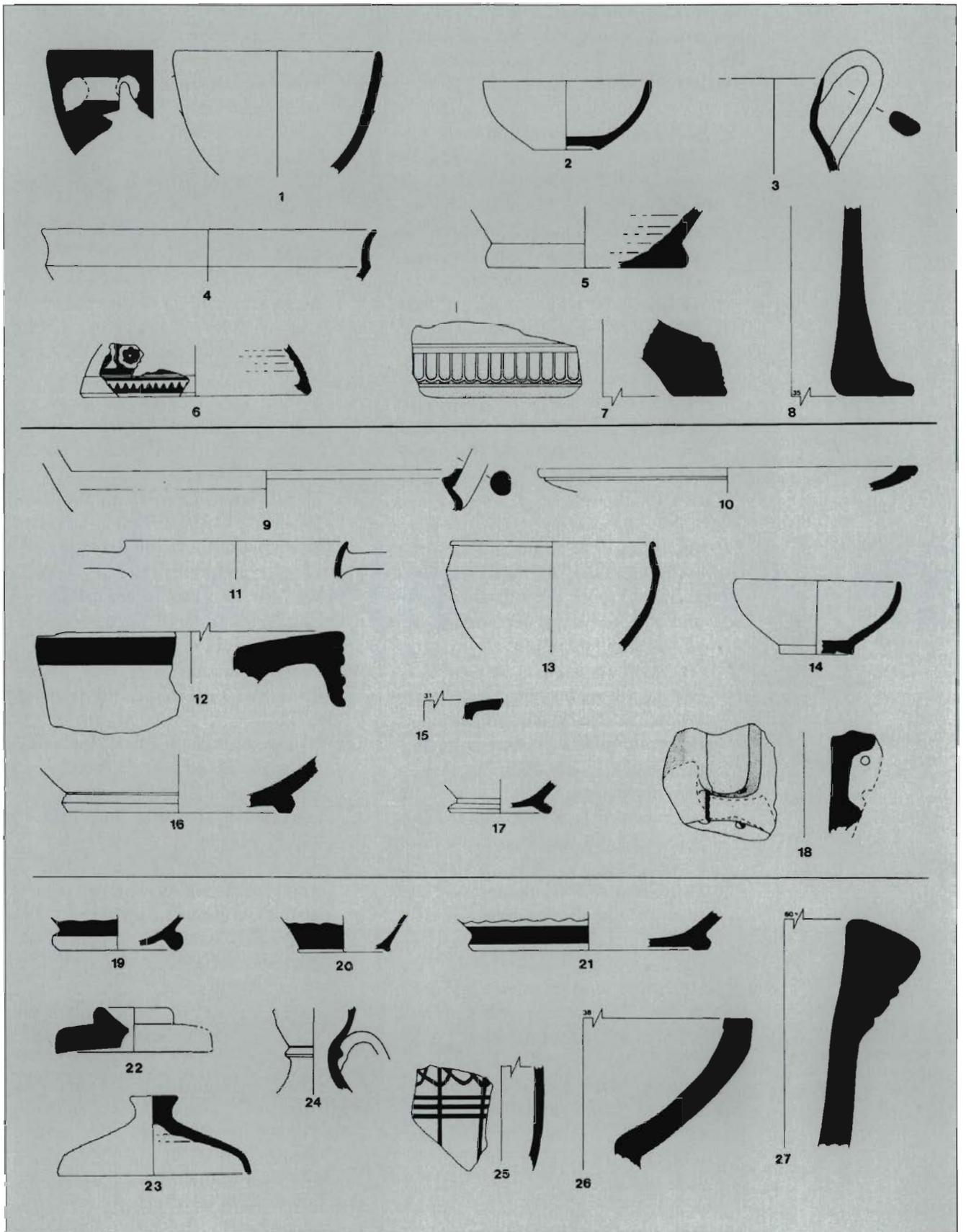


Fig. 26. Selected finds from F15.

below and section 2990E – Note! not the same as STR 2a south of the Byzantine wall). Date: A/C, HL (compare also F15/2/NW on Fig. 16).

1. Rim and handle zone (horizontal handle) from skyphos. Fine, soft reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) fabric. Traces of black changing to red paint on in- and outside. D.11.2. H.6.7. Local imitation of Corinthian. Date: A.
2. Small hemispherical bowl (section preserved). Fine, soft reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric (waregroup as no. 1). Traces of black and red (2.5YR 6/8) paint on surface, in and out. D.9. H.3.7. Cf. Agora XII, no. 901. Date: A, 500-480 B.C.
3. Kantharos (?) with high swung handles. Fine, hard red (2.5YR 6/6) fabric with mica. Traces of black, lustrous paint on strap handle and bands where the handle joins the body. D.3.5 min. H. 6.5. Date: C (?)
4. Carinated kylix with thin, flaring rim. Fine, hard reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric. Black “glaze” paint covering in- and outside. Misfired on outside, producing a red (10YR 5/6), slightly matt surface. D.18. H.2.7. Cf. Agora XII, Cups tp. C, p. 91. Date: 525-480 B.C.
5. See below.
6. Close shaped vessel. Squat lekythos or pyxis (?). Fine, soft reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric. Pale yellow (more creamy than 2.5YR 8/3) slip on surface. Dark, reddish brown paint. Corinthian (rosette) (?). D.12. H.2.7. Date: A.
7. Splaying base of stand for louterion. Reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) soft fabric with large inclusions. Decoration: stamped tongues on outer face of base, groove above bevel. D. (approx.) 50. H.4.3. Cf. Agora XII, nos. 1854-1855, pl. 89, p. 218 ff. with bibl. Date: 600-575 B.C.
8. High stand for a coarse ware cooker (eschara). Light red (2.5YR 7/6), gritty, hard fired fabric with many angular dark/buff inclusions and small

white grits. Smoothed, pinkish/buff surface. D. (approx.) 35 (inside).

H.10.3. Cf. Agora XII, nos. 2030-2031. Date: “Common 5th c. type”.

24. Neck and handle of a lekythos with plastic ring around neck. Fine, reddish yellow (5R 7/6) fabric with reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6) slip. D. 2.6. H. 4.5. Date: -

F15/2a/NW. STR 2a to the west of the foundation wall ACC in TR F15/NW (section 2990E). Clayish soil with sand and many tiles (and fragments of white mortar from the Byzantine wall). Date: rich material mainly dated late 5th c. to HL.

5. Flat base of a closed shaped jar. Fine, hard light brown (7.5YR 6/4) fabric. Smoothed surface, very pale brown (10YR 7/4). Sloppy black “glazed” covering paint on outside (not below bottom). D.11.0. H.3.3. Date: -
9. “Casserole” with horizontal, circular handle near rim. Medium tempered red (2.5YR 6/8) fabric with stone inclusions (kitchen ware group). D.21. H.3.7. Cf. Agora XII, no. 1965 (context 350-25 B.C.). Date: 4th to 3rd c. B.C.
10. Rim of a plate. Very fine reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric. Fine black “glazed” paint on in- and outside. D.20. H.1.3. Cf. Schilbach 1995 (“klassischer Typ”). Teller Typ III, var. B. Grooves below rim not until 425-419/15. Date: 425-410 B.C.
11. Rim and horizontal, ovoid handle of a kantharos. Fine, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric. Fine black “glazed” paint on in- and outside. D.12. H.2.1. Cf. Agora XII, no. 349 (fig. 10 and pl. 16) (outturned rim after 400 B.C.). Date: 4th c. B.C.
12. Rim from large louterion/perrirhanterion. Medium tempered, pink (7.5YR 8/4) fabric. H.6.0. “Corinthian fabric”, Cf. Agora XII, fig. 16, nos. 1859 and 1869, p. 219; perirantharia from Corinth XV. III, no. 2166, pls. 76 & 121. Date: A. 480-470 B.C. (Agora).

13. Rim sherd of carinated cup. Fine reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/8) fabric. Black "glaze" paint on surface appears rather matt). D.11. H.5.8. Date: -
 14. Section of small hemispherical bowl. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 8/4) fabric. Black "glaze" paint in bad quality covering the inside. Black, horizontal line on outside, below rim (not seen on Fig. 26). D.11. H.3.9. Date: C.
 15. Large bowl with everted rim. D.31. H.12.0. Date: -
 16. Ring base of open shaped vessel, bowl (?) Fine, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric. Fine black "glaze" on in and outside. D.12. H.3.2. Date: -
 17. Ring base of a skyphos. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 8/4) fabric. Fine black "glazed" paint on in and outside. D.5.5. H.1.5. Cf. Agora XII, no. 588 (et al.). Date: probably last quarter of 5th c. B.C.
 18. Thin walled sherd with two pierced holes. Medium tempered pink (5YR 7/4) fabric. H.5.7. Date: -
 24. See above.
- F15/2/NE. STR 2 east of the foundation wall ACC (continuation of F15/2/NW) is described as a hard packed, clayish layer with many sherds. In contrast to STR 2a (above) there are almost no tiles. Date: 6th-early 5th c. B.C.
19. Torus ring foot of skyphos. Flaking black "glazed" paint on in and outside. Fine, pink (7.5YR 7/4) unevenly fired fabric. D.6.8. H.1.9. Date: End 6th to 5th c. B.C.
 20. Offset ring foot from a small bowl. Thin, dull brown to black slip on in and outside. Soft fine, pink (7.5YR 8/4) fabric. D. (approx.) 5. H.12.0. Date: A/C.
 21. Ring base of jar/bowl (?). Dull brown paint on outside. Pink (7.5YR 8/4 to 7/4) fabric. Inside smoothed. D.13. H.2.3. Date: A/C.
 22. (the drawing is upside/down). Stem from a close shaped vessel, probably a neck handled amphora (?). Fine, reddish yellow (5R 6/6) fabric. Covering black "glaze" - traces seen on foot. D.4.2. H.2.3. Date: -
 23. Lid with concave knob. Flat top with string marks. Soft, reddish yellow to pink (7.5YR 8/6 to 5YR 8/4) sandy fabric. Fugitive (?) matt, brownish black "glazed" paint on outside. D.10.4. H.4.4 (F96-129). Date: 5th c. B.C.
 24. See above.
 25. Body sherd of a Corinthian (?) skyphos (the section on the drawing pl. 2 is too steep). Fine, soft very pale brown (10YR 8/4) fabric. Smoothed surface on outside. Dark brown paint, worn down to reddish yellow (5YR 7/6). Decoration with pendant semi-circles and horizontal, parallel lines. H.5.2. Date: -
 26. Rim to belly of large basin. Plain rim on top. Coarse, light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4) fabric with angular inclusions (1-3 mm). Surface smoothed, pinkish buff. D. (approx.) 38. H.7.7. Cf. Corinth VII, 2, no. 277/281 (pls. 82, 110). Date: A.
 27. Offset, triangular rim of large basin. Mouldings on outside of lip. Gritty, medium tempered, yellowish pink fabric with yellowish red core. D. (above) 60. H.12.3. Date: -

Fig. 27:

F15/2/NW. Date: Early A to HL.

1. Vertical, thin rim of jar. Fine, pink (7.5YR 8/4) fabric with very small dark impurities. Traces of thin slip, reddish brown on outside. D.20. H.2.6. Date: A/C. 6th to 5th c. B.C.
2. Rim sherd of skyphos. Very fine, soft, pale yellow (2.5YR 8/3) fabric. Creamy, pale yellow, smoothed or slipped surface on outside. Vertical zig-zag decoration in pink (YR 7/4) below rim. Traces of lustrous black paint on inside. D. (approx.) 15. H.2.5. Local imitation of Corinthian. Date: 7th c. B.C.
3. Rim sherd of hemispherical bowl with thickened, rolled rim. Fine, pink

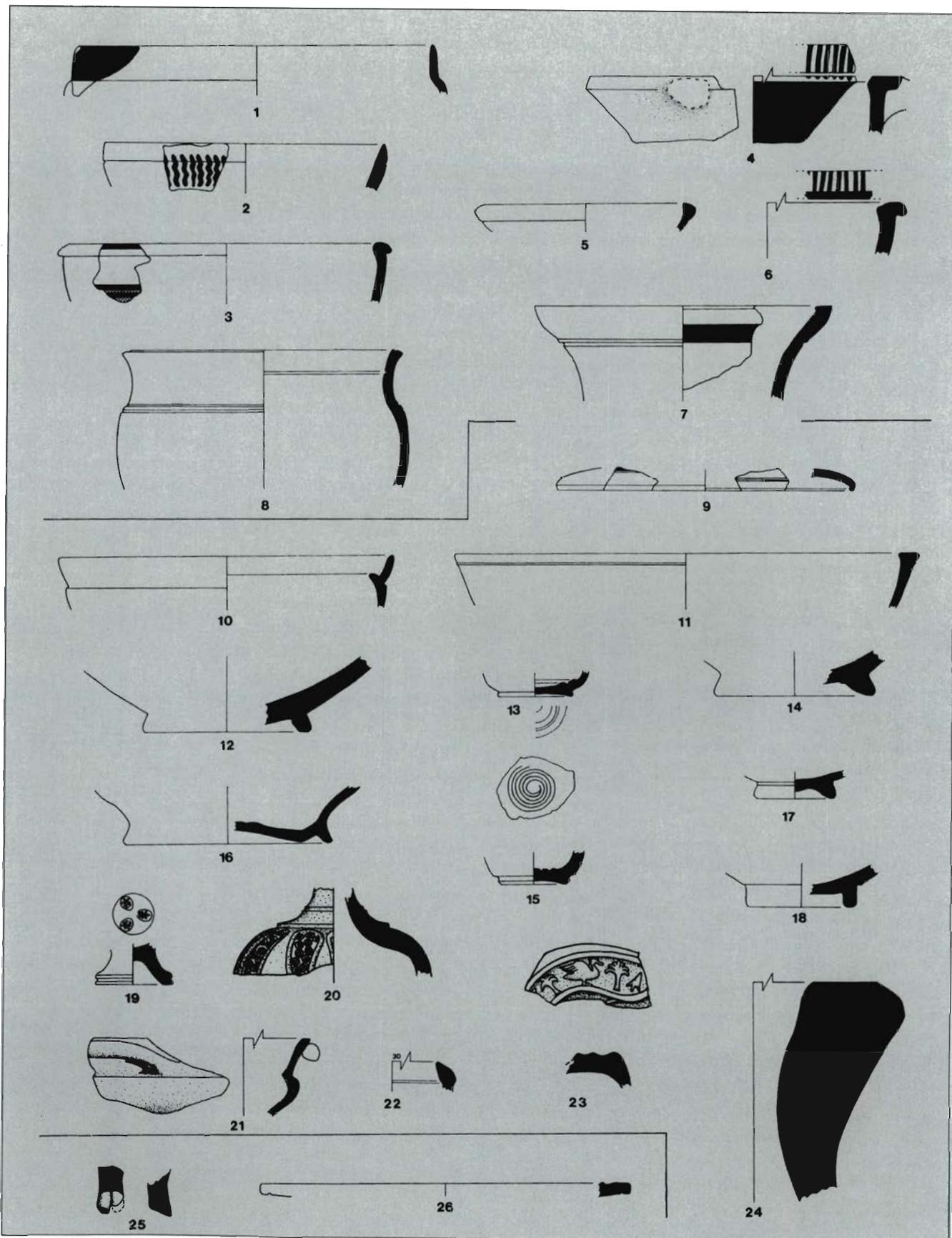


Fig. 27. Selected finds from F15.

(7.5YR 8/4–8/6) fabric, with small soft inclusions. Brown slip on inside. Painted decoration in matt brown colour, horizontal bands on rim and belly. Date: A (?)

4. Flat, everted rim of krater. Traces of circular, horizontal handle. Fine, soft, reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6) fabric. Parallel, radial lines on top of rim. Black paint on inside and traces of black paint on outside. D. (approx.) 36. H.3.6. Cf. Berbati-Limnes, p. 191, fig. 11, no. 46 (Subgeometric). Date: 7th c. B.C.
5. Shallow echinus bowl with thickened rim and groove below lip. Fine, soft, light red (2.5YR 7/8) fabric with few inclusions. Hard, glossy black “glaze” paint on in and outside. Cf. Agora XII, no. 821. Date: Late 5th. to early 4th c. B.C.
6. Flat, everted, slightly inturned rim of krater/lekane. Fine, soft, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric. Black paint on inside and traces of paint on outside. Decoration with parallel, radial lines on top of the rim. D. (approx.) 25. H.2.8. Date: as no. 4.
7. Flat, flaring rim from a hydria (?). Fine, very pale brown (10YR 8/4) fabric with a pale brown (10YR 6/3) core. Traces of a dark slip on outside. Traces of black paint on top of the lip and a black, horizontal band on the inside. Shallow, horizontal grooves on outside below rim. D. (approx.) 16. Date: A.
8. Bowl or small jar. Horizontal groove on inside rim, and horizontal grooves on outside indicating the transition between the concave rim and the globular body. Very fine, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric. The outside surface and the inside of the rim is covered with a rather matt, reddish brown (5YR 4/3) paint. D. (approx.) 15. H.7.5. Cf. for fabric, Fig. 9:7 (G11/2/NW). Date: (4th.–) 3rd c. B.C.
9. Rim sherd of a lid. Fine, soft, pinkish buff fabric. Brick red slip on in and outside. Horizontal bands painted on in and outside (incisions not seen on drawing). D. (approx.) 16. H.1.2. Date: A/C.
10. Rim of casserole. Cf. Corinth XVIII, I, no. 660 for rim. Date: Early 3rd c. B.C. (?)
11. Flat, thickened rim of bowl. Soft, pink (5YR 8/3) fabric. Black “glazed” paint on in and outside. Horizontal groove on outside, below the rim. D. (approx.) 25. H.3.0. Local waregroup. Date: A/C.
12. Flaring ring base of a lekane (?). Porous and gritty, sandy, light red (2.5YR 7/8) fabric. Flaky, brownish black “glaze” on inside. D.9. H.4.0. Date: 4th c. B.C. (?)
13. Small trefoil Oinochoe. String marks below bottom. Pinkish buff, unevenly fired fabric. Dull, fugitive brownish black “glaze”. D. 4.0. H. 1.8. Cf. Corinth VII, III, cat. no. 274–275 (274: 350 B.C./275: 3th c. B.C., first quarter) Date: 4th c. (second half)/3rd c. (first quarter) B.C.
14. Low, flaring ring base of lekane. Semi fine pink/reddish yellow (5YR 7/4 to 7/6) fabric with small dark and white inclusions. Smoothed, pink (7.5YR 8/4) surface. Black “glaze” on inside and out. Date: HL/ 3rd c. B.C.
15. Disc foot of oinochoe. D.3.6. H.1.8. Cf. no. 13.
16. Base of a household jar. Medium tempered, light red (2.5YR 6/6) fabric with predominantly white inclusions. D.9.2. H.3.1. Date: -
17. -
18. Small, vertical ring foot of a bowl. Groove at transition to belly. Semi fine, very pale brown (10YR 8/3 to 8/4) sandy fabric. Dull brownish black “glaze” on inside. D.4.4. H.1.5. Date: HL (?)

F15/2/SW. STR 2 inside the Byzantine fortification wall is a sandy soil with tiles and stones. The pit ACA (Pl. 1) was cut

19. Stem from a cup. Fine black “glazed” paint, reddish yellow (5YR 7/8) fabric with light reddish brown (2.5YR 7/4) core. Horizontal grooves on outside of base. Stamped palmette patterns on bottom inside. D.4. H.2.3. Cf. Agora XII, no. 445. Date: Early 5th c. B.C. (?)
20. Upper fragment of an Elian Lekythos. Moulding where the conical neck joins the body. Stamped decoration on shoulders, vertical leaves and concentric circles (“peacock feathers”). Fine, very pale brown (10YR 8/3) fabric. Thin black “glazed” paint on outside. D. 0.9 (inside neck). H.3.1. Cf. Sinn 1978, Type I, grave Ib: fig.1, no. 14 and pl. 24,2, no.14. Grave IC: fig. 1, no.5 and pl. 24,3, no. 15. Date: Late 5th c.(-4th c.) B.C.
21. -
22. Rim sherd of dish or plate (?) Unevenly fired, pink to light grey, porous fabric. Black “glazed” paint on outside. D. (approx.) 30. H.1.6. Date: A/C.
23. Fragment of a “Christian lamp” (?) Fine, reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6) fabric with a few very small grits. Mould made decoration, palm tree, duck et. al. H.1.3. Date: 6th/7th c. A.D.
24. Rim of a large pithos. Very coarse fabric (inclusions 1–10 mm), dark to black. Reddish brown wash on outside and at top of the rim. D. (approx.) 50. H.11.8. Date: -

F15/3/SW STR 3 inside Byzantine wall (section 2990E). Clayish fill with smaller stones and many sherds. Byzantine sherds were all found near the wall. This might indicate that a foundation trench was cut through STR 3 even if no changes in the fill were noted. Mixed stratum redeposited. Date: Prehistoric (EH, MH and MYC), G, A, C, HL and early Byzantine.

25. Feet of figurine. Fine, light red (2.5YR 7/6) fabric. Black “glazed”. H.2.5. Date: A.
26. Rim sherd of black “glazed” plate. Fine, light red (2.5YR 7/6) fabric. D. (approx.) 20. H.0.7. Cf. Schilbach

1995, Tf. 18,9 (T9). Teller Typ I (“archaischer Typ”). Date: Before 460 B.C. (could be 6th c. B.C.).

Fig. 28:

F15/3/SW. See Fig. 27 for description.

1. Rim sherd of postgeometric kotyle. Fine, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric. Very pale brown (10YR 8/4) burnished slip on outside. Decoration in red paint, meanders and parallel, horizontal lines (F96-173). Cf. Corinth XV, III. For hatched meander see no. 36 (LG). The more elaborated syntax and the inside indicates a date in EPC. Date: 7th c. B.C.
2. Small globular jar with everted thin rim. Fine, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric. Black, lustrous paint on inside. Pink matt slip on outside with reddish brown paint. D.13. H.2.2 Date: 7th c. B.C.
3. Small globular jar with thin, almost vertical rim. Very fine, hard, pink (7.5R 8/4) fabric. The surface is smoothed on in and outside. Inside paint. red (10R 5/8) lustrous. Outside paint, dusky red (2.5YR 3/4) lustrous. D.10. H.3.3. Date: 7th c. B.C. (?)
4. Small globular jar with thin, almost vertical rim. Fine, hard, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric and smoothed surface. Dusky red (10YR 3/2), brown and black, rather matt paint. D.9. H.2.8. Cf. Same waregroup as Fig. 25: 1 (F15/ABV). Date: 7th c. B.C.
5. Rim sherd of lustrous painted (Mycenaean) alabastron with running spiral motif. Medium fine, reddish yellow (5YR 7/8) fabric with quite a few white (limestone) inclusions. Matt, very pale brown (10YR 8/3) slip. Black/brown lustrous paint. Handmade. D.12. H.2.4. Date: LH I/IIA.
6. Body sherd with part of circular, horizontal handle of a Corinthian kotyle. Fine, soft, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric. Decoration in red (2.5YR 5/8) paint. H.3.9. Cf. GGP, Pl.21,e, p. 104 (EPC: 720-690 B.C.) Date: 7th c.

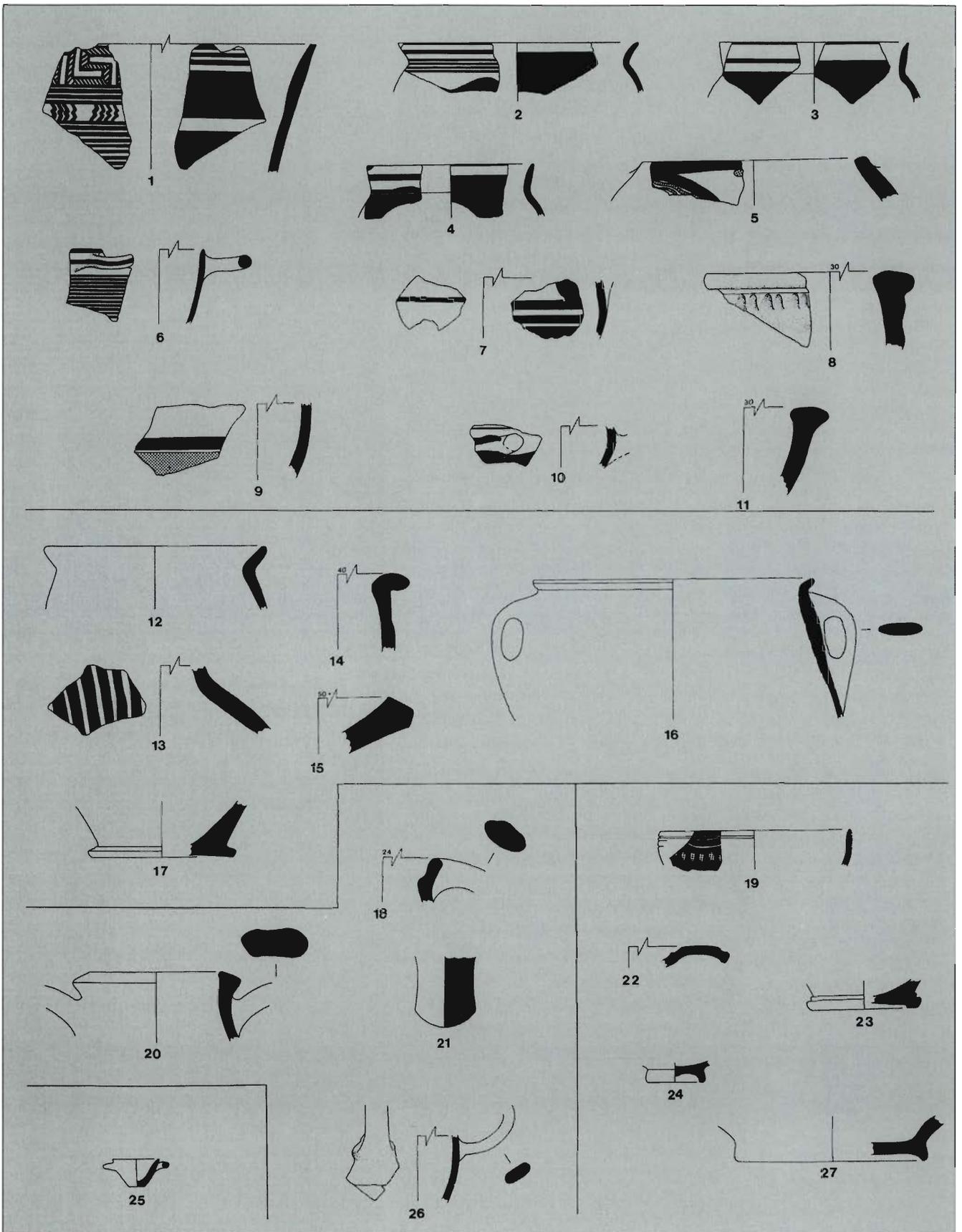
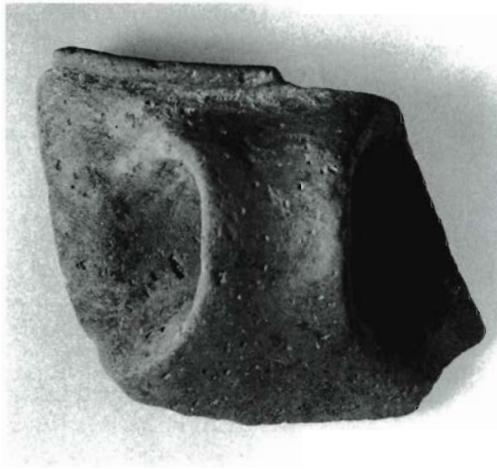


Fig. 28. Selected finds from F15.

Fig. 29. Matt painted jar no. 16 from the MHIII/LHI layer F15/4/SW.



- B.C.
7. Body sherd of a cup with traces of a handle. Fine, pink (5YR 8/4) fabric. Red (2.5YR 5/6) paint on inside with a red (2.5YR 6/8), horizontal line. Black/reddish brown lustrous paint on outside. D.9.0. H.2.8. Date: LH III (wheel-made).
 8. Rim sherd of EH T-rim bowl. Coarse, red (10YR 5/8) fabric with white inclusions. Relief decoration below the T-rim. D. (approx.) 30. H.4.2. Date: EH II.
 9. Body sherd of bowl. Fine, light red (10YR 6/6) fabric. Pink (7.5YR 8/4) slip. Colours on outside: black (upper band) - white (central band) - yellowish red (5YR 4/6)(lower band). Yellowish red surface on in and outside. H.3.9. Date: 7th c. B.C. (?)
 10. Body sherd of a cup. Fine, hard, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric. Black, lustrous paint on in and outside. H.2.8. Date: 7th c. B.C.
 11. Rim sherd of EH T-rim bowl. Coarse, red (10R 7/6) fabric with black and white inclusions. D. (approx.) 30. H.4.2 Date: EH II.
- F15/4/SW. Hard clayish soil. Clearly deposited before the construction of the Byzantine wall and probably before Hellenistic times (section 2990E). Date: EH, MH, transitional MH/LH, Mycenaean, A/C (black "glazed").
12. Sherd of kantharos or cup with everted rim. Fine tempered, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric. Thick, burnished slip in same colour. D.12.0. H.3.4. Yellow Minyan. Date: Transitional MHIII/LHI.
 13. Closed shaped jar. Medium tempered, reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) fabric with white inclusion and silver mica. Very pale yellow (more creamy than 2.5YR 8/2) slip on the outside. Very pale brown vertical bands (10YR 7/4), changing to red (when the colour is worn). H.3.7. Cf. Dietz 1980, fig. 46 and 47 (no. 35). Date: LH IA.
 14. Large krater with outfalling, thickened rim, flat on top of rim. Very hard fabric, gray core with white inclusions between reddish yellow (5YR 7/6). Traces of red (2.5YR 5/8) colour on rim and inside. Traces of horizontal bands in "lustrous", very pale brown (10YR 8/3) paint. D. (approx.) 40. H.4.2. Polychrome Mainland (compare Kirrha). Wheelmade. Date: LH I.
 15. Large, open bowl or plate/basin. Coarse, medium tempered fabric with black core between light red (10R 6/8). Brown and black stone inclusions. D. (approx.) 50. H.2.9. Handmade. Date: -
 16. Rim sherd of matt painted jar with thin, everted rim. Vertical strap handle. Medium tempered, reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) fabric with white inclusions and mica. Burnished, smoothed surface. Traces of matt paint at strap handle and below rim (Fig. 29). D.15. H.6.5. Handmade. Date: Transitional MH III/LH I.
 17. Flat, disc shape base from bowl (?). Medium tempered fabric with light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) core. Yellow (10YR 7/6) slip on outside. D.8. H.3.0. Date: Transitional MHIII/LHI.

F15/1/SE. Clayish, greyish brown surface soil with humus (section 3000E). Several small sherds. Date: C, HL, early Byzantine.

18. Rim and handle of a chytra. The rim is bevelled on inside. The strap handle has a central ridge. Orange to red (10R 5/6), gritty fabric with rather large, irregular white inclusions. Date: C/HL (?)
20. Part of neck, thickened rim and strap handle of an amphora. Medium tempered, pale pink (7.5YR 7/4) fabric. Smoothed surface. D. (approx.) 9. H.3.9. Date: HL (?)
21. Cylindrical base of an amphora. Medium tempered, pale pink fabric. Smoothed surface. D.3.0. H.4.4. Date: -
26. Kantharos (?) with high swung strap handles. Fine, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric with few white inclusions. Thin brown slip on the inside. Date: -

F15/2/SE. Approximately as STR 1 but with inclusions of white mortar from the Byzantine wall construction (section 3000E). Date: HL and early Byzantine.

19. Hemispherical skyphos/kantharos. Thin, simple rim. Incised line below rim. Fine, rather hard, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric. Dull, faded greenish black "glaze" on in and outside. Applied white dots on outside. West slope tradition. Date: (4th)- 3rd c. B.C.
22. Plate with flaring rim, moulded on top. Fine, pinkish buff hard fired fabric. Brownish black "glaze" on inside and on top of rim. D. (approx.) 40. H.2.0. Date: 2nd c. B.C.
23. Small offset ring foot (cup or skyphos). Fine, soft grey fabric. Worn, dull, greenish to brownish Black "glaze" on inside, outside and under bottom. D.6.2. H.1.7. Date: -
24. Small vertical ring foot of bowl/cup ("Ringfusschale"). Fine, soft grey fabric. Fine, hard fired pink to grey fabric. Worn, dull red/black slip inside. Thin black line at base. D.3.2. H.1.0. Date: HL (?)
27. Flat ring base of bowl (?). Semi fine, pinkish buff fabric. Surface lighter. Traces of black "glaze" on inside. D.10.4. H.2.2. Date: -

T × 3/1/ACH. Finds from the trial trench to the North of F15 near the foundation wall ACH.

25. Miniature cup. Complete section preserved. D.2.5. H.1.5. (F96-177). Date: -

Fig. 30:

ABX-1/F25/2/NW. ABX-1 is a concentration of sherds in the NW section of F25 near foundation ABX. Dates: C. Probably deposited in late 5th – early 4th c. B.C. (one Byzantine sherd is considered a late intrusion).

1. Part of pedestal kylix with mouldings. Fine, pink (7.5YR 8/3) soft fabric. Black "glaze" paint preserved on in and outside. Thin brown slip seen on outside. Decoration: Incised circle with "eggs" and festoons inside floor. H. 3.5. Cf. 3rd Hell. Conf. 162, pls. 90 and 98, nos. 5-6 (450 to 1st half of 4th c. B.C.). Schilbach 1995, "Klassische Fusschalen Typ II" (390-340 B.C. in Olympia). Date: Late 5th to 4th c. (1st half) B.C.
2. Neck and shoulder of Elian lekythos. Fine, pink (7.5YR 8/3), soft fabric. Matt brown slip on outside (black "glaze"?). Incised decoration on shoulder with small concentric circles ("peacock leaves") and ribbed leaves. H. 4.1. Cf. 3rd Hell. Conf., p. 165-166, pls. 95-96, nos. 35-43. Agora XII, no. 1142 (425-400 B.C.). Sinn 1978, 50-82. Date: Late 5th-early 4th c. B.C.

F25/1/NW. Surface STR in F25, NW section. Date: C, HL.

3. Rim sherd of lekane. Broad, flaring, everted rim with carination. Medium tempered, gritty fabric with a light red (2.5YR 7/6) core. Small white and dark inclusions. Reddish yellow (5YR 7/8) surface. D. (approx.) 37. H.3.8 Date: HL
4. Rim to belly of straight sided cup with simple, everted rim. Fine, pink

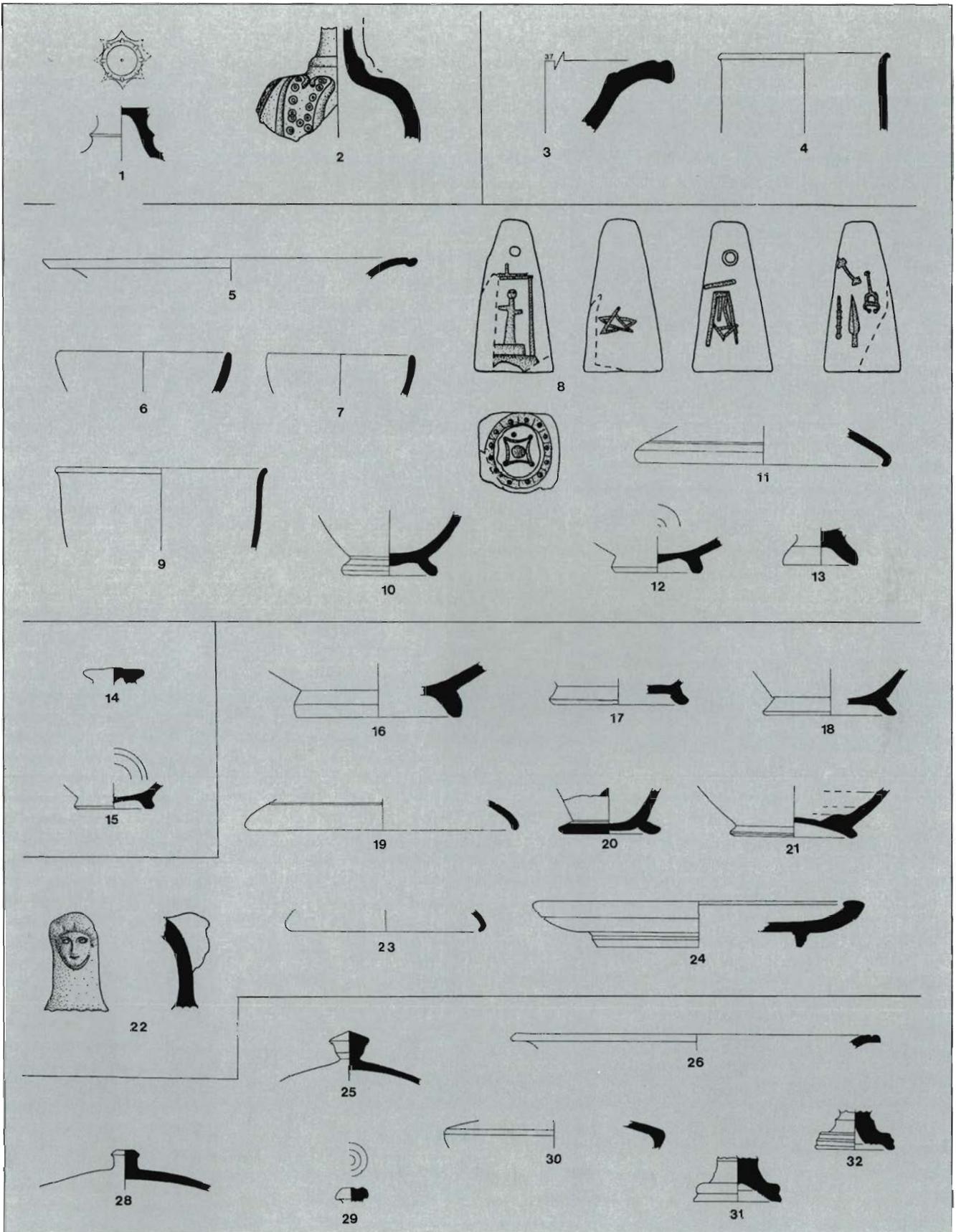


Fig. 30. Selected finds from F25.

(7.5YR 8/4) fabric. Matt dark red slip on outside, lighter red on inside.
D.6.9. H.4.2. Date: HL

F25/2/NW. The excavated material from the NW corner of F25 derives from the STR (2) in which the structure ABX was found (section 2990E (3890-3900)). The layer contains plenty of tiles and sherds. Date: C (5th and 4th c. B.C.), HL, early Byzantine.

5. Flaring rim, flat top with shallow groove of a plate/bowl (?) Rather fine, gritty fabric with small white inclusions and reddish yellow (5YR 7/8) core. Surface, sandy, reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6). Traces of brownish red slip on outside. D. (approx.) 20. H.1.2. Cf. 3rd Hell. Conf., no. 11708, pp. 50-51 and pl. 19, g. Date: 3rd c. B.C. (3rd to 4th quarter).
6. Small hemispherical bowl. Fine fabric. Inner surface, reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6), outer surface more yellow (10YR 8/6). Matt, brownish black "glaze" on in and outside. D.8.6. H.2.4. Date : C (?)
7. Straight sided, hemispherical small bowl. Fine, soft pinkish white (2.5YR 8/2) fabric. Matt, thin, dark brown slip on outside. Date: C (?)
8. Completely preserved loom-weight with incised figures and symbols on all four sides and below bottom. Semi-fine, pink (7.5YR 8/4), sandy fabric with small inclusions. H.5.5 (F96-56). Date: C/HL
9. Rim and belly of straight sided cup. Slightly convex profile. Fine, soft, pink (7.5YR 8/4) fabric with small grits. Traces of brownish, red slip on in- and outside. D.11. H.4.3. Date: HL
10. Fragment of a low, slightly flaring ring foot of hemispherical bowl. Fine, pale buff (10YR 8/4) gritty fabric with small black inclusions. Dull, brownish black "glaze" on in- and outside and below bottom. D.5. H.3.6. Date: HL
11. Fragment of a lid with tapering profile and inturned rim. Pink (2.5YR 8/4) to light red (2.5YR 7/8) fabric.

Fine pink (7.5YR 8/4) on outside, reddish yellow on inside. Black "glazed" paint. D.14. H.0.9. Date: -

12. Ring foot of household bowl. Semi fine fabric with light reddish brown (5YR 6/3) core. Surface smoothed, pale greenish buff. Black "glazed" paint on inside with two concentric incised circles in the bottom. D.5.2. H.1.9. Date: -
13. Pedestal foot of cup (?). Conical recession under base. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 8/4) fabric. D.3.8. H.1.8. Date: -

F25/1(2)/NE. The level was reported as STR 2 but corresponds to STR 1 in F25/NW. The level rests directly on bedrock. Remains were preserved in grooves in the rock. Date: HL and early Byzantine.

14. Knob from a cooking pot lid (?) Medium tempered, rather soft, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) to light red (2.5YR 6/6) fabric. D.3.2. H.1.0. Date: -
15. Simple ring foot of bowl. Fine, soft fabric with a few small white inclusions. Traces of a thin, reddish brown slip on outside. Finely incised spiral inside bottom. D.4.2. H.1.4 (F96-17, 2). Date: -

F25/1/SW. The surface layer is seen in section 2990E. Date: Prehistoric, C, HL and early Byzantine.

16. Rather tall ring foot, slightly bevelled, from bowl. Fine, pinkish buff fabric. Flaking black "glazed" paint on outside. D. (approx.) 9. H.3.4. Date: foot type: 2nd to 1st c. B.C.
17. Flaring ring foot of kotyle/skyphos. Fine, pink (7.5YR 8/6) fabric. Glossy black "glaze" on in- and outside. D. (approx.) 7. H.1.5 (F96-13,4). Date: -
18. Flaring ring foot of kotyle/skyphos. Fine pink (7.5YR 7/4) fabric. Worn, thin brown slip on outside. D.7.4. H.3.7. Date: -
19. Rim of convex lid. Fine, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric. Worn black "

- glaze" on in-and outside. Horizontal grooves. D.15.0. H.1.4. Date: -
20. Low, flaring ring base of a "Corinthian" kotyle/skyphos. Fine, pale pinkish buff fabric. Worn brownish black "glaze" on in and out(?) side. Reserved band on foot. (F96-13,2). Date: A/C
 21. Concave base and part of belly of jar. Reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6) fabric with more red, reddish yellow (5YR 7/8) core. D.6.8. H.2.7. Date: -
 22. Female mould made head/face from a vertical strap handle. Small jug? Reddish buff (7.5YR -) soft, slightly porous fabric. Thin, glossy black "glaze". H.3.5 (F96-3). Date: 3rd to 2nd c. B.C.
 23. Thin walled lid with inturned rim. Fine, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric. Worn, matt flaking black "glaze" on in and outside. D. (approx.) 11. H.0.7. (F96-13,5). Date: -
 24. Fragment of plate with incurved, thickened lip and ring foot. Pinkish buff to grey fabric. Brownish black "glaze" on in and outside. D. (approx.) 20. H.2.5 (F96-13,1). Cf. Schilbach 1995. Tf. 21,1 (T32). "Teller Typ III, var. A ("Klassischer typ"). Date: 440 B.C. to HL.
- F25/2/SW. The same layer as in F25/2/NW with many tiles and sherds (Fig. 15, 21 and section 2990E). The structure ABX continues in the SW part of the trench and is embedded in STR 2 (as in the NW corner). Date: C, HL, early Byzantine.
25. Lid with biconical knob. Light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4) fabric with white and dark inclusions. H.2.2. Date: -
 26. (F25/2:11). Cf. 3rd Hell. Conf. pl. 19,g (no. 11.708). Date: 3rd c. B.C./ (more likely) first quarter of 2nd c. B.C.
 28. Small cylindrical knob of lid. Cooking ware with yellowish red (5YR 5/6) fabric and small white inclusions. H.1.8. Date: -
 29. Flat knob for lid (?). Traces of reddish brown slip on outside. D.1.9. H.1.7 (F96-35). Cf. Corinth VII; III, no. 698 (250 B.C.). Date: 3rd c. B.C.
 30. Vessel with carinated section ("Mushroom jug" (?)). Reddish yellow (5YR 7/8) soft, porous fabric. Glossy slip on outside, yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) to black. D.(approx.)15. H.1.6 (F96-78.1). Cf. Agora XII, Nos. 162 cont. Date: Last quarter of 5th c. B.C.
 31. Stem with recessed torus base from cup. Fine, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric. Surface, worn reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6). Fine glossy black "glaze". D.4.8.H.2.5 (F96-72). Date: 5th to 4th c. B.C.
 32. Low stem with moulded torus base. Fine, pink (7.5YR 8/4) fabric with few small grits. Brownish black "glaze" on in-and outside. D.4.4 (F96-70). Date: 5th to 4th cent. B.C.

Fig. 31:

F25/2/SW. (See Fig. 30)

1. Cup (?) with thin, convex profile and groove below the rim. Yellowish pink (5YR -) soft fabric with very few visible inclusions. Black "glaze" on in and outside. D. (approx.) 15. H.5.7. Date: HL
2. Plain ring foot, convex profile for bowl/lekane. Medium tempered, pink (7.5YR 8/4) gritty/sandy fabric with small inclusions (mica). Matt, flaking greenish black "glaze" on inside. Date: Late C/HL.
3. Small, everted ring foot for skyphos. Fine gritty, pale buff fabric. Brownish black "glaze" on in and outside. D.6.0. H.2.3. Date: A/C
4. Small, convex ring base for a small bowl (?). Pink (5YR 8/4) hard fired, sandy porous fabric. Reddish brown slip on inside. D.4.4. H.2.8. Date: -
5. Inwards, thickened rim, rounded profile with mouldings from a lekythos. Pale, pinkish buff, sandy fabric. Rim painted with matt black "glaze". D.7.8. Date: -
6. Ring foot of a plate. Semi fine grey fabric. Thin, dull Black "glaze".

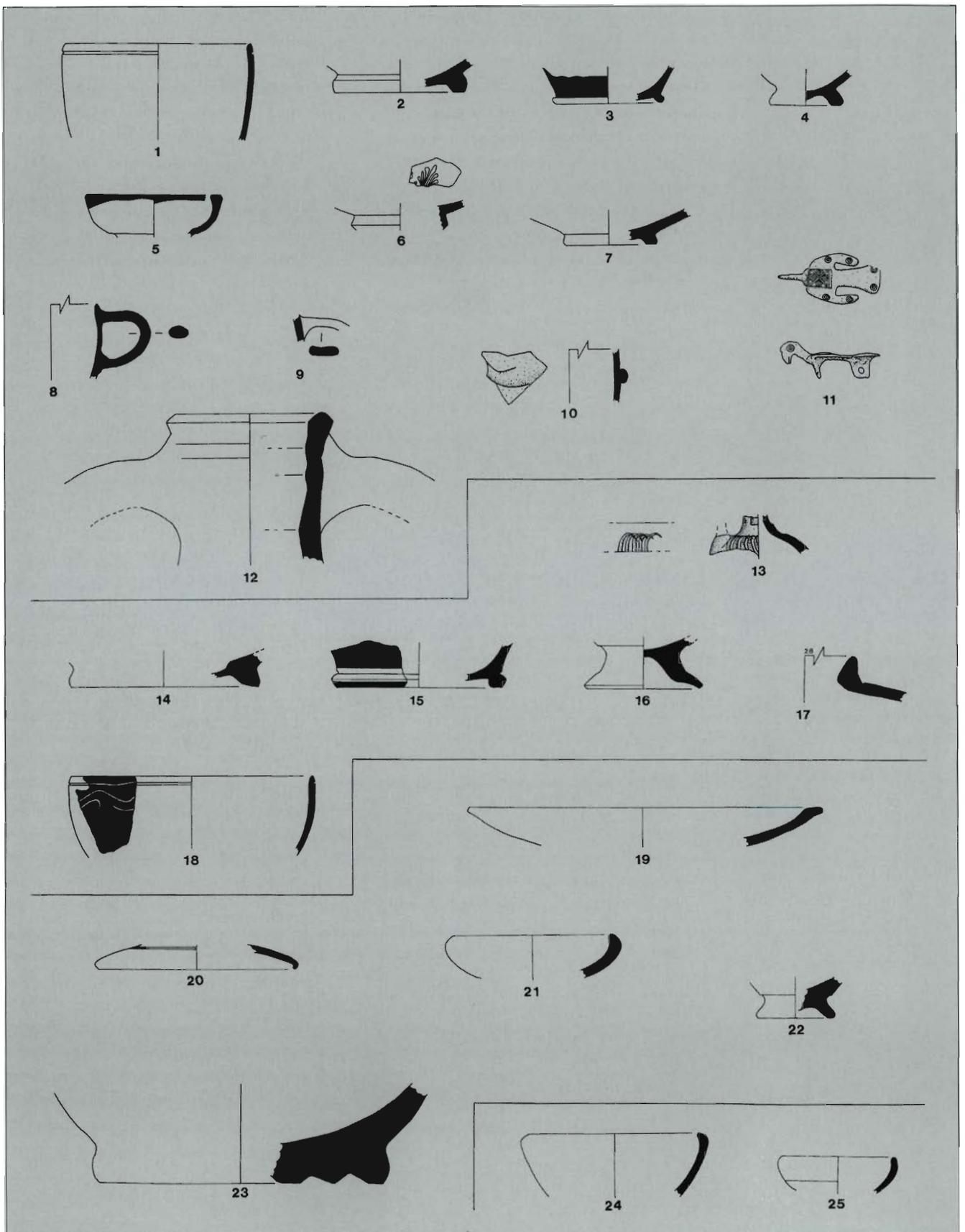


Fig. 31. Selected finds from F25.

- Stamped palmette pattern on inside bottom. D.5.0. H.1.6. Date: -
7. Ring foot of a bowl. D.5.0. H.1.9. Date: -
 8. Thin rim and handle with ovoid section of a cup. H.3.9. Date: -
 9. Vertical strap handle from a cup. Fine, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) soft fabric. Worn, reddish brown to black slip on outside. H.1.6. Date: A/C.
 10. Attached "snake handle" of Hellenistic cooking ware body sherd. Date: HL
 11. Bird fibula. Bronze. H.2.3. L.5.3. Date: Byzantine.
 12. Thickened rim, neck and almond shaped, vertical handle of an amphora. Medium fine, reddish yellow fabric with small dark grits and mica. D.10. H.8.2. Date: Late Roman (?)/Byzantine (?).
- F25/1/SE. STR 1 in the Southeastern part of trench F25 was a surface layer placed in grooves in the bedrock. Dates: Prehistoric, Myc., A, C, HL and early Byzantine.
13. Elian lekythos with narrow neck, vertical handle and oval section. Pale, pinkish buff (partly grey), soft, compact fabric. Brown, glossy worn black "glaze" on outside. Vertical ribbing by incised grooves on outside. H.2.4. Cf. 3rd Hell. Conf., pp. 188-90, pls. 130-32 and pl. 139 (from Patras). 3rd Hell. Conf., p. 49f. no. 1, fig. 15, pl. 10a (fabric: 5YR 7/4). For decoration cf. Sinn 1978, p. 61, Gruppe IC, p. 71, fig. 7, no. 19, p. 60, fig. 1, no. 15. Sinn Grp. IC. Date: Late 5th (-4th) c. B.C.
 14. Ring foot of fish-plate with part of central depression of floor preserved. Very soft, pinkish buff fabric with small white inclusions and mica. Brownish "black "glaze"" on outside and below foot. D.8.6. H.1.7. Date: 4th to 3rd c. B.C.
 15. Off set ring foot with trapezoid section of cup. Fine, pale, pink to buff, soft fabric. Brownish, black, glossy slip on in and outside and below bottom. Reserved zone above foot. D.9. H.2.4. Date: A
 16. Flaring, pedestal base of a cup. Porous, gritty fabric, yellowish red with yellowish, grey core. D.6. H.2.8 (F96-4). Date: LH III.
 17. Vertical, triangular rim and almost horizontal shoulder of a Chytra (?). Fine, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) soft fabric with grey core and a few small dark and mica inclusions. D. (approx.) 28. H.2.5. Date: Byzantine (?)
 18. Simple, straight rim of skyphos/kantharos (?). Reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) soft, slightly porous fabric. Brownish black "glaze" on in and outside. Incised line below the rim. D.9. H.4.3. Date: 2nd c.B.C.
- F25/1. Surface layer in trench F25.
19. Everted, flat rim of a plate. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 8/3) soft fabric. Greyish brown, thin slip on outside. D.19. H.2.1. Date: HL.
 20. Lid.
 21. Small echinus bowl. Fine yellow (10YR 7/6) soft, slightly gritty fabric. Matt brown slip on in and outside. D. 9.6. H. 2.3. Cf. Corinth XVIII, I, no. 88 (early 4th c. B.C.). Corinth VII, III, no. 55 (4th c. B.C. last quarter). Date: 4th c. B.C.
 22. Low, flaring, pedestal base of a cup. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) to gray, soft fabric. Flaking brownish black "glaze" on inside. D.4.2. H.2.2. Date: -
 23. Flat base with deep, concentric grooves below bottom of a mortar. Coarse, pink (7.5YR 8/4) hard fired fabric with black inclusions. Outside smoothed, inside, tempered with black gravel. D. (approx.) 16. H.5.3. Date: -
- F25/2.
24. Rather deep, small bowl with in-turned rim. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 8/4) soft fabric. Traces of thin brown slip on outside. D.10. H.2.8. Date: late C/HL
 25. Inturned rim of thin walled echinus bowl. Fine, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)

soft, slightly gritty fabric with white inclusions. Dull, brownish black “glaze” in and out. D. (approx.) 6. H.1.8. Date: Late C/HL

Fig. 32:

S9/ACB. ACB is a concentration of tiles and sherds in the NW corner of trench S9 (NW) also included in trench Tx1, STR 1 (Fig. 15 and section 3830N (3080-3090) between 3080E and 3084E). Date: A(?), C and HL.

1. Thin, everted rim of bowl. Horizontal grooves on inside near rim. D.23. H.3.7. Date: HL (?)
2. Flaring rim with split lip (grooved) of a hydria (?) Medium tempered, pale pinkish buff fabric with very small white inclusions and red grits. Thin, dull brownish black “glazed” paint on outside and at rim. D.20. H.4.2. Cf. Agora XII no. 1586 (425-400 B.C.) Date: C
3. Thin rim and part of a vertical handle of a cup. Fine, pink (7.5YR 8/4) soft fabric. Worn black “glaze” on outside. D. (approx.) 10. H.1.9. Date: Late C (?)
4. Ring base of a bowl. Gritty, pinkish red slip on inside. D.5.6. H.1.9. Date: -
5. Part of rim and belly of a casserole with horizontal, circular handle. D. (approx.) 33. H.3.7 (F96-93). Date: HL
6. Small, flaring ring foot, thin floor. Semi fine, pink (5YR 8/4) soft fabric with small white grits. Matt black “glaze” on inside. D.5. H.2.7. Date: HL (not late).
7. Fragment of a cyma with moulded frieze of egg and dart. Coarse, white (10YR 8/1) fabric with small red and larger black, angular inclusions. The surface is pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2). H.6.8. Date: A/C.
8. Short stem, low base of an unguentarium (or amphoriskos). Bright, light red (approx. 2.5YR 7/8) fine or semi-fine fabric. Flaking, reddish brown black “glaze” on outside. H.5.2 (F96-113). Cf. 3rd Hell. Conf., pl. 147, b Date: 3rd to 2nd cent. B.C.

S9/2/NW. The kylix stem was included in the concentration ACB (see above).

13. Base and part of stem of Mycenaean kylix. Medium tempered, pink (5YR 7/4) sandy fabric with small dark and white inclusions. D.5.4 H.3.2 (F96-73). Date: LH III.

S9/1. Sandy, greyish-brown surface layer in trench S9. Date: HL and early Byzantine.

9. Slightly everted rim, hollowed on inside of a jar/chytra. Coarse, light red (2.5YR 7/8) porous fabric with white, gray and black inclusions. D.11.8. H.4.1. Date: -
10. Triangular rim of pithos. Coarse, pale buff, porous fabric with large dark, angular inclusions (fabric as tiles). D. (approx.) 40. H.5.5. Date: HL (?)
11. Everted, horizontal rim with groove (“concave collar”). Medium tempered, light red (2.5YR 7/6) fabric with small white and red inclusions. Reddish yellow (5YR 7/6), gritty surface. H.3.6. Cf. Knossos UM H16.19 (200-175 B.C.) (as Jonas Eiring informs us). Date: Post 200 B.C.
12. Pedestal base of glass goblet (?) Yellowish green. D.4.8. H.2.3. Date: 5th to 6th c. A.D.

S9/1/NE. Surface layer S9. Dates: C, HL.

14. Low ring base with horizontal, concentric grooves on outside of phiale. D.4. H.1.4. Cf. Agora XII, nos. 520-21. Date: A/C.

(S9/1/NW see Fig. 29).

Tx1/1. Tx1 is a 2 m. wide trial trench (south of 3830N) in trench S10 from 3090E to the Byzantine wall (Fig. 15 and section 3830N). STR 1 is the surface STR in the trench. Date: A(?), C, HL and early Byzantine.

15. Thickened rim of plate. Pierced hole through the wall partly preserved. Fine, soft, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)

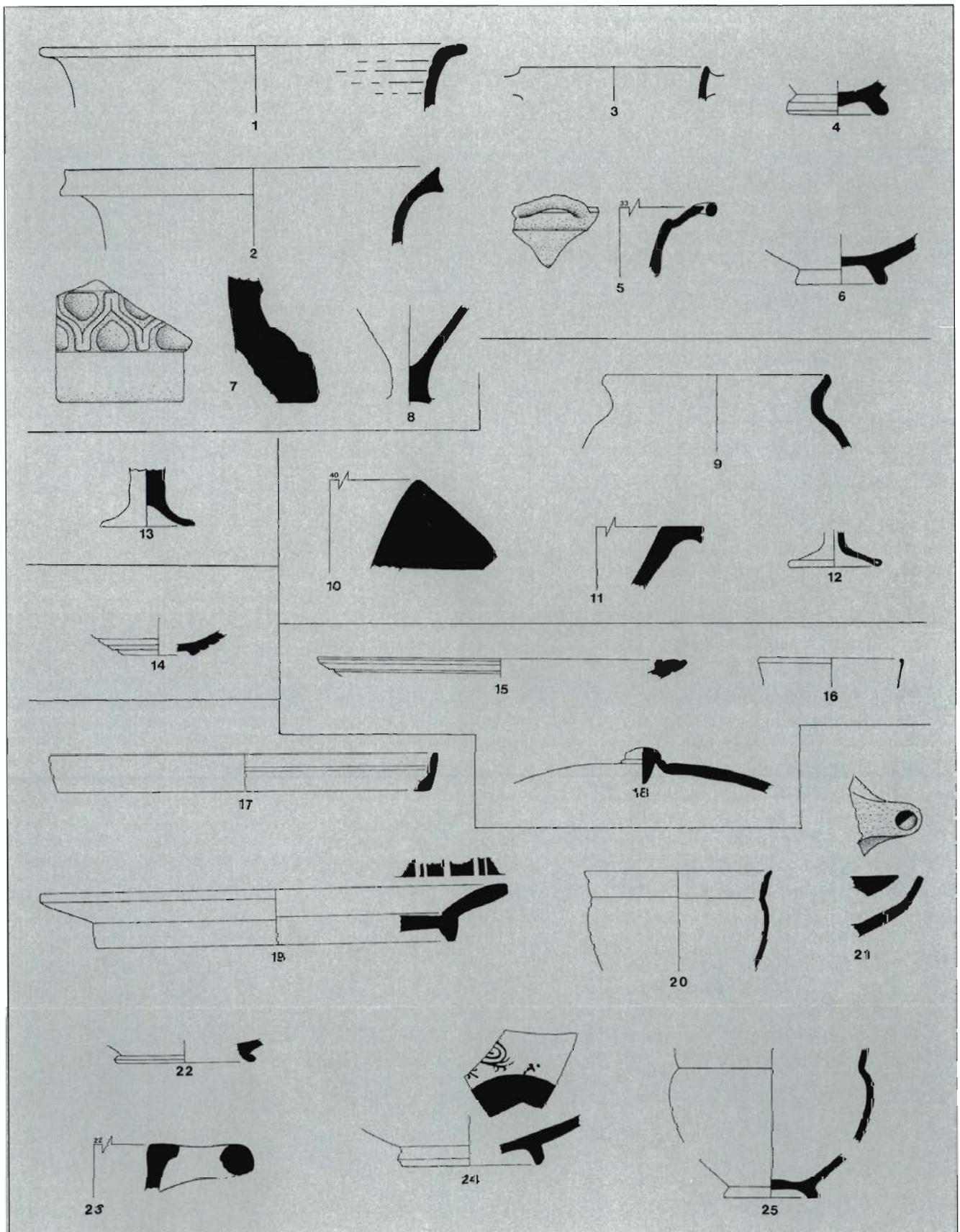


Fig. 32. Selected finds from Tx1 and S9.

fabric. Covering black “glazed” paint. D. (approx) 20. H.1.0 Date: Late C/HL.

16. Inturned, slightly thickened rim of a glass beaker. Pale, yellowish green glass with few impurities (F96-101). Date: 5th to 6th c. A.D.
18. Centre of a lid with mushroom knob, pierced through the wall. Medium tempered, pale yellow (5Y 8/3) gritty fabric with large voids. H.2.8 (F96-81). Date: A/C.

Tx1/2. (see also Fig. 15). Yellow clayish layer (section 3830N). Rich in sherds. Date: A, C, HL.

17. Vertical rim of a dish/plate. Fine, soft, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric. Very pale brown (10YR 8/4) slip on outside. Matt red (10R 5/8) paint on in and outside. D. (approx.) 20. H.2.0. Date: Late Roman/Byzantine (?)
19. Flaring rim and ring foot of a plate (profile preserved). Fine, hard, reddish yellow (5.5YR 7/8) fabric. Dull brown paint on surface. Bands in pale yellow (2.5Y 8/4) paint on inside. D. 25. H.3.1. Cf. West Slope tradition. Date: HL.
20. Thin, slightly outturned rim and part of belly of a cup or bowl with carinated section. Fine, hard, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric. Red (2.5YR 6/6) paint (slightly lustrous) on outside. Reddish brown paint on inside. D.10. H.5.4 Date: -
21. “Glazed” nozzle of lamp. Fine, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric. Dark brown, rather matt “glazed” paint on outside (except below nozzle), black “glaze” paint on inside (very open shape lamp). D. (approx.) 6. H.2.6. Date: Late C/HL.
22. Small, flaring ring foot of a plate. Fine, light red (2.5YR 7/8) fabric. Covering black “glazed” paint on in and outside. Traces of palmette pattern on floor. Date: Attic 4th c. B.C.
23. Rim and handle of a bowl with horizontal, circular handle at rim. Fine, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric with

a few terracotta inclusions. Dark brown “glazed” paint on circular handle, on rim and band inside. D. (approx.) 22. H.2.6. Date: -

24. Flaring base and floor of bowl. Black “glaze” with painted decoration on inside. D.10. H.5.4 (F96-170). Date: -
25. Cup with splaying lip and ring foot. D. (base) 6.0. Date: -

Fig. 34:

Tx1/4 (A). The lowest level in trench Tx1 – STR 4 was packed with big stones in a blackish earth (section 3830N). Dates: LH, A.

1. Part of rim and concave collar of an amphora. Fine, rather soft, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric. Clear wheel traces on inside. Reddish brown (approx. 5YR 4/4) matt paint on outside with white, horizontal band. D.11. H.9.3. Date: Early A (?).
2. Body sherds of a bowl (?) Fine, hard, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric. Black “glazed” paint on inside and lower zone of outside. Upper bands painted in reddish yellow (lighter than 7.5YR 7/6)(broad bands) and reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6). H.3.5. Date: A.
3. Rim sherd of a cup. Fine, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric with mica. Red (10R 5/6) matt paint covering the inside, black (lustrous) paint on outside decoration. D.9. H.2.1. Date: Early A (?)
4. Base of kotyle. Very fine, soft, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) fabric. Pale yellow (creamy) slip on outside and below bottom. Outside paint. shining/lustrous dark, reddish brown (5YR 3/4). Traces of covering paint on inside. Concentric rays under bottom. D.5.5. H.1.7. Cf. Corinth VII, I, 176 and 179 (PC.). Date: Early A.

Tx1/1 (A). Eastern part of trench Tx1. See also Fig. 15.

5. Rim sherd (with double grooves) of a plate/dish (?). Fine, very pale brown

Fig. 33. Finds from G11/2/NW. Fig. 34, nos. 13 and 14.



(0YR 8/3) fabric. Covering black “glazed” paint. D. (approx.) 12. H.1.0. Date: Late C/HL.

6. Ring base and floor of a plate. Fine, reddish yellow (2.5YR 6/8) fabric. Traces of black “glazed” paint. Palmette decoration on floor. D.9.6. H.2.2. Cf. The ring foot points towards 3rd c. B.C. (BSA suppl. 21, pp. 101-102, pl. 81, no H12.21: Attic, late 4th to early 3rd c.) Date: Late C/H.

Tx2/3 (A). The trial trench Tx2 is situated in section T, on the terrace below and east of the Byzantine wall. The upper part of the area was excavated previously. STR 3 was placed below the upper parts of foundation ABL – in the eastern part of the trench – resting on bedrock. Dates: A and LH.

7. Thin walled skyphos/kotyle with horizontal handle preserved. Pale, pinkish buff, porous fabric. Traces of brown slip on in and outside. Date: Early A. 7th c. B.C.
8. Body sherd of a skyphos/kotyle. Pale buff fabric with yellowish pink inclu-

sions. Hatched band on lower body (very faint). D. (min.) 6.5. Date: Early A.

F19/1a/SW. Trench F19 is situated west of F15. The sub trench /SW was excavated outside (W) the Byzantine wall. STR 1a is the surface stratum, greyish-brown soil with mortar inclusions, towards the Byzantine wall. Dates: C and HL.

9. Flaring thin rim of a plate. D.22. H.1.0. Date: 3rd to 2nd c. B.C.
10. Moulded, pedestal base of a cup/kantharos (?) D.4.1. H.2.0. Cf. Thompson, Hesp. 3, 1934, 337-338, no. B17. Redated by Rotzoff to mid 3rd c. B.C. Thomson and Rotzoff, *Hell. Pottery & Terracottas*, Princeton 1987, p. 6. Corinth VII, 3, p. 79, no. 404, pls. 15 and 52 (275 B.C.) Date: 3rd c. B.C.

F19/2a/SW. Stratum 2 in trench F19 is situated just above bedrock. Date: C and HL.

11. Cf. Schilbach 1995, Tf. 29, 1, 2, 3 (T116- 118). “Teller Typ II (“klassische Typ”) (“frühhellenistische Form”), “aus der letzten beiden Jahrzehnten des 4. Jahrhunderts”. Date: 4th c. B.C. last quarter.

F19/3a/NW. A thick clayish, greenish-brown layer on the bedrock was separated from STR 2a in F19/NW. Many tiles, sherds and pieces of bronze were found in the layer. Date: C (?) and HL.

12. Two pieces of bronze. One, a triangular arrow head. Hollow filled with lead. The other is a sheet of bronze. Arrow head: L.1.15 × 0.71. Piece of sheet: 1.2 × 0.9 (F96-158). Date: -

G11/2/NW. Trench G11/NW was excavated to the north of foundation wall ACD until the line 3920N (Fig. 15). STR 2 is seen in section 3000E. The soil is hard packed yellowish clay with sherds. Dates: G, A, C and HL. (see also Fig. 23).

13. Almost vertical, offset rim and part of

- upper belly of a skyphos. Fine, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) fabric. Reddish brown slip on inside. Four horizontal bands on outside of rim. Vertical stripes and metope decoration on upper belly. D.15. H.2.8. Cf. Corinth VII, 1, nos. 157-158, fig. 18, pl. 22 and Corinth XV, 3, pl. 60, nos. 1447-1448. Date: 7th c. B.C. (the vertical rim might indicate a date in LG).
14. Everted rim, part of belly and part of a horizontal handle with circular section of a skyphos. Fine, pink (5YR 7/4) fabric. Worn reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6) surface. Brownish black slip on outside. Reserved band on in and outside. Panel at handle zone. D.12. H.3.5. Cf. GGP, Pl. 9d. Date: LG Ia (mid 8th c. B.C.)
 15. Everted, flat rim, steep shoulder zone and part of belly of a krater. Fine, pink (5YR 7/4) fabric. Matt, dull, brownish black slip/painted stripes on outside. Pale pink stripes on outside below rim. D.15.4. H.4.1. Date: -
 16. Everted, thickened, flat rim of a krater. Semi fine, pink (7.5YR 8/3) fabric with a few impurities. Very pale brown (10YR 8/4) surface. Brownish black paint. On outside: row of dots below horizontal band on lip. Inside: broad band below rim. D.29.6. H.4.5. Date: -
 17. Body sherd of a closed vessel. Semi fine, pink (7.5YR 8/4) gritty fabric with white inclusions and voids. Worn brown painted decoration with dog tooth pattern. H.2.5. Date: Local Geometric (?)
 18. Body fragment of a bowl (?) Fine, pink (5YR 7/4) fabric with dark red inclusions. Brown slip on inside. Thin brown paint on outside with horizontal bands and dots between bands pattern. H.5.5. Date: Geometric (?)
 19. Square, thickened rim of house hold basin. Coarse, pink (7.5YR 8/4) hard fired, sandy fabric with large inclusions. D. (above) 55. H.5.5. Date: -
 20. Ring base and part of belly of a black "glazed" bowl. D.12.5. H.4.3 (F96-204). Date: A/C (?)
 21. Everted ring base. Groove at transition between base and belly. Fine, pink (7.5YR 8/4) soft fabric with very small inclusions. Thin red paint below foot. On in and outside fine glossy brownish black "glaze". Lower part of foot reserved. D.9.6. H.3.5. Date: A.
 22. Everted ring base and part of belly of a bowl. Fine, pink (7.5YR 8/4) soft fabric. Worn (brick) red (2.5YR 5/8) slip changing to black. D.11.2. H.3.6. Date: A (?)

Fig. 35:

Tx1/2 (A). (See also Fig. 32). Eastern part of Tx1/2 towards the Byzantine wall. Layer with many sherds. Date: Prehistoric (EH), LH, G, A, C and HL.

1. Rim sherd of a large storage vessel. Coarse, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric with a few traces of silver mica. The rim is flat on top. Horizontal wavy line in relief on upper part of belly. D. (approx.) 50. H.10.2 (F96-153). Date: -
2. Thin rim of a cup. Very fine, soft, very pale brown (10YR 8/4) fabric. Pale yellow (creamy) burnished slip on outside, slightly more reddish on inside. Light red (approx. 2.5YR 7/8) paint only partly preserved. D.8. H.1.8 (F96-196). Corinthian (PC ?). Date: 7th c. B.C.
3. Slightly splaying base of a skyphos/kotyle. Fine, hard, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) fabric. Very pale brown (10YR 8/4) matt slip on outside - with decoration in dark, lustrous paint. Same on inside and below bottom. D.6.2. H.3.2. Corinthian ?. Date: 7th c. B.C.
4. Body sherd of a cup. Very fine, soft, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) fabric. Pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) burnished slip on outside. Black "glazed" paint for decoration on outside and for cover on inside. Cf. Corinth VII, 2. Pl. 17 and 36, no. 187. Middle Corinthian. Date: 7th c. B.C.

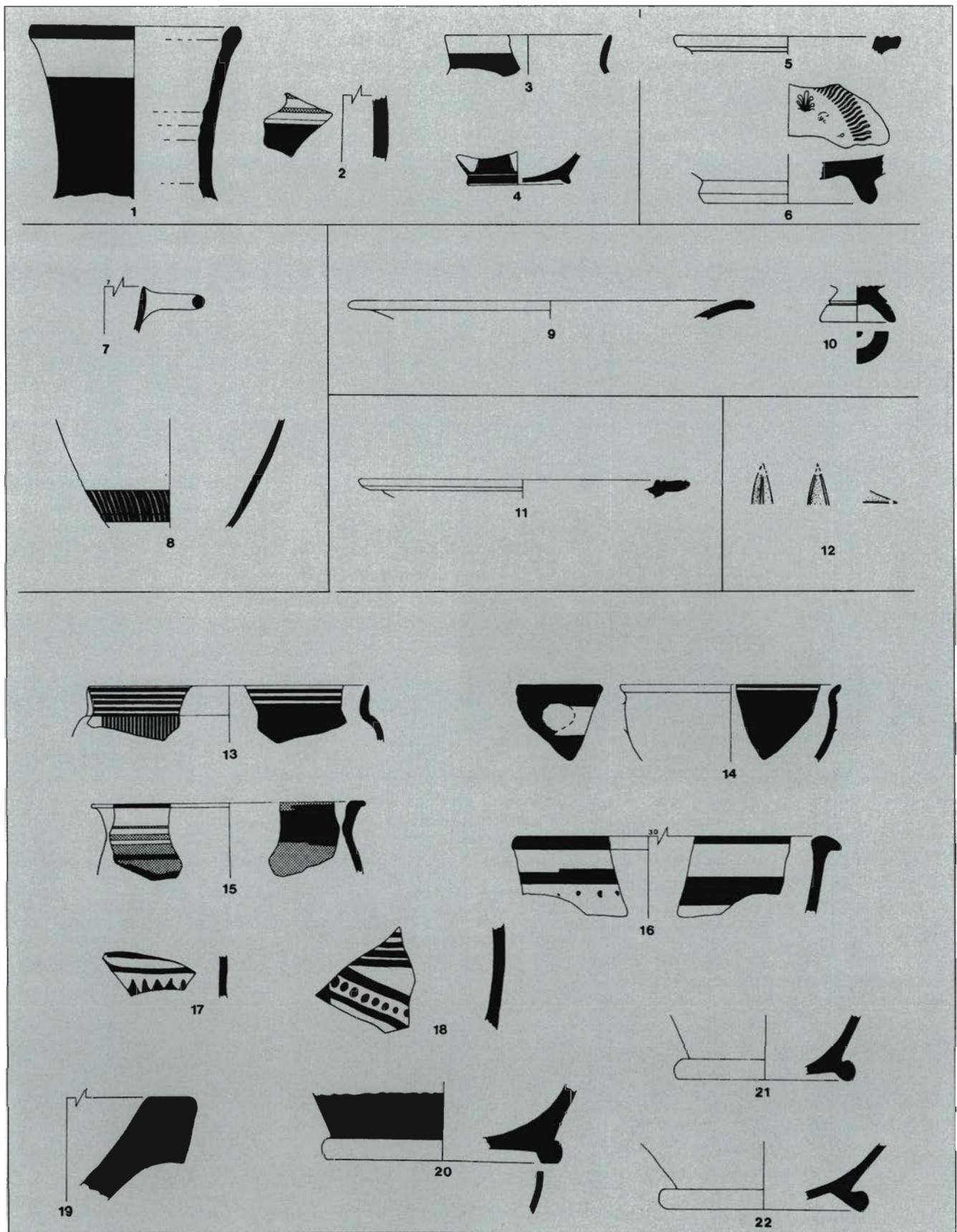


Fig. 34. Selected finds from Tx2, F19 and G11.

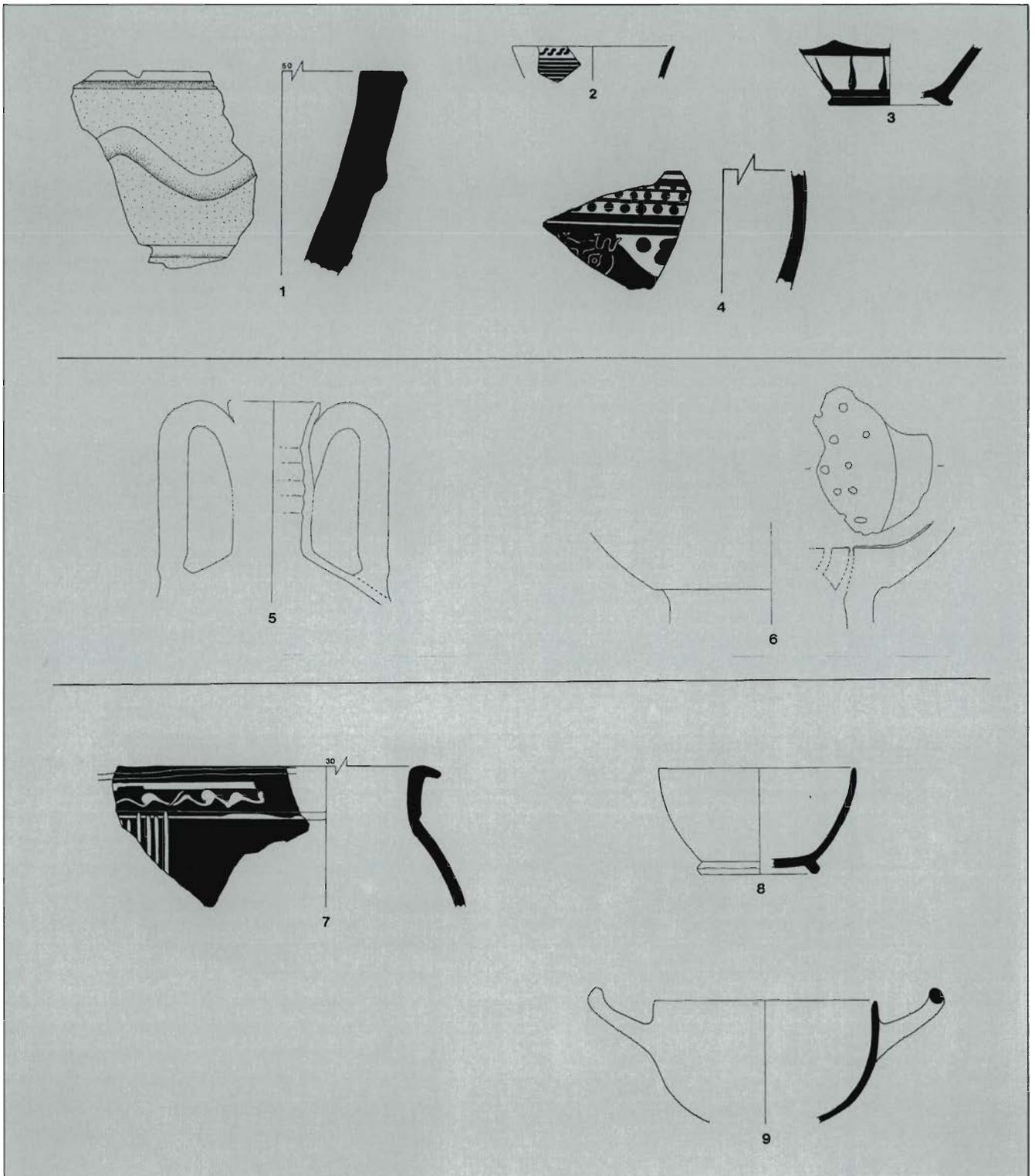


Fig. 35. Selected finds from Tx1, S9 and G11.

S9/1/NW. Sandy, greyish-brown surface soil in trench S9. Date: C and HL (?).

Horizontal grooves on inside neck. Medium tempered, yellowish red, soft porous fabric. D.9.2. H.20.0. Date: -

5. Rim, neck and handle of an amphora.

6. Tall, plain vertical ring foot. Bevelled

body, flat floor with irregularly pierced holes. Floor coated with oxidised lead. Remains of oxidised iron in the holes. Coarse, pink to light red (5YR 8/4-2.5YR 7/6) fabric with small to very large black/grey inclusions. D. (approx.) 25. H.12,4. Cf. Agora VII, Pl. 88, no. 1850. Date: -

G11/2/NW.

7. Outfalling, thin rim of a krater. Very fine, hard, reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6) fabric. Pale yellow (2.5YR 8/4) paint/decoration on in and outside and on top of rim. D. (approx.) 30. H.7.0 (F96-194). Cf. West Slope tradition. Date: HL.
8. Ring base of hemispherical cup. D.6. H.5.3. Date: -
9. Rim sherd and handle of a hemispherical kylix (?) D.11. H.6.6. Date: -

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General Abbreviations:

A	Archaic
B	Byzantine
C	Classical
PC	Protocorinthian
COR	Corinthian
EA	Early Archaic
EH	Early Helladic
G	Geometric
HL	Hellenistic
MH	Middle Helladic
LH	Late Helladic
D.	Diameter
H.	Height
L.	Length
Th.	Thickness
W.	Width
TR	Trench
STR	Stratum

ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ

Από το έτος 1995 βρίσκεται σε εξέλιξη ένα μεγάλο πρόγραμμα αρχαιολογικών ερευνών και πολιτιστικής ανάδειξης της περιοχής της Κάτω Βασιλικής στη ΝΑ Αιτωλία, όπου διατηρούνται τα ερείπια της αρχαίας πόλης Χαλκίδας, γνωστής και από τις αρχαίες πηγές. Το πρόγραμμα καταρτίστηκε από το Αρχαιολογικό Ινστιτούτο της Δανίας στην Αθήνα και μετά από γνωμοδότηση του Κεντρικού Αρχαιολογικού Συμβουλίου και σχετική εγκριτική απόφαση του ΥΠΠΟ, υλοποιείται σε συνεργασία με τη ΣΤ΄ ΕΠΚΑ Πατρών.

Κατά το πρώτο έτος υλοποίησης του προγράμματος, καλοκαίρι του 1995, οργανώθηκε εκτεταμένη επιφανειακή έρευνα στις θέσεις Πάγκαλη και Αγ. Τριάδα όπου είναι ορατές οχυρώσεις της υστεροκλασικής και βυζαντινής περιόδου. Σκοπός της επιφανειακής έρευνας ήταν η αναζήτηση και ο εντοπισμός όλων των ορατών καταλοίπων ανθρώπινης παρέμβασης στο χώρο κατά την αρχαιότητα, προκειμένου να καταγραφούν, σχεδιαστούν και φωτογραφηθούν και να ληφθούν υπόψη κατά την περαιτέρω φάση υλοποίησης του προγράμματος. Τα επόμενα χρόνια 1996-1997, παράλληλα με την επιφανειακή έρευνα στις παραπάνω θέσεις, άρχισε και αρχαιολογική ανασκαφή.

Στο κείμενο αυτό παραθέτουμε τα πρώτα αποτελέσματα της έρευνας κατά τα έτη 1995-1996, τα οποία σε γενικές γραμμές είναι:

Α΄ περίοδος 1995: Στη θέση Πάγκαλη η επιφανειακή έρευνα που διενεργήθηκε στην ανατολική πλευρά του όρους Βαράσοβα και ειδικότερα στο χώρο που ορίζουν τα δύο οχυρωματικά τείχη της αρχαίας Χαλκίδας, μεταξύ άλλων απέφερε και όστρακα της νεώτερης νεολιθικής περιόδου. Διαπιστώθηκε επίσης η σύντομη χρονικά χρήση του χώρου κατά την κλασική περίοδο και αποτυπώθηκαν οι ορατές θεμελιώσεις μεγάλων ορθογωνίων κτιρίων. Εξίσου σημαντικά είναι και τα νέα στοιχεία που ήρθαν στο φως από την επιφανειακή έρευνα στο άλλο μέτωπο του προγράμματος, στο λόφο της Αγίας Τριάδας. Η διαχρονική κατοίκηση εδώ από τα υστεροκλασικά έως τα βυζαντινά χρόνια μας ήταν γνωστή τόσο από τα ορατά ερείπια αυτών των περιόδων όσο και από τη συστηματική ανασκαφή που διενήργησε ο καθ. του Πανεπιστημίου Ιωαννίνων Αθ. Παλιούρας και η οποία αποκάλυψε στην κορυφή του λόφου παλαιοχριστιανική βασιλική. Από τη δική μας όμως σχολαστική επιφανειακή έρευνα προήλθαν σημαντικά στοιχεία, κυρίως όστρακα, που διαφοροποιούν πλέον το χρονολογικό στίγμα της περιοχής.

Ο λόφος της Αγ. Τριάδας, ευρισκόμενος σε ένα στρατηγικό σημείο της περιοχής από το οποίο ελέγχεται η είσοδος και η έξοδος του Κορινθιακού, από τα στοιχεία που περισυλλέξαμε εκεί, φαίνεται ότι, με εξαίρεση τη ρωμαϊκή περίοδο, κατοικήθηκε αδιάκοπα από τα ΠΕ μέχρι τα βυζαντινά χρόνια.

Β΄ περίοδος 1996: Στη θέση Πάγκαλη, παράλληλα με τη συνέχιση της επιφανειακής έρευνας, στο χώρο όπου κατά το 1995 είχαν περισυλλεγεί νεολιθικά όστρακα, διενεργήσαμε δοκιμαστική ανασκαφή με τομή διαστάσεων 2 X 2 μ. που δεν συνέπεσε μεν με δομικά στοιχεία (τοιχούς κτλ.) της περιόδου αυτής, μας

απέφερε όμως στρωματογραφικά διάφορες φάσεις κατοίκησης της νεώτερης νεολιθικής.

Στο άλλο μέτωπο της έρευνας στο λόφο της Αγ. Τριάδας, αρχίσαμε ανασκαφή κατά συστηματικό τρόπο. Ο υπό έρευνα χώρος ορίστηκε σε μεγάλους τομείς (Α, Β, Γ, ... Ζ) από τους οποίους ερευνήθηκαν μικρά τμήματα (F14, F15, F19, F25, G11, S9, βλ. εικ. 15). Η ανασκαφή κάλυψε χώρο που εκτείνεται εντός και εκτός της βυζαντινής οχύρωσης. Τρεις δοκιμαστικές Τχ1, Τχ2, Τχ3 που διενεργήσαμε μέχρι το φυσικό έδαφος κρίθηκαν αναγκαίες για τον έλεγχο της στρωματογραφίας.

Τα αποτελέσματα της πρώτης ανασκαφικής μας παρέμβασης στο λόφο της Αγ. Τριάδας είναι κατά την άποψή μας πολύ σημαντικά γιατί, εκτός από τις θεμελιώσεις του 5ου και 4ου αι. π.Χ. που ήρθαν στο φως, επιβεβαιώθηκε στρωματογραφικά και η μεγάλη περίοδος κατοίκησης στο λόφο.

Το κείμενο συνοδεύεται από σχέδια χαρακτηριστικών οστράκων.

