McDONALD INSTITUTE MONOGRAPHS

The Marble Finds from Kavos and the Archaeology of Ritual

Edited by Colin Renfrew, Olga Philaniotou, Neil Brodie, Giorgos Gavalas & Michael J. Boyd

The sanctuary on Keros and the origins of Aegean ritual practice VOLUME III

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with contributions from
Myrto Georgakopoulou, Anno Hein, Jill Hilditch, Vassilis Kilikoglou, Daphne Lalayiannis, Yannis Maniatis, Peggy Sotirakopoulou & Dimitris Tambakopoulos

The sanctuary on Keros and the origins of Aegean ritual practice: the excavations of 2006–2008
Volume III

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Cover image: *The Special Deposit South from the southeast (foreground) with Dhaskalio in the background.* Inset: *(front) Head* **351**, *from Trench D2, layer 1; (back) Torso* **25055** *from Trench RA, layer 14.*

Frontispiece image: *Torso, waist, pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (***30028** *from Area P on Kavos).*

Edited for the Institute by James Barrett (*Series Editor*) and Anne Chippindale.

Undertaken with the assistance of the Institute for Aegean Prehistory.

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Digital Supplementary Material

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Frontispiece: *Torso, waist, pelvis and upper legs of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety.*

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Abbreviations

cm	centimetre
D.	diameter
g	gram
H.	height
km	kilometre
L.	length
m	metre
mm	millimetre
PPL	plain polarized light
SEM-EDS	Scanning Electron Microscopy with Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy
SEM-BSE	Scanning Electron Microscopy with Back Scattered Electron imaging
SF	special find
T.	thickness
W.	width
Wt	weight
XPL	cross polarized light

Unless otherwise stated, the scale for finds is in centimetres.

Preface

Colin Renfrew & Michael J. Boyd

The status of Kavos on Keros as the earliest maritime sanctuary in the world is documented by the present volume, which includes (in Part A) the full publication of the marble finds from the Special Deposit South at Keros. These constitute the largest assemblage of Early Cycladic sculptures and vessels ever recovered in a controlled excavation, although they were all found in fragmentary condition. They add significantly to the already substantial corpus of finds from well-documented contexts in the Cycladic islands. They open new possibilities for the study of the production and the use of the rich repertoire of Cycladic artefacts of marble and thus to the understanding of ritual practice in Early Cycladic societies. The marble sculptures from the looted Special Deposit North at Kavos that have been recovered in systematic excavations will be discussed in Volume VII.

Also included here (in Part B) are chapters offering our concluding assessment of the roles of the settlement on Dhaskalio and of the two Special Deposits at Kavos. The publication The Settlement at Dhaskalio constitutes Volume I of the present series, while Kavos and the Special Deposits forms Volume II. The Pottery from Dhaskalio and The Pottery from Kavos, Volumes IV and V respectively, both by Peggy Sotirakopoulou, will complete the publication of the 2006 to 2008 excavations of the Cambridge Keros Project.

The existing and projected volumes of the Cambridge Keros Project are as follows:

Volume I: The Settlement at Dhaskalio (2013, edited by C. Renfrew, O. Philaniotou, N. Brodie, G. Gavalas & M.J. Boyd).

Volume II: Kavos and the Special Deposits (2015, edited by C. Renfrew, O. Philaniotou, N. Brodie, G. Gavalas & M.J. Boyd).

Volume III: The Marble Finds from Kavos and the Archaeology of Ritual (2018, edited by C. Renfrew, O. Philaniotou, N. Brodie, G. Gavalas & M.J. Boyd).

Volume IV: The Pottery from Dhaskalio (2016, by P. Sotirakopoulou).

Volume V: The Pottery from Kavos (in preparation, by P. Sotirakopoulou).

Volume VI: The Keros Island Survey (in preparation, edited by C. Renfrew, M. Marthari, A. Dellaporta, M.J. Boyd, N. Brodie, G. Gavalas, J. Hilditch & J. Wright).

Volume VII: Monumentality, Diversity and Fragmentation in Early Cycladic Sculpture: the finds from the Special Deposit North at Kavos on Keros (in preparation, by C. Renfrew, P. Sotirakopoulou & M.J. Boyd).

Here we present first the marble sculptures and vessels recovered from the Special Deposit South, which are fully described and illustrated in the chapters which follow. Their contexts are given in detail in Volume II where each is listed in the detailed tables accompanying chapter 4 of that volume. There the tables are organised by trench and then by layer number, each sculptural or vessel fragment being listed by its special find number, which is unique to the excavation. The other finds from the Special Deposit South are all dealt with in detail in that volume, with the exception of the pottery, whose publication will form Volume V. The weathering of the marble finds is discussed by Maniatis & Tambakopoulos in chapter 11 of Volume II. Various features of the contexts of the finds are analysed by Michael Boyd in chapter 12 of Volume II. The potential joins noted among the sculptures recovered from the Special Deposit South are discussed in appendix 13B of Volume II and those among the marble vessels in appendix 13A (see further Chapter 4 in this volume). The lack of joins observed between finds from the Special Deposit North and the Special Deposit South is noted there. The characterisation of the marble used to produce the sculptures and vessels from the Special Deposit South is discussed in Chapter 5 of the present volume.

The finds, among the various categories, from the settlement at Dhaskalio and from the two Special Deposits at Kavos are then compared and contrasted in Part B. This allows the differing functions of the settlement and of the Special Deposits to be brought into focus, and the intensity of their use during the different phases of activity in the early bronze age to be considered further. An attempt is then made, in Chapter 10, to set the ritual functions of the sanctuary on Keros into the wider context of early ritual practice in the Aegean and beyond.

Acknowledgements

The editors again wish to thank the many organisations and people who have offered help and support to the Cambridge Keros Project. The project has been based at the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research at the University of Cambridge (Directors: Professor Graeme Barker and lately Professor Cyprian Broodbank) and supported by the British School at Athens (Directors: Dr James Whitley, followed by Professor Catherine Morgan and now Professor John Bennet) and our first debt is to them and to their management committees. It has been conducted with the permission of the Archaeological Service of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sport, with the personal support of Dr Marisa Marthari, formerly Director of the then 21st Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, now Honorary Ephor, and lately with the support of Dr Dimitris Athanasoulis, Director of the Cycladic Ephoreia.

The project was initiated with support from the Balzan Foundation and has been consistently supported with a series of grants from INSTAP (the Institute for Aegean Prehistory). The participation of Dr Michael Boyd was made possible by a generous grant from the Stavros S. Niarchos Foundation (in memory of Mary A. Dracopoulos): the Niarchos Foundation made subsequent grants in support of publication. Further financial support has come from the British Academy, the A. G. Leventis Foundation, the Leverhulme Trust, the Society of Antiquaries of London, the Research Fund of the McDonald Institute and the British School at Athens. The participation of Dr Sotirakopoulou in the post-excavation work in 2009 was supported by the N.P. Goulandris Foundation.

The staff of the British School at Athens has been particularly helpful in many practical matters. Helen Clark, and later Tania Gerousi, Secretary and Administrator respectively, gave their detailed attention to the many permit applications that a large project entails, with the support of the assistant director, Robert Pitt, and lately Dr Chryssanthi Papadopoulou. Maria Papaconstantinou was invaluable through her advice and practical support on financial matters. The staff of the Library, Penny Wilson and Sandra Pepelasis, have supported our researches, and we are particularly grateful to the archivist, Amalia Kakissis, for all her help. Much of the scientific work of the project was carried out by members of the Fitch Laboratory, and we are grateful to its director, Dr Evangelia Kyriatzi, for supporting this.

The project is grateful to Christos Doumas, Photeini Zapheiropoulou, and Lila Marangou for their warm support for the enterprise. In particular Christos Doumas and Photeini Zapheiropoulou encouraged us to examine material from their prior excavations in order to consider the possibility of joining material between the Special Deposits North and South.

The excavation personnel in the 2006 to 2008 excavation seasons were thanked by name in the acknowledgements of Volumes I and II and we are grateful for their participation. We are grateful also for the continuing support of our co-workers on Ano Kouphonisi, where we were based for the excavation seasons of 2006-2008 and the study season of 2009.

The study of the figurines and marble vessels was carried out in the Naxos Museum, as was the sampling for the marble study. We are grateful to the Museum, its director, Irini Legaki, and its staff, especially Daphne Lalayannis, Ilias Probonas and Vasiliki Chamilothori.

The drawings of finds have been contributed by Jenny Doole and Tassos Papadogonas.

Photographs of finds and many of the site photographs are by Michael Boyd, with other site photographs (and some finds) by Thomas Loughlin and by other members of the excavation team. We are grateful to Vicki Herring for undertaking final work on the figures during the production process, and to Anne Chippindale, for her work on the text, and for seeing the volume through the press, and to Jenny Doole for compiling the index.

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Chapter 4

The Stone Vessels

Giorgos Gavalas

Introduction

The stone vessels from the Special Deposit South represent the largest assemblage ever recovered in the Cyclades from a secure and documented context. Those recovered in 1987 from the area of the Special Deposit South on Kavos are 45 in number from a total of 336 fragments found in the entire investigation at that time (Gavalas 2017). These were collected on the surface which was densely covered by vegetation and were the main reason that the new investigations in 2006 started there.

The excavation of the Special Deposit South produced a rich assemblage of vessel fragments of various stones which, after the broken pottery (consisting of about 54,000 sherds) and obsidian, are the most frequent finds. From the same area a number of spools were found of various stones and *Spondylus*, some of the largest stone discs, and 549 fragments of figurines of all the known types.

Initially about 2385 pieces were catalogued, small in size, from which 106 were subsequently discarded as unworked, leaving 2279 fragments which have been assigned to types.

The assemblage is characterized by the high quality of manufacture and relative homogeneity within each type. Most are of marble, representing most of the forms known from the Early Cycladic cemeteries of the time and from the Special Deposit North at the other end of the same area of Kavos.

They were without exception broken, and very few join. The general preservation of the stone vessels suggests these pieces were broken and exposed to the elements, as the weathering on their surfaces makes evident. In the case of the Special Deposit South, we can be rather confident this was left untouched by looters and the material buried there under the cairn of stones was not disturbed, as the pottery finds suggest (Sotirakopoulou, in Renfrew *et al.* 2007b, 114–19). Although during the excavation special care was given to recovery procedures so as to allow tiny marble chips to be identified, none was found, either during the dry-sieving or the water-sieving (Volume II, chapter 2). So we may assume that very few pieces recovered from the Special Deposit South were broken after their deposition there and that the great majority was brought already broken from elsewhere.

The most numerous fragments in this category were the marble open bowls of the Keros-Syros culture (Early Cycladic II). The numerous fragments allowed us to distinguish bowls from larger specimens that have been assigned to another category (basins), and from smaller ones, which have been assigned to the category of saucers and footless cups.

This distinction was made obvious when we introduced the principle that a vessel is a bowl (φιάλη) when it could be carried using only one hand (diameter between 101 and 300 mm). A vessel is assigned to the basin category (λεκάνη, λοπάς) when its dimensions suggest that it could be carried away only by the use of both hands, or the largest ones by more than one person (diameter greater than 300 mm). Finally, a vessel is to be assigned to the saucer (φιαλίδιο) shape if this is small enough (diameter less than 101 mm) to fit within one hand (Gavalas 2017). This principle was applied to all fragments, not only to those with features, but also to body fragments. For the latter, the study of the wall thickness provides an additional factor for clearer distinction in assignment to a specific shape, although there is a considerable number of body pieces which may be assigned equally either to a saucer or to a bowl, and either to a bowl or to a basin. The same may be said for the stems or feet, which may be assigned to more than one of the footed shapes.

Other stones were also used for the making of similar and other rarer shapes, such as coloured limestone, dark grey limestone and various schists, adding to the varied general character of the assemblage.

This report on the marble vessels may be considered as provisional and open to subsequent revision, since more solid observations on the nature of the stone vessel assemblage may be made when the

earlier material found in the Special Deposit North in 1963 and 1967 and later has been properly studied in detail and published. Furthermore, the study of joining pieces within this group of numerous small items was limited to certain shapes or to the fragments of specific materials and further work needs to be undertaken there.

The survey of the repertoire of the Early Cycladic stone vessel forms set out by Getz-Gentle (1996) has been found to be comprehensive, although there are some forms seen in this new material which add to it. Before dealing with the typology of the stone vessels assemblage, some observations on the materials and their manufacture, and some remarks on their state of preservation, are made. In the last part of the current chapter some observations are briefly discussed.

Raw materials and manufacture

The pieces found in Kavos Special Deposit South in general are of good-quality white marble. The marble used is mainly white with either smaller or larger crystals and in general very fine and transparent. But there are also some, identified by the author as of white marble with blue veins, referred to by the specialists (this volume, Chapter 5) as of whitish-greyish with grey striations, and some of grey marble.

Sixty-seven pieces assigned mainly to open shapes have been sampled, along with nearly all the figurines, and the results for the quality of the marble are further discussed in Chapter 5. According to their provenance assignment after their analysis, seen in Table 5.5, most of the 44 white marble pieces might have been from various provenances, mainly from Naxos, *c.* 41 from sources named NX2 or NX3, with the possibility of other provenance from Ios or Syros. Only about seven examples of white marble have been assigned to source NX1 on Naxos.

The white marble with blue veins or greyish striations has mainly been assigned to sources NX2 or NX3 and Ios. The grey marble ones have also been assigned to Naxos, source NX1, by Tambakopoulos & Maniatis.

The present author*, following the opinion of John Dixon, initially regarded the eight grey marble fragments, classed by Tambakopoulos and Maniatis (Chapter 5) as of source NX1, as of grey limestone of Keros. According to the late John Dixon, commenting on the geology of Keros, 'grey fine-grained limestone with fossils … appears to dominate the central part of Keros' (Volume I, 25), seen also on the 1:50,000 geological map (IGME 1999). The fragments assigned to this category had been inspected by him and there was agreement (see Volume I, 505) that they resemble this grey limestone of Keros and may have a provenance from sources on the island of Keros.

The following was written by John Dixon during the excavation study and it is included here since it gives a clear definition of what has been designated grey limestone in this chapter:

> Some grey limestone fragments were shown me which I am sure were local Keros limestone. The marble/limestone terminology is somewhat ill defined. There is a continuum from limestone to marble. At one end are limestones that preserve their original sedimentary textures and the separate integrity of carbonate grains and fossil skeletons and only show post-burial crystalline calcite growth as a cementing agent. The aeolianite is in this category as are most Mesozoic and Tertiary limestones in the UK. Burial and time tend to promote more wholesale re-crystallization of carbonate grains as does percolation of carbonate-saturated groundwater. Palaeozoic and older limestones tend to be re-crystallized and so become a fine-grained interlocking network of calcite crystals that can extend right across the original boundaries of fossils blurring the outlines without distorting them. Fine detail such as traces of bedding can be lost altogether. Burial and very low-grade metamorphism can promote this process but can leave no specific diagnostic features; one needs interbedded sediments that change more obviously with temperature to infer what has happened to the carbonate components. Most geologists would still call these limestones or re-crystallized limestones. The grey structureless fossiliferous Keros limestone is in this category.
>
> Once one gets into the metamorphic realm of higher temperatures and deformation accompanying the temperature rise, the re-crystallization is more pervasive and marble is produced. The grain-size increases and grains change shape and become flattened by various mostly ductile mechanisms creating a fabric: a schistosity, often accompanied by an elongation of grains to form a lineation. Usually all traces of fossils and fine-scale bedding features are obliterated but large-scale alternations of carbonate-rich and carbonate-poor beds are preserved and other het-

* *Editorial note:* The 122 pieces, regarded here as grey limestone from Keros, were classified as such on the basis of macroscopic inspection by John Dixon, and his notes are reproduced below. Subsequently, analysis of eight of these pieces, reported in Chapter 5, suggested those eight pieces may better be regarded as of grey marble from Naxos. This raises the possibility that some others of the 122 pieces classified here as grey limestone of Keros might better be seen as grey marble from Naxos. However, the author of this chapter has preferred to retain the original classification.

erogeneities of composition can be drawn out by the deformation as stripes and bands of different shades. At high grades of metamorphism or in situations where the temperature is elevated by proximity to an intrusion without attendant deformation the grain-size can increase to produce a coarse even-grained 'saccharoidal' texture as in the core of Naxos and in parts of the Kavos coastal strip.

There are long-accepted deviations from this division. In the UK some sedimentary limestones are so pure and finely crystalline that they take a fine polish while preserving fossil detail. They are referred to as marble, as in Frosterley Marble. Conversely a major horizon of marble in the thoroughly metamorphic Scottish Dalradian is known as the Loch Tay Limestone. For Keros, Fytrolakis the author of the only paper on the island (1977) calls all the carbonate rocks marble, whereas the authors of the IGME map legend (1999) refer to them as 'κρυσταλλικοί ασβεστόλιθοι έως μάρμαρα', 'crystalline limestones to marbles', which is about right.

I have reserved the term limestone for the grey Keros limestone and loosely for the Kouphonisi limestone and called all the carbonate variants in Dhaskalio and Kavos and the imported schistose carbonate rock, marble. The local marble is certainly marble now and its crystallinity has been enhanced by the granite intrusion but I also think that it was most probably a separate true metamorphic marble formation distinct from the Keros limestone, juxtaposed tectonically at some point and related to the other slices of folded marbles encountered on the Keros south coast.

So as far as terminology for bowl fragments goes I would suggest reserving the term 'limestone' for the grey Keros material. Grain-size c 0.2 mm, no bedding trace, no schistosity or lineation.

Marbles will be clearly crystalline to the naked eye. Any pervasive planar plane of flattening of grains and associated tendency to split even if weak indicates a metamorphic marble, as does a lineation of fine ridges or lines on the splitting planes. Two fine schistosities at an angle is an even clearer indication of a metamorphic origin and marble as a name. Severe deformation and shearing can reduce the grainsize right down to sub-mm but the schistosity becomes more prominent. So schistose marble applies. More even, medium- or fine-grained saccharoidal marble such as figurine material is also obvious.

The grey colour and colour banding are subsidiary features and can be present or not. Colour banding in a marble will usually be parallel to the schistosity, reflecting the flattening and drawing out of original variations. The higher grade (higher temperature) marbles tend to become lighter and whiter as the dark component either burns off if carbonaceous or aggregates as crystals of iron oxide instead of being disseminated.

In this case the items of grey limestone should be considered to have been produced of local material available to the inhabitants of Dhaskalio and of Keros, although, as noted above, the marble was imported. The different results of provenance assignment need to be further investigated.

The same point should be made for the considerable number of pieces which are of coloured limestones, buff, brown, red and yellow with striations or veins of another colour; the provenance of this raw material has been identified as coming from various sources on the Kouphonisia which have a different geological history (Birtacha 2007, 338). This has also been confirmed by John Dixon.

The following was also written by John Dixon during the excavation study and it has been included here since it helps in the clear definition of these coloured rocks:

> The commonest Kouphonisi rock-type is a very fine-grained cream, orange or buff-coloured limestone that is quite tough and has an earthy feel. In thin section it shows very little internal texture except for traces of disrupted thin carbonate crusts that may be indications of desiccation and re-working. No recognisable fossils have been found and the faunal list of Foraminifera in the IGME map legend contains mostly still extant genera of shallow marine origin. The age is thus not well constrained but is probably Pliocene or early Quaternary. The legend refers to marly limestones, marls and clayey marly materials. A marl is clay-rich limestone and a marly limestone is a limestone with a significant fraction of clay. Ten to fifteen per cent is probably a reasonable minimum to merit the term. Two samples of Kouphonisi limestone dissolved in dilute HCl left a very small fraction as insoluble residue, estimated by eye at less than five per cent. Nevertheless, the earthy feel and toughness suggested that the Kouphonisi limestone's clay content, though small, has an effect on its mechanical properties. It is referred to as 'marly limestone' in the short descriptions of stone discs (Volume I, chapter 30; Volume II, chapter 9).
>
> In general 'limestone', pre-fixed where appropriate by 'fine-grained' and a colour descriptor is perfectly acceptable for Kouphonisi limestone. 'Marly limestone' is scarcely justified without actual evidence of the clay content.

Finally, there are also some specimens made of rare schists, especially of chlorite and of talc schist, which seem to have been imported from other places further away, possibly from the islands of Siphnos or Skyros (Volume I, 474). According to John Dixon, the distinction between these similar schists is not always easy, but the grey soapy variety should be identified as talc

Table 4.1. *Total number of artefacts according to raw materials and frequency of occurrence of raw materials.*

Raw material	White marble	White marble with blue or grey veins	Grey marble	Grey Keros limestone	Buff, orange and yellow limestone of Kouphonisi	Chlorite schist	Talc schist ('steatite')	Other schist
Total no. 2279	1794	36	17	122	266	9	34	1
Percentage	*78.7*	*1.6*	*0.8*	*5.4*	*11.7*	*0.4*	*1.5*	*0.04*

Table 4.2. *Numbers (Roman type) and percentages (italics) of stone vessel fragments in different materials assigned to preservation scale. WD=weathering degree.*

Material	WD1	WD2	WD3	WD4	WD5	Not recorded
White marble	9	238	631	531	185	200
	0.5	*13.0*	*34.5*	*29.0*	*10.1*	*10.9*
White marble with blue veins	5	15	11	1	2	2
	13.9	*41.7*	*30.6*	*2.8*	*5.6*	*5.6*
Grey marble	1	11	4	0	0	2
	5.6	*61.1*	*22.2*	*0*	*0*	*11.1*
Grey Keros limestone	3	43	49	13	7	7
	2.5	*35.2*	*40.2*	*10.7*	*5.7*	*5.7*
Coloured Kouphonisi limestone	9	46	70	25	11	105
	3.4	*17.3*	*26.3*	*9.4*	*4.1*	*39.5*
Black schist	0	0	1	0	0	0
	0	*0*	*100*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Chlorite schist	7	2	0	0	0	0
	77.8	*22.2*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Talc schist	6	8	10	6	4	0
	17.6	23.5	29.4	17.6	11.8	0

schist or steatite, the dark green variety as chlorite schist.

The following was also written by Dixon during the excavation study and is presented here since it gives the definition of talc schist rocks in a clear way:

> Acceptable metamorphic terms are 'talc schist' (for a rock with 90% talc or more), 'talc schist with minor chlorite' (a rock with say 80% talc and scattered chlorite flakes), and 'talc-chlorite schist' (a rock in which both minerals are major constituents, either with the chlorite in discrete chlorite-rich layers or as disseminated flakes). The purer talc rocks are pale and approach silvery white in colour. Chlorite is usually dark green and in more obvious flakey crystals that are harder than talc.
>
> The term 'steatite', favoured by archaeologists but not used by the mineralogical community for talc-rich rocks since the early 20th century, should be avoided. 'Soapstone' belongs likewise in the domain of craftsmen not mineralogists.

There are no miniature artefacts of other stones like the jade-like stone found sometimes in cemeteries on Naxos, Amorgos and Kouphonisi (Getz–Gentle 1996, 185–90).

Following macroscopic visual analysis by the author, Table 4.1 presents total quantities of raw materials seen in the stone fragments from the Special Deposit South and their frequency of occurrence.

As may be seen in this table, most of the materials used for the manufacture of stone vessels come from sources away from the site and were imported to it. Only the category of the grey limestone of Keros could have come from a source which was close to the site of Kavos, and similarly the coloured limestones were easily to be found on the neighbouring Kouphonisia.

It should be noted that, in the Special Deposit South assemblage, no partly worked or unfinished specimens of white marble have been identified. On the contrary, all the studied pieces are finished and most of them were polished, as may be seen on the better preserved ones. There are some pieces which bear traces of tool marks, as in the case of **20169,** which provide evidence of the known manufacturing techniques. No indications of *in situ* manufacturing in this area have been traced. It seems that all the artefacts were brought finished and broken and as such were deposited there.

Preservation

Most of the studied pieces are small fragments, 20–50 mm long. Even the few larger ones should be considered as small pieces of large vessels, i.e. of basins. Only about a dozen specimens from the 2279 pieces studied are of half-preserved vessels; these are mainly assigned to the small cups category, or to the small bowls, and are mainly made of marble and of Kouphonisi limestone.

All pieces have been inspected macroscopically and have been assigned to a class of marble condi-

tion according to scale proposed by Maniatis and Tambakopoulos (Volume II, chapter 11) for estimating the weathering of the surfaces on marble artefacts. This is summarized in the introduction to Chapter 3 in this volume.

A summary of marble condition for each of the main categories of raw material is presented in Table 4.2 (see Chapter 5 for explanation of weathering degree).

Table 4.2 demonstrates that the marble pieces, white, with blue veins or striations, or grey, all seem to be relatively highly weathered. In particular only 0.5 per cent of the white marbles are very well preserved (WD1). In contrast, 13 per cent have been assigned to class 2 (WD2) and are relatively well preserved, 34.5 per cent to class 3 (WD3), rather heavily weathered, and 29.0 per cent to class 4 (WD4), leaving 10.1 per cent which are very much eroded (WD5). In the case of the fewer specimens of veined or grey marbles, the situation is a little better: larger quantities are preserved in relatively better condition. The pattern seen in this assemblage of marble objects is very different from the marble fragments which were found in the Special Deposit North, which in general were better preserved (Gavalas 2007, 336; Voutsaki 2007, 294–6, table 8.13).

In Table 4.2 the preservation of fragments of grey limestone of Keros and of coloured limestone of Kouphonisi presents another picture. The reason behind this pattern remains unknown. Those of grey limestone of Keros include 2.5 per cent which are very well preserved and 5.7 per cent which are very badly weathered; in general they are rather weathered. In the case of the pieces of coloured Kouphonisi limestone, some 3.4 per cent are well preserved and 4.1 per cent very heavily weathered. In general most of these are preserved fairly weathered.

Finally, the few pieces of various schists are rather better preserved. Fully 77.8 per cent of chlorite schists are well preserved, while 17.6 per cent of talc schist present the same pattern. Most of the latter are rather heavily weathered. The only piece of black schist is rather weathered.

Typology

The general picture of the Special Deposit South assemblage shows that it consists of a large number of shapes and variants already seen before in the Special Deposit North (Devetzi 1992; Gavalas 2007; Voutsaki 2007) and in the Early Cycladic cemeteries (Devetzi 1992; Getz-Gentle 1996). It should be noted here that no beakers or kraters (*kandila*) are seen in either Special Deposit, nor bowls with a handle, which are characteristic shapes of the ECI period (Getz-Gentle 1996).

The 1987 finds

The 45 fragments found during the 1987 surface survey in this area should be added to the material from the excavation which follows; these are mainly of white marble, 35 fragments, one of grey marble, six of Kouphonisi coloured limestone and three pieces of chlorite schist, two of which join. They have been fully published (Renfrew *et al.* 2007a, 287–351).

This material has been reconsidered in view of the much larger assemblage which is now available from the Special Deposit South. The 35 white marble fragments are mainly bowl fragments, including eight rims, two bases and 21 body sherds; there are also two rims of basins and another two of hemispherical footed cups of the kylix variety. One rim is of a grey marble bowl, two rims are of conical Kouphonisi coloured limestone bowls and there are four of body fragments of that material.

During this study, it was noticed (observations made by both Brodie and Gavalas) that measured diameters previously published in fact correspond to radii (Voutsaki 2007, 290-91, tables 8.4–6, fig. 8.3, 305–16). The re-measured diameters are in agreement with those of the drawn profiles (Voutsaki 2007, 300–302, figs 8.8–10). In Table 4.3 the new typological assignment of these 45 pieces and their estimated diameters, where possible, may be seen. Note that a diameter of more than 300 mm determines the assignment to the category 'basin'.

The three fragments of dark green soft stone, probably of chlorite rather than talc schist, belong to a type of miniature spherical vessel, probably a pyxis; fragments 571 and 438 join, and the rim diameter has been estimated as 30 mm; fragment 505 probably belongs to the same vessel (Renfrew 2007c, 350, fig. 8.32–33).

The 2006–08 finds

The stone vessel typology for the Special Deposit South begins with the material, and it is convenient to start the typological classification with marble. The typological classification will follow the same shape categorization for the other frequently encountered materials, namely grey limestone, the second major category, and the coloured, brown, red or yellow limestone of Kouphonisi. The remaining categories, talc schist and chlorite schist, are less frequently represented. There is also one rare piece of black schist.

The open vessels are here presented before the closed ones. First are presented the bowls, basins, saucers and cups, other varieties of bowls and cups, ledge lug bowls and cups. These are followed by the

Table 4.3. *Stone vessels found in the area of the Special Deposit South during the 1987 surface survey, published by Voutsaki (2007), Gavalas (2007), Birtacha (2007) and Renfrew (2007c).*

SF no.	Location	Description	Diameter	Reference
432	210;360 unit 337	Rolled-rim bowl	220	Voutsaki 2007, 306
433	210;360 unit 337	Rolled-rim bowl	220	Voutsaki 2007, 306
434	210;360 unit 337	Rolled-rim bowl	300	Voutsaki 2007, 306
436	210;360 unit 337	Rolled-rim bowl	120	Voutsaki 2007, 306
662	210;370 unit 336	Rolled-rim bowl	120	Voutsaki 2007, 306
397	210;380 unit 645	Rolled-rim bowl		Voutsaki 2007, 308
663	210;370 unit 336	Rolled-rim bowl	220	Voutsaki 2007, 308
497	200;380 unit 733	Rolled-rim bowl	180	Voutsaki 2007, 309
598	220;370 unit 669	Bowl body		Voutsaki 2007, 313–14
599	210;370 unit 336	Bowl body		Voutsaki 2007, 314
665	210;370 unit 336	Bowl body		Voutsaki 2007, 314
666	210;370 unit 336	Bowl body		Voutsaki 2007, 314
667	210;370 unit 336	Bowl body		Voutsaki 2007, 314
668	210;370 unit 336	Bowl body		Voutsaki 2007, 314
669	210;370 unit 336	Bowl body		Voutsaki 2007, 314
683	220;380 unit 335	Bowl body		Voutsaki 2007, 314
700	210;360 unit 337	Bowl body		Voutsaki 2007, 314
701	210;360 unit 337	Bowl body		Voutsaki 2007, 314
702	210;360 unit 337	Bowl body		Voutsaki 2007, 314
703	210;360 unit 337	Bowl body		Voutsaki 2007, 314
704	210;360 unit 337	Bowl body		Voutsaki 2007, 315
706	210;360 unit 337	Bowl body		Voutsaki 2007, 315
710	180;420 unit 733	Bowl Body		Voutsaki 2007, 315
711	200;380 unit 733	Bowl body		Voutsaki 2007, 315
721	200;380 unit 733	Bowl body		Voutsaki 2007, 315

palettes or grindstones and the remaining open circular vessels, which are the avian dish and the 'frying pan'. The pedestal vessels are presented last, namely the footed cup, kylix, collared jar or *krateriskos*, and other undefined pedestal vessels. Closed vessels such as the spherical pyxis and the cylindrical pyxis follow. Finally rare vessels, including zoomorphic shapes, are discussed.

In Figure 4.1 the main shapes identified in the Special Deposit South are illustrated. Since the stone vessels in the Special Deposit South are in fragmentary condition, the complete forms represented in this figure are in many cases taken from examples deriving from the Early Cycladic cemeteries (see Devetzi 1992; Getz-Gentle 1987).

A. Marble

The majority of finds are open shapes of circular form of different sizes and with different inclinations of the walls and base forms, namely basins (λεκάνες , lekanes), bowls (φιάλες, phiales), and cups (κύπελλα ή ποτήρια, kypella or poteria) or saucers (φιαλίδια, phialidia) for which the generic term bowls (as in Devetzi 1992, 43; Getz-Gentle 1996, 99) was initially used. All the individual features in these look similar: the size is the definitive criterion for assigning the marble fragments from the Special Deposit South to each shape.

For this reason several measurements were made during study on each of the surviving pieces:

- Estimation of the rim diameter, important for assigning individual pieces to a size and in that way to a specific shape. This was measured by visually matching a rim fragment to a rim diameter chart and so is subject to error, particularly when, as in this case, the rim fragments measured are thick, and comprise only a small percentage of the original rim. For this reason a special plastic model with sections of circumference corresponding to diameters was applied on the exterior surfaces and reduced error to a minimum (hereafter 'dia-

Table 4.3. *(Continued.)*

SF no.	Location	Description	Diameter	Reference
731	210;380 unit 645	Bowl body		Voutsaki 2007, 315
732	210;380 unit 645	Bowl body		Voutsaki 2007, 315
733	210;380 unit 645	Bowl body		Voutsaki 2007, 315
734	210;380 unit 645	Bowl body		Voutsaki 2007, 315
664	210;370 unit 336	Bowl base	60	Voutsaki 2007, 316
705	210;360 unit 337	Bowl base	100	Voutsaki 2007, 316
435	210;360 unit 337	Basin Rim	360	Originally published as bowl; Voutsaki 2007, 309
542	160;380 unit 444	Basin Rim	420	Originally published as bowl; Voutsaki 2007, 308
499	200;380 unit 733	Hemispherical kylix rim	160	Gavalas 2007, 330, figs. 8.15 & 8.18
506	180;370 unit 445	Hemispherical kylix rim	160	Gavalas 2007, 336, figs. 8.15 & 8.18
398	210;380 unit 645	Rim, grey Keros marble		Birtacha 2007, 338, fig. 8.26
593	210;390 unit 734	Rim of conical bowl of Kouphonisi limestone	120	Birtacha 2007, 342, figs. 8.25, 8.26
712	200;380 unit 733	Rim of conical bowl of Kouphonisi limestone		Birtacha 2007, 342, figs. 8.25, 8.26
728	200;370 unit 644	Rim of conical bowl of Kouphonisi limestone	100	Birtacha 2007, 341, figs. 8.25, 8.26
429	180;360 unit 643	Bowl body of Kouphonisi limestone		Birtacha 2007, 342, figs. 8.25, 8.26
469	200;370 unit 644	Bowl body of Kouphonisi limestone		Birtacha 2007, 341, figs. 8.25, 8.26
720	200;380 unit 733	Bowl body of Kouphonisi limestone		Birtacha 2007, 341, figs. 8.25, 8.26
571	210;370 unit 336	Rim and body of small spherical pyxis of chlorite schist(joining with **438**)	30 rim, 50 max.	Renfrew 2007**c**, 350, figs. 8.32, 8.33
438	210;360 unit 337	Rim and body of small spherical pyxis chlorite schist (joining with **571**)	30 rim, 50 max.	Renfrew 2007**c**, 350, figs. 8.32, 8.33
505	210;370 unit 336	Rim and body of small spherical pyxis of chlorite schist, possibly from the same vessel		Renfrew 2007**c**, 350, figs. 8.32, 8.33

metron'). Measurements were not taken when the percentage rim surviving was less than 3 per cent.

- Percentage rim surviving was estimated using a rim diameter chart and is subject to error.
- Wall thickness. Because of the variable rim typology, wall thickness was measured both at the rim and at the point immediately beneath the rim using Vernier callipers. Wall thickness is of interest in itself, but can also be a proxy indicator of size although it cannot provide accuracy if considered alone.

After studying the complete assemblage, the most convenient distinction between basins and bowls is the size and thus the measurement of rim diameter. This, of course, correlates with thickness and the underlying notion is that a bowl can normally be carried with one hand, whereas a basin normally requires two hands to be transported, or the action of two or more persons. This limits the diameter of the bowls to between 101 mm and 300 mm. The largest relevant piece found in a systematic excavation comes from a burial from Spedos tomb 12 (Getz-Gentle 1996, 101, note 174; Papathanasopoulos 1962, pl. 53b); its diameter of 310 mm places it in the basin category on our classification. Here, the determining division between the bowl and the basin is taken to be 300 mm; this limits the diameter of the bowls from between 300 mm (the largest) down to the lowest possible diameter of 101 mm (Getz-Gentle 1996, 99). A cup or saucer (φιαλίδιο) is a small bowl of a diameter less than 101 mm.

The diameters of the basins in the present assemblage lie between 600 mm and 301 mm. Within that range large examples noted from the Special Deposit North measure 380 mm (Zapheiropoulou 1968a, 381) and 570 mm (Getz-Gentle 1996, 100); these large examples are also seen in other areas such as Naxos and Akrotiri on Thera, where one example measures about 750 mm (Devetzi 1997, 563 note 35). The 10 smaller fragments from the 1987 investigations at the area of the Special Deposit North measure from 320 mm to 440 mm (Volume II, 406–7).

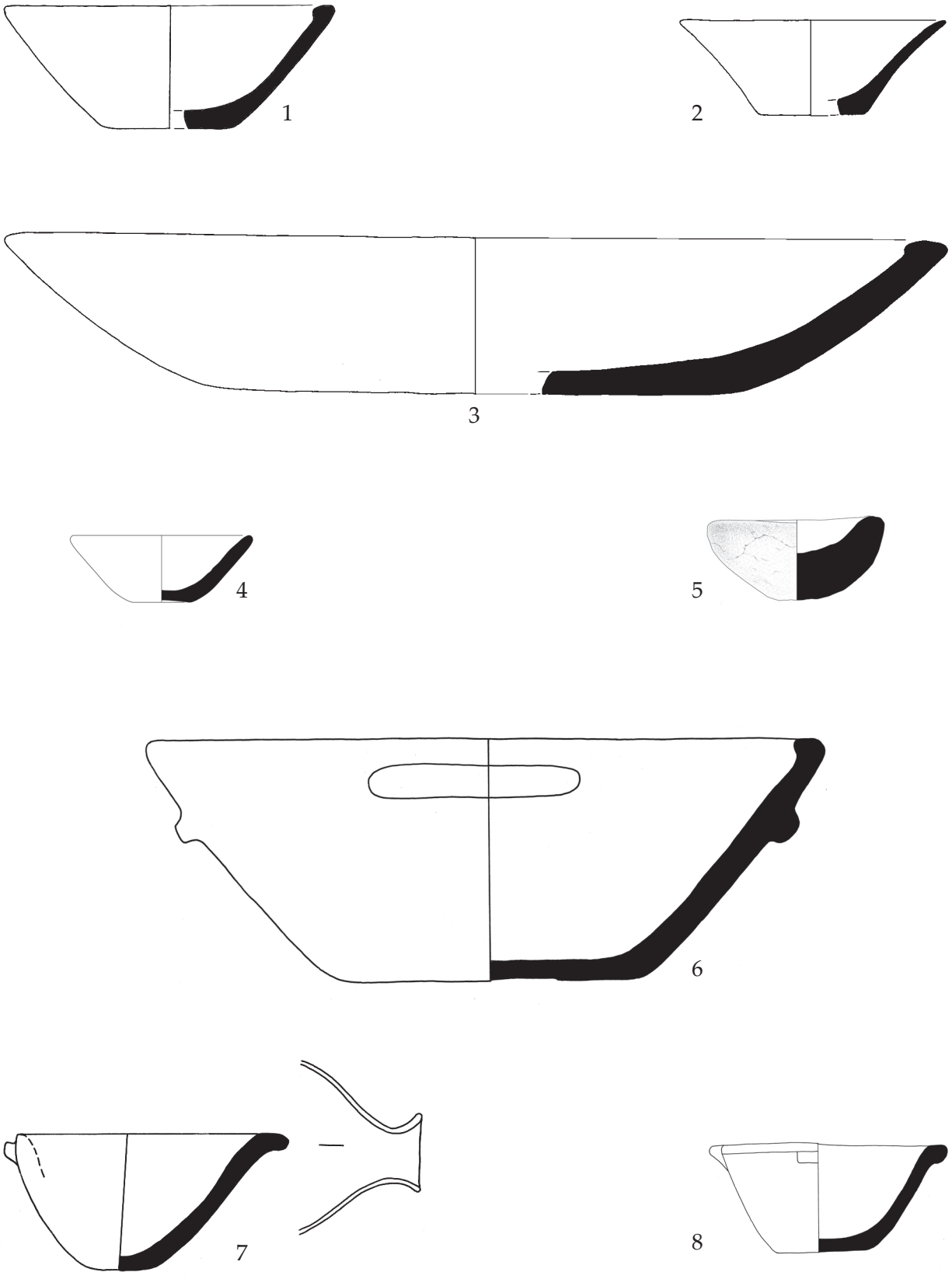


Figure 4.1. *Schematic illustration of the main shapes of Early Cycladic stone vessels represented (by fragments) in the Special Deposit South: 1) rolled-rim bowl; 2) plain bowl; 3) rolled-rim basin; 4) cup; 5) saucer; 6) lugged bowl; 7) spouted bowl; 8) ledge-lug bowl. (Scale* c. *2:5.)*

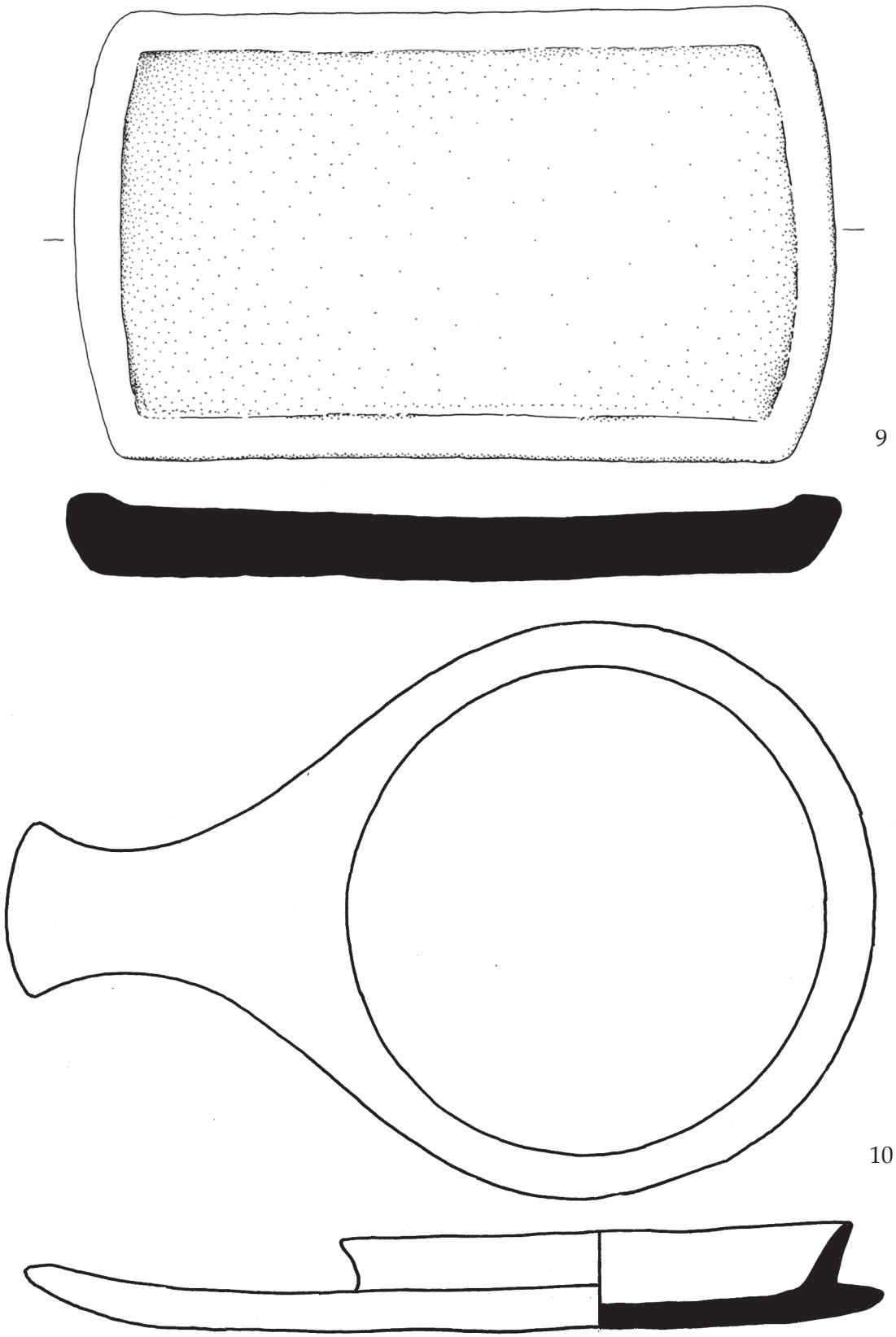


Figure 4.1. *(Continued.) Schematic illustration of the main shapes of Early Cycladic stone vessels represented (by fragments) in the Special Deposit South: 9) palette; 10) one-handled cylindrical plate. (Scale* c. *2:5.)*

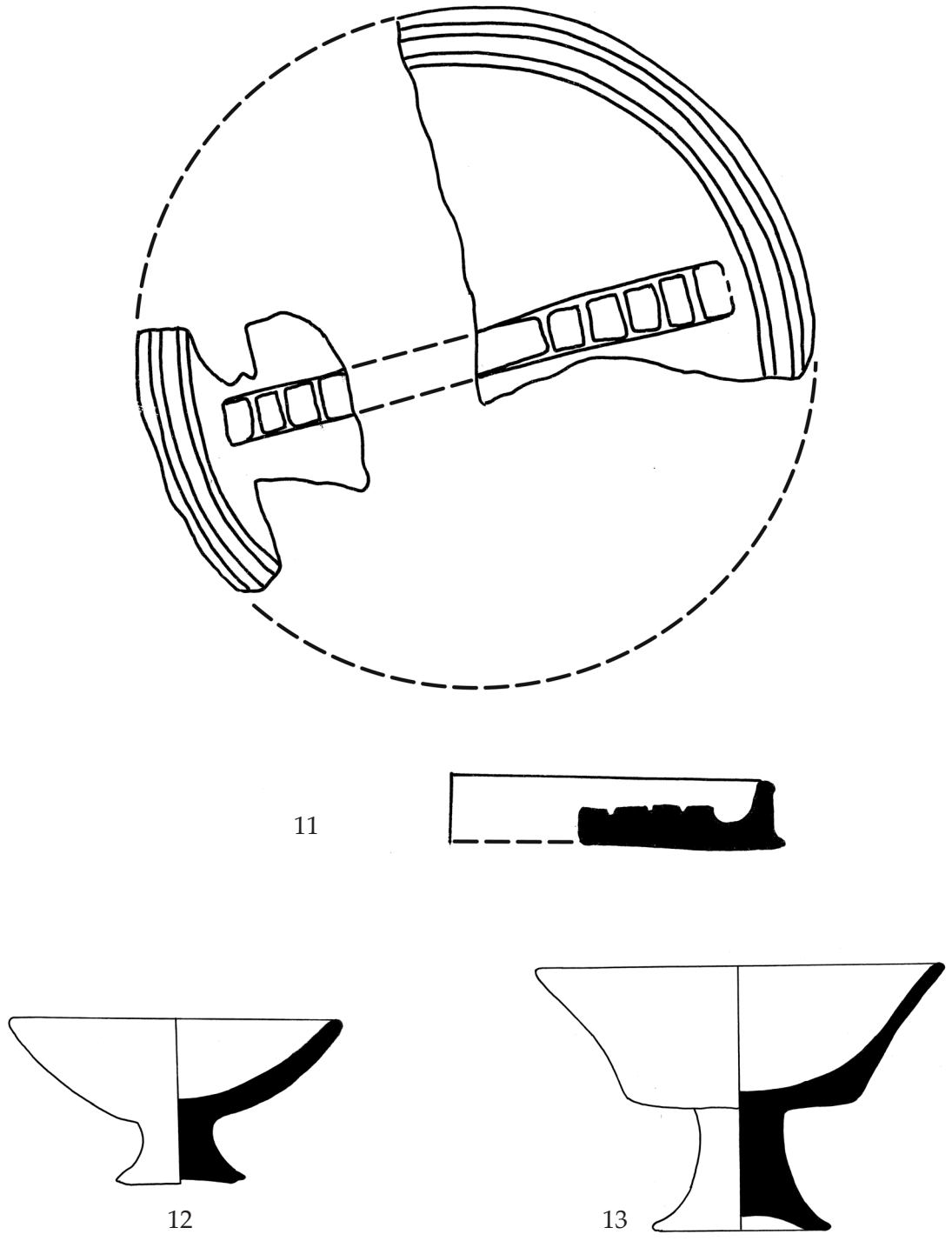
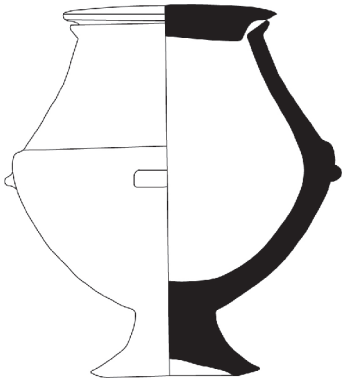


Figure 4.1. *(Continued.) Schematic illustration of the main shapes of Early Cycladic stone vessels represented (by fragments) in the Special Deposit South: 11) cylindrical dish with relief birds; 12) hemispherical footed bowl; 13) carinated footed cup. (Scale* c. *2:5.)*

Size statistics for each vessel were also computed and are listed in tables for the base and body pieces. Although wall thickness seems an appropriate factor in understanding vessel size, there are many cases where the diameters of the body measured using the plastic diametron seem not to relate wall thickness with size clearly; other factors, such as curvature, should be taken into consideration.

Below, for each shape the rims are followed by bases and body pieces assigned to each shape; it



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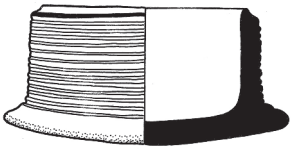

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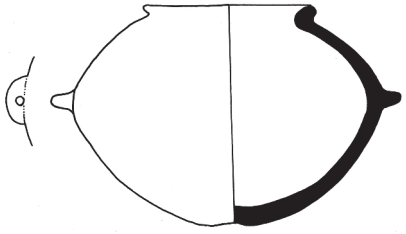

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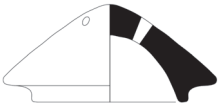

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Figure 4.1. *(Continued.) Schematic illustration of the main shapes of Early Cycladic stone vessels represented (by fragments) in the Special Deposit South: 14) krateriskos or collared jar; 15) cylindrical spool pyxis; 16) spherical pyxis; 17) spool pyxis hut lid; 18) spherical pyxis in talc schist. (Scale* c. *2:5.)*

should be noted here that the body pieces presented some difficulty in assigning to one or other form. The thickness of the body then becomes the decisive parameter, which sometimes assists in assigning the thinner examples to the smaller shape, i.e. saucer, the medium examples to the bowl shape and the thicker ones to the basins. But this is again an approximate way of assigning a small fragment to a shape and thus it should be considered open to subsequent revision when a larger part of the body might be constructed by joining pieces.

Bowls

The marble bowl shape is one of the most common shapes (Devetzi 1992, 61; Doumas 1983, 42; Getz-Gentle 1996, 97; Getz-Preziosi 1977b, 98). The complete examples look quite homogeneous, although two bowls are similar but never identical (Getz-Gentle 1996, 99) since each example was individually manufactured, as were the marble figurines. Note that pieces with a diameter of more than 300 mm are assigned to the 'basin' category, and those below 101 mm to the 'cup' category. The greater number of the fragments is of white marble, but there are 21 fragments of white marble with blue or grey veins or striations and 6 fragments of grey marble.

The inclination of the walls and their form, either straight or curved, furnish further criteria to distinguish between curved bowls, a compressed hemisphere in form, and conical bowls. For the distinction between deep and shallow bowls the defining criterion (Devetzi 1992, 43) is the measurement of the diameter of the rim against the measurement of the height between the rim and the bottom of the base in the interior of the vessel. In this assemblage there are very few cases where we had the opportunity to apply these parameters, since most of the pieces are very small.

The form of the rim of the 435 rim fragments allows us to divide the bowl shape into two major types: the rolled-rim bowls, which is the main variety forming 95.4 per cent of the total, and the plain bowls, which are very rare, only 20 pieces.

Rolled or thickened rim (Fig. 4.1, 1):

The chief characteristic of the rolled-rim category is that the bowl becomes markedly thicker at the rim.

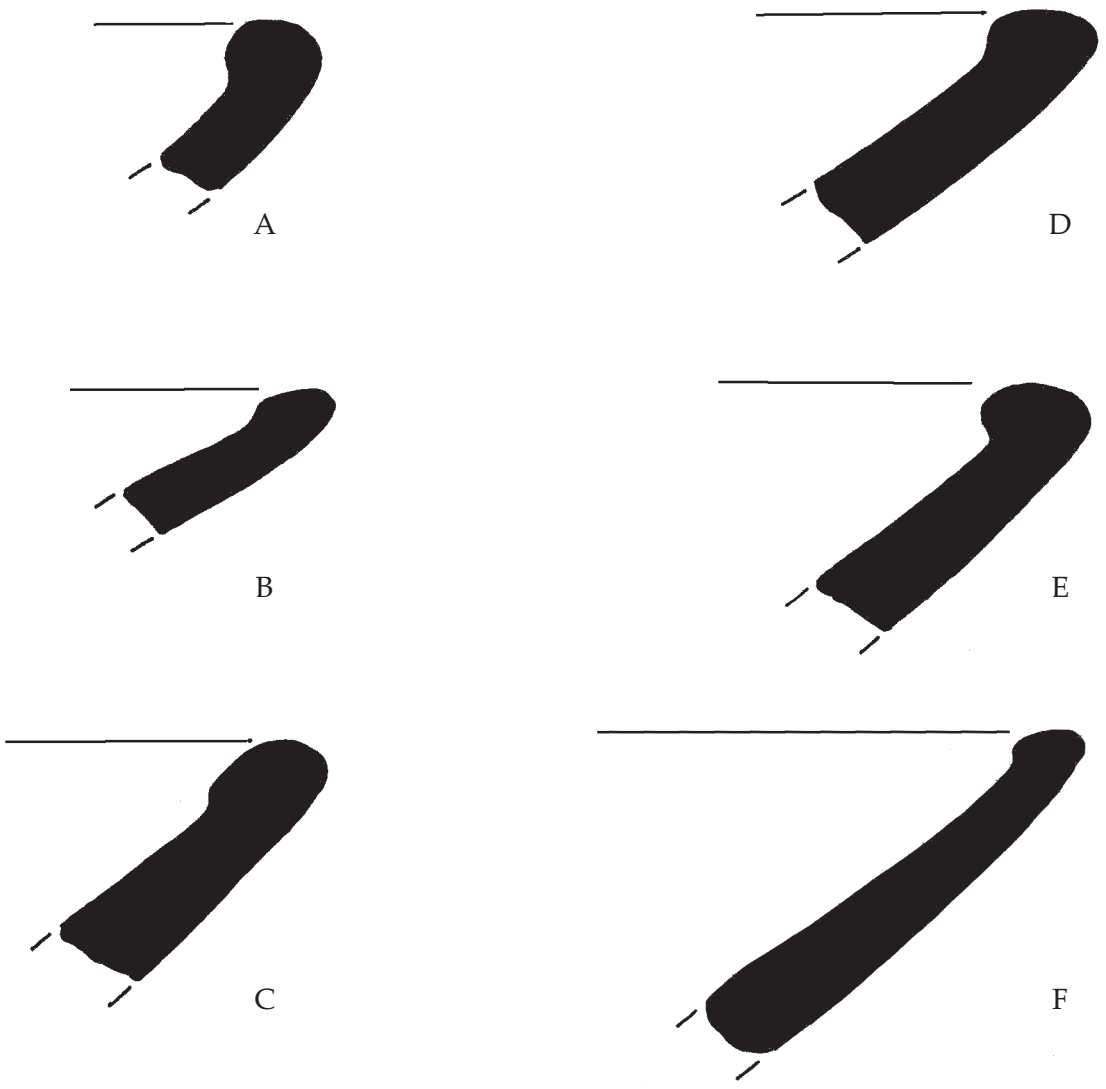

Figure 4.2. *Rim-shape variants among rolled-rim vessels. Not to scale.*

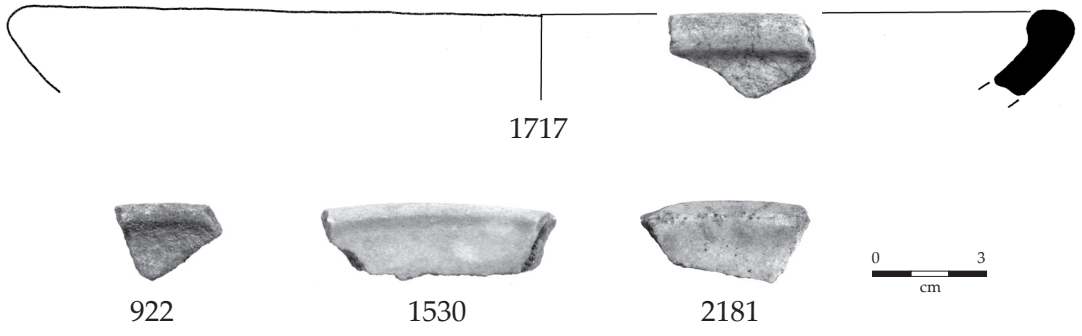

Figure 4.3. *Marble rolled-rim bowls of variant A. Scale 1:2.*

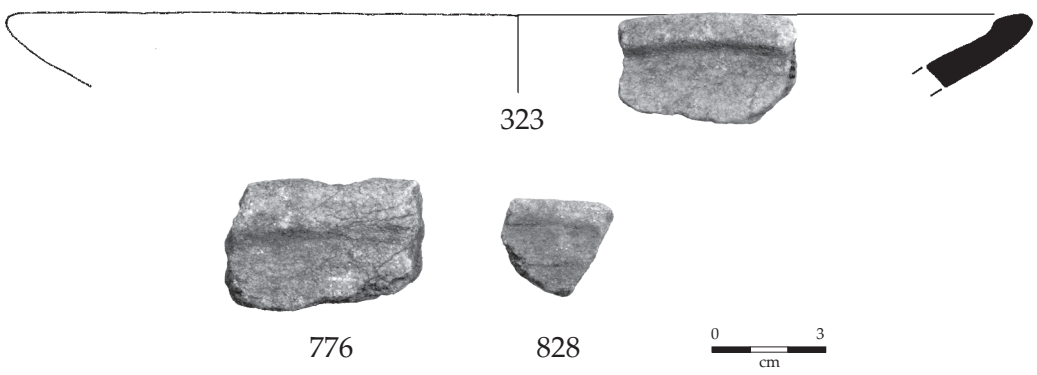

Figure 4.4. *Marble rolled-rim bowls of variant B. Scale 1:2.*

It is the case that with the plain categories (rounded, flat and pointed) the bowl remains parallel sided, or tapers slightly, at the rim. The rolled rim is a characteristic feature of Early Cycladic marble bowls. Parallels may be found in the ceramic form which is a characteristic feature in the Grotta Pelos culture. In reaching the appropriate typology for the marble bowls, including those of Kavos, the presence or absence of this thickening at the rim, conventionally termed a rolled rim, is a defining feature.

Within this category of rolled-rim marble bowls there is a number of variants. The characteristic features are the thickened or rounded rim, and immediately below this, the position where the thickened rim intersects with the interior body of the bowl, the intersection often being marked with, or accompanied by, a line of demarcation. Six variants have been defined as follows and they are seen in Table 4.4 and Figure 4.2.

Variant **A**: the rim is rolled and thickened with nearly circular curvature at the upper surface which meets the interior surfaces of the bowl with a well-defined line of demarcation.

Variant **B**: the rim is markedly thickened but the curved ('rolled') rim intersects the interior surface of the bowl not at approximately 90° as in variant A but at broader angle (*c.* 120°) so that the rim is more thickened than rolled.

Variant **C**: the rim is only slightly thickened, less so than in variant A or B, and does not differ much from the rounded sub-variety of the plain bowl.

Variant **D**: the rim is only slightly rounded at the upper surface, but then markedly at the inside, producing a slight concavity as the rim joins the interior body of the bowl.

Variant **E**: the rim is flattened at the top and becomes almost pointed rather than rounded at the outer edge, while immediately below the inner edge there is a pronounced incurving at an acute angle, producing a distinct concavity.

Variant **F**: seen in fewer and smaller examples with a diameter less than 200 mm and a deeper profile. The top of the rim is flattened with pronounced incurving immediately below at an acute angle which gives a more distinct broader concavity than in variant E. The rim is thus significantly thicker than the walls of the bowl.

Some 20.2 per cent of the rim fragments have been assigned to variant **A** of the rolled-rim bowls, with rim diameters ranging from 140 to 300 mm. Most of them have a diameter between 220 and 300 mm and there are both deep and shallow examples. Rim thicknesses lie between 7 and 15 mm and the body thickness under the rim presents a range from 4 to 15 mm. Fragments **1530** and **1717** are among the best preserved specimens (Fig. 4.3).

A further 10.8 per cent of the rim fragments have been assigned to variant **B** of the rolled-rim bowls. Their diameters lie between 120 and 300 mm, with two main clusters: one smaller, 120–220 mm, and one larger, 240–300 mm. Rim thicknesses measure between 5 and 12 mm with most 7–10 mm and the body thickness under the rim between 4 and 13 mm. Fragments **323**, **776** and **828** are some of the better preserved pieces (Fig. 4.4).

Table 4.4. *Quantities of the basic variants of the rolled-rim marble bowls.*

Rolled-rim variant	Rim quantities	*As %*
A	84	*20.2*
B	45	*10.8*
C	119	*28.7*
D	59	*14.2*
E	53	*12.8*
F	18	*4.3*
Undefined	37	*8.9*
Total	**415**	

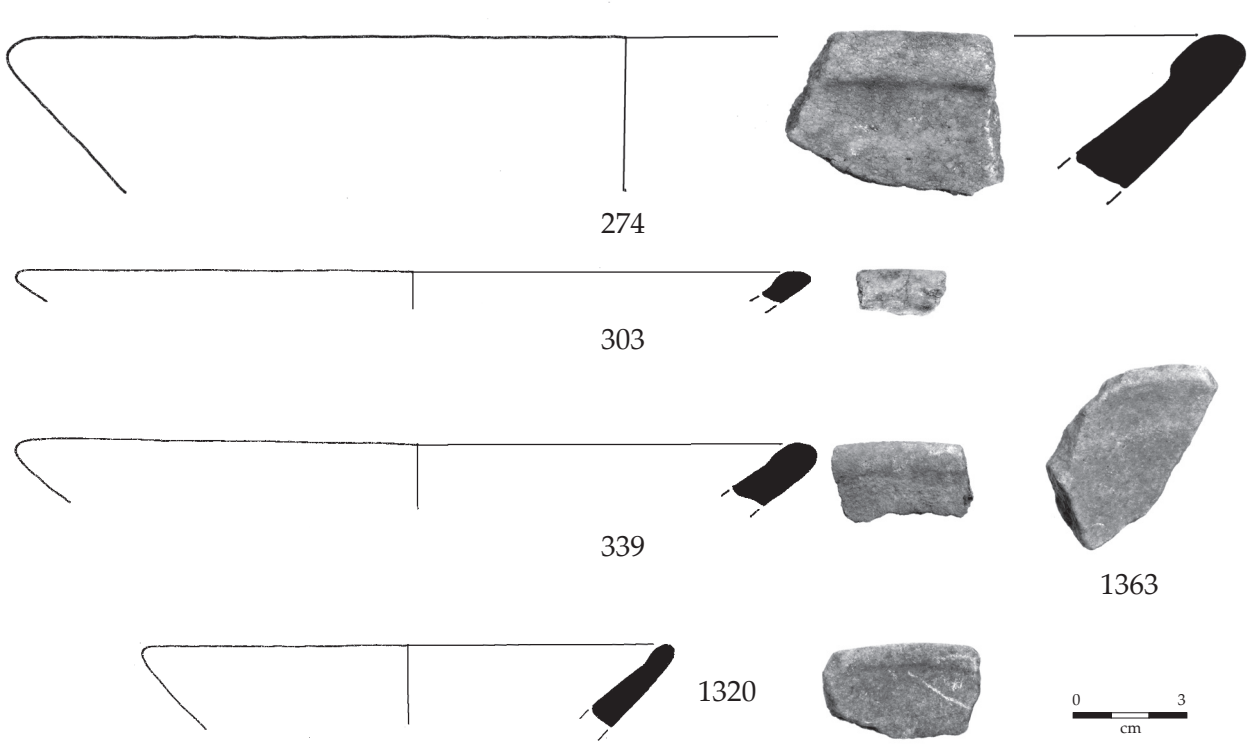

Figure 4.5. *Marble rolled-rim bowls of variant C. Scale 1:2.*

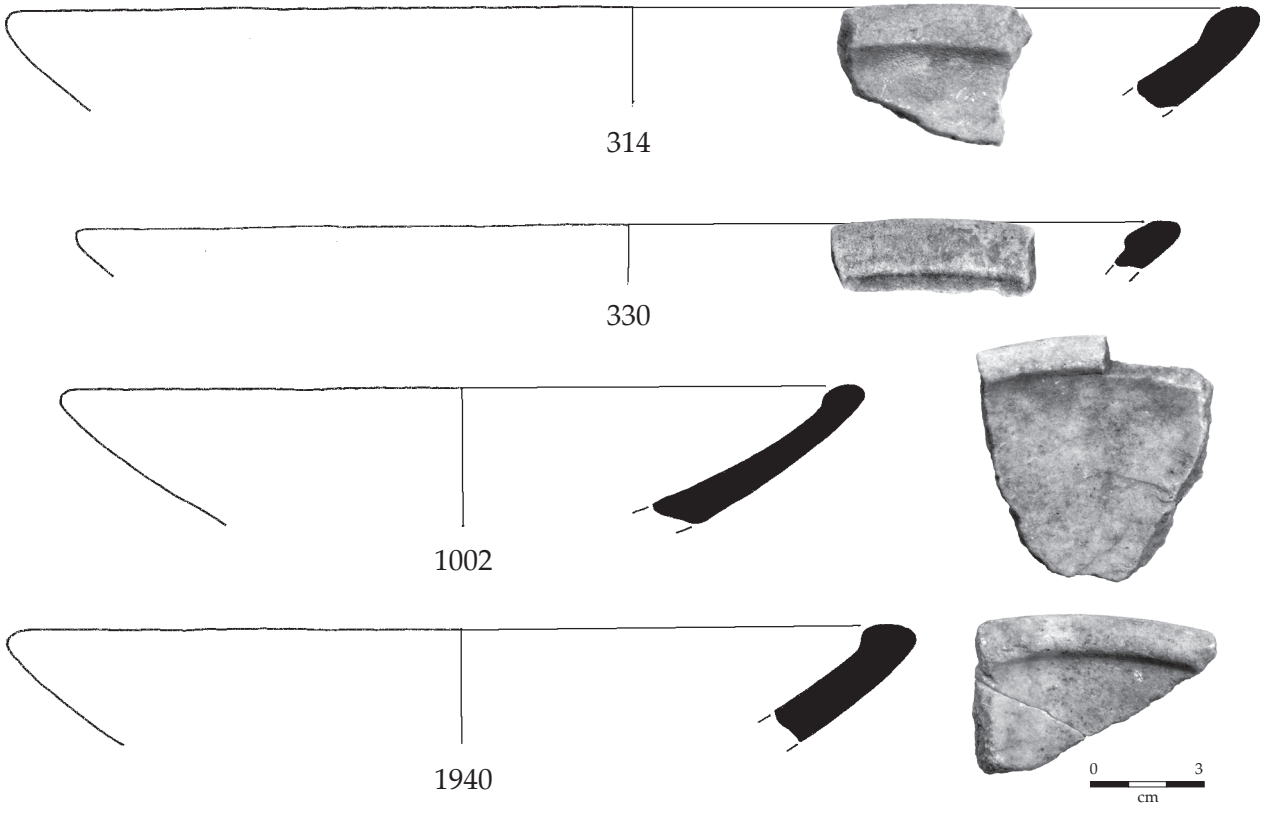

Figure 4.6. *Marble rolled-rim bowls of variant D. Scale 1:2.*

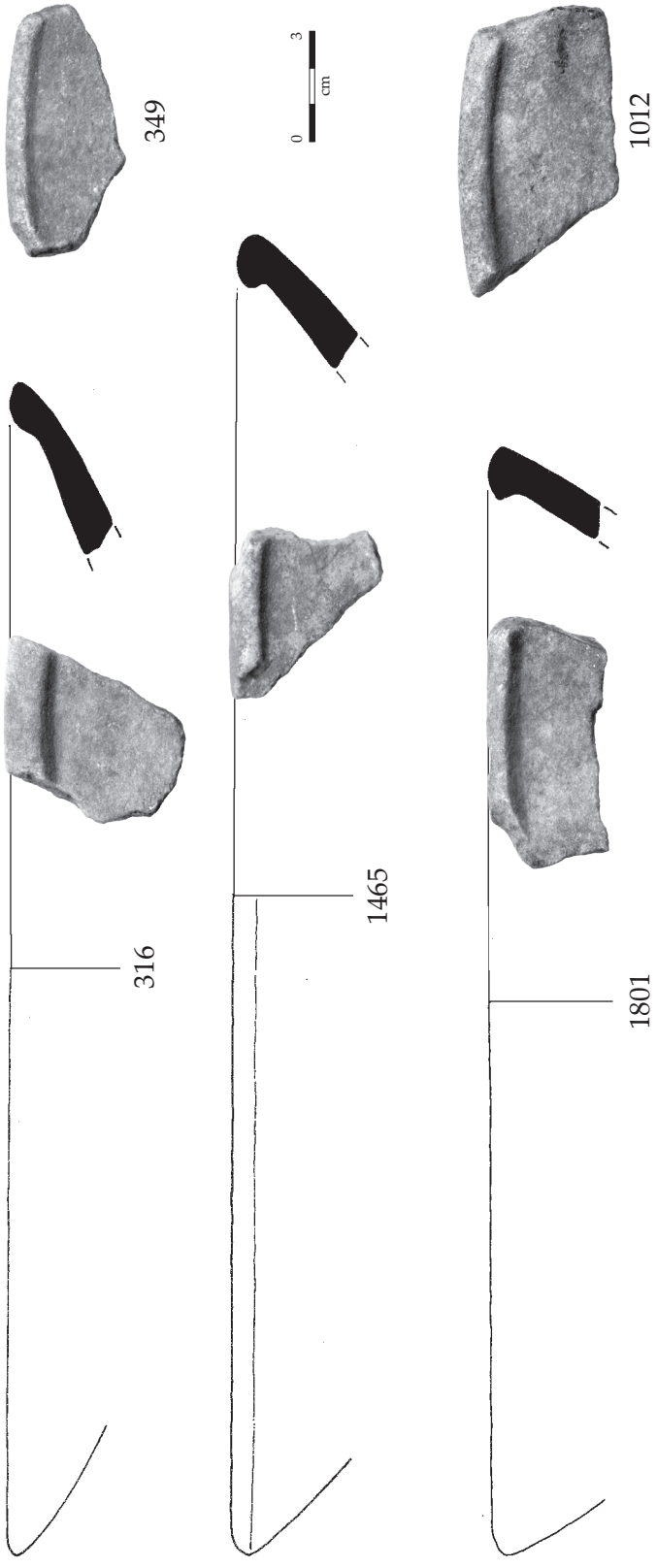

Figure 4.7. *Marble rolled-rim bowls of variant E. Scale 1:2.*

To the most numerous variant, **C**, 28.7 per cent of the rolled-rim fragments have been assigned. Their diameters range from 110 mm to 300 mm. We may clearly see in this variant three clusters: one 110–180 mm, a second 200–240 mm and a third 240–300 mm. The rim thicknesses measure from 5 to 14 mm with most pieces between 7 and 10 mm; the body thickness under the rims lie between 5 and 11 mm. Fragments **274**, **303**, **339**, **1320** and **1363** show some characteristic examples of this numerous variant (Fig. 4.5).

A further 14.2 per cent of the rolled-rim bowls have been assigned to variant **D**. Their diameter ranges from 120 to 300 mm. The smaller ones cluster between 120 and 200 mm, and the larger ones between 240 and 300 mm. The rim thicknesses lie between 5 and 14 mm and the body thicknesses between 5 and 12 mm. Good examples are **314**, **330**, **1002** and **1940** (Fig. 4.6).

To variant **E** of the rolled-rim bowls have been assigned 12.8 per cent of the total. The rim diameters lie between 140 and 300 mm. The rim thicknesses range from 5 to 13 mm and that of the body between 5 and 12 mm. Fragments **316**, **349**, **1012**, **1465**, **1801** and **1963** are seen in Figure 4.7.

To the least numerous category, variant **F**, 4.3 per cent of the rolled-rim bowl fragments have been assigned. Their rim diameters lie between 120 and 220 mm. The rim thickness ranges between 5 and 9 mm and the body thickness from 5 to 11 mm. Examples are **95** and **25860** (Fig. 4.8).

Finally, 8.9 per cent of the total number of rim pieces have been assigned in general to the rolled-rim bowls, but to none of the variants; these are smaller pieces and the shape of their rim is not clearly definable.

From the above analysis of the metric data of the rolled-rim bowls, it is obvious that this shape has been highly standardized. The most popular variants are **A** and **C**. The sizes of the bowls may vary from small to large and from very shallow to deep in each variant apart from **F**; in this the preference is for smaller-sized bowls.

In Table 4.5 each rim fragment with its variant, measurements, percentage of preservation and weathering degree of all the white marble rolled-rim bowls is presented, ordered by variant **A**–**F**, ending with those not assigned to variant.

Bowls with plain rims and straight walls (Fig. 4.1, 2): In the marble bowl assemblage from the Special Deposit South there are also some plain bowls, which are more conical and less hemispherical, and have different rim forms. These plain marble bowls with a straight (rather than thickened) rim have also been noted as a separate variety by Devetzi (1992, 42). They are smaller in size and somewhat conical, and account

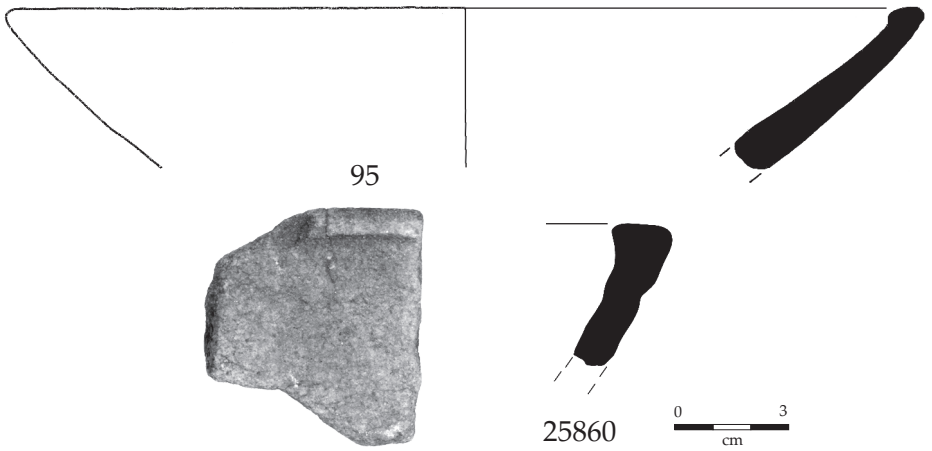

Figure 4.8. *Marble rolled-rim bowls of variant F. Scale 1:2.*

Table 4.5. *Rims of rolled-rim bowls.*

SF no.	Vari-ant	Th. rim	D. rim	% pre-served	Th. body	D. body	WD
86	A	12	220	*4*	10		4
114	A	9	220	*4*	8–7		3
387	A	12			9	240	2
613	A	11	300	*5*	11–9		3
762	A	8	160	*3*	7		4
767	A	8	160	*3*	7–6		3
808	A	9	280	*5*	8–7		3
830	A	9	180	*6*	8		3
835	A	12	260	*2*	9		5
839	A	13	260	*5*	12		4
842	A	10	260	*2*	8		4
847	A	13	270	*5*	11		3
857	A	12	300	*3*	10		4
865	A	11	300	*2*	9		4
867	A	12	220	*4*	8		4
869	A	11	260	*4*	8		
890	A	10	300	*3*	8		4
891	A	12	300	*3*	10–8		4
910	A	6	160	*4*	6		4
922	A	6			4		3
1011	A	8	220	*5*	7		3
1104	A	8	240	*5*			4
1110	A	8	180	*4*			4
1201	A	8	220	*3*	7		3
1511	A	8	240	*4*	7		3
1530	A	10	200	*10*	9		2
1537	A	8	260	*4*	5		3
1563	A	10	220	*2*	9		3
1568	A	15	240	*3*	9		4

SF no.	Vari-ant	Th. rim	D. rim	% pre-served	Th. body	D. body	WD
1574	A	8	200	*3*	7		4
1717	A	12	280	*4*	10–9		2
1734	A	7	170	*12*	6		3
1884	A	10	260	*3*	7		4
1885	A	9	220	*3*	8		4
2003	A	16			13		3
2025	A	10	200	*4*	9		4
2026	A	8	140	*1*	10–9		2
2034	A	10	220	*4*	10–9		3
2156	A	11	260	*1*	10		3
2174	A	8	280	*4*	7–6		3
2179	A	8	140	*5*	7		4
2181	A	11	180	*8*	9		2
2197	A	15	300	*2*	10		4
2204	A	9	200	*3*	8		2
2269	A	10	220	3			3
2290	A	8	220	*5*	7–10		2
2332	A	12	280	*3*	10		4
2397	A	8	200	*2*	7		2
2410	A	12	220	*3*			2
2619	A	12	280	*5*	10–9		
2626	A	13	300	*4*	13		4
2630	A	11	300	*3*	9		3
2637	A	7	200	*5*	5		4
2643	A	9	180	*4*	8		3
2768	A	14	300	*3*	12		3
2800	A	9	180	*4*	8		5
2837	A	15	300	*2*	13		5
2841	A	6	140	*5*	6		2

Table 4.5. *(Continued.)*

SF no.	Vari-ant	Th. rim	D. rim	% *pre-served*	Th. body	D. body	WD
2905	A	9			8–7		2
3017	A	16			15–13		4
3030	A	12	240	*3*	9		2
3036	A	13			13		4
3150	A	9	220	*3*	8		3
3155	A	7	160	*4*	6		5
6283	A	11	300	*3*	9		4
6452	A	15	300	*4*	9		3
7240	A	9			12	200	2
20137	A	13	260	*5*	11–9		3
20173	A	13	280	*3*	11		4
20310	A	8	240	*5*	7		3
20532	A	10	200	*5*	7		5
20541	A	9	260	*4*	7		5
25010	A	8	180	*8*	11–7		3
25015	A	9	240	*5*	7–6		5
25024	A	10	300	*5*	8		4
25042	A	11	200	*4*	10		3
25044	A	8	160	*8*	7		2
25050	A	7	140	*7*	6		1
25054	A	11	300	*3*	10		5
25078	A	12	300	*3*	9		2
25090	A	12	300	*3*	10–9		3
25108	A	11			9		4
25732	A	9	240	*3*	8		
25835	A	12	200	*4*	10		
85	B	9	200	*5*	8		5
99	B	9	180	*5*	8–7		3
116	B	7	180	*6*	6		3
144	B	7	180	*7*	5		2
145	B	8	180	*4*	6		3
305	B	10	240	*6*	9		3
323	B	8	280	*5*	7		4
375	B	8	180	*10*	7		3
428	B	8	200	*5*	9–7		3
502	B	9	220	*5*	7–6		
508	B	8	240	*3*	5		4
776	B	7	280	*5*	8–6		4
777	B	7			6		
828	B	8			7		3
855	B	8	300	*3*	6		4
902	B	8	240	*5*	9–7		5
1007	B	6	180	*3*	4		4
1008	B	6	220	*4*	5		3
1362	B	7	200	*4*	6		4
1373	B	8			7		3
1513	B	8	220	*2*	7		4
1523	B	7	220	*3*	6		2
1718	B	8	220	*4*	8		2
2021	B	9	240	*4*	7		4
2128	B	6	200	*5*	5		3
2144	B	12	240	*3*	13		3
2154	B	7	200	*6*	6		3
2169	B	8	220	*6*	7		3
2265	B	8	240	*4*	7–6		3
2267	B	7	180	*4*			4
2278	B	12	280	*2*	11		4
2317	B	12	260	*4*	11		4
2502	B	8	120	*3*	6		3
2721	B	8	180	*4*	7		5
3026	B	6			6		4
3049	B	7	280	*5*	5		3
3050	B	8	280	*3*			4
3142	B	9	300	*4*	8–6		5
7276	B	9	200	*2*	5		3
20222	B	9	280	*3*	11–8		4
20321	B	10	240	*5*	9		3
20523	B	5	140	*9*	4		4
25048	B	7	160	*4*	7		4
25052	B	9	240	*3*	8		4
25909	B	7	180	*4*	5		
68	C	5	220	*3*	7–4		3
73	C	8	160	*5*	7		3
75	C	5	140	*6*			4
76	C	7	240	*4*	5		5
88	C	9	180	*4*	7–6		4
90	C	10	180	*4*	6		3
93	C	8	220	*5*	7–6		3
98	C	6	140	*19*	8–5		
125	C	8	200	*4*	10		4
155	C	7	220	*4*	5		
274	C	12	300	*5*	10		3
303	C	7	200	*4*	6		3
339	C	9	180	*6*	8		4
346	C	9	220	*3*	8		5
505	C	7	200	*3*	5		5
522	C	7	200	*5*	5		4
535	C	8	200	*5*	7		3

Table 4.5. *(Continued.)*

SF no.	Variant	Th. rim	D. rim	% preserved	Th. body	D. body	WD
600	C	7	160	*5*	6–5		4
834	C	7			7		4
858	C	10	180	*2*	7		3
879	C	8	200	*5*	7		3
882	C	9	240	*3*	6		4
888	C	8	220	*5*	6		3
921	C	7			5		3
927	C	6			5		3
932	C	9	180	*4*	8		4
984	C	8	180	*4*	8		3
985	C	8	160	*5*	6		4
991	C	7	240	*4*	6		4
999	C	6	160	*4*	5		4
1202	C	7	180	*3*	6		3
1320	C	5	180	*6*	7		3
1335	C	7	180	*4*			3
1363	C	5	140	*6*	9–6		3
1402	C	9	180	*3*	6–5		2
1419	C	8	220	*4*	7		5
1420	C	8	160	*5*	9–6		4
1421	C	10	240	*3*			4
1428	C	10	260	*4*	7		3
1445	C	8	240	*3*	6		4
1474	C	8	220	*4*	7–6		5
1481	C	11	260	*3*	10		4
1595	C	9	200	*4*	8–7		2
1911	C	10	280	*2*	9		4
1923	C	10	300	*5*	11–9		3
1926	C	8	180	*4*	7		3
1943	C	12	300	*3*	11–10		4
1951	C	8	200	*4*	7–6		4
1967	C	7	120	*5*	8–6		4
1969	C	7	180	*5*			5
1985	C	7	200	*4*	6		3
2371	C	7	260	*3*	6–5		4
2778	C	8	220	*4*	9–6		3
2787	C	8	240	*3*	9–6		3
6028	C	9	220	*5*	10–8		4
6035	C	9	200	*6*	8–7		2
6039	C	7	180	*5*	6		3
6043	C	8	220	*3*	7–5		4
6058	C	12	300	*2*	10–9		3
6072	C	9	300	*3*	10–8		4
6076	C	8			7		4
6109	C	8	200	*4*	7–6		5
6118	C	10	240	*2*	9		4
6136	C	10	180	*3*	12–9		2
6152	C	12	300	*2*	13–9		2
6162	C	7	140	*3*	8		3
6234	C	9	260	*3*	7		3
6235	C	6	150	*12*	7–5		1
6240	C	7	200	*5*	8–6		
6306	C	14	300	*6*	13		3
6326	C	11	300	*3*	10		2
6352	C	8	240	*3*	6		2
6400	C	10	260	*4*	9		4
6402	C	10	180	*3*	7		3
6405	C	11	180	*3*	7		4
6426	C	12	300	*7*	10		3
6432	C	13	270	*8*	10		3
6440	C	10	240	*4*	7–6		2
6467	C	8	180	*5*	9–7		4
6468	C	10	220	*3*	9		3
6472	C	8	200	*5*	7		2
6603	C	11			8		
6618	C	12	200	*5*	11		2
6811	C	8	200	*7*			4
6815	C	10	220	*3*	9		3
6829	C	10	240	*3*	8		3
6830	C	8			8		3
6842	C	9	220	*2*	8		5
6849	C	10	220	*3*	9		3
6871	C	10	260	*3*	9		3
7208	C	8	220	*3*	9		3
7215	C	6	180	*6*	5		2
7217	C	9	200	*5*	8		3
7220	C	7	180	*4*	8		3
7234	C	8	240	*3*	6		2
7237	C	7	160	*7*	8		2
7238	C	9	240	*3*	8		4
7239	C	8	180	*4*	7–6		2
7245	C	8	240	*4*	8		4
7249	C	8	180	*3*	7		2
7250	C	9	300	*4*	8		2
7252	C	8	260	*4*	9–6		2
7264	C	8			6		3
7403	C	6	280	*2*	6		4
7507	C	9	300	*2*	7		5
7509	C	8	200	*2*	9		3
7517	C	9	280	*4*	11–8		3

Table 4.5. *(Continued.)*

SF no.	Vari-ant	Th. rim	D. rim	% *pre-served*	Th. body	D. body	WD
20183	C	8	180	*4*			3
20509	C	7	220	*6*	6		4
20710	C	9	170	*7*	8		2
20737	C	9	160	*6*			3
25040	C	11	280	*2*	9		3
25510	C	9	240	*3*	7		2
25666	C	6	200	*4*	5		4
25689	C	8	180	*6*	7		3
25717	C	9	260	*3*	11		
25718	C	5	120	*5*	9–5		
25908	C	6	220	*5*	8		
25926	C	7	110	*6*	6		3
62	D	10	160	*5*	8		4
63	D	8	240	*5*	6		4
87	D	7	260	*4*	7		5
108	D	9	240	*3*	10–8		3
137	D	11	180	*5*	9–8		3
161	D	6	160	*3*	4		4
314	D	10	300	*5*	10		3
330	D	9	300	*5*	8		3
417	D	10	220	*3*	9		3
514	D	10	280	*3*	9		5
516	D	7	200	*5*	6		4
775	D	11	300	*4*	9		5
836	D	8	280	*6*	6		4
838	D	8	220	*5*	6		2
853	D	10	180	*4*	9		5
859	D	13	300	*3*	10		4
899	D	11	300	*4*	9		4
924	D	10	220	*4*	8–7		
967	D	11	240	*3*	9		4
977	D	12	240	*5*	11		4
1002	D	8	240	*5*	9–7		3
1154	D	5	180	*4*			3
1422	D	7	120	*4*	6–5		4
1522	D	11	200	*3*	9		3
1544	D	10	220	*3*	8		5
1704	D	11	200	*4*	9–8		3
1747	D	15	300	*1*	12		3
1750	D	14	300	*3*	11–10		2
1920	D	10	280	*3*	8		
1940	D	12	260	*6*	12–11		2
1968	D	8	240	*4*	7–6		4
1976	D	8	260	*3*	7		4
2155	D	12	220	*6*	11–10		4

SF no.	Vari-ant	Th. rim	D. rim	% *pre-served*	Th. body	D. body	WD
2173	D	8	180	*4*	7		2
2188	D	10	160	*5*	9		3
2257	D	9	160	*3*	8		3
2328	D	10	160	*3*	8–7		2
2795	D	12	180	*5*	11		3
2911	D	10			7		3
6105	D	11	300	*3*	10–8		3
6140	D	8	240	*3*	7–6		2
6213	D	9	280	*3*	10–7		5
6219	D	9	280	*4*	7		4
6236	D	11	260	*5*	10		3
6277	D	8	240	*5*	7–6		5
6345	D	8	220	*3*	7		2
6602	D	9	220	*5*	8		2
6615	D	9	180	*3*	8		3
7259	D	9	240	*3*	7		3
7280	D	13	220	*3*	11		5
7401	D	12	300	*2*	11		4
7408	D	9	160	*6*	7		5
20124	D	8	220	*3*	9		2
20550	D	10	280	*5*	9		5
25690	D	7	180	*4*	7		4
25733	D	11	180	*5*	10		
25811	D	6	120	*5*	5		
25815	D	8	240		9		
25843	D	6	240	*5*	7–5		
154	E	9	200	*7*	10		3
275	E	8	180	*3*	7–6		4
293	E	11	180	*5*	7		3
316	E	10	300	*4*	8		2
349	E	9	240	*7*	9		3
813	E	8	180	*4*	7		5
821	E	8	200	*5*	7		3
824	E	12	160	*6*	9–8		2
837	E	11	180	*5*	8		3
883	E	7	200	*6*	6		
905	E	8	180	*3*	7–6		5
909	E				6		3
983	E	11	300	*4*	9–8		4
1012	E	12	280	*7*	10–9		3
1371	E	11	220	*3*	8		4
1465	E	13	300	*4*	12–9		3
1707	E	12	240	*5*	9		3
1712	E	12	250	*4*	9		3
1801	E	12	300	*5*	10–9		3

Table 4.5. *(Continued.)*

SF no.	Vari-ant	Th. rim	D. rim	% pre-served	Th. body	D. body	WD
1883	E	11	180	*3*	9		4
1963	E	9	220	*5*	12–8		4
1974	E	11	160	*5*	10		2
1975	E	7	200	*5*	6		4
2122	E	10	180	*5*	8–6		2
2191	E	8	160	*3*	7–6		4
2506	E	8	120	*4*	7		3
2510	E	8	160	*2*	7–6		4
2653	E	10	300	*7*	8–7		3
2771	E	10	220	*3*	9–8		4
3009	E	8	140	*5*	7–6		5
3066	E	5	160	*4*	6		3
3124	E	7	160	*3*			3
3171	E	7	220	*5*	10–6		4
6062	E	9	140	*3*	7–6		3
6285	E	4	180	*5*	8–6		3
6344	E	7	200	*5*	6		5
6435	E	12	280	*7*	9		4
6446	E	9	180	*7*	7		2
6818	E	8	180	*5*	9		2
7236	E	8	160	*3*	7–6		2
7242	E	8	220	*3*	7		3
20209	E	8	140	*6*	7		3
20216	E	6	140	*3*	5		4
20223	E	9	120	*6*	7		2
20501	E	6	220	*4*	7		4
20533	E	9	220	*5*	7		5
20702	E	7	180	4			2
25072	E	11	180	*9*	9		1
25603	E	5	140	*4*			
25656	E	9	180	*3*	7		3
25711	E	6	180	*5*	5		
25910	E	9	160	*5*	8		
25936	E	10	200	*5*	8		
95	F	8	220	*5*	10 –7		4
288	F	9	160	*5*	8		2
536	F	9	160	*3*			4
563	F	6	140		7		4
846	F	8	140	*5*	7		3
907	F	5	160	*3*	4		5
940	F	8	160	*5*	7		4
1347	F	7	160	*4*			4
2012	F	8	160	*4*	11–7		4
2170	F	7	140	*3*	8		3
2836	F	9	220	*3*	8		2

SF no.	Vari-ant	Th. rim	D. rim	% pre-served	Th. body	D. body	WD
20717	F	9	160	*5*			2
25737	F	6	160	*4*	8–7		
25782	F	5	120	*6*	5–4		
25816	F	6	120	*5*	7		
25860	F	8	180	*5*	6		
25880	F	7	120	*2*	8		4
25911	F	7	160	*4*	5		4
105		5	180		8		2
570		7			9		3
911		9	200	*5*	6		4
914		9	260	*4*	8–7		3
1349		12					4
1365					9		4
1387		12			11		3
1906		9			8		2
2042					11–8	270	3
2321		12			8		3
2513		8					4
2765		9	240	*4*	8		2
2901		10	280	*2*	9		4
2903		10	180		8		4
2906		12					2
3156		13					2
6061		9					4
6204		8	250	*5*			2
6606		10			6	130	3
6823		12			14–11	240	4
7248		12			16	300	4
7428		8			6	200	4
20125		6			8	140	3
20170		10			11	220	3
20416		6			7	130	4
25003		10	260	*4*	16		4
25605					11		
25611		4			6		
25675		6			8		
25677		7			8		
25692		4			11		
25742		8					
25756		5			5		
25764					6	140	4
25793		6			6		
25830		10			7		
25912		7					

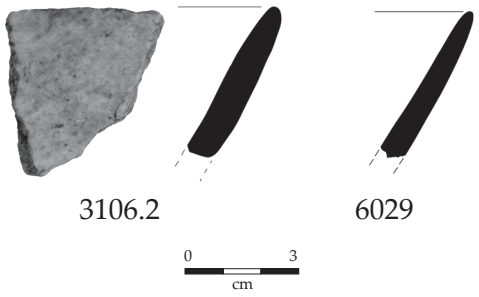

Figure 4.9. *Marble plain rim bowls with plain pointed rim. Scale 1:2.*

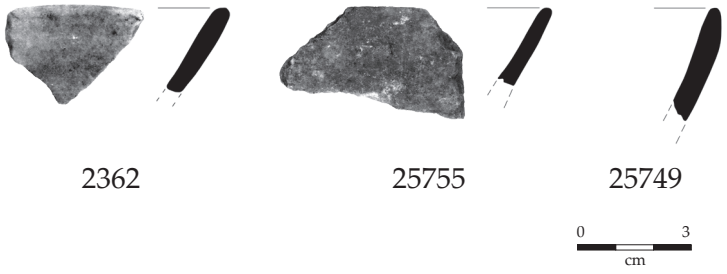

Figure 4.10. *Marble plain rim bowls with rounded rim. Scale 1:2.*

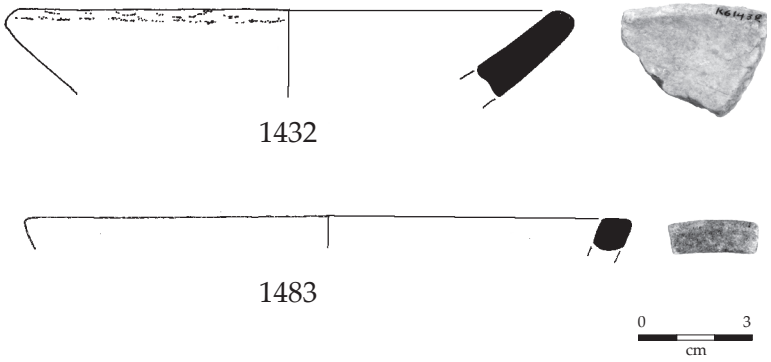

Figure 4.11. *Marble plain rim bowls with flat rim with rectangular section. Scale 1:2.*

for only a small percentage of the total number of rim fragments (about 4.6 per cent).

Rims of plain bowls from the Special Deposit South are classified into three variants (pointed, rounded or flat) as discussed below.

a) Pointed rim: the rim tapers or narrows to a symmetrical triangular section. There are nine pieces assigned to this variant, **2639**, **3106.2** and **6029** (Fig. 4.9). Both have rather straight walls and the general shape of these bowls seems to be conical. Their diameter has been estimated from 160 to 180 mm. They are markedly thin, thickness varying from 3 to 5 mm.
b) Rounded rim: the section across the rim is effectively a semi-circle, giving a rounded profile without thickening. Eight white marble pieces are assigned to this category. Their diameters have been estimated between 120 and 160 mm. They are of relatively small size and their walls seem also to have been straight, creating a conical shape. Their thickness varies between 4 and 9 mm. Fragments **2362**, **25749**, **25752** and **25755** (Fig. 4.10) have thin walls; these are very fine, thin-walled, slender bowls, while **2447** is a little thicker.
c) Flat rim with rectangular section: the upper part of the rim seems to have undergone a further shaping to reach a flat or flattish surface without thickening. Three pieces are assigned to this variant. **1432** and **1483** (Fig. 4.11) are about 160 mm in diameter; the thickness of the rims varies between 7 and 8 mm.

Table 4.6. *Marble plain bowl rims.*

SF no.	Variant	Th. rim	D. rim	%	Th. body	WD
1336	Pointed	5	160		6	2
2639	Pointed	7	160	*3*	6	2
3106.2	Pointed	5	180		8	2
6029	Pointed	3	160	*3*	4	3
25626	Pointed	5	160			2
25734	Pointed	5	120			
25748	Pointed	5	120	*7*		3
25763	Pointed	5	180	*7*		2
25804	Pointed	4	120	*5*		
548	Rounded	4	120	*4*	7	3
1326	Rounded	3	140	*5*	7–5	3
2362	Rounded	4	140	*8*	5	2
2447	Rounded	4	140	*5*	8–5	3
25636	Rounded			*3*	9	3
25749	Rounded	5	140	*3*	5–4	2
25752	Rounded	7	160	*3*	8–6	3
25755	Rounded	5	160	*5*	6–5	3
1432	Flat	7	160	*5*	10	3
1483	Flat	8	160	*4*	7	2
20322	Flat	10	200	*7*	12	2

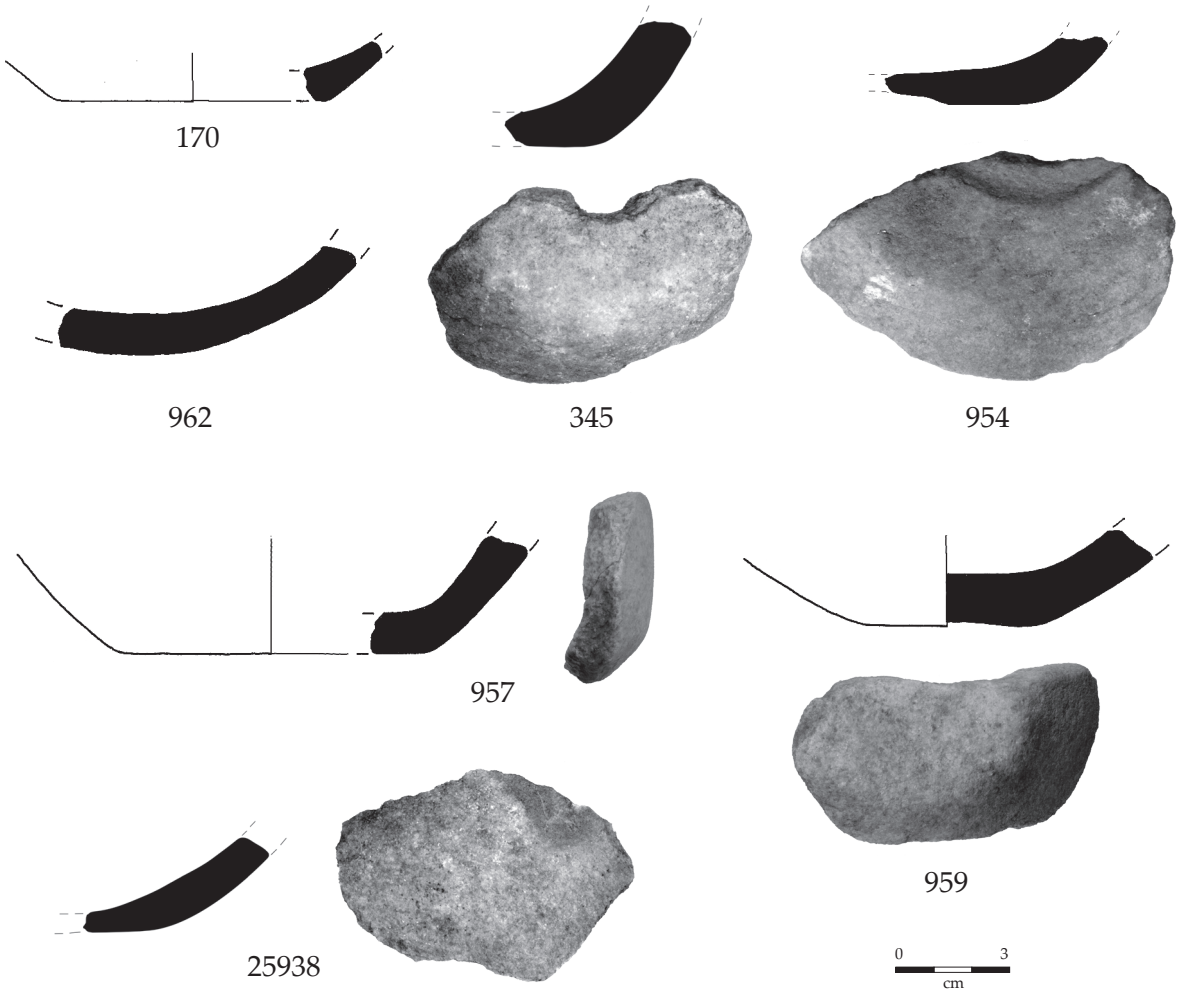

Figure 4.12. *Bases of marble bowls. Scale 1:2.*

The last piece (**20322**) has a flattish rim and its diameter has been estimated at 200 mm; its thickness is 10 mm. This rim type is prevalent in conical plain bowls with thin walls found on Dhaskalio and has been termed the Dhaskalio variety (Volume I, chapter 26, fig. 26.4). They seem to be a later development of the plain bowl shape.

In Table 4.6 each plain bowl rim fragment may be seen with its variant, metric data, percentage of preservation and weathering degree.

Bases of bowls:

The fragments of bases (and, in the next section, bodies) assigned to the bowl category which follow cannot be assigned to any of the varieties or variants discussed above. The main criterion used in assignment to this category is the comparison between upper and lower estimated diameters.

Base fragments usually present no particular stylistic criteria. They are initially difficult to distinguish from body fragments. The angle created where the walls meet the base is not always easily measured, because often their preservation is so poor.

In most cases there is a smooth curved transition where the walls meet the base, which has been shaped as flatter surface. There the walls are usually thicker and thus they are differentiated from the base. Fragment **962** (Fig. 4.12) shows a base fragment with a smooth transition; the walls meet base at an angle of 157° from the horizontal.

Sometimes the base fragments are overall quite flat. Examples are **170**, **345** and **957** (Fig. 4.12) which are very flat and their walls are quite straight, meeting respectively at 152°, 142° and 150° from the horizontal. **25938** (Fig. 4.12) is markedly thinner at the base than at the walls, but it is also flat and the walls meet at an angle of 147° from the horizontal. As has been suggested by Hekman (2003, 135), bowls with a flat base tend to have straighter walls, while those without a base display a more curved profile. Where the walls are relatively straight they create carination with the base which usually has a small diameter. Where the

Table 4.7 *Quantitative relationship between base thickness and estimated base diameter.*

	Bowl base thickness (mm)																
Est. base diameter (mm)	**Not measured**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**Total**	***% Total***
20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1		–	–	–	–	–	–	1	***0.5***
30	–	–	–	–	–	–	1		2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	***1.5***
40	–	–	1	1	2	3	8	2		–	2	–	–	–	–	19	***9.5***
50	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	15	***7.5***
60	–	2	–	–	3	2	2	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	15	***7.5***
70	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	7	***3.5***
80	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	7	***3.5***
90	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	4	***2***
100	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	–	–	1	7	***3.5***
120	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	***1.5***
160	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	***1.5***
180	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	***0.5***
200	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	***1.5***
Sub total	–	2	1	3	10	11	19	8	13	5	11	3	1	–	1	88	***44***
Not measured	2		1	6	6	8	23	18	16	9	15	3	4	1		112	***56***
Total	**2**	**2**	**2**	**9**	**16**	**19**	**42**	**26**	**29**	**14**	**26**	**6**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**200**	
% Total	***1***	***2***	***1***	***4.5***	***8***	***9.5***	***21***	***13***	***14.5***	***7***	***13***	***3***	***2.5***	***0.5***	***0.5***		

walls are curved they also meet at obtuse angles with the base, but with a smooth transition.

There are some pieces which have just a small circular or ellipsoidal depression or indentation underneath (Devetzi 1992, 61–72; Doumas 1983, 42; Getz-Gentle 1996, 99; Getz-Preziosi 1987, 299). Fragments **711** and **959** (Fig. 4.12) show such a shallow depression while the periphery of the base is flat, forming a broad circular border. In **954** (Fig. 4.12) and **7209** the depression is deeper and the flat border is ring-like with clearly cut edges. In **84** the base is clearly bordered with a low relief band curved at the exterior and its interior has been shaped into an anomalous depression. Finally, **6233** has a clear compact relief ring-like rounded border which has been carved carefully from the rest of the flat surface in the interior of the base.

In Table 4.7 may be seen the overall quantities of base fragments and the relationship between the thickness of the base and the estimated base diameter. There is no standardization in the size of the bowl bases. The thickness of the base is not useful in estimating the base diameter. The fragments are detailed individually in Table 4.8.

Bowl body fragments:
The bowl body fragments are presented below. In general the thickness of the walls is taken as indicative

Table 4.8. *Bases of marble bowls.*

SF no.	Angle	Th. base	D. base	Th. body	D. body	WD
18		11		11–6	180	3
84		9	21	9–6	100	2
92		8		8–7	280	3
126		9		10	240	4
141		9		9–8	220	4
152		8	120	9–8	260	4
158		8	60	7	110	2
170	152°	10		9–6	100	2
173		8	80	10–9	240	4
175		6	40	8–7	160	3
186		12		12–9	270	2
265		11				3
273		12	80	12		3
287		8		8–6		3
290		6	50	9		4
304		8	50	9	260	4
318		13		13–8	280	4
342		12	80	12		4
345	142°	12	70	14	130	5
384	149°	10	60	8	160	3
413		6	60	8	180	3

Table 4.8. *(Continued.)*

SF no.	Angle	Th. base	D. base	Th. body	D. body	WD
416		8		9	200	4
430		7		6		4
593		7	80	10–9		4
619		12		10–9	240	3
711		8	30	11	120	4
743		9		8	220	4
748		10		11–8	240	4
807		6	100	9–8	170	4
812		12		11–8	200	3
822		14		12	300	4
844		13		12–11	120	4
862		12			280	5
863		12	160	10–9	300	3
897		13	160	9–8	300	3
877		8		8		5
887		6	60	7		4
935		10		11		3
937		11		10		3
944		7	40	7–5	140	5
954	151°	11	60	11	180	4
957	145 °	10	60	12–11		3
959	150°	13	50	13–12	140	3
962	159°	9	60	10	180	3
1004		8	40	7–6	140	4
1054		8		7	170	5
1305		9		11	300	4
1307		11	100	12	160	3
1316		6	60	5		2
1339		12	40	12	160	3
1361		3	60	5	140	4
1372		7	40	7	140	2
1383		13	200	7		2
1389		13		12		2
1410		9				4
1411		10		8		3
1451		9	100	11–10	250	4
1458		12	100	13–12	240	3
1476		14	120	14		5
1491		10	180	12		4
1567		10		8–7		3
1576		12	100	12	240	4
1579		12		10–8		3
1591		14		12–10	240	3
1900		12		10	200	2
1946		8		8–7	300	4
1953		8		7	260	3
1980		10	80	8	160	2
2015		12				4
2112		10		10	160	3
2116		8	70	11	220	2
2134		15		9		4
2175		8		9	250	3
2190		8	200			5
2259		10		9–8	160	
2262		10	30	11–9	130	2
2309		12	90	12	240	4
2318		10	70	11		3
2322		8	40	10	240	3
2337		11		11		2
2340		8		11–9	220	3
2347		11		14–11		4
2365		7	60	9–8	180	3
2385		12		14		3
2389		8	40	10–9	200	3
2409		8	40	10–8	110	2
2533		12		12	200	3
2602		8	40	10–9	120	3
2604		5		8–7	180	3
2605		10	30		130	3
2607		8		9	240	3
2751		6	40	8–7	150	1
2803		12	100	11	180	5
2830		10	70	11		4
2838		16	100	13–9	280	5
3005		10		10		2
3044		8		8	120	2
3051		10	50	7		3
3056		6		8		3
3101		9		10		4
3128		10		10	150	3
3145		9		8		5
3146		8				3
6006		7	50	9		3
6030		10		7	220	3
6038		6		5	140	3
6083		8	80	8–7	240	3
6207		10		9	270	4
6224		7		9–8	150	2
6227		8		11		4
6233		10	200	11–10		2

Table 4.8. *(Continued.)*

SF no.	Angle	Th. base	D. base	Th. body	D. body	WD
6263		10	160			3
6279		11		9	300	4
6282		8				3
6290		7	70	9	210	4
6293		9		13		3
6303		9		9–6	270	3
6328		6		7–6	160	5
6334		5		7	190	4
6338		10		8	210	
6347		12				4
6351		8	40	9	160	4
6434		11	90	11	280	3
6444		9		8	300	3
6451		9		15		3
6460		9		9	120	4
6463		9	60	12–7	160	
6469		12				5
6470		12	50	11–10	120	3
6482		7		12	220	5
6622		8	60	10	140	4
6821		11	90	13	200	4
6827		10	70	8	220	4
6838		9	60	10		4
6850		12				3
6872		8		9–6	150	2
7006		6	90		160	4
7150		8		9	120	3
7200		10		11		4
7204		10		11		4
7205		8		9–7	200	4
7206		6		7		4
7209	147 °	7	40	9		4
7214		8		7		2
7219		6	50	7–5	140	3
7221		9		9		3
7225		9		10		3
7230		7	50	8	120	2
7232		9		10	260	3
7246		12		10		3
7256		9		11		3
7262		7		8	140	1
7273		9		10		4
7277		8		11		3
7405		10		12		4
7423		8		5	180	3
7425		4	40	8–6	120	5
7432		10				5
20118		12				3
20148		11		10		4
20171		8	40	9–8	110	2
20218		7		10		3
20229		7		8		3
20320		14		16	260	4
20324		9	40	10	130	4
20333		9	50	10–4	360	4
20409		11	50	13–8	120	3
20419		5		7–6		5
20512		8	120	8–6		4
20516		9		10	100	4
20517				15	300	4
20529		6		9–8	200	5
20546		8		10–9	240	4
20703		3	60	6	150	2
20714		5	40	7	110	3
20331		5		7	120	2
20716		5	50	7	120	2
20719		7	50	8	140	3
20722		8	50	10	180	5
20733		7		10		4
20750		11				3
25013				10	160	3
25049		12		16–13		3
25071		7	50	11–10		2
25075		5		8		5
25085		8		9	220	3
25092		11		10	200	4
25094		10	70	13	120	4
25097		14		10		4
25112		5	50	8	130	3
25118		12	40	10	130	4
25512		8	40	11		4
25513		9	40	10–9	120	4
25693		7		6		
25725		8		9		
25741		6		7		
25771		11		13		
25794		4				
25886		7	60	7–6	120	2
25896		5				3
25938	149°	6	80	9	160	3

Table 4.9. *Quantitative relationship between thickness and estimated body diameters in white marble bowl body fragments.*

Est. body diameter mm	Bowl body thickness in mm														
	5	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**Not measured**	**Total**	***% Total***
110	–	–	2	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	*1.2*
120	–	3	5	4	3		1	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	*2.7*
130	–	–	1	4	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	*1.5*
140	3	3	7	8	2	1	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	28	*4.7*
150	1	1	2	3	2	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	*2.5*
160	2	6	4	12	9	8	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	45	*7.6*
170	–	–	1	3	3		2	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	*1.5*
180	1	–	1	14	9	10	9	2	4	–	–	–	–	50	*8.4*
190	–	–	2	1	4	1		2	–	–	–	–	–	10	*1.7*
200	–	2	3	8	11	7	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	40	*6.7*
210	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	*0.7*
220	–	1	1	–	7	6	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	21	*3.5*
230	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	*0.3*
240	–	–	2	4	4	10	10	2	2	1	–	–	–	35	*5.9*
250	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	*0.7*
260	–	–	2	3	3	4	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	19	*3.2*
270	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	*0.5*
280	–	–	–	–	2	3	4	1	–	2	–	–	–	12	*2.0*
290	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	*0.5*
300	–	–	–	1	–	5	4	2	1	3	–	–	–	16	*2.7*
Sub-total	7	18	33	73	62	59	58	18	10	8	1	–	–	348	*58.7*
Not measured	3	8	39	63	38	39	19	20	11	2	–	1	2	245	*41.3*
Total	**10**	**26**	**72**	**135**	**100**	**98**	**77**	**38**	**21**	**10**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**593**	
% Total	***1.7***	***4.4***	***12.1***	***22.8***	***16.9***	***16.5***	***13.0***	***6.4***	***3.5***	***1.7***	***0.2***	***0.2***	**0.3**		

of the original size. Thinner examples could derive from plain bowls, footed bowls or footed cups. The only way to distinguish between them is where the base is preserved, or if there are traces of a stem. In all other cases, these pieces are considered as belonging to the simpler and most common shape, which is the plain bowl.

For 348 of the 593 white marble body pieces listed here (58.7 per cent), diameters were estimated by the means of the plastic diametron described above, which could be fitted to the exterior of the wall, measuring the curvature of the walls and their inclination.

Table 4.9 shows the quantities of the bowl body fragments against the parameters of body thickness and estimated body diameter. From this it is clear, first, that bowl body thickness varies significantly; and second, and more important, that body thickness cannot be related to diameter. It should be noted here that estimation of diameter is made for the specific surviving body part and it is, at best, indicative. 8.4 per cent of the pieces have an estimated diameter of 180 mm, while a further 7.6 per cent have an estimated diameter of 160 mm. The most common bowl size in the assemblage from Special Deposit South is small.

In two fragments incised lines may be seen in the interior. In **755** there are three parallel lines and in **6112** there is a trace of a possible incised line.

White marble bowl body fragments are listed in Table 4.10, and those of grey marble in Table 4.11.

To the 593 white marble body fragments we may add six more of grey marble which have the same treatment and belong to bowls of comparable sizes.

Basins (Fig. 4.1, 3)

Basins are defined by a rim diameter greater than 300 mm. There are 325 basin fragments: 72 from the rim,

Table 4.10. *White marble bowl body fragments.*

SF no.	Th. body (max.)	Th. body (min.)	Diameter	WD
54	10	9	260	5
74	10	7	240	4
89	8	7	210	4
109	7	6	220	4
110	8		160	3
111	6	5	200	3
121	7	6	260	3
130	10	9	280	4
138	9	8	220	2
169	10	9	200	3
179	8	7	180	4
187	9	8	160	4
191	8	5	140	4
208	9	5	180	3
214	10	8		4
251	13	12		3
252	10		300	3
254	11	9	300	4
258	12	10	260	4
267	8	7		4
272	7			4
277	12	11	300	4
279	7	6	140	2
291	9	8		3
307	8	7		4
312	10	9		4
317	8	7	260	4
319	8		240	4
324	8		200	4
325	10	7	240	4
327	8		160	3
328	8		160	4
329	12	8		4
334	8	6	160	4
336	11	10	240	4
338	9	8	220	5
373	12		260	3
388	6		140	2
389	8	7	240	3
414	7		140	3
421	8	7	300	3
422	10		180	2
424	12	10	160	4
429	8	7	180	4
440	12	11		3
441	7			
445	14	12	280	4
447	8			3
509	5		180	4
512	5		140	4
520	7		120	4
524	9	8	140	4
526	7	5	140	2
529	8	7	160	4
531	8	7	180	4
533	13	10		5
539	8			3
545	7	6	120	3
551	8			4
552	13	11		4
556	9	8	120	4
557	8			3
559	14	13	240	4
564	5		120	4
565	10		240	4
567	9			3
572	10	9	160	3
573	13	12		4
574	6		160	3
580	12	11		3
583	12			3
585	10	9		3
586	11	10		3
588	8	7		3
589	12			4
590	9			4
610	9	8	220	4
629	10	9		4
640	11	10		2
701	8	7		3
720	7	6	120	2
728	6	5	200	4
732	8	7	120	3
740	8	7	110	3
744	9	7	200	3
755	9	8	240	4
772	9	8	240	4
805	11	8	140	2
809	10	9	160	3
811	7		240	3
818	12	9	200	3
823	8		140	3
845	10	9	160	3
856	10	8	300	4
881	8		160	3
885	8	6	260	3
892	6	5	160	4
893	8		180	4
894	9			5
895	9	7	180	2
898	12		260	4
903	8	7	290	2
908	8	7		4
912	10	9		5
923	7	6	240	4
929	10	8	300	4
930	11	9	200	4
938	11	10	160	5
941	7			4
942	11	10	140	2
943	11	10	240	3
945	10		240	
946	10	9	180	2
947	10	8		2
949	9		180	3
950	11		270	4
969	11		270	4
1003	7	6	200	4
1051	10	9		3
1055	10	9	300	5
1062	7	6	260	5
1102	11	10	140	2
1106	8		150	3
1107	9	8	200	4
1109	7		140	3
1203	11	8	240	3
1332	12	10		3
1337	9			4
1338	13	9	180	3

Table 4.10. *(Continued.)*

SF no.	Th. body (max.)	Th. body (min.)	Diameter	WD
1353	7	6		4
1357	8	7		3
1364	11	10	200	3
1366	8	7	180	5
1368	10	9	220	4
1369	9	8	200	2
1370	11	10		2
1374	7	6		2
1375	8	7		2
1376	7			2
1377	8			2
1378	8			2
1379	7			4
1380	7			3
1381	13			2
1382	8			3
1385	8			2
1386	9			3
1390	10	9		3
1392	11			2
1393	6			3
1394	7			5
1397	7			2
1401	9	8		4
1405				3
1407	10	9		3
1417	10	9		3
1430	8			4
1435	8		120	4
1436	8	7		4
1444	10			3
1447	9			4
1450	11			2
1479	7		140	4
1482	10	7	280	4
1492	7	6	160	5
1502	9	8		3
1503	9			3
1507	12	11		4
1516	12			3
1528	8		180	3
1531	10	8		3
1533	11			3
1543	9			3
1553	10			3
1555	9			3
1558	11			5
1559	11	10		4
1560	11	8	200	4
1564	11		260	4
1570	8	7	120	2
1573	10	9	140	3
1575	10	8	190	3
1578	8			3
1580	8			3
1581	8			4
1583	10	9		3
1587	12	11		5
1588	8	7		4
1590	7	6	140	2
1593	8	7	260	3
1737	9	8	160	3
1882	9	8	120	3
1888	12	11		4
1889	8	7	180	4
1890	8			3
1897	10			4
1901	7		200	3
1905	12			5
1913	12	11		4
1915	9	8	180	3
1919	10			5
1930	8		110	3
1933	8		110	3
1934	14			3
1935	10			3
1937	12	11	160	3
1956	11	10	240	3
1959	11	10	180	4
1960	11		240	5
1962	9	8	200	5
1972	8	7	180	3
1978	10	9	260	4
1982	10		160	4
1997	10			1
2004	9	8		4
2031	10	9	240	1
2039	10		180	5
2046	11	10	280	4
2107	10	8	290	3
2114	11	9	220	1
2117	11		250	4
2125	14		300	4
2131	14	12		3
2138	11			1
2139	13	12		5
2148	11	10	240	3
2151	11	10	220	4
2157	8	7	140	2
2163	11	9	180	3
2171	9			3
2176	9	8	260	2
2177	8			3
2180	8	7	140	3
2196	7	6	160	3
2263	10	9		3
2264	7	6	110	3
2268	8	7	180	2
2270	9	8	200	3
2273	9		270	2
2280	10			5
2282	9	8	150	
2286	11	8	150	2
2287	11	9	260	3
2291	13	12	240	3
2292	7		180	2
2294	8			2
2295	8			3
2297	9	7	200	3
2300	7	5	190	2
2302	11	10	170	2
2305	11		300	3
2311	12		300	3
2323	9			3
2327	9	8	140	3
2329	11	8	230	
2348	8	7		4
2351	10	8	200	4
2357	11		170	3

Table 4.10. *(Continued.)*

SF no.	Th. body (max.)	Th. body (min.)	Diameter	WD
2368	12	9	190	2
2370	9	8		2
2379	13	11	300	4
2386	11			3
2387	8			3
2392	11		180	4
2398	10			4
2417	9		220	3
2425	9		220	4
2436	15	13	220	3
2441	8		180	2
2449	11		200	3
2508	13	10		3
2512	10	6		3
2514	13	11	240	3
2520	11			3
2521	9			3
2524	11	7	180	3
2529	13	12		5
2530	6		160	4
2532	11			3
2536	8			4
2538	12	11	200	2
2612	13	11	180	3
2615	11	10		3
2617	13		180	4
2621	10			3
2628	5		160	2
2633	6	5	140	2
2646	10			3
2648	10	8		4
2705	10			5
2717	9			4
2754	11	10	180	3
2757	7	6	120	3
2767	8	7		3
2775	9		280	3
2776	10	9	260	3
2777	10	8	110	3
2782	11	10	150	3
2783	8	6	110	2
2784	8	7	130	3
2808	9		180	2
2812	8		170	3
2820	10	8	220	4
2843	12	11		4
2844	12			3
2907	8	7		3
2908	8			3
2909	9	7		3
2910	8			3
3001	13			2
3002	9			2
3004	9	7		2
3006	16	10		3
3010	5		150	4
3011	8			2
3012	7			3
3013	8	6	160	4
3016	8	7	190	4
3022	9		190	4
3024	6		230	5
3025	10			3
3031	8	6	160	2
3033	9	8	200	4
3034	5	4	140	3
3038	7		140	3
3045	12	9		4
3047	11	10	220	3
3048	10	9	240	4
3052				4
3059	7	6		3
3062	11	8		3
3064	7	6	150	3
3068	8		160	3
3104	9	8	190	3
3108	11		150	4
3109	9	8	280	3
3116	7			3
3122	10		200	2
3126	8	7	180	4
3131	6	5	140	2
3135	12	8	180	3
3136	11	10	150	2
3151	6		150	2
3153	7		120	4
3157	9	8		3
3160	8			3
3161	6		160	2
3163	14	9	280	5
3164	10	9	180	4
3173	10			3
6005	11		220	3
6010	7			3
6031	9		160	3
6037	7		200	3
6056	6		220	3
6060	10			5
6066	9		220	4
6067	7		150	3
6068	6	5	160	3
6073	7	6	190	4
6075	11		300	3
6087	6	5		5
6088	9		130	5
6089	8	7	150	4
6090	10	9	240	3
6093	8	7	170	5
6094	8	7		5
6100	10			4
6104	9	7	170	3
6106	9	7	180	2
6107	8		130	
6111	11		280	2
6112	10	9	150	3
6113	12	13		3
6114	11			4
6117	12		190	4
6119	10		180	2
6121	10			3
6124	8			4
6125	8			3
6126	8	7	170	3
6127	8		200	3
6129	9	8	130	4
6131	10			3
6132	5		140	3
6138	8		150	5
6139	10	9		3

Table 4.10. *(Continued.)*

SF no.	Th. body (max.)	Th. body (min.)	Diameter	WD
6141	6		120	3
6143	7		130	5
6146	12	11		5
6148	9	8	160	5
6160	6	5	210	3
6209	9	8	170	
6244	10	9		3
6245	11	10	250	4
6246	10			2
6260	13	10	290	2
6262	7	6	160	2
6266	11	9	180	4
6270	9		170	3
6273	10	8	220	3
6276	8		250	4
6278	10	8	220	4
6281	8		180	3
6294	10		180	4
6297	11	9	280	3
6298	9	8	120	3
6299	12	11	180	4
6331	8	6	140	5
6333	9	8	150	3
6412	8	7	200	3
6418	10	9	180	3
6419	9	8	260	
6431	10		280	4
6445	10	9	240	4
6450	11	10	240	4
6462	11		130	4
6464	9		200	4
6473	8	7	240	4
6609	9			3
6611	9		160	2
6825	12	10	240	3
6837	10			4
6839	8		130	2
6840	9		180	2
6843	8		200	3
6844	7		160	3
6847	9		200	3
6852	10	6	160	2
6870	10	8	220	

SF no.	Th. body (max.)	Th. body (min.)	Diameter	WD
7002	8		210	4
7158	11		280	4
7203	14	11	300	3
7210	9		180	3
7211	9			2
7212	10		180	3
7216	9		190	2
7218	9		200	3
7223	9	4	160	2
7227	10	9	180	2
7228	10		300	2
7231	12		280	3
7235	7	6	170	2
7244	10		130	3
7253	8		240	2
7257	9		160	3
7260	11		180	3
7267	9		190	5
7279	11	10		3
7411	8		210	4
7412	8	6	200	5
7424	10	5		5
7426	12	10	260	3
7434	8		140	4
7443	11		120	2
7501	9	8	160	4
7504	7		110	3
7505	8	7	140	2
7513	8		120	3
7515	8			2
7600	10		160	3
20101	8		200	3
20106	6		120	4
20112	8		160	3
20129	8	7	180	3
20130	11	10	150	3
20135	8	6	160	4
20139	10		220	3
20152	11	10	200	3
20158	14	13	140	2
20177	9		260	2
20181	10		200	4
20205	11		240	4

SF no.	Th. body (max.)	Th. body (min.)	Diameter	WD
20206	10	8		5
20214	10		240	5
20221	8		200	2
20230	9		160	4
20236	8	6	130	3
20306	10	8	160	3
20308	5		160	2
20313	7			3
20402	10	8	180	5
20511	6	5	160	5
20520	9		240	4
20524	8		200	5
20535	11		200	5
20545	10		200	5
20549	8	7	160	3
20715	10		260	3
20723	8	6	180	3
20736	9	8	220	2
20741	9	8	200	4
20746	10		200	3
25001	10		200	5
25008	11	9	240	3
25030	11		180	
25045	9		180	4
25060	12	11	260	
25062	9		240	5
25064	8	7	140	4
25068	14	12	300	3
25070	11	10	200	4
25080	11	10	240	2
25083	13	10	250	4
25086	10		240	3
25087	13		220	3
25089	8			4
25096	12	11	240	3
25102	14		160	4
25125	13	10	180	4
25502	11	10	300	2
25503	11			3
25601	7			4
25618	12	11		3
25628	13			
25629	13			

Table 4.10. *(Continued.)*

SF no.	Th. body (max.)	Th. body (min.)	Diameter	WD
25630	9			
25632	12			
25633	7			
25637	8			
25638	7	6		
25639	8	6		
25640	8	6		
25642	6			
25643	9	8		
25644	10			
25645	5			
25655	9			
25661	11			
25667	6			3
25668	5	4		4
25671	8			
25672	8	6		
25673	8	6		
25674	8			
25678	11			
25679	12			
25680	6			
25681	9			
25684	9			
25685	5			
25687	6			

SF no.	Th. body (max.)	Th. body (min.)	Diameter	WD
25694	7			
25695	7			
25696	7			
25697	9			
25698	6			
25699	7			
25703	7			
25706	8			
25707	8			
25710	7			
25714	7	6		
25728	7			
25743	8	6		
25744	8			
25747	7			
25757	7			
25758	8			
25765	8			
25768	7			
25769	8			
25770	7			
25778	9			
25796	7	5		
25802	7			
25807	8			
25810	8	7		

SF no.	Th. body (max.)	Th. body (min.)	Diameter	WD
25812	9	8		
25822	7			
25823	7	6		
25824	6			
25828	7			
25831	8			
25838	9			
25844	7			
25845	8	7		
25852	7			
25855	8	7		
25856	7	6		
25869	9	8		
25895	8			
25900	8			
25902	7	5		
25915	8			
25916	9			
25917	11		180	
25922	8			
25929	9	8		
25931	9	8		
25935	10	8	160	
25937	9	8		
25945	8			

Table 4.11. *Grey marble bowl body fragments.*

SF no.	Th. body (max.)	Diameter	WD
1399	8		2
25662	9		
25766	8		2
25787	8–6		3
25806	9		3
25887	5	140	2

Table 4.12. *Marble basin rim fragments.*

SF no.	Variant	Th. rim	D. rim	% preserved	Th. body	D. body	WD
255	A	14	400	2	9		3
603	A	15	380	2	13		3
642	A	15	400	3	12		3
913	A	8	380	4	7		4
919	A	13	440	2	12		4
926	A	15	400	2	12		4
1549	A	12	380	2	10		3
1892	A	15	400	2	15		3
2008	A	10	400	2	8		5
2205	A	10	400	2	8		3
2608	A	10	400	3	9		3
2823	A	16	460	4	13		3
3110	A	12	400	3	10		4
3162	A		460				4
25016	A	18	520	4	16–14		4
25028	A	13	400	5	12		3
25041	A	13	380	2	15–12		4
25059	A	12	380	2	14–11		3
25065	A	13	400	3	10		2
25515	A	11	400	4	9		3
412	B	15	380	4	11		3
987	B	16	520	3	14		3
996	B	15	340	7	13–10		3
25058	B	12	380	2	10		3
25063	B	12	400	3	9		3
25105	B	12	460	3	10		4
140	C	9	310	4	8		3
886	C	12	440	6	11–8		4
1514	C	11	400	2	10–9		3
1711	C	14	380	3	14		2
2716	C	12	400	1	11		5
4604	C	10	400	2	9		4
4611	C	11	400	4	10		4
6226	C	10	400	3	9		4
6230	C	9	380	4	8		4
6242	C	17	380	3	11		3
6268	C	10	400	3	10		4
6269	C	15	380	4	14–13		3
6296	C	16	460	5	11		2
6421	C	11	480	3	9		3
6465	C	14	400	3	10–9		4
6616	C	11	400	2	9		4
6828	C	12	400	2	10		3
7213	C	12	400	3	10		2
7222	C	9	380	4	7		3
7241	C	14	380	3	16–13		3
7247	C	13	400	3	12		4
7254	C	7	400	2	12		2
7258	C	18	500	3	9		2
25005	C	10	400	3	13–9		
25095	C	11	380	3	11		4
52	D	9	400	3	6		4
182	D	12	380		11		4
253	D	16	600	4	21–16		3
359	D	11	400	6	15–10		3
506	D	14	400	2	13		4
630	D	11	400	3	12–9		3
843	D	15	420	3	9		3
965	D	14	440	5	11		5
1736	D	15	400	2	13–12		4
1887	D	15	400	2	13		5
2835	D	16	400	2	10		4
3123	D	12	400	1	10		2
6044	D	8	520	3	6–5		4
25786	D	15		3			3
2135	E	20	400	4	14		4
2649	E	16	420	3	11		4
298		16					5
2755					11–8	400	2
6086					14–12	380	
7406		17			15	500	5
25084					16–14	400	3

129 from the base and 124 from the body. They represent 14.3 per cent of the total stone vessel fragments. In general they belong to broad and shallow basins; the larger basins would have been very heavy for only one person to carry. All are broken into very small pieces. Only four of the basins are of white marble with blue or grey veins: **253**, **6346**, **6427** and **25100**.

All the basins are comparable at the rim with the profile of the rolled-rim bowls in that they show the characteristic thickening at the rim. It should be observed that none of the basins shows the straightforward parallel-sided termination at the rim, which is typical of the plain bowls, whether rounded, flat or pointed at the rim.

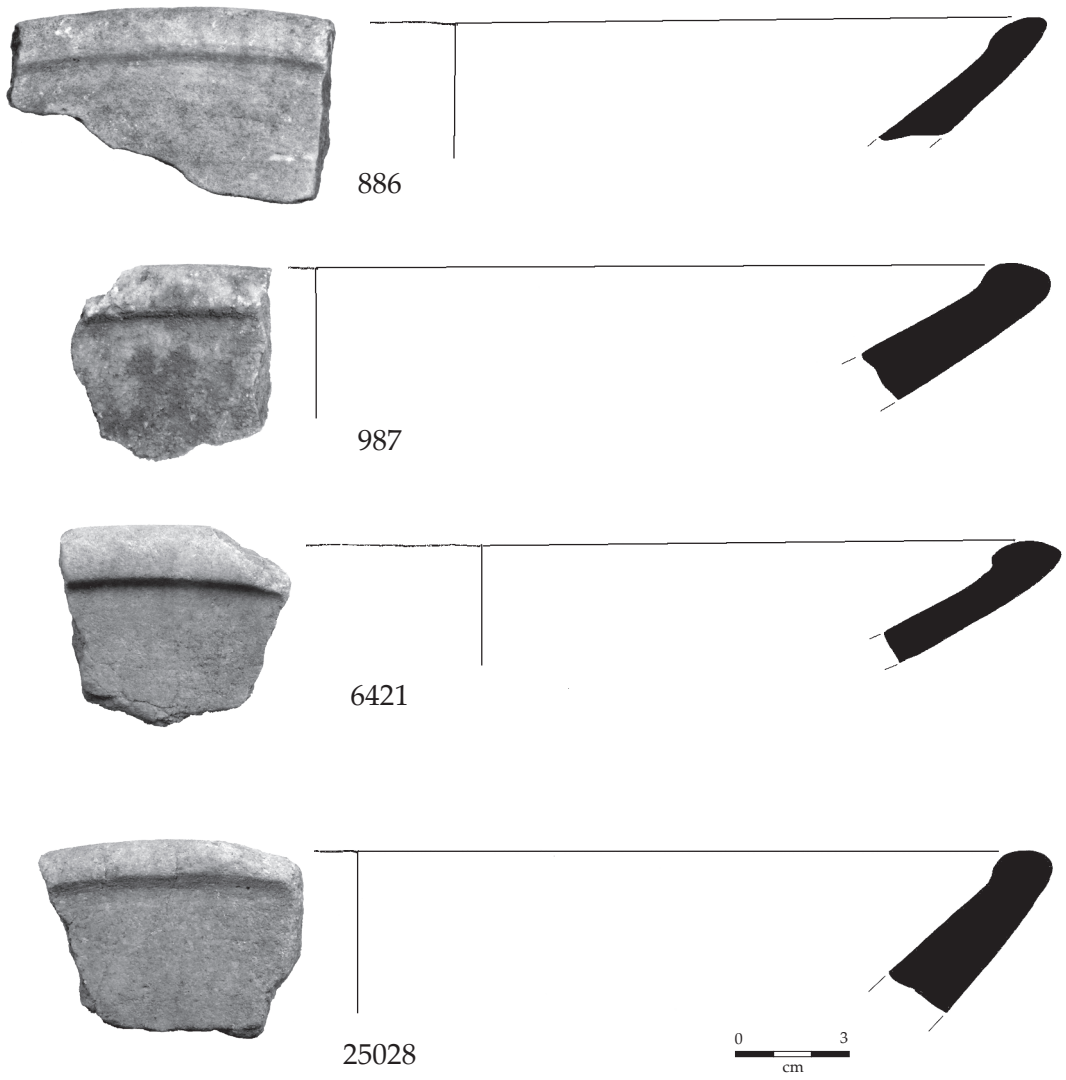

Figure 4.13. *Marble rolled-rim basins of variants A, B and C. Scale 1:2.*

Rims of basins:
The basin rim fragments are classified into five sub-categories which coincide with the first five variants defined for the rolled-rim bowls, namely **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E** (Table 4.12). It should be noted here that variant **F** is not seen in the basins. A further five sherds cannot be assigned to variant.

Variant **A**, with 20 examples, accounts for 27.8 per cent of the basin rim fragments, with rim diameters ranging from 380 to 520 mm (Fig. 4.13). The majority have a diameter of 400 mm. Rim thickness ranges from 8 to 16 mm and body thickness under the rim presents a range from 7 to 16 mm. **25016** is one of the best preserved specimens.

Six rim fragments have been assigned to variant **B**, 8.3 per cent of the total. Their diameter ranges from 340 to 520 mm. The rim thickness is 12–16 mm and the body thickness under the rim is 9–14 mm. **412, 987** and **996** are some of the better preserved pieces (Fig. 4.13).

The most numerous variant is **C**, with 25 basin rim fragments (34.7 per cent). Their diameter ranges from 380 mm to 500 mm, most lying between 380–400 mm. The rim thickness varies from 7 to 18 mm with most of the pieces between 10 to 12 mm; the body thickness under the rim ranges from 9 to 14 mm. **886**, **6242** and **7258** are examples (Fig. 4.13).

Fourteen rolled-rim fragments have been assigned to variant **D** of the basins, 19.4 per cent of the total. Their diameter is between 380 and 600 mm, most once again around 400 mm. The rim thickness range is 8 to 16 mm and the body thickness 5 to 21 mm. **253**, **359**, **965** and **1736** are the best examples (Fig. 4.14).

Only two fragments belong to variant **E**, *c.* 2.8 per cent of the total. The rim diameters are 400 mm and 420 mm. The rim thicknesses are 20 mm and 16 mm,

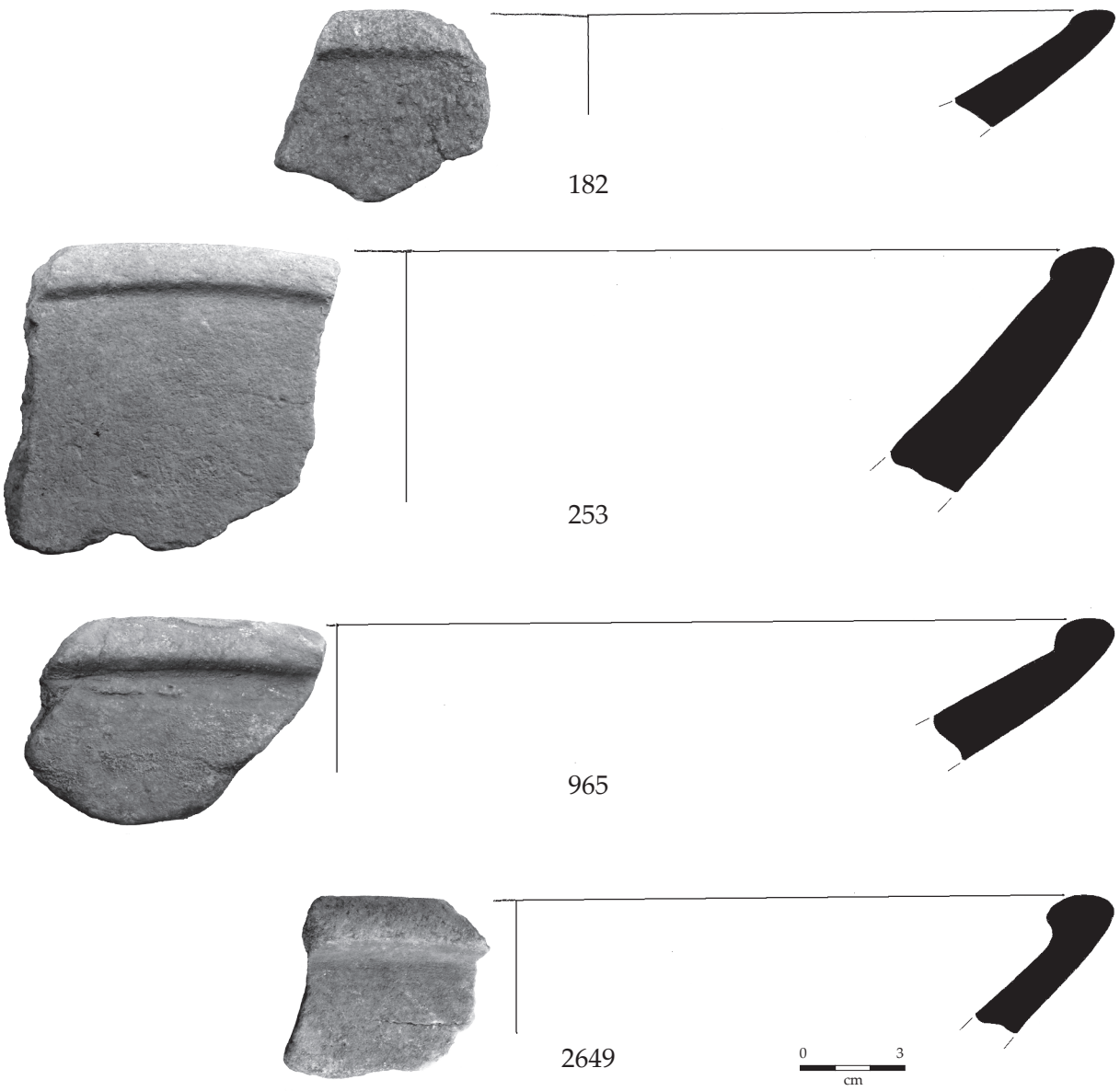

Figure 4.14. *Marble rolled-rim basins of variants D and E. Scale 1:2.*

and the body thicknesses are 14 mm and 11 mm. An example is **2649** (Fig. 4.14).

It should be noticed that rim thicknesses do vary, but only variant **E** rims are considerably thicker than the others. Getz-Gentle (1996, 101) states that further pieces with rim thicknesses of 20 mm or more were found in the Keros 1963 and 1967 excavations, which leads us to the preliminary suggestion that further examples of basins possibly assignable to variant **E** may exist in the Special Deposit North assemblage.

Basins with rim diameters over 500 mm seem to be rare and only five examples have been attested so far from the Special Deposit South assemblage. To these should be added one more, a large basin found on Keros in the area of the Special Deposit North in 1967, which has been reconstructed from several pieces, and has a measured diameter of 569 mm (Getz-Gentle 1996, 101).

Basin bases:
The base and body fragments of the basin category offer no diagnostic criterion allowing assignment to any of the variants. Their assignment to the basin type is, as with the bowls, based on comparison of upper and lower diameters. The base fragments present no particular stylistic criteria, as also seen in most of the bowls. The angle created where the walls meet the base is difficult to measure in most pieces for the

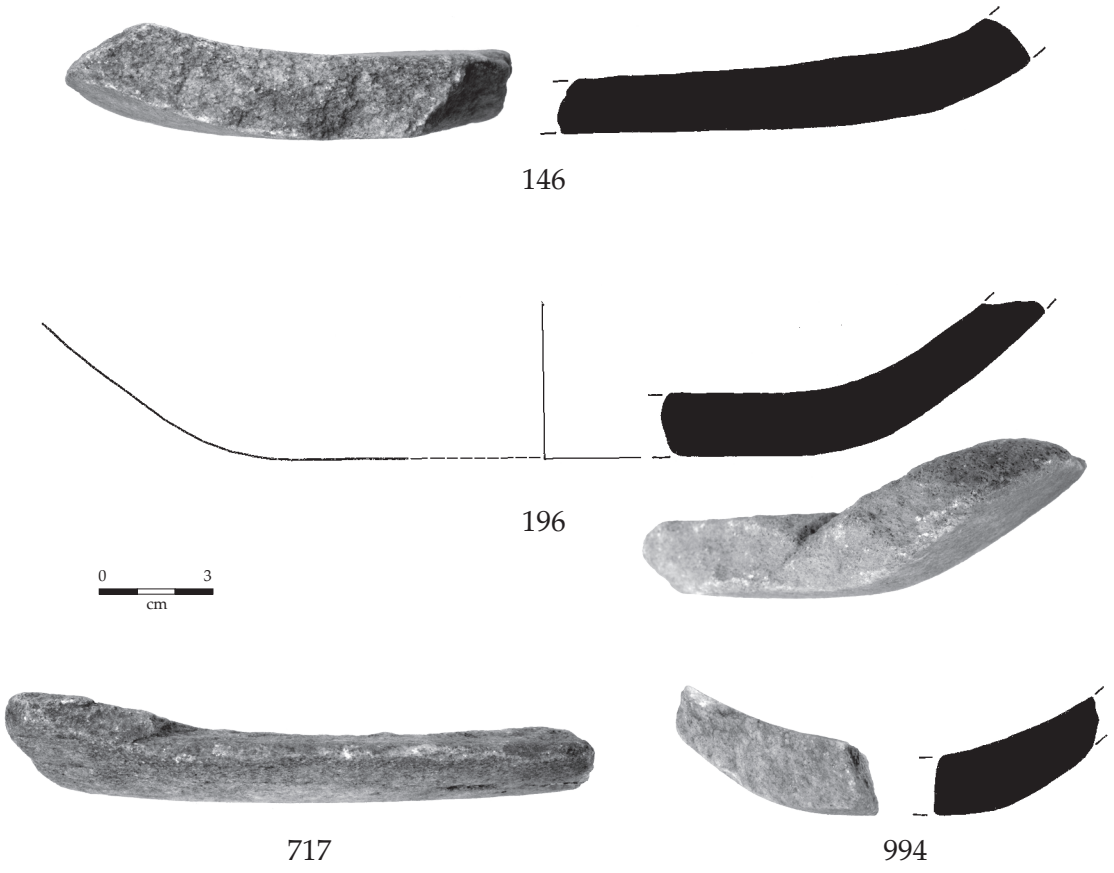

Figure 4.15. *Bases of marble basins. Scale 1:2.*

same reason as for the bowls. In the measured pieces these angles—between 152° and 167° from the horizontal—suggest a broad, large and shallow size for most of the basins.

A smooth, curved transition where the walls meet the base may be seen in most of the illustrated pieces. The base is carved as a flat surface. The estimated diameters of the bases show two major clusters: one, the most numerous, between 90 and 160 mm, which should be related to rim diameters of around 400 mm; the other, formed of a few base fragments between 240 and 300 mm, should indicate basins with rim diameter larger than 500 mm.

Base thickness varies considerably between 5 and 20 mm; most lie between 11 and 15 mm, but there are also thicker pieces. **196**, **717**, **994**, **1414** and **1545** are good examples (Fig. 4.15). **146** and **2254** seem to join, as do **863** and **897.**

In Table 4.13 the quantities of basin base fragments and the relation between the thickness of the base and the estimated base diameters may be seen.

No standardization seems to exist for the sizes of the basin bases. The ratio between base diameter and thickness is not always indicative for the basin's size; a clustering of base thickness between 11 and 17 mm is not related exclusively to one or two diameters. The base fragments are listed individually in Table 4.14.

Basin body fragments:
In assigning body fragments to the basin category, wall thickness was the main criterion; the second was diameter, which was estimated by the means of the plastic diametron described above, which could be fitted to the exterior of the wall. It should be noted this estimation is made from the surviving part of the body and so is indicative rather than definitive for the entire size of the basin. Of the 124 body pieces, only for 53, 42.7 per cent of the total, was it possible to estimate body diameter.

In Table 4.15, the quantities of basin body fragments against the parameters of body thickness and estimated body diameter may be seen. It is clear that basin body thickness varies a lot, but most are between 12 and 16 mm thick. No value of body thickness could be related to a specific diameter. Nineteen pieces have estimated diameters between 400 and 420 mm. Nine pieces have an estimated diameter of between 500 and 600 mm, adding to the total number of the rare very

Table 4.13. *Quantitative relationship of base thickness to estimated base diameters in marble basin base fragments.*

	Base thickness mm																	
Est. base diam. mm	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**20**	**Not measured**	**Total**	***% Total***
60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**1**	***0.8***
70	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	***1.6***
80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	***0.8***
90	–	1	1	2		–	3	–	–	–	1		1	–	–	–	**9**	***7.0***
100	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	**5**	***3.9***
110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	**4**	***3.1***
120	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	1		–	–	–	–	**6**	***4.7***
130	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	***0.8***
140	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	***0.8***
160	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	**5**	***3.9***
170	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	**1**	***0.8***
180	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	***1.6***
200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	**1**	***0.8***
210	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**1**	***0.8***
240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	1	–	**1**	***0.8***
250	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**2**	***1.6***
280	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	**3**	***2.3***
300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1		1	–	**2**	***1.6***
Not measured	1	1	1	2	2	1	10	8	10	10	5	4	4	2	1	19	**81**	***62.8***
Total	**1**	**2**	**3**	**5**	**4**	**2**	**16**	**13**	**16**	**14**	**10**	**8**	**8**	**4**	**4**	**19**	**129**	
% Total	***0.8***	***1.6***	***2.3***	***3.9***	***3.1***	***1.6***	***12.4***	***10.1***	***12.4***	***10.9***	***7.8***	***6.2***	***6.2***	***3.1***	***3.1***	***14.7***		

Table 4.14. *Bases of marble basins.*

SF no.	Angle	Th. base	D. base	Th. body	D. body	WD
55		13	160	12–11	320	4
56		12	140	16–15	380	4
57		15	100	14–12		4
66		12		12–11		4
119		9	100	11–10		4
120		7		11	360	5
133		17		17		
146	167°	16	250	17		4
2254				17–16	440	3
184		16	210	15		4
185		9	120	10		4
196	152°	17	280	13		3
285				15–13		4
296		13		15–13		5
300		13		14		5
302		14	100	11–9		5
315		8		12	460	4
321		12	120	15–13		5
411		13	180	15–11	380	4

SF no.	Angle	Th. base	D. base	Th. body	D. body	WD
433		14		12		3
608		14		15–13	420	4
704		11	120	15–14	340	3
717	152°	13	250	17		4
738				12–11	400	5
773				21–17		5
819		16	160	18	400	4
854		8	160	17	400	5
868	152°	12	280	10–8		3
875	167°	12	280	14		2
955				18–15		3
982		18	160	17		3
994	154°	15	180	16–13		3
1414	160°	20	300	23		5
1448		14		9–7	480	4
1455		17		15		5
1462		10		14–13		5
1464		13		10	400	4
1501		17		15	400	4

Table 4.14. *(Continued.)*

SF no.	Angle	Th. base	D. base	Th. body	D. body	WD
1517		14		13	420	3
1545	153º	20	240	19–16	400	3
1569		14				5
1582		15		12–11		4
1584		13		13–12		4
1589		17	300	14	400	3
1742		18	60	16–15		5
1744		11	90	15–12	340	2
1745		8	90	11	340	4
1952		16		13–12		4
1981		13	110	13–12		3
2000				12–8	420	3
2001		11	90	12		5
2027		14		13	400	4
2133				15		4
2142				16		5
2162		13	120	13	360	2
2182		12	120	12		4
2193		14	110	16–15	360	5
2260				15–8	360	4
2296				14–12		4
2308				20	600	4
2352				15		3
2358		10	160	13–10	480	4
2369		17	90	13		3
2650				13–12		
2702				17–13	420	5
2708		16		18–17	380	5
2752		12				3
2801		6	90	10–9	360	3
2822				14		4
2826		17	170	17–10	440	4
2829		13		14		5
2845		16	110	13–11	380	3
2850		11		17		4
3121		14		13		3
3130		14	80	12		3
3139		11	130	15–13		4
4607		7	100	11–9		5
4612		20	200	21		5
4617		15	110	16		4
6017				23		5
6225		15	90	18	520	3
6228		12		10		3
6239		11	90	13–9	400	4
6249				17	440	3

SF no.	Angle	Th. base	D. base	Th. body	D. body	WD
6256		13	100	17	400	3
6257		11	70	12		3
6259		14		15		4
6280		11		14		5
6301		9		13	360	3
6311		8		17	300	3
6346		17			440	2
6409		16			520	4
6422		13		14		5
6423		13		14		4
6424		13				3
6427		12		15		3
6436		15		15	420	4
6448		12		17	400	5
6449		15		17		4
6475		15	120	18		
6813		12		15–10	360	4
7202		13		13	360	4
7255		11		14		2
7269		5		14		5
7270		11		14		3
7271		11		12		3
7275		11		6		4
7413		8	90	12–11		4
7415				19–16		4
7417		11		15		5
7419		6		13–9		
7427		14	70	19		5
7435		7	90	10		5
7442		9		11		4
7450		14		16		4
20104		15		16–14		5
20304				13–12		4
20536		12		13		5
20606		18		19–17		3
20738		12		14		5
25004		11		13	480	4
25036		14	100	12		3
25099		18		20	360	4
25113		13				4
25121				16–13		2
25508		15			420	5
25818		11				3
25879		16			380	3
25942		11				2

Table 4.15. *Quantitative relationship of body thickness to estimated diameter in basin body fragments.*

	Basin body thickness mm														
Est. body diameters mm	9	10	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**Not measured**	**Total**	***% Total***
320	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**3**	***2.4***
340	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	**3**	***2.4***
360	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**6**	***4.8***
380	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	**5**	***4.0***
390	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	***0.8***
400	1	–	–	3	3	1	1	–	1		–	–	–	**10**	***8.1***
420	–	1	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	**8**	***6.5***
440	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**3**	***2.4***
460	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	**4**	***3.2***
480	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	***0.8***
500	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	***1.6***
520	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**3**	***2.4***
560	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	**2**	***1.6***
580	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	***0.8***
600	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	***0.8***
Not measured	–	–	2	6	12	19	12	7	3	4	2	–	4	**71**	***57.3***
Total	**1**	**7**	**4**	**18**	**22**	**22**	**19**	**12**	**6**	**6**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**124**	
% Total	***0.8***	***5.6***	***3.2***	***14.5***	***17.7***	***17.7***	***15.3***	***9.7***	***4.8***	***4.8***	***1.6***	***0.8***	***3.2***		

large basins found in the Special Deposit South on Keros, as inferred from the rim fragments. The body fragments are listed individually in Table 4.16 (the later entries are of very small pieces).

Cups and saucers

As mentioned above, it is convenient to make a distinction between bowls and cups or saucers with an arbitrary defining diameter of 100 mm. The main criterion here is that these small bowls could fit within one hand. Within this category, cups are separated from saucers by depth, with the arbitrary definition for a cup being a circular vessel (100 mm or less in diameter) with a depth greater than one-fifth of the diameter.

Getz-Gentle defines this similarly, as a flat-based, small vessel with cylindrical walls toward the bottom and conical toward the top, creating a flared effect (Devetzi 1992, 53; Getz-Gentle 1996, 120–23). A tall example is known from Aplomata on Naxos, tomb 14a (Devetzi 1992, 237, no. 218, pl. 32), and another from Spedos on Naxos (Getz-Gentle 1996, 123); further examples are from Chalandriani on Syros (Devetzi 1992, 237, no. 219; Getz-Gentle 1996, 123), from Paros (Devetzi 1992, 237, no. 220, pl. 32) and from Amorgos (Getz-Gentle 1996, 123, pl. 70e). From Keros, at least two pieces have been reported by Getz Gentle (1996, 123, n. 259), and a lugged example is noted by Devetzi (1992, 238, no. 221, pl. 32); a nearly intact one comes from the Middle Area (Volume II, 441, fig. 15.41).

The saucer is a circular vessel of less than 100 mm diameter with a depth less than one-fifth of the diameter. To this variety should also be assigned the pebble bowls described by Getz-Gentle (1996, 104, pl. 55a,b) fashioned by hollowing out or making a slight indentation in one face; in the Special Deposit South no such vessel was found.

To this shape category 142 marble pieces have been assigned, 6.2 per cent of the total number of the stone vessels, discussed below. Most are of white marble; there are eight fragments of white marble with blue veins, and eight of grey marble.

Cups (Fig. 4.1, 4):

Eighteen rim fragments have been assigned to the cup category, where the depth is greater than one-fifth of the diameter (Table 4.17). **825** exhibits a rolled rim which may be assigned to variant **E**; **1345** also has a rolled rim which is partly preserved. **5386** has a rectangular flat rim, resembling the Dhaskalio variant bowls, and has grooves in the interior suggesting use of a drill abrader for its manufacture.

Table 4.16. *Marble basin body fragments.*

SF no.	Th. body (min.)	Th. body (max.)	Est. diameter	WD
91	8	10	440	3
124		12	400	4
168	13	15	600	5
190	11	12	500	4
206	12	13	500	4
207	19	20	560	4
209	11	12	400	4
213	13	15	460	2
215	13	14		3
256	13	13	420	4
270	8	10	320	3
271		14		3
350	8	9	400	5
419		15		4
435	12	14		3
439	11	13		4
584	12	14		4
647	9	10	320	4
713		13	400	5
745	16	17	520	5
750	7	12	340	2
764	10	11		4
771	9	10	390	4
779	8	15		3
810	11	12	320	3
852	7	15	340	3
864	11	12	520	5
866	12	13		4
896	12	13		4
920	12	13	400	5
931	13	14	400	5
934	13	14	360	
993	9	12	420	4
1111		12	420	3
1388		19		2
1400		13		2
1404		14		3
1406	13	15		3
1408		18		5
1433		12	400	3
1527	12	13	420	4
1535		13		5
1550		17		4
1557	12	13		3
1710		14		3
1731	14	15	460	4
1749	13	14		1
1914	14	16	380	3
1921	14	15		3
1922	14	15		3
1931	16	16	340	5
1965	16	18	420	4
1966	15	16		4
1998	10	13	380	4
2029		15	460	5
2130		15	400	3
2136	17	18		5
2146		12		3
2159		12		3
2165	15	13		3
2167	17	18		5
2187		17		3
2256	11	12	480	4
2266	12	14		3
2299	13	15	460	3
2326	15	16		3
2359	14	15		4
2360	14	15		3
2407	14	15		4
2435	15	16	580	3
2448	12	14		5
2515	12	13		3
2616	14	15		3
2623		14		3
2713		13	380	5
2715	17	19		4
2788		14		4
2799		15		4
2818		13		4
3028	14	16		3
3141	11	13	400	4
3165	10	11		3
6214		10	360	5
6218	11	12	440	3
6220		18		3
6229	12	13		3
6243	11	14		4
6248		12		4
6261	11	12		
6267	14	17	400	4
6271	11	14		4
6289	14	16		3
6438	12	16	380	4
6814	15	18	420	4
6832	13	14		3
6853		12		3
7226		15		3
7233		16		2
7263		12	360	5
7265	12	16		4
7268		10	360	4
7274		12		5
7407	8	11	440	5
7436		17		5
20117		14		5
20131	8	10	420	
20134	10	13	360	3
20312		14		3
20431	12	13		3
20526	10	12	560	5
20538		13		5
20540	9	11	420	4
25011	12	14	520	3
25039	13	14		5
25079	13	14		3
25082	13	16		2
25100				3
25107		14		3
25501	12	17	360	
25511	12	13	380	4
25753		15		
25790	10			3
25805	10			4
25870	10			3

Table 4.17. *Rims of marble cups.*

SF no.	Th. rim	D. rim	% *preserved*	Th. body	D. base	WD
566	5	100	*3*	5		3
715	5			8		4
741	4		*3*	5	50	5
825	4	90	*10*	8–6		3
973	7	90	*15*	8		5
1345	6			6		4
1355	6			5		3
1367				4		3
2631	7	80		8		
2807	3	80	*44*	6–5	25	3
2914	4	90	*3*	4		2
2917	5	100	*3*	6		4
3054	6	100	*5*	9–7		2
6617	7	100	*35*	10–7	50	3
25627	5		*5*		90	2
25739	3		*2*	5		
25904	5		*2*	5		
25930	8	80				

Table 4.18. *Rims of marble saucers.*

SF no.	Th. rim	D. rim	% *preserved*	Th. body	D. base	WD
7155	7	100	*23*	11	80	3
20169	12	80	*100*	15	25	4
25729	6	80	*25*	8	35	3
25730	6	80	*25*	8		2

Table 4.19. *Bases of marble cups and saucers.*

SF no.	Th. base	D. base	Th. body	D. body	Angle	WD
266	7		9		150°	3
876	7	40	6			3
1331	5					4
1460	10		8	100	150°	4
1504	6		7			3
1904	7		8	80		3
2355	9		8	100		5
2531	8		7	90		3
2781	10		7	100		3
3003	8	40		100		2
3027	5	60	7		145°	3
6027	8					3
6223	6		6	100		2
6325	9	80				3
6295	6					2
6430	7		8	90		2
6437	5		4			4
6623	9		6	90		3
7261	6					5
7278	8	40	8	100	147°	5
20154	7		7	100		4
20162	8	40	5	60		2
20166	7		5	100		3
20210	7		5			4
25712	4					
25720	14			100		
25754	4	20	4			
25788	7					2
25836	5	60	5			
25853	6		2			3
25905	5	40	6	70		4
25943	6					
30031	8	40	11–9			4

All the rest have a vertical pointed or rounded rim. **6617** (Fig. 4.16) is preserved from rim to base; the rim is rather rounded, but flattened on the top, the wall thickness is 10 mm, and they meet at an angle of 132° from the horizontal. **2807** is nearly half preserved from the rim to the base (Fig. 4.16). The rim is rounded and out-turned, the walls straight, and they meet at an angle of 138° from the horizontal. The base has some indentation in the centre.

The thickness of the rims lies between 3 and 7 mm, with most between 5 and 7 mm. The thickness of the body ranges from 4 to 11 mm, with most of the pieces being between 5 to 8 mm. The rim diameters are usually 80 to 100 mm.

Saucers (Fig. 4.1, 5):
Four pieces, all nearly half-preserved, have been assigned to this shape (Table 4.18; Fig. 4.17). **25729** joins with **25730** and they both belong to a saucer with a pointed rounded vertical in-turned rim, of diameter 80 mm, and a flat slightly convex base measuring 30 mm. The walls meet the base at an angle of 135° from the horizontal, creating a carination. **20169** looks like a pebble with very thick walls, 15 mm. **7155** is a rounded rim of a saucer with thick walls.

The saucers have rim diameters of 80 mm or 100 mm. Their walls are usually thicker than those of the cups.

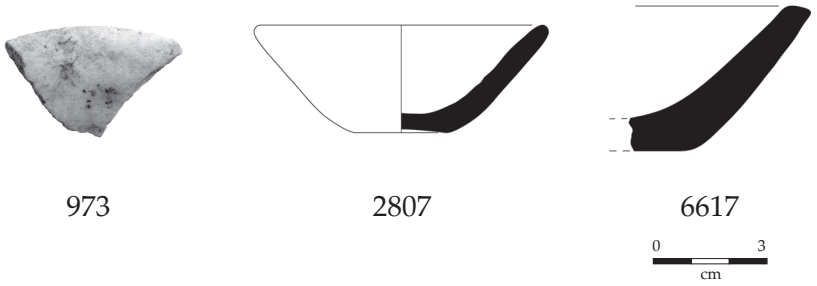

Figure 4.16. *Rims of marble cups. Scale 1:2.*

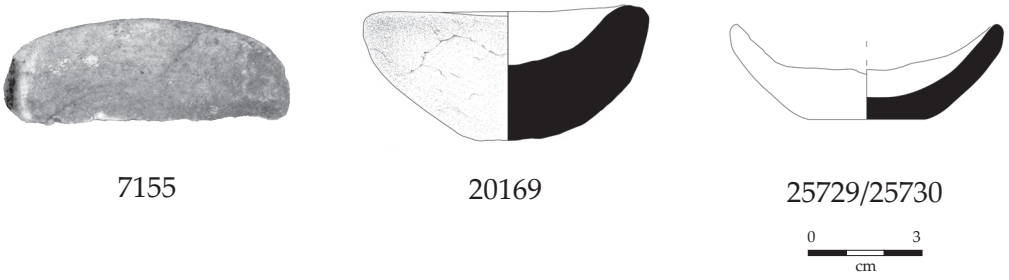

Figure 4.17. *Rims of marble saucers. Scale 1:2.*

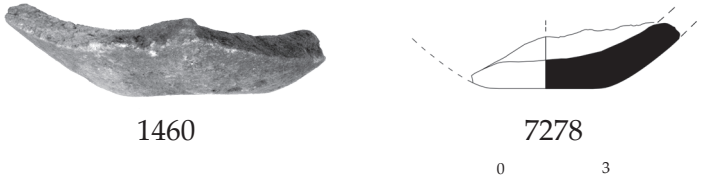

Figure 4.18. *Bases of marble cups and saucers. Scale 1:2.*

Bases of cups and saucers:
The bases and the body fragments assigned to this category are not easy to separate into cups or saucers; this is the reason they are presented together. There are 33 base fragments which can be assigned to the cup and saucer shape (Table 4.19).

Bases are usually flat and their diameters lie between 20 and 80 mm; most of the pieces are between 40 and 60 mm. The walls usually meet the bases at obtuse angles of 145°–150° from the horizontal, showing a carination; this suggests that those pieces should be assigned to the cup shape rather than the saucer. The body diameters were measured with the plastic diametron. **1460**, **7278** and **30031** are good examples (Fig. 4.18). **25853** is of grey marble.

Cup and saucer body fragments:
Some 79 body fragments of white marble and another eight of grey marble have been assigned to this category on the criteria of measured diameter and body thickness. Note, however, that the thinner ones could be other varieties of bowls, or footed bowls, or footed cups. The only possible way to distinguish these pieces from the cup and saucer shape is where the base is preserved, or if there are traces of a stem. In all the other cases, these pieces are considered as belonging to the simpler shape which is the cup and saucer.

Their diameters range between 80 and 100 mm. Their thickness is 4–8 mm, most of them between 5 and 7 mm.

White marble body fragments are listed in Table 4.20 while those of grey marble are found in Table 4.21.

Other varieties of bowls
Some further varieties correspond to the generic term 'bowl' and correspond in size to the criteria applied above; these are: lugged bowls, spouted bowls, ledge-lug bowls and ledge-lug cups, all discussed below.

Lugged bowl (Fig. 4.1, 6):
These bowls are already known from Keros: at least 20 examples from the 1963 and 1967 investigations are reported by Getz-Gentle (1996, 105–7) and five examples have been presented by Devetzi (1992). Most of them have horizontal lugs; there are also examples with vertical rectangular lugs and one with a vertical

Table 4.20. *White marble cup and saucer body fragments.*

SF no.	Th. (max.)	Th. (min.)	D.	WD
212				2
309	6	5		4
313	6	4	90	3
510	7	6	100	3
511	7		100	3
546	5	3		4
560	7	6		4
571	7			3
591	5	5		3
1103	7	5		3
1325	5	5		3
1327	5			3
1330	7	6		2
1344	6			4
1346	5			3
1348	6	5		3
1350	6			3
1351	5			4
1354	6			3
1356	6	5		5
1395	6	5		4
1412	7			4
1416	8	6		3
1423	7			3
2127	6			5
2129	8		100	3
2252	7			2
2507	7			3
2517	6			2
2759	7		90	3
3041	6			2
3119	6			2
3147	5			2
3152	6	5	110	3
6081	5			4
6116	4		100	3
6128	7	5		3
6130	6			3
6157	5		90	5
6453	5			4
6604	9	8	100	2
20212	7		80	5
25606	6			4
25609	6			
25620	6			
25621	7	6		4
25622	7	5		2
25625	5			3
25641	6			
25650	5			3
25659	6			
25660	5			
25686	6			2
25704	6			
25708	6			
25709	6			
25715	4			
25716	5			
25722	4			
25723	5			
25724	4			
25726	6			
25727	5			
25740	6			
25745	6			
25746	6			
25772	6			
25781	6			
25801	6	5		
25840	5			
25858	6			
25864	5	4		
25871	6			
25881	5			
25882	5			
25885	5			
25892	4			
25899	4			
25932	6			

Table 4.21. *Grey marble cup and saucer body fragments.*

SF no.	Th. body (max.)	WD
25651	6	2
25654	5	
25713	6	2
25759	6	3
25767	7	2
25789	7	2
25884	7	2
25901	6	2

tubular lug (Devetzi 1992, 447–8, 220–23, nos. 165, 170–4, pl. 27); such a bowl with horizontal rectangular lug has also been found at Apomata on Naxos, grave XXIII (Devetzi 1992, 220, no. 166, pl. 27, fig. 38d).

From the Special Deposit South, 18 fragments are assigned to this variety of the bowl shape (Table 4.22). They are of the same size as normal bowls, with a rim diameter between 260 and 300 mm, and most of them are rather deep. There is a somewhat larger deep bowl **723** (Fig. 4.19) with diameter 320 mm; this could have been with a somewhat elliptical rim, as is an example in the Goulandris collection (Devetzi 1992, 47, 212 no. 135, pl. 25).

Four exhibit rolled rims (**723**, **916**, **1251** and **7251**) assignable to variants **A** and **C** (Fig. 4.19). Seven body and rim fragments (**97**, **143**, **1251**, **1391**, **1532**, **1729** and **6917**) have a projecting relief horizontal lug of rectangular section, placed some distance down from the rim and parallel to it. **723** has a long rectangular lug (length 53 mm and thickness 16 mm), while **7251** (Fig. 4.19) has a shorter one. These lugs have a thickness between 13 and 16 mm, with the exception of **916** which has a lug thickness of 19 mm.

Table 4.22. *Marble lugged bowl fragments.*

SF no.	Variant	Th. rim	D. rim	% *preserved*	Th. body	Th. lug	WD
97						10	
102			190		8–7		4
143			140		9–8	16	5
712			180	*3*	10–7	16	5
723	C	10	320	*5*	9–8	16	4
780			300	*5*	13–11	12	3
916	A	11	260	*6*	10–7	19	4
1251	A	14	280	*4*	12–10	14	4
1391					10		5
1532					14	18	5
1729			180		12	14	2
6917						12	
7004			160		6–4	8	5
7157		5	140	*4*	10–7	7	2
7251		11	260	*3*	10–8	16	2
25057			160		7–6	12	5
25817			120		4	7	2
25867	A	8	180	*4*	6	7	3

Figure 4.19. *Marble lugged and spouted bowl fragments. Scale 1:2.*

Two rim fragments and one body fragment of deep bowls have a horizontal tubular lug of triangular section; these bowls usually have walls which are thinner toward the top and thicker towards the base**.** In **102** and **712** the thickness of the lug is 13 and 16 mm, respectively. **25057** has a horizontal tubular lug some 41 mm long, 12 mm thick and 8 mm high.

Four fragments have a differently shaped projecting relief lug, which resembles a fin of a fish. **780** has a fin-shaped lug of thickness 12 mm. **25817** has a wider fin-shaped lug (width 4 mm, thickness 7 mm, height 7 mm). **25867** is a rolled-rim deep bowl of diameter 180 mm, assigned to sub variety **A**, with a high, elongated, thin, fin-shaped horizontal lug, thickness 6–8 mm.

Table 4.23. *Marble spouted bowl fragment.*

SF no.	Length	Width	Th.	WD
3067	29	26	10–9	2

Figure 4.20. *Marble spouted bowl fragment. Scale 1:2.*

7157 is a rim and body fragment of a deep bowl of diameter 140 mm, with vertical flat rim of rectangular section 5–7 mm thick, and with a horizontal fin-like lug which is 44 mm long, 8 mm wide and 7 mm thick.

Finally, **7004** has a thin vertical rectangular lug, 33 mm long, 8 mm wide and 8 mm thick.

Spouted bowl (Fig. 4.1, 7):
Spouted bowls are well-known vessels with several varieties described by Getz-Gentle (1996, 109–112) and Devetzi (1997); they have been found in considerable quantities, mainly at Chalandriani on Syros (Devetzi 1992, 228–30, nos. 191–5, pl. 29) and at Spedos on Naxos (Devetzi 1992, 227, nos. 187–8, 190).

Getz-Gentle reports several found on Keros, including a very large spouted vessel and a normal spouted vessel (Getz-Gentle 1996, 110, n. 229); Devetzi reports two fragments which belong to an ellipsoid bowl (Devetzi 1997, 50, pl. 30 no. 206).

It is of course possible that some of the featureless bowl fragments listed above may originally have come from spouted bowls. Only one fragment was found in the material from the Special Deposit South that could be identified as a spouted bowl (Table 4.23; Fig. 4.20). **3067** is a fragment of partially preserved spout; the rim is swollen and in-turned, emphasized internally along the sides, with a width of 10 mm. Its outline is flared; the surface of the spout is flat with a vertical front face. Since no more of the rim is preserved, we are not able to discern the inclination of the spout and its attachment to the body. It was horizontally oriented, since its interior surface is flat and it is rather long and wide.

Ledge-lug bowl (Fig. 4.1, 8):
This is a well-known variety of bowl, usually with four horizontal lugs which are nearly always flush with the rim (Getz-Gentle 1996, 113–20). They are usually modest in size, with the exception of the colossal basin with ledge lugs found at Akrotiri, Thera, diameter 725 mm (Devetzi 1997, 563, n. 35, fig. 3; Getz- Gentle 1996, 113, n. 239). These lugs are formed as an external thickening of the rim made by thinning the rim elsewhere. The number of lugs may vary from two to four.

Getz-Gentle (1996, 115–18, fig. 60) has defined sub-varieties according to the shape of the ledge lug; sub-varieties A and B are most commonly seen. In sub-variety A, the lugs project slightly from the rim and their outer edge follows the curve of the walls. Their edges are angled, usually with pointed corners, and notched at the juncture with the rim. In sub-variety B the lugs project further from the rim, which is also wider and the outer edge is straight, while the corners are also pointed and angular.

There are several examples from graves at Spedos, Naxos (Devetzi 1992, 223, no. 176, pl. 28), and from Chalandriani on Syros (Devetzi 1992, 224, nos. 177–183, pl. 28). From Keros some similar fragments were found during the 1963 and 1967 investigations (Getz-Gentle 1996, 115 one example, 118 two examples; Devetzi 1992, 226, no. 226, pl. 28).

In the Special Deposit South, 21 fragments of ledge-lug bowls have been found (Table 4.24; Fig. 4.21). Nine of them have been assigned to sub-variety A. The best preserved is **1984**; along with **432**, **592**, **1426**, **1554**, **1599**, **1714**, **3144** and **25846** (Fig. 4.21), it has a vertical rim which is usually either pointed or rounded, and there is at least one tubular lug with rounded edge, which is deeply notched at the point where it meets the rim. Bowls **450** and **2339** (Fig. 4.21) have a rounded lug with a triangular pointed edge corresponding exactly with those seen in the defining pieces of this sub-variety. These ledge-lug bowls have a rim diameter between 120 and 200 mm, with most of the pieces lying between 130 and 160 mm. The rims are relatively thin, with thickness between 4 and 10 mm. The lugs are elongated and they follow the curvature of the walls.

25761 and **25762** have been assigned to sub-variety B; these are fragments from the rim and the lug of ledge-lug bowls. The rims are vertical, one pointed and one rounded, with a thickness between 4 and 7 mm. The rim diameters are 120 and 160 mm. The lugs are wide, tubular and rounded, everted, with angular edges deeply notched at the point where they meet the rim; thicknesses are 7 and 9 mm.

Ledge-lug cups:
Only two fragments of small cups (which could have been footed cups) exhibit the same arrangement at the rim, as seen in Table 4.25. **592** preserves part of the tubular ledge-lug with rounded edge next to the vertical rounded rim; it has been assigned to sub-variety A (Fig. 4.22).

Table 4.24. *Marble ledge-lug bowl fragments.*

SF no.	Sub-variety	Th. rim	D. rim	% *preserved*	Th. body	Th. lug	WD
432	A	4	130	*6*	7–5	6	2
450		4	150	*6*	7–6	6	3
1426	A	6	160		10–7	7	3
1554	A	4	120	*7*	8–5	6	4
1599		9	200	*5*	8	10	3
1714	A	6	120	*5*	6	6	3
1984	A	10	200	*5*	8	6	3
2339	A	9	110		10–6	9	4
2443		7	150	*5*	11–9	10	3
3120		5	120	*5*	6	5	2
3144	A	6	200	*8*	5	6	3
6327		4	140	*9*	9–8	7	3
6416		4	140	*7*	10–6	8	3
20503		6	140	*5*	9–7	10	2
25738		5	120	*6*	5–3	6	
25760		7			7		
25761	B	4	120	*10*	7	9	1
25762	B	5	160	*4*		7	
25785		4			5		
25846	A	4			5		
25849		4	140	*6*	7–6		2

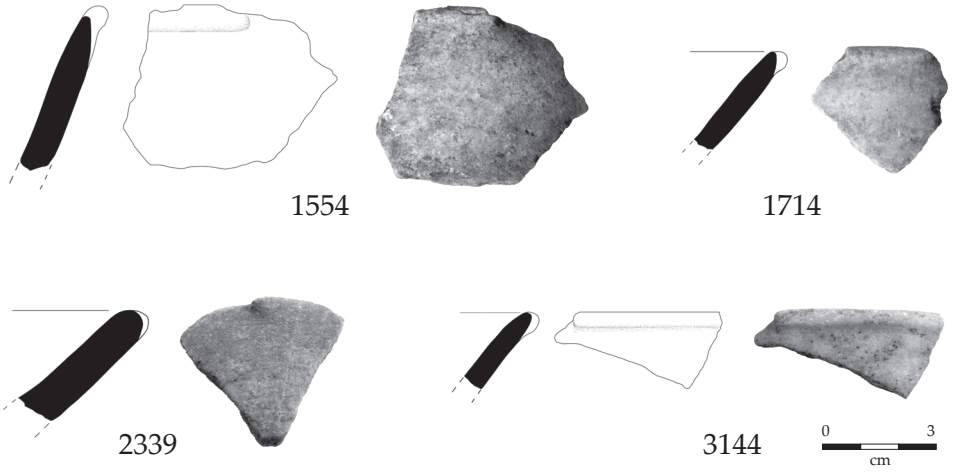

Figure 4.21. *Marble ledge-lug bowl fragments. Scale 1:2.*

Table 4.25. *Marble ledge–lug cup fragments.*

SF no.	Variant	Th. rim	D. rim	% *preserved*	Th. body	Th. lug	WD
592	A	6	100		5	4	3
25868		5		*3*			

Figure 4.22. *Marble ledge-lug cup fragment. Scale 1:2.*

Palette (grindstone; Fig. 4.1, 9)
This flat-shaped open vessel is well known in the Cyclades (Devetzi 1992, 87–90; Getz-Gentle 1996, 82–92). From Keros some palettes were reportedly found during the 1963 and 1967 investigations (Devetzi 1992, 282–3, nos. 314–317, also no. 313 of schist) and there two more pieces from the area of the Special Deposit North and one from further north (Gavalas 2007, 325, fig. 8.13). Two main varieties have been defined: the rectangular and tablet-like flat palette with a flat base and angular profile (Devetzi 1992, 87; Getz-Gentle 1996, 87–92, fig. 49), and the trough-shaped variety, which usually has a concave top (Devetzi 1992; Getz-Gentle 1996, 82–3, figs. 42–43;), and has some rare sub-varieties.

In the Special Deposit South 14 fragments of palettes were found (Table 4.26; Fig. 4.23); five pieces preserve only one surface, six are from the side walls and the base, and three from the side walls and the rim. All fragments are of rectangular palettes—grindstones with flat base. Palettes **420**, **436**, **889**, **918** and **2037** are fragments from the side walls and bases, with angular profile and flat base. **549** and **861** also have angular profiles, but they seem to have a curvilinear outline of the exterior side walls.

There are also five fragments (**703**, **774**, **970**, **1438** and **2172**) which preserve the edge, clearly defined by worked grooves, raised in relief, like a rolled rim, from the flat or concave upper working surface. In **2170** narrow and long side walls meet at a right angle. **970** like **2426** has a slightly concave base.

Table 4.26. *White marble palette fragments.*

SF no.	Th. (max.)	Th. (min.)	WD
420	13	12	4
436	17		4
549	10		4
643	15		4
703	14	12	3
774	15	14	5
861	12	11	4
889	9	8	4
918	21		4
970	13		3
1438	15		4
2037	13	12	3
2172	13	12	3
2426	14	10	4

The thickness of these pieces varies from 8 to 21 mm; the thicker ones might be indicative of their larger size.

One-handled cylindrical plate ('Frying pan'; Fig. 4.1, 10)
This vessel is common in the Cyclades in clay, but rare in stone. It is known as a 'frying pan', but it could be described as cylindrical disc plate, the base of which protrudes creating a flange which at one end protrudes further creating a handle. It has a flat or slightly convex base or upper surface which can be decorated; its circular walls have a triangular section and vertical rim, which is either rounded and sometimes outturned, swollen to the exterior creating a pointed edge; the rim is emphasized by a shallow groove below. The handle is always elongated, horizontal and broad, so that it may be held in the hand; it may be paddle-like or forked, having the shape of an extended circular arc, or of a horseshoe (Devetzi 1992, 80–82).

Fine marble handled cylindrical plates have been found at Aplomata on Naxos (Devetzi 1992, 257–9, cat. nos. 278–283; Doumas & Lambrinoudakis 2017, figs. 15.6, 15.7; Getz-Gentle 1996, 225 n. 260). Two fragments are known from Keros, found during the 1963 and 1967 investigations (Devetzi 1992, 260, nos. 285–286, pl. 40). From the 1987 investigations one fragment was found (Gavalas 2007, 325–6, fig. 8, 14).

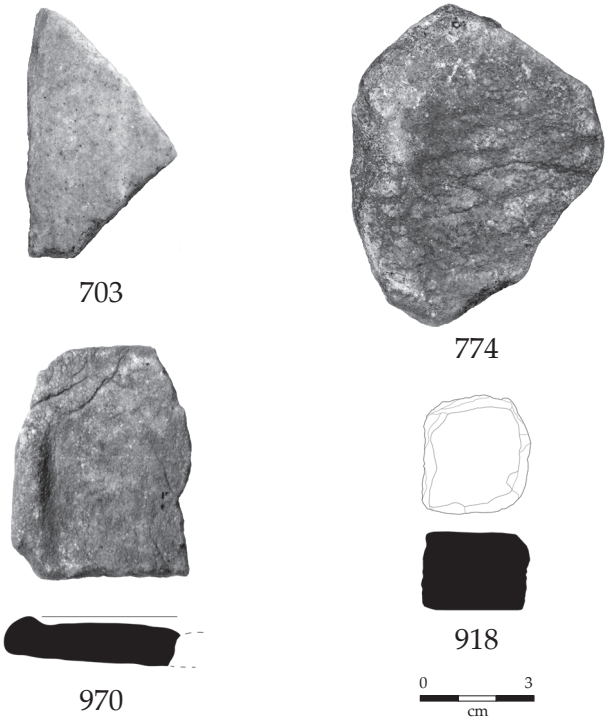

Figure 4.23. *Marble ledge-lug bowl fragments. Scale 1:2.*

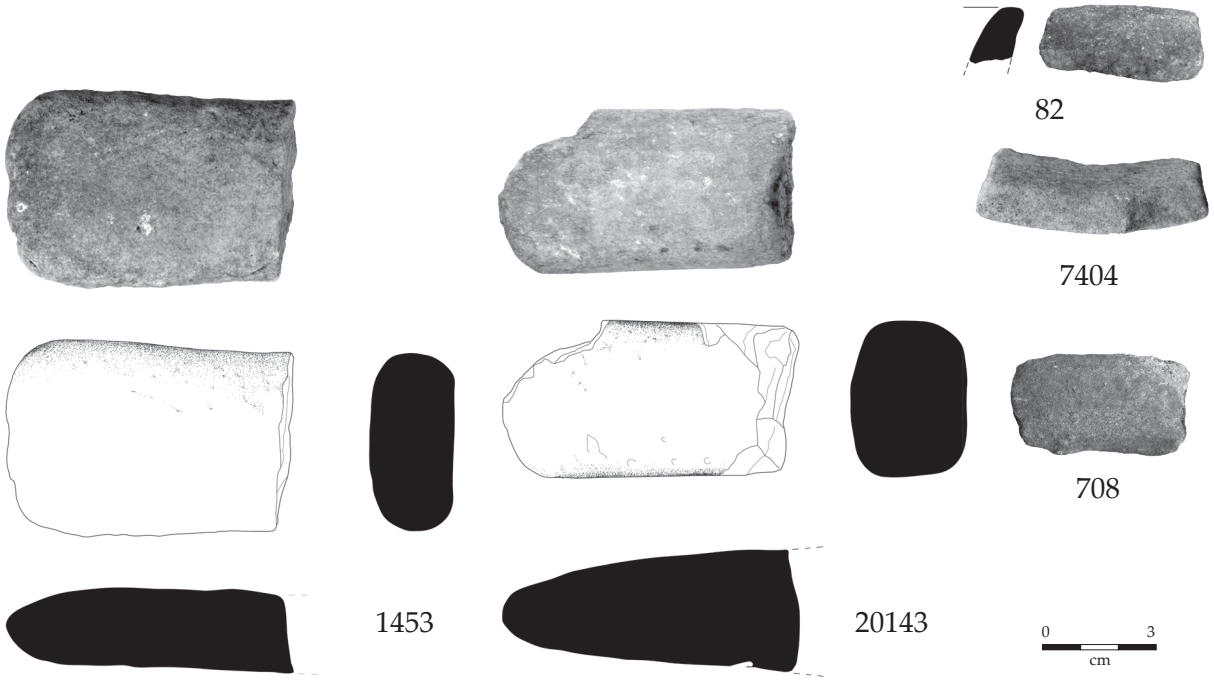

Figure 4.24. *Marble one-handled cylindrical plate fragments. Scale 1:2.*

Six fragments have been assigned to this rare vessel from the Special Deposit South (Fig. 4.24), as listed in Table 4.27. **82**, **708** and **25891** are rim and peripheral wall fragments. They all have a triangular section thicker towards the base, and their rims are thinner, rounded and flat on the top, out-turned and swollen, with a pointed edge; shallow grooves create an angular curved transition with the body. The rim thickness varies from 5 to 9 mm and their diameters range between 140 and 180 mm. **7404** is a fragment showing low cylindrical walls with a triangular section and a flat flange. **1453** and **20143** are parts of horizontal handles. **1453** is paddle shaped (length 75 mm, width 46 mm, thickness 21 mm); its two edges are parallel and the surfaces are rounded. Towards the rather rounded edge it gradually becomes thinner, thickness 17 mm, and the upper surface slopes down. **20143** is also rounded and paddle shaped (length 72.5 mm, width 39 mm, thickness 30 mm). Towards the edge it gradually becomes thinner, thickness 14 mm, and the upper surface slopes down more steeply. Both handles resemble one from Aplomata, Naxos (Devetzi 1992, no. 283).

Table 4.27. *White marble one–handled cylindrical vessel fragments.*

SF no.	Th. (max.)	Th. (min.)	D. rim	WD
82	10	8	160	3
708	10	8	140	4
1453	21	17		3
7404	10		260	3
20143	30	14		3
25891	7		180	

Cylindrical dish or plate with relief birds, 'Dove' or avian dish (Fig. 4.1, 11)

This is a very rare shape, so far only found on Keros. It resembles the 'frying pan'. It is a shallow receptacle with a low vertical wall, a broad flat base with a narrow protruding flange at the exterior, and an extremely thickened rim; across the centre there is carved a row of schematic birds placed horizontally and parallel to each other with a height similar to that of the rim.

In the best preserved piece, diameter 390 mm, in the Goulandris Collection (Doumas 1968, 174; 1984, no. 164, 135) there are 16 such birds; they have been identified as doves since doves are depicted on silver pins of this period (Getz-Gentle 1996, 124–5, pl. 71a, fig. 65b), but the way they are arranged on the bottom of this vessels resembles rows of seagulls, often seen on the surface of the sea early on a calm day around Keros. However, identification to species is not feasible.

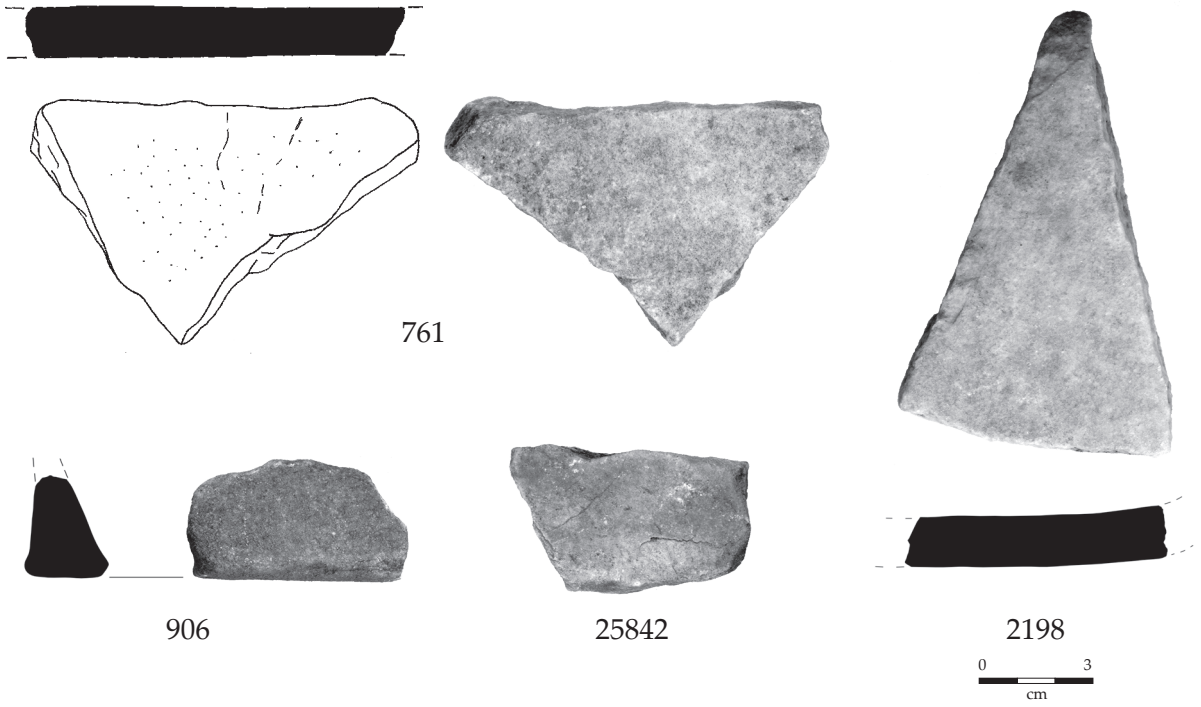

Figure 4.25. *Marble bird vessel fragments. Scale 1:2.*

Table 4.28. *Marble avian dish fragments.*

SF no.	Th. (max.)	Th. (min.)	Diameter	WD
624	15	14		4
761	14			4
906	19	13	320	3
1473	13			5
2198	14	12		3
2704	8			4
6202	12			3
7440	14	12		5
25842	13			4

In the 1967 investigations, Zapheiropoulou found two fragments from the same vessel (dimensions: height 41 mm, diameter at rim 388 mm, at base 400 mm: Devetzi 1992, 63, 260, no. 287, pl. 41). During the 1987 investigations, two fragments were assigned to this type of vessel (Gavalas 2007, 327, fig. 8.13).

At the Special Deposit South, nine fragments were assigned to this vessel form (Table 4.28, Fig. 4.25), one preserving the rim, walls and protruding flange, and eight base fragments; their large size and even thickness without much differentiation are the main criteria for assigning them to this category. **906** is the rim, wall and base fragment. The section of the wall is triangular, ending in a vertical, rounded, slightly swollen rim (maximum thickness 19 mm, minimum 11 mm). The rim diameter is estimated at 320 mm. The slightly protruding rounded flange at the exterior of the base is broken in places. **624**, **2198** and **2704** are fragments of flat bases. Their thicknesses lie between 8 and 15 mm. In the photo of **2198**, part of the side wall is seen at the narrow end of the fragment. **761** is a base fragment with uneven thickness (12–14 mm).

Pedestal vessels

In this category there are fragments of both open and closed vessels; body and stem fragments are difficult to assign to either category. Open pedestal vessels shapes are the kylix or footed cup, with two sub-varieties, the hemispherical bowl and the carinated cup. Closed shapes are the krateriskos and the spherical pyxis.

Kylix or footed cup:

This is a common vessel type. Its features are the small size and the thin walls of the body. The stem is usually cylindrical, ending in a conical flat base, or more frequently a conical base with concave walls widening towards the base (Getz-Gentle 1996, 157–8, fig. 90).

The kylix is present in two sub-varieties (Devetzi 1992, 54; Gavalas 2007, 327–33, figs. 8.15, 8.16): the hemispherical footed bowl and the carinated footed

Table 4.29. *Quantities of kylix footed cups according to sub–variety and raw material.*

Kylix footed cup	White marble	White marble with blue veins	Grey marble	Total
Hemispherical footed bowls	14	0	1	**15**
Carinated footed cups	14	1	1	**16**
Pedestal bases	24	1	1	**26**
Total	**52**	**2**	**3**	**57**

cup. Some 40 per cent of the known examples have been found at Chalandriani on Syros, with some known from Aplomata on Naxos (Devetzi 1992, 238–44; Getz-Gentle 1996, 159, 165–6).

From the 1967 investigations on Keros, Getz-Gentle reports at least seven fragments (1996, 167 n. 350) and Devetzi presents three fragments (1992, nos. 231–233, pl. 33). In 1987 in the Special Deposit North 21 fragments of both sub-varieties were found, along with three further fragments from the stems and feet of pedestal bases (Gavalas 2007, 327–30).

During the recent investigations at the Special Deposit South 57 fragments were found which could be assigned to this type of vessel, including 15 hemispherical footed bowls and 16 carinated footed cups. Another 26 fragments are from the stem or the feet of pedestal bases which (based on size) should probably be assigned to footed cups. As may be seen in Table 4.29, most are of white marble and only two fragments are of white marble with blue veins (**6308** and **7516**), with three more of grey marble (**727**, **25751** and **20315**).

Hemispherical footed bowl (Fig. 4.1, 12):
Fifteen rim fragments have been assigned to this sub-variety (Fig. 4.26), mainly according to the thickness of the walls and the curvature of their walls. The walls are concave and their thickness lies between 4 and 7 mm, with the exception of **25850**, which is 12 mm thick (Table 4.30).

The rim is thickened or swollen, as with the rolled-rim bowls and saucers, and they follow the forms of the variants seen there. **507**, **1415** and **25623** have been assigned to variant A; **77**, **2919** and **25691** to variant E; and **25861** to variant F. The rim diameter has been estimated as between 100 and 150 mm; most of them fall around 120 mm. This is in accordance with the sizes estimated for the fragments from the Special Deposit North recovered in 1987 (Gavalas 2007, 327).

Figure 4.26. *Hemispherical footed bowl fragments. Scale 1:2.*

Table 4.30. *Rims of hemispherical footed bowls.*

SF no.	Variant	Th. rim	D. rim	% *preserved*	Th. body	WD
77	E	7	120	*5*	5	4
149		6			5	4
507	A	6	100	*5*	5	4
928		7			5–4	4
1415	A	7	140		6	2
2919	E	7	100	*4*	6	3
25623	A	7	140		6	3
25691	E	7	120	*15*	6	2
25751		7	150	*3*	7	2
25850		12		*3*	10	3
25861	F	4	100	*5*	4–3	4
25921		6	120		4	3
25925		6	120		4	3
25939		6	120	*4*	5	2
25940		6	120		5	2

Fragments **1415**, **25623** and **25751** seem to belong to very large kylikes, similar to two fragments found in 1987, special find numbers 173 and 101. **25939** and **25940** are joining fragments.

Carinated footed cup (Fig. 4.1, 13):
These footed cups have a flaring upper part and a flat base which meets the vertical out-turned wall in an obtuse angle creating a carination. The stem meets the flat base usually in a concave smooth transition.

Rims: There are nine rims of carinated footed cups (Table 4.31; Fig. 4.27), although the difficulty of distinguishing these from rims of footless cups should be noted. Four examples have a pointed end, and five examples a more vertical rounded end (**2526**, **2640**, **20315**, **25841** and **25890**); the latter are more conical. The rim thickness in the pointed examples is very thin, 2–6 mm, while it is usually thicker in the rounded examples, 5–7 mm. Their diameter

Figure 4.27. *Rims of carinated cups. Scale 1:2.*

Table 4.31. *Rim fragments from carinated footed cups.*

SF no.	Variant	Th. rim	D. rim	% *preserved*	Th. body	WD
1493	pointed	2	120	*9*	5–3	4
2526	rounded	7		*3*	6	4
2640	rounded	7	140	*4*	6	2
3057	pointed	3	140	*5*	6	1
20315	rounded	5	160	*5*	8	1
25776	pointed	5		*3*	5	
25841	rounded	7		*3*	6	3
25890	rounded	8	120	*4*	5	4
25898	pointed	6		*3*	5	

Table 4.32. *Carinated cup body and base fragments.*

SF no.	Th.	D. base	Angle	D. stem	D. body	WD
171	7	40			80	3
768	5					4
1437	7	50	130°		80	3
2121	8	50	130°	19	80	3
2509	8				100	1
6308	8	50	140°		90	3
25923	8	50	140°		60	3

Figure 4.28. *Carinated cup base fragments. Scale 1:2.*

has been estimated from 120 to 160 mm, which is in accordance with the diameters estimated for the pieces recovered from the Special Deposit North in 1987 (Gavalas 2007, 330–33).

Body and base fragments: There are seven fragments from the body and the flat base of carinated footed cups, some of which preserve the beginning of the cylindrical stem (Table 4.32; Fig. 4.28). The walls are thin, thickness 5–8 mm, and meet the base at obtuse angles (mainly 130° or 140° from the horizontal). The base is usually flat and the transition to the cylindrical stem concave and smooth. The base diameters lie between 40 and 50 mm. **2121** preserves part of a cylindrical solid stem, with a diameter of 19 mm.

Pedestal bases, possibly of kylix vessels:
Some 26 pedestal base fragments, 14 stems and 12 feet, may be assigned to the kylix form, mainly on the criteria of size and thickness (Table 4.33; Fig. 4.29). The stem is cylindrical to spool-shaped, since its ends flare towards the base and towards the feet. Getz-Gentle (1996, 158, fig. 90e–h) has suggested that the pedestal profile and its proportions may be used for dating pedestal bases. This seems to work if the comparison is between the early kandiles and the later vessel types, but there is no further distinction between the later forms.

The feet have a general conical shape which sometimes is flaring. In this case the feet are hollowed and the contours of the inner surfaces of the feet are curved, present a spectrum from low curvature to a bell-shaped foot.

The height of the stems seen in the Special deposit South range from 10 to 25 mm. The stem has a diameter in the middle between 4 and 39 mm; most are about 20–22 mm. **4615** was decorated with two parallel incisions at the side. The inner surface of the feet have either a slight curvature, as in the case of **2423**, **2108** and **2274,** or are trumpet-like, as in the case of **2810**, **6324**, **6812** and **7272**. **7008** and **7479** have a cylindrical

spool-like low stem. **7418**, **20160**, **20504** and **20707** have a conical hollow in the interior of the lower part of the stem. **727**, **1551** and **25027** have a cylindrical compact stem which ends in a conical, flat circular foot.

The edges of the feet are pointed or rounded; in the case of wider feet the exterior outline flares. Their thickness varies between 4 and 7 mm.

160, **2404**, **2916** and **20744** are feet with pointed edges, while **2258**, **2376**, **2912**, **3042** and **7516** have rounded edges. The feet are circular and have a small flat surface in the interior. **2382** has a large flat underside and a flaring exterior outline. Their diameters range between 40 and 60 mm, with the exception of **2382**, which has a diameter of 80 mm. During the 1987 investigations in the Special Deposit North, three thin fragments of feet were found with similar measurements; special find 368 seems similar to **2382** with the same foot diameter (Gavalas 2007, 333, fig. 8.16).

Krateriskos or collared jar (Fig. 4.1, 14):
This is a well-known vessel type which is a later development of the EC I kandila (Devetzi 1992, 176; Getz-Gentle 1996, 125–9). Examples are found on Naxos (Devetzi 1992, no. 21, from Karvounolakkoi; nos. 22–23, from Aplomata). From Keros, Getz-Gentle reports two examples decorated with incisions of triangles and a band of zig-zag pattern (Getz-Gentle 1996, 125–9 no. 273). Devetzi presents three more pieces from Keros: one with a lug, and another with red incised decoration (Devetzi 1992, 177–8, nos. 24, 25, 26). During the 1987 investigations in the Special Deposit North one fine rim fragment was assigned to this type (Gavalas 2007, 325, fig. 8.13).

Table 4.33. *Marble pedestal bases.*

SF no.	Th. (max.)	Th. (min.)	Diameter	D. stem	WD
160	6		50		3
727	5	5		20	2
1551				19–17	3
2108	7			19	2
2258		7		10	3
2376	9	6	40		2
2382	7	6	80		5
2404	9	4	40		2
2423	3	6		20	2
2534	9				4
2912	6	3			2
2916	6	4			2
3042	8	3			5
4615				23–24	2
6324	9			28	5
6812	8		60	28	5
7008	8			39–43	1
7272	3		40	21–22	3
7418				16–20	
7429	4			16–18	4
7516	7				2
20160	3			15	2
20504				21–27	4
20707	3			20–22	4
20744	3				4
25027				27–33	4

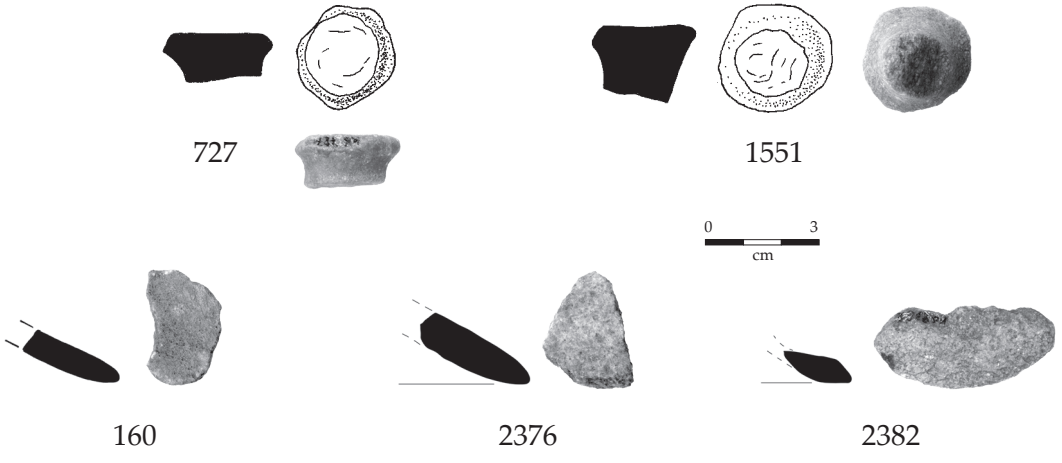

Figure 4.29. *Pedestal bases, possibly of kylix vessels. Scale 1:2.*

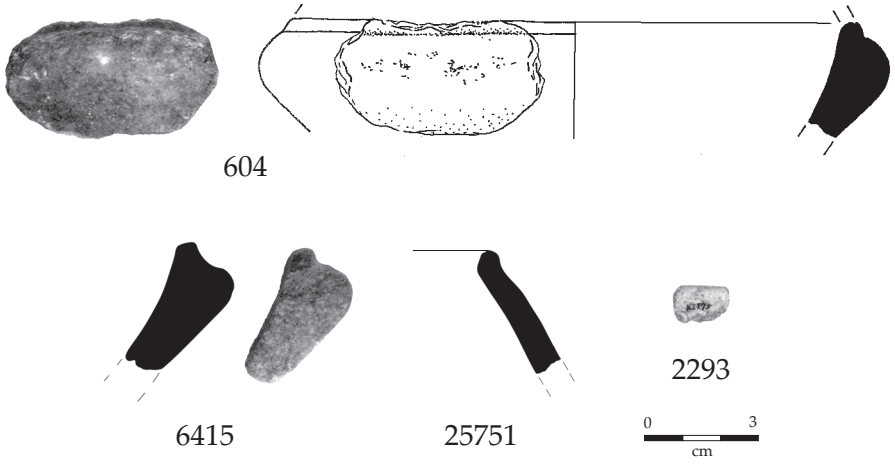

Figure 4.30. *Marble krateriskos fragments. Scale 1:2.*

Table 4.34. *Marble krateriskos fragments.*

SF no.	Th. (max.)	Th. (min.)	Diameter	WD
604	15	7	140	2
2293	6	5	140	2
2503	6		140	2
3159	7	5	140	2
6415	18	6		3

Five fragments (Fig. 4.30) of white marble are listed in Table 4.34. Three rims, one base and one body fragment are assigned to the collared jar shape. The rims (**2293**, **2503** and **3159**) are everted, rounded at the top, out-turned and swollen, with a groove below the rim on the exterior. Diameters lie between 140 and 150 mm. The rim thickness is between 4 and 6 mm.

604 is a body fragment preserving the transition between the upper and the lower body of a krateriskos. This transition is marked by an incised line. The upper body is slim, fine and conical, while the lower body is swollen, concave and hemispherical, with maximum thickness 10 mm.

6415 is part of the lower body of a krateriskos. The outline of the walls is swollen and rounded, with an oblique band in low relief protruding from it; this may once have been a lug.

Table 4.35. *Marble pedestal fragments.*

SF no.	Th. (max.)	Th. (min.)	Diameter	WD
1352	8		100	4
1748	9		90	4
3102	7	5	160	2
3140	5		120	2

Other pedestal bases:
The four fragments described here (Table 4.35) are the feet of pedestal bases; these may be assigned to

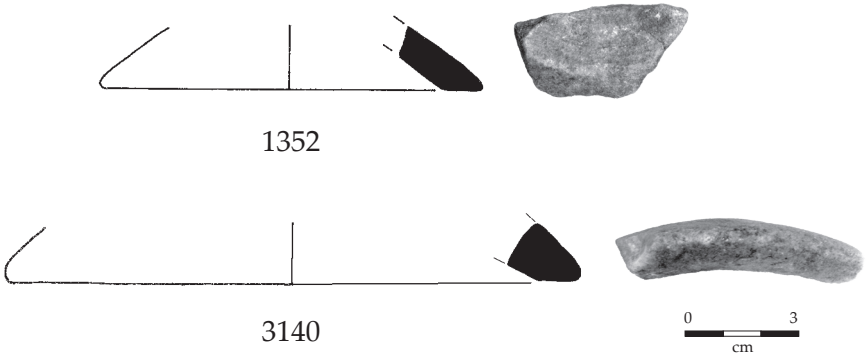

Figure 4.31. *Other pedestal bases. Scale 1:2.*

closed larger vessels, either the spherical footed pyxis (not otherwise represented in the Special Deposit South) or to the krateriskos (Fig. 4.31). These bases are larger in size than those of the kylikes, and they have a broad circular foot (Devetzi 1992, 36, pl. 12, 38, pl. 15; Getz-Gentle 1996, 167–72). Their edges are usually rounded and the flat underside is large and meets the rest of the interior surface in obtuse angles creating a carination. Their thicknesses lie between 5 and 9 mm. The diameters have been estimated between 90 to 160 mm.

Lids

The five lid fragments are listed in Table 4.36. These lids, usually with a flaring flange, would have sat on the narrower rim of the vessel being covered; some, with out-turned and everted rim, would have sat within the broader mouth of the vessel. Lids covered pyxides, spherical vessels with or without pedestal, cylindrical vessels, or krateriskoi (Devetzi 1992, 29–33, 36–9; Getz-Gentle 1996, 129–33). Some fragments were found in the 1963 and 1967 investigations on Keros: a double-lugged lid with painted rosette decoration in its centre, and one of Kouphonisi limestone (Getz-Gentle 1996, 136 n. 287); lids from Keros are presented by Devetzi (1992, 36, 37, pl. 14, no. 52; pl. 13, no. 41).

1525, **20201** and **25669** are fragments of flat, cylindrical, discoid lids (Fig. 4.32). **20201** preserves a compact cylindrical, vertical relief ledge in the interior which would have sat in a broader-mouthed vessel. Their diameters were around 400 mm. **718** and **975** are fragments of flat, convex to conical lids, and their edges are either in-turned, swollen to the interior, or rounded, curving slightly towards the interior. Diameters are 120 and 40 mm, respectively.

Cylindrical spool pyxis (Fig. 4.1, 15)

Four fragments from the Special Deposit South have been assigned to the cylindrical spool pyxis vessel (Devetzi 1992, 56–9; Getz-Gentle 1996, 142–54, figs. 80–81). Two fragments come from the walls and two from the base, listed in Table 4.37.

From the Special Deposit North on Keros during the 1963 and 1967 investigations some fragments were noted by Getz-Gentle (1996, 144, nos. 303, 305, 310). Devetzi presents six fragments from the body and the projecting base, usually with perforations (Devetzi 1992, 247–9, nos. 252–257). In 1987 in the Special Deposit North three marble fragments from the base with perforation and the plain body of similar vessel were found (Gavalas 2007, 323, fig. 8.13). Another (**30005**) was located in the 2006–08 project in the area of the Special Deposit North (Volume II, 406–7, table 14.1) and one more was found in Area A to the south of the Special Deposit South (**527**: Volume II, 479–81, table 17.2).

Table 4.36. *Marble lid fragments.*

SF no.	Th. (max.)	Th. (min.)	Diameter	WD
718	8	3	120	3
975	6		40	4
1525	6	4	400	4
20201	6	4	340–400	3
25669	5	4		

Figure 4.32. *Marble lid fragments. Scale 1:2.*

Table 4.37. *Marble cylindrical spool pyxis fragments.*

SF no.	Th. (max.)	Th. (min.)	Diameter	WD
333	9	9	90	4
806	10	10		
1886	8	6	120	4
6221	7		100	2

Figure 4.33. *Marble cylindrical spool pyxis fragments. Scale 1:2.*

333 and **806** are body fragments with horizontal incised grooves marking parallel relief bands. Tool marks from the manufacturing process may be seen in the interior. **1886** and **6221** are fragments of the projecting base and the body of spool pyxis vessels, without preserved perforations (Fig. 4.33). The body diameters lie between 80 and 120 mm. Thicknesses lie between 8 and 10 mm.

Table 4.38. *Grey Keros limestone rolled–rim bowls.*

SF no.	Variant	Th. rim	D. rim	% preserved	Th. body	D. body	WD
513	C	7	120	*5*	6		2
558	F	6	160	*3*			3
623	E	9	140	*4*	10–8		2
1596	E	8	120	*3*	6		3
1941	F	11	140	*5*	8		4
2036	E	8	150	*4*	10–6		2
2312	E	12	190	*5*	9–8		3
2384	E	10	170	*4*	11–8		3
2624	E	8	170	*5*	10–6		2
6101		7				110	2
6265	A	9	140	*4*	8–6		3

Table 4.39. *Grey Keros limestone plain bowl rim fragments.*

SF no.	Rim form	Th. rim	D. rim	% preserved	Th, body	WD
2277		6	120	*4*	*7*	2
2769	Rounded	6	150	*5*	*7*	2
6069		3	110	*2*	4	3
6621	Rounded	5	130	*9*	12–8	3
20734	Flat	4		*5*	7–6	2
20740	Flat	4	200	*8*	7–6	3
25604	Rounded	7				3
25619		5				2
25624		5	140			2
25649	Rounded	6	140	*3*	*7*	2
25862	Rounded	3	140	*7*	5–4	3
25872		4	130	*5*	7–6	2
1950	Flat	10	160	9		5
25736	Flat	4	120	*7*	6–5	2
25906	Flat	5	120	*11*	6–4	3

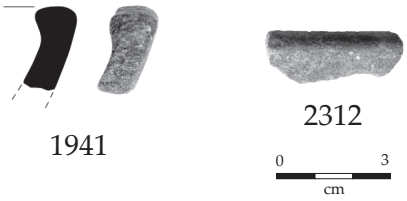

Figure 4.34. *Grey limestone rolled-rim bowl fragments. Scale 1:2.*

B. Limestone vessels

The following vessels are mainly small fragments of vessels of various types of limestone, some with coloured bands or other veins of darker or lighter colour. We deal with them as a separate category, as the material used is softer, although the types presented and the techniques involved in their manufacture are similar to those of marble. A large range of vessel types has also been produced from these materials. Although they represent a small percentage of the total (17.1 per cent: 5.4 per cent grey limestone and 11.7 per cent Kouphonisi limestone) from the Special Deposit South, their presence in this assemblage suggests their similar function to those of marble.

First presented are those of grey, harder limestone, sometimes with white inclusions, probably with an origin on Keros; these are followed by the coloured, softer limestone, whose sources are located on the nearby Kouphonisia.

Grey limestone of Keros

Some 122 fragments have been assigned to this category. Their surface condition seems to be better than most of the white marble examples; this is probably due to their generally rougher polishing.

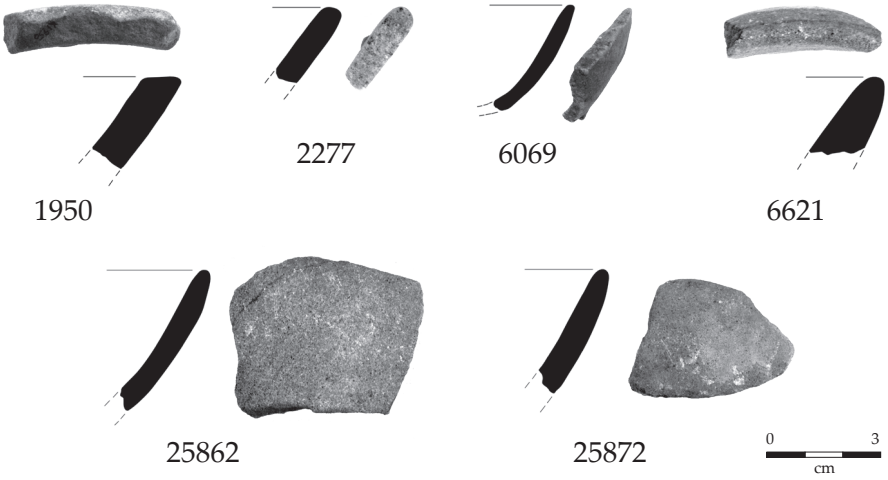

Figure 4.35. *Grey limestone plain rim bowl fragments. Scale 1:2.*

Many vessel forms have been identified, both open and closed. Most are from open vessels, with bowls in their various sub-varieties the most frequent. A few pieces are assigned to the spherical pyxis, to a 'hut lid' and to a 'frying pan'.

No basin fragments of this local Keros limestone have been identified in the Special Deposit South assemblage, and in general, smaller vessels are present, such as cups and saucers (4.9 per cent of the 122 grey limestone fragments) and footed vessels (16.4 per cent).

Bowls:

Rolled-rim bowls (Fig. 4.1, 1)
There are 11 rim fragments, similar in form to certain variants of rolled-rim bowls of marble described above (Table 4.38; Fig. 4.34). Those assigned to variant **E** predominate; variants **A**, **C** and **F** are also present, while **B** and **D** are not found. **6265** is the most rounded and has been assigned to variant **A**; **513** has been assigned to variant **C**; **623**, **1596**, **2036**, **2312**, **2384** and **2624** to variant **E**; and **558**, **1941** to variant **F**. The rim thickness varies considerably, from 6 to 12 mm, with the thicker rims being those of variant **F**. The rim diameters have been estimated between 120 and 190 mm, indicating small hemispherical to conical bowls; most diameters are between 140 and 170 mm.

Plain bowls rim fragments (Fig. 4.1, 2)
Fifteen rim fragments belong to bowls of other varieties: hemispherical or conical plain bowls (Table 4.39; Fig. 4.35). The former usually have rounded rims and curved walls, the latter straight walls.

Five rim fragments (**2769**, **6621**, **25604**, **25649** and **25862**) exhibit vertical rounded in-turned rims. Two sub-varieties may be seen, one with thicker walls and triangular section (e.g. **6621**, Fig. 4.35) and the other with slimmer walls and curvilinear outline, to which the rest of the illustrated pieces belong (Fig. 4.35). The thickness varies from 3 to 10 mm, with most between 5 and 7 mm. The diameters lie between 110 and 200 mm, most falling between 140 and 160 mm.

Five fragments (**1950, 20734, 20740**, **25736, 25906**) have vertical and flat rims. These usually have a trapezoidal section and resemble the Dhaskalio variety white marble conical bowls (Volume I, chapter 26). The rim thicknesses range from 4 to10 mm, and the diameters from 120 to 160 mm, suggesting rather small conical bowls. **20734** and **20740** seem to join.

Bowl bases
Thirteen base fragments, listed in Table 4.40, are assigned to the bowl type (Fig. 4.36). Nearly all are flat and sometimes the base is thinner than the wall. **2638** is flat with a circular compact ring-like border in low relief. The walls are either straight, meeting the base at an obtuse angle of 140°–150° from the horizontal; or they are have a curvilinear outline, as in **2137**, **2539** and **6082**, where the base and the walls meet in a gentle curve at the transition. Their thickness varies between 4 and 14 mm and their diameters lie between 40 and 70 mm.

Table 4.40. *Keros grey limestone bowl base fragments.*

SF no.	Th. base	D. base	Angle	Th. body	D. body	WD
735	5	70		10–7	140	3
1058	8			8	150	3
1938	14	60		14	120	4
2132	4	40	145°	5	120	2
2137	10	70	140°	10–7	140	3
2539	6					2
2638	8	40		9–8	120	2
2824	9		153°			3
6082	8			6	130	4
20421	8	40		8–7	140	3
20531	7			10		4
20726	8	50	147°	10–7	160	3
25120	11	50		10	140	5

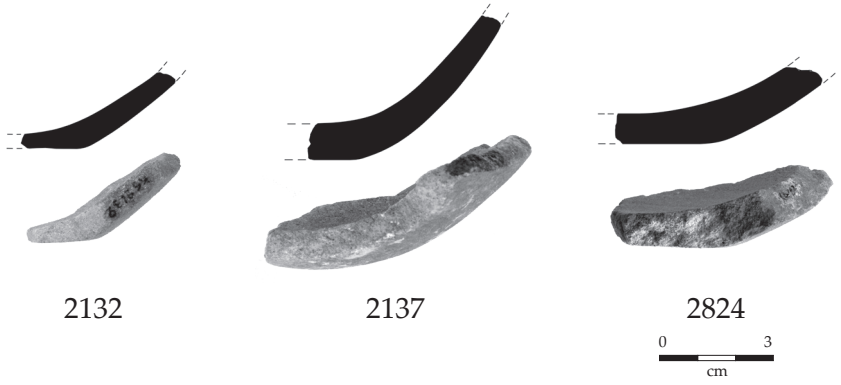

Figure 4.36. *Grey limestone bowl base fragments. Scale 1:2.*

Table 4.41. *Quantitative relationship of body thickness to diameter in Keros grey limestone bowl body fragments.*

	Wall thickness (mm)									
Est. D. (mm)	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**Total**	***% Total***
110	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	**3**	***7.0***
120	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	**3**	***7.0***
140	–	–	1	1	3	2	–	–	**7**	***16.3***
150	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	**3**	***7.0***
160	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	**5**	***11.6***
170	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	**4**	***9.3***
180	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	**3**	***7.0***
200	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	**2**	***4.7***
Not measured	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	**13**	***30.2***
Total	**4**	**3**	**3**	**11**	**13**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**43**	
% Total	***9.3***	***7.0***	***7.0***	***25.6***	***30.2***	***16.3***	***2.3***	***2.3***		

Bowl bodies

There are 43 body fragments which may be assigned either to bowls or, perhaps, to cups and saucers (Table 4.42). The body thickness of these fragments varies between 5 and 11 mm, and the diameters between 110 and 200 mm (Table 4.41); these measurements suggest small bowls. **829** is of grey limestone with blue and white concentric veins, which creates a decorative effect.

Cups and saucers (Fig. 4.1, 4, 5):

Six rim fragments, listed in Table 4.43, may be assigned to the cup and saucer type on the basis of their dimen-

Table 4.43. *Rim fragments of cups and saucers of grey Keros limestone.*

SF no.	Th. rim	D. rim	*% preserved*	Th. body	WD
25773	4			7	3
25783	5	100			3
25784	5	100		6	2
25847	4	100	*5*	5	2
25865	3	50	*15*	4	1
20155	4	100	*5*	5	2

Figure 4.37. *Grey limestone cup and saucer rim fragments. Scale 1:2.*

Table 4.42. *Grey Keros limestone bowl body fragments.*

SF no.	Th. (min.)	Th. (max.)	D. body	WD
192	5		160	2
268	8	7	180	2
320	5			3
438	9	8	180	3
537	6	5		3
641	10	9	140	2
747	8	7	120	2
829	7	7	140	2
1324	9	9	150	2
1509	10	10	150	3
1546	8	8	140	3
1594	9	8		3
1912	9	9	120	3
1939	10			3
1949	8	7	150	4
2007	8		200	3
2038	9	8	140	2
2192	10	9	200	3
2284	7			2
2289	9	8	140	4
2320	9	9	170	3
2356	10	9	170	4
2363	10	9	140	3
2390	9	8	180	3
2523	11	10		4
2636	6			4
2760	8			3
2763	8	8	110	2
2792	8	7	170	3
2915	6			5
3055	12	8		2
3154	8	7	110	5
3170	9			2
6002	9	8	160	3
6040	7		120	3
6108	5		110	2
6401	8	7		2
6408	8			2
6620	9	8	160	3
6848	9		170	4
20217	5		160	3
20317	10		160	4
20430	9		140	2

Table 4.44. *Lugged bowl fragments of grey Keros limestone.*

SF no.	Th. body	D. body	% *preserved*	Lug width	Th. lug	WD
1597	6	180	*3*	10	8	3
6310	7	150	*8*	8	5–4	3

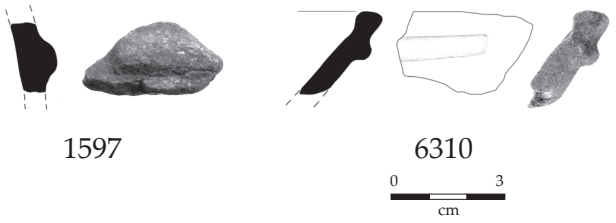

Figure 4.38. *Grey limestone lugged bowl fragments. Scale 1:2.*

sions, similar to those of marble (Fig. 4.37). Four rims have vertical and rounded ends, and the other two are pointed with triangular section. Thickness lies between 3 and 6 mm, with most between 4 and 5 mm, and diameters are 50–100 mm, most around 100 mm. **25865** is a fragment from the rim and the body of a miniature conical cup of Keros limestone with white inclusions (characterized as such by John Dixon).

Other bowl types:
There are also four fragments assigned to other varieties of bowls, such as the lugged and the spouted bowls, which find their typological parallels in those of marble mentioned above.

Lugged bowls (Fig. 4.1, 6)
Two fragments (Table 4.44; Fig. 4.38) have been assigned to this variety. **1597** is a body fragment with a horizontal and tubular lug carved in low relief (width 10 mm). **6310** is a rolled-rim bowl fragment (variant **E**) which has an irregular, broad, concave groove under the rim. The relief horizontal tubular lug is rectangular in section and it is placed almost parallel to the rim (lug width 8 mm). Thicknesses are 6 and 7 mm, and diameters 180 and 150 mm.

Spouted bowls (Fig. 4.1, 7)
Two fragments with preserved parts of a spout have been assigned to this form (Table 4.45; Fig. 4.39). **1322** is a body fragment which preserves the beginning of the spout. **6004** is part of the spout, convex outside and concave inside, bordered by a flat, rounded and slightly swollen sloping and flaring edge.

Ledge-lug cups or bowls (Fig. 4.1, 8)
Five rim fragments with ledge-lugs were found in the Special Deposit South (Table 4.46; Fig. 4.40). They are similar to the intact ledge-lug bowls from the

Table 4.45. *Spouted bowls fragments of grey Keros limestone.*

SF no.	Th. (max.)	Th. (min.)	Diameter	WD
1322	8	7	140	3
6004	7			3

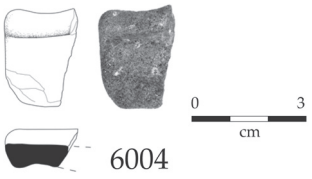

Figure 4.39. *Grey limestone spouted bowl fragment. Scale 1:2.*

settlement of Panormos in southeast Naxos (Devetzi 2014, 314–15, 361–2, nos. 1, 2). **20311** exhibits a complete profile. The base is circular and flat (thickness 6 mm, diameter 30 mm), meeting the walls at an obtuse angle of 150° from the horizontal. The rim is in-turned, pointed and flat, with thickness 4–5 mm, diameter 90 mm. The ledge-lug is everted, tubular and flat, sloping at the same angle as the rim at the same level (thickness 8 mm), as with sub-variety **A** of the marble examples; an incision running along all its length at the upper surface has been worked, creating a decorative effect (length 21 mm, width 7 mm, height 5 mm). **25750** is a fragment from the rim and the body of a ledge-lug bowl. The rim is everted and pointed, diameter 100 mm; at the meeting with the flat, pointed, triangular lug there is a cut. **25888** is similar.

Table 4.46. *Rim fragments of ledge-lug cups or bowls of grey Keros limestone.*

SF no.	Th. rim	D. rim	% *preserved*	Th. lug	Th. base	D. base	WD
20311	4	90	*6*	8	6	30	
25613	7	100		8	7		
25750	5	100			6		1
25913	8			8			
25888	7	150		6			1

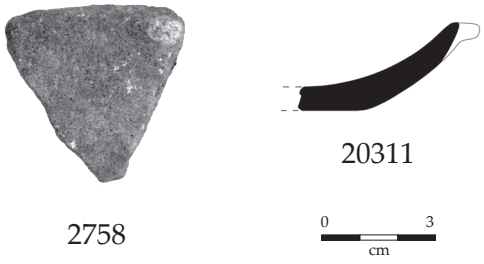

Figure 4.40. *Fragments of grey limestone ledge-lug cup rim and one-handled cylindrical plate. Scale 1:2.*

Table 4.47. *Frying pan base fragment of grey Keros limestone.*

SF no.	Th. (max.)	Th. (min.)	Diameter	WD
2758	11	8	300	3

One-handled cylindrical plate ('frying pan'; Fig. 4.1, 10): **2758** is a flat base fragment of an open cylindrical disc-like plate (Table 4.47; Fig. 4.40). This could be assigned either to a frying pan or to an avian dish, with the first the more probable. There is no parallel for this vessel type in this material from a controlled excavation.

Table 4.48. *Footed cup or bowl base fragments of grey Keros limestone.*

SF no.	Angle	Th. base	D. base	Th. body	D. body	WD
2527		10	60	10–9	100	2
2913		5	30	5–4	50	2
3115	140°	7	40	8–6	100	2
3118		5	40			2
3158		7	40	7–6		2
6041		8	50	8–7	90	2
6057		6	40	7–5	110	2
20208	140°	10	50	7	100	3
25088		5	40	7–6	120	2
25009	142°	4	40	7–5	110	

Table 4.49. *Stem and feet of hemispherical footed bowl fragments of grey Keros limestone.*

SF no.	Th. body	D. foot	Th. base	D. stem	WD
162	4		3	30	3
395	3	60	3	31	4
2274	6	60		40	3
2810	6	60		35	3
6241				35	5
20608	3	50		30	4
25777	8	60			
746	7				3
1333	6		5		3
2391	4–6				2

Pedestal vessels:
Bases of kylix footed cups or bowls
Ten fragments, mainly from the bases and the bodies of small open vessels (Table 4.48; Fig. 4.41), may be from footed cups. The inclination of the walls and the angular carination, which is created at the transition to the base, in relation to their size, are the criteria for this assignment.

The bases are flat and sometimes thinner than the walls. Their thicknesses are between 4 and 10 mm and their diameters from 30 to 60 mm, most between 40 and 50 mm. The bodies are conical, straight and they meet at obtuse angles, between 140° and 142° from the horizontal. Thickness varies from 4 to 10 mm

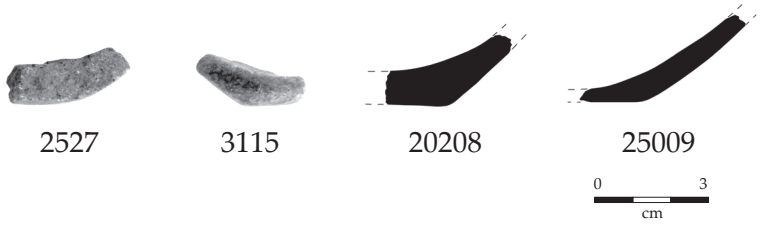

Figure 4.41. *Grey limestone footed cup or bowl base fragments. Scale 1:2.*

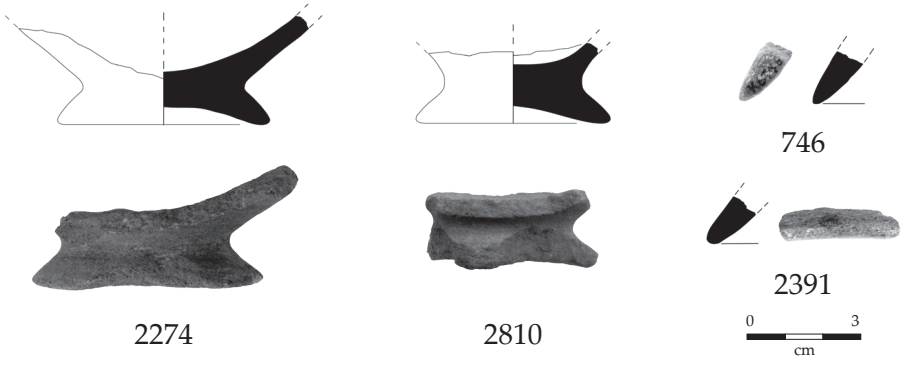

Figure 4.42. *Grey limestone stems or feet of hemispherical footed bowls. Scale 1:2.*

Table 4.50. *Spherical pyxis fragments of grey Keros limestone.*

SF no.	Th. (max.)	Th. (min.)	Diameter
96	18		120
542	11	10	120

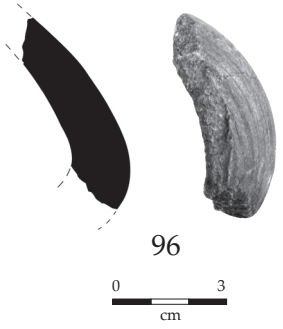

Figure 4.43. *Grey limestone spherical pyxis fragment. Scale 1:2.*

and diameters have been estimated from 50 to 110 mm. **25088** and **25009** seem to join, restoring about a quarter of a base.

Stems or feet of hemispherical footed bowls
Ten fragments of stems and feet (sometimes with bases) of grey Keros limestone have been found in Special Deposit South (Table 4.49; Fig. 4.42) and may be assigned to footed vessels, and especially to the hemispherical footed bowl variety.

These stems are clearly different from those of marble. They are low and they have a cylindrical, spool-like shape. The feet are straight, creating a funnel-like truncated cone which starts from the lower part of the stem. Their edges are usually rounded and there is a small flat surface in their interior on which they stand. The stem diameters lie between 30 and 40 mm.

Spherical pyxis (Fig. 4.1, 16)
Two body fragments, **96** and **542,** have a squat, hemispherical, sea-urchin-like shape, with traces of tool marks in their interior (Table 4.50; Fig. 4.43). They have been assigned to the spherical pyxis type. Their thicknesses are 18 mm and 11 mm. The exterior diameter has been measured to 120 mm, suggesting small size pyxides.

Spool pyxis hut lid (Fig. 4.1, 17)
Two further fragments of grey Keros limestone with white inclusions are lids (Table 4.51; Fig. 4.44). They join and forming the shape of a low cone. They belong to a hut-shaped lid (diameter 90 mm) with a perforation (diameter 6 mm) for fastening. On the underside

Table 4.51. *Lid fragments of grey Keros limestone.*

SF no.	Th. (max.)	Th. (min.)	Diameter	WD
2183	8	7	90	5
6122	13			5

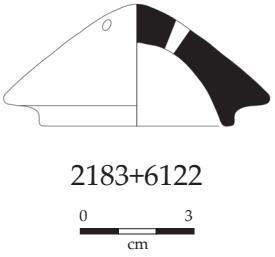

Figure 4.44. *Grey limestone lid fragment. Scale 1:2.*

a vertical, flat ring-like stem (thickness 5 mm) is seen some distance from the outer edge; this would be inserted within the pyxis rim.
This type of lid is usually seen on cylindrical spool or ellipsoid pyxides (Getz-Gentle 1996, 142, fig. 80). Similar lids were found on Keros in 1963 and 1967 (Getz-Gentle 1996, 152, nos. 301, 304, 305, 310).

Vessels of coloured Kouphonisi limestone
These vessels are of various coloured limestones, from grey (differentiated from the Keros grey limestone described above), white and yellow to buff, orange, or red, usually with striations, veins, or spots of lighter or darker colour within. These colour variations often seem to have been taken into account during the manufacturing process, creating an impressive decorative effect. Most are either red-buff (RB) or whitish-yellow (WY), with a single example greyish-white (GW)—the hut lid fragment **769**.

Such vessels have been found at Dokathismata on Amorgos (Rambach 2000, EAM4734, pls. 4,3, 148,3) and Aplomata on Naxos (Devetzi 1992, 182, nos. 37–39). From Keros in 1967 an intact conical bowl was found (Marangou 1990b, 126 no. 125; Zapheiropoulou 1968a, 381, pl. γ; Gavalas 2017). Devetzi also presents a bowl, which has perforations used for restoration in antiquity (1992, 221–2, no. 170). In 1987, 14 fragments of bowls, cups a spool cylindrical pyxis were found (Birtacha 2007, 338–42, figs. 8.25–26), six of which (seen in Table 4.3) came from the area later designated the Special Deposit South.

The dominant types of this assemblage are the plain bowls and cups; there are no basins, nor any variant of the rolled-rim bowls seen in the marble bowls. Some fragments of a spherical pyxis and a hut lid, along with some fragments of a unique zoomorphic vessel, are found among the rare closed vessel assemblage manufactured of this material.

Table 4.52. *Rounded rim fragments of plain bowls of coloured Kouphonisi limestone.*

SF no.	Colour	Th. rim	D. rim	% *preserved*	Th. base	D. base	WD
519	RB	7	120	*12*	8		3
734	WY	8	110	*5*	9–13	40	2
1334	WY	11			9		
1572	WY	8	280	*4*	9		2
2334	RB	5	120	*5*	8–7		3
2918	WY	8			8		2
6092	RB	6	110	*9*	8–7		4
7503	RB	6	110	*11*	7		4
6149	WY	11	130	*4*	11		3
6406	RB	8	160	*13*	15–8	70	3
20126	RB	6	160	*8*	12–7		3
20316	WY	7	150	*4*			1
25110	RB				9	60	1
25115	RB	5	110	*5*	6		1
25652	RB	6	140	*5*	7		2
25779	RB	6	140	*9*	11		3
25834	RB	8	170	*7*	11–10		

Two fragments look partly worked: **2847**, lacking the final polishing stage on its exterior, and **7402**, with traces of final shaping on the exterior; the latter is also very weathered. To these we may add the 1987 find SF 741 (Birtacha 2007, 340, fig. 8.25–26) which was roughly shaped by flaking. This joins with two fragments recovered in 1967 (NM4483 and NM 6196). These may be indications of manufacture of these vessels of softer stone, available on the nearby Kouphonisia, perhaps taking place in the broader Kavos area (Gavalas 2017).

Plain bowls (Fig. 4.1, 2):
Eighty-six rim fragments have been assigned to the plain bowl type. This type is either hemispherical in shape with curved walls or conical with straight walls. These rim fragments are either vertical, in-turned with rounded edge, or flat, sloping gently in the interior, with rectangular section.

Seventeen rim fragments with rounded edges are listed in Table 4.52 (Fig. 4.45). They are usually in-turned and less often out-turned. **734** is a complete profile fragment from two joining pieces, caused by a recent break; the rim is rounded and out-turned (thickness 8 mm). The rim diameter is 110 mm. It has a curved

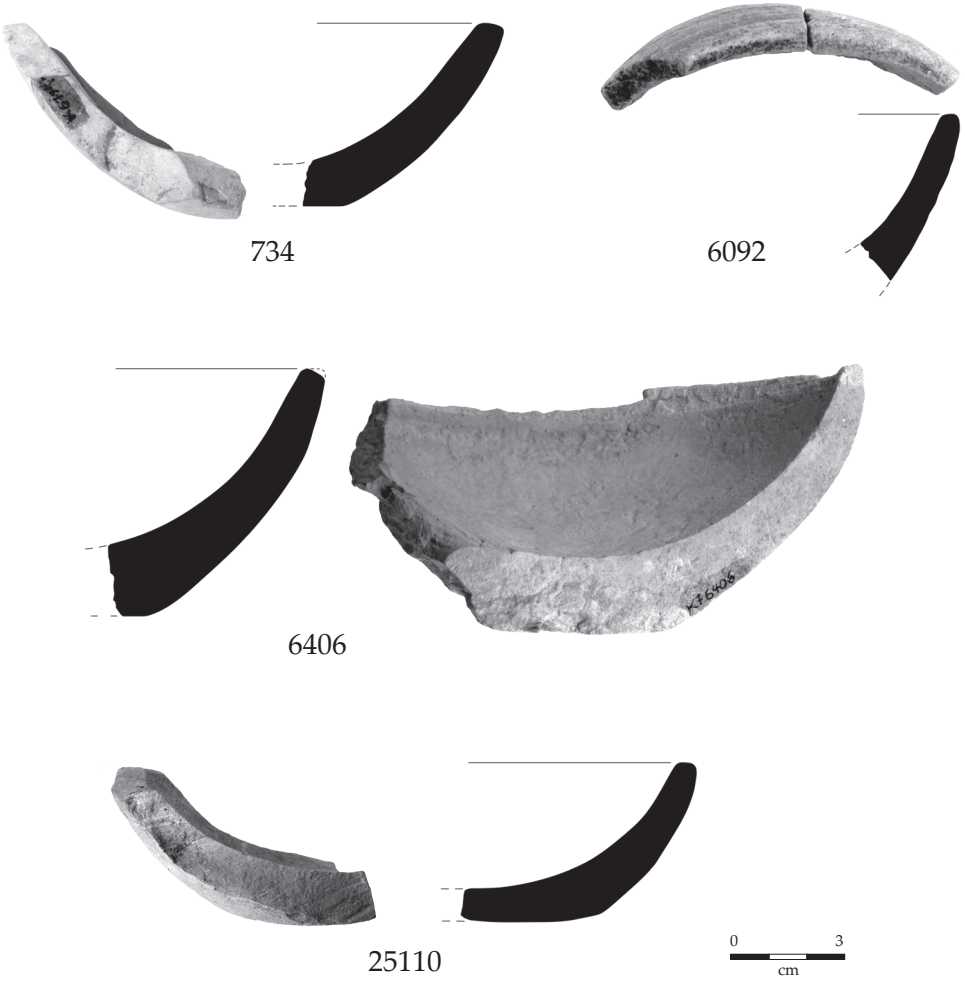

Figure 4.45. *Coloured Kouphonisi limestone rounded rim bowl fragments. Scale 1:2.*

Table 4.53. *Flat rim fragments of plain bowls of coloured Kouphonisi limestone.*

SF no.	Colour	Th. rim	D. rim	% *preserved*	Th. base	D. base	WD
575	RB	8	170	*5*	13–10		3
620	RB	8	150	*6*	9		2
730	RB	11	130	*2*	10		2
980	RB	8	170	*5*	11–10		3
1000	WY	8	160	*11*	9		4
1315	WY	7	150	*7*	8–6		3
1429	WY	8	150	*11*			3
1457	RB	9	180	*2*	13–10		2
1542	RB	8	160	*5*	10–9		3
1552	RB	10	160	*11*	11		4
1577	RB	10	180	*4*	11		3
1705	RB	8	200	*5*	12–9		2
1709	RB	8	200	*5*	12–9		2
2200	WY	7	160	*5*	12–9		3
2201	RB	7	160	*8*	13–8		3
2714	RB	7	160	*9*	13–8		3
25103	RB	7	150	*9*	8		4
2442	WY	6	110	*15*	9–7		3
2505	RB	7	120	*5*	9		3
2519	WY	6	120	*6*	8–7		3
2644	WY	8	150	*15*	8		2
2712	RB	7	120	*5*	8		2
2847	WY	7	140	*6*	18–16		4
3007	RB	7	140	*7*	8		4
3019	WY	5	120	*12*	8–5		3
3021	RB	5	110	*10*	7–6		2
3037	WY	8	110	*3*	8		1
3043	RB	8	150	*9*	8		2
6026	RB	6	120	*5*	8–7		3
6413	WY	7	150	*9*	11–8		2
6439	RB	6	120	*5*	12–7		5
6455	RB	6	130	*6*	9–6		3
7700	WY	7	110	*10*	6		5
20123	WY	8	140	*12*	9	50	1
20141	WY	7	140	*6*	8		3
20172	RB	8	160	*9*	9		3
20180	WY	8	110	*1*	9		2
20506	RB	5	140	*7*	6		4
20513	RB	6	150	*6*	7		5
20521	RB	4	180	*8*	5		3
25051	RB	8	180	*5*	9		2
25067	RB	7	160	*11*	12–8		4
25073	RB	8	160	*12*	9		4
25074	RB	8	160	*8*	9		2
25106	RB	8	160	*12*	9		1
25602	RB	6	140	*5*	9–7		
25607	WY	8	160	*17*	9		2
25631	WY	8	160	*17*	9		2
25907	WY	8	160	*17*	9		2
25612	WY	8	160	*5*			2
25617	RB	5			9		
25635	RB				12		
25646	RB	9	160	*5*	10		3
25647	RB	14	160	*9*			2
25664	RB	7	120	*5*	9–7		1
25682	RB	10	210	*4*	11–8		2
25705	RB				7		
25719	RB	8			9		
25799	RB	6		*9*			
25829	RB	5		*8*	8		
25866	WY	4	170	*15*	10–7		2
25873	RB	7	120	*5*	9–8		
25878	RB	9	110	*5*	8		
25893	RB	7	150	*6*	8		
25903	RB	4	110	*2*	9–6		
25914	RB	8	140	*4*			3
25918	RB	12	170	*10*	17–15		2
25919	WY	5	110	*5*	10–6		3
25928	RB	6	130	*3*	8–7		2

body of thickness 9 mm, meeting the base at an obtuse angle of 135° from the horizontal. The flat base is 13 mm thick with a diameter of 40 mm. **6092** and **7503** join, restoring about a quarter of a hemispherical bowl. **6406** preserves nearly half of a similar bowl, with a nearly rectangular section, rounded rim, and diameter 160 mm; the base is flat, with diameter 70 mm and thickness 19 mm; the walls are curved, of thickness 9 mm. Finally, **25110** and **25115** also join, preserving part of the rim, body and base. The rim is rounded, with thickness 5–6 mm and diameter 110 mm, and the base is flat, of thickness 9 mm and diameter 60 mm, meeting the curved walls at 130° from the horizontal.

In general, the rounded rims are slim, with thickness between 5 and 11 mm. The rim diameters range between 110 and 280 mm, indicating bowls of small and intermediate size which are deeper than those of marble. The bases are thicker, between 7 and 15 mm, with diameters between 40 and 70 mm.

The 69 flat rim fragments of rectangular or trapezoidal section are listed in Table 4.53 (Fig. 4.46). **2847** is a rim and body fragment: the rim is flat with rectan-

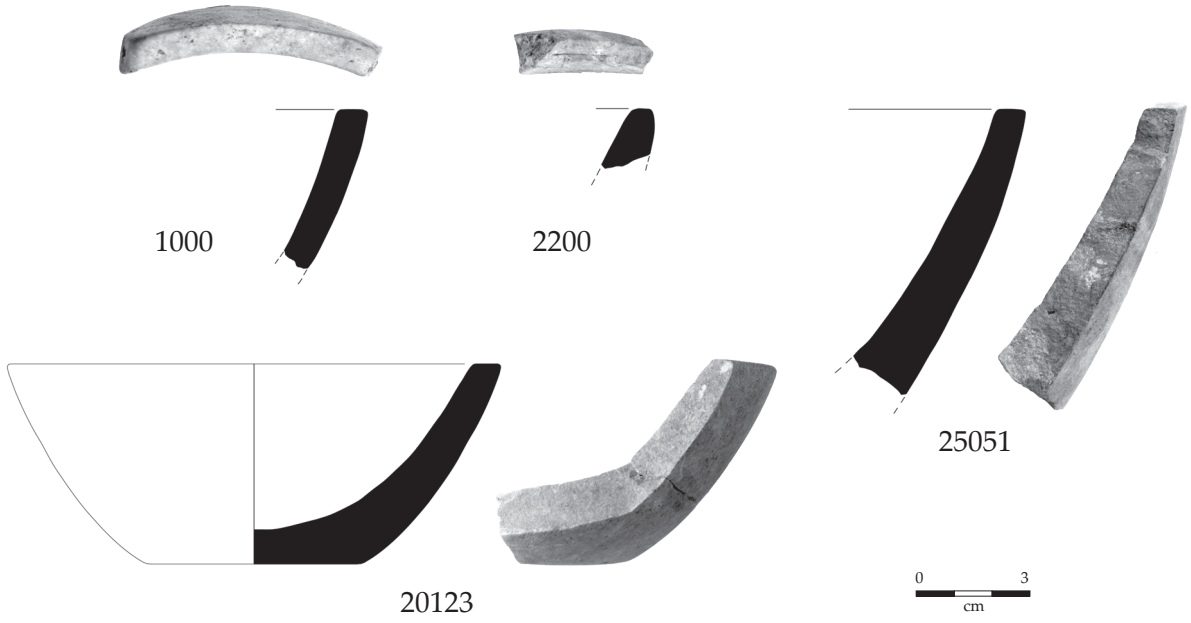

Figure 4.46. *Coloured Kouphonisi limestone flat rim bowl fragments. Scale 1:2.*

Table 4.54. *Bowl base fragments of coloured Kouphonisi limestone.*

SF no.	Colour	Th. base	D. base	Angle	Th. body	D. body	WD
197	RB	16	40		14–9	130	4
434	RB	17	40		16–7	120	3
444	RB	17	50		14–9	110	4
517	RB	11	50	140	13–10	130	2
3065	RB	12	60		13–10	120	2
518	RB				13–10	170	3
518.2	RB						
528	RB	8	40	131	8–7	110	2
605	RB				17–14	130	3
706	WY				8	120	5
841	WY	13	70		9		3
381	RB	14	80		16–13	150	2
1456	RB	14	80		18–12	160	5
1467	RB	13			14–9	120	3
1495	RB	7	50		13–10	110	4
1524	RB	16	100		15	140	3
1708	RB	17	80		17–14	130	3
1719	RB	13	80	130	14	160	3
1730	RB				16–14	150	2
1735	RB	13	60		14–9	130	3
1896	WY				10–8	120	2
2310	RB	17	110		17–13	170	3
2642	RB	19	60		20–16	150	3
2796	RB	7	70		12–10		2

SF no.	Colour	Th. base	D. base	Angle	Th. body	D. body	WD
3040	RB	13	60		13–12		3
4609	WY	7			15–8		3
6000	RB				12–8	130	5
6034	RB				13–9	130	3
6313	WY	12	50		14–11	120	2
6319	RB	11	60	135	16–12	130	5
20150	RB	11	60		16–12	130	5
6320	RB				16–8	150	4
6321	WY				13–12	140	2
6443	RB				20–15	160	5
6471	RB	15	70		16–13	140	5
7402	RB	12			22	150	5
7439	RB	16	50	130	12–7	110	3
20133	RB	6	60	133	10	110	2
20153	WY	9	50	130	10	140	4
20406	WY	30			25		4
20411	WY				21	160	4
20605	WY	18	60	131	11	120	4
25023	WY	8			8	150	3
25069	RB	10			10	120	1
25117	RB	13	40		12	110	1
25505	RB	13	50		9	110	1
25614	RB	7	40		7		2
25803	RB				14		

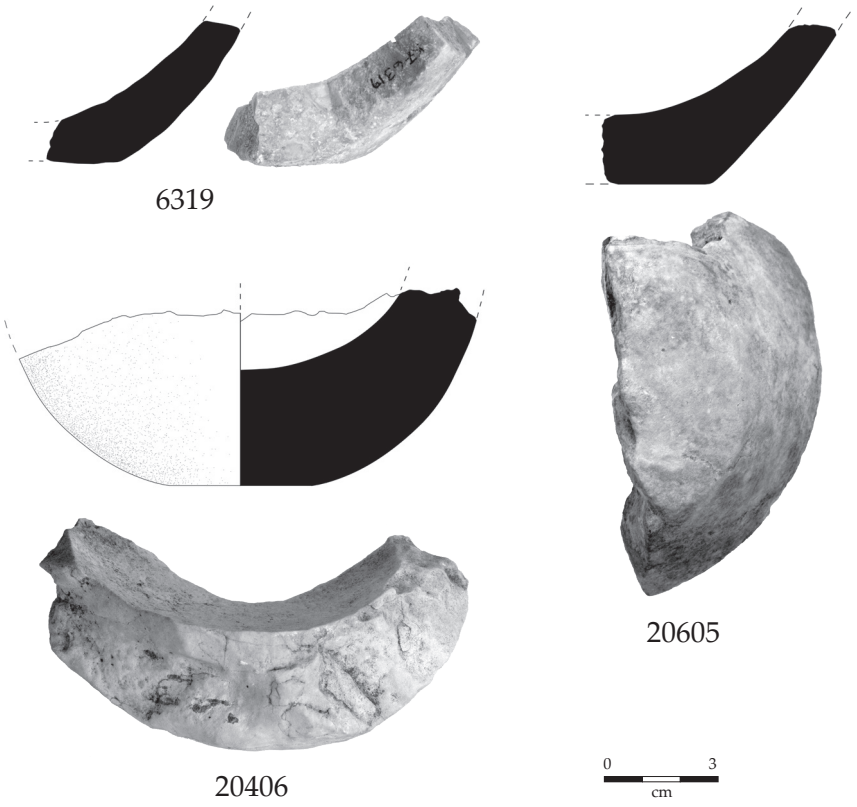

Figure 4.47. *Coloured Kouphonisi limestone bowl base fragments. Scale 1:2.*

gular section (thickness 7 mm, diameter 140 mm). On the exterior of the walls traces of the removal of flakes close to the rim may be seen on the rough unpolished surface of the conical walls, of thickness 16 mm; in the interior traces of toolmarks and different levels of abrasion may also be seen.

1705 and **1709** join, restoring about a quarter of a conical bowl of diameter 200 mm. **2201, 2714** and **25103** also join. **20123** has preserved a complete profile of a conical bowl. The rim is in-turned, flat, sloping down, trapezoidal in section (thickness 8–9 mm, diameter 140 mm). Its straight walls meet the flat base (thickness 12 mm, diameter 50 mm) at an obtuse angle of 129° from the horizontal. **25607, 25631** and **25907** also join, restoring a quarter of a conical bowl with a flat rim, diameter 180 mm.

These rims are thicker than the rounded rims, and the diameters range between 110 and 200 mm, indicating small and intermediate conical bowls. The bases are thicker than the side walls, thickness 6–13 mm.

Bowl bases:
Forty-eight base fragments belong to hemispherical or conical bowls (Table 4.54; Fig. 4.47). **7402** is a body and base fragment of a partly worked and unfinished bowl showing external traces of shaping. Traces of tools may be also seen in the interior.

20406 and **20411** join to form a very thick bell-shaped bowl, which has its parallel in the 1987 find SF 741 (Birtacha 2007, 342, fig. 8.25–26), base thickness 30 mm. It seems that its exterior polishing was never finished.

These bases are flat, with no border, and are thicker than the side walls. Their thicknesses lie between 6 and 19 mm, with most between 9 and 17 mm, while their diameters are from 40 to 110 mm. The side walls are usually straight and they meet the base at an obtuse angle between 130° and 140° from the horizontal. There are further joining fragments: 381 and 1456; 517 and 3065; 6319 and 20150; 25117 and 25505.

Bowl bodies:
Ninety-nine fragments are from bodies of open vessels (Table 4.56). Most pieces are plain, but some exhibit surface decoration. **2203** bears an incised dot on its surface. **2255** joins with **1565** and there are faint traces of painted decoration of a brown band on the exterior;

Table 4.55. *Quantitative relationship of body thickness to diameter in body fragments of coloured Kouphonisi limestone bowls.*

	Wall thickness mm															
Est. D. mm	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**16**	**18**	**21**	**Not measured**	**Total**	***% Total***
100	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	***1.0***
110	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**5**	***5.1***
120	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	**5**	***5.1***
130	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	**7**	***7.1***
140	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	**5**	***5.1***
150	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	1		1	–	–	**6**	***6.1***
160	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	**7**	***7.1***
170	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	***2.0***
200	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	***2.0***
220	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	***1.0***
Not measured	1	8	9	10	7	5	8	6	1	2	–	–	–	1	**58**	***58.6***
Total	**1**	**10**	**11**	**15**	**13**	**13**	**10**	**11**	**7**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**99**	
% Total	***1.0***	***10.1***	***11.1***	***15.2***	***13.1***	***13.1***	***10.1***	***11.1***	***7.1***	***4.0***	***1.0***	***1.0***	***1.0***	***1.0***		

Table 4.56. *Body fragments of coloured Kouphonisi limestone bowls.*

SF no.	Colour	Th. (max.)	Th. (min.)	Diameter	WD
159	RB	11	11	220	4
172	WY	11	8		4
390	RB	14	13		2
503	WY	9	7	150	4
569	WY	8	8	130	2
612	RB	21	17	160	3
617	RB	10	10	150	3
628	RB	8	8		3
632	WY	8	8	140	5
648	WY	7	6	130	2
709	RB	12	10		2
733	WY	7	6		5
757	RB	8	7		3
760	RB	11	8		3
848	RB	13	12	150	4
971	RB	18		150	5
1318	RB	10			3
1319	RB	6			4
1321	WY	10	9	100	3
1323	RB	11	7		3
1358	RB	8	7	110	2
1359	RB	10		170	2
1360	WY	8	6	110	3
1565	WY	13		130	2
1600	WY	10	9	140	3
1715	RB	13	13	160	3
1881	RB	10	10	200	3

SF no.	Colour	Th. (max.)	Th. (min.)	Diameter	WD
1924	RB	12	8	120	3
1948	WY	12	11	110	2
2158	WY	14	12		3
2203	RB	12	9		3
2255	WY	13	12	130	2
2283	RB	16	12	160	3
2301	WY	12		200	2
2375	RB	12	11	120	2
2627	RB	13	9	140	3
2707	RB	13		140	4
3008	RB	7			
3112	RB	14	10	160	3
6009	RB	9	6	130	3
6033	RB				4
6042	WY	12	12	140	2
6142	WY	8			3
6201	WY	6	4	110	1
6238	RB	14	8	150	3
6323	WY	9	9	120	5
6417	RB	10	10	150	4
20303	WY	9		120	3
20319	WY	11		130	3
20404	RB	8		120	4
20408	RB	9		160	4
20505	RB	7		110	5
20527	RB	9		170	4
20534	RB	6		160	5

Table 4.56. *(Continued.)*

SF no.	Colour	Th. (max.)	Th. (min.)	Diameter	WD
25109	RB	10		130	1
25608	RB	6			
25610	RB	11	11		
25615	RB	10			2
25616	RB	10	10	160	3
25648	RB	13			
25653	RB	8			
25657	RB	9			
25658	RB	12			
25663	RB	8			3
25670	RB	11	9		
25688	RB	5			
25700	WY	6			
25701	RB	9	9		
25702	WY	7			
25780	RB	12	6		
25791	WY	6			
25792	RB	11	11		
25797	WY	6			
25808	RB	9	4		
25814	RB	11	6		
25820	RB	9	6		
25821	RB	10	9		
25826	RB	7			
25827	RB	6	5		
25832	RB	7			
25833	RB	6			
25837	RB	9	8		
25839	RB	12			
25848	RB	8			
25851	RB	7	6		
25854	RB	7			
25857	WY	6	5		
25874	RB	7			
25875	RB	7	3		
25876	RB	11	7		
25877	RB	12			
25894	RB	8			
25897	RB	8			
25920	RB	10	9		2
25924	RB	9			
25933	RB	8			
25941	RB	9	8		
25944	RB	10	9		
25946	RB	8			

traces made by a pointed tool may be seen in the interior. **7229** bears faint traces of painted decoration, possibly triangles; strong tool marks are seen in the interior. **569** possibly bears painted dark decoration. Their thickness is not indicative of their size, as may be seen in Table 4.55. Most of them come from small to intermediate size open vessels.

Diameters measured using the plastic diametron range between 100 and 220 mm. **1321** could have come from the body of a cup.

Cups (Fig. 4.1, 4):
Fifteen rim fragments (Table 4.57, Fig. 4.48) have been assigned to the cup type, based on their size. The rims are usually flat or, in some examples, rounded and in-turned; their thicknesses lie between 4 and 7 mm, and their diameters between 80 and 100 mm. **1947** shows the complete profile of a cup. The rim is thin and rounded at the edge (thickness 5 mm, diameter

Table 4.57. *Cup rim fragments of coloured Kouphonisi limestone.*

SF no.	Colour	Th. rim	D. rim	% *preserved*	Th. body	D. base	WD
981	RB	5	90	*19*	14–7		3
1947	RB	5	90	*6*	10–7	40	4
25825	RB	7	100	*8*	10–8		
263	RB	5	110	*5*	7–6		2
284	RB	6	100	*9*	7		3
568	WY	7	80	*6*	3		3
598	RB	5	90	*15*	7–6		3
1454	WY	5	100	*15*	12–7		4
6019	RB	4	100	*6*	5		3
7437	RB	5	100	*8*	6		3
25735	RB	5	100	*10*	6		
25795	RB	5	100	*9*	6		3
25819	WY	4	100	*10*	7–6		3
25889	RB	7	100	*16*	13–10		
25927	WY	6	100	*10*	8		2

Figure 4.48. *Coloured Kouphonisi limestone cup rim fragments. Scale 1:2.*

Table 4.58. *Cup base fragments of coloured Kouphonisi limestone.*

SF no.	Colour	Th. base	D. base	Th. body	D. body	WD
1469	RB	13		11	100	5
6091	RB	10	40	11–7	100	3
20514	RB	12	60	10	80	3
25031	RB	20	40	16	100	3
25047	RB	16	50	16	100	5
25934	WY	16	40	16–14	100	2

Figure 4.49. *Coloured Kouphonisi limestone cup base fragment. Scale 1:2.*

90 mm), the walls are convex and the base is thick and flat (thickness 12 mm, diameter 40 mm).

Six fragments from the bases of small open vessels have been assigned to the cup type (Table 4.58; Fig. 4.49). These are small and have a conical or hemispherical outline. The bases are thick, between 10 and 20 mm, and flat, with diameter 40–60 mm. The side walls are straight, meeting the base at an obtuse angle, 132° from the horizontal in the case of **25031**.

Other bowls:
1487 (Table 4.59) is a vertical flat rim fragment with rectangular section which is notably irregular towards its end, becoming thinner (thickness 4 mm) and everted, suggesting the genesis of a spout. This would belong to a small spouted bowl, similar to those of marble.

Table 4.59. *Spouted bowl fragment of coloured Kouphonisi limestone.*

SF no.	Colour	Th. rim	D. rim	% *preserved*	Th. body	WD
1487	WY	6	110	*11*	7–5	4

Spherical pyxis (Fig. 4.1, 16):
Eight fragments have been assigned to the spherical pyxis type (Table 4.60), two from the rim and six from the body. Similar spherical vessels are known from Aplomata on Naxos (Devetzi 1992, 182, nos. 37–39); there is also one fragment in the British museum (Devetzi 1992, 188, no. 57). The thickness of the curved body varies between 4 and 9 mm and their maximum diameter, usually low on the vessel, lies between 40 and 140 mm.

933 is part of an everted, out-turned, and rounded rim. **25800** is a rim and body fragment from a small spherical pyxis (Fig. 4.50). The rim is out-turned, flattish, with a pointed everted edge (thickness 5 mm, diameter 10 mm). The walls show some strong curvature (thickness 5–6 mm, maximum diameter 70 mm), and on the exterior are preserved two vertical tubular lugs, attached to each other, perforated by drilling (thickness 15 mm, perforation diameter 4 mm). **6095** seems to have preserved some faint painted decoration. Tool traces from the manufacturing process are seen in the interior of all of them.
Lid:
There is a conical hut lid (Table 4.61; Fig. 4.51), often used on a spool cylindrical pyxis of similar form to the grey limestone example presented above.

Zoomorphic vessel:
Two fragments seem to belong to a unique closed vessel (Table 4.62; Fig. 4.52); this may be a zoomorphic vessel (askos?) of whitish Kouphonisi limestone, which cannot be reconstructed; it preserves traces of painted decoration on its exterior surface, resembling known clay examples (Volume II, 318–21; Getz-Gentle 1996, 140–41, figs. 76–77).

871 is from the straight part of an elongated, broad, trapezoidal and thin handle (length 50 mm, width 16 mm, thickness 21 mm), with painted decoration of dark brown lozenges and light brown oblique parallel lines. Its section is ellipsoidal at the point of its maximum thickness.

Part of a broad handle of circular section of white marble was found during the 1967 investigations; this has been identified as horizontal and related to a spherical vase (Devetzi 1992, 191, no. 67).

25665 is a body fragment with a curvilinear spout-like edge. This is also decorated with lines crossing at angles creating lozenges, and possible

Table 4.60. *Spherical pyxis fragments of coloured Kouphonisi limestone.*

SF no.	Colour	Th. rim	D. rim	% *preserved*	Th. body	Diameter	WD
106	WY				8–4	80	3
131	WY				9–5	40	4
933	WY	3	50		7–5	140	3
2161	WY				7–4	130	3
6095	WY				7–6	80	3
7229	WY				8–5	110	3
25800	WY	5	70	*11*	9–6	130	2
25809	WY				8–5	120	2

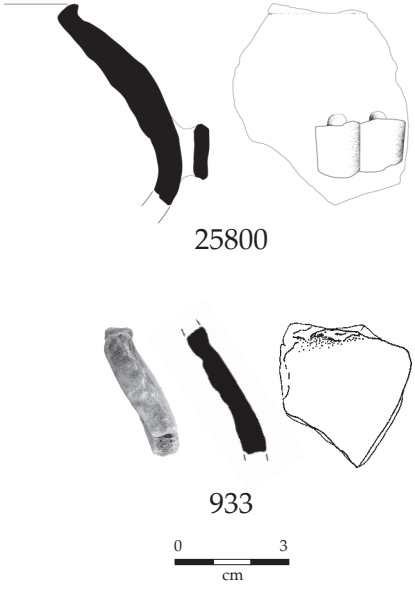

Figure 4.50. *Coloured Kouphonisi limestone spherical pyxis fragments. Scale 1:2.*

Table 4.61. *Hut lid fragment of coloured Kouphonisi limestone.*

SF no.	Colour	Th. rim	D. rim	WD
769	GW	3	80	3

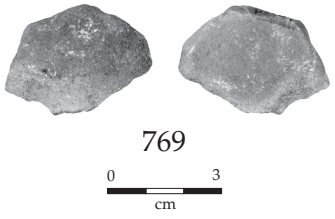

Figure 4.51. *Coloured Kouphonisi limestone lid fragment. Scale 1:2.*

Table 4.62. *Zoomorphic vessel fragments of coloured Kouphonisi limestone.*

SF no.	Colour	Th.	% *preserved*	WD
25665	WY	13	*3*	2
871	WY	21	*5*	3

Figure 4.52. *Coloured Kouphonisi limestone zoomorphic vessel fragments. Scale 1:2.*

Table 4.63. *Saucer fragment of talc schist.*

SF no.	Th. rim	Th. body	D. rim	WD
25863	8	5	100	1

thinner vertical lines towards the edge. This could have been part of the spout in the front of the body of a zoomorphic libation vessel similar to clay examples (Getz-Gentle 1996, 140–41, fig. 76a; Marangou 1990b, 106, no. 102). In this case the handle could have been horizontal, diminishing in thickness towards the spout, and joined to it.

Table 4.64. *Spherical pyxis fragments of talc schist.*

SF no.	Th. (max.)	Th. (min.)	Diameter	WD	Characterization and comments (John Dixon)
1944	6	4	140	1	Finely interbanded talc and chlorite layers. Banding is irregular; 0.5–1 mm layers, 2 mm separation. Lumpy sub-planar fabric as **2374** and **2251**. Similar lithology and ornament to **2374** and **2251**
2373	7	5	150	3	Talc *c.* 80%. Finely disseminated wispy chlorite. Similar but not identical to lithology of **2374**, **2251** and **1944** but could be different part of same vessel
25883	7			1	
2374	7	6	140	4	Talc *c.* 70%. Finely interbanded talc and chlorite layers with close to tight folds. Banding is irregular; 0.5–1 mm layers, 2 mm separation. Outer surface has irregular banding where the chlorite layers outcrop
2251	8		130	4	Talc *c.* 70%. Finely interbanded talc and chlorite layers. Too small a fragment to see folds. Banding is irregular; 0.5–1 mm layers, 2 mm separation. Lumpy sub-planar fabric as **2374**
2766	7	6	120	5	
6477	8	6		5	
122	8	6	160	2	Talc *c.* 60–70%. Very fine–grained chlorite distributed throughout as dark green flakes and streaks. Planar fabric
261	8		130	3	Talc schist with minor chlorite. Talc 80–90%. Very fine-grained. Chlorite in sub-0.1 mm flakes disseminated throughout
276	9		130	2	Talc schist with minor chlorite–rich streaks. Talc *c.* 90%. Good schistosity. Very fine-grained. Pale grey-white with dark green chlorite crystals
587	9		130	2	Talc 80%. Chlorite as disseminated crystals 0.1 mm or less. Strong planar schistosity
974	14	8		2	Talc 60–70%. Chlorite as scattered individual crystals 0.1 mm
595	8		130	3	Talc schist with minor chlorite in scattered crystals. Talc >90%. Very fine-grained. Planar schistosity
633				4	
833	10	5		1	Talc *c.* 70–80%. Chlorite finely disseminated and also in darker green fine chlorite-rich layers. Fine striping in parts. Strong planar schistosity
997	10	6	200	4	Talc close to 100%. Very fine-grained. Schistosity sub-planar, irregular. Minor wispy dark segregations probably chlorite
1313	7	6		3	Talc 70–80%. Chlorite disseminated. Weak lumpy planar schistosity. Very fine-grained
1442	8		140	3	Talc >90%. Very minor chlorite streaks. Very fine-grained. Sub–planar schistosity
1722	8		140	2	Talc schist with minor chlorite as fine wispy laminations. Talc *c.* 90%. Possible tight folding. Very fine-grained. Strong planar fabric except where folded.
1961	9	8	140	3	Talc schist with minor chlorite. Talc *c.* 90%.Very fine-grained. Chlorite disseminated
2124	8	7	140	4	
2770	7		110	4	
3148	6		130	3	
20231	10		140	2	
25506	9	7	140	2	
25683	7	6	120	1	
20140	10	7		5	
20174	10	8		5	

C . Talc, chlorite and other related schist

The stone vessel fragments from Kavos include 44 examples of talc or chlorite schist. The characteristics of these soft stones have been defined in detail by John Dixon (above). Fragments of grey-black-silver soapy stone (often referred to as 'steatite' in archaeological publications) are defined as talc schist, and those of a blacker, green, harder stone are referred to as 'chlorite schist'.

Following this criterion, 34 fragments have been assigned to the talc schist (steatite) category and nine to the chlorite schist category. There is also one further small piece, of lustrous black schist which seems to be another kind of schist.

Unique are the fragments of a rectangular pyxis and the miniature ledge-lug cup with the very thin walls. It should be noted that pottery of talc ware recovered in the Special Deposit North (14 fragments: Sotirakopoulou 2008, 115) resembles these in fabric with their characteristic soapy feel, and implies possible connections with the island of Siphnos.

Talc schist

Talc schist (or steatite) vessels are known, though rare finds in the Cyclades (Devetzi 1992, 27–8; Getz-Gentle 1996, 190–92). One intact pedestal spherical pyxis with incised decoration was found at Chalandriani, Syros, grave 408 (Devetzi 1992, 183, no. 40; Rambach 2000, EAM5171, pls. 58,6, 145,3); one fragment of an ellipsoid pyxis is in the Goulandris collection, Museum of Cycladic Art (Doumas 1983, 113, no. 539). Fragments of talc schist with incised decoration are also in the Amorgos Archaeological Collection from Keros (Gavalas 2017). Three pieces were found in the area of the Special Deposit South (SF 571, 438 and 505: Renfrew 2007c, 350, fig. 8.32–33) which probably belong to the same spherical pyxis and are listed in Table 4.3 (Gavalas 2017); another three small pieces were found in 1987 in the area of the Special Deposit North (SF 014, 066 and 366; Renfrew 2007c, 350, fig. 8.33).

Some of the following pieces were examined macroscopically by Dixon in 2010 on Kouphonisi. His comments, based on his experience of the metamorphic rocks of the Cyclades (Dixon 1969; 1976) appear in Tables 4.64, 4.65 & 4.67. First the fragments of talc schist are presented, followed by those of chlorite schist; last is the fragment of black schist.

Saucer (Fig. 4.1, 5):

There is one rim fragment which may be assigned to the saucer type (Table 4.63). **25863** is a rolled-rim fragment from a saucer, thickness 5–6 mm, diameter 100 mm, which may be assigned to variant **E**. The saucer form is very rare in this raw material, although it resembles the marble equivalent. Bowls of this material have been found on Naxos (Getz-Gentle 1996, 190, 107a, 1–2).

Spherical pyxis (Fig. 4.1, 16):

In the Special Deposit South assemblage there are two varieties of closed pyxis vessels: the spherical and the rectangular. Most of the recovered fragments are of the spherical pyxis type. This miniature spherical vessel appears in marble at Aplomata on Naxos (Devetzi 1992, nos. 29–30, pl. 13, fig. 11c,d,e). Twenty-eight fragments of talc schist (steatite) are listed in Table 4.64.

Nearly all are decorated with incised geometric patterns in bands which start just under the rim. The incisions seem to have been made by a thin, strong tool, probably metal, freehand without notable precision. The patterns include oblique herring-bone lines, plain or hatched triangles and zig-zag bands bordered by lines. These patterns are seen in other known examples (Getz-Gentle 1996, 192, n. 417, NM4474).

Four rim fragments **1944**, **2373**, **6477** and **25883** appear similar. The rim is everted and out-turned, with ellipsoidal section and pointed edge. All these seem to belong to the same vessel, with thickness 7 mm and rim diameter perhaps a little larger than 60 mm.

Two fragments **20174** and **20140** are from the body and base of spherical pyxis vessels. The bases are thicker than the walls (thickness 12 mm), flat, and circular with a slight depression (base diameter 40 mm). In the interior they are both convex. On **20174** (Fig. 4.56) some incised hatched lines from the last decorative zone are still visible on the worn surface.

There are also three lug fragments. **833** (Fig. 4.55) is a flat fragment with two relief grooves between two parallel relief lugs with rectangular edge which at both ends slope down (length 32 mm, width 6 mm, thickness 10 mm). **974** (Fig. 4.54) is a vertical perforated tubular lug (thickness 10 mm, height 16 mm, perforation diameter 4 mm). **20231** (Fig. 4.56) is a fragment with a vertical tubular perforated lug (thickness 10 mm, perforation diameter 3 mm).

Most of the body fragments, apart from two, bear incised decoration. There are joining pieces from which at least two spherical pyxis vessels may be restored:

1. Six joining fragments from the rim and body are of identical lithology and have the same thickness and curvature, and so perhaps belong to the same spherical pyxis vessel. They have different weathering, and some of the fragments were more exposed (Fig. 4.53). **1944** exhibits decoration in four successive zones. There are two parallel incisions

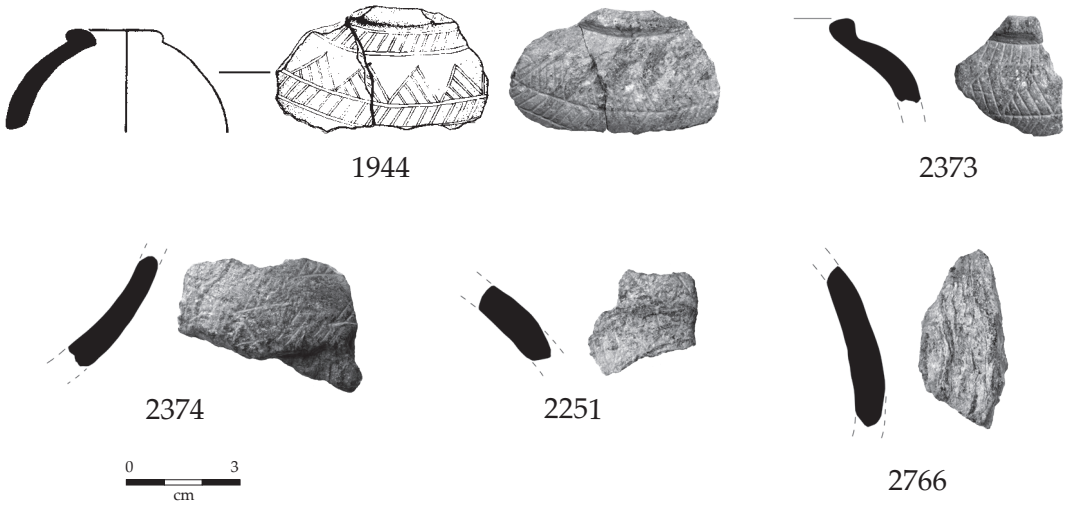

Figure 4.53. *Talc schist spherical pyxis fragments, all from the same vessel. Scale 1:2.*

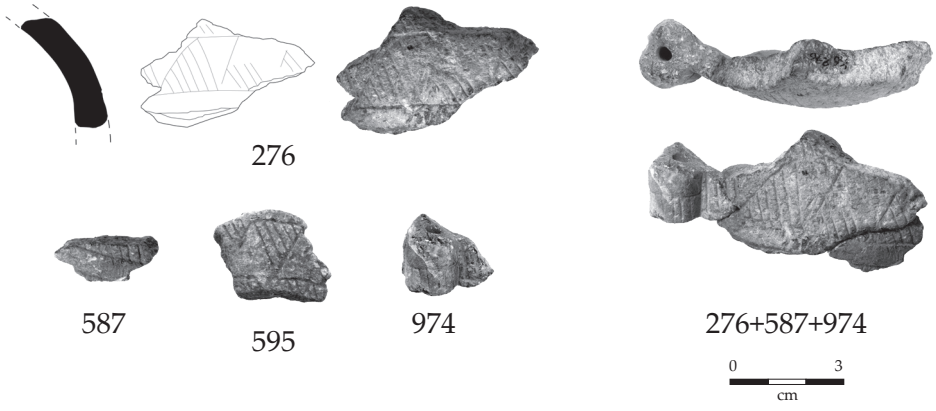

Figure 4.54. *Talc schist spherical pyxis fragments, all from the same vessel. Scale 1:2.*

on the exterior of the rim; then a narrow zone with oblique incised lines to the right; then a broader zone with a row of hatched triangles followed by reversed plain triangles; last is a plain narrow zone bordered by incised parallel lines like the first one. **6477** has an eroded surface, and possibly decoration in two bands. **2766** also has an eroded surface; perhaps two bands are visible, separated by an incision. On **2251** there are three parallel zones, of unequal width, separated by horizontal incised lines. The upper and the lower zones are narrow and plain. Between them there is broader zone with a row of hatched triangles followed by reversed plain triangles. **2373** is decorated with three successive zones. On the first zone there are oblique lines to the right. The second zone has a row of hatched triangles followed by reversed plain triangles. **2374** also has three successive zones, one plain bordered by two horizontal lines, the second broad with one row of hatched triangles followed by reversed plain triangles, and third a plain band like the first.

2. Another four body and vertical tubular lug fragments belong to the same spherical pyxis: **276**, **587**, **974** and **595** (Fig. 4.54). This spherical pyxis is decorated with incised geometric patterns arranged in successive zones. On **587** two zones may be seen; one narrow and plain, bordered by two lines, and the main broader zone consisting of two reverse series of hatched triangles, creating a dog-tooth effect of a plain continuous zig-zag band in the centre, bordered by the triangles. On **974** there is a broad zone with hatched triangles followed by reverse plain triangles, which close to the lug is filled with five vertical lines; the lug is separated by a horizontal line into two zones, one with rather straight vertical lines and one plain. On **595** there are three successive zones; one narrow with oblique lines to

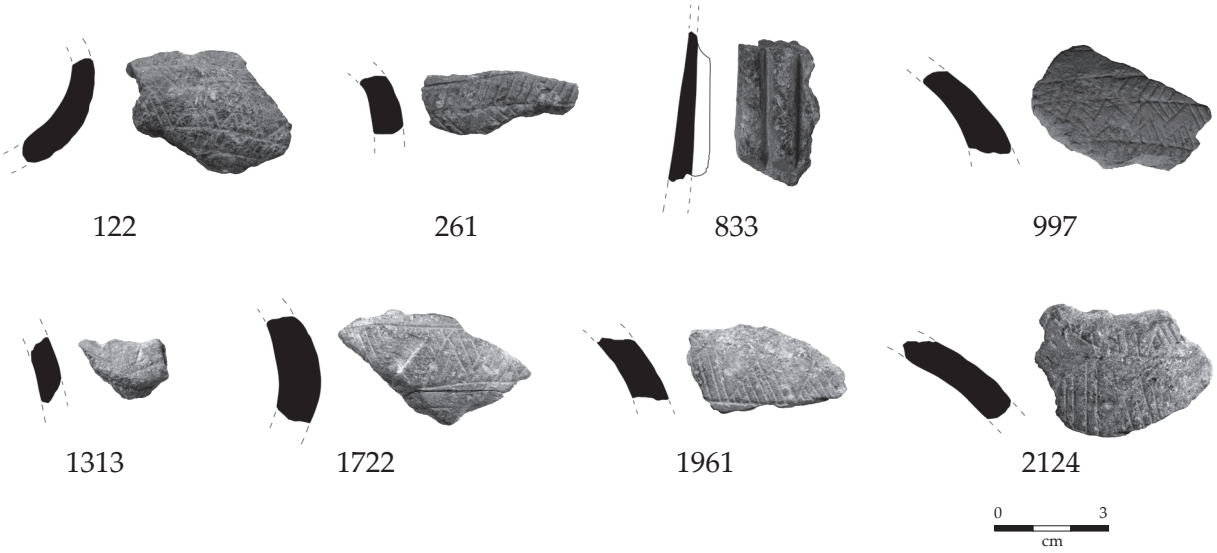

Figure 4.55. *Talc schist spherical pyxis fragments. Scale 1:2.*

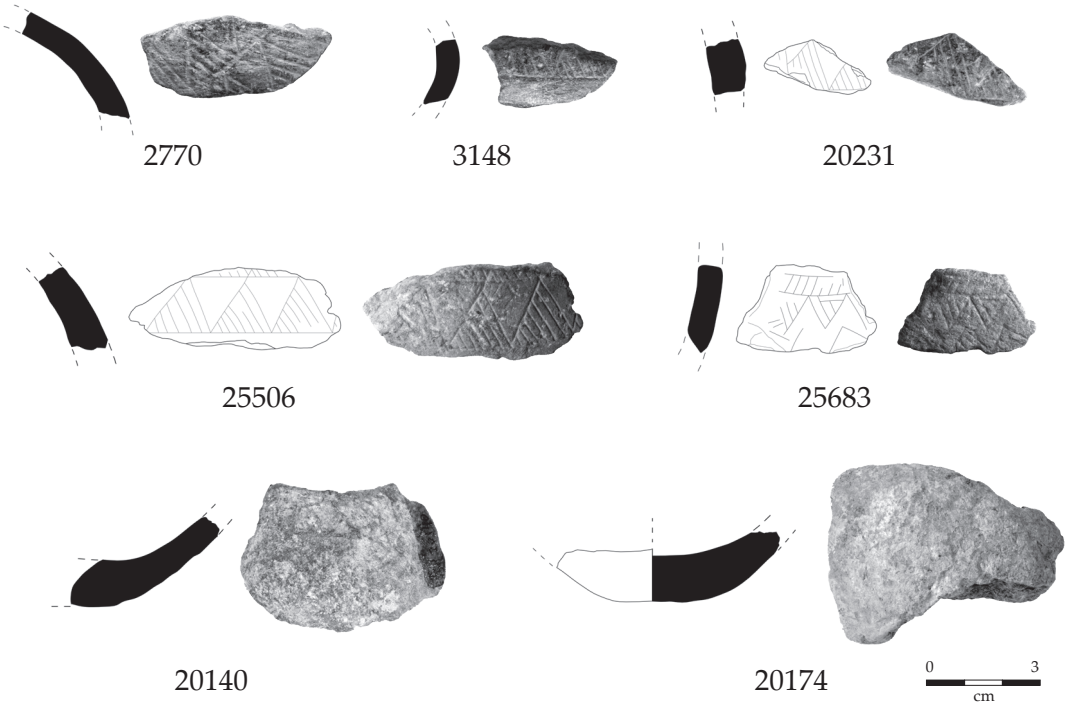

Figure 4.56. *Talc schist spherical pyxis fragments. Scale 1:2.*

the left, then the main zone with hatched triangles in a row alternating with reversed plain triangles, then a narrow plain zone.

The remaining body fragments (Figs. 4.55, 5.56) are similar, with incised decoration on their exterior surface; tool marks are visible in the interior**.** On **122** there are three parallel zones of unequal size bordered by deep incised lines. Beginning from the top, on the first narrow zone there are oblique parallel lines to the left. The main zone consists of two reverse series of hatched triangles, creating a dog-tooth effect of a plain continuous zig-zag band in the centre, bordered by the triangles. Another narrow zone follows this with oblique lines in the same arrangement as the top one. On **997** there are three zones with the same patterns as in **122**; these two pieces may have come from the same vessel. The same pattern may be seen in two zones on **25683**: a zone with oblique lines, and

Table 4.65. *Rectangular pyxis fragments of talc schist.*

SF no.	Th. (min.)	Th. (max.)	WD	Characterization and comments (John Dixon)
802	10	14	3	Talc >95%. Very fine-grained. Planar schistosity
1727			3	Interbanded talc- and chlorite-rich layers. Very fine-grained. Talc *c.* 70%, chlorite *c.* 30%. Tight to isoclinal folds of 0.5 mm layers. Weak lineation parallel to fold hinges
2126	10	9	3	Talc *c.* 80%. Finely banded on 0.1 mm scale with talc- and chlorite-rich layers. Strong planar schistosity
25081	20		2	
25634	17	14	1	

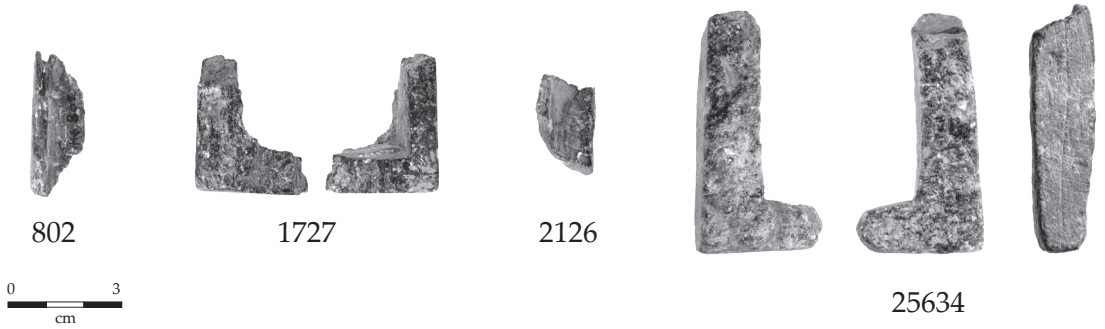

Figure 4.57. *Talc schist rectangular pyxis fragments. Scale 1:2.*

a zone of two opposite rows of hatched triangles with a central zig-zag band.

On **261** there is one zone bordered by horizontal incised lines. It is filled with an imprecise herringbone pattern made by hand with two series of parallel oblique lines, one leaning to the right and one to the left; the upper row was incised first and then the lower row was made, sometimes with cross-hatched lines.

On **1313** there are two zones bordered by a horizontal line. The first is plain; in the second there are rows of hatched triangles followed by reversed plain triangles. The same pattern is seen on **3148** and on **25506**.

On **1442** in one zone there is a similar decoration: a series of hatched triangles followed by reversed plain traingles. On **1961** one zone is visible with the same pattern, a row of precisely incised hatched triangles followed by reversed plain triangles. The same pattern is on **20231.**

On **2124** there are two zones of unequal width separated by a horizontal line. On the first, which is narrower, there is a row of hatched triangles followed by reverse plain triangles. The same pattern in a larger version is repeated on the broader second zone. The same may be seen on **2770.**

Rectangular pyxis:
Five fragments probably belong to the same vessel: **802**, **1727** and **2126**, which have the same thickness (4 mm), and **25081** and **25634** (Table 4.65; Fig. 4.57). They are rectangular in section, and they come from both the narrow and the longer sides of an elongated rectangular frame, about 115 mm long, with clearly sharp vertical edges, and height about 200 mm.

At least two of the fragments (**1727** and **2126**) preserve a small, horizontal, thin broken part, suggesting this rectangular element had a bottom and was attached to a larger vessel carved from the same lump of stone.

25634 bears incised decoration on the exterior: there is a horizontal line, not precisely straight, crossed with parallel oblique lines in the same direction.

There are two ways of viewing the fragments of this important piece: either as forming a small rectangular pyxis, or as part of the rectangular pedestal foot of a larger multiple pyxis.

The rectangular pyxis is a known vessel type in the Cyclades; they are usually multiple vessels (Getz-Gentle 1996, 192–3, fig 108). This type of vessel has been found in Crete also in this period (Branigan 1970, pl. 9d 1, 3; Getz-Gentle 1996, 195, n. 424; Warren 1969, D256).

The incised cross-hatched decoration on the long side recalls the similar net-like pattern on the sides and the back of a rectangular marble palette from Akrotiri, Naxos, which has been dated to an earlier period, EC I (Doumas 1977, 18, fig. 5b; Getz-Gentle 1996, 87, fig. 46c, no. E35; Marangou 1990b, 59, no. 27).

Table 4.66. *Conical cup fragments of chlorite schist.*

SF no.	Th. base	D. base	Diameter	WD
20749	9	20		1
20224	3		90	1
20721	3		90	1
20728	3			1

Figure 4.58. *Chlorite schist conical cup fragments. Scale 1:2.*

Chlorite schist

Vessels of chlorite schist are found in the Cyclades in greater number than those of talc schist. They usually have relief decoration. There are some pyxis vessels from Dokathismata on Amorgos (Dümmler 1886, 17–18; Getz-Gentle 1996, pl. 110c; Renfrew 2007c, 346, 2); from Petasi (Renfrew 2007c, 346–7) and from Aplomata on Naxos (Devetzi 1992, 183, nos. 49–50); and from Thera (Devetzi 1992, 187, no. 53). In the Goulandris Collection, Museum of Cycladic Art, there several pieces (Doumas 1983, 101, no. 540, 113, no. 362, 114, no. 542).

From Keros there are some more fragments, found in 1967 (Getz-Gentle 1996; Zapheiropoulou 1975, 84, pl. 84). Devetzi reports two more fragments of spherical pyxis from Keros, found in 1967 (1992, 185, nos. 47–48).

In 1987 six further fragments of chlorite schist with relief decoration were found in the area of the Special Deposit North (SF 327, 366, 239, 240, 121, 122). SF 327 joins with one fragment found in 1967 (NM4442: Renfrew 2007c, 342–5, figs. 8.27–29) and belongs along with SF 122 to the same vessel, a double pyxis, one further part of which was recovered in 1967 (NM2666: Getz-Gentle 1996, pl. 112b; Renfrew 2007c, figs. 8.30–31). Another possible fragment was donated to the Louvre, Paris, in 1960 (Getz-Gentle 1996, pl. 112a, 1,2; Renfrew 2007, 348, D).

Conical cup:

Four joining pieces of chlorite schist (**20224**, **20721**, **20728** and **20749**) come from the rim, body and base of a small conical plain cup (Table 4.66; Fig. 4.58).

The out-turned rim, seen in **20224**, is of the rounded variant; the walls have been worked thin and straight and they are thicker towards to the base. The base is flat, the walls meeting it at an obtuse angle of 147° from the horizontal. Tool marks are visible under the heavy burnishing. This broad and shallow small cup looks similar to those of marble presented above.

Spherical pyxis (Fig. 4.1, 18):

Four fragments of chlorite schist have been identified as coming from spherical pyxides (Table 4.67; Fig. 4.59); these resemble the two pieces found in 1987 and listed in Table 4.3.

6817 is a fragment from the rim and body of a spherical vessel with twin vertical perforated tubular lugs (thickness 3 mm, perforation diameter 3 mm); the perforations are bordered at both ends by funnel-like depressions of the walls. The rim is out-turned, swollen and rounded (diameter 50 mm); there is an incision marking the transition from the rim to the body. The walls are convex. Dense tool marks are clearly visible on the interior.

There are three further body fragments of spherical vessels with incised geometric decoration arranged in successive parallel zones; at least two of them seem to be from the same vessel. **260** is a body fragment (diameter 60 mm) with incised decoration in two successive zones. Three parallel horizontal lines border one end; one horizontal line borders the zone. Within the zone there is a pattern composed of successive triangles, one centred inside the other, and oblique parallel lines which at one end cross with one of the three parallel lines.

The following fragments may belong to a squat spherical pyxis with a shape resembling a sea urchin; the decoration looks alike on both. **20119** is another body fragment with twin vertical tubular perforated lugs (thickness 13 mm, perforation diameter 3 mm). Incised decoration with clear thin incisions is seen on the exterior surface. In radiating zones separated by oblique vertical lines there are rows of successive cross-hatched triangles and reverse plain triangles. **20136** is a body fragment with similar incised decoration. In radiating vertical zones there are rows of cross-hatched triangles followed by reversed plain triangles. To some of these plain triangles later were added some random oblique lines. There are visible tool marks in the interior, creating a quadrilinear motif with cross-hatched incisions.

Foot:

There is one fragment (**25012**) from the foot of a conical pedestal (Table 4.68; Fig. 4.60). In the interior there are tool marks and the surface is somewhat concave. The

Table 4.67. *Spherical pyxis fragments of chlorite schist.*

SF no.	Th. (max.)	Th. (min.)	D. body	WD	Characterization and comments (John Dixon)
260	5	4	60	2	Chlorite and talc intergrown. Very fine-grained (*c.* 0.1 mm). Weak planar schistosity. Linear fabric more obvious
6817	7	5	70	2	
20119	8	5		1	
20136	9	5		1	

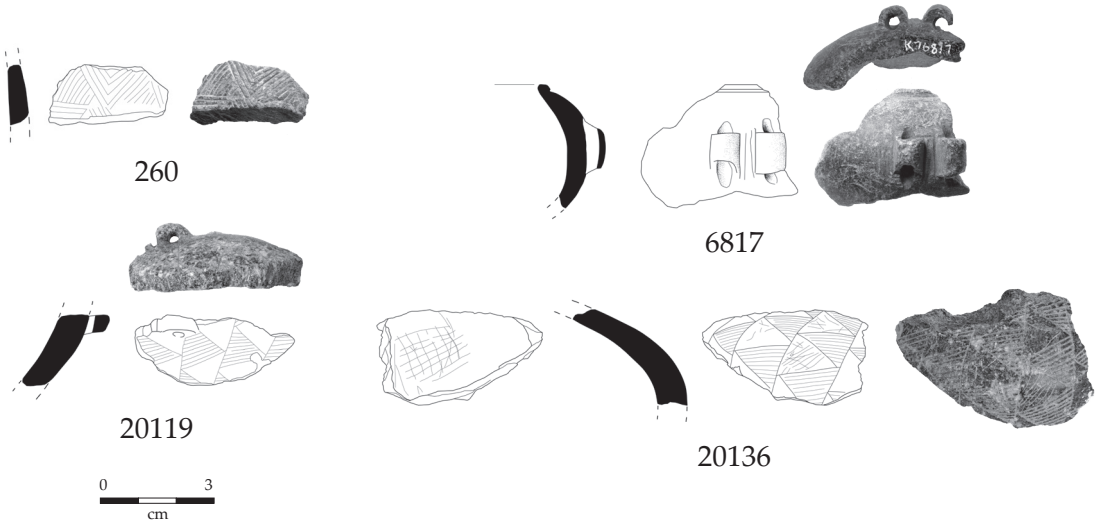

Figure 4.59. *Chlorite schist spherical pyxis fragments. Scale 1:2.*

Table 4.68. *Foot fragment of chlorite schist.*

SF no.	Th.	D. stem	WD
25012	7	40	1

Figure 4.60. *Chlorite schist foot fragment. Scale 1:2.*

Table 4.69. *Black schist fragment.*

SF no.	Th. rim	Th. body	D. rim	WD
25775	4	5–6	150	1

Figure 4.61. *Black schist ledge lug miniature cup fragment. Scale 1:2.*

edge is in-turned, rounded with a small flat lower surface. This could have been either for a small pedestal spherical pyxis or for a footed bowl, and it resembles similar ones of marble.

Ledge-lug miniature cup:
There is also a fragment (**25775**) of black lustrous schist (Table 4.69; Fig. 4.61), identified as part of a small shallow ledge-lug bowl (diameter 150 mm). Its diameter indicates that this was a fine elegant shallow bowl. The rim is of the rounded variety, carefully carved (thickness 4 mm). The horizontal lug is long, rounded, flat on the upper surface, and placed at the same level as the rim, but it is separated from it by a clear groove. It has the same curvature as the rim and it ends in both edges in oblique triangular cut ends. The form of this lug seems unique, as no close parallel from a controlled excavation is known. Its carving resembles that of twin vertical tubular lugs.

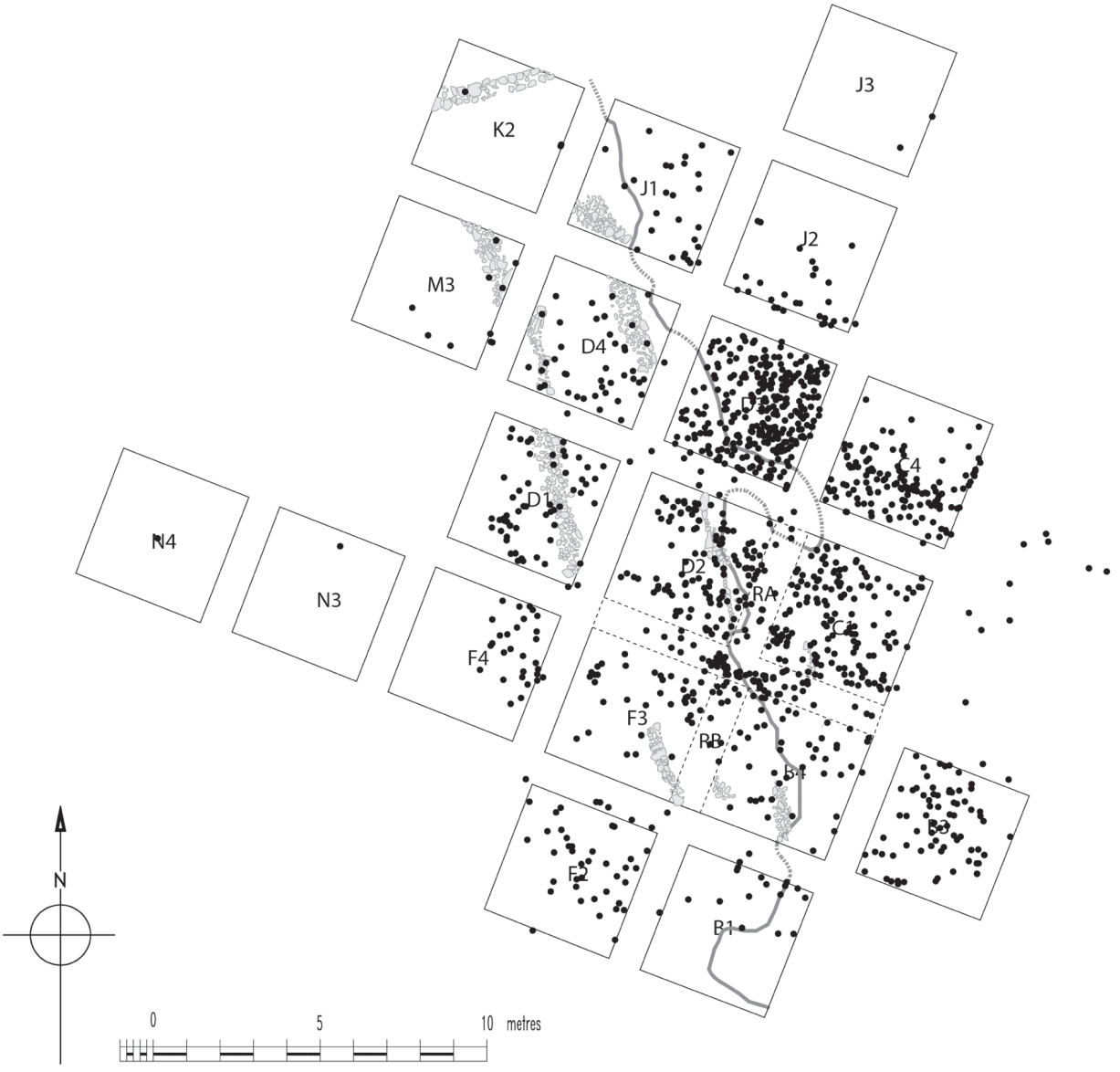

Figure 4.62. *Distribution of stone vessel fragments (only those with recorded co-ordinates are shown).*

Spatial distribution

The frequencies of vessel types within the Special Deposit South noted below add to the understanding of the process of its formation in the same way as do the frequencies of the marble figurines (Renfrew *et al.* 2007b, 111–12, 121–4; Volume II, chapter 12; this volume, Chapter 10) and the pottery (Renfrew *et al.* 2007b, 114–19; this volume, Chapter 6).

An idea of the overall distribution of vessel fragments in the Special Deposit South is given in Figure 4.62. In Tables 4.70, 4.71, 4.72 and 4.73 may be seen the spatial distribution according to vessel types of the three main categories of raw material: marble, grey and coloured limestone, and talc and chlorite schist (Fig. 4.63).

As seen in Table 4.70, it is clear that marble bowls, the dominant type, in all variants and sub-varieties, were dispersed throughout the deposit (Fig. 4.63, top left). The later dated (Phase C) conical bowls with flat rim (the Dhaskalio variety) are very rare, only three pieces, found in F2, RA and C1. Basins, saucers, pedestal bowls and cups are also present in the same areas in fewer numbers. The number of large basins is by far the greatest known from any site of the Cyclades.

The remaining types are also present in the same areas. The few very rare types, such as the frying pan

Table 4.70. *Quantities of marble fragments according to their type and findspot.*

		Location																								
Type	**Variant**	**Surface**	**B1**	**B3**	**B4**	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**D1**	**D2**	**D3**	**D4**	**F2**	**F3**	**F4**	**RA**	**RB**	**H2**	**H3**	**J1**	**J2**	**J3**	**M3**	**K2**	**N3**	**N4**
Rolled rim bowls	A		2	8	9	5			2		12	26	3	2	1	2	9	1		1							1
	B		5	3	4	11			1		3	9		3		1	5										
	C		9	9	3	16			22	7	14	13	1	2	6	1	4		1		2	9					
	D		5	5	6	7			11	3	1	13	1	3	3	1											
	E	1	1	3	7	9			4	3	5	6			4	2	4				1	1		2			
	F		1	2	2	3			1		2	2	1		1		1				2						
	No variant			1	5	7			2		4	7	2	3	1		2					1	1	1			
Plain bowl rims	pointed								1		1	6										1					
	rounded					1					2	5															
	flat					1									1		1										
Bowl bases		1	3	9	6	26			28	17	19	33	4	4	9	6	13	4			9	5	1	3			
Bowl bodies			8	32	36	99	1	1	54	24	65	146	23	28	14	8	26	4	1		6	14	2	4			3
Basin rims	A	1			1	4					4	4					6										
	B											1			2		2	1									
	C	1		1	1	1			12		2	2	1	1			2					1					
	D		2		2	1				1	3	3	1		1												
	E					1						1															
	No variant					1					1	1		1			1										
Basin bases		1	4	6	4	15		1	16	9	19	22	2	12	6	1	4	3			2	1			1		
Basin bodies			1	6	4	21	3	2	17	5	10	26	5	7	1	4	8	0				3		1			
Cup rims				1	2	2				2	2	5			2		1							1			
Saucer rims											2	2															
Cup/saucer bases				1	2	4			4	2	3	6	5		3			1				1		1			
Cups/saucer bodies			1	8	3	7		1	3	6	14	24	4	2	4	1	1				4		1	3			
Lugged bowls			1		1	4			2	2		1	1	1		1	1					1	1		1		
Spouted bowls						1																					
Ledge-lug bowls					1	2				1	3	10	1		2	1											
Ledge-lug cups						1										1											
Palette				2		3				1	3	3		1	1												
Frying pan			1							1			1	1	1									1			
Avian dish						1			1		1	1		3	2												
Hemispherical footed bowl			1		1	5					1	1			2		2	2									
Carinated footed cup						3				2	2	1	2	1	2		1					1		1			
Pedestal bases						3			1	4	3	6	1	2		1	1				2	1	1				
Other stems bases		1			1							2															
Krateriskos											3	3															
Lids					1					1		1	1		1												
Cylindrical spool pyxis				1	1				1			1															
Total		**6**	**45**	**98**	**103**	**265**	**4**	**5**	**183**	**91**	**204**	**393**	**60**	**77**	**70**	**31**	**95**	**16**	**2**	**1**	**28**	**40**	**7**	**18**	**2**	**0**	**4**

Table 4.71. *Quantities of grey limestone fragments according to their type and findspot.*

		Location																								
Type	**Variety**	**Surface**	**B1**	**B3**	**B4**	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**D1**	**D2**	**D3**	**D4**	**F2**	**F3**	**F4**	**RA**	**RB**	**H2**	**H3**	**J1**	**J2**	**J3**	**M3**	**K2**	**N3**	**N4**
Rolled–rim bowls	A								1																		
	C					1																					
	E										3	3															
	F			1								1															
	No variant																					1					
Plain bowl rims											4	5			1	1	1				2	1					
Bowl bases						2				2	1	3	1			1		1			1			1			
Bowl bodies				1	1	3				3	6	25	1									1		2			
Cup/saucer rims													4		2												
Lugged bowls										1		1															
Spouted bowls												2															
Ledge-lug cups or bowls											1	1	1				1					1					
Kylix bases											1	5	1				2					1					
Stems & feet		1							1	2	1	3	1												1		
Spherical pyxis			1							1																	
Cylindrical spool pyxis lid											1	1															
Frying pan												1															
Total		**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**9**	**18**	**51**	**9**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**5**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**

Table 4.72. *Quantities of coloured limestone fragments according to their type and findspot.*

		Location																									
Type	**Variety**	**Surface**	**B1**	**B3**	**B4**	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**D1**	**D2**	**D3**	**D4**	**F2**	**F3**	**F4**	**RA**	**RB**	**H2**	**H1**	**J1**	**J2**	**J3**	**M3**	**K2**	**N3**	**N4**
Plain bowls	Rounded		1							2	3	2	3	3	1			2									
	Flat		1		6	6			2	2	14	6	4	4	4	4	9	2	1			1		2		1	
Bowl bases		2	1	2	5	2			2	7	5	6	3	3	3		3	1						2	1		
Bowl bodies		1	1		6	4			4	9	18	15	6	9	7	6	3	4		1		1		4			
Cup/saucer rims						2	1			1		3		2	3		1					2					
Cup/saucer bases														1	1	1	3										
Spouted bowl															1												
Spherical pyxis						3			4			1															
Pyxis lid														1													
Zoomorphic vessel				2																							
Total		**3**	**4**	**4**	**17**	**17**	**1**	**0**	**12**	**21**	**40**	**33**	**16**	**23**	**20**	**11**	**19**	**9**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**0**

Table 4.73. *Quantities of talc schist fragments according to their type and findspot.*

Type	Material	Location																							
		Surface	B1	B3	B4	C1	C2	C3	C4	D1	D2	D3	D4	F2	F3	F4	RA	RB	H2	H1	J1	J2	J3	M3	K2	N3	N4
Saucer	Talc schist														1												
Spherical pyxis	Talc schist				4	8					2	7	2		2		1	1			1						
Rectangular pyxis	Talc schist				2	1					1						1										
Conical cup	Chlorite schist																				4						
Footed cup	Chlorite schist																1										
Spherical pyxis	Chlorite schist					1							2									1					
Ledge–lug cup	Black schist												1														
Total		**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**7**	**5**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

and avian dish, should also be considered as large in number in comparison to any other systematically investigated site in the Cyclades. The small number of palettes and spool pyxides within the Special Deposit South is also to be noted. The possible presence of the spherical pyxis is implied by the presence of some stems, although there are no rim or body fragments. No pattern may be assumed in the deposition of these fragments, since they are all quite widespread, more or less in the centre of the deposit.

Table 4.71 quantifies the finds of grey limestone and their distribution (Fig. 4.63, top right). Bowls of all variants are also the most frequent type, especially in some areas in the centre of the deposit, in Trenches D2 and D3, and less frequently in Trenches F3 and RA. But there is a considerable number of the same type at the northern edge in Trenches J2 and M3. The unique frying pan fragment is notable, as are the spherical and cylindrical spool pyxis vessel fragments from the same central area. This could be an indication of some patterning related to the dating of these vessels, which may be local adaptations of the marble vessels.

Table 4.72 lists the finds of coloured limestone, where again bowls in all variants outnumber all the other types and are widespread all over the area of the deposit (Fig. 4.63, bottom left). The spherical pyxis fragments are quite numerous, and the presence of the two fragments which perhaps belong to a zoomorphic vessel in Trench B3 is notable.

The quantities of these vessels are by far the largest found in a single site in a systematic excavation in the Cyclades. This could be related to the fact that the raw material was easily obtained on the neighbouring Kouphonisia, but it could also be considered as a later development in the sequence of Cycladic stone vessel manufacture. The resemblance of the white marble conical bowls with flat rim in relation to the main sub-variety of the coloured limestone bowls should be noted. There is no particular patterning to be noted since they are widespread and mainly concentrated in the central area of the deposit.

Among talc and chlorite schist, listed in Table 4.73, spherical pyxis fragments are the most frequent type. The presence of a saucer is notable.

Joining pieces

The spatial distribution of the fragments is more revealing when it is considered in relation to joining pieces. Although during study there was little time or adequate space to spread out all the pieces, with the aid of other specialists, a limited number of fragments of all the raw material categories, marble, Kouphonisi limestone and

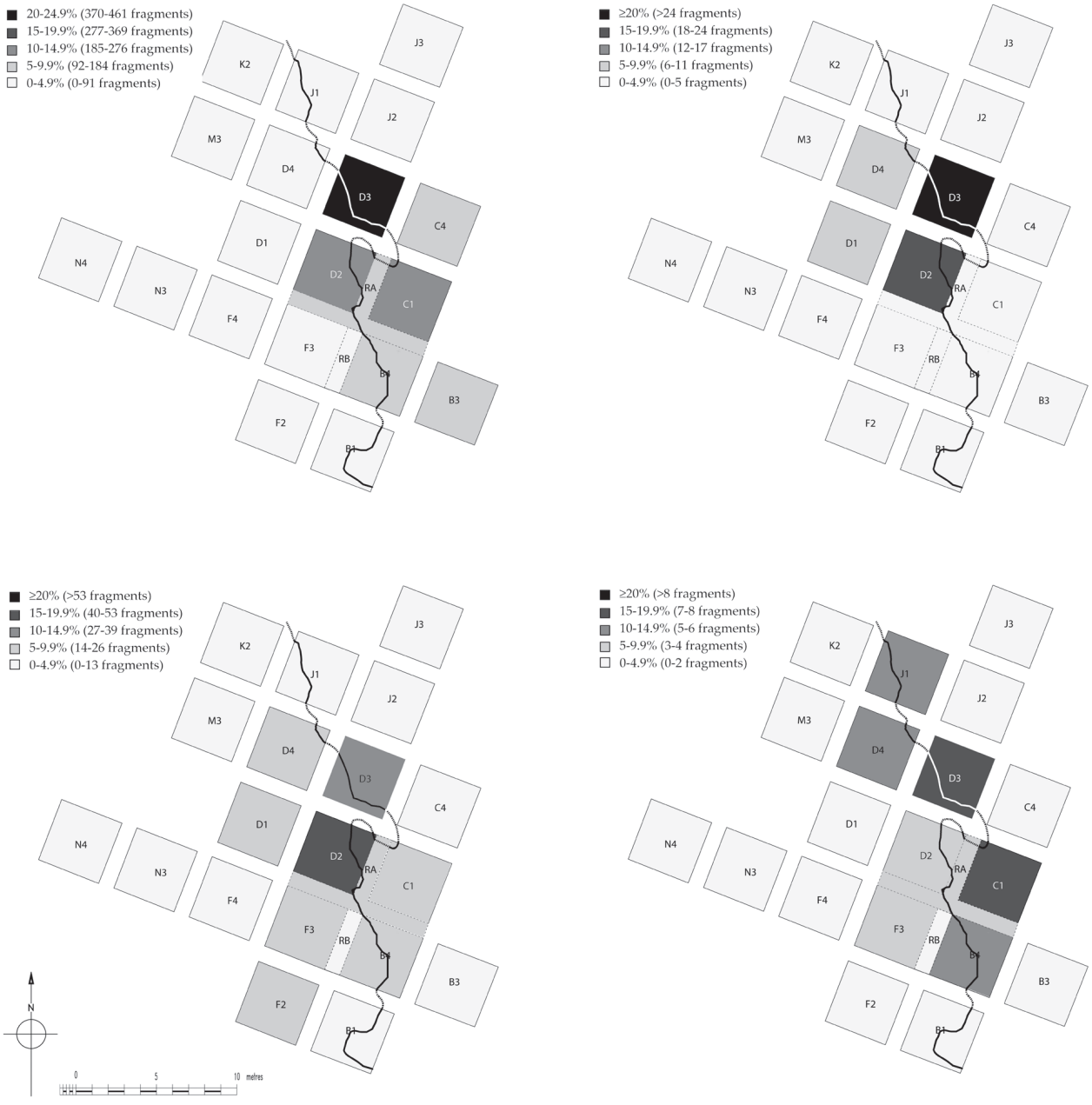

Figure 4.63. *Distribution of stone vessel fragments by material. Top left, marble; top right, grey limestone; bottom left, coloured limestone; bottom right, schist.*

schist, were found to join (see also Volume II, Appendix 13A). This is the case with some pieces of grey and coloured limestone and with many of the pieces of schist. The last two categories of raw material produced most of the joining pieces. Further joining pieces would be found if this study were to be repeated.

In Table 4.74 may be seen the joining pieces of vessels of white marble which had ancient breaks. Most are from the same trench in related layers, but some are from neighbouring areas, suggesting they were discarded separately. Only 20 joining sherds have been noted among the white marble finds, a frequency of occurrence of 1.1 per cent, which may be compared with 5.2 per cent among the Keros grey limestone pieces, 10.5 per cent among the Kouphonisi limestone and 45.5 per cent among the talc and chlorite schist. For comparison, among figurine fragments the frequency is 7.1 per cent.

Table 4.74. *Joining pieces of marble and their findspots.*

Join number	SF no.	Findspot	
		Trench	layer
1	**146**	C1	5
	2254	D3	8
2	**2823**	D2	24
	3162	C1/B3	surface
3	**863**	B3	4
	897	B3	5
4	**1707**	B4	4
	1712	B4	4
5	**20331**	J1	2
	20716	J1	2
6	**25939**	RB	2
	25940	RB	2
7 (Fig. 4.64)	**25631**	D2	23
	25920	RA	6
8	**6463**	D2	34
	25904	M3	4
9	**20331**	J1	2
	20716	J1	2
10	**1545**	D3	2
	2308	D2	8

Figure 4.64. *Joining pieces of marble (***25631** *and* **25920***). Not to scale.*

In Table 4.75 the few joining fragments of grey limestone are seen sometimes to derive both from the same trench and even layer in one case.

Similar observations may be also made in the case of the coloured Kouphonisi limestone seen in Table 4.76. The joining fragments are almost all from the same or from neighbouring trenches. The presence of non-joining pieces which belong to the same vessel (**871** and **25665**) is notable, found in adjacent trenches.

Table 4.77 lists the find locations of talc and chlorite schist fragments. The pieces **1944**, **2373**, **2374**, **2766**, **2251** and **25883** all come from a spherical pyxis, and all breaks are ancient. They were discarded mainly in the area of Trench D3 in successive layers, although one piece was found at the northern edge of the Special Deposit South.

Table 4.75. *Joining pieces of grey limestone and their findspots.*

Join number	SF no.	Findspot	
		Trench	layer
11	**2183**	D3	7
	6122	D2	32
12	**20734**	J1	3
	20740	J1	3
13	**25088**	RA	20
	25009	RA	6

The same may be seen with the joining fragments of a second spherical pyxis: most of the pieces were found in successive layers of Trench C1, but there is also one fragment found in a neighbouring trench.

Fragments of a shallow cup of chlorite schist broken in antiquity were all found at the northern edge of the deposit in J1, in successive layers. Finally, the fragments which join to form a rectangular pyxis were discarded in the central-southern part of the deposit.

Non-joining fragments which seem to belong to the same vessel are **122** (Trench C1, layer 3), **997** (Trench F3, layer 15), and **25683** (Trench D4, layer 3). They were not discarded in neighbouring areas. Another group belonging to a different vessel was found closer together: **1310** (Trench D2, layer 5), **3148** (Trench D3, layer 12) and **25508** (Trench RA, layer 20).

Selective deposition of broken pieces joining to form a vessel, in this case of talc schist, is the rule. Even when they were deposited in one area, they were often found in different layers, as if they had not been discarded in a single event.

Elsewhere on Kavos, joining pieces **17** and **1314** were found outside the Special Deposit South, in Trench A1 (Volume II, chapter 17), at the lower

Table 4.76. *Joining pieces of coloured limestone and their findspots.*

Join number	SF no.	Findspot	
		Trench	layer
14	**1565**	D3	3
	2255	D3	8
15	**6319**	D1	31
	20150	D4	surface
16	**25110**	RB	2
	25115	RB	2
17	**518**	B3	4
	518.2	B3	4
18 (Fig. 4.65)	**25607**	D2	6
	25631	D2	23
	25907	RA	4
19	**7503**	F2	2
	6092	F2	2
20	**1456**	F3	22
	381	F2	surface
	1719	B4	4
21	**1708**	B4	4
	6471	D2	34
22	**25117**	RB	5
	25505	RA	20
	1735	B4	5
23	**734**	D1	7
	6313	D1	31
24	**2714**	F2	4
	2201	B4	6
	25103	RB	2
25	**3065**	C1	21
	517	B1	3

Figure 4.65. *Joining pieces of coloured limestone (***25607**, **25631** *and* **25907***). Not to scale.*

southern edge of the less steep area where the Special Deposit South is located; these belong to a zoomorphic vessel found in layers 22 and 28 outside the rock shelter.

Possible selective discard of very small pieces broken elsewhere in antiquity, in different pits or on different occasions within the area of the Special Deposit South, is suggested by the joining fragments discussed above.

It is now evident that multiple fragments of individual vessels were discarded in the pits of the Special Deposit South, in such a way that joining pieces have been recovered from different contexts. Whether this was intentional is not clear: it may in part be the result of post-depositional processes.

Function

The main criterion for distinguishing between basins and bowls is a functional one. These heavy, large and shallow vessels, which would have been manufactured from large lumps of marble, like the nearly life-size sculptures (Getz-Gentle 1996, 100–102; Voutsaki 2007, 292) could only have been carried by more than one person. This implies their special function in public ceremonies, such as libations.

In the Special Deposit South a few base fragments have been observed to have a deliberately made hole in the centre. **345** is one of these where a nearly circular hollowed perforation in the centre of the base may be seen (Fig. 4.69).

This practice has been observed in other vessels (such as a spherical pyxis with a hole, and a triple spherical pyxis with similar holes said to be from Keros: Getz-Gentle 1996, 102–3, pl. 108 c, 109) and has been notionally related to a kind of ceremonial killing of the object, perhaps during special ceremonies. A large basin with a perforation in the centre, said to be from Keros, has been related to libations (Getz-Gentle 1996, 102–3, pl. 53).

Just a few pieces of white marble bear faint traces of red pigment, evidence of the pulverization of lumps of pigments (Getz-Gentle 1996, 103–4; Voutsaki 2007, 292–3). These are **1407**, **2409** and **6107**. They are strikingly few in number, due to the general preservation of the pieces, which seem to have been weathered for

Table 4.77. *Joining or related pieces of talc and chlorite schist and their findspots.*

Join number	SF no.	Findspot	
		Trench	layer
26 (Fig. 4.66)	**1944**	D3	7
	2373	D3	9
	2374	D3	9
	2251	D3	8
	2766	D3	11
	25883	J1	2
27 (Fig. 4.67)	**276**	C1	18
	587	C1	16
	595	C1	19
	974	F3	4
	1961	C1	20
28	**20749**	J1	5
	20224	J1	1
	20721	J1	2
	20728	J1	2
29 (Fig. 4.68)	**802**	B4	1
	1727	B4	5
	2126	C1	25
	25081	RA	17
	25634	D2	24

2251+2766

Figure 4.66. *Joining pieces of talc schist (***2251** *and* **2766***). Not to scale.*

276+587+974

Figure 4.67. *Joining pieces of talc schist (***276**, **587** *and* **974***). Not to scale.*

802+1727+2126+25081+25634

Figure 4.68. *Joining pieces of talc schist (***802**, **1727**, **2126**, **25081** *and* **25634***). Not to scale.*

a long period and to have lost their polish and original surface. This is the main reason that few traces of this practice could be traced.

Dating

In general, the vessels found in Special Deposit South belong to known types of the EC II period (Keros-Syros culture). The presence of some types seen in the better stratified Dhaskalio settlement in layers of Phase C, which may be related to later Kastri group pottery of EC III (Volume I, chapter 33; Renfrew *et al.* 2007b, 119; this volume, Chapter 6; Volume IV), such as the conical bowls with flat rims of white marble with striations or veins, suggests that the last pieces discarded were of this later period. There are no characteristic vessel types of the preceding EC I period; the very few saucers of talc schist which resemble vessels dated to ECI/II (Getz-Gentle 1996, 190) could date to the beginning of the EC II period.

The use of stone other than white marble, such as white marble with veins and striations, contrasting light and dark, or grey marble, or even the grey and coloured limestone, has been suggested as an indication for a later dating than the Keros-Syros phase, towards the second half of EC II (Getz-Gentle 1996, 100). This has been confirmed by the dating of certain pieces of these materials found on Dhaskalio on Phase C (EC III), related to later Kastri group pottery (Volume I, 508, 510–15).

The assemblage of the Special Deposit South seems to be homogeneous. The extremely fragmentary condition of all the fragments recovered does not allow the reconstruction of a single whole vessel, and very few pieces were deposited there that preserve more than half of a vessel.

This differs from what has already been observed in the Special Deposit North assemblage, where there are many cases where whole vessels may be reconstructed from the broken pieces recovered. Their surface condition is also better (Gavalas 2007, 336; 2017; Volume II, chapter 14).

The few partly finished coloured limestone vessels may imply some kind of limited manufacture *in situ* on Kavos, especially for finishing partly worked pieces from elsewhere (Gavalas 2017); this has also been attested in the Special Deposit North (Birtacha 2007, 338). But clearly *in situ* manufacture of stone vessels is evident on Dhaskalio in all phases (Volume I, 505–6).

Some vessel types present in the Special Deposit North are missing from the Special Deposit South, such as the marble lamp (Devetzi 1992, 40–41, no. 55; Getz-Gentle 1996, 168, no. 350, 170 no. 361), a form often found in clay in the Special Deposit South (Renfrew *et al.* 2007b, 115; this volume, Chapter 6). There is no indication of multiple vessels (Getz-Gentle 1996, 172 no. 366).

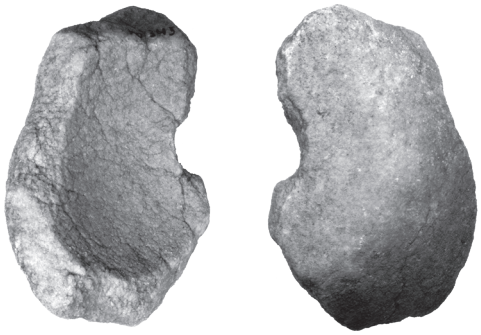

Figure 4.69. *Fragment* **345***, showing perforation. Not to scale.*

The Special Deposit North assemblage of stone vessels outnumbers that from Special Deposit South by a substantial measure. It was found mainly during the 1967 investigations, and remains unstudied and unpublished in its totality. Furthermore, comparison and comprehensive search for joining pieces of stone vessels between the two deposits has never systematically been attempted (though see Volume II, Appendix 13A). No final and firm concluding remarks may be made before the totality of vessel finds from the Special Deposit North has been studied and published.

Acknowledgements

This study is dedicated to the memory of my friend and colleague Dora Kemp. I would like to express my gratitude to the director of the excavation, Professor Colin Renfrew, for his encouragement and generous support in this study, which was mainly conducted after the end of the excavation. This was facilitated by the guards of the Archaeological Museum of Naxos, and by Daphne Lalayiannis, conservator in the museum; without their kind support it would not have been possible to complete the study. The drawings were undertaken by Jenny Doole and Tassos Papadogonas, and the photographs by Michael Boyd, who also designed the electronic database.

Appendix

Quantitative Analyses of the Marble Bowl Fragments

Neil Brodie

Introduction

Aims, material and measurements

Analyses were performed on two assemblages: the marble bowl rim fragments recovered from the Special Deposit South in 2006–08, and the marble bowl rim fragments recovered from the Special Deposit North in 1987. The 1987 material was re-measured to minimize inter-observer error. It was noticed that measured diameters were twice those previously published, probably because radii had been reported instead (Voutsaki 2007, 290–91, tables 8.4–6, fig. 8.3, 305–16). The re-measured diameters agree with those of the drawn profiles (Voutsaki 2007, 300–302, figs 8.8–10).

The analyses were performed with two aims in mind: to establish the spatial distributions of marble bowl rim fragments recovered from the Special Deposit South, and to investigate the size statistics of the marble bowl rim fragments recovered from the Special Deposit North and Special Deposit South.

The following measurements were taken:

1. *Rim diameter (cm)*. Rim diameter is a direct measure of bowl size, but is measured by visually matching a rim fragment to a rim diameter chart and so is subject to error, particularly when, as in this case, the rim fragments measured are thick and comprise only a small percentage of the original rim. Measurements were not taken when the percentage rim surviving was less than 3%.
2. *Percentage rim circumference surviving*. Again, measured using a rim diameter chart and so subject to error.
3. *Wall thickness (mm).* Because of the variable rim typology, wall thickness was measured at the point immediately beneath the rim (in cases where the rim is not simple and straight-sided, as for instance with the rolled-rim bowls). Wall thickness is of interest in itself, and can also be a proxy indicator of bowl size. As a measurement of size, it offers two advantages over rim diameter. First, it can be measured accurately and precisely using Vernier calipers. Second, measurement is not constrained by the percentage rim surviving, and so offers the possibility of a larger data set.
4. *Maximum dimension (mm)*. The maximum dimension (or length) of a fragment is a measure of fragment size.

Rim diameter measurement precision

In order to establish the precision of rim diameter measurements, 10 repeat measurements of diameter were taken blind at periodic intervals on 21 different rim fragments, and the coefficient of variation (expressed as a percentage: CV%) calculated for each set of measurements. The results are shown in Table 4.78, with CVs ranging from 4 per cent to 21 per cent.

Table 4.78. *Precision statistics for 21 rim fragments.*

Rim diameter (cm)	*% surviving*	Wall thickness (mm)	*CV%*
31	*3*	10	*4*
37	*3*	12	*5*
35	*3*	11	*5*
16	*10*	8	*5*
16	*15*	10	*6*
35	*3*	12	*8*
13	*8*	7	*8*
33	*4*	13	*9*
32	*5*	13	*9*
23	*6*	7	*9*
40	*4*	9	*10*
34	*3*	9	*11*
39	*5*	18	*11*
34	*5*	9	*12*
32	*4*	12	*13*
26	*6*	10	*14*
33	*3*	10	*15*
20	*8*	8	*15*
26	*3*	9	*16*
31	*4*	9	*19*
31	*3*	13	*21*

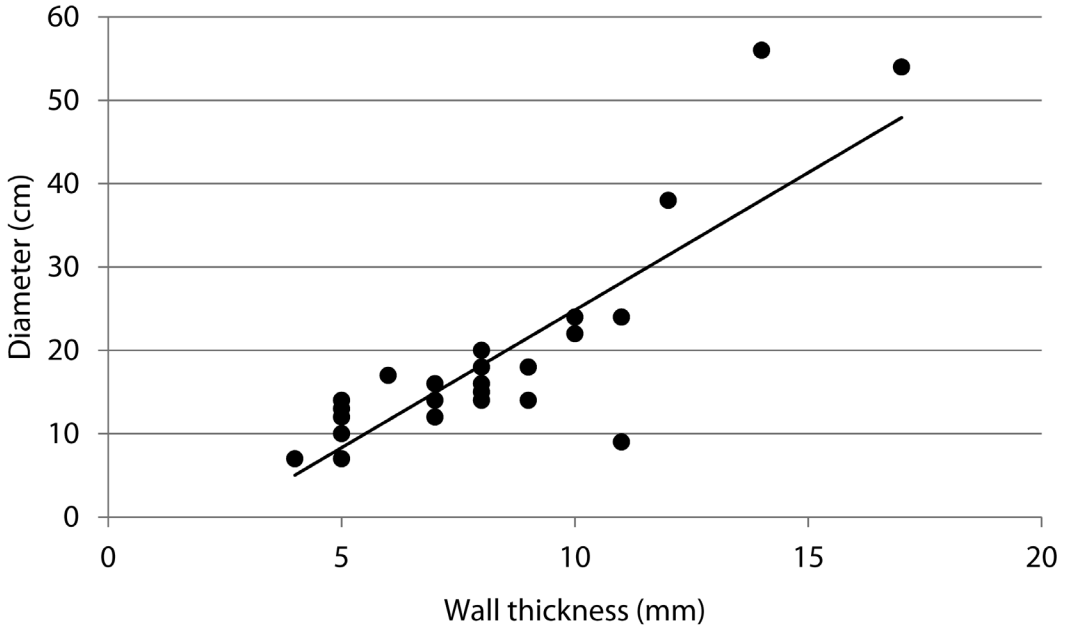

Figure 4.70. *Linear regression of rim diameter on wall thickness of a representative sample of fragments drawn from the Special Deposit South and Special Deposit North assemblages using Microsoft Excel LINEST function (r^2=0.711).*

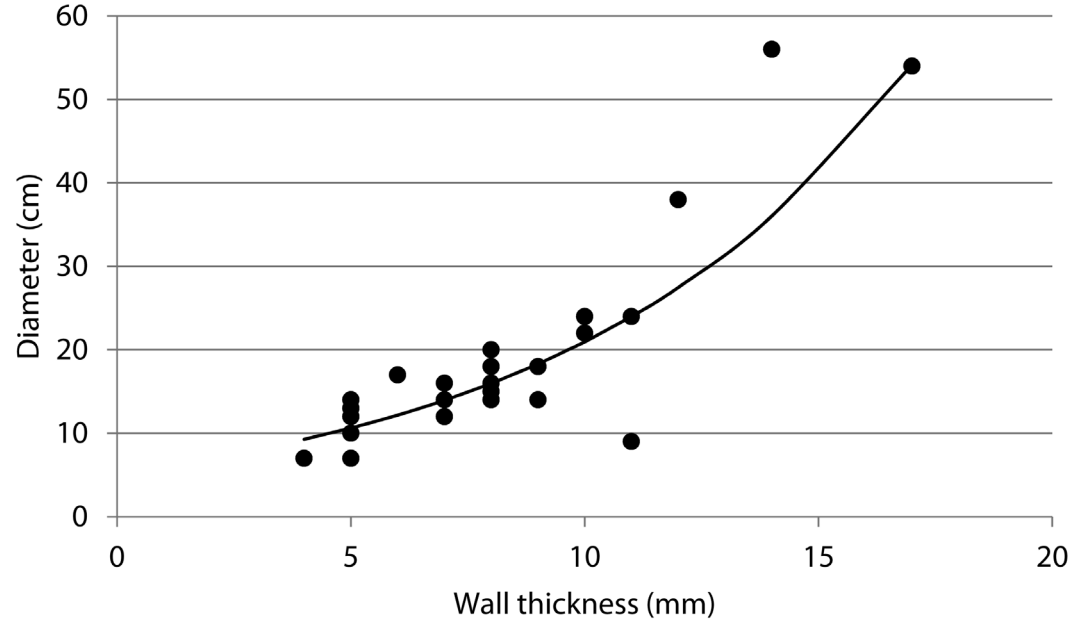

Figure 4.71. *Exponential regression of rim diameter on wall thickness of a representative sample of fragments drawn from the Special Deposit South and Special Deposit North assemblages using Microsoft Excel's LOGEST function (r^2=0.690).*

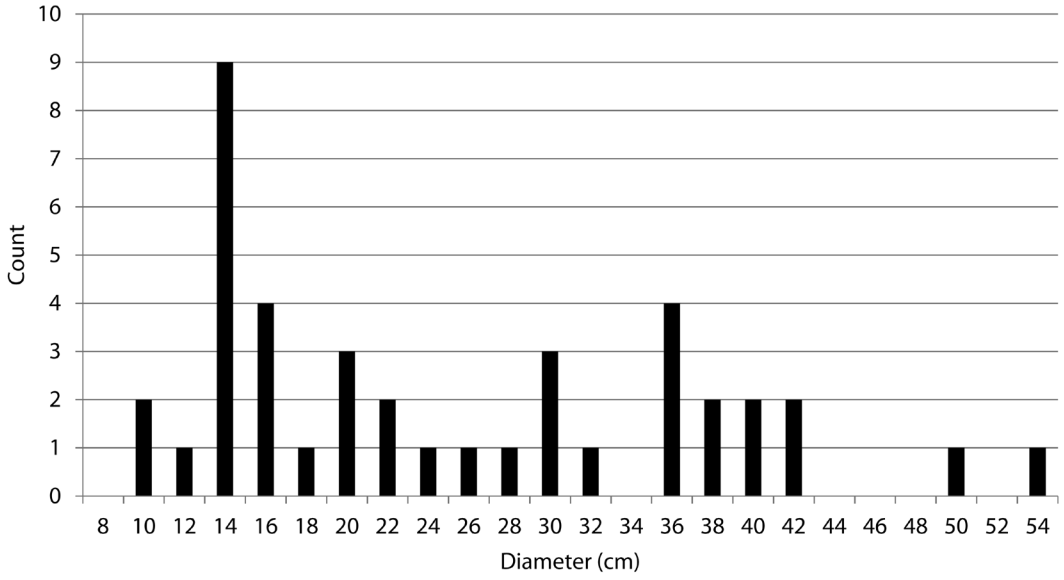

Figure 4.72. *Histogram of rim diameters of bowl fragments recovered from the Special Deposit North in 1987.*

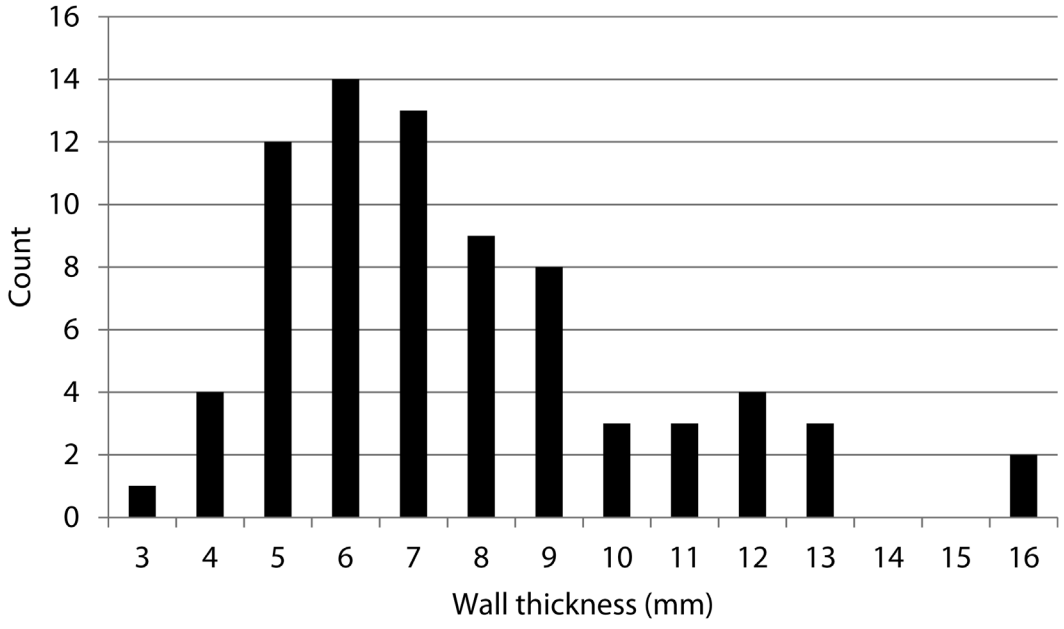

Figure 4.73. *Histogram of wall thicknesses of bowl fragments recovered from the Special Deposit North in 1987.*

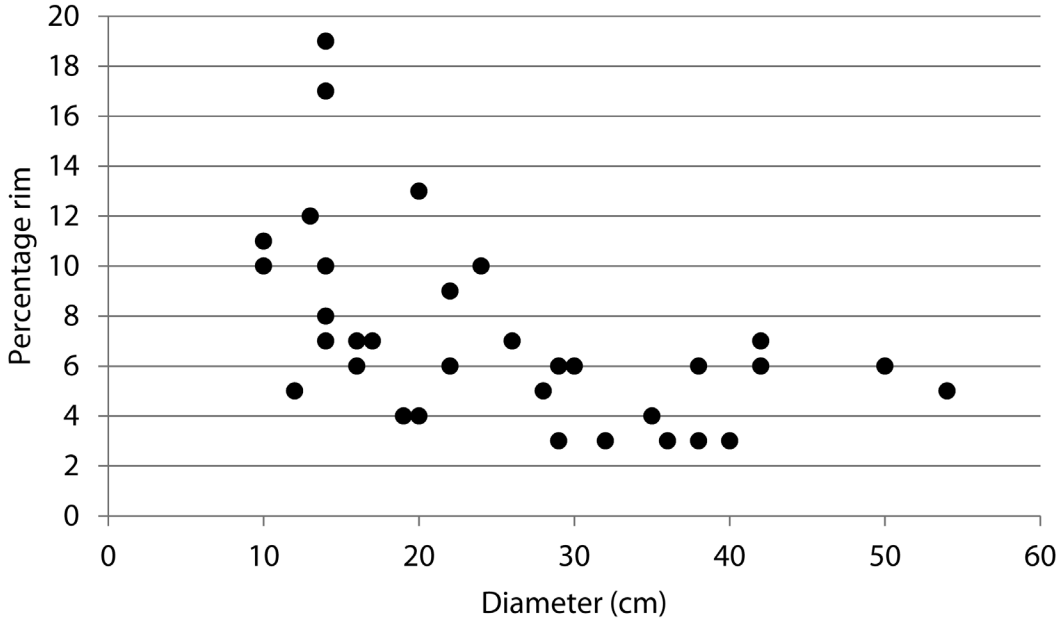

Figure 4.74. *Plot of percentage rim circumference surviving against rim diameter for 41 rim fragments recovered from the Special Deposit North in 1987.*

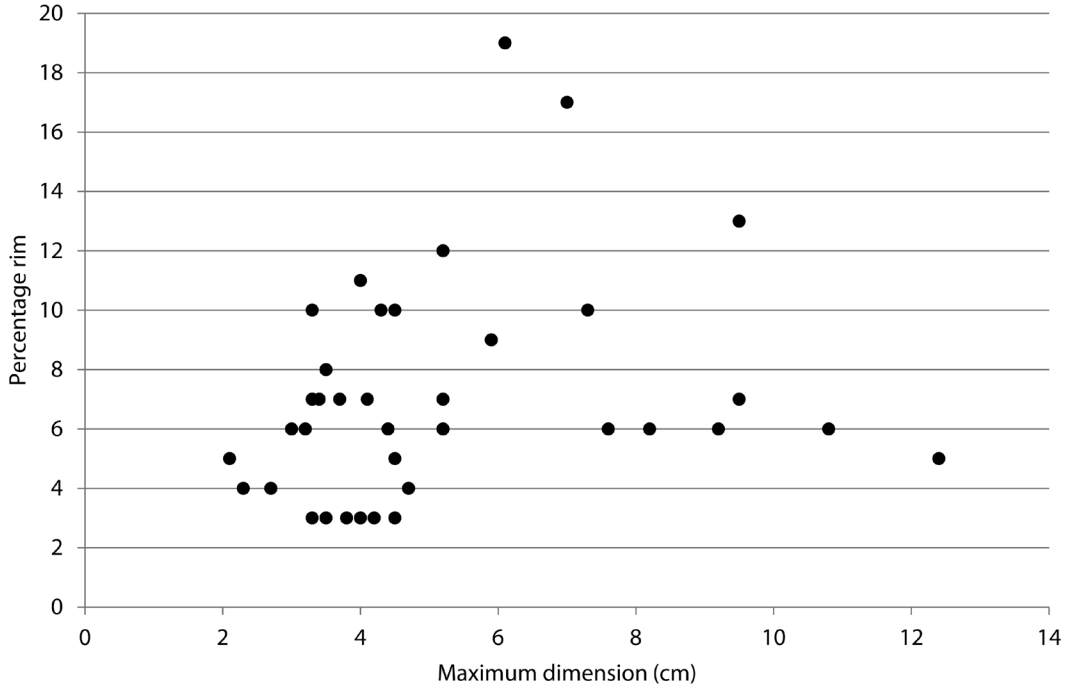

Figure 4.75. *Plot of percentage rim circumference surviving against maximum dimension for 41 rim fragments recovered from the Special Deposit North in 1987.*

It was expected in advance that measurement precision would be better for fragments with a smaller diameter, and thus proportionally longer arc length, for larger fragments with a higher percentage of the original rim surviving, and for fragments with lesser rim thicknesses, and thus easier to match visually to the measurement chart. These expectations received some confirmation, with the two largest pieces, which were also from two of the smaller bowls, returning two of the best (i.e. smallest) CVs. Nevertheless, there remains a degree of variation in the data that cannot be explained in any systematic fashion, and must therefore express measurement error. This high residual variation means that it is not possible to estimate the accuracy of an individual measurement by reference to a physical property of the measured fragment.

Relationship of bowl wall thickness to bowl size

Preliminary visual inspection of the measurement data suggested that wall thickness is correlated with rim diameter, and that therefore wall thickness might act as a proxy measure of bowl size. If this could be proven to be the case, it would allow a larger number of fragments to be measured and included in the analyses. If the correlation was good, it would even be possible to obtain a regression equation estimating bowl size from wall thickness.

To test this possibility, linear and exponential regression equations were calculated using Microsoft Excel's LINEST and LOGEST functions. To minimize measurement error, diameter and wall thickness measurements were chosen from a representative sample drawn from the Special Deposit South and Special Deposit North assemblages of 32 fragments with a surviving rim diameter of 10 per cent or more, supplemented by three sets of high-precision measurements taken from large, nearly intact basins with diameters greater than 350 mm excavated in the Special Deposit North by the Greek Archaeological Service during the 1960s, and now in the Naxos Museum. Both regressions accounted for a broadly similar amount of variation (Figs. 4.70 & 4.71). Residual variation is due to a combination of measurement error, bowl typology and variable production characteristics. In view of the large residual variation, it was decided not to convert wall thicknesses to diameters, as it would suggest a stronger and more reliable relationship than the regression equations warrant.

Nevertheless, one useful observation to emerge from the regression analyses was that the three bowls with diameters greater than 350 mm had wall thicknesses of 12 mm or more, while all remaining bowls (with diameters smaller than 350 mm) had wall thicknesses of less than 12 mm. This is a potentially important point of discrimination. The majority of EC II stone bowls range in diameter from 100 to 200 mm (Doumas 2000, 103–16, nos. 86–130; Getz-Gentle 1996, 99; Voutsaki 2007, 290), though larger examples with diameters greater than 350 mm are known (e.g. Doumas 2000, 109 no. 106). This difference in size is thought to have a functional significance (Gavalas, this volume, Chapter 4).

Size statistics of the Special Deposit North and Special Deposit South rim fragment assemblages

The 1987 assemblage from the Special Deposit North

Size distribution

The first set of statistics describes the size distribution of bowls from which the rim fragments discovered in the Special Deposit North were derived. There were 41 fragments available for rim diameter measurement and 76 for wall thickness measurement. Figure 4.72 shows a histogram of rim diameters, and Figure 4.73 a histogram of wall thicknesses. The distribution of rim diameters is bimodal, with modes at 140 mm and 360 mm. This distribution accords well with and seemingly confirms the typological distinction suggested by Gavalas between large bowls (which he terms 'basins') with a diameter of 300 mm or more, and smaller bowls. The bimodality is reflected in the distribution of wall thicknesses at 6 mm and 12 mm.

Formation process

The second set of statistics reflects formation process—how the formation of the 1987 assemblage from the Special Deposit North is reflected in the size relationships of the excavated fragments, assuming the excavated fragments to comprise a representative sample of all rim fragments still present in the Special Deposit North in 1987. Figure 4.74 shows for 41 fragments the relationship between percentage rim circumference surviving and rim diameter. In terms of percentage surviving, the smaller bowl fragments are larger than the larger bowl fragments. Figure 4.75 shows the relationship between percentage rim surviving and maximum dimension. The apparent correlation is not significant ($r=0.245$, $t=>0.05$). Thus the fragments of smaller bowls have a similar absolute size range to fragments of larger bowls, but in terms of percentage surviving are they are larger.

The 1987 assemblage comprises material left behind in the Special Deposit North after the looters and the Greek Archaeological Service had between them removed the major part of the original deposit. Visual comparison with material now stored or on

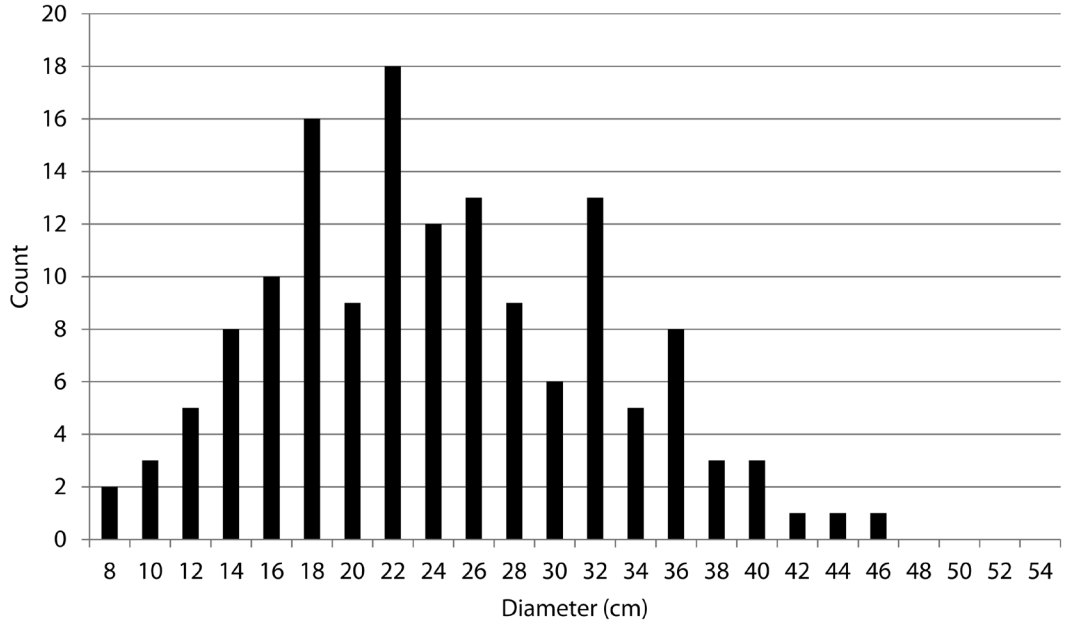

Figure 4.76. *Histogram of rim diameters of bowl rim fragments recovered from the Special Deposit South in 2006–08.*

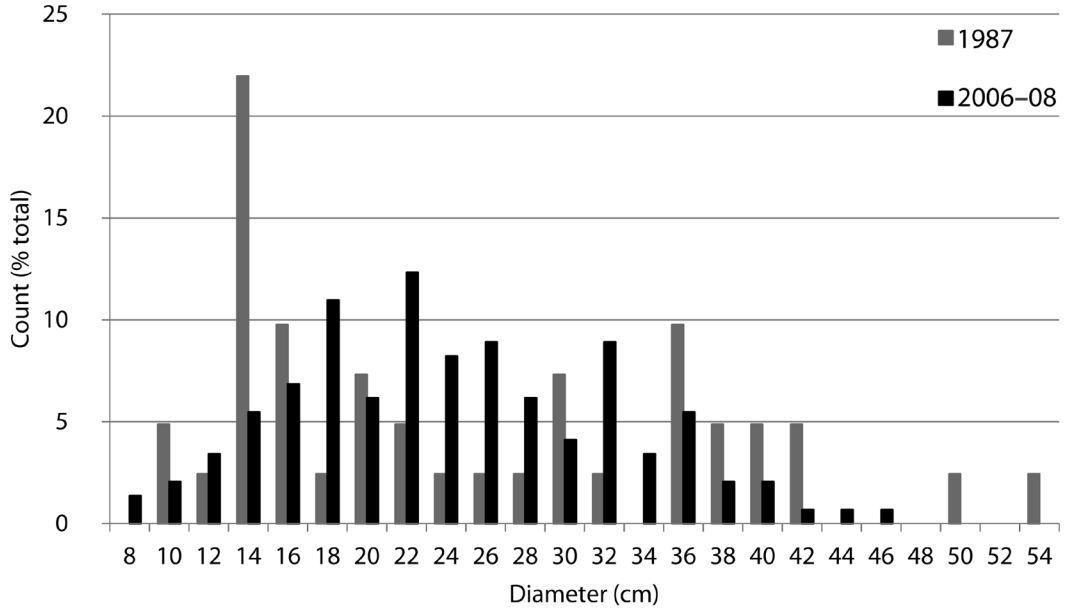

Figure 4.77. *Histograms of rim diameters of bowl rim fragments recovered from the Special Deposit North in 1987 and the Special Deposit South in 2006–08. Counts expressed as percentages to aid comparison.*

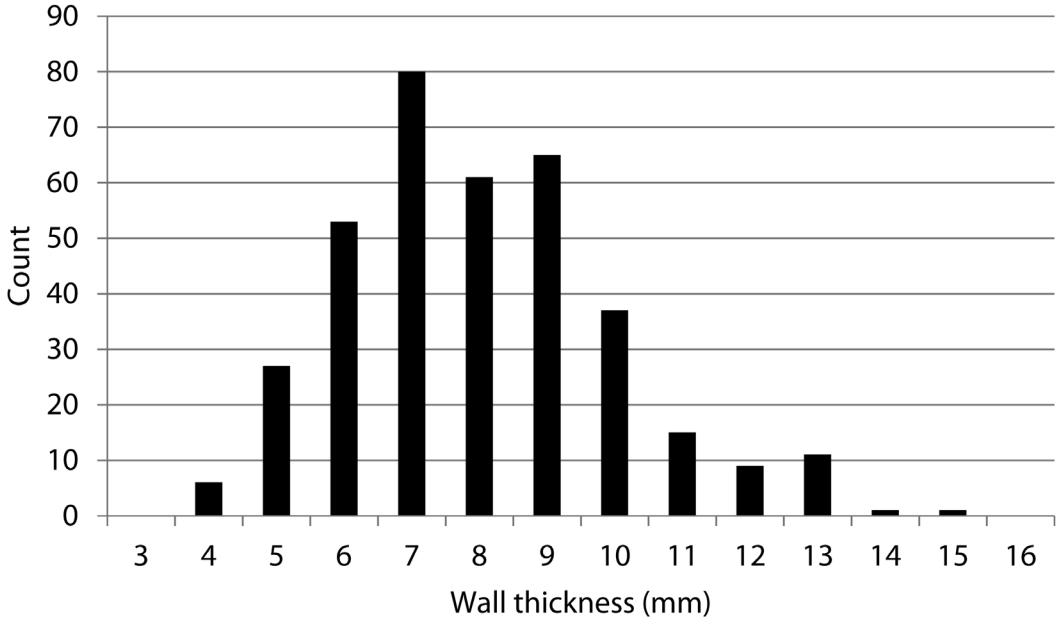

Figure 4.78. *Histogram of wall thicknesses of bowl rim fragments recovered from the Special Deposit South in 2006–08.*

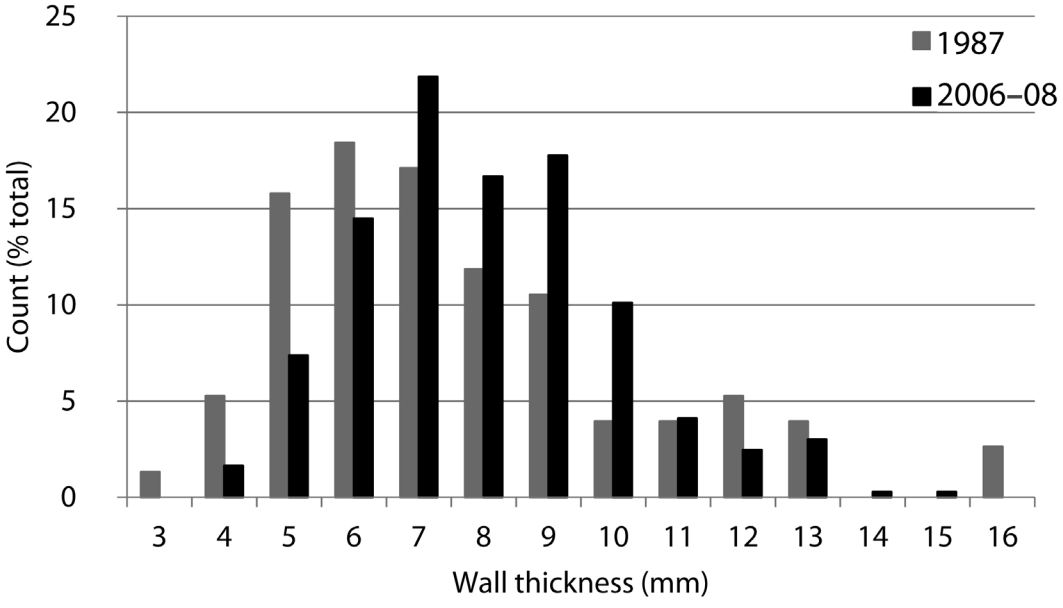

Figure 4.79. *Histograms of wall thicknesses of bowl rim fragments recovered from the Special Deposit North in 1987 and the Special Deposit South in 2006–08. Counts expressed as percentages to aid comparison.*

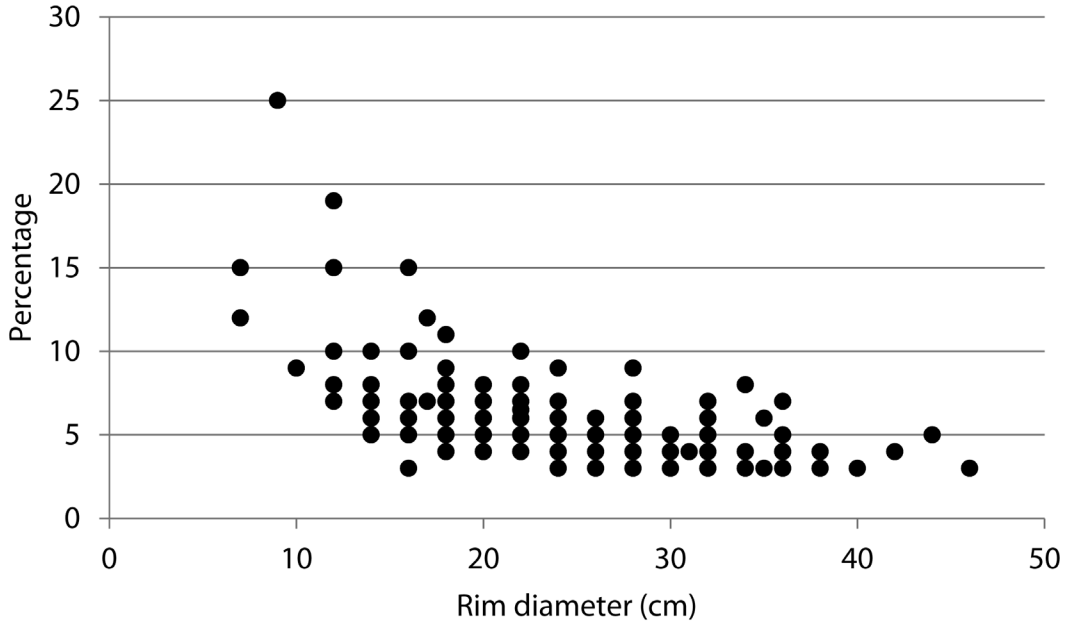

Figure 4.80. *Plot of percentage rim surviving against diameter for 146 rim fragments from the Special Deposit South.*

display in the Naxos Museum shows that the 1987 fragments are on average smaller than those excavated by the Archaeological Service. Thus the patterns illustrated in Figures 4.74 and 4.75 suggest that the removal of larger fragments left behind a residual assemblage of smaller fragments, but that within that residual assemblage, fragments of smaller bowls tended to be larger in percentage terms than fragments of larger bowls.

In view of this observation, it is useful for the purpose of these analyses to draw a distinction between a deposit and a residue. A deposit is considered to comprise an intact, *in situ* assemblage deposited as an event or a process at some time in the past. A residue is considered to be what remains of a deposit after its partial removal, either soon after the original act of deposition, or at a later date. The removal might be structured or random, and so the residue might be a biased or unbiased sample of the original deposit. The assemblage excavated in 1987 is from a biased residue, comprising smaller fragments overlooked or left behind when larger fragments were removed, and the bias is reflected in the relationship illustrated in Figure 4.74. Thus this relationship can be taken as being indicative of a residue. The significance of this argument will become clearer when the equivalent statistics describing the 2006–08 Special Deposit South assemblage are examined.

The 2006–2008 assemblage from the Special Deposit South

Size distribution

The first set of statistics describes the size distribution of bowls from which the fragments discovered in the Special Deposit South were derived. There were 146 fragments available for diameter measurement and 364 for wall thickness measurement. The histogram of rim diameters in Figure 4.76 is not bimodal as is that of the Special Deposit North (Fig. 4.72). The diameter histograms of the two assemblages are compared in Figure 4.77. Fragments from the Special Deposit North predominate in the size ranges 100–160 mm and 360–540 mm, while those from the Special Deposit South predominate in the range 180–340 mm. Histograms of wall thickness repeat this pattern (Figs. 4.78 & 4.79), with fragments from the Special Deposit North predominating in the ranges 3–6 mm and 12–16 mm, and those from the Special Deposit South in the range 7–11 mm. Thus the Special Deposit North assemblage differs from the Special Deposit South assemblage in that it contains larger proportions of extra-large, thick-walled and small, thin-walled fragments, and fewer of medium size. If, as seems likely, small thin-walled and extra-large thick-walled bowls were more difficult to manufacture than more medium specification ones, then they might have possessed a special value or significance. If this interpretation is correct, it offers a selective difference between the two assemblages.

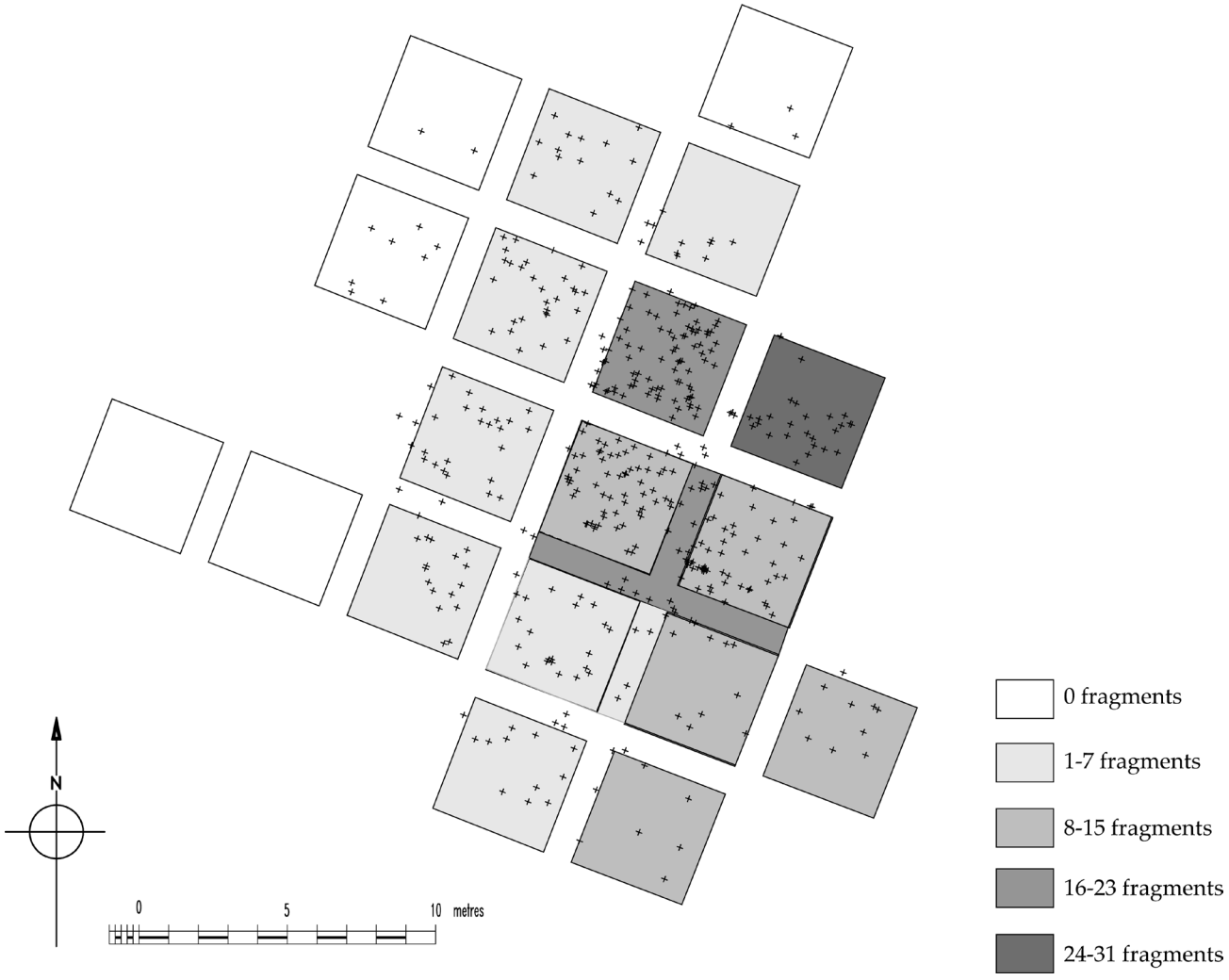

Figure 4.81. *Grey-scale plot of all rim fragments with measured rim diameters discovered in the Special Deposit South. Individual points mark figurine fragment find spots.*

Formation process

The second set of statistics relates to formation process. Figure 4.80 shows the relationship for 146 fragments from the Special Deposit South between the percentage rim surviving and rim diameter. As was the case for the Special Deposit North, in terms of percentage surviving, the smaller bowl fragments are larger than the larger bowl fragments. It was suggested for the Special Deposit North that this pattern would be typical of a residue—the smaller fragments left behind after the removal of larger fragments. It raises the interesting possibility that the Special Deposit South too may be a residue, albeit not one formed in modern times. The Special Deposit South is not known to have been looted or excavated during the twentieth century, so if the material discovered in the Special Deposit South does comprise a residue, it would most probably have been formed sometime during the early bronze age. Furthermore, it is known from the material now stored in the Naxos Museum that the Special Deposit North originally contained larger fragments than those recovered in 1987. Thus, if the Special Deposit South was not a residue, it would imply either that the bowls had originally been broken into smaller fragments than those in Special Deposit North, or that the bowls had been broken elsewhere and small fragments had been preferentially selected for deposition in the Special Deposit South. Thus for the Special Deposit South there are at least three possible explanations of formation process. The first logical possibility is that bowls were broken *in situ* in the Special Deposit South in the early bronze age and larger fragments were removed soon after. However, the possibility of rituals of breakage occurring in

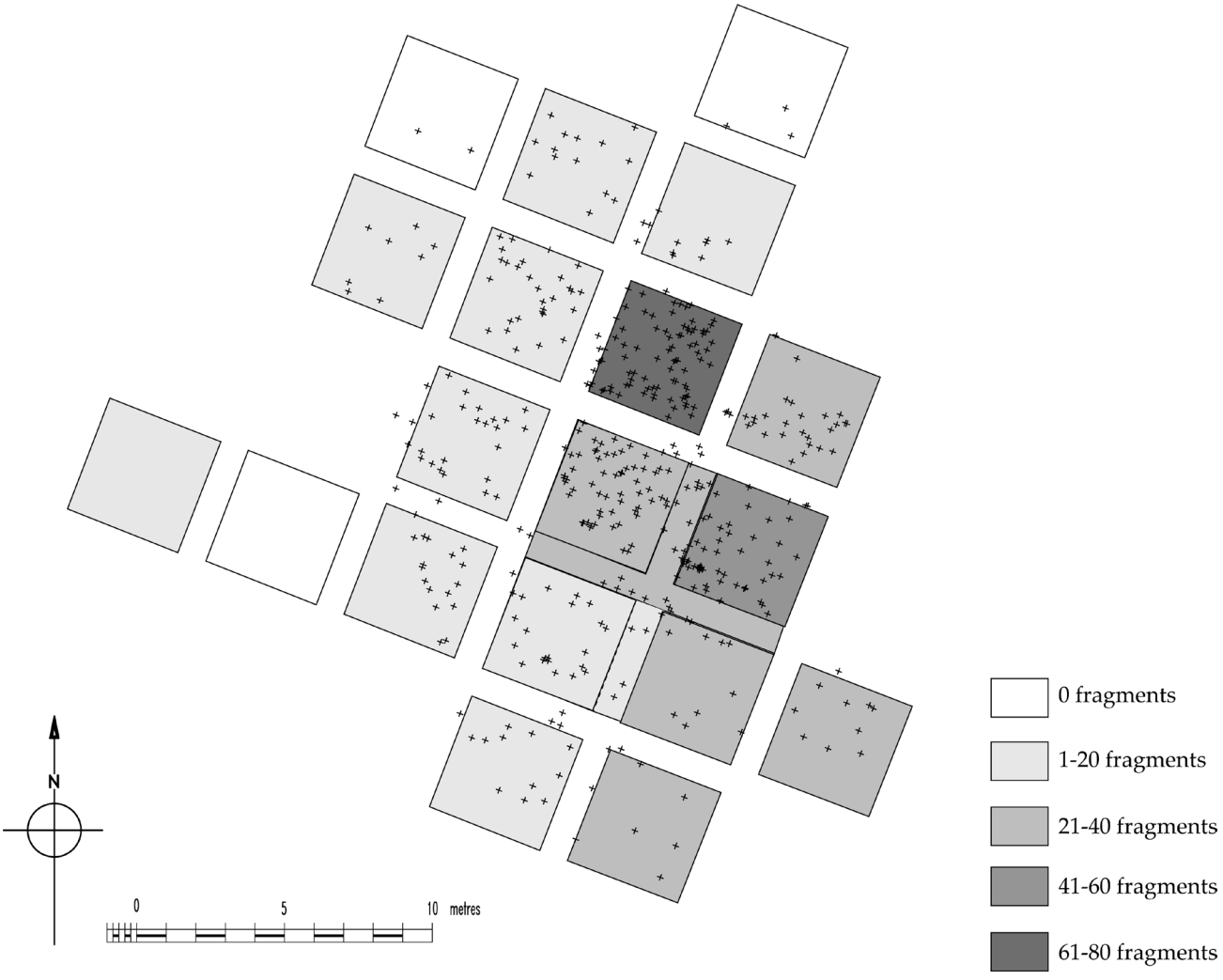

Figure 4.82. *Grey-scale plot of all rim fragments with measured wall thicknesses discovered in the Special Deposit South. Individual points mark figurine fragment find spots.*

the Special Deposit South, with subsequent removal of most fragments, was considered and rejected in Volume II (chapter 13, 387). The second is that, after breakage elsewhere, both larger and smaller fragments were deposited in the Special Deposit South, the larger fragments subsequently being subject to removal. However, the general lack of joins (with few exceptions) between fragments militates against this, and the nature of the deposit, with repeated depositions leading to mixing of contexts, would make it a difficult procedure efficiently to retrieve larger fragments for subsequent removal. The third is that, after breakage elsewhere, smaller fragments were preferentially selected for deposition in the Special Deposit South. This is the simplest and seems the most likely mechanism for the formation of the deposit.

Spatial distribution

Figures 4.81 and 4.82 show the spatial distribution of rim fragments discovered in the Special Deposit South, together with a plot of the find spots of figurine fragments. It is clear from the plots that the density distribution of rim fragments correlates approximately with that of the figurine fragments, with the main concentration in squares D2, D3, C1, C4 and RA. Figure 4.83 shows the distribution of rim fragments with a diameter of 350 mm or more and Figure 4.84 shows the distribution of rim fragments with a wall thickness of 12 mm or more. In both cases, the distribution is similar to that of all rim fragments, suggesting that the spatial logic of deposition for fragments from large bowls did not differ from that for small and medium bowls.

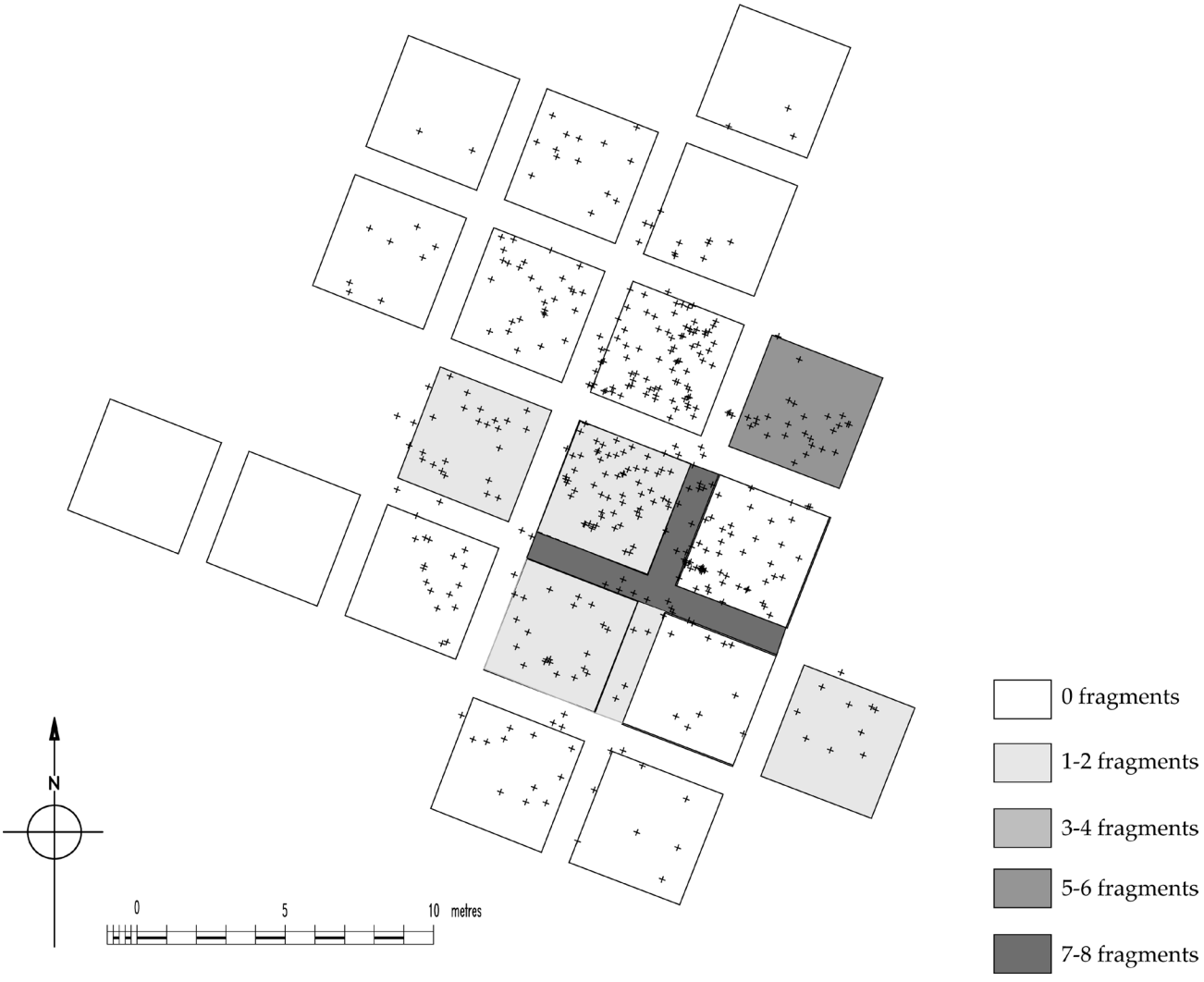

Figure 4.83. *Grey-scale plot of all rim fragments with rim diameters of 350 mm or more discovered in the Special Deposit South. Individual points mark figurine fragment find spots.*

Conclusion

The main conclusion to be drawn from these analyses is that the assemblage of bowl fragments recovered from the Special Deposit South is different from the assemblage recovered from the Special Deposit North in that it contains fewer 'high-quality' bowls, and that the bowls included were in more fragmented condition. This might be indicative of a difference in the significance or status of the respective depositional contexts, with the area of the Special Deposit North held in higher regard than that of the Special Deposit South.

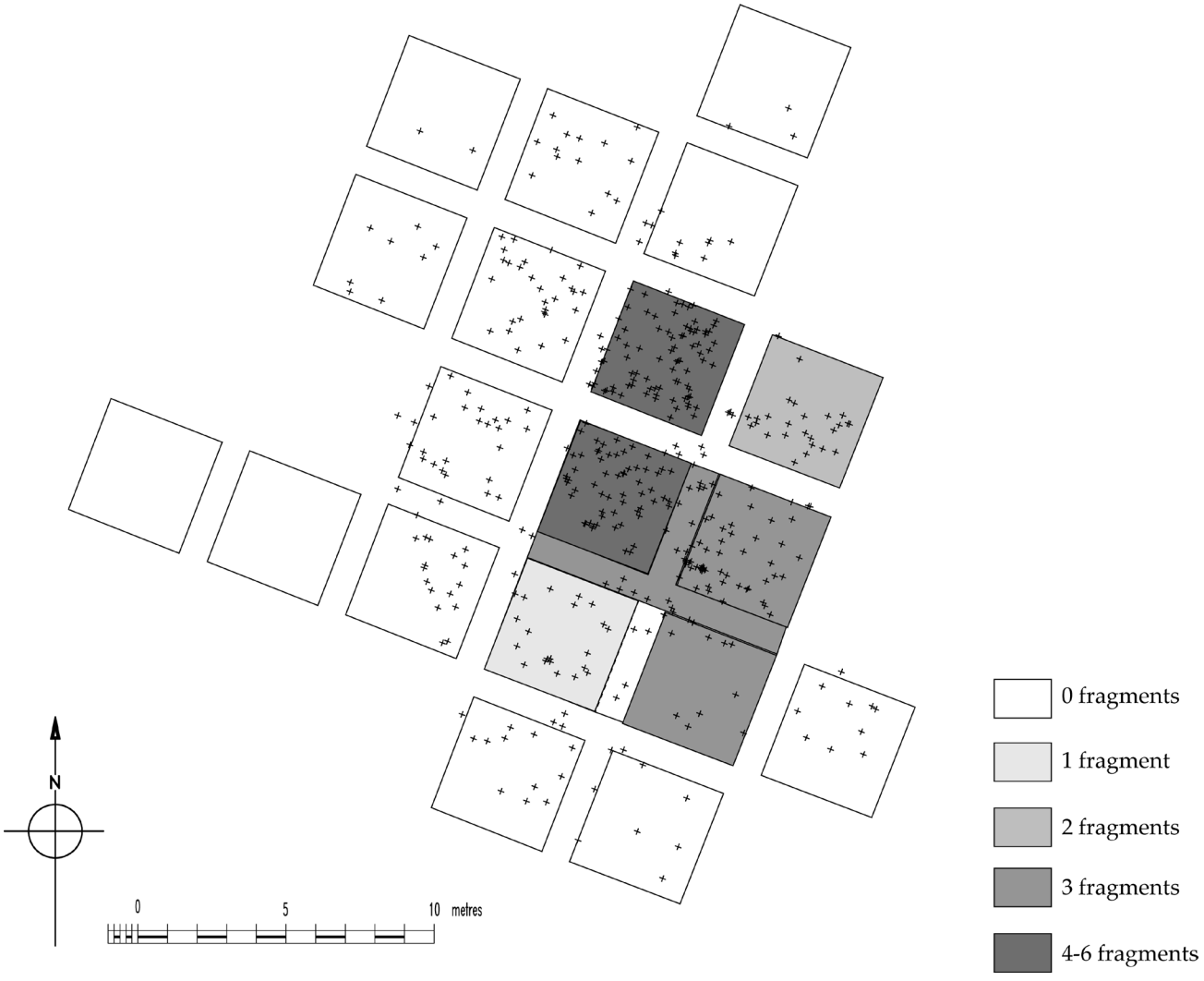

Figure 4.84. *Grey-scale plot of all rim fragments with wall thicknesses of 12 mm or more discovered in the Special Deposit South. Individual points mark figurine fragment find spots.*