

PHILISTOR

Studies in Honor of Costis Davaras





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Studies in Honor of Costis Davaras

edited by

Eleni Mantzourani and Philip P. Betancourt



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In Greek the word φιλίστωρ (philistor) means the lover of learning, of history, the person who constantly seeks new knowledge.

The characterization of philistor fits the personality of Costis Davaras because he has always tried to expand his knowledge horizons and has never limited himself solely to his fields of specialization. His entire life is full of diverse activities, philosophical self-reflection, and sociopolitical interests.



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Biography of Costis Davaras

Eleni Mantzourani

Costis Davaras was born in Athens on the 19th of March in 1933. He grew up in a highly intellectual environment. His mother, Julia, came from an old family of Cephallonia and was awarded the Ouranis Prize for Literature. Costis graduated from the high school of Plaka, located just below the Acropolis. The window of his room overlooked Hadrian's Gate. He studied Archaeology at the Universities of Vienna, Munich, and mainly Athens, from which he received his first degree in 1956. His professors of archaeology, indeed all of them outstanding scholars, were Ernst Buschor in Munich and Spyridon Marinatos, Georgios Mylonas, Nikolaos Kontoleon, and Anastasios Orlandos in Athens.

During his undergraduate years, he took a degree at the Palmer Technical School in Athens as a wireless operator of the Merchant Marine in order to be able to travel, which he actually did for a short time, visiting various countries. This, among other features of his character, shows his inquisitive spirit.

He continued his postgraduate studies as a bursar of the German State in Munich. His Professors were Ernst Homann-Wedeking for Archaeology and Hans Wolfgang Müller for Egyptology. He served in the Greek Army as an interpreter and translator for several NATO languages.

Before entering the Greek Archaeological Service he served, for a short time, as an assistant to the Ephor Markellos Mitsos in the Epigraphical Museum in Athens and Ioannis Threpsiades in the excavations at Athens and the Temple of Artemis at Aulis in Boeotia. Davaras entered the Archaeological Service in 1960 after examinations, which, unfortunately, were later abolished for some decades, indeed a heavy blow in meritocracy. His first position as Epimeletes was in Herakleion under Nikolaos Platon and later under Stylianos Alexiou, both well-known scholars and excellent tutors. At that time, those three men were the only archaeologists serving on Crete.

He was an assistant to Platon in several of his excavations all over Crete, including the peak sanctuary at Kophinas and the palace of Zakros. He also conducted his own excavations, including tholos tomb II at Apesokari and the important caves of Skoteino near Knossos and Eileithyia at Inatos. A second campaign, in collaboration with Nikolaos Platon, was undertaken at Eileithyia. He also brought to light several Minoan chamber tombs and a Geometric tomb at Knossos.

In 1964 he was transferred to Athens as Epimeletes of Attica and Boeotia. There he excavated the Geometric cemetery of Anavyssos and the Thesmophorion of Eretria, later turned over for publication to Ingrid Metzger of the Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece. During this period he was the first Greek archaeologist to be trained by the Navy in underwater archaeology. He even directed a research team below the temple of Poseidon at Sounion in order to locate fallen blocks and part of its sculpture.

At his own insistence he was re-posted to Crete in 1965, this time as Head of the Archaeological Service for West Crete (Chania–Rethymnon) with Yiannis Tzedakis as his assistant.

Davaras's excavations in the region included the tholos tomb at Maleme, a tholos tomb at Apodoulou, and the rich peak sanctuary of Vrysinas overlooking the Rethymnon area. His main care in this new post was the legal protection of the numerous archaeological sites of West Crete, which, until then, were not officially listed as such and thus "ignored" by the State. It should be noted that the "Palace of Minos" at Knossos and a narrow zone around it, under the auspices of the British School at Athens, was the only legally defined archaeological site on Crete before that time. By specific order of the Ministry he also tried, alas in vain, to protect the Venetian–Ottoman old towns of Chania and Rethymnon and even received serious threats on his life in his office by a furious fishmonger. It was during this period that he married his beloved Dione, a Baroque harpsichordist and his life companion ever since. In 1968 he went to the Sorbonne University in Paris for his Ph.D. under the supervision of Pierre Demargne, Henri van Effenterre, and Jean Deshayes. His two-volume typewritten dissertation was a study on the Minoan–Mycenaean Double Axe, including a corpus of all then-extant axes *in corpore*—the functional ones,

the votives, and the representations in painting. The subject was examined mainly from a religious point of view. Davaras managed to show that the functional double axe was definitely a tool and not a weapon, as even today many scholars continue to believe it was a weapon. The dissertation was not published, as this was not required by the French Law, pending the collection of photographs for publication in the German Series *Prähistorische Bronzefunde*, a work that would, by agreement with H. Müller-Karpe, also include the pottery. However, the future reserved much adversity for him and his family.

After his return to Greece in 1970, and during the dictatorship of the Colonels, he was not allowed to go back to Crete, his second home and place of archaeological interests. Instead, he was transferred to Sparta, in Laconia, as well as to Mystras, as an "acting" Epimeletes of Byzantine Antiquities. There he managed to officially establish and define the ancient town of Sparta for the first time as an archaeological site. Additionally, he organized, again for the first time, the extensive archives of Mystras. It also should be noted that Davaras protected with strict rules the Medieval town of Monemvasia. A year later he was again transferred, this time to Patras for six months, under the Ephor Photios Petsas, who was also in disfavor.

At his insistence, he managed to return to Crete. This time he was appointed as a newly promoted Ephor in East Crete (Nomos Lasithiou and Malia). By necessity, East Crete had also been "promoted" to an Ephorate, the now well-known 24th Ephorate of Antiquities. This is the only reason why Crete has three Ephorates, and not two or four.

As a matter of fact Davaras was the first and last Ephor of this Ephorate, for the title of "Ephor of Antiquities," the oldest title in Greece (since 1830), was later abolished by the newly elected administration that advocated "the equality of all civil servants" with titles such as "Director of Antiquities" and so forth. However, the title of Ephoreia paradoxically remained. Characteristically, all administrations that followed until today did not reinstate the title of the Ephor, as archaeologists have obviously been "the black sheep" of the state apparatus, above pressures and other concomitant evils.

When Costis Davaras became the head of the new Ephorate in Hagios Nikolaos, its state was

embryonic, with the telephone on the floor. He had to organize everything *ex nihilo*. He considered it his duty to begin the legal protection of the numerous and highly important archaeological sites of East Crete, as he had done in West Crete. This was, indeed, an onerous and difficult task, as the protected areas (Zones A and B) had to be accurately defined on the map. At the same time this was a very delicate enterprise as these areas were not supposed to be excessively large and beyond the rule of “pan metron Ariston.” The trouble was that these new measures went hand-in-hand with the beginning of the touristic development of the island. Thus, a reaction to this novel legality was to be expected.

For instance, Davaras managed to stop the demolition of the Venetian fortress of Spinalonga (albeit outside his official jurisdiction), the spolia of which were being taken and imbedded as decoration in the “grand hotels” then under construction. Unfortunately, he did not manage to bring about the conviction in court of a serious perpetrator of bulldozing part of the Minoan town of Palaikastro, who was actually a school teacher! Again regarding Spinalonga, Davaras managed, despite the serious threats he received, to avert the construction there of a base for torpedo boats, which the administration of the Colonels wished to build. Fortunately, finally they realized the enormity of it and constructed the base near Cavo Sidero. Some years later, after the Colonels were gone, the dismal fate of another small island was also averted: the Air Force wished to make the beautiful, subtropical Chryssi to the south of Ierapetra a target area for bombing. Fortunately, the Ministry of Defense gave up this enterprise, persuaded by Davaras’s personal arguments.

After some time he was again transferred to Komotini in Thrace, but he never went there as he was then suspended from his duties. He was reinstated after the happy end of an adventure in a court of justice.

As an Ephor in Hagios Nikolaos Davaras installed a new provisional exhibition at the Museum, and he conducted many rescue excavations under very difficult conditions, some of which, alas, came too late. In any case, the volume of new material collected was so enormous that it would take several archaeological lives to be properly published. Perhaps the most important of these excavations was the exploration of part of

the Early Minoan I Cycladic cemetery at Hagia Photia, near Siteia, with no assistants, architects, photographers, or other assistants, but with armed workers watching it at night. This excavation is now partly published in collaboration with his close friend Prof. Philip Betancourt.

Among Davaras’s other important excavations were those of several Minoan peak sanctuaries in various stages of plundering, including Traostalos, Petsophas (re-excavated), Prinias Zou, Modi, and others. The re-excavation of the oval house at Chamaizi was also crucial, as he was able to clarify its function. It was neither a peak sanctuary, as usually believed, nor oval because of lack of space. The early burial cave of Hagios Charalambos Gerontomouri on the plateau of Lasithi, with its rich finds—especially seals and a great number of human skulls, some of them showing signs of trepanation, the earliest in Greece—is also included among Davaras’s field work. This excavation was later continued with Phil Betancourt as co-director. Other less important excavations include Minoan and later tombs and cemeteries (especially the one at Krya in Siteia) as well as a number of Hellenistic and later houses at Hagios Nikolaos and Ierapetra.

Last but not least in his long list of fieldwork comes the important excavation of the Late Minoan I “cult villa” at Makrygialos on the southern coast. According to his view, this building is unique insofar that it closely imitates the Minoan palaces on a very small scale. He gave the edifice this strange name because of its rich religious elements, although he later thought that it should rather be named a “mini palace,” as it is actually a real miniature of a Minoan palace in several of its architectural features. In fact, its central court has the dimensions and orientation of the palace at Petras on the opposite north coast. He does not consider it as a simple “country mansion” aping its superiors. Instead, he believes that, exactly because of its close resemblance, its functions would have been similar to those of the palaces, especially regarding religion. Hence, it was initially dubbed a “cult villa.” He has raised the question whether the edifice at Makrygialos could perhaps help us better understand the main function of the palaces, which it so closely mirrors.

It is true that Davaras is very happy and proud that he had the opportunity to re-open East Crete

to the excavations of American archaeologists. This was done under the form of a *synergasia* as a co-director. These excavations took place at Pseira and Mochlos for several campaigns, in collaboration with his eminent colleagues and friends Phil Betancourt and Jeffrey Soles.

These excavations, with extraordinary results, funded with grants from several sources, including the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (INSTAP) founded by Malcolm Wiener, the great benefactor of this branch of archaeology, are being published by the INSTAP Academic Press in a rhythm and perfection unthinkable for Greece. Thus, Davaras is quite proud of his official archaeological contribution to these projects. Many eminent scholars involved in Minoan archaeology have, on different occasions, praised his role in these projects.

It should be mentioned that the very last official paper out of several thousands Davaras signed as an Ephor was the one that founded, from the Greek side, the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete at Pacheia Ammos, a center that astounds and dazzles every visiting Greek archaeologist.

He has always been happy and proud that he has been the instigator of the new British excavations at Palaikastro, a site that was then seriously endangered by developers, both local and foreign. The new excavations have not only been extremely successful, but they stopped pending threats—at least for the time being. The Cavo Sidero area, property of the Toplou monastery north of Palaikastro, seemed at this time to be safe, and so no special measures were taken.

Another side of Davaras's character may be traced through an interesting event. In an unusual way he was able to contribute financially to the great Greek excavations of Zakros. He refused the offer of a Mexican millionaire to re-open the excavation of the famous Diktaian Cave, which must certainly still contain many treasures in its bowels. Instead, he persuaded the gentleman to support the Palace of Zakros project.

As tourism developed by leaps and bounds at the shores of Crete, it was unavoidable that woes were yet to come. In 1985, as he continued to press to save archaeological sites in the face of mounting pressure from building, Davaras was once more suspended from his duties as an Ephor for East Crete for five long years. He was ordered to go to

Herakleion to the "Archaeological Institute of Crete," which until then did not exist. He has confessed that he was personally grateful to the Minister of Culture Melina Merkouri, who graciously allowed him to stay in the Hagios Nikolaos Museum in "suspended animation," as he humorously states. As a measure of clemency he stayed there to supervise its exhibition and cleanliness.

In 1990, under the new "Coalition Administration," Davaras was re-instated in his duties as an Ephor, but as he says, "he had lost his mood" for the Archaeological Service and turned to a new challenge, the University of Athens. In 1993 he was elected Associate Professor of Minoan Archaeology and later Full Professor. There he concentrated on his new duties, a real heaven in comparison to the past, as he usually says. He retired as Professor Emeritus in 2000. To quote his own words, "now I have more time for carefree, less stressful research."

Now his ardent wish and vision is to see in the European Union commission a new member: a Commissioner for Cultural Heritage who would cover a most important area, until now sadly unprotected and badly needed for Greece.

Davaras has received many academic and other distinctions. He is Member for Life of the Archaeological Society at Athens; Honorary Member of the Historical and Archaeological Society of Crete in Chania; Honorary Citizen of the Municipality of Ierapetra; Korrespondierendes Mitglied des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Berlin; Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Arts et Lettres de la République Française; Member of the Editorial Board of the periodical *Kadmos*, Berlin; and General Editor of the periodical *Cretan Studies*, Amsterdam. Finally, he has received an Honorary Diploma from the University of Tehran for the protection of the endangered remaining mosques on Crete.

Indicative of Costis's vividness, creativity, and overall devotion to a better future for Greece is his very recent participation in the newly formed party of Greek Ecologists, of which he is an active member. Costis is one of the last noblemen in the Greek and international archaeological family and will always remain "young at heart." From the depth of my heart, I wish him all the best in every aspect of his life. He still has much to offer us.



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List of Abbreviations

ASCSA	American School of Classical Studies at Athens	km	kilometer
cm	centimeter	L.	length
dia.	diameter	LBA	Late Bronze Age
dim.	dimension	LC	Late Cycladic or Late Cypriot
EBA	Early Bronze Age	LH	Late Helladic
EM	Early Minoan	LM	Late Minoan
EN	Early Neolithic	LN	Late Neolithic
FAF	folded-arm figurine	m asl	meters above sea level
gr	gram	m	meter
h.	height	MACFA	macroscopic ceramic fabric analysis
HM	Herakleion Archaeological Museum	max.	maximum
HNM	Hagios Nikolaos Archaeological Museum	MHS	Minoan Hall System
HTR	Hagia Triada	MM	Middle Minoan
kg	kilogram	MN	Middle Neolithic

MNI	minimum number of individuals	th.	thickness
pers. comm.	personal communication	w.	width
pers. obs.	personal observation	wt.	weight
pres.	preserved	XRF	X-ray fluorescence
RM	Archaeological Museum of Rethymnon		



Kampos Group Pottery from the Cemetery of Petras, Siteia

Metaxia Tsipopoulou

The excavation of the Minoan urban settlement and the palace of Petras (1985–2000) is adequately known among the scholarly community of Aegean archaeologists (Tsipopoulou 1990; 2002; 2007b, with further bibliography). It is a very happy chance that the unplundered Prepalatial cemetery consisting of house tombs was located at the beginning of the 21st century. Its excavation started, conducted in a still non-expropriated field, with limited funding in 2004 and was interrupted in 2006 (Tsipopoulou, in press). Investigation of the cemetery continued in 2009–2011, financed by the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (INSTAP).

The Prepalatial Early Minoan (EM) I–Middle Minoan (MM) IB/IIA cemetery is situated on a high slope of the Kephala hill (Hill II of the 1986 surface survey; Tsipopoulou 1990, 321, fig. 7) that is located to the east of the Minoan town and palace. In another adjacent private property, on a slightly

higher level to the one comprising the cemetery, a Final Neolithic (FN) and EM I settlement—unique for Crete—was excavated in 2004 (Papadatos 2008); this settlement is currently under study for final publication. These recent excavations at Petras add new significant data on the Minoan occupation in the Siteia Bay area, and, more specifically, shed new light on the earlier phases of occupation and the relationships of this region both with the rest of Crete and with other areas of the Aegean. In this respect, the change of place of the settlement from Hill II to Hill I is very significant.

The excavation of the Petras cemetery brought to light finds of great importance. Eleven large house tombs have been located to date, one of them already completely excavated, and the others partially investigated (Tsipopoulou, in press). At a distance of some 50 m to the west of the house tombs, a small rock shelter containing secondary

burials was excavated; this article examines a pottery assemblage from that rock shelter. A preliminary report of this excavation has recently been presented (Tsipopoulou 2010). The conservation of the finds is complete, and the study has advanced significantly.

This present volume, dedicated to Costis Davaras, an archaeologist whose own finds as well as his support of the research of others completely changed the archaeological picture of East Crete, gives me the chance to offer a preliminary report on this group of pottery, which is closely—and probably directly—related to the finds of the Hagia Photia cemetery, one of Davaras's most famous excavations. The two cemeteries, Hagia Photia and Petras, are situated at a distance of approximately 2 km from each other.

The excavation of the very large necropolis, close to the coast, to the north of the medieval and modern village of Hagia Photia, ca. 5 km to the east of the town of Siteia, in the early 1970s, by Davaras (1971; Day et al. 2002; Davaras and Betancourt 2004), was one of the most important in the 20th century for Prepalatial Crete, especially concerning the relationships of the island with the rest of the Aegean. Pottery of distinctly Early Cycladic shapes and fabrics was not unknown before, especially from burial sites of North-Central Crete, such as the caves at Pyrgos (Xanthoudides 1918) and Kyparissi (Alexiou 1951) and the tholos at Krasi (Marinatos 1929). Yet, the large quantity of Cycladic-type pottery at Hagia Photia, as well as the definitely non-Cretan type of the tombs, combined with the rest of the grave goods, especially metal and obsidian, distinguished this site from the rest of its contemporaries in Crete. Given the homogeneity of the material, it has been suggested that the Hagia Photia cemetery was connected with the installation of a significant number of people from the Cyclades for a rather short period of time (Day, Wilson, and Kiriati 1998, 146).

Forty years after the excavation of the Hagia Photia cemetery, material of Early Cycladic origin or type has come to light in several other sites of northern Crete, the most important being the cemeteries at Archanes (Sakellarakis and Sapouna-Sakellarakis 1997, 339–349, 380, fig. 379), and more recently at Gournes (Galanaki 2006), as well as the harbor settlement at Poros-Katsambas (Wilson, Day, and Dimopoulou-Rethemiotaki 2004). The issue of the presence of an increasing number of imported

artifacts from the Cyclades, and also of their local imitations, has been examined, especially in recent years, on many occasions (cf. Papadatos 2007 with bibliography). Still, the prominent place of Hagia Photia in this context has not been challenged. In 1997, during cleanings for the final drawings of the excavation of the large late Prepalatial rectangular fortified building the author has excavated at Hagia Photia–Kouphota (Tsipopoulou 1988), some remains of the EM settlement connected with the cemetery were located and excavated. Very significant was the evidence for metallurgical activities connected with these EM remains, as well as Cycladic-type pottery, similar to that found in the cemetery (Tsipopoulou 2007a).

The present paper adds Petras to the list of North Cretan sites with imported “Cycladica.” The subject seems very appropriate to express my gratitude to C. Davaras, who has been for many years the director of the 24th Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, eastern Crete, where I worked. In 1984 he entrusted me with the excavation at Hagia Photia–Kouphota, despite the fact that his own research has focused in the same area, with well-known and important results; he also encouraged and supported me to start the systematic excavation at Petras in 1985.

A total of 17 vases are presented below, belonging to the Kampos Group, which is frequent in the Cyclades (see Zappeiropoulou 1984 for the chronology) and also in various sites of northern Crete (Xanthoudides 1918; Marinatos 1929; Alexiou 1951; Sakellarakis and Sapouna-Sakellarakis 1997; Wilson, Day, and Dimopoulou-Rethemiotaki 2004; Galanaki 2006): 12 globular pyxides, two of them preserving their lids, and two more lids from similar pyxides, one cylindrical pyxis, and two bottles with incised decoration (Figs. 23.1–23.4). All three types have good parallels from Crete and many Cycladic and Aegean sites. More significantly, macroscopic observation shows that the Cycladic-type vases of the burial rock shelter at Petras are very closely related with vases from the Hagia Photia necropolis, and it is probable that they have a common origin and place of manufacture. The petrographic analysis, by Eleni Nodarou of the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete, Pacheia Ammos, has not been completed yet.

Discussion

Photini Zapheirou has rightly pointed out that the globular pyxides present an evolution from vases of the Pelos group (Zapheirou 1984, 32, fig. 1:c, d.). As for the cylindrical pyxides, both those found in the Cyclades (Zapheirou 1984, 32, fig. 1:a, b) and their exact parallels from the Pyrgos burial cave (e.g., Xanthoudides 1918, figs. 7, 9), as well as from the Gournes cemetery (Galanaki 2006, fig. 2b), are identical to the Petras specimens and also to the numerous specimens found at Hagia Photia (e.g., Davaras and Betancourt 2004, figs. 17, 30, 39, 42, 53). It is worth noting here the ratio 16 to 1, as to the globular vs. the cylindrical pyxides, probably representing a local idiosyncrasy at Petras. Also, the bottles with herringbone incised decoration—a shape very common in assemblages connected with the Kampos Group (Zapheirou 1984, 37, fig. 3:a)—find many parallels from Cretan sites (e.g., Xanthoudides 1918, fig. 8; Davaras and Betancourt 2004, figs. 53, 55, 57, 68). Consequently, the attribution of the Petras rock-shelter pottery assemblage to the advanced Early Cycladic I phase does not present any problems.

Yet, the explanation of their use as grave goods in a Minoan cemetery is obviously much more complex. The facts that the study of the material from the burial rock shelter is not completed and the excavation of the cemetery is not yet finished do not allow us to have a large amount of material at our disposal, which would enable us to have safer observations and even conclusions. Still, the issues raised by this material must, at least, be presented here with as much clarity as possible. In particular:

1. The cemetery at Kephala-Petras is very close to the necropolis of Hagia Photia. The results of the petrographic analysis will show whether the similar Early Bronze I pots of Cycladic type at the two neighboring sites have the same provenance.
2. The occupation at Petras is older (and much longer) than that of Hagia Photia. It starts in the FN phase at Kephala and continues uninterrupted, after the move of the settlement to Hill I in EM II. The FN and EM I settlement at

Kephala-Petras had established relationships with the southeastern Aegean.

3. The presence of the Cycladic vases at the Petras cemetery is not isolated. The rock shelter contained also silver jewelry of the same period, probably of Cycladic manufacture, or at least imitation, since, as Papadatos concluded “the majority of the Cycladica in Northern Crete were [sic] imported as raw materials, not as finished products” (Papadatos 2007, 433).
4. Of particular importance, but not easily understood due to the lack of reliable statistical data, is the presence at the Petras cemetery of imported Cycladic marble figurines (Tsipopoulou 2010, 122–123, fig. 2). They consist of four fragmentary specimens of the Spedos variety (cf. Renfrew 1969, pl. 4:a, c), one of them a head fragment belonging to a very large specimen ca. 58 cm tall. These raise significantly the number of the Cycladic marble figurines found in Crete (cf. Sakellarakis and Sapouna-Sakellarakis 1997, 339–349; Papadatos 2007, 426; in particular for the Cretan imitations, see Branigan 1971; Serpetzidaki 2006, 248–249, fig. 5). Before the excavation of the Petras cemetery only seven imported Cycladic marble figurines were known on Crete (Papadatos 2007, 426). This shows the great importance of the four new fragments that came to light at the Petras cemetery, although not in a primary context.

Since the Petras marble figurines are later than the cemetery at Hagia Photia, their presence indicates that the connection of the Petras cemetery to the Cyclades is more complex and longer lasting than the duration of occupation of the Hagia Photia cemetery and the related settlement. This connection does not necessarily have to do with the actual presence of a Cycladic population. The mechanisms of trade and of various other interactions are not fully understood as yet; any proposed interpretations should not be

simplistic and ignore social factors, especially issues of real or constructed identities, often related to the availability of imported prestige or exotic artifacts by certain elite groups in any given North Cretan community. Yet, it cannot be excluded that the population of Hagia Photia (probably of Cycladic origin) moved to Petras sometime in the Early Bronze Age II and was assimilated into the local population while still maintaining its (cultural) ties with the Cyclades. Of course, this suggestion is only one of many, and the presence of the marble figurines could have been completely independent and not related to the earlier occupation at Hagia Photia.

5. Another important question is the date of the foundation of the house tombs at Petras. The material found in situ in the tombs dates to the latest phase of their occupation, i.e., the end of the Prepalatial for Petras, MM I–IIA. As for the rock shelter, the preliminary study of the skeletal material by Sevasti Triantaphyllou indicates that it belongs to secondary burials (see the appendix in Tsiopoulou 2010, 125–129)
6. Furthermore, the rock shelter was used for secondary burials of a particular house tomb deposited at a particular occasion—that is, it was exclusively connected with a part of the population, a clan, or extended family. Thus, one could suggest that only this (elite) group used the Cycladic pottery and other “exotic” prestige artifacts for particular social reasons.

The Cycladic vases were not found all at the same place in the rock shelter, and, consequently, it cannot be determined to how many burials they belonged initially. The continuation of the excavation possibly could prove that the use of Cycladica was more widespread at EM Petras.

7. There are several more rock shelters on the west and the southwest slopes of the Kephala hill that have not been investigated as yet, and it is not known whether they ever had a similar use. Even if they had been used for burials, it is not known whether they escaped the plundering.
8. Because the amount of the EM I pottery from the Petras cemetery available for comparisons and study is rather limited, we cannot decide about the frequency and the percentage of the Cycladic type and/or origin compared to the local pottery styles. Still, it should be pointed out that this group of Cycladic pottery presented here, and various more sherds coming from similar vases, represent a significant percentage of the EM I material in the rock shelter. Were they given more attention during the secondary deposition, perhaps as special and exotic prestige items?

It is hoped that the above mentioned issues, or at least some of them, will be clarified by continued excavation and study of the Petras cemetery, provided there are more unplundered tombs and rock shelters.

Catalog

1 (Fig. 23.1). Globular pyxis PTSOU 06/4; trench 1; locus 2; pottery bag 2. H. 6.8, base dia. 4.12, rim dia. 6.54, th. 0.59–0.78 cm. Intact; chips on exterior surface; medium brownish-red clay with many limestone inclusions; traces of burning on interior surface; red burnished exterior surface.

2 (Fig. 23.1). Globular pyxis with lid PTSOU 06/11. Pyxis: trench 1; locus 2; pottery bag 3. Lid: trenches 1 and 5; pottery bags 14, 42, and 44. Pyxis: h. 8.37–8.79, base dia. 3.28, rim dia. 9.07, th. 0.63 cm. Lid: dia. 10.8, th. 0.7 cm. Pyxis: intact with worn exterior surface; medium brownish-red clay, unevenly fired, with limestone inclusions; traces of burning on the exterior

surface; self slip; initially brown burnishing on the exterior surface. Lid: very fragmentary in two non-joining parts; missing large part of body; mended from 12 fragments; worn surface; medium orange clay with a brownish-gray core and limestone inclusions; traces of burning on exterior surface.

3 (Fig. 23.1). Globular pyxis PTSOU 06/48; trench 1; locus 9; pottery bag 10. H. 6, rim dia. 6, th. 0.4 cm. Two-thirds are preserved; missing part of body and base; mended from 13 sherds; worn surfaces; medium orange clay with brown core and many limestone inclusions; self slip; initially brown burnished exterior surface.

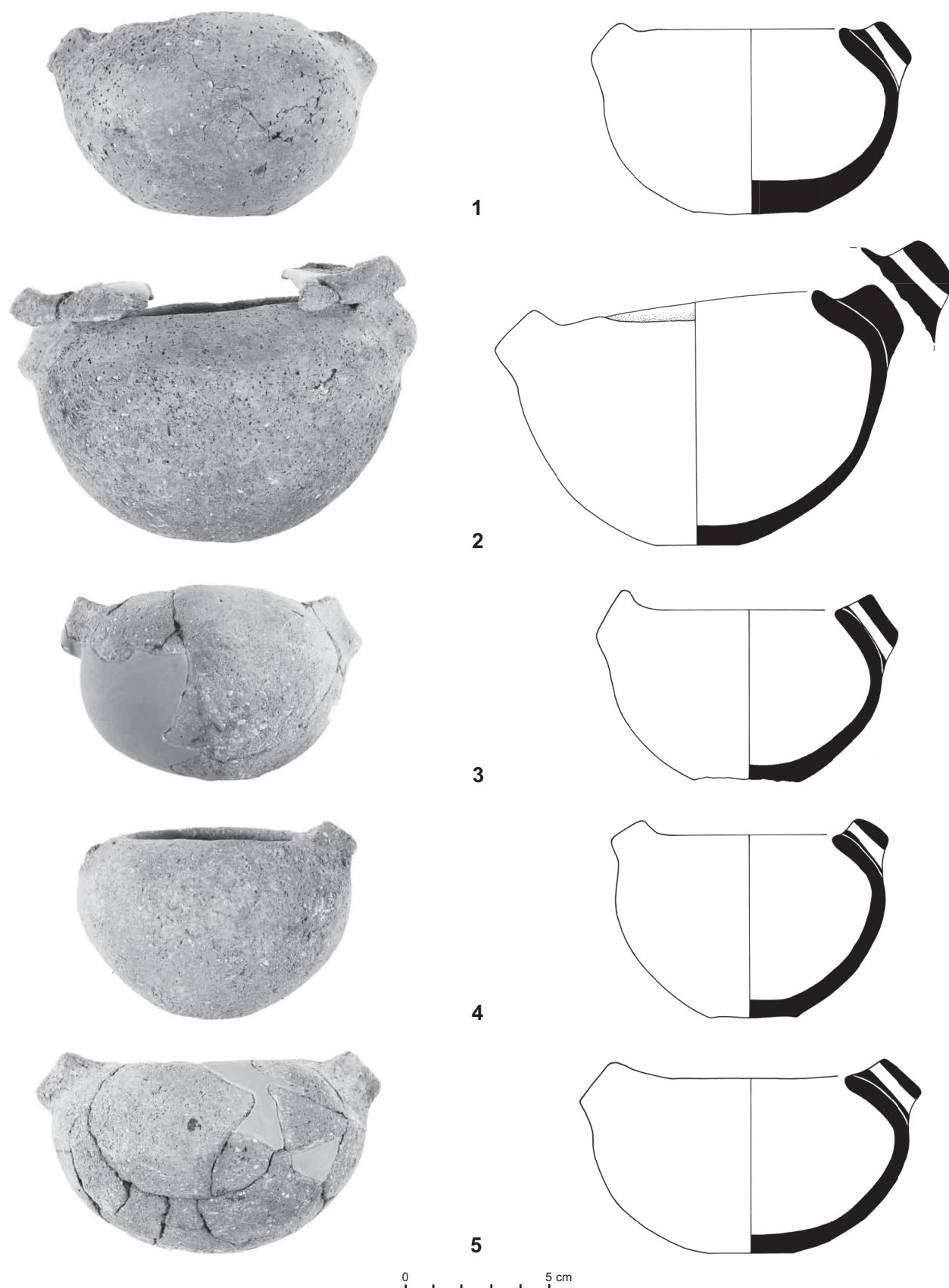
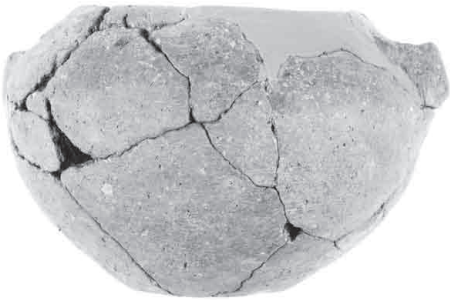
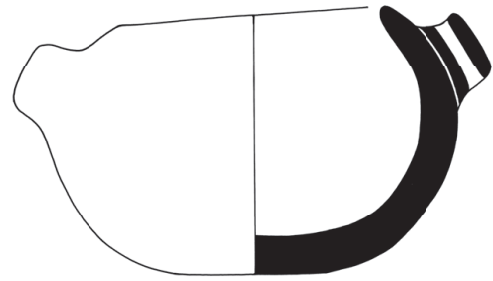


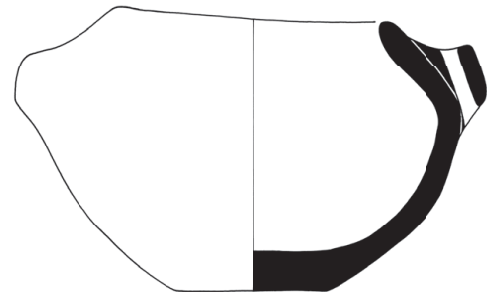
Figure 23.1. Globular pyxides 1-5.



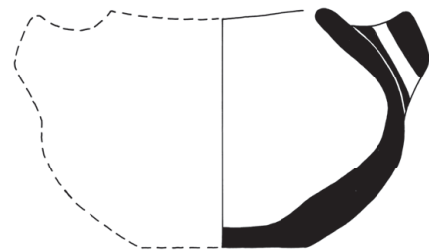
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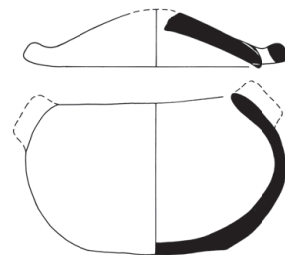
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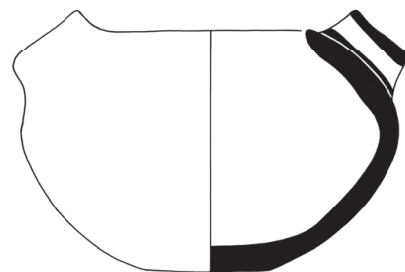
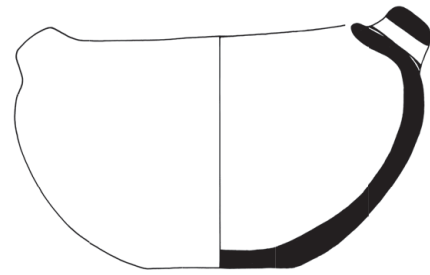


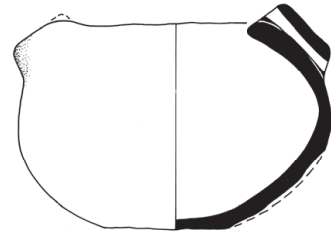
Figure 23.2. Globular pyxides 6–10.



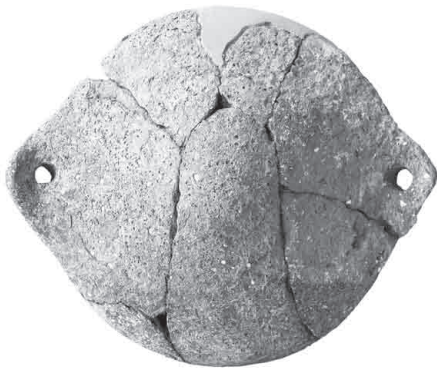
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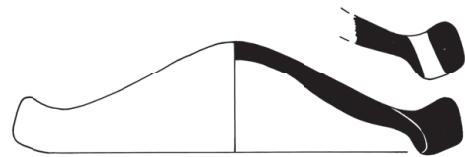
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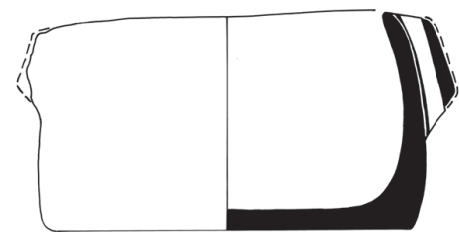
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14



15



0 5 cm

Figure 23.3. Globular pyxides 11 and 12; pyxis lids 13 and 14; cylindrical pyxis 15.

4 (Fig. 23.1). Globular pyxis PTSOU 06/50; trench 1; locus 11; pottery bag 12. H. 6.37, base dia. 3.08, rim dia. 5.94, th. 0.53–0.857 cm. One lug chipped; worn exterior surface; medium brownish-orange clay, unevenly fired with many limestone inclusions; self slip; buff burnishing on the exterior surface.

5 (Fig. 23.1). Globular pyxis PTSOU 06/182; trench 4; locus 5; pottery bag 36. H. 6.2, base dia. 3.1, rim dia. 6.5, th. 0.4–0.7 cm. Missing part of body; mended from many sherds; worn surfaces; medium reddish-brown clay unevenly fired with limestone inclusions; self slip; initially brown burnished exterior surface.

6 (Fig. 23.2). Globular pyxis PTSOU 06/204; trench 4; locus 6; pottery bag 38. H. 6.5, base dia. 3.17, rim dia. 6.46, th. 0.65 cm. Missing small part of rim; chips on exterior surface; mended from 4 sherds; medium, brownish-orange clay, unevenly fired, with limestone inclusions; traces of burning on both surfaces; self slip; initially brown burnished on the exterior surface.

7 (Fig. 23.2). Globular pyxis PTSOU 06/205; trench 4; locus 6; pottery bag 38. H. 6.98–7.5, base dia. 3.9, rim dia. 6.78, th. 0.92 cm. Full profile is preserved; mended from many sherds; half of lug is missing; medium reddish clay with dark gray core and several limestone inclusions; traces of burning on rim external-ly; self slip; red burnished exterior surface.

8 (Fig. 23.2). Globular pyxis PTSOU 06/206; trench 4; locus 6; pottery bag 38. H. 6.14, base dia. 4.3, th. 0.4 cm. Two-thirds are preserved; large part of body, rim and one lug are missing; mended from seven sherds; more non-joining sherds; medium orange clay with dark brown core and many limestone inclusions; traces of burning on the exterior surface; self slip; initially brown burnished exterior surface.

9 (Fig. 23.2). Globular pyxis with lid PTSOU 06/209; trench 4; locus 7; pottery bag 39. Pyxis: h. 4, base dia. 3.6, rim dia. 4.8, th. 0.5–0.6 cm; missing part of body and rim and two lugs; very worn surfaces; mended from 22 sherds; six more non-joining sherds; medium orange clay with many limestone inclusions; traces of burning on the exterior surface; self slip. Lid: dia. 8.6, th. 0.6 cm; one-third is preserved; missing one lug and part of rim; mended from two sherds; medium

orange clay with gray core and many limestone inclusions; brown burnished exterior surface.

10 (Fig. 23.2). Globular pyxis PTSOU 06/213; trench 4; locus 7; pottery bag 39. Base dia. 3.9, rim dia. 5.12, th. 0.49 cm. Large part of rim, body, and two lugs are preserved; mended from 23 sherds; most of base is missing; orange medium clay with a brown core and many limestone inclusions; brown worn slip; initially brown burnished exterior surface.

11 (Fig. 23.3). Globular pyxis PTSOU 06/239; trench 5; locus 10; pottery bag 43. H. 7.1–7.9, base dia. 4.3, rim dia. 8, th. 0.6–0.8 cm. Mended from 34 sherds; worn surfaces; medium reddish clay with many limestone inclusions; initially brown burnished exterior surface.

12 (Fig. 23.3). Globular pyxis PTSOU 06/246; trench 5; locus 12; pottery bag 45. H. 5.47–5.9, base dia. 3.3, rim dia. 4.5, th. 0.4–0.7 cm. Worn surfaces; medium buff-orange clay, unevenly fired with many limestone inclusions; traces of burning on both surfaces; brown burnished exterior surface.

13 (Fig. 23.3). Pyxis lid PTSOU 06/211; trench 4; locus 7; pottery bag 39. Dia. 8.7, th. 0.6 cm. Missing large part of rim and one lug; medium, porous, orange, unevenly fired clay with many limestone inclusions; traces of burning on the interior surface; self slip; brown burnished.

14 (Fig. 23.3). Pyxis lid PTSOU 06/269; trench 1; locus 5; pottery bag 6. Dia. 10, th. 0.5 cm. Missing small part of rim; mended from seven sherds; worn exterior surface; medium orange, unevenly fired clay with many limestone inclusions; traces of burning on the interior surface; self slip; black burnished.

15 (Fig. 23.3). Cylindrical pyxis PTSOU 06/120; trench 3; locus 6; pottery bag 23. H. 5.6, base dia. 9.8, rim dia. 8.6, th. 0.6 cm. Missing small part of rim and one-half of lug; mended from three sherds; worn surfaces; medium orange clay, unevenly fired with many limestone inclusions; self slip; brown burnished exterior surface.

16 (Fig. 23.4). Bottle PTSOU 06/157; trench 1; locus 14; pottery bag 26. H. 6.87, base dia. 3.6, th. 0.48 cm. One-half is preserved; missing rim, large part of body and base, and one lug; mended from 12 sherds; two

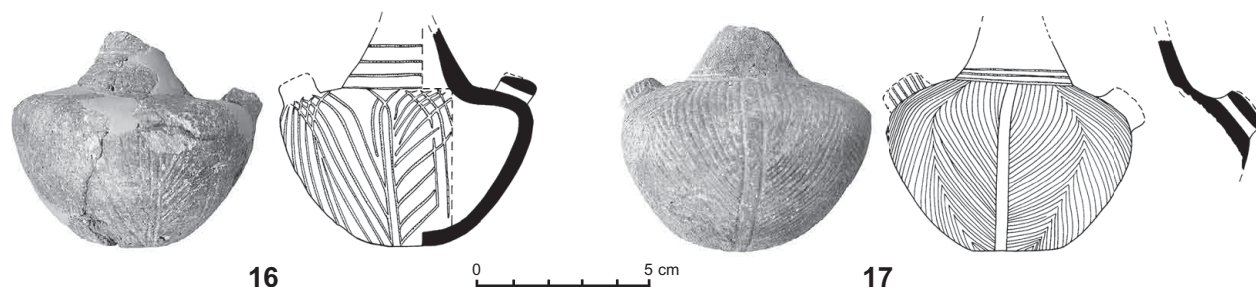


Figure 23.4. Bottles **16** and **17**.

more, non-joining sherds; brown, fine clay, with many limestone inclusions; self slip; black burnished on the exterior surface.

17 (Fig. 23.4). Bottle PTSOU 06/202; trench 4; locus 6; pottery bag 38. H. 7.28, base dia. 2.23, th.

0.5 cm. Part of rim, shoulder, body and one lug are missing; mended from 13 sherds; brown fine clay with many limestone inclusions; self slip; black burnished on the exterior surface.

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