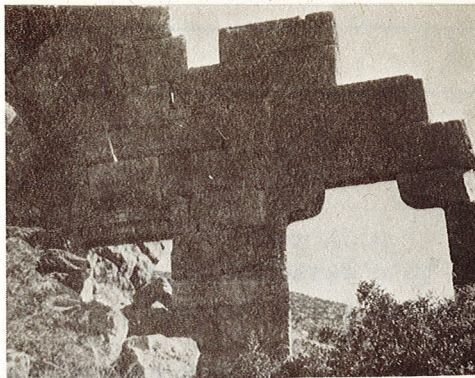
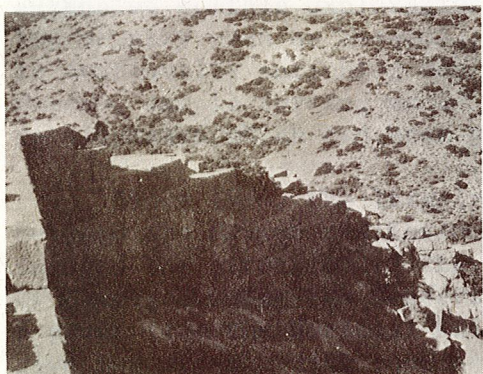


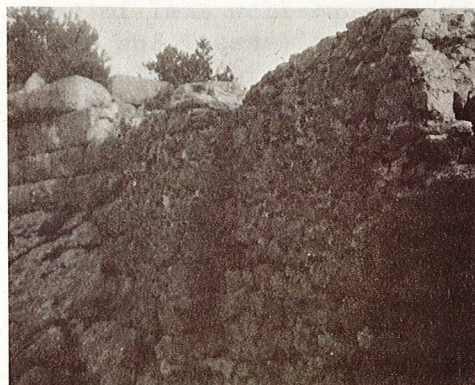
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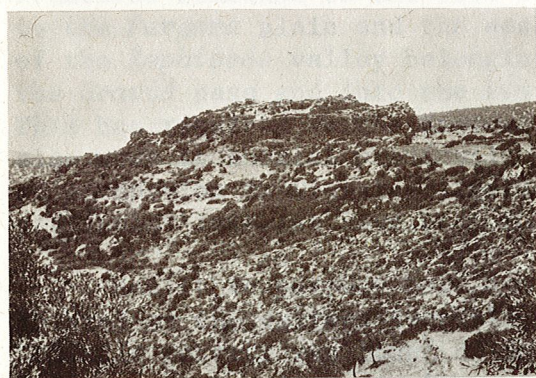
P1. 2



P1. 3



P1. 4



P1. 5



P1. 6



P1. 7



P1. 8

EARLY HELLADIC POTTERY  
FROM PHOKIS AND DORIS

Nancy C. Wilkie  
(Carleton College)

Per Alin  
(State University of New  
York at Stony Brook)

In the past several decades, archaeologists working in Greece have devoted themselves not only to traditional site-excavation, but also to extensive surface exploration of large areas of less well-known parts of the country such as Messenia, Lakonia, Euboia and Thessalia. This work is continually enriching our knowledge, particularly of prehistoric Greece, and is forcing us to revise our ideas about certain major developments which had been generally accepted in the past.

Since 1974, the largely unexplored upland plains and valleys between the Malian and Korinthian Gulfs in west central Greece have engaged the attention of the Phokis-Doris Expedition of Loyola University of Chicago, under the leadership of Dr. E.W. Kase and financed in part by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Through extensive surface sherding combined with trial excavations at selected sites we have covered the area from the northern foothills of the *Kallidromos* mountains somewhat to the west of Thermopylai, up through the *Dhéma* pass to the *Pergara* plain and the eastern slopes of Mount *Oiti* and that part of the *Kephissós* valley belonging to ancient Doris, further south through the *Graviá* pass and into the *Vinináni* valley above Amphissa (Fig. 1). This has resulted in the discovery of a large number of new sites and also work at several previously known ones. Most sites showed indications of occupation in Classical, Hellenistic, Roman and later times, but of particular interest have been those with prehistoric material.

Neolithic pottery has been identified at only one site, *Panayía*, located on the eastern foothills of Mount *Oiti*; but Early and/or Middle Helladic pottery was found at several sites, often in considerable quantities. These sites are located throughout the area, with *Rhakita*, *Dhéma*, *Lilála*, *Palaiokhorió* and *Korakopholiá* being the most important (Fig. 1). If this was quite surprising and unexpected, the scarcity or total absence of Mycenaean finds at most sites was even more unusual in view of the richness of the earlier material and the situation in other parts of Greece. The implications of this must be evaluated carefully

In our study of the Early Helladic material we were confronted with problems arising from the fact that our sites are minor ones, located far from the well-known centers of Early Helladic culture, so that published material from previously excavated sites has been of little help in identifying and classifying our sherds. Furthermore, Early Helladic pottery is still not adequately studied despite the pioneering work of Blegen [1921 and 1928] and Goldman [1931] and the Caskeys' more recent excavations

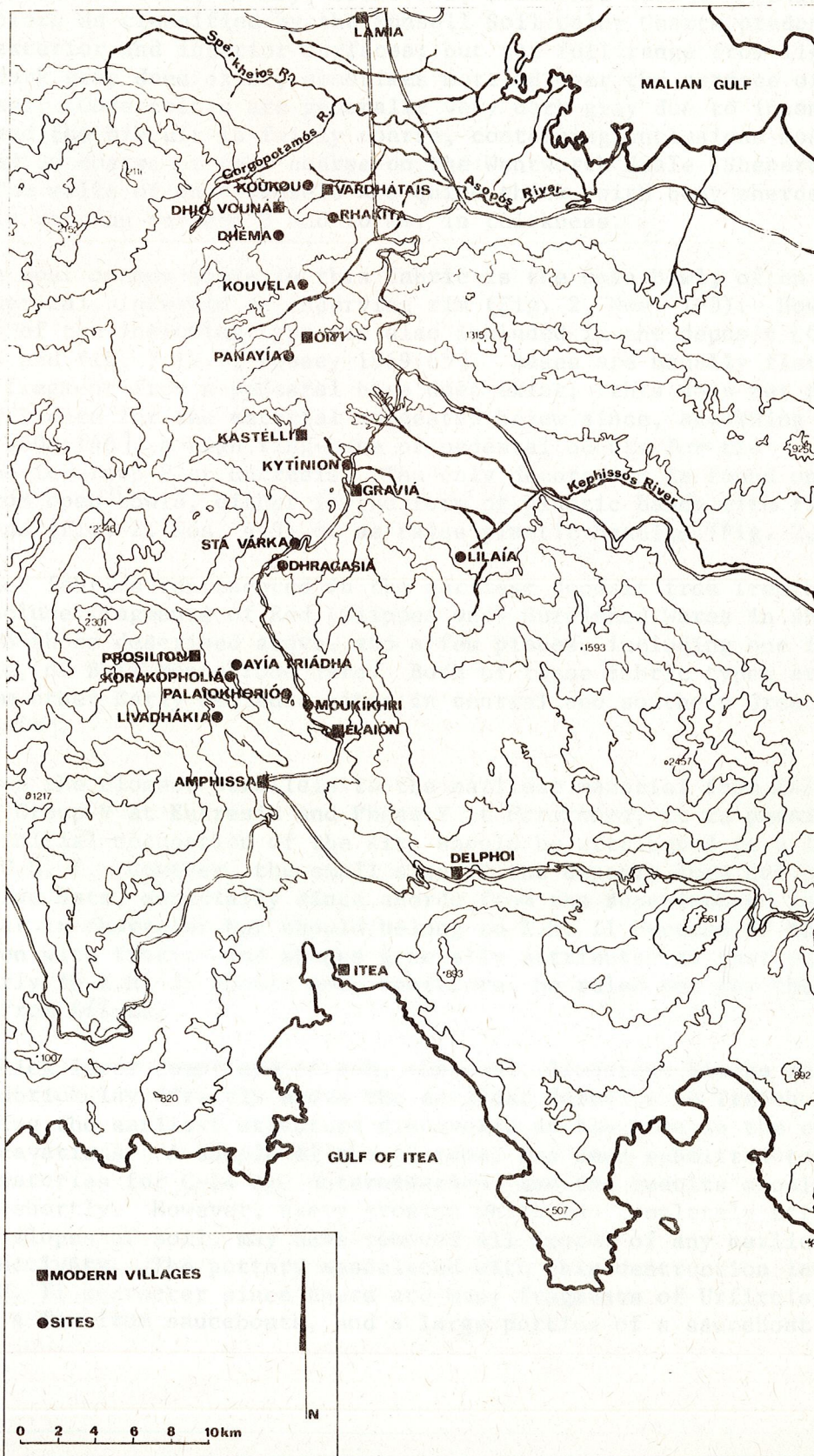
at Eutresis [Caskey 1960a] and Lerna [Caskey 1960b]. Although the systematic work currently being carried out by Fossey [1969 and 1978] on the pottery from Lake *Vouliagméni* (*Perakhóra*) and the new Asine excavations should eventually bring us closer to an adequate classification system, we are currently hampered by the lack of an adequately published, well-stratified and complete sequence from a single Early Helladic site.

Eutresis is the major exception, and the fairly detailed publication of this site has by necessity made it our principal reference. But as we found when we studied the material from the Caskeys' excavations, despite the relative proximity of Eutresis and our site at *Lilala*, the majority of the sherds from the two sites are quite dissimilar in fabric. This is probably to be expected since we seem to be dealing with mostly local and often extremely crude wares. Therefore, rather than basing our fabric classifications on descriptions of published material, we have devised our own system employing stratigraphical evidence wherever possible, which will at least serve us during the preparation of our publication. But as Fossey [1978] has pointed out, it is shape rather than fabric which should be the ultimate guide in the classification of Early Helladic pottery.

Of considerable help in linking our material with known sequences from other areas have been sherds of imported vases in shapes and fabrics well-known from major sites. Furthermore, among the locally produced material the most important Early Helladic shapes are well-represented, although they are generally cruder in appearance because the local potters with their coarser fabrics seem to have been unable to achieve the often thin and elegant shapes which were made in finer fabric elsewhere. This leads us to believe that these outlying areas in all important respects were part of the Early Helladic culture of mainland Greece in spite of the strongly local character of their pottery. The fact that some special products associated with Aegean contacts, such as imported Cycladic wares, are missing is probably due to our very limited excavations rather than lack of extensive trade with our area since obsidian was found in abundance at all of our Early Helladic sites.

The Early Helladic site of *Lilala*, formerly known as *Káto Agorianí*, is located on a steep, rocky knoll to the east of the modern village R. Hope Simpson [1965:136ff] discovered the site and collected EH, MH, and LH III sherds as well as numerous obsidian flakes from the surface. We excavated three small (2 x 2 meter) trenches at this site, two on a terrace halfway up the north slope and one in the field below, directly adjacent to the modern cemetery. The most important and productive was Trench I, located near the eastern end of the upper terrace.

The majority of the sherds from the lowest levels of Trench I, i.e., those levels directly above the limestone bedrock which was encountered c. 2.90-3.20 m. below the surface, belong to a single fabric group. They are characterized by their unslipped and burnished surfaces which often have a glossy, technical or floated slip due to heavy burnishing [Goldman,



1931:83, Polished ware; Caskey, 1960a:140, Burnished ware]. Reddish yellow colors as classified by the Munsell Soil Color Charts predominate, both on exterior and interior surfaces; but the full range from light red to very dark gray does exist, sometimes mottled over the surface of a single vase. Core colors are generally very dark gray due to incomplete firing, and the biscuit is fairly coarse, containing inclusions most often classified as coarse or very coarse on the Wentworth Scale [Shepard, 1956: 118]. The walls of most vessels are quite thick, with body sherds from open bowls ranging between 7 and 10 mm. in thickness.

The most common shape in this fabric is the open bowl, often with a hemispherical, inturned or incurving rim (Fig. 2, Nos. 1-3). However, a jar rim of the insloping type was also included in the deposit [Caskey, 1960a:144 and fig. 7:IV.7; Fossey 1969:65]. Bases are usually flat, but a single fragment from a pedestal base does exist; this does not preclude a late EH I date for the material suggested below since, according to Caskey [1960a:146], a high ring-base or pedestal occurs for the first time in Group V at Eutresis. The only decoration is found on body sherds from open bowls, either in the form of plastic bands with finger impressions (Fig. 2, Nos. 4-5) or as false plastic handles (Fig. 2, No. 6).

Other fabrics represented in the earliest deposit from Trench I at *Lilalaia* include fragments of Red (Slipped and) Burnished Wares in shapes similar to those described above, and a few pieces, including one from a jug handle, of Buff Monochrome Ware. Both of these fabric types are well-known from other Early Helladic sites in central and southern Greece [Caskey, 1960b:passim].

Since the closest parallels to the earliest material from *Lilalaia* belong to Group V at Eutresis and Phase Y at *Perakhóra*, it is possible that the initial occupation of the site should be attributed to a late phase of E.H. I. However, the small size of the deposit does not permit a definitive date, especially since sherds from the superimposed levels are similar in character but should belong to E.H. II because of their association with fabrics and shapes generally attributed to that period. A date early in E.H. II should not, therefore, be ruled out for the earliest material from *Lilalaia*.

A thick layer comprised of ash, charcoal, limestone blocks and burned mudbrick lay directly above the earliest deposits in Trench I, representing the earliest structure discovered at the site in the course of our excavations. A sample of the charcoal has been submitted to Tele-dyne Laboratories for C-14 age determination, and the results should be available shortly. However, heavy erosion which has completely stripped the upper slopes of soil, may have removed all traces of any earlier building activity. The pottery associated with this destruction level has an E.H. II character since there are many fragments of Urfirnis ware, including a few from sauceboats, and a large portion of a sauceboat in

fine slipped and mottled ware [Cf. Caskey, 1960a:150 and 153 ("Fine Mottled Ware"); Frodin and Persson, 1938:206 ("Faience Ware")]. The shape of this vessel is closest to Caskey's type III [1960b:291, fig. 1] and its fabric is of extremely fine quality, very thin (3 mm.) and hard fired. Its surfaces are covered with a slip that is highly polished and mottled with colors ranging from reddish-yellow to light gray. Since the quality of this fabric is far superior to any other found at the site, it is likely that the vessel was imported rather than locally made.

Unslipped burnished wares continue to be the most common element in shapes similar to those described above; but their surfaces tend to be less glossy and darker in color than previously, and the cores show evidence of better firing.

Small finds associated with the E.H. levels in Trench I include obsidian and flint blades and flakes. From elsewhere on the site a fragment of an obsidian blade core was recovered, indicating chipped stone tools were manufactured here and not merely imported in a finished state. Working of wool is also indicated by the fragments of terra-cotta loom weights, spindle whorls, and spools found in E.H. levels at the site.

In both Trench I and II at *Lilala* evidence for the E.H. III period is lacking or inconclusive; but Trench III, located in the field at the base of the hill adjacent to the modern cemetery, contained a sherd of *Ayia Marina* ware along with many others of similar fabric which have a dark washey coating on their exteriors. All three trenches produced evidence of Middle Helladic occupation in their upper levels.

Although our work at *Lilala* was limited, we think the results allow us to suggest some interesting conclusions. For one thing, the site seems to follow a pattern common for the Early Helladic period throughout Greece. During the transition from Neolithic to Early Helladic times relatively few sites were occupied. Eutresis was one of these. *Lilala*, like so many others, was not. Late in E.H. I or early in E.H. II, when there is a widespread settlement movement all over Greece, *Lilala* is finally occupied. Because of the apparent connections between the E.H. II culture of *Lilala* and that of Central Greece, it is likely that the settlers at *Lilala* came from this general vicinity rather than from some far distant area. Their contacts with Central Greece seem to have continued, if in fact that is the origin of the imported wares found at the site. However, most of the pottery was produced locally, apparently under no influences other than those from the main centers of Early Helladic culture in central and southern Greece.

At *Lilala* there is limited evidence for occupation during E.H. III, and the settlement seems to have thrived in the early part of the Middle Helladic period, but after this it declined. The reason is unknown, but this seems to be the general pattern for the region of Phokis and Doris.



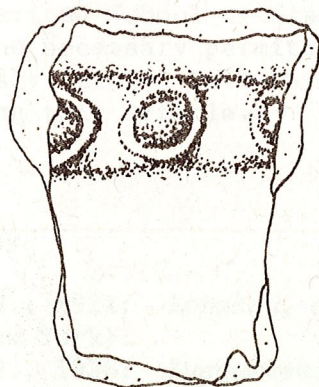
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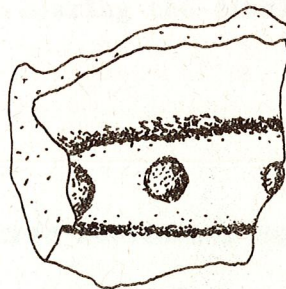
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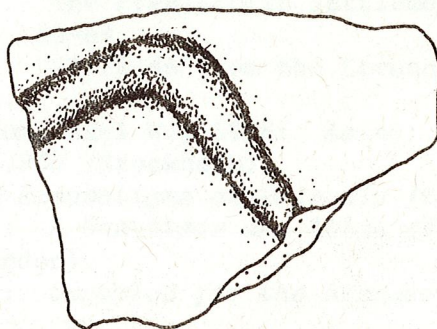
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6



There is no indication of late Middle Helladic or early Mycenaean occupation in the area, and only a few scattered remains of L.H. III occur. Why this is so, when elsewhere in Greece this is a well-represented period, is one of the questions that remains to be answered.

#### Note

As the inclusion of this paper in the session of the IIIrd International Conference of Boiotian Studies entitled "Projects in Progress" implies, the study of this material is only in its preliminary stages. We would like to thank Professor J.L. Caskey for his permission to study the Eutresis material. We are also grateful to Professor Henry Immerwahr and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens for their help in securing the necessary permits. In addition we want to thank Marcia K. Mogelonsky (McGill University) for preparing the final drawings illustrating this article.

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## Review:

*THE BRONZE AGE SITES OF BOIOTIA*

John M. Fossey

For over a decade R. Hope Simpson's *Gazetteer and Atlas of Mycenaean Sites* (1965) has served as a very useful reference work for all those concerned with Bronze Age archaeology on the Greek mainland and islands, apart from Krete. As a result the appearance of its "second edition",

*A Gazetteer of Aegean Civilization in the Bronze Age, vol.I  
The Mainland and Islands,*

this time produced in collaboration with O.T.P.K. Dickinson and published in the *SIMA* series, has been eagerly anticipated. It is now available (1979).

It is undoubtedly richer than its predecessor. Now the authors have attempted to include sites from which any B.A. material is known while the earlier work was restricted to sites with Mycenaean material; as a result 17 new sites are listed within Boiotia. As previously, many of the sites have been personally visited by the author(s); in this the work continues Hope Simpson's distinguished standard of field examination.

The book this time is built up as, in effect, a commentary on a whole series of maps (A-K) in the back of the book. This has its disadvantage since it results in the sites of Eastern Boiotia being on a separate map (F) from the remainder of the area (map G); a quite artificial division. Within the two divisions a basically geographical order is followed although it is odd to find changes of order from the previous version which also followed a geographical order; nos. G4 and G5 are a reverse of the previous nos. 399 and 398, for example, without any apparent reason. The maps themselves are not as clear as could be wished: the contours tend to disappear on occasion; the differential shadings for different heights above sea level are all too often so similar that the relief is not immediately obvious; the symbols used for the sites present the confusion usually associated with compound symbols and the reader will be obliged to refer too often to the key to understand what an individual symbol means; not only does this frequent recourse to the key mean that no immediate understanding of distributions is possible but it is exacerbated by the fact that the key itself is only given on two (A and G) of the ten maps.

There are curious omissions such as the well known EH sites near *Ayios Minás* in the plain of Salganeus (*AE* 1974 p. 14) and the exact location and extent of the *Oinagra* site, here called *Mouriki*, *Kamelovrysi* (G 41) cf. *ADelt* 1966 *Khron* 198-202. Much of the

information concerning the latter site has, in fact, been hopelessly conflated into the picture concerning the site of ancient Isos (G42). The neolithic now confirmed for *Vlikhas* (F67) has been omitted (cf. *AE* 1974, p. 14).

Several of the gaps and confusions might have been avoided. In 1976 while the authors were preparing their work I offered Hope Simpson access to unpublished material in my doctoral thesis; the offer was declined on the perfectly logical basis that only published material was being incorporated. We find, however, that unpublished material from theses etc. is used for Epeiros and for various islands in the book (cf. p. 5, introductory remarks). It may seem that I have a personal complaint to air here but what I am concerned about is the fact that an offer was refused which would have corrected errors and omissions in this reference text and which would have added to it at least 11 more definite bronze age sites. As a result the Boiotian material in the book at least must be used with considerable circumspection.

Other weaknesses in the book are not so much the fault of the authors as of the publishing house. It is a great pity to see the *SIMA* series reduced to photo-offset production of typescripts in recent volumes. We are all aware of the increasing costs of publication and offset does indeed seem to be one way of keeping these down, which is why it serves so well for publications such as *Teiresias*; we would hope that texts produced in this manner would be considerably cheaper to the purchaser, but this is rarely the case. At least, however, if we are to use this sort of production let the text be typed in as civilised a manner as possible: in the era of selectric machines with changeable type-face there is no justification for not using italic script where appropriate or for plainly having to type in from another machine Greek letters (eg. H60 on p. 293).

It is unfortunate that a book which will inevitably be a standard reference work should present so many weaknesses and problems. The preceding remarks and reservations are intended to indicate caution to users of the Boiotian parts.

## VARIA

Following upon the notice of availability of the Ure archives at Reading University, Prof. Roesch has provided the following summary of the extensive facilities to be found in or associated with a single building of Université Lyon-II in France.

MAISON DE L'ORIENT MEDITERRANEEN  
1 rue Raulin. 69007 Lyon, France

Le Groupement d'Intérêt Scientifique (GIS) de la Maison de l'Orient Méditerranéen a été créé en 1975 par une convention conclue entre le Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) et l'Université Lyon-II. L'Université de Saint-Etienne et l'Institut des Sources Chrétiennes y sont associés.

La Maison de l'Orient abrite les formations de recherche et Instituts suivants:

- 1) *Institut Fernand-Courby* (dir. D. Babut), institut de Grec de l'Université Lyon-II: épigraphie, histoire, philologie, philosophie, etc.
- 2) *Institut d'Égyptologie* (dir. P. Barguet) avec la bibliothèque V. Loret
- 3) *Institut d'Archéologie classique* (dir. G. Roux)
- 4) *Institut d'Archéologie orientale* (dir. O. Pelon)
- 5) Une antenne de l'Institut des Sources Chrétiennes, appelée *ERA 645* (dir. J. Rougé)

Quatre Unités de Recherche Archéologique (URA) dépendant du Centre de Recherches Archéologiques (CRA) du CNRS:

- 6) *URA 1* (dir. M. Yon): archéologie à Chypre et au Levant
- 7) *URA 3* (dir. M. Picon): laboratoire de céramologie
- 8) *URA 15* (dir. P. Roesch): épigraphie, histoire et architecture des pays de civilisation grecque
- 9) *URA 17* (dir. J. Cauvin): étude de la sédentarisation au Proche-Orient du X<sup>e</sup> au VI<sup>e</sup> millénaire

Autres formations dépendant du CNRS:

- 10) *ERA 525* (dir. N. Elisséeff): Syrie et Levant espagnol au Moyen-Age (époque musulmane)
- 11) *RCP 438* (dir. P. Sanlaville): l'homme et son milieu géographique au Proche-Orient à l'époque quaternaire
- 12) *RCP 561* (dir. B. Helly): la vie des cités antiques de Thessalie

Autres centres de recherche:

- 13) *Centre du Monde musulman* (dir. J. Métal): changements dans les sociétés du Proche-Orient

- 14) *Centre Jean-Palmerie*, de l'Université de Saint-Etienne (dir. O. Aurenche): dictionnaires multilingues d'archéologie orientale.

## BIBLIOTHEQUES

<i>Bibliothèque Salomon-Reinach</i>	25,000 volumes + 100 périodiques
<i>Bibliothèque de l'Institut F.-Courby + URA 1 et 15</i>	11,000 volumes + 55 périodiques
<i>Bibl. d'Egyptologie V. Loret</i>	6,000 volumes + 10 périodiques
<i>Bibl. d'Archéologie orientale (Jean Deshayes)</i>	1,000 volumes + 40 périodiques
<i>Bibl. Arabo-byzantine (A. Bon)</i>	1,500 volumes + 10 périodiques
<i>Bibl. de l'ERA 645 (Sources Chrétiennes)</i>	400 volumes

Les bibliothèques sont autonomes; mais un fichier commun est en cours d'élaboration.

## CARTOTHEQUE du GIS:

environ 600 cartes des pays méditerranéens, du Proche et du Moyen-Orient (cartes physiques, géologiques, politiques etc.)

L'INSTITUT FERNAND-COURBY ET LES URA 1 ET 15 disposent en commun des instruments de travail suivants:

- 1) *Bibliothèque*: 11,000 volumes et 55 périodiques
- 2) *Photothèque*: 16,000 photographies,  
dont 6,000 diapositives  
8,000 négatifs  
2,000 tirages

Classement numérique pour traitement informatique.

- 3) *Collection d'estampages*:

environ 11,000 estampages d'inscriptions provenant principalement des régions suivantes: Attique (dont Rhamnonte), Béotie, Delphes, Paros, Thessalie, Thasos; Chypre (surtout Salamine); Proche-Orient (Jordanie, Liban, Syrie).

- 4) *Fichiers prosopographiques*:

Béotie (sauf Thespies), Thespies, Delphes (en cours de réalisation), Paros, Thessalie, Salamine de Chypre.

Classement alphabétique; tenue à jour permanente.

- 5) *Fichiers du Bulletin épigraphique* de la Revue des Etudes Grecques, mis à jour chaque année pour publication. Les Index des années 1938 à 1973 ont été publiés; les années suivantes sont en fiches.

L'ensemble des bibliothèques et des autres instruments de travail réunis dans la Maison de l'Orient est à la disposition de toutes les équipes de recherche et de tous ceux qui désirent y travailler.

Le GIS dispose en outre des fichiers scientifiques suivants:

- Fichier des toponymes thessaliens
- Fichier des objets de fouilles de Salamine et de Kition (Chypre)
- Fichier des sites préhistoriques et protohistoriques du Proche-Orient
- Fichiers d'analyses numériques pour les céramiques.

\* \* \*

The 1978-1979 Annual Report of the Managing Committee of the British School at Athens contains a couple of items of interest to readers of *Teiresias*.

1. The Cambridge/Bradford Boiotian Survey, in which there is also participation from Ohio State University, saw its first season in 1979. Apart from developing its field methodology the expedition seems to have found mostly late Classical and Hellenistic sites in its four weeks in the field. Part of the expedition concentrated upon the Thisbé area and this was separately reported upon by T.E. Gregory of Ohio State at the annual convention of the Archaeological Institute of America (Boston, December 1979). It is regrettable that this expedition, seriously intentioned as it is and useful as its results will undoubtedly be, should have chosen not to collaborate with or even contact the many colleagues in the Western world whose Boiotian work and interests have been well known for years. May we hope that this omission will be rectified by speedy publication of interim results, perhaps in the pages of *Teiresias*?
2. The Fitch Laboratory at the British School has continued the study of Linear B inscribed stirrup jars (cf. *Teiresias* 1979, *Archaeologica* 4-7). It is reported that c.70% of those from Mykenai, Tiryns, Orkhomenos, Thebes and Eleusis seem to have been imported from W. Krete. The data is now being analysed with multivariate statistical methods by John Cherry.