Archaeometric Analyses of Euboean and Euboean Related Pottery: New Results and their Interpretations

Proceedings of the Round Table Conference held at the Austrian Archaeological Institute in Athens, 15 and 16 April 2011

M. Kerschner – I. S. Lemos (eds.)

ERGÄNZUNGSHEFT ZU DEN JAHRESHEFTEN DES
ÖSTERREICHISCHEN ARCHÄOLOGISCHEN INSTITUTES IN WIEN

herausgegeben im Auftrag des

ÖSTERREICHISCHEN ARCHÄOLOGISCHEN INSTITUTES

von

Sabine Ladstätter

HEFT 15

WIEN 2014

M. Kerschner – I. S. Lemos (eds.)

ARCHAEOMETRIC ANALYSES OF EUBOEAN AND EUBOEAN RELATED POTTERY: NEW RESULTS AND THEIR INTERPRETATIONS

Proceedings of the Round Table Conference held at the Austrian Archaeological Institute in Athens, 15 and 16 April 2011

ÖAI

Das Österreichische Archäologische Institut ist eine Forschungseinrichtung des
Bundesministeriums für Wissenschaft, Forschung und Wirtschaft

Bibliografische Information der Deutschen Bibliothek
Die Deutsche Bibliothek verzeichnet diese Publikation in der Deutschen Nationalbibliografie; detaillierte bibliografische Daten sind im Internet über <http://dnb.ddb.de> abrufbar.

Bibliographic information published by Die Deutsche Bibliothek
Die Deutsche Bibliothek lists this publication in the Deutsche Nationalbibliografie; detailed bibliographic data is available in the Internet at <http://dnb.ddb.de>

ISSN 1727-2502
ISBN 978-3-900305-71-0

Redaktion: Barbara Beck-Brandt, Angela Schwab
Umschlaggestaltung: Büro Pani
Satz und Layout: Angela Schwab
Gesamtherstellung: Holzhausen Druck GmbH

Contents

List of Authors

Prof. Dr. Bruno d'Agostino
Dipartimento di Studi del Mondo Classico e del Mediterraneo Antico
Università degli Studi Napoli - L'Orientale
Palazzo Corigliano
Piazza S. Domenico Maggiore 12
80134 Naples – Italy
e-mail: dagostbr@gmail.com

Dr. Anne Kenzelmann Pfyffer
Institut d'Archéologie et des Sciences de l'Antiquité
Université de Lausanne
Faculté des lettres – Bâtiment Anthropole
1015 Lausanne – Switzerland
e-mail: Anne.Kenzelmann@unil.ch

PD Mag. Dr. Michael Kerschner
Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut
Franz Klein-Gasse 1
1190 Vienna – Austria
e-mail: michael.kerschner@oeai.at

Prof. Dr. Irene S. Lemos
Faculty of Classics
University of Oxford
Ioannou Centre
66 St Giles'
Oxford OX1 3LU – Great Britain
e-mail: irene.lemos@classics.ox.ac.uk

Prof. Dr. Alexandros Mazarakis Ainian
Department of History, Archaeology and Social Anthropology
University of Thessaly
38221 Volos – Greece
e-mail: amazarakisainian@yahoo.com

Prof. Dr. Hans Mommsen
Helmholtz-Institut für Strahlen- und Kernphysik
Universität Bonn
Nussallee 1416
53115 Bonn – Germany
e-mail: mommsen@hiskp.uni-bonn.de

Prof. Dr. Alessandro Naso
Institut für Archäologien
Universität Innsbruck
Langer Weg 11
6020 Innsbruck – Austria
e-mail: alessandro.naso@uibk.ac.at

Dir. Dr. Athanasia Psalti
Director of the 10th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities
Archaeological Museum Delphi
33054 Delphi – Greece
e-mail: psaltinan@yahoo.gr

Dr. Thierry Theurillat
École suisse d'archéologie en Grèce
Institut d'Archéologie et des Sciences de l'Antiquité
Université de Lausanne
Faculté des lettres – Bâtiment Anthropole
1015 Lausanne – Switzerland
e-mail: Thierry.Theurillat@unil.ch

Mag. Dr. Alexander Vacek
Faculty of Classics
University of Oxford
Ioannou Centre
66 St Giles'
Oxford OX1 3LU – Great Britain
e-mail: alexander.vacek@classics.ox.ac.uk

Dr. Samuel Verdan
Institut d'Archéologie et des Sciences de l'Antiquité
Université de Lausanne
Faculté des lettres – Bâtiment Anthropole
1015 Lausanne – Switzerland
e-mail: Samuel.Verdan@unil.ch

Dr. Vicky Vlachou
Université libre de Bruxelles
CReA-Partimoine CP 175
50, avenue F. D. Roosevelt
1050 Bruxelles – Belgium
e-mail: vasiliki.vlachou@ulb.ac.be

Dr. Ian K. Whitbread
School of Archaeology and Ancient History
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester, LE1 7RH – Great Britain
e-mail: ikw3@le.ac.uk

Abbrevations

The abbreviations used in this volume follow the guidelines of the Austrian Archaeological Institute: < http://www.oeai.at>

Further abbreviations used in this volume

AAS	atomic absorption spectrometry
BA	Bronze Age
DA	discriminant analysis
D.	diameter
EG	Early Geometric
EH	Early Helladic
EIA	Early Iron Age
GM	Géométrique Moyen
GR	Géométrique Récent
H.	height
Inv.	inventory number
LBA	Late Bronze Age
LG	Late Geometric
LH	Late Helladic
LPG	Late Protogeometric
MG	Middle Geometric
MH	Middle Helladic
MPG	Middle Protogeometric
NAA	neutron activation analysis
PG	Protogeometric
pres.	preserved
PSC	pendent semicircle
SPG	Subprotogeometric
SubG	Subgeometric
SubMyc	Submycenaean
Th.	thickness of the wall of a vessel
Ul	unlocated provenance group
W.	width
XRF	X-ray fluorescence spectrometry

Samuel Verdan – Anne Kenzelmann Pfyffer – Thierry Theurillat

›Euboean‹ Pottery from Early Iron Age Eretria in the Light of the Neutron Activation Analysis

Introduction

The Geometric pottery discovered in Eretria is of the foremost importance for our knowledge of Euboean production in the 8th century B.C., considering that little is known of EIA Chalcis whereas current excavations at Lefkandi are starting to produce an increasing body of evidence of this period. For the time being, finds from Eretria offer the best framework to build a synthesis on 8th century B.C. Euboean pottery, as we have attempted to do in a recent study[1]. As well as our interest in chronological concerns, we also investigated the function of the vases[2]. In tackling these two issues, knowing where exactly the pottery was produced appeared of secondary concern, all the more so since the material seemed very homogeneous. Whether the Euboean-style pottery found in Eretria was produced on site or elsewhere, it was assumed that this would have little impact on how the date and function of the vases were comprehended. Being unable to distinguish between different production sites in accordance with the style and fabric of the pottery[3], we simply considered as ›Euboean‹ the whole material on which our reassessment of the chronology of the EIA pottery from Eretria was based. This shortcoming was the source of our interest in a programme of archaeometric analyses.

For the sake of clarity, let us remind ourselves that the term ›Euboean style‹ is not restricted to the pottery produced in Euboean workshops, since such vases were broadly imitated around the Mediterranean. Conversely, pottery made on Euboea is not restricted to the Euboean style, for local workshops have extensively imitated Attic and Corinthian productions[4].

Sampling selection

45 samples from Eretria were selected for analysis, most of which were assumed to be locally or regionally manufactured. Few samples proved to be imports; they will be commented on later. The majority of the samples is concerned with fine painted ware.

The sampling strategy aimed at selecting an assemblage with a broad chronological range and representative of the different styles exhibited by the Geometric pottery from Euboea. As such, each selected object is characteristic of the regional production. However the sampling does not cover the whole range of Euboean production: several stylistic groups could not be included due to the quantitative limits of the sampling[5].

---

1 Verdan et al. 2008.

2 See Kenzelmann Pfyffer – Verdan 2011; Verdan 2013, chap. IV.

3 Verdan et al. 2008, 113 f.

4 We use the term ›Euboean style‹ in a restricted way here, namely to define a class of objects in the terms of its own idiosyncratic traits; this does not exclude influences from other styles though. We must, however acknowledge that there is no clear boundary between a pure Euboean style and Atticizing or Corinthianizing Euboean productions, especially in LG.

5 On stylistic groups well attested in Eretria, see Verdan et al. 2008, 69–113.

Finally, a few atypical pieces were added to the samples for provenance testing (handmade fineware and trade amphorae).

Context of samples

The majority (32) of the 45 sherds analyzed were discovered in the EIA levels excavated in the Sanctuary of Apollo. They are dated according to their style and context of discovery[6]. Four pieces come from two pits and a well in the West Quarter (**Eret26. 32. 34. 39**)[7]. An amphora comes from a burial excavated in the Bouratza plot (**Eret44**)[8]. Eight vases from a pyre excavated in Eretria by the 11th Ephorate were added to the sampling (**Eret1**–**8**)[9].

The repertoire and decoration of the Geometric pottery found in various excavations in Eretria appear to be homogeneous, whatever the context of discovery, as intra-site comparison shows. The pottery from the Sanctuary of Apollo can therefore be considered as fairly representative of what can be found elsewhere in Eretria.

Presentation

The samples can be allocated to three main chronological groups: the first corresponds to the SPG I (?) to SPG IIIa stages (roughly the 9th century B.C.)[10], the second corresponds to the Attic MG II (first half of the 8th century B.C.), and the third corresponds to the LG (second half of the 8th century B.C.).

1. SPG I (?) – IIIa pottery

Pottery earlier than the 8th century B.C. (or presumed to be so) in Eretria is of particular interest, because it is extremely rare. Some vases from a SPG II (875–850 B.C.) burial discovered in the Sanctuary of Apollo as well as an Atticizing EG amphoriskos from Themelis' excavation and an Attic EG amphora from the West Quarter have already been published[11]. For the sampling, we have selected a fragment of a monumental krater (**Eret9**) from burial Tb20 in the Sanctuary of Apollo, as well as a few scattered sherds from the sanctuary: two PSC plates (**Eret10. 11**), a PSC skyphos of an early type, very rare in Eretria (**Eret12**)[12], and a fragment of a vase stylistically close to the monumental krater we have just mentioned (**Eret13**)[13].

This is not the place to discuss in detail the chronology of the SPG material, a style which shows little evolution – at least on the basis of such a very fragmented material as is found in Eretria[14], nor to comment on the significance of this material for our knowledge of the earliest phase

---

6 Verdan et al. 2008, 39 f. pl. 3. On the Geometric phases in the Sanctuary of Apollo, see Ducrey et al. 2004, 228–233; Verdan 2007, 346 f.; Kenzelmann Pfyffer – Verdan 2011, 892; Verdan 2013, chap. I.

7 Pit Fo53 (LG II), pit Fo68 (LG I) and well St10 (LG I–II); on these contexts, see Verdan et al. 2008, 50 f. pl. 4.

8 Bouratza, enchytrism T11 (LG); Blandin 2007, pls. 39–40.

9 LG I pyre, Alexandri plot (O.T.689); Psalti 2006; Psalti 2011. See also Martin-Pruvot et al. 2010, 258–261.

10 On the stages of the SPG period, see Popham – Lemos 1996, vii–viii.

11 Blandin 2007, pls. 163–165 (Sanctuary of Apollo, burial Tb20) and pl. 193 no. 4 (amphoriskos from O.T.740); Verdan et al. 2008, pl. 74 (Attic EG amphora from the West Quarter).

12 Close to Kearsley types 3 and 4 (Kearsley 1989, 92 fig. 37 d; p. 96 fig. 38 c). For other specimen in Eretria, see Verdan 2013, pl. 59 no. 5; pl. 69 no. 94.

13 Several fragments of similar style vases have been discovered in the Sanctuary of Apollo (Verdan 2013, pl. 60 nos. 24. 25).

14 For a synthetic review of the development of the SPG style, see Popham et al. 1980, 288–290.

of Eretria[15]. A pressing question is where were these SPG vases made? Production at Eretria itself would imply a much bigger community than generally assumed in the 9th century B.C. Lefkandi, the major site in the region at that time, and for some scholars the ›metropolis‹ of Eretria[16], is another obvious candidate, but there are certainly other likely places.

NAA shows that all samples of this period belong to the EuA production group. This result does not come as a surprise when considering the PSC skyphoi, the hallmark of Euboean production. Also belonging to EuA group is the monumental krater from burial Tb 20 in the Sanctuary of Apollo (**Eret9**), showing unusual features for the Euboean SPG style (high pedestal decorated with triangles)[17].

2. MG II/SPG IIIb pottery

During the first half of the 8th century B.C., a main characteristic of the Euboean pottery found in Eretria is the coexistence of two distinct styles. The same can be observed in other sites in the region, although to differing degrees[18].

– The Attic style is commonly attested, mainly on skyphoi, kantharoi and kraters decorated with meanders (**Eret14. 17**) or chevrons (**Eret15. 16**); monochrome skyphoi (**Eret18**) stem from an Attic tradition as well[19]. These Atticizing productions are already predominant in the assemblages of the first half of 8th century B.C. from Eretria[20].
– The traditional Euboean SPG style is represented in the sampling by PSC skyphoi (**Eret20. 21**), but also by vases decorated with linear patterns (skyphos **Eret22**). Also typical of the regional production is the lekanis, also called the ›shallow bowl with strap handles‹ at Lefkandi, a very common shape at this period (**Eret19. 23**)[21].

The coexistence of two distinct styles that are rarely combined on the same vases raises several questions, especially regarding the context of production: were vases of Euboean and Attic styles produced in the very same workshops? Were there workshops more receptive to Attic influence?

The NAA results do not allow one to clarify these issues: with the exception of **Eret19** all samples belong to group EuA, an observation that implies a single source of clay, but not necessarily a single workshop.

However, archaeometric analyses can help in distinguishing Attic prototypes from their Euboean imitations when the macroscopic evidence is not diagnostic. In our sampling, the Atticizing vases assumed to be locally produced after macroscopic identification proved indeed to be imitations (**Eret14**–**17**). Interestingly, in the assemblage from a pyre in the Alexandri plot studied by N. Psalti, the sampling analysis showed that among a very homogeneous set of drinking vessels in the Attic style, some skyphoi were imports from Attica (**Eret2. 5**) and others local imitations (**Eret4. 6. 7**)[22].

---

15 On 9th century B.C. Eretria, see Blandin 2007, 144. 157–162.

16 On this hypothesis, see Blandin 2007, 157 f. with further references.

17 For Attic EG–MG I pedestalled kraters, see Coldstream 2008, 11–12. 14 and 18; Kübler 1954, pl. 22 no. 4760; for triangles pointing alternatively upwards and downwards, see for instance Kübler 1954, pls. 17. 18.

18 On both styles, see Verdan et al. 2008, 105–110; Kenzelmann Pfyffer 2011. Preliminary observations show that pottery discovered at Eretria tends to be more atticizing than that from Lefkandi/Xeropolis (Popham et al. 1980, pls. 18–22: the »Levelling Material«), but less so than that from Kymi-Viglatouri (Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1997, 101–103).

19 Verdan et al. 2008, 75.

20 For this reason, we choose to call this phase MG II according to the Attic terminology, and not SPG III (Verdan et al. 2008, 35).

21 Verdan et al. 2008, 27.

22 The skyphos Eret8 is a single for which no provenance can be asserted. All these vases were more likely produced in LG I but are discussed here, for their style is still MG II. On the enduring of MG motives in LG, see Verdan et al. 2008, 76–78. 109.

3. LG pottery

Euboean productions of the Late Geometric can be easily distinguished according to their style (see below) but also by their technique of manufacture, especially the presence of a white slip (**Eret25. 28. 36. 37**) and/or of white patterns (**Eret29. 38**)[23].

Two skyphoi with birds were selected as typical of the beginning of LG I (**Eret24. 26**). The one- and two-metopes schemes seem to coexist (in fact, we are as yet unable to assign a finer chronology to either scheme)[24]. Also characteristic of LG I, but appearing slightly later, are the skyphoi with concentric circles on the lip. The two samples selected (**Eret27. 28**) are among the earliest occurrences of this type of pattern in Eretria[25].

The LG II period is represented in our sampling by several specimens characteristic of Euboean production, such as skyphoi with a flaring or conical body and decorated with patterns floating in a free field (**Eret29–32**). This shape and its manner of decoration are inspired by Attic prototypes, but the type evolves independently in Euboea[26]. Corinthian pottery also influenced regional production, as it is manifest in the Euboean kotyle (**Eret33**)[27].

Compared to the homogeneity in the provenancing of the earlier pottery, the LG pottery sampled shows a greater variety: ›only‹ 5 samples are attributed to group EuA (including the imitation kotyle), another to group Ul47, as well as one pair and two singles. Surprisingly the two skyphoi with birds (**Eret24. 26**) do not belong to the main group EuA, whereas **Eret24** belongs to the same group Ul47 as do the early vases following the Cesnola style (**Eret34. 35**). If this last turns out to be a significant discovery, it could fuel the debate about the origin of the motif of the bird in a central metope flanked by horizontal lines, a scheme attributed to Chalcis by Andreiomenou (followed by Coldstream), but relatively well attested in Eretria as well[28].

Figured pottery (Cesnola style and others)

Several LG vases with figured decoration were also sampled. Some of them follow the Cesnola style, typical of Euboean workshops; a few others do not belong to this mainstream production and attest that figured representations are more varied than generally assumed on Euboean Geometric pottery.

Dated from LG I, we have selected the so-called amphora with Apobates from the West Quarter (**Eret39**)[29], an original creation influenced by Attic productions (regarding shape, monumentality and decorative scheme), as well as a jug (**Eret34**) and a krater decorated with a horse (**Eret35**), both very close by their style and date to the masterpieces of the Cesnola painter.

Dating from LG II are two kraters following the Cesnola style, extensively used in Euboean figured pottery of this period, one decorated with grazing horses (**Eret36**) and the other with a horse at the manger (**Eret37**). A third krater exhibits a ship (**Eret38**), a motif rarely depicted by Euboean craftmen[30]. The last two kraters (**Eret37. 38**) were discovered in the same building (Ed150) in the Sanctuary of Apollo.

NAA confirms the assignment of most samples to Euboean workshops (EuA group), including the ›amphora with Apobates‹, as already proposed based on macroscopic observation[31]. Most interestingly, the two vases closest to the works of the Cesnola painter (**Eret34. 35**) cannot be

---

23 Verdan et al. 2008, 24 f. Note that the white slip can also be found on Cycladic productions. For the use of XRF analyses of slip in provenance study and workshop attribution, see Aloupi – Kourou 2007.

24 Verdan et al. 2008, 79 f., with further references.

25 Verdan et al. 2008, 84.

26 Verdan et al. 2008, 82–84. 109 (for the connection with Attic chronology).

27 For the influence of Corinthian workshops on Euboean pottery, see Coldstream 2008, 193–195; Verdan et al. 2008, 87–91.

28 Andreiomenou 1984, 65–67; Andreiomenou 1998, 158 f.; Coldstream 2008, 464; Verdan et al. 2008, 79.

29 Reber 1999.

30 Verdan 2006.

31 Concerning the attribution of the ›amphora with Apobates‹ to a Euboean workshop on the basis of its quality and of specific elements of the decoration, see Reber 1999, 132.

linked with any production group of known origin so far[32]. The provenance of the Cesnola style vases thus remains undetermined and calls for further analysis[33].

Other categories

The sampling consisted mostly in fine painted ware, but another category, assumed to be local though without clear evidence, was also investigated: the handmade fine ware (**Eret40**–**42**). Such are unlikely to be imported, since these vases (mostly jugs and stands) had no commercial interest, neither for their intrinsic value nor as containers. Yet their rarity in Eretria cast doubt on their provenance[34]. NAA confirms the local provenance of this category of vases, despite its atypical characteristics which are the result of a specific process of manufacture (surface polishing, consistent oxidation firing). However, one of the samples (**Eret41**) is not attributed to the main group EuA, nor indeed to any known provenance.

Another group of vases whose provenance was problematic consists of large transport amphorae (**Eret43**–**45**). Their frequency in Eretria suggested that they might have been locally manufactured, although their morphology and fabric pointed towards an East Greek origin[35]. NAA confirms that they are indeed imports from Samos (provenance group J), except for one piece, which is a chemical *sui generis* and therefore of unkown origin (**Eret43**)[36]. This allocation should not come as a surprise as we know of other imports from Samos to Eretria, in particular straight-walled cylindrical cups[37] and perhaps a few related jugs.

EIA handmade coarse ware from Eretria was not included in the sampling, but its local provenance at this period is not in doubt, as is demonstrated by the samples from Lefkandi (**Lefk12** and **21**). Further analyses are however needed in order to substantiate its presumed local origin, to test the homogeneity of the clay and to compare its fabric with that used for fine ware. Petrographical observation could also contribute in pin-pointing the location of workshops, by identifying various sources of tempering material in Central Euboea.

Final remarks

NAA has shown the homogeneity of the EIA Euboean pottery and confirmed observations already made by macroscopic examination. Most samples from Eretria assumed to be ›Euboean‹ belong indeed to the provenance group EuA and point toward a single source of clay supply (the Phylla clay bed). This chemical fingerprint will be crucial in a Mediterranean perspective to help identify Euboean exports and their imitations[38]. But what is the impact on the regional scale?

---

32 Both vases following the style of the Cesnola painter (Eret34. 35) together with a skyphos with birds (Eret24) belong to group Ul47. This suggests the existence of a distinct but still non located workshop.

33 The exact provenance of the Cesnola Painter's masterpieces – first attributed to Attic, then to Naxian and eventually to a Euboean workshop – is still debated: see Moore 2004, 80–84, with further references; Aloupi – Kourou 2007, 289–294. 297; Coldstream 2008, 463 f. For inconclusive clay analysis conducted on pieces attributed to the Painter's hand, see Popham et al. 1980, 75; Jones 1986, 659.

34 On this category, see Verdan et al. 2008, 25 f.

35 At first, we considered these amphorae as imports: see Kenzelmann Pfyffer et al. 2005, 72 n. 60 no. 51; p. 74 no. 61. An East Greek origin was proposed for similar amphorae found in Pithekoussai (Bartoněk – Buchner 1995, 165 f. no. 23; p. 171 f. no. 31) but Johnston suggested a Euboean origin (Johnston 2004, 740 n. 12; p. 749, tab. E, no. 72; p. 754, tab. G.3, no. 204). We are grateful to A. Kotsonas for sharing useful remarks on the topic.

36 For general references on Samian amphorae (for later periods), see Grace 1971 (although partially outdated); Whitbread 1995, 122–133 (petrological analysis); Cook – Dupont 1998, 164–169. Early specimens are mentioned at Kommos (Johnston 1993, 364–366; Johnston 2005, 369), Carthage and Toscanos (Docter 2001, 69 f.).

37 On this type of cup in Eretria, see Verdan et al. 2008, 72 pl. 30 no. 114. Archaic specimens of this type of cup, found in the Samian Heraion, helped relate the EphJ group to the productions from Samos (Kerschner – Mommsen 2009, 85. 93 fig. 3).

38 See contributions by M. Kerschner, A. Naso and A. Vacek, in this volume.

As archaeologists working in Euboea we had greatly hoped to be able to single out different workshops on the basis of the NAA; it was our implicit assumption that each of the main EIA settlements in central Euboea, i.e. Lefkandi, Chalcis and Eretria, produced their own pottery. One of the most interesting outcomes of the NAA work is the challenging of this model: were pottery workshops installed in each settlement, which would require the transport of clay from Phylla region? Or, were the workshops producing their pottery directly on site, independent of the settlements? Evidence of pottery workshops at Lefkandi, Chalcis and Eretria is limited, if not absent. No conclusive answers yet present themselves[39].

Further analyses of other clay beds beyond Phylla (at Eretria, Chalcis, Oropos and Aulis) are also needed in order to better qualify the provenance area of group EuA. Clay beds from these other areas are likely to show a similar composition to that of the EuA provenance group, considering their proximity and the similarity of their geological settings. Furthermore, clay beds in the Lelantine plain extends far beyond Phylla towards Eretria and Chalcis, where they were exploited until recently. A better knowledge of the geology of the region is needed[40]: this could modify our assumptions about the location of workshops and the organisation of the production of Euboean pottery. Drawing conclusions on these issues, based on the evidence of a single analysis of clay from Phylla, is premature.

Beyond the main Euboean provenance group (EuA), NAA has singled out a few samples from Eretria which require further investigation, such as a SPG III lekanis (**Eret19**), the two LG I skyphoi with birds (**Eret24. 26**), two LG II ›bichrome‹ skyphoi (**Eret29. 32**), and the two vases similar to the Cesnola style (**Eret34. 35**). These ›outliers‹, although distinct from the mainstream production group (EuA), are overall typical of Euboean pottery. How are we to explain this? Were these vases locally manufactured but in specific workshops using different sources of clay, or special ›recipes‹? Or should we trace their provenance beyond Euboea, perhaps in the Cyclades or in Boeotia for instance? Are some of these outliers just accidentally prepared clay paste?

Finally, although the outcomes of the NAA are important in identifying unambiguously Euboean pottery, especially that found outside the island, they do not yet allow us to distinguish individual production groups within the bulk of Euboean ceramic production. For the time being, we might have to return to traditional stylistic examination in order to recognize specific workshops and to try to locate them.

The NAA project promoted by the editors of this monograph has indisputably yielded productive results and opened promising perspectives. It is an important first step towards a better understanding of the production of Euboean pottery, whose consumption and distribution extend far beyond the shores of the island.

---

[39] Helladic (but a date later in the EIA cannot be ruled out considering the disturbed context of discovery) pottery kiln in Bouratza plot (AntK 24, 1981, 83. 84); 8th century B.C. (pottery [?]) kiln in the House of the Mosaics (Blandin 2007, II, 79 pls. 130. 131); 8th century B.C. pottery workshop (?) in O.T.654 (ADelt, 1973–1974, 464); 7th–6th century B.C. pottery kilns in O.T.671 (ADelt 23, 1968, 228) and possibly in E/600NW (Schmid 2000/2001, 115 f.). See more generally Charalambidou 2006. On later period, see also Huguenot 2012.

[40] On palaeoenvironmental studies in Central Euboea and in particular the morphogenesis of the Lelantine plain, see ongoing project by M. Ghilardi, CNRS-CEREGE <http://www.matthieughilardi.org> (13. 5. 2014). Another research programme directed by Sylvie Müller Çelka and supported by the Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece (ESAG) aims at characterizing the pottery production in Eretria; petrographic and chemical analyses are undertaken by the Fitch Laboratory of the British School at Athens.

Catalogue[41]

SPG I (?) – IIIa

Eret9 (Fig. 1)
Sanctuary of Apollo, 79243-2.
Monumental krater; D. 70 cm[42]. Glazed lip; large hatched swastikas on the body; on the pedestal, triangles pointing alternatively upwards and downwards. Interior unglazed.
Bibliography: Blandin 2007, pl. 163.
Context: cremation grave Tb20
SPG II

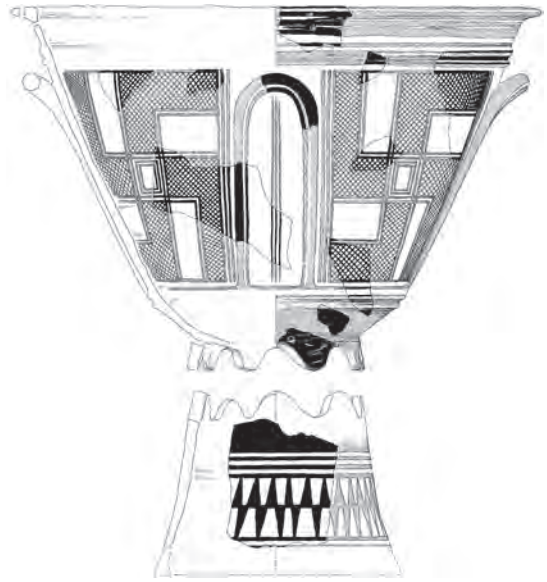

Fig. 1 Eret9. Sanctuary of Apollo (79243-2). Monumental krater. SPG II (Scale 1 : 10)

Eret10 (Fig. 2)
Sanctuary of Apollo, 90657-1.
PSC plate; D. 20 cm. Double handle.
Bibliography: Verdan 2013, pl. 59, cat. 3.
Context: MG II layer under edifice Ed17

Eret11 (Fig. 3)
Sanctuary of Apollo, 04706-9 (6879)
PSC plate; D. 20 cm.
Context: unknown

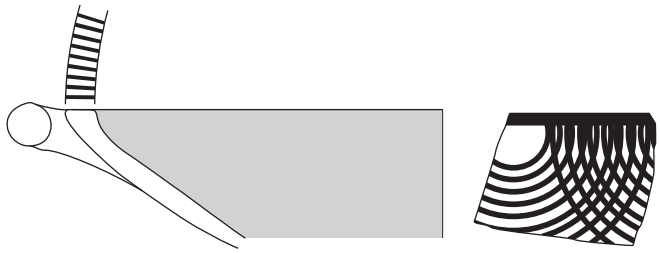

Fig. 2 Eret10. Sanctuary of Apollo (90657-1). Pendent semicircles plate. MG II (Scale 1 : 2)

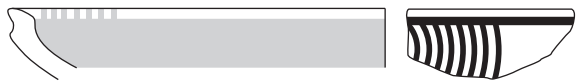

Fig. 3 Eret11. Sanctuary of Apollo (04706-9). Pendent semicircles plate. SPG I–III (Scale 1 : 2)

41 Eret1–8 are not described here since they were discovered by the 11th Ephorate in a pyre from Eretria in the Alexandri plot (O.T.689); see Psalti 2006 and Psalti 2011. On the contexts of discovery in the Sanctuary of Apollo, see Verdan et al. 2008, 39 f. pl. 3 (plan); Verdan 2013, pls. 7. 8. On the West Quarter, see Verdan et al. 2008, 50 f. pl. 4. Catalogue: Photos by Samuel Verdan, Guy Ackermann; drawings by Samuel Verdan, Anne Kenzelmann Pfyffer, Claude Léclerrey.

42 Diameter of the rim. Where the diameter cannot be measured, the height of sherds is given.

Fig. 4 Eret12. Sanctuary of Apollo (01615-1).
Pendent semicircles skyphos. MG–LG (Scale 1 : 2)

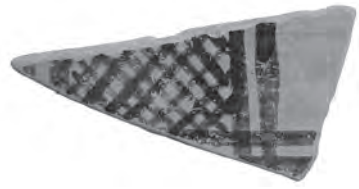

Fig. 5 Eret13. Sanctuary of Apollo (04704-2).
Closed vase. SPG I–III (Scale 1 : 2)

Fig. 6 Eret14. Sanctuary of Apollo (03642-95).
Meander skyphos. MG II (Scale 1 : 2)

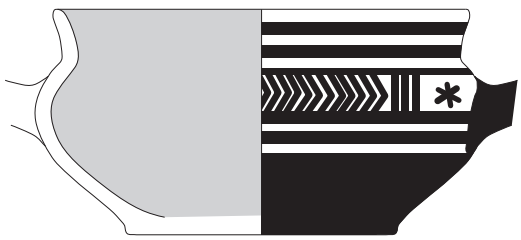

Fig. 7 Eret15. Sanctuary of Apollo (03642-17).
Chevron skyphos. MG II (Scale 1 : 2)

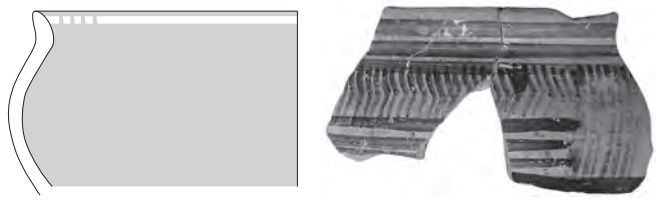

Fig. 8 Eret16. Sanctuary of Apollo (03642-96).
Chevron skyphos. MG II (Scale 1 : 2)

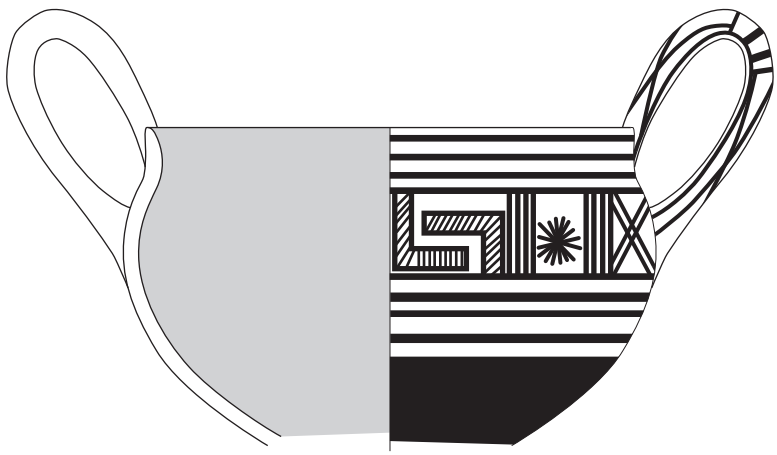

Fig. 9 Eret17. Sanctuary of Apollo (03642-93).
Meander kantharos. MGII (Scale 1 : 2)

Eret12 (Fig. 4)
Sanctuary of Apollo, 01615-1
PSC skyphos; D. 19 cm.
Bibliography: Verdan 2013, pl. 59, cat. 6.
Context: MG–LG layer near edifice Ed1

Eret13 (Fig. 5)
Sanctuary of Apollo, 04704-2 (= K221, I. Konstantinou's excavations 1955–1956)
Closed vase; H. 4.5 cm. Body fragment with cross-hatched motif.
Context: unknown

Atticizing MG II

Eret14 (Fig. 6)
Sanctuary of Apollo 03642-95
Skyphos; D. 16 cm. Horizontal lines on the lip; on the body, in central panel, Z-shaped hook between two meander hooks, star as secondary motive near the handle.
Context: pit Fo197

Eret15 (Fig. 7)
Sanctuary of Apollo 03642-17
Skyphos; D. 11 cm. Horizontal lines on the lip; panel of vertical chevrons on the body, star as secondary motive near the handle.
Bibliography: Verdan et al. 2008, pl. 6, cat. 10.
Context: pit Fo197

Eret16 (Fig. 8)
Sanctuary of Apollo 03642-96
Skyphos; D. 14 cm. Horizontal lines on the lip; panel of vertical chevrons on the body.
Context: pit Fo197

Eret17 (Fig. 9)
Sanctuary of Apollo 03642-93
Kantharos; D. 13 cm. Horizontal lines on the lip; on the body, central panel with meander hooks, stars and St Andrew's cross as secondary motives near the handle.
Bibliography: Verdan et al. 2008, pl. 7, cat. 19.
Context: pit Fo197

Eret18 (Fig. 10)
Sanctuary of Apollo 03642-97
Monochrome skyphos; D. 16 cm.
Context: pit Fo197

SPG IIIb
(contemporary with Atticizing MG II)

Eret19 (Fig. 11)
Sanctuary of Apollo 03642-6
Lekanis (shallow bowl with strap handle); D. 13 cm. Horizontal band on the body.
Bibliography: Verdan et al. 2008, pl. 5, cat. 5.
Context: pit Fo197

Eret20 (Fig. 12)
Sanctuary of Apollo 03644-36
PSC skyphos; D. 14 cm.
Context: pit Fo221

Eret21 (Fig. 13)
Sanctuary of Apollo 03642-98
PSC skyphos; D. 14 cm.
Context: pit Fo197

Eret22 (Fig. 14)
Sanctuary of Apollo 03642-26
Skyphos; D. 14 cm. Glazed lip; vertical lines on the body.
Bibliography: Verdan et al. 2008, pl. 6, cat. 14.
Context: pit Fo197

Eret23 (Fig. 15)
Sanctuary of Apollo 03644-37
Lekanis (shallow bowl with strap handles); D. 13 cm. Vertical lines.
Context: pit Fo221

LG I

Eret24 (Fig. 16)
Sanctuary of Apollo 91776-7
Skyphos; D. 13 cm. Horizontal lines on the lip; antithetical birds in one or two metopes on the body.
Cf. Verdan et al. 2008, pl. 24, cat. 93.
Context: pit Fo25

Eret25 (Fig. 17)
Sanctuary of Apollo 91776-15
Skyphos; D. 14 cm. White slip. Dots on the lip; central panel with meander on the body.
Context: pit Fo25

Eret26 (Fig. 18)
West Quarter 2334-18
Skyphos; D. 14 cm.

Fig. 10 Eret18. Sanctuary of Apollo (03642-97).
Monochrome skyphos. MG II (Scale 1 : 2)

Fig. 11 Eret19. Sanctuary of Apollo (03642-6).
Lekanis with horizontal band. SPG IIIb (Scale 1 : 2)

Fig. 12 Eret20. Sanctuary of Apollo (03644-36).
Pendent semicircles skyphos. SPG IIIb (Scale 1 : 2)

Fig. 13 Eret21. Sanctuary of Apollo (03642-98).
Pendent semicircles skyphos. SPG IIIb (Scale 1 : 2)

Fig. 14 Eret22. Sanctuary of Apollo (03642-26).
Skyphos with vertical lines. SPG IIIb (Scale 1 : 2)

Fig. 15 Eret23. Sanctuary of Apollo (03644-37).
Lekanis with vertical lines. SPG IIIb (Scale 1 : 2)

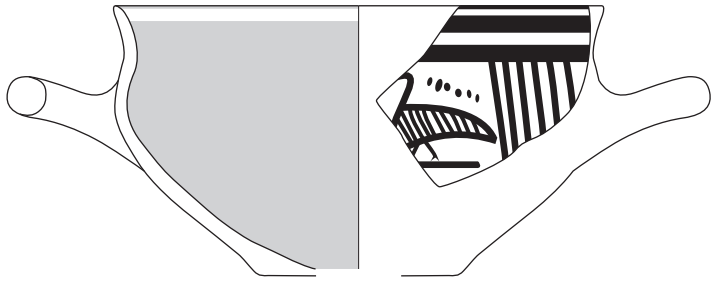

Fig. 16 Eret24. Sanctuary of Apollo (91776-7). Skyphos with antithetical birds in one or two metopes. LG I (Scale 1 : 2)

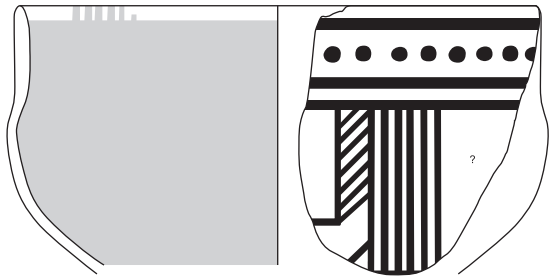

Fig. 17 Eret25. Sanctuary of Apollo (91776-15). Meander skyphos. LG I (Scale 1 : 2)

Fig. 18 Eret26. West Quarter (2334-18). Skyphos with one bird metope. LG I (Scale 1 : 2)

Fig. 19 Eret27. Sanctuary of Apollo (80400-3). Skyphos with concentric circles. LG I (Scale 1 : 2)

Fig. 20 Eret28. Sanctuary of Apollo (91776-17). Skyphos with concentric circles. LG I (Scale 1 : 2)

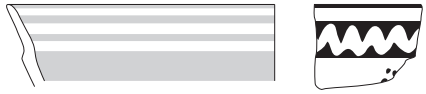

Fig. 21 Eret29. Sanctuary of Apollo (03661-2). Bichrome skyphos with a wavy line. LG II (Scale 1 : 2)

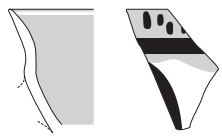

Fig. 22 Eret30. Sanctuary of Apollo (03662-8). Bichrome skyphos with dotted lip. LG II (Scale 1 : 2)

Horizontal lines on the lip; on the body, one bird metope between horizontal lines.
Context: pit Fo68

Eret27 (Fig. 19)
Sanctuary of Apollo 80400-3
Skyphos; D. 13 cm. Concentric circles on the lip.
Context: pit Fo26

Eret28 (Fig. 20)
Sanctuary of Apollo 91776-17
Skyphos; D. 12 cm. Light white slip. Concentric circles on the lip.
Bibliography: Verdan et al. 2008, pl. 23, cat. 82.
Context: pit Fo25

LG II

Eret29 (Fig. 21)
Sanctuary of Apollo 03661-2
›Bichrome‹ skyphos; D. 20 cm. White wavy line on glazed lip.
Bibliography: Verdan 2013, pl. 79, cat. 187.
Context: pit Fo253

Eret30 (Fig. 22)
Sanctuary of Apollo 03662-8
›Bichrome‹ skyphos; H. 4 cm. Dots on white slipped lip.
Context: pit Fo253

Eret31 (Fig. 23)
Sanctuary of Apollo 73170-23
›Bichrome‹ skyphos; H. 5 cm. White slipped lip; dotted ovule (and lozenge [?]) in a free field on the body.
Context: pit Fo254

Eret32 (Fig. 24)
West Quarter 2128-62
Skyphos; D. 15 cm. Dots on white slipped lip; swastika and lozenge in a free field on the body.
Context: pit Fo53

Eret33 (Fig. 25)
Sanctuary of Apollo 03662-9
Kotyle; D. 12 cm. White slip. Horizontal panel of floating chevrons on the body.
Cf. Verdan et al. 2008, pl. 31, cat. 120; pl. 60, cat. 286.
Context: pit Fo253

Cesnola style and others

Eret34 (Fig. 26)
West Quarter 2329, V3724
Cut-away neck jug; D. 9 cm. Concentric triangles under the lip; on the neck, central metope with a ›tree of life‹ flanked by two goats, lateral metopes with quadrifoil, two small superposed metopes with birds near the handle; on the shoulder, circle with fringe enclosing a hatched octofoil; on the body, checkerboard and concentric triangles in horizontal bands.
Bibliography: Verdan et al. 2008, pl. 45, cat.192.
Context: pit Fo68
LG I

Eret35 (Fig. 27)
Sanctuary of Apollo 99250-7
Krater; D. 29 cm. Tangential dots on the lip; on the body, heraldically confronted horses with bird on the back, in two panels.
Bibliography: Verdan 2013, pl. 90, cat. 269.
Context: LG I layer near edifice Ed150
LG I

Eret36 (Fig. 28)
Sanctuary of Apollo 03663-7/8
Krater; D. 42 cm. White slip. Tangential concentric circles on the lip; frieze of grazing horses and tangential concentric circles on the body.
Bibliography: Verdan 2013, pl. 83, cat. 210. 211.
Context: pit Fo253
LG

Eret37 (Fig. 29)
Sanctuary of Apollo 00396-4
Krater; D. 38 cm. White slip. Tangential circles with central dot on the lip; on the body, side metope with a horse at the manger, bird in a small metope between ancillaries, line of cross-hatched triangles, white wavy line on a glazed band.
Bibliography: Verdan 2013, pl. 95, cat. 334.
Context: building Ed150, second phase
LG II

Eret38 (Fig. 30)
Sanctuary of Apollo 00396-3
Krater; D. 36 cm. White slip. Zigzag on the lip. On the body, ship in a large horizontal panel,

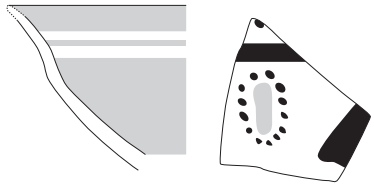

Fig. 23 Eret31. Sanctuary of Apollo (73170-23). Bichrome skyphos with a dotted ovule. LG II (Scale 1 : 2)

Fig. 24 Eret32. West Quarter (2128-62). Skyphos with dotted lip and floating swastika and lozenge. LG II (Scale 1 : 2)

Fig. 25 Eret33. Sanctuary of Apollo (03662-9). Chevron kotyle. LG II (Scale 1 : 2)

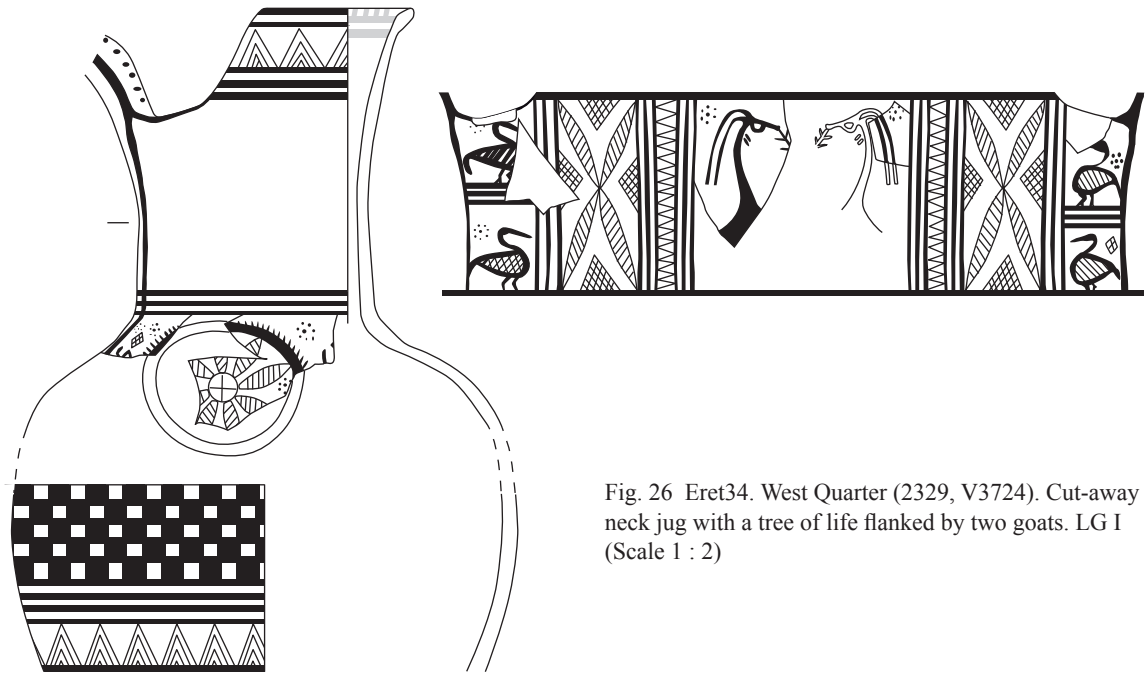

Fig. 26 Eret34. West Quarter (2329, V3724). Cut-away neck jug with a tree of life flanked by two goats. LG I (Scale 1 : 2)

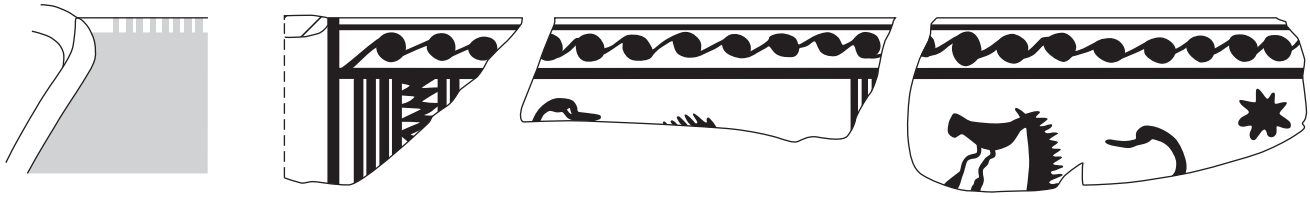

Fig. 27 Eret35. Sanctuary of Apollo (99250-7). Krater with horses. LG I (Scale 1 : 2)

Fig. 28 Eret36. Sanctuary of Apollo (03663-7/8).
Krater with grazing horses. LG (Scale 1 : 2)

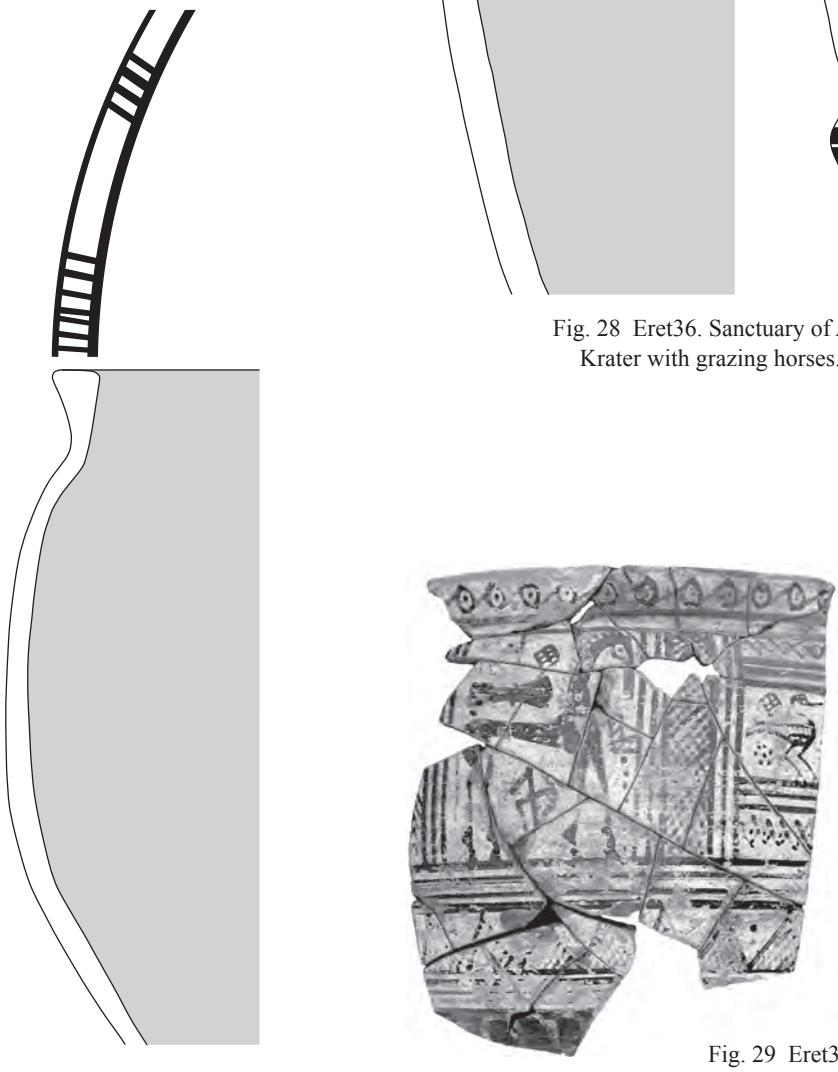

Fig. 29 Eret37. Sanctuary of Apollo (00396-4).
Krater with a horse at the manger. LG II (Scale 1 : 2)

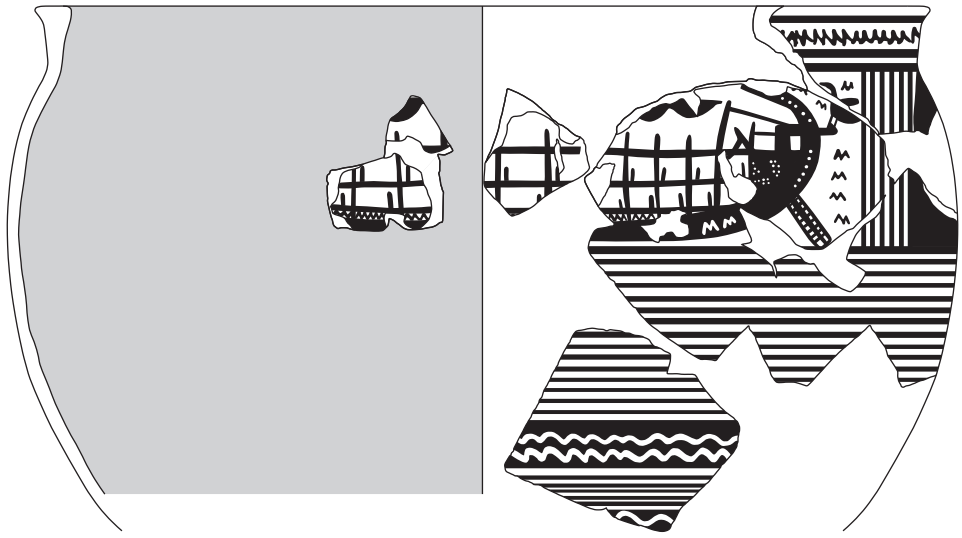

Fig. 30 Eret38. Sanctuary of Apollo (00396-3).
Krater with a ship and white wavy lines. LG II (Scale 1 : 3)

Fig. 31 Eret39. West Quarter (3100-4, V4188).
High-necked amphora with Apobates. LG I (Scale 1 : 5)

horizontal lines, white wavy lines on glazed bands.
Bibliography: Verdan 2006; Verdan 2013, pl. 95, cat. 333.
Context: building Ed150, second phase
LG II

Eret39 (Fig. 31)
West Quarter 3100-4, V4188
High necked amphora; D. 45 cm. Glazed lip with dot in reserved band; on the neck, succession of decorated bands: friezes of birds, chariots *(apobates)* and meanders alternating with ancillaries.
Bibliography: Reber 1999; Verdan et al. 2008, pl. 56, cat. 255.
Context: well St10
LG I

Handmade fine ware

Eret40 (Fig. 32)
Sanctuary of Apollo 03664-8
Closed vase; H. 7.3 cm. Shoulder fragment with incised decoration (zigzag).
Context: pit Fo253
LG

Eret41 (Fig. 33)
Sanctuary of Apollo 80402-8
Cut-away neck jug; D. 7 cm. Incised decoration on the shoulder (line of horizontal ›S‹, triangles).
Bibliography: Verdan 2013, pl. 74, cat. 144.
Context: pit Fo26
LG

Eret42 (Fig. 34)
Sanctuary of Apollo 04706-10
Fenestrated stand; D. 17 cm, with incised decoration (line of horizontal ›S‹).
Context: uncertain (pit Fo253 [?])
LG

Samian transport amphorae

Eret43 (Fig. 35)
Sanctuary of Apollo 03662-7
Neck-handled amphora; D. 15 cm. Graffito on the handle.
Fabric: fine and hard, colour varying from dark orange at core to beige to orange on the surface, small red and white inclusions, lot of very fine silver mica.
Bibliography: Kenzelmann Pfyffer et al. 2005, 74, cat. 61.
Context: pit Fo253
LG

Eret44 (Fig. 36)
Bouratza plot G/10-148
Neck-handled amphora; D. 16 cm. Graffito under the handle.
Fabric similar to **Eret43**.
Bibliography: Blandin 2007, pls. 39. 40.
Context: burial Tb11
LG

Eret45 (Fig. 37)
Sanctuary of Apollo 04706-11
Amphora; D. 13.5 cm.
Fabric: fine and hard, orange, whitish wash on the surface, small red and white inclusions, lot of very fine silver mica.
Context: uncertain (pit Fo253 [?])
LG

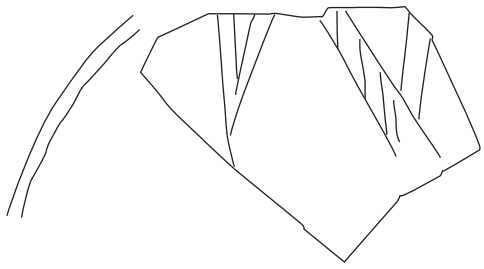

Fig. 32 Eret40. Sanctuary of Apollo (03664-8).
Handmade closed vase. LG (Scale 1 : 2)

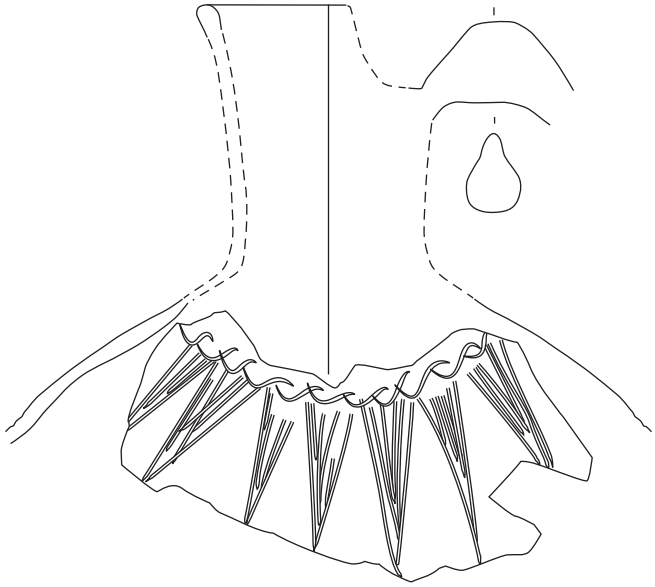

Fig. 33 Eret41. Sanctuary of Apollo (80402-8).
Handmade cut-away neck jug. LG (Scale 1 : 2)

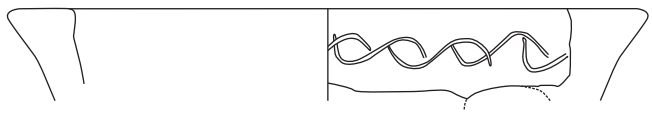

Fig. 34 Eret42. Sanctuary of Apollo (04706-10).
Handmade fenestrated stand. LG (Scale 1 : 2)

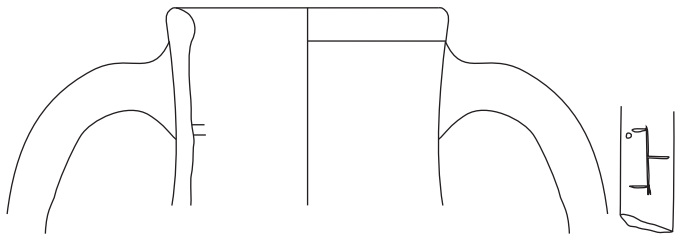

Fig. 35 Eret43. Sanctuary of Apollo (03662-7). Samian
neck-handled transport amphora. LG (Scale 1 : 4)

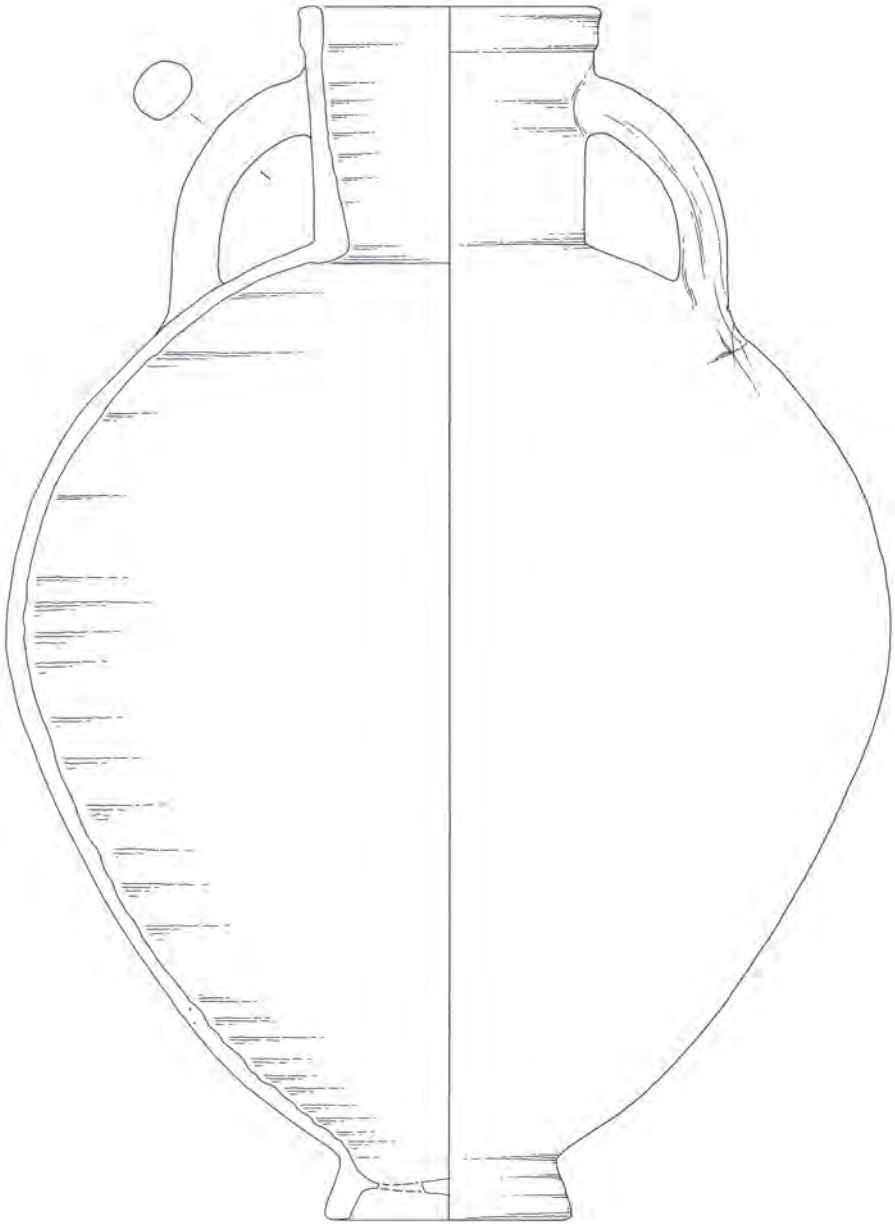

Fig. 36 Eret44. Bouratza plot (G/10-148). Samian neck-handled transport amphora. LG (Scale 1 : 4)

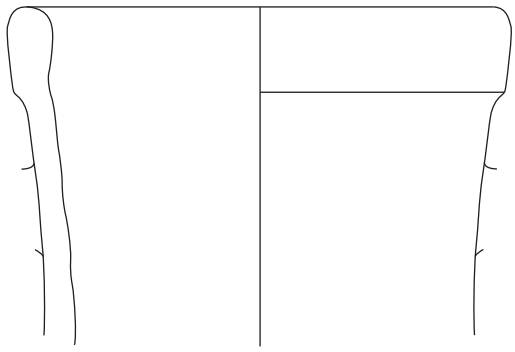

Fig. 37 Eret45. Sanctuary of Apollo (04706-11). Samian transport amphora. LG (Scale 1 : 2)

Bibliography

Aloupi – Kourou 2007 E. Aloupi – N. Kourou, Late Geometric Slipped Pottery. Technological Variations and Workshop Attributions (Euboean, Cycladic and Attic Workshops), in: A. Mazarakis Ainian (ed.), Oropos and Euboea in the Early Iron Age. Acts of an International Round Table, University of Thessaly, 18–10 June 2004 (Volos 2007) 287–318.

Andreiomenou 1984 A. K. Andreiomenou, Skyphoi de l'atelier de Chalcis (fin X^{e}–fin VIII^{e} s. av. J.-C.), BCH 108, 1984, 37–69.

Andreiomenou 1998 A. K. Andreiomenou, Eretria in età geometrica. Calcide e Akraiphia in età sub-protogeometrica, in: M. Bats – B. d'Agostino (eds.), Euboica. L'Eubea e la presenza euboica in Calcidica e in Occidente. Atti del Convegno Internazionale di Napoli, 13–16 novembre 1996 (Naples 1998) 156–166.

Bartoněk – Buchner 1995 A. Bartoněk – G. Buchner, Die ältesten griechischen Inschriften von Pithekoussai (2. Hälfte des VIII. bis 1. Hälfte des VI. Jh.), Die Sprache 37, 2, 1995, 129–231.

Blandin 2007 B. Blandin, Les pratiques funéraires d'époque géométrique à Erétrie. Espace des vivants, demeures des morts, Eretria 17 (Gollion 2007).

Charalambidou 2006 X. Charalambidou, Συμβολή στην τοπογραφία της Ερέτριας των αρχαϊκών χρόνων, in: A. Mazarakis Ainian (ed.), Αρχαιολογικό Έργο Θεσσαλίας και Στερεάς Ελλάδας. Conference held in Volos, 27. 2.–2. 3. 2003 (Volos 2006) 993–1018.

Coldstream 2008 J. N. Coldstream, Greek Geometric Pottery. A Survey of Ten Local Styles and their Chronology (London 2008, ^{1}1968).

Cook – Dupont 1998 R. M. Cook – P. Dupont, East Greek Pottery (London 1998).

Docter 2001 R. F. Docter, East Greek Fine Wares and Transport Amphorae of the 8th–5th Century B.C. from Carthage and Toscanos, in: P. Cabrera Bonet – M. Santos Retolaza (eds.), Ceràmiques jònies d'època arcaica, Centres de producció i comercialització al Mediterrani Occidental, Monografies emporitanes 11 (Barcelona 2001) 63–88.

Ducrey et al. 2004 P. Ducrey – S. Fachard – D. Knoepfler – T. Theurillat – D. Wagner – A. G. Zannis (eds.), Erétrie. Guide de la cité antique (Gollion 2004).

Grace 1971 V. R. Grace, Samian Amphoras, Hesperia 40, 1, 1971, 52–95.

Huguenot 2012 C. Huguenot, Production et commerce dans la cité hellénistique d'Érétrie, in: A. Esposito – G. Sanidas (eds.), ›Quartiers‹ artisanaux en Grèce ancienne: une perspective méditerranéenne (Paris 2012) 175–200.

Johnston 1993 A. W. Johnston, Pottery from Archaic Building Q at Kommos, Hesperia 62, 1993, 339–382.

Johnston 2004 A. W. Johnston, Amphorae and text, MEFRA 116, 2004, 735–760.

Johnston 2005 A. W. Johnston, Kommos: Further Iron Age Pottery, Hesperia 74, 2005, 309–393.

Jones 1986 R. Jones, Greek and Cypriot Pottery. A Review of Scientific Studies (Athens 1986).

Kearsley 1989 R. Kearsley, The Pendent Semicircle Skyphos. A Study of its Development and Chronology and an Examination of it as Evidence for Euboean Activity at Al Mina, BICS Suppl. 44 (London 1989).

Kenzelmann Pfyffer 2011 A. Kenzelmann Pfyffer, Attic Influences on Euboean Potters in the Geometric Period, in: D. W. Rupp – J. E. Tomlinson (eds.), Euboea and Athens. Proceedings of a Colloquium in Memory of Malcolm B. Wallace, Athens, 26–27 June 2009, Publications of the Canadian Institute in Greece 6 (Athens 2011) 135–147.

Kenzelmann Pfyffer et al. 2005 A. Kenzelmann Pfyffer – T. Theurillat – S. Verdan, Graffiti d'époque géométrique provenant du Sanctuaire d'Apollon Daphnéphoros à Erétrie, ZPE 151, 2005, 51–86.

Kenzelmann Pfyffer – Verdan 2011 A. Kenzelmann Pfyffer – S. Verdan, Vaisselle domestique, vaisselle de sanctuaire? Deux exemples érétriens, in: A. Mazarakis Ainian (ed.), The ›Dark Ages‹ Revisited. Acts of an International Symposium in Memory of William D. E. Coulson, University of Thessaly, Volos, 14–17 June 2007 (Volos 2011) 891–903.

Kerschner – Mommsen 2009 M. Kerschner – H. Mommsen, Neue archäologische und archäometrische Forschungen zu den Töpferzentren der Ostägäis, in: P. Dupont – V. Lungu (eds.), Actes du Colloque Internatio-

nal »Les productions céramiques du Pont-Euxin à l'époque grecque«, Bucarest, 18–23 septembre 2004, Il Mar Nero, Journal of Archaeology and History 6, 2004/2006 (2009) 79–93.

Kübler 1954 K. Kübler, Die Nekropole des 10. bis 8. Jahrhunderts, Kerameikos 5 (Berlin 1954).

Martin-Pruvot et al. 2010 C. Martin-Pruvot – K. Reber – T. Theurillat, Cité sous terre. Des archéologues Suisses explorent la cité grecque d'Erétrie. Catalog of the exhibition held in Antikenmuseum Basel und Sammlung Ludwig, 22.09.2010–30.01.2011 (Gollion 2010).

Moore 2004 M. B. Moore, CVA The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (5), Greek Geometric and Protoattic Pottery (New York 2004).

Popham et al. 1980 M. R. Popham – L. H. Sackett – P. G. Themelis (eds.), The Iron Age. Settlement and Cemeteries, Lefkandi 1 (London 1980).

Popham – Lemos 1996 M. R. Popham – I. S. Lemos, The Toumba Cemetery. The excavations of 1981, 1984, 1986 and 1992–1994, Lefkandi 3 (Oxford 1996).

Psalti 2006 A. Psalti, Νέα τοπογραφικά δεδομένα για την πλατεία Αγοράς της Ερέτριας. Η ανασκαφή του οικοπέδου Αν. Αλεξανδρή, in: A. Mazarakis Ainian (ed.), Αρχαιολογικό Έργο Θεσσαλίας και Στερεάς Ελλάδας. Πρακτικά επιστημονικής συνάντησης, Volos 27.2.–2.3.2003 (Volos 2006) 1019–1038.

Psalti 2011 A. Psalti, Νέος εικονιστικός κρατήρας από τη Γεωμετρική Ερέτρια: Ο κρατήρας των μελαινῶν ἵππων, in: A. Mazarakis Ainian (ed.), The ›Dark Ages‹ Revisited. Acts of an International Symposium in Memory of William D. E. Coulson, University of Thessaly, Volos, 14–17 June 2007 (Volos 2011) 873–890.

Reber 1999 K. Reber, Apobaten auf einem geometrischen Amphorenhals, AntK 42, 1999, 126–141.

Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1997 E. Sapouna-Sakellaraki, Geometric Kyme. The excavations at Viglatouri, Kyme, on Euboea, in: M. Bats – B. d'Agostino (eds.), Euboica. L'Eubea e la presenza euboica in Calcidica e in Occidente. Atti del Convegno Internazionale di Napoli, 13–16 novembre 1996 (Naples 1998) 59–104.

Schmid 2000/2001 S. G. Schmid, Zwischen Mythos und Realität. Neue Forschungen zum geometrischen und archaischen Eretria, NüBlA 17, 2000/2001, 101–120.

Verdan 2006 S. Verdan, Un nouveau navire géométrique à Erétrie, AntK 49, 2006, 97–106.

Verdan 2007 S. Verdan, Eretria: Metalworking in the Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros during the Geometric Period, in: A. Mazarakis Ainian (ed.), Oropos and Euboea in the Early Iron Age. Acts of an International Round Table, University of Thessaly, 18–10 June 2004 (Volos 2007) 345–359.

Verdan 2013 S. Verdan, Le Sanctuaire d'Apollon Daphnéphoros à l'époque géométrique, Eretria 22 (Gollion 2013).

Verdan et al. 2008 S. Verdan – A. Kenzelmann Pfyffer – C. Léderrey, Céramique géométrique d'Erétrie, Eretria 20 (Gollion 2008).

Whitbread 1995 I. K. Whitbread, Greek Transport Amphorae. A Petrological and Archaeological Study (London 1995).