5.1 Introduction
The aim of this chapter is to present and discuss the diagnostic finds from a qualitative selection of samples from 30 sites in Boeotia with Post-Roman finds. All Post-Roman samples were already selected from the total of collected sherds on the site by John Hayes. This presentation of samples is ordered per site. I will use the word ‘site’ here as it is commonly used in the everyday practice of field work and as it has been used in the course of the Boeotia survey (also prior to my involvement) as a designation for any find spot with a substantial number of artefacts of which the finds are documented or stored under a separate name or codename. I do not indulge here in the ongoing debate about the nature, characteristics and definition of sites in the Mediterranean landscapes (see for the Boeotian sites and their problems, Bintliff 1999; 2000b). Any find spot or place of provenance of the assemblages which has received in the course of the Boeotia Project a site-name (after a nearby village, such as ‘Tatiza’, or after a code, such as ‘VM 4’) is called a site here.

The 30 sites discussed here constitute ca. 40.5% of the total of 74 sites where Post-Roman pottery was found during the field survey of the Boeotia Project (see tables 5.1-2). The selection is made for practical reasons; sites which yielded only very small samples of Post-Roman wares or mostly undiagnostic wares, or yielded only a few finds from the (Early) Modern period, are mostly excluded from this list. The site-samples under review are those which comprised substantial amounts of diagnostic pottery which could be used for assembling the horizontal chronology of Post-Roman pottery in Boeotia.

Of the 30 discussed sites, 20 are situated within the two core research areas of the Boeotia Project where intensive survey was conducted. The two areas of intensive field walking covered by the Boeotia Project are some 54 square kilometres. One research area (research area A) is situated in South-Western Boeotia around the modern village of Mavromati; the second (and smaller) research area (research area B) is situated in North-Western Boeotia near the modern village of Pavlo (see fig. 5.1). On all sites in these two areas of intensive (transect by transect) research, pottery was collected by the project staff and students by means of systematic sampling. The remaining 10 sites are situated outside the two areas, and pottery was collected here by means of diagnostic judgment sampling, or ‘grab sampling’ of diagnostic wares.

Several of the Post-Roman sites are now identified with village names mentioned in the Ottoman tax registers (see M. Kiel and J. Bintliff with assistance of F. Sauerwein and A. Dunn, Unpublished Gazetteer of Ottoman Boeotia). The value of these particular sites is that their occupational history can be studied both in the Ottoman archives and on the ground.

The sites listed here vary widely in size and sherd density. I have followed the designations ‘large’, ‘medium’ and ‘small’ regarding the sites as well as the designations ‘rural’, ‘tower’ and ‘urban’ as they were used already by the Boeotia Project. Although it should be noted that the designation ‘urban’ refers to the status of the sites in Late Antiquity, it is beyond the scope and aim of this book to discuss here problems related to site function or hierarchy, let alone methodological problems concerning sampling strategies (see for these matters, Bintliff 1999; 2000b). For the same obvious reason I will not forward new arguments concerning the intricate problems related to the identification of the sites, and limit myself to the arguments formulated in the existing literature.

5.2 The assemblages and their provenances

5.2.1 Presentation of the assemblages
The information in this list is presented in a fixed order:
1. Site number and name. The site name (in capitals) is usually derived from the nearest modern settlement (as shown on the 1963 1:200,000 topographical map); sometimes the site was given a code name by the Boeotia Project for convenience of reference (e.g. VM 4 for Valley of the Muses site no. 4).
**Complete list of sites in Boeotia with Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery**

*All sites with Post-Roman finds sampled in the course of the Boeotia Project*

<table>
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**Selected list of Boeotian sites with Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery**

*Sites featured in the catalogue on the basis of diagnostic wares in survey samples*

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</table>

CN = Copais North   PP = Palaeopanaghia   VM = Valley of the Muses

Table 5.1 Complete list of sites in Boeotia with Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery: All sites with Post-Roman finds sampled in the course of the Boeotia Project.

Table 5.2 Selected list of Boeotian sites with Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery: Sites featured in the catalogue on the basis of diagnostic wares in survey samples.
Figs. 5.1a-b Location of 30 selected sites in Boeotia with Medieval and Post-Medieval finds, including research area A (Valley of the Muses) and research area B (Hyetotos area):

1. Agia Eleousa
2. Archondiki, Lower
3. Archondiki, Upper
4. Askra
5. Charmena
6. CN3
7. CN4
8. CN8
9. CN15
10. CN17
11. Haliartos B6
12. Hyetos
13. Ipsilantis
14. Klimatia
15. Mavrokambos
16. Mavromati North
17. Megali Rachi
18. Neochori 1-3
19. Palaiomazi
20. PP16
21. Paralimni
22. Rhadon
23. Tatiza
24. Thespiae
25. Thespiae B6
26. Thespiae South 14
27. Upper Haliartos 1
28. VM4
29. VM21
30. VM67
2. **Site location.** The location is given in the standard (uncorrected) Greenwich coordinates, as indicated on the 1:50,000 topographical maps of the Hellenic Military Service (*Geografi Iperisia Stratou*) at Athens. The sheets used are: Vagia (1988), Thivai (1988), Livadhia (1988) and Livanatai (1971). All site locations are indicated in fig. 5.1.

3. **The approximate size of the site.** Calculated in metres, or using the length of transects walked by the Boeotia Project. Otherwise I follow here the designations (small, medium, large) of the Boeotia Project.

4. **Site function.** A classification of the sites, based on the recorded remains and artefacts as well as geographical setting, into habitation sites (RUR), urban sites (CITY), habitation sites with a Medieval/Post-Medieval tower (TOW), and other special purpose sites, including Medieval/Post-Medieval monasteries and churches (SP). ‘Urban’ refers to the status of the site in Late Antiquity. A question mark after the designation indicates that the site function is not absolutely clear; a mere question mark without a designation indicates that the function is obscure.

5. **The year(s) of sampling of the ceramics.** The year(s) indicate(s) the field work season during which the site was subject to close recording or sampling by members of the survey team.

6. **The character of sampling.** Information will be given here to indicate whether the sherds were sampled in the intensive survey areas of the Boeotia Project, or collected as a ‘grab sample’ outside the intensive survey areas.

7. **The total amount of sampled Post-Roman sherds from the site.** This figure does not include the sampled sherds from other periods, such as Prehistoric, Classical etc.

8. **Site description.** A short description of the location, the current land-use, overall visibility and architectural features is presented here based on my own visits to the sites and additional comments of John Bintliff.

9. **Site chronology.** The periods for which there is clear or probable evidence for human activity on the site are indicated by the following broad chronological divisions (as in AR): BYZ = Byzantine; FR = Frankish; MED = Medieval; R = Roman; T = Turkish; MOD = Modern. The chronological designations may be preceded by E = Early; M = Middle; L = Late; PST = Post. A question mark after a designation indicates that dating is merely probable; parentheses indicate that the quantity of material recorded by the Boeotia Project was only very limited (e.g. less than 4 sherds).

10. **Presentation of the diagnostic finds.** All the diagnostic ceramics sampled on the site (both the catalogued and uncatalogued finds) are described briefly in various types of wares, of which the characteristics (fabric, glaze, shape etc) will be explained in the next chapter (chapter 6). The total amount of collected diagnostic sherds of each type of ware per site is presented in table 6.2. The numbers behind a certain type of ware agree with the numbers of sherds in the catalogue.

11. **Catalogue of sherds.** A representative selection of all the diagnostic sherds sampled on the site is presented fully. The fragments described in the catalogue are now stored in the small museum of Thespiae in Boeotia. The shapes are described according to *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramics Forms* (1998 edition), published by the Medieval Research Group. All measurements are given in centimetres unless otherwise stated. The following abbreviations are used: H. = height; L. = length; Diam. = diameter; W. = width; Th. = thickness (of the wall); est. = estimated; pres. = preserved.

The fabrics have been examined both by eye and using a 10x hand-lens, and are described according to David Peacock’s method (Peacock 1977). The purely visual description of the frequency and size of the inclusions refers to a modified Wenthworth scale of sediments, and the hardness is based on a modified Moh’s scale of minerals.[1] The description of feel as smooth, rough, powdery and so on is entirely subjective. Glaze is used to indicate lead glazing; in the few instances where tin-glaze is used, it is described as such.

The colour of the fabrics is described according to the classification of the *Munsell Soil Color Charts* (1970 edition) in natural light (e.g. 5 YR 6/6 for orange). The colours of the decorations which fall outside the range of the *Munsell Soil Color Charts* are described according to the standard *Pantone Matching System* (PMS).[2] Fig. 6.15 gives the colour code for the drawing of decorated pottery as recommended by English Heritage.[3]
5.2.2 List of the Assemblages

Site no. 1: AGIA ELEOUSA (fig. 5.2)

Site description: A scatter of pottery can be found on a South-Western foothill of the Southern promontory of Mount Serlongos (414 m.), around 5 km. North of Thebes. The site overlooks the Northern part of the fertile Theban plain to the South and is located on the edge of more rocky terrain to the North. It is marked by two churches, one of which is Agia Eleousa. In between the two churches is a powerful spring. The assemblage is characterised by many small, very worn fragments (due to ploughing) and contains rather few tile fragments.

Site chronology: (LR); MBYZ; LBYZ/FR; (T).
Diagnostic finds:

LR: Red Slip Wares? 1 LR 2 amphora? (Ware 3). 1 Unglazed Beehive (Ware 4; see fig. 6.40: W4.1).

MBYZ: 2 Unglazed Incised Ware (Ware 6). 1 Green and Brown Painted Ware (Ware 10). 1 Günsegin 3/Saraçhane 61 amphora (Ware 12). 8 Incised Sgraffito Ware / Champlevé Ware (Ware 15).

LBYZ/FR: 1 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Corinth (Ware 17) (cat.no. 1.1). 3 Brown and Green Sgraffito Wares (Ware 20).

T: 3 Monochrome Glazed Wares (Ware 29).

Catalogue:

1.1 Bowl, base fragment (Gs. 6/1.6). Fig. 6.26: W.17.6.
Pres. H. 0.036, est. Diam. of base 0.058, Th. 0.007-10.
Soft, medium fine, light red fabric (2.5 YR 6/8) with some fine to medium limestone inclusions and a few fine mica. Smooth feel. White slip and pale green glaze (PMS 372 C) on the inside. In: incised letter ‘E’ at centre. Low ring foot with round resting surface and central nipple in the middle; convex divergent lower wall. Wheel-ridges on the outside.
Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Corinth (Ware 17). Cf. Gregory 1993, 284-88, nos. 1-5, pls. 1-2: ‘Local Ware A’ from Isthmia, dated second half of the 13th century. Or rather ‘Late Sgraffito Ware’ from Corinth? See Sanders 1987, 163-66 and MacKay 1967, 264 from Corinth, dated second half of the 13th – 14th centuries (a coin of 1382-1400 was found with MacKay’s no. 3).

Site no. 2: ARCHONTIKI, LOWER (fig. 5.3)

Site description: A medium-sized scatter of ceramics can be found on a plateau above the Kanavares Brooklet, about half-way between the modern village of Thespiae and the Theban Plain. The site is marked by the church of Agios Paraskevi (shown on 19th century maps as ‘Archondiki’). The Kanavares Brooklet takes its rise near the ancient city of Thespiae and runs East through rolling fertile hills for several kilometres before entering the
Theban Plain. About half-way the stream, the hills on the South bank form a rather steep cliff on the top of which are several flat plateaus. The lower plateau to the East carries the ‘Lower Archondiki’ site, while a higher plateau to the West carries the ‘Upper Archondiki’ site (site 3). According to Bintliff, one of these two sites must have a relation with a settlement named ‘Archonditsa’ in the Ottoman tax registers, of which the habitants must have moved later to modern Leondari (the village next to modern Thespiae) (J. Bintliff, pers. comm.). A community with the name ‘Archonditsa’ first appears in the Ottoman tax registers in 1466 AD as ‘Archonditsa Bala’ until 1688 AD, another appears in 1521 AD as ‘Archonditsa Zir’ in the records until 1688 AD (M. Kiel, J. Bintliff with assistance of F. Sauerwein and A. Dunn, unpublished gazetteer for Ottoman Boeotia; see also Vroom 1996, 6). The British traveller William Leake mentioned the hamlet of ‘Arkhudhitza’ on a hill which borders the Kanavares Brooklet, while travelling from Thebes to Thespiae (Leake 1835, 478). The name ‘Archonditsa’ can be identified with the deserted village of ‘Archontiki’ on 19th century maps (this village is first named ‘Archontisi’ in 1836 AD; then ‘Archontiki’ in 1871 AD and is uninhabited in 1890 AD).

Site chronology: MBYZ; LBYZ/FR; T; (EMOD).

Diagnostic finds:

**MBYZ:** 1 Unglazed Incised Ware (Ware 6). 4 Slip-painted Ware (Ware 9). 3 Green and Brown Painted Ware (Ware 10). 3 Fine Sgraffito Ware (Ware 11). 52 Günsenin 3/Saraçhane 61 amphora (Ware 12). 14 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 14). 21 Incised Sgraffito Ware/Champlevé Ware (Ware 15; see fig. 6.42: W15.14).

**LBYZ/FR:** 4 ‘Zeuxippos Ware’ Subtypes (Ware 16). 1 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Corinth (Ware 17). 5 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Thessaloniki (Ware 18). 1 Jug with glazed exterior.

**T:** 4 Monochrome Sgraffito Wares from Italy (Ware 24). 4 Brown and Green Sgraffito Wares (Ware 26). 2 Slip-painted Ware (Ware 30). 2 Painted Ware? (Ware 31). 1 Unglazed Domestic Ware with wavy incised decoration (Ware 38).

**EMOD:** 1 Glaze Painted Ware (Ware 46).

Catalogue:

2.1 *Dish*, rim fragment (93.3.124). Fig. 6.20: W10.9.

Pres. H. 0.037, est. Diam. of rim 0.200.

Moderately soft, medium fine, dull orange (5 YR 6/4) to orange-red fabric (2.5 YR 6/6) with many coarse lime and some voids. Smooth feel. White slip and transparent glaze with green paint (PMS 5763 C) on the inside. In: reserved wavy line in slip. Straight rim with thickened lip and knick in upper wall.

Green and Brown Painted Ware (Ware 10). Cf. McDonald-Howell 1973, pl. 158d., dated 12th century.

2.2 *Dish?*, body fragment (93.3.123). Fig. 6.41: W10.17.

Pres. L. 0.086, pres. W. 0.085, Th. 0.007-9.

Moderately soft, medium fine, orange red fabric (2.5 YR 6/6) with some fine lime and some coarse voids. Smooth feel. White slip on the inside. In: black-painted abstract decoration and a hole drilled in the wall.

Green and Brown Painted Ware? (Ware 10).

2.3 *Bowl*, rim fragment (93.2.20).

Pres. H. 0.034, est. Diam. of rim 0.200.

Moderately soft, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with some fine lime and some voids. Smooth feel. White slip and pale glaze on the inside. In: incised circle with Kufic decoration. Plain rim with rounded lip and convex divergent upper wall.

Fine Sgraffito Ware (Ware 11). Cf. in general, Morgan 1942, spiral style.

2.4 *Cooking pot*, rim fragment (93.2.28).

Pres. H. 0.032, est. Diam. of rim 0.120.

Moderately soft, medium coarse, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with some fine lime and many fine quartz particles. Rough feel. Straight rim with slightly thickened lip and concave convergent upper wall.

Unglazed Domestic Ware (Ware 14). Cf. for shape, Armstrong 1993, fig. 6, no. 70 and fig. 8, no. 124.

2.5 *Storage jar*, rim fragment (93.1.64). Fig. 6.11: W14.24.

Pres. H. 0.083, est. Diam. of rim 0.280.

Fairly hard, coarse, dull orange fabric (5 YR 7/4) with very many medium lime and some medium quartz particles; some voids. Bluish grey core (5 B 5/1). Greyish brown slip (7.5 YR 4/2) on the outside. Straight, thickened rim with knick inside to receive a lid.

Unglazed Domestic Ware (Ware 14).
2.6 Dish, base fragment (93.1.58). Fig. 6.24: W15.8.
Pres. H. 0.038, est. Diam. of base 0.190.
Moderately soft, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 7/6) with some coarse lime and some voids. Smooth feel. Vague white slip on the outside. White slip and yellow glaze (Y 8/6) on the inside. In: gougéd decoration of medallion with straight and wavy lines. Heavy, shallow ring foot with flat resting surface and recessed bottom; convex divergent lower wall. Incised Sgraffito Ware (Ware 15), dated (first half of) 13th century.

2.7 Bowl?, base fragment (93.3.133). Fig. 6.24: W15.11.
Pres. H. 0.020, est. Diam. of base 0.070.
Moderately soft, medium fine, orange red fabric (2.5 YR 6/6) with many coarse lime and some medium quartz particles; some coarse voids. Smooth feel. Dull orange wash (5 YR 7/4) on the outside. White slip and light yellow orange glaze (10 YR 8/4) on the inside. In: green painted blob (PMS 576 C). Shallow ring foot with straight divergent lower wall.
Incised Sgraffito Ware (Ware 15). Cf. for shape, Pringle 1985, fig. 3, no. 19 glazed slip ware with green splashed decoration, dated (12th)-13th century. See also in general Filotheou-Michailidou 1986, pls. 68-69, figs. 19-21, dated 13th century.

2.8 Dish, base fragment (93.1.57). Fig. 6.43: W15.19.
Pres. H. 0.037, est. Diam. of base 0.080.
Soft, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with some fine lime and some voids. Smooth feel. Vague white slip on the inside. White slip and pale yellow glaze (2.5 Y R 8/4) on the inside. In: gougéd decoration of circles? Shallow ring foot with flat resting surface and recessed bottom; straight divergent lower wall.
Incised Sgraffito Ware (Ware 15). Cf. for decoration, Pharaklás 1968, pl. 160c (left below), pl. 162a (left centre) from Thebes; Filotheou & Michailidou 1986; Armstrong 1989, pl. 4, no. 48, dated 13th century.

2.9 Dish?, rim fragment. Fig. 6.43: W15.20.
Pres. L. 0.060, pres. W. 0.054, est. Diam. of rim 0.200.
Same ware as no. 2.8.
Incised Sgraffito Ware (Ware 15).

2.10 Bowl, 2 body fragments. Fig. 6.43: W18.3.
Pres. L. 0.056 and 0.028, pres. W. 0.072 and 0.024.
Moderately soft, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 7/6) with some fine lime and a few quartz inclusions. Smooth feel. White slip and an even, matt ochre-yellow glaze (10 YR 7/8) on the inside. In: incised abstract decoration.
Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Thessaloniki (Ware 18).

Site no. 3: ARCHONTIKI, UPPPER
Site location: Vagia sheet 23°, 12 min. E.; 38°, 17.5 min. N.
Site size: medium, ca. 450 x 175 m. Site function: RUR.

Site description: A very dense East-West running scatter of ceramics and occasional heaps of building material can be found on the ploughed fields on top and on the North-Western slope of a plateau, about 350m. North-West of the rebuilt chapel of Agios Paraskevi which marks the site of Lower Archondiki (site no. 2). As it is situated on a higher plateau than Lower Archondiki, this site is known as Upper Archondiki.
See for a discussion of the site location and site identification above under site no. 2. Judging from the ceramics found, Upper Archondiki could be the later Archondaki/Archonditsa settlement, which was deserted between 1871 AD and 1890 AD.

Site chronology: MBYZ; (LBYZ/FR); T; EMOD.
Diagnostic finds:

**MBYZ:** 1 Green and Brown Painted Ware (Ware 10). 2 Günenin 3/Saraçhane 61 amphora (Ware 12). 7 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 14). 3 Incised Sgraffito Ware; Champlévé Ware (Ware 15).

**LBYZ/FR:** 1 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Thessaloniki (Ware 18).

**T:** 1 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware (Ware 24). 18 Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware (Ware 26). 14 Monochrome Glazed Ware (Ware 29). 47 Painted Ware (Ware 31). 3 Polychrome Painted Ware (Ware 35). 1 Kütahya Ware (Ware 36). 4 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 38).

**EMOD:** 1 Çanakkale Ware (Ware 39). 20 Painted Ware from Grottaglie (Ware 40). 2 Slip-painted Ware from Didymoteicho (Ware 41). 3 Slip-painted Ware from Crete (Ware 42). 1 Glazed Domestic Ware from Siphnos (Ware 43). 4 Glaze Painted Ware (Ware 46). 1 Modern plate.
Catalogue:

3.1 *Amphora?*, rim fragment (93.5.49). Fig. 6.10: W14.19.
Pres. H. 0.035, est. Diam. Oof rim 0.100, Th. 0.003-7.
Moderately soft, medium fine, dull orange fabric (5 YR 7/3) with some medium lime and a few fine black mineral inclusions. Rough feel. Everted, flattened rim with convex convergent upper body; plain oval handle.
Unglazed Domestic Ware (Ware 14). Cf. for shape, Piérart & Thalmann 1980, group B, pls. 5-7; Armstrong 1993, fig. 14, no. 212 and Shear 1997, 104:c and 106:a, b, dated second half of 12th century.

3.2 *Jug*, body fragment (93.5.8). Fig. 6.44: W26.15.
Pres. L. 0.042, pres. W. 0.042, Th. 0.007.
Soft, fine, dull orange fabric (5 YR 7/3) with few fine quartz and few voids. Smooth feel. White slip and transparent glaze on the outside. Out: incised decoration of medallion?, highlighted with pale green (7.5 Y 6/3) and ocre/yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8).
Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware (Ware 26). Cf. Frantz 1942, fig. 26, no. 1, group 9, P 2165 for the same fabric, glaze and colours, dated 18th century?; see also fig. 33, no. 21, group 9, P 2157 for same decoration.

3.3 *Dish*, base fragment (93.5.9). Fig. 6.35: W31.1.
Pres. H. 0.024, est. Diam. of base 0.082.
Moderately soft, fine, dull orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/3) with some fine lime and black quartz particles; few voids. Smooth feel. White slip and pale yellow glaze (2.5 Y 8/4) on the inside. In: splashes of brownish yellow (10 YR 6/8) to olive yellow paint (2.5 Y 6/8). Heavy, shallow ring foot with round resting surface and flat underside; straight divergent lower wall.
Painted Ware (Ware 31).

3.4 *Dish*, base fragment (93.5.48). Fig. 6.35: W31.2.
Pres. H. 0.017, est. Diam. of base 0.082.
Moderately soft, fine, dull orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/4) with some medium lime and few fine mineral inclusions. Smooth feel. White slip and transparent glaze with yellow orange (10 YR 8/6) and olive green (PMS 576 C) glazed pattern on inside. Rather heavy ring foot with flat resting surface and central nipple.
Painted Ware (Ware 31). Cf. for decoration, Williams & Zervos 1992, p. 172, no. 42, pl. 44, dated ca. 16th century; Zbona-Trkman 1991, dated 17th century?

3.5 *Dish?*, base fragment (93.5.99). Fig. 6.35: W31.3.
Pres. H. 0.020, est. Diam. of base 0.072.
Soft, fine, dull orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/4) with some fine mineral inclusions. Smooth feel. White slip and transparent glaze with brown (7.5 YR 4/6) and (mustard) yellow (2.5 Y 8/6) glazed pattern on inside. Ring foot with flat resting surface and convex divergent lower wall.
Painted Ware (Ware 31).

3.6 *Bowl*, rim fragment (93.4.16). Fig. 6.45: W31.8.
Pres. H. 0.031, est. Diam. of rim 0.200.
Soft, fine, dull orange fabric (5 YR 7/4) with a few fine lime inclusions. Smooth feel. White slip and pale yellow glaze (PMS 127 C) in and out. On the rim in and out: olive-brown splashes (2.5 Y 4/6). Everted, flanged rim with straight divergent upper wall.
Painted Ware (Ware 31). Cf. for shape, Zbona-Trkman 1991, nos. 27-28 deep footed bowls, dated 15th century.

3.7 *Bowl*, rim fragment (93.4.31). Fig. 6.37: W34.2.
Pres. H. 0.034, est. Diam. of rim 0.240.
Moderately soft, fine, dull orange fabric (5 YR 7/4) with some medium lime and few voids. Smooth feel. Transparent glaze (5 YR 5/8) in and out. In: slip-painted decoration of pale yellow stripes (2.5 Y 8/4) and brown-black splashes (10 YR 2/1). Out: green splash (PMS 575 C) on the upper part of the body. Straight rim with rounded lip and convex divergent upper wall.
Polychrome Marbled Ware (Ware 34). From Huveaunes in Provence, dated 2nd half 17th-18th centuries.

3.8 *Jug*, body fragment (93.1.42). Fig. 6.37: W35.4.
Pres. L. 0.025, pres. W. 0.022, Th. 0.006.
Soft, fine, light yellow orange fabric (10 YR 8/3) with a few fine sand particles and a few voids. Chalky feel. White slip and transparent glaze in and out. Out: painted decoration in yellow orange (10 YR 7/8), yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8), dark brown (10 YR 3/2) and blue (PMS 279 C).
Polychrome Painted Maiolica (Ware 35), dated 17th-18th centuries.

3.9 *Plate*, body fragment. (93.1.3). Fig. 6.37: W35.6.
Pres. L. 0.045, pres. W. 0.045, Th. 0.008.
Fairly hard, fine, light grey fabric (10 YR 8/2) with a few fine lime inclusions. Smooth feel. White slip and transparent glaze in and out. In: painted decoration in dark reddish brown (5 YR 3/3), yellow (2.5 Y 8/6) and brown (10 YR 4/6). Polychrome Painted Maiolica (Ware 35).
3.10 Plate, body fragment (93.1.50). Fig. 63.7; W35.5.
Pres. L. 0.025, pres. W. 0.025, Th. 0.008-10.
Fairly hard, fine, light grey fabric (10 YR 8/2) with a few fine lime inclusions. Smooth feel. White slip and transparent glaze in and out. In: painted decoration in brownish yellow (10 YR 6/8), yellow (2.5 Y 8/6) and and dull yellowish brown (10 YR 4/9).
Polychrome Painted Maiolica (Ware 35).

3.11 Plate?, base fragment? (93.2.76). Fig. 6.37; W35.1.
Pres. L. 0.038, pres. W. 0.037, Th. 0.005-7.
Same ware as no. 3.8.
Polychrome Painted Maiolica (Ware 35).

3.12 Jug, body fragment (93.2.22). Fig. 6.37; W35.2.
Pres. L. 0.028, pres. W. 0.033, Th. 0.005-6.
Same ware as no. 3.8.
Polychrome Painted Maiolica (Ware 35).

3.13 Open shape (dish?), body fragment (93.2.5). Fig. 6.37:
W35.3.
Pres. L. 0.047, pres. W. 0.038, Th. 0.005.
Same ware as no. 3.10.
Polychrome Painted Maiolica (Ware 35).

3.14 Hemispherical small cup, rim fragment (93.5.141). Fig. 6.38:
W36.2.
Pres. H. 0.029, est. Diam. of rim 0.080.
Moderately soft, fine, light yellow orange fabric (10 YR 8/3) with a few, fine sand particles? Smooth feel. White slip and transparent glaze in and out. Decoration: black lozenge design and blue lines (PMS 278 C) on the inside; bluish grey (PMS 285 C)/turquoise (PMS 319 C)/black/reddish brown (7.5 R 4/4) design on the outside. Small straight rim with rounded lip and convex divergent upper wall.
Kütahya Ware (Ware 36), dated 18th century. Cf. Hayes 1992, figure 100 for similar shapes found during excavations in Istanbul.

3.15 Dish, body fragment (93.5.126). Fig. 6.38: W39.1.
Pres. L. 0.049, Th. 0.007-8.
Fairly hard, fine, dull orange (5 YR 7/4) to orange fabric (5 YR 6/8) with few fine lime and many fine mineral inclusions. Smooth/soapy feel. In: white slip and creamish glaze (PMS 155 C) with black/purple to dark reddish brown (7.5 R 3/2) glazed striped decoration.
Çanakkale Ware (Ware 39), dated 19th century.

Fig. 5.4 Askra (site 4) (photo: J. Vroom).

Site no. 4: ASKRA (figs. 5.4-5).
Site location: Vagia sheet 23°, 5 min. E.; 38°, 19.5 min. N.
Total of sampled sherds: 2423.

Site description: A very dense and extensive scatter of pottery is to be found on a gently sloping plateau below and to the South-East of the Pyrgaki-hill (654 m.), crowned by a Hellenistic watch-tower. The ancient site occupies a central position of the Valley of the Muses and is situated to the South side of the perennial Askris-stream. On the South-Eastern edge of the site stand the ruined remains of a large, vaulted church of the Byzantine or Frankish period on a spot locally known as ‘Episkopi’ (fig. 5-5).

Archibald Dunn has suggested that the Episkopi-church marks the see of an independent bishop of the diocese of Thebes (called ‘Zaratova’, a Slavic placename) in Middle Byzantine times (Dunn 1995, 759 and note 26; Lock 1997, 310; see also Koder & Hild 1976, 283 on the diocese of Zarotava). Dunn puts Zarotova at Askra, a site whose original name had disappeared, because of Zarotava’s linkage in one ecclesiastical reference (Cod. Sinaiticus 1117) with the older, and thereafter never-mentioned, see of Thespiae (or ‘Erimocastro’), which is a standard Byzantine practice (A. Dunn, unpublished Byzantine gazetteer for Boeotia). The last reference of Zarotava (or ‘Zaraconien’) is probably in 1338 AD (Koder & Hild 1976, 283, note 8).

Bintliff suggests that after the Latin conquest in 1204 AD only a small community remained associated with this church throughout Frankish and Early Turkish
times, while the bulk of the Greek community were given as a fief to a secular lord, who replaced the settlement a kilometre to the East to the low conical hill on which he build his own tower (site 29: VM4, former ‘Palaeopanagia’) (Bintliff 1996, 6; see also Vroom 1998a, 316, note 7).

**Site chronology:** LR (-EBYZ?); MBYZ; LBYZ/FR; T; (EMOD).

**Diagnostic finds:**

**LR-EBYZ?** 6 Askra Ware (Ware 1). 6 Unglazed Ware with wavy incised lines (Ware 2). 32 LR amphora (Ware 3). 90 Unglazed Beehives (Ware 4).

**MBYZ:** 1 Fine Orange-red Burnished Ware (Ware 5). 1 Unglazed Incised Ware (Ware 6). 5 Plain Glazed Ware (Ware 7). 4 Slip-painted Ware (Ware 9; see fig. 6.41: W9.14). 6 Green and Brown Painted Ware (Ware 10). 4 Fine Sgraffito Ware (Ware 11). 1 Günsenin 3/Sarachane 61 amphora (Ware 12). 1 ‘Otranto t’ amphora (Ware 13). 19 Incised Sgraffito Ware/Champlevé Ware (Ware 15).

**LBYZ/FR:** 5 ‘Zeuxippus Ware’ Subtypes (Ware 16). 6 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Thessaloniki (Ware 18). 1 Unglazed Domestic Ware (Ware 23).

**T:** 1 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Italy (Ware 24). 1 Polychrome Sgraffito Ware from Italy (Ware 25). 2 Slip-painted Ware (Ware 30). 1 Painted Ware (Ware 31). 1 Unglazed Domestic Ware (Ware 38).

**EMOD:** 1 Flower pot (glazed inside, almost vanished) (Ware 47?).

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**Catalogue:**

4.1 **Chafing dish**, rim fragment (85 ASF 58.g8.2). Fig. 6.6: W7.8. Pres. H. 0.041, pres. W. 0.045, est. Diam. of rim 0.240, Th. 0.007-10.

Soft, fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with many medium lime, a few fine quartz inclusions and some fine voids. Sandy feel. Transparent glaze on the inside, becoming greyish brown (5 YR 4/3) on the clay after firing. Slightly everted, plain rim with round lip and flange on the inside to receive a lid; straight divergent upper wall.

Plain Glazed Ware (Ware 7). Cf. in general, Morgan 1942, fig. 24, dated mid to late 11th century.

4.2 **Chafing dish**, rim fragment (85 ASF 77.g8.1). Fig. 6.6: W7.9. Pres. H. 0.079, pres. W. 0.058, est. Diam. of rim 0.230, Th. 0.007-14.

Soft, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with some fine lime, a few fine quartz inclusions and many fine voids. Sandy feel. Transparent glaze on the inside, becoming dull yellowish brown (10 YR 4/3) on the clay after firing. Everted plain rim with round lip and flange on the inside to receive a lid; straight divergent upper wall.

Plain Glazed Ware (Ware 7). Cf. in general, Morgan 1942, fig. 24, dated mid to late 11th century.

4.3 **Amphora**, handle fragment. Fig. 6.42: W13.5. Pres. L. 0.102, W. 0.053, Th. 0.028.

Soft, medium coarse, light yellow orange fabric (7.5 YR 8/3) with some medium red mudstone and black quartz inclusions and many medium voids. Organics? Chalky feel. Oval ribbed handle.

‘Otranto t’ amphora (Ware 13). From Corinth?

4.4 **Bowl**, base fragment (82 ASF Fr.S1.17). Fig. 6.25: W16.1. Pres. H. 0.023, est. Diam. of base 0.048, TH. 0.007.

Fairly hard, fine, dull orange fabric (5 YR 7/4) with a few fine lime and quartz inclusions. Smooth feel. White slip and crazed, a bit glossy ochre-yellow glaze (2.5 Y 7/8) on the inside. In: incised spiral at the centre. Small ring foot with flat resting surface and central nipple.

‘Zeuxippus Ware’ Subtype (Ware 16).

4.5 **Bowl**, base fragment (85 ASF 7.1.g8.12). Fig. 6.25: W16.5. Pres. H. 0.039, pres. W. 0.084, est. Diam. of base 0.060, Th. 0.007.

Fairly hard, fine, dull orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/4) with some fine lime inclusions and a few fine black quartz particles.
Smooth feel. White slip and a pale yellow glaze (7.5 Y 8/3), which is glossy and pitted, on the inside. In: incised spiral, highlighted with green splashes (PMS 385 C). Ring foot with round resting surface and central nipple; convex divergent lower wall.

‘Zeuxippus Ware’ Subtype (Ware 16). Cf. Papanikola-Bakirtzis 1999, 221, no. 257 from Thessaloniki, dated 14th century.

4.6 Bowl, base fragment (85 ASF 72, gs. 7). Fig. 6.27: W18.1. Pres. H. 0.036, pres. W. 0.059, est. Diam. of base 0.080, Th. 0.008-10.

Moderately soft, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 7/6) with some fine lime and a few quartz inclusions. Smooth feel. White slip and an even, matt ochre-yellow glaze (10 YR 7/8) on the inside. In: incised abstract decoration. Ring foot with flat resting surface; straight divergent lower wall with a knick.

Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Thessaloniki (Ware 18). Cf. Papanikola-Bakirtzis 1999, 84, no. 92 from Thessaloniki, dated 14th century.

Site no. 5: CHARMENA / HARMENA (fig. 5.6)

Site description: A scatter of pottery and the remains of numerous houses can be found on the Southern and lower terraces of the hill called Charmena (262 m), circa 1 kilometre North of the modern road from Haliartos to Askri. The site is situated in a small perched valley surrounded by limestone hills. It is secluded from the Kopais basin, although it is close to the natural route from Haliartos and the Kopais basin below over the hills to the region of Thespiae and the Valley of the Muses. The remains of the houses, made of small rubble stone, are to be found on rocky areas on both sides of the valley (Sigalos forthcoming).

According to Johannes Koder and Friedrich Hild, the name ‘Charmena’ is a Slavonic toponym to be found in an Early Byzantine source (derived from ‘Chormena’), but they label another site with this name (Koder & Hild 1976, 139 and note 1). In a Byzantine cadaster (Cadaster

Fig. 5.6 Charmena (site 5) (photo: J. Vroom).

A,31) ‘Charmena’ is named as a site of watermills, a description more appropriate for nearby Haliartos (Archie Dunn, unpublished Byzantine gazetteer for Boeotia). The name returns again much later as ‘Mavromati Charmena’ in the Ottoman tax-registers, referred to by Machiel Kiel in an appendix of his article on Boeotia during Ottoman times (Kiel 1997, 338). The community of ‘Mavromati Charmena’ first appears in the tax register of 1642 AD with ca. 300 people; is again mentioned in 1655 AD, but does not occur in the 1687/8 AD record. According to Kiel, Mavromati Charmena is in the 18th century also known as ‘Çiftlik-i Kebir’, or: ‘the Great Çiftlik’, but disappears in the 19th century (Kiel 1997, 338).

Site chronology: MBYZ; (LBYZ/FR); T.

Diagnostic finds:

MBYZ: 1 Fine Sgraffito Ware (Ware 11). 2 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 14). 2 Incised Sgraffito Ware/Champlevé Ware (Ware 15).

LBYZ/FR: 3 Brown and Green Sgraffito Wares (Ware 20).

T: 2 Monochrome Sgraffito Wares from Italy (Ware 24). 34 Brown and Green Sgraffito Wares (Ware 26). 2 Maiolica from Italy (Ware 27). 16 Maiolica from Greece (Ware 28). 36 Monochrome Glazed Wares (Ware 29). 5 Slip-painted Ware (Ware 30). 26 Painted Ware (Ware 31). 1 Iznik Ware (Ware 32). 1 Porcelain Painted Maiolica (Ware 35). 2 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 38; see fig. 6.46: W38.1).
Catalogue:

5.1 **Bowl**, base fragment (1980 gift). Fig. 6.27: W20.3.
Pres. H. 0.022, pres. W. 0.068, Diam. of foot 0.058, Th. 0.005.
Soft, fine, fabric (7.5 YR 7/4) with a few, fine lime and sand inclusions. Powdery feel. White slip and transparent glaze in and out. In: sgraffito decoration, highlighted with green (PMS 3.65) and ochre (2.5 Y 6/3) splashes. Ring foot with round resting surface; concave underside.
Brown and Green Ware (Ware 20). Cf. for similar decoration, Papanikola-Bakirtzis 1996, nos. 61-63, pl. LV from Lapithos on Cyprus, dated late 14th-15th centuries; Wriedt Sörensen & Pentz 1992, 218, fig. 61a-b, no. 12228 (probably Cypriote) and Georgopoulou-Meladini 1973-74, pl. 328b (found at Chalkis).

5.2 **Dish**, rim fragment (1986 gs.4). Fig. 6.31: W26.12.
Pres. L. 0.029, pres. W. 0.053, est. Diam. of rim 0.280, Th. 0.006-7.
Soft, fine, light yellow orange fabric (7.5 YR 8/3) with a few fine sand inclusions. Smooth feel. White slip on the inside; splashes of white slip and greyish olive glaze (5 Y 5/3) on the outside. On interior rim: incised decoration of spiral, highlighted with bright yellowish-brown (10 YR 6/8) and green (PMS 3.71 C) glaze. Broad everted rim with round lip.
Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware (Ware 26). Cf. Papanikola-Bakirtzis 1999, 260, no. 298 from Trikkala, dated 16th century.

5.3 **Closed shape**, body fragment (1986 gs.66). Fig. 6.44: W26.14.
Pres. L. 0.030, pres. W. 0.043, Th. 0.004.
Soft, fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with a few fine lime and micaceous inclusions. Smooth feel. White slip and glaze and the in- and the outside. Out: incised decoration of lines and scribbles, highlighted with ochre-yellow (10 YR 6/8) and green (PMS 3.38 C) splashes.
Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware (Ware 26). Cf. in general, Makropoulou 1995, 18, no. 51, fig. 27, dated 16th century.

5.4 **Bowl**, base fragment (1991 g8.1.29). Fig. 6.33: W28.1.
Pres. H. 0.019, pres. W. 0.064, Diam. of foot 0.052, Th. 0.005.
Soft, fine, pale yellow fabric (2.5 Y 8/2) with some fine lime inclusions. Smooth feel. White slip and pale grey tin-glaze (5 Y 8/1) on the inside; white slip and green glaze (PMS 5.75 C) on the outside. In: painted decoration of spiral in blue (PMS 289 C to PMS 5.41 C). Thin ring foot with flat resting surface; concave underside.

Maiolica from Greece (Ware 28). Cf. Frantz 1942, fig. 1, P12.812 and fig. 13, group 3, P. 2179, dated late 16th-early 17th centuries.

5.5 **Open shape**, body fragment (1986 gs.41). Fig. 6.33: W28.6.
Soft, fine, light yellow orange fabric (7.5 YR 8/3) with a few fine lime and a few fine white quartz inclusions and some voids. Chalky feel. White slip and tin-glaze on the inside; white slip and dark reddish brown glaze (7.5 R 5/3) on the outside. In: painted decoration in blue (PMS 5.49 C) and dull reddish brown (7.5 R 5/3).
Maiolica from Greece (Ware 28).

5.6 **Jug?**, body fragment (1986 gs.79). Pres. L. 0.025, pres. W. 0.026, Th. 0.006.
Fairly hard, fine, light yellow orange fabric (7.5 YR 8/3) with a few fine grog and lime inclusions and a few voids. Smooth feel. White slip and light grey glaze (7.5 Y 7/2) on the outside. Out: painted decoration in blue (PMS 3.02 C).
Maiolica from Greece (Ware 28). Cf. Frantz 1942 local Maiolica, dated late 16th-early 17th centuries.

5.7 **Dish?**, body fragment (1986 gs.32). Fig. 6.45: W30.4.
Pres. L. 0.048, pres. W. 0.056, Th. 0.010.
Fairly hard, fine, orange-red fabric (2.5 YR 6/6) with some fine lime inclusions and a few fine voids. Smooth feel. Dark olive glaze (5 Y 4/3) on the inside. In: slip-painted decoration of concentric circles, pale yellowish in tone (5 Y 8/4).
Slip-painted Ware (Ware 30).

5.8 **Dish?**, body fragment (1986 gs.51). Fig. 6.45: W30.5.
Pres. L. 0.039, pres. W. 0.062, Th. 0.011-1.3.
Fairly hard, fine, orange-red fabric (2.5 YR 6/6) with some fine lime inclusions and a few fine voids. Smooth feel. Green-tinted glaze on the inside, becoming olive black (5 Y 3/1) after firing. In: slip-painted decoration of concentric circles, pale yellowish in tone (2.5 Y 8/4).
Slip-painted Ware (Ware 30).

5.9 **Dish?**, base fragment (1991 g8.1.15). Fig. 6.35: W31.4.
Pres. H. 0.036, pres. W. 0.092, est. Diam. of base 0.110, Th. 0.011-1.3.
Moderatley soft, medium fine, orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/6) with some medium lime inclusions (up to 1 mm.) and some voids. Smooth feel. White slip and pale yellow orange glaze (10 YR 8/3) on the inside. In: painted decoration of brown (10 YR 6/8) and green (PMS 5.77 C) splashes. Ring foot with
round resting surface and convex divergent lower wall.
Painted Ware (Ware 31).

5.10 *Dish*, rim fragment (1991 gs.1.9). Fig 6.36: W31.5.
Pres. L. 0.061, pres. W. 0.056, est. Diam. of rim 0.270, Th.
0.006.
Soft, fine, dull orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/4) with some fine lime inclusions and some medium voids. Smooth feel.
White slip and pale yellow glaze (2.5 Y 8/4) on the inside and just under the rim on the outside. On interior rim:
painted decoration in green (PMS 576 C) and ochre-brown (10 YR 6/8). Broad everted rim with notches on the lip;
convex divergent upper wall.
Painted Ware (Ware 31).

5.11 *Dish*, rim fragment. Fig. 6.36: W31.6.
Pres. H. 0.034, Pres. W. 0.072, est. Diam. of rim 0.250. Th.
0.003-5.
Soft, fine, dull orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/4) with some fine lime inclusions and some medium voids. Smooth feel.
White slip and pale yellow glaze (2.5 Y 8/4) on the inside and upper part outside. On interior rim: painted decora-
tion in ochre-yellow (2.5 Y 7/8). Broad everted rim; convex divergent upper wall.
Painted Ware (Ware 31).

5.12 *Dish*, base fragment (UHX.154). Fig.6.37: W32.1.
Pres. H. 0.025, pres. W. 0.058, est. Diam. of base 0.240, Th.
0.008.
Medium soft, fine, fabric (5 YR 6/3) with a few lime and white sand inclusions. Smooth feel. White slip and glaze
(PMS 9181) in and out. In: painted decoration in red (7.5 R 4/6), blue (PMS 548) and turquoise-green (PMS 327).
Iznik Ware (Ware 32). Cf. for shape, Hayes 1992, fig. 94, nos.
12-14. Iznik Ware IIIa-b, dated 1620-1650 AD; for decor-
a tion, Korre-Zographou 1995, 60, fig. 99 left, dated 1666 AD.

5.13 *Bowl*, rim fragment (1986 gs. 2). Fig. 6.37: W35.7.
Pres. H. 0.029, pres. W. 0.061, est. Diam. of rim 0.180, Th.
0.005-8.
Moderately soft, fine, pale orange fabric (5 YR 8/3) with a few quartz inclusions and a few voids. Smooth feel. White slip and tin-glaze on interior bowl; white slip and green glaze (PMS 335 C) on the interior rim and the outside. On interior bowl: painted decoration in blue (PMS 549 C) and dull reddish brown (7.5 R 5/3).
Polychrome Painted Maiolica (Ware 35).
Polychrome Painted Ware (Ware 23).

T: 1 Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware (Ware 26). 2 Maiolica from Greece (Ware 1). 1 Slip-painted Ware (Ware 30). 1 Painted Ware (Ware 31). 1 Polychrome Painted Ware (Ware 35). 6 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 38).

Catalogue:

6.1 Large dish, rim fragment (92 Sa 1.67). Fig. 6.1: W1.1.
Pres. H. 0.035, est. Diam. of rim 0.320.
Fairly hard, fine, orange fabric (2.5 YR 6/8) with few fine lime and mineral inclusions. Smooth feel. Orange self-slip (2.5 YR 6/8) in and out. Everted thickened rim and straight divergent upper wall; grooved in and out.
African Red Slip Ware (Hayes form 104 A) (Ware 1), dated first half of the 6th century.

6.2 Closed shape, base fragment (89 Sa 2b/3). Fig. 6.3: W5.2.
Pres. H. 0.066, pres. W. 0.071, est. Diam. of base 0.140, Th. 0.004-13.
Soft, medium fine, pale reddish orange fabric (2.5 YR 7/4) with some medium lime, a few very coarse gog or mudstone? inclusions (up to 4 mm.), a few micaceous particles and some coarse voids (up to 4 mm.). Smooth feel. Vertical gouging on the outside. Flat base with rounded transition and straight divergent lower wall.
Fine Orange-Red Burnished Ware (Ware 5). Cf. Hayes 1992, 50, fig. 60, 37:31 (gouged beaker), dated late 10th-11th centuries.

6.3 Dish, base fragment (91 Gs 25). Fig. 6.17: W9.5.
Pres. H. 0.028, pres. W. 0.024, est. Diam. of base 0.120, Th. 0.006-87.
Moderately soft, medium fine, dull orange fabric (5 YR 6/4) with some fine lime, some medium quartz inclusions and many voids. Smooth feel. Yellowish brown glaze (2.5 Y 5/4) on the inside. In: slip-painted decoration, pale yellowish-orange in tone (2.5 Y 5/4). Heavy ring foot with round resting surface and flat underside; straight divergent lower wall.
Slip-painted Ware (Ware 9). Cf. Morgan 1942, pl. 32a.

6.4 Dish, base fragment (89 Sa 16/46). Fig. 6.18: W9.8.
Pres. H. 0.039, pres. W. 0.078, est. Diam. of base 0.100, Th. 0.008-9.
Moderately soft, medium fine, orange-red fabric (2.5 YR 6/6), dull orange on the outside (5 YR 7/4). Many coarse lime inclusions (up to 2 mm.) and some voids. Smooth feel. Dark olive glaze (5 Y 4/3) on the inside; vague white slip on the outside. In: slip-painted decoration, pale greenish in tone (PMS 577 C). Ring foot with round resting surface; straight divergent lower wall.
Slip-painted Ware (Ware 9). Cf. Frantz 1938, 443, fig. 6, P 9571, A24.

6.5 Open shape, body fragment (87 7C/2). Fig. 6.41: W9.13.
Pres. L. 0.085, pres. W. 0.080, Th. 0.010.
Moderately soft, medium fine, orange-red fabric (2.5 YR 6/6), dull orange on the outside (5 YR 7/4). Many coarse lime inclusions (up to 2 mm.) and some voids. Smooth feel. Yellowish orange glaze (10 YR 6/4 to 6/6) on the inside. In: slip-painted decoration, pale yellowish in tone (2.5 Y 8/4).
Slip-painted Ware (Ware 9). Cf. in general, Morgan 1942, fig. 77 and Papanikola-Bakirtzis et al. 1999, nos. 77-90 for decoration.

6.6 Open shape, body fragment (92 Sa 1.1). Fig. 6.19: W10.1.
Pres. L. 0.080, Th. 0.006-7.
Moderately soft, fine, orange fabric (5 YR 7/6) with some fine lime and few fine mineral inclusions; some fine voids. Smooth feel. Light grey slip or wash? (7.5 YR 8/1) on outside; light grey slip (7.5 YR 8/2) on inside. In: brownish grey painted decoration (10 YR 4/1) of large spirals.
Green and Brown Painted Ware? (Ware 10). Cf. Armstrong 1989, 36, no. 1, pl. 11, fig. 22, dated 12th century; Dawkins & Droop 1910-11, pl. 17:75?

6.7 Dish, base fragment (93 Sa 1.29). Fig. 6.19: W10.2.
Pres. H. 0.032, est. Diam. of base 0.110.
Soft, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 7/6) with some coarse lime and few fine mineral inclusions; some medium voids. Sandy feel. White slip and light grey glaze (7.5 YR 8/2) on inside. In: painted decoration in brownish black (7.5 YR 3/1) and green (PMS 346). Ring foot with flat resting surface and convex divergent lower wall.
Brown and Green Painted Ware (Ware 10), dated late 11th-12th centuries. Cf. Armstrong 1989, 8, no. 25, pl. 3 and pl. 6, 3rd row left (uncatalogued pottery from Panagia), seealso 16, no. 14, pl. 7, fig. 11 and p. 18, no. 16, pl. 7, fig. 11.
6.8 Dish, base fragment (93 Sa 1.49). Fig. 6.19: W10.3.
Pres. H. 0.033, est. Diam. of base 0.100.
Soft, fine, orange fabric (5 YR 7/6) with some fine lime and few fine mineral inclusions; few fine voids. Sandy feel. White slip in and out (all over) and light grey glaze (7.5 YR 8/2) on inside. In: painted decoration in brownish black (7.5 YR 3/1) and green (PMS 346) of large running spirals. Ring foot with flat resting surface and straight divergent lower wall.
Brown and Green Painted Ware (Ware 10), dated 12th century.

6.9 Dish, rim fragment (93 Sa 1.23). Fig. 6.20: W10.11.
Pres. H. 0.047, est. Diam. of rim 0.260.
Moderately soft, medium, dull orange fabric (5 YR 7/4) with few coarse lime (up to 4 mm.) and some fine mineral inclusions; many fine voids. Smooth feel. White slip and light cream glaze (PMS 9181) on inside. In: painted decoration in brownish grey (5 YR 4/1) and green (PMS 370 and PMS 374) of large running spirals. Everted flattened rim and straight divergent upper wall with knick.
Green and Brown Painted Ware (Ware 10), dated 12th century. Cf. for similar decoration, Waagé 1933, fig. 18g-l and Armstrong 1989, 8, no. 20, pl. 3. For shape, see Waagé 1933, pl. X.10 (fig. 18k).

6.10 Dish?, body fragment (90 Sa 1.31). Fig. 6.21: W10.16.
Pres. L. 0.072, Th. 0.006-9.
Moderately soft, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with some coarse lime and few fine mineral inclusions; some medium voids. Smooth feel. White slip and light grey glaze (7.5 YR 8/2) on inside. In: painted decoration in greyish brown (7.5 YR 4/2) and green (PMS 370 C).
Green and Brown Painted Ware (Ware 10). Similar to Morgan 1942, pl. 23, in general.

6.11 Cooking pot, rim-handle fragment (89 Sa 2b/22). Fig. 6.14: W23.1.
Pres. H. 0.035, pres. W. 0.047, est. Diam. of rim 0.140, Th. 0.004-6.
Fairly hard, medium fine, dull orange fabric (5 YR 6/4 to 7/3) with light grey core (2.5 Y 7/1). Many coarse lime (up to 2 mm.), a few medium black quartz and a few fine micaceous particles. Smooth feel. Straight rim with round lip and flange on the inside; slightly straight convergent upper wall and vertical oval handle.
Unglazed Domestic Ware (Ware 23), dated mid 13th-mid 14th centuries.

Site no. 7: CN4 / STA DENDRA (figs. 5.8-9)

Site description: A thin scatter of pottery can be found on a broad flat-topped, elongated hill known as ‘Metochi’, to the North-East of the Acropolis of ancient Hyetos (site 12). The architectural structures on the site are rather well-preserved, among which are the remains of houses, an 18th-19th century church and a large storehouse of a monastery (Sigalos forthcoming; see also fig. 5.10). The relative scarcity of pottery may perhaps be explained by the fact that the hill is unploughed.
This site could be the Albanian settlement of ‘Gjin Vendri’ (in modern Greek ‘Sta Dendra’ or ‘the place with the trees’) which is mentioned in the Ottoman tax-registers with 11 households (circa 55 people) in 1466 AD, rising to 23 households (circa 115 people) in 1570 AD and sinking again to circa 52 people in 1688 AD (Kiel & Bintliff et al., unpublished gazetteer for Ottoman Boeotia; see also Bintliff 1996, 113). According to Bintliff, it replaced the Byzantine settlement of this area (which may have been site 6: CN3). The settlement is absent in the 19th century records. At an unknown date the settlement probably changed into an estate of the Monastery of Martinon in Eastern Boeotia (cf. Bintliff 1996, 113).

Site chronology: (MBYZ); T; EMOD.
Diagnostic finds: MBYZ: 1 Incised Sgraffito Ware/Champlevé Ware (Ware 15).
for similar decoration, see Korre-Zographou 1995, 115, fig. 191.

7.3 Plate, rim fragment (89.1.1/21). Fig. 6.38: W40.1.
Pres. L. 0.025, pres. W. 0.053, est. Diam. of rim 0.240.
Fairly hard, fine, pale yellow fabric (2.5 Y 8/3) with a few
fine lime. Smooth feel. White slip and transparent glossy
glaze in and out. On interior rim: painted decoration in
gravish olive (5 Y 5/3) and in blue (PMS 285 C). Everted,
flattened rim.
Painted Ware from Grottaglie and/or Corfu (Ware 40).

7.4 Dish, rim fragment (89 Sa 7.3.66). Fig. 6.38: W41.1.
Pres. H. 0.025, pres. W. 0.018, Th. 0.005.
Moderately soft, fine, dull orange fabric (5 YR 6/4) with a
few fine inclusions. Smooth feel. Glassy olive-green glaze
(10 Y 4/2) on the inside and on the rim outside. In and on
rim out: white slip-decoration becoming light green (PMS
358) under glaze. Everted rim with straight divergent
upper wall.
Slip-painted Ware from Didymoteicho (Ware 41). Cf. Frantz
1942, P 6598, fig. 23.2, group 7. See also François 1994,
383-385, fig. 1, nos. 10-13, dated 13th century.

7.5 Dish, rim fragment. (89 Sa 1.1.31). Fig. 6.39: W48.1.
Pres. H. 0.019, pres. W. 0.048, est. Diam. of rim 0.280.
Fairly hard, fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with a few fine
lime inclusions and a few voids. Smooth feel. White slip and
yellow glaze (PMS 115) on the inside; reddish brown glaze (5
YR 4/8) on the outside. On rim: brown decoration (7.5 YR
3/4) of flower. Everted, flattened rim.
Monochrome Yellow Glazed Ware (Ware 48).

7.6 Dish, base fragment (89 Sa 1.1.1). Fig. 6.39: W48.2.
Pres. H. 0.039, est. Diam. of base 0.125, Th. 0.009-13.
Same ware as no. 7.3.
Monochrome Yellow Glazed Ware (Ware 48).

Site no. 8: CN 8
Site location: Livanatai sheet 23°, 6.5 min. E.; 38°, 33.75
min. N. Site size: small. Site function: RUR. Years of
of sampled sherds: 415.

Site description: A large and rich scatter of pottery can
be found in a field in the fertile plain immediately North
of the Acropolis of ancient Hyettos (site 12), less than 500 metres of site CN3 (site 6).

Site chronology: (LR); MBYZ; (EMOD).

Diagnostic finds:

LR: 1 Red Slip Ware (Ware 1). 3 LR 2 ampora (Ware 3).

MBYZ: 4 Unglazed Incised Ware (Ware 6). 2 Plain Glazed Ware (Ware 7). 2 Slip-painted Ware (Ware 9). 4 Green and Brown Painted Ware (Ware 10). 1 Fine Sgraffito Ware (Ware 11; see fig. 6.41: W9.14). 18 Günserin 3/Sarachane 61 amphora (Ware 12). 2 Incised Sgraffito Ware/Champlevé Ware (Ware 15).

EMOD: 2 Modern plates.

Catalogue:

8.1 Closed shape, handle fragment (92 Sa 8.1). Fig. 6.4: W6.1. Pres. L. 0.082, Th. 0.026.

Moderately soft, medium fine, light reddish brown fabric (5 YR 6/3) with some medium lime, a few fine quartz and some coarse voids (up to 3mm). Powdery feel. On handle: incised scribbles.

Unglazed Incised Ware (Ware 6).

8.2 Closed shape, body fragment (91 Sa 7). Fig. 6.4: W6.8. Pres. L. 0.054, Th. 0.010.

Soft, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 7/6) with a few medium lime inclusions; few medium voids. Powdery feel. Sgraffito decoration on the outside.

Unglazed Incised Ware (Ware 6). Cf. McDonald & Howell 1971, pl. 115b (Nichoria), found in context with Glazed White Ware from Constantinople (late 9th-11th).

8.3 Chafing dish, rim fragment (93Sa 2.36). Fig. 6.5: W7.3.

Pres. H. 0.032, est. Diam. of rim 0.240.

Soft, medium coarse orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with some fine lime and mineral inclusions. Rough feel. Grey (black and white) slip on the outside; brown to greyish red glaze (2.5 YR 4/2) on the inside. Straight rim with rounded lip; ridge inside; convex divergent upper wall.


8.4 Chafing dish or plate?, rim fragment (93 Sa 2.37). Fig. 6.5: W7.2.

Pres. H. 0.046, est. Diam. of rim 0.180.

Moderately soft, medium coarse, orange fabric (2.5 YR 6/8) with many fine quartz and lime inclusions; some coarse voids. Rough feel. Yellowish brown (speckled) glaze (10 YR 5/6) on the inside. Straight rim with rounded lip; ridge inside; straight divergent upper wall.

Plain Glazed Ware (Ware 7). Cf. for shape, Morgan 1942, p. 198, fig. 174 (chafing dish) or Peschlow 1977-78, 386, no. 31, fig. 5 (plate, dated mid 9th-end 10th century).

8.5 Dish, base fragment (91 Sa 19.78). Fig. 6.17: W9.3.

Pres. H. 0.023, est. Diam. of base 0.080.

Soft, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with many fine lime and a few fine mineral and micaceous particles; some very coarse voids. Powdery feel. White slip and olive yellow glaze (5 Y 6/4) on the inside. In: pale yellow slip-painted decoration (5 Y 8/3) of running spirals.

Slip-painted Ware (Ware 9). Cf. for decoration, Waagé 1933, fig. 18a-f; Frantz 1938, 443. A24, fig. 6, P 4571; Du Plat Taylor & Megaw 1951, 4, pl. X.1, dated 12th?-early 13th? century; Morgan 1942, 100-104, figs. 76-80 and, in particular, pl. 32a, no. 749 (later ‘linear’ style), dated mid 12th century; Armstrong 1991, 346.

8.6 Open shape, base fragment (91 Sa 1.54). Fig. 6.17: W9.2.

Pres. H. 0.022, est. Diam. of base 0.100.

Soft, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 7/6) with some coarse lime and a few fine mineral inclusions; some medium voids. Powdery feel. White slip and dull orange glaze (5 Y 6/4) on the inside. In: pale yellow slip-painted decoration (5 Y 8/3). Ring foot with round resting surface.

Slip-painted Ware (Ware 9). Cf. Morgan 1942, fig. 77, pl. 32a+d, dated mid 12th century.

8.7 Dish?, base fragment (91 Sa 1.12). Fig. 6.19: W10.4.

Pres. H. 0.021, est. Diam. of base 0.090.

Soft, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with some medium lime and a few fine mineral particles; some fine voids. Powdery feel. White slip and light grey glaze (7.5 YR 8/2) on the inside. In: greyish brown (7.5 YR 4/2) and green (PMS 340) oxide decoration. Ring foot with flat resting surface and straight divergent lower wall.

Green and Brown Painted Ware (Ware 10).

8.8 Dish, rim fragment (91 Sa 1.25). Fig. 6.20: W10.7.

Pres. H. 0.030, est. Diam. of rim 0.240.

Soft, fine, dull orange fabric (5 YR 7/3) with a few fine lime
and some voids. Smooth feel. White slip and transparent glaze on the inside. In: green (PMS 577C) and brown (10 YR 4/2) oxide decoration. Straight rim with rounded lip; straight divergent upper wall.

Green and Brown Painted Ware (Ware 10).

8.9 Dish?, base fragment (91 Sa 3.22). Fig. 6.23: W13.6.
Pres. H. 0.023, Diam. of base 0.068.
Soft, fine, dull orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/4) with a few fine mineral and micaceous particles; many coarse voids.
Powdery feel. White slip and bright yellowish brown glaze (2.5 Y 7/6) on the inside. In: free style incised sgraffito motif (made with a gouge?). Heavy ring foot with flat resting surface and flat underside.
Incised Sgraffito Ware (Ware 15). Cf. Pharaklas 1968, pl. 163a (below centre)

Site 9: CN 15

Site description: A small scatter of heavily worn and fragmented pottery is located on a spur of the chain of hill known as Levkani, one kilometre North-West of the Acropolis of ancient Hyetos (site 12) and a few hundred metres West-Northwest of site CN3 (site 6). Nowadays the ridge is covered with olive-groves and good water is nearby. The site has been heavily ploughed, and most pottery fragments on the surface are very small and damaged. There are no visible architectural remains, but a fragment of an olive-press (apparently reused in a monument) can be found on the perimeter of the site.

Site chronology: MBYZ.
Diagnostic finds:

MBYZ: 2 Fine Orange-red Burnished Ware (Ware 5). 8 Unglazed Incised Ware (Ware 6). 7 Plain Glazed Ware in red fabric (Ware 7). 2 Slip-painted Ware (Ware 9). 4 Green and Brown Painted Ware (Ware 10). 1 Fine Sgraffito Ware (Ware 11). 1 Painted Fine Sgraffito Ware (Ware 11). 15 Günesin 3/Saraçhane 61 amphora (Ware 12). 4 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 14).

Catalogue:

9.1 Closed shape, body fragment (92 Sa 7.12). Fig. 6.3: W5.1.
Pres. L. 0.065, pres. W. 0.068, Th. 0.010-12.
Soft, fine, pale reddish orange (2.5 YR 7/4) to orange fabric (5 YR 7/6) with some medium lime, a few fine mica and some voids. Soapy feel. Horizontal gouged grooves on the outside.
Fine Orange-Red Burnished Ware (Ware 5). Cf. Hayes 1992, fig. 60, 37.31, dated late 10th-11th centuries.

9.2 Open shape, body fragment (93 Sa 14.1).
Pres. L. 0.042, Th. 0.004-6.
Soft, fine, orange fabric (2.5 YR 6/6) with some fine lime particles and few fine mineral and micaceous particles; some fine voids. Sandy feel. White slip and light grey glaze (7.5 YR 8/2) on inside. In: sgraffito band of Kufic? motifs. Fine Sgraffito Ware (spiral style) (Ware 11). Mid 12th century.

9.3 Open shape, rim fragment (92 Sa.1.3).
Pres. H. 0.036, est. Diam. rim 0.230.
Moderately soft, fine, orange-red fabric (2.5 YR 6/8) with a few fine sand and voids. Smooth feel. White slip on the inside and just under the rim on the outside; pale glaze (7.5 YR 8/2) on the inside. In: brown (7.5 YR 5/2) and green stripes (PMS 358C). Straight rim with direct lip.
Green and Brown Painted Ware (Ware 10). Cf. Morgan 1942, pp. 77-80, pl. XXXIIIb, no. 477 (Group III: stiff stripe formation), dated 2nd quarter 12th century.

9.4 Cooking pot, rim fragment (93 Gs.15). Fig. 6.38: W14.33.
Pres. H. 0.032, est. Diam. rim 0.270.
Soft, medium coarse, light yellow orange (10 YR 8/3) to orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/6) with very many coarse lime (up to 3 mm), some medium black quartz and some coarse voids.
Powdery/chalky feel. Out: incised wavy decoration on shoulder. Straight rim with rounded lip and straight convergent shoulder.
Unglazed Domestic Ware (Ware 14). Cf. for shape, Sanders 1993, 281, nos. 71-73, fig. 14, dated late 12th century and Armstrong 1996a, fig. 17.5, no. 23, dated late 12th century.

9.5 Closed shape?, handle fragment (95 Gs.1).
Pres. L. 0.044, W. 0.035, Th. 0.011.
Soft, medium coarse, light reddish brown fabric (5 YR 6/3) with some medium lime and many medium white quartz.
inclusions. Dark grey core. Rough feel. Vertical oval handle (of reduced fabric?)
Unglazed Domestic Ware (Ware 14). 3.

9.6 Cooking pot, base fragment (92 Sa.3.3).
Pres. H. 0.029, Diam. of base 0.059.
Same fabric as no. 9.5.
Unglazed Domestic Ware (Ware 14).

9.7 Cooking pot, rim-handle fragment. Fig. 6.14: W23.2.
Pres. H. 0.038, est. Diam. rim 0.145.
Fairly hard, medium fine, dull orange (5 YR 6/4) to yellowish grey fabric (2.5 Y 5/1) with some medium lime and many medium white and black quartz. Rough feel. Straight divergent upper wall and everted flattened rim. Unglazed Domestic Ware (Ware 23). Thin-walled, wheel-made cooking pot in ‘Frankish style’, dated 13th century.

Site no. 10: CN 17

Site description: A medium scatter of pottery can be found to the North of the Acropolis of ancient Hyetos (site 12), in between site 6 (CN3) and site 9 (CN13), and immediately to the North of site 6 (CN3). The location is now covered by olive groves.

Site chronology: (LR); MBYZ.
Diagnostic finds:
LR: 1 LR 2 amphora (Ware 3).
MBYZ: 3 Fine Orange-red Burnished Ware (Ware 5). 2 Unglazed Incised Ware (Ware 6). 7 Plain Glazed Ware in red fabric (Ware 7). 11 ‘Otranto’ amphora (Ware 13). 8 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 14).

Site no. 11: HALIARTOS B6 (fig. 5.10)

Fig. 5.10 Haliartos B6: tower (site 11) (photo: J. Vroom).

Site description: Pottery was collected during the urban edge and interior square survey in two areas in the modern village of Haliartos: 1) the building trenches for rebuilding of the small, upslope church of Agia Paraskevi in the 1980s, next to where the road from Mazi to Haliartos makes its turn towards the hill of Haliartos; 2) slightly North-East of this church, across the main road Levadheia-Thebes where fields almost border directly on the road. Here a large amount of material was collected. On the basis of the written sources, Bintliff is convinced that the two areas are in fact part of a single settlement site (J. Bintliff, pers. comm.). A square, partly ruined tower of the Late Byzantine/Frankish period 1 kilometre East of the town on the main road is now thought to be related with this site (Leake 1835, 213). Peter Lock also argues against it being an isolated defense-tower (Lock 1986, 113 for a description of the tower). ‘Byantine’ sherds have been found earlier near the tower (Lauffer 1986, 48).

Archibald Dunn proposes that the reference ‘ecclesia Carminensis’ in 13th-14th century Frankish documents can be related to the site of Haliartos, and not to ancient Koroneia as has been suggested by Koder and Hild (A. Dunn, unpublished Byzantine gazetteer for Boeotia; see also Koder & Hild 1976, 192-93 for the Frankish sources). Furthermore, Dunn would link Haliartos to a so-called ‘Charmena’ site in a cadaster (Cadaster A,31) with water mills (see site 5).

However in 1745 AD, the British traveller Richard Pococke described Haliartos as a ‘deserted place’ (Pococke 1745, 207). His fellow countryman William Leake recorded in the early 19th century a deserted settlement of some size near the Acropolis of ancient Haliartos, which included a ruined mosque and two
ruined churches. The site had been, according to him, 'once inhabited by both Turks and Greeks' (Leake 1835, 207). Building activities restarted in Haliartos again in the late 19th century with the arrival of the Kopais Company.

**Site chronology:** LR; MBYZ; LBYZ/FR; (T); (EMOD).

**Diagnostic finds:**

- **LR:** 8 LR 2 amphora (Ware 3).
- **MBYZ:** 1 Unglazed Incised Ware (Ware 6). 5 Slip-painted Ware (Ware 9). 14 Green and Brown Painted Ware (Ware 10). 4 Fine Sgraffito Ware (Ware 11). 19 Günseñin 3/Sarachane 61 amphora (Ware 12). 8 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 14). 24 Incised Sgraffito Ware/Champlevé Ware (Ware 15).
- **LBYZ/FR:** 4 'Zeuxippus Ware' Subtypes (Ware 16). 1 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Corinth (Ware 17). 2 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Thessaloniki (Ware 18). 3 Monochrome Sgraffito Wares (Ware 19). 5 Slip-painted Ware (Ware 21). 1 Polychrome Lead-glazed Ware type 'RMR' (Ware 22).
- **T:** 2 Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware (Ware 26). Unglazed Domestic Ware with wavy incised lines (Ware 38).
- **EMOD:** 1 Glazed Domestic Ware from Siphnos (Ware 43). 1 Polychrome Painted Terracotta from the Eastern Aegean (Ware 44). 1 Glaze Painted Ware (Ware 46).

**Catalogue:**

11.1 Dish, base fragment (1983 gs.2.7). Fig. 6.22: W11.1.

- Pres. H. 0.028, pres. W. 0.082, est. Diam. of base 0.100, Th. 0.011-12.

Soft, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with some medium lime inclusions and some coarse voids (up to 2 mm.). Smooth feel. White slip and pale yellow glaze (7.5 Y 8/3) on the inside; vague white slip on the outside. In: incised decoration of bird and central spiral. Ring foot with flat resting surface and flat underside; slightly convex divergent lower wall.

Fine Sgraffito Ware (Ware 11). Cf. in general, Morgan 1942, pl. XLIII, dated mid 12th century and Spieser 1996, 52, nos. 562-75, pls. 58-59.

11.2 Dish, base fragment (1985 gs.2.8). Fig. 6.42 left: W15.15.

- Pres. H. 0.016, pres. W. 0.061, est. Diam. of base 0.100, Th. 0.006.

Moderately soft, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with some fine lime and some medium voids. Smooth feel. White slip and pale yellow glaze (2.5 Y 8/4) on the inside. In: gouged decoration of spiral. Small ring foot with round resting surface; straight divergent lower wall.

Incised Sgraffito Ware (Ware 15), dated 13th century

11.3 Open shape, base fragment (1993 gs.1.23). Fig. 6.42 centre: W15.16.

- Pres. L. 0.026, pres. W. 0.036, Th. 0.008.

Soft, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with many fine lime inclusions and some coarse voids (up to 2 mm.). Smooth feel. White slip and pale yellow glaze (7.5 Y 8/3) on the inside. In: gouged decoration.

Incised Sgraffito Ware (Ware 15). Cf. in general, Morgan 1942, fig. 138a, no. 1662; Stevenson 1947, pl. 20, no. 30 (Stage V); Armstrong 1989, fig. 9, no. 3 and Papanikola-Bakirtzis et al. 1999, 90-93, nos. 170-79.

11.4 Open shape, base fragment. Fig. 6.42 right: W15.17.

- Pres. L. 0.032, pres. W. 0.052, Th. 0.007.

Moderately soft, medium fine, dull reddish orange fabric (10 R 6/4) with some fine lime and some voids. Smooth feel. White slip and glossy pale yellow glaze (5 Y 8/4) on the inside. In: gouged decoration.

Incised Sgraffito Ware (Ware 15).

11.5 Dish, base fragment (1993 HALB6 g9.4.44). Fig. 6.42: W15.18.

- Pres. H. 0.027, pres. W. 0.092, est. Diam. of base 0.140, Th. 0.011.

Soft, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with some medium lime, a few fine quartz and some coarse voids (up to 2 mm.). Rough feel. White slip and light yellow orange glaze (10 YR 8/4) on the inside; vague white slip on the outside. In: gouged decoration. Heavy ring foot with round resting surface and flat underside.

Incised Sgraffito Ware (Ware 15). Cf. Armstrong 1989, fig. 9, no. 6 and Papanikola-Bakirtzis 1999, 55, no. 45 from Thebes, dated early 13th century.

11.6 Bowl, base fragment (1993 g9.3.1). Fig. 6.25: W16.4.

- Pres. H. 0.027, pres. W. 0.096, Diam. of foot 0.060, Th. 0.006-8.

Moderately soft, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with
some medium lime and some voids. Smooth feel. White slip and bright ochre-yellow glaze (7.5 YR 7/4) on the inside; dull orange wash (7.5 YR 7/4) on the outside. In: three incised circles. Ring foot with flat resting surface and slightly central nipple; convex divergent lower wall. ‘Zeuxippus Ware’ Subtype (Ware 16). Cf. Armstrong 1992, fig. 7, no. 18 (from Sparta?), dated 13th century; id. 1993, no. 90, pl. 32 (Theban products of mid to 3rd quarter 13th century?) and Makropoulou 1995, pl. 15, no. 29.

11.7 Jug, body fragment. Fig. 6.43 right: W21.1.
Pres. L. 0.039, pres. W. 0.038, Th. 0.005-7.
Moderately soft, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with some medium lime, a few coarse quartz inclusions and some medium voids. Smooth feel. Out: white slip-decora-
tion becoming yellow (2.5 Y 7/8) under glaze. The tone of the glaze is dull reddish brown (2.5 YR 4/4) where it covers the unslipped fabric.
Slip-painted Ware (Ware 21). Cf. Androu 1976, pl. 151d and f (from Arta); Makropoulou 1985, fig. 2c; Papanikola-Bakirtzis 1989, pl. 59; Papadopoulou & Tsouris 1993, figs. 5-6.

11.8 Open shape, rim fragment (89 G.36.7). Fig. 6.39: W43.1.
Pres. H. 0.030, pres. W. 0.035, est. Diam. of rim 0.150, Th. 0.006-8.
Soft, fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/8) with a few fine lime and many medium micaceous particles. Rough feel. Glassy, bright brown glaze (2.5 YR 5/8) on the inside and on the exterior rim. Plain rim with direct lip and deep groove on the outside; straight divergent upper wall.
Glazed Domestic Ware from Siphnos (Ware 43). Cf. Wagner 1974, 179, no. 5.

11.9 Closed shape, base fragment (89 658.4). Fig. 6.39: W44.1.
Pres. H. 0.030, pres. W. 0.057, est. Diam. of base 0.155, Th. 0.009-12.
Soft, fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with some fine lime inclusions. Smooth feel. Out: glaze decoration in light blue (PMS 297). Flat base with angular transition; straight divergent lower wall.
Polychrome Painted Terracotta from the Eastern Aegean (Ware 44).

Site no. 12: HYETTOS (fig. 5.11)
Site location: Livanatai sheet 23°, 6.25 min. East of Greenwich; 38°, 33.5 min. N. Site size: large. Site

function: CITY/SP; RUR in Middle Byzantine period.

Site description: A substantial scatter of Post-Roman pottery can be found on the large multiperiod site on and below the hill marked by the church of Agios Athanasios, two kilometres North-East of the modern village of Loutsion. The site is identified as ancient Hyettos (Etienne & Knoepfler 1976). The steep Acropolis-hill controls the large fertile plain of Dendri to the East. ‘Byzantine’ sherds have been found earlier within the Acropolis (Fossey 1988, 294). To the South of the Acropolis extends a large gently sloping plateau which carried the lower town. Numerous remains of the enceinte of the Acropolis, as well as interior remains, can be observed on the site, among which a fine piece of polygonal masonry (cf. Koder & Hild 1976, 173 with further literature; see also Bintliff 1992).

Site chronology: LR(-EBYZ?); MBYZ; (EMOD).
Diagnostic finds:
LR-EBYZ: 6 Askra Ware (Ware 1). 1 Unglazed Ware (Ware 2). 1 ‘Slavic Ware’ (Ware 2) (no. 12.1). 16 LR 2 amphora (Ware 3). 12 Unglazed Beehives.
MBYZ: 2 Unglazed Incised Ware (Ware 6). 1 Fine Sgraffito Ware (Ware 11). 6 Günse
3/Sarachane 61 amphora (Ware 12).
EMOD: 2 Painted Ware from Grottaglie (Ware 40).

Catalogue:
12.1 Cooking pot, rim fragment (CN1.374.31). Fig. 6.2: W2a.1.
Pres. H. 0.044, est. Diam. of rim 0.110.
Site no. 13: IPSILANTIS (fig. 5.12)

Site description: A thin scatter of pottery and traces of houses are to be found on a steep, low and rocky promontory ca. 1 kilometre South-East of the modern village of Ipsilantis, as well as on its adjacent hill slopes. The promontory is aptly called ‘Pyrgos’ as it is crowned by a large and fairly well-preserved tower from the Frankish period (Lock 1986, 115-116). The hill dominates an area with fertile and well-watered low hills which forms a natural small basin between Mount Helicon and Kopais Lake to the North. This natural basin is the exploitation area of modern Ipsilantis, which is identified by A. Dunn as ‘Rastamites’, ‘Vrastamites’ or ‘Vrastamades’, a Slavic toponym derived from Byzantine and Post-Byzantine sources and 20th century maps (A. Dunn, unpublished Byzantine gazetteer for Boeotia). In the Ottoman tax registers ‘Rastamites’ first appears in 1466 AD as a Greek village (with a Slav name), including 94 families (Kiel & Bintliff et al., unpublished gazetteer for Ottoman Boeotia). From 1466 AD until 1540 AD it was part of the Kaza of Thebes; in 1570 AD it shifted to the Kaza of Levadheia. In 1540 AD it had a population boom of 174 families (circa 870 people), but shrunk in 1688 AD to circa 34 families. Friedrich Sauerwein comments that the settlement was still called ‘Vrastamitis’ in 1836 AD, but was renamed ‘Ipsilantis’ in 1953.

Site chronology: MBYZ; LBYZ/FR; T.
Diagnostic finds:

MBYZ: 1 Unglazed Incised Ware (Ware 6). 2 Plain Glazed Ware in red fabric (Ware 7). 2 Günseenin 3/Saraçhane 61 amphora (Ware 12). 6 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 14). 3 Incised Sgraffito Ware/Champlève Ware (Ware 15).

LBYZ/FR: 1 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Corinth (Ware 17). 2 Monochrome Sgraffito Wares (Ware 19). 1 Polychrome Lead-glazed Ware type ‘RMR’ (Ware 22).

T: 2 Monochrome Sgraffito Wares from Italy (Ware 24). 2 Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware (Ware 26). 1 Maiolica from Greece (Ware 28). 9 Monochrome Glazed Wares (Ware 29). 4 Slip-painted Wares (Ware 30). 1 Painted Ware (Ware 31). 10 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 38).

Catalogue:

13.1 Chafing dish, rim fragment (Ips 83.30). Fig. 6.6: W7.10.
Pres. H. 0.022, pres. W. 0.036, est. Diam. of rim 0.200, Th. 0.009.
Moderately soft, medium fine, reddish grey fabric (2.5 YR 5/1) on the outside, but with a dull orange core (2.5 YR 6/3), with many medium lime, a few fine sand inclusions and a few fine voids. Rough feel. Transparent glaze on the inside, becoming dark reddish brown (2.5 YR 3/2) on the clay after firing. Slightly everted, plain rim with round lip and flange on the inside to receive a lid.
Plain Glazed Ware (Ware 7). Cf. in general, Morgan 1942, fig. 24, dated mid to late 11th century.

13.2 Bowl, body fragment (Ips 83.62). Fig. 6.32: W22.1
Pres. L. 0.033, pres. W. 0.053, Th. 0.006.
Soft, fine, pale yellow fabric (2.5 Y 8/3) with a few fine lime inclusions and some fine voids. Powdery/chalky feel. White slip and dull yellow orange glaze (10 YR 7/3) on the inside.
In: painted decoration of crosshatched leaves (?) in dull reddish brown (2.5 YR 5/3) and greyish brown (5 YR 4/2). Polychrome Lead-glazed Ware type 'RMR' (Ware 22). Cf. Williams & Zervos 1991, p. 168, no. C.35.195, pl. 43 for similar decoration.

13.3 Dish, rim fragment (Ips 91.27). Fig. 6.34: W29.1.
Pres. H. 0.053, pres. W. 0.096, est. Diam. rim 0.250, Th. 0.009. Soft, fine, dull orange fabric (5 YR 7/4) with some fine lime inclusions. Powdery feel. White slip and pale green glaze (PMS 578 C) all over. Broad everted rim with notches in the lip; convex divergent upper part.
Monochrome Glazed Ware (Ware 29). Cf. Williams & Zervos 1992, fig. 14, no. 42 for shape, dated as Turkish.

Site no. 14: KLIMATARIA (fig. 5.13)

Site description: Much pottery was sampled on a small peninsula (232 m.), which projects from the East into Lake Liki and is crowned by a tower of the Frankish period. In the 19th century the tower was only known by rare appearances in times of a low water-level, and also nowadays the site is only accessible during very dry summers (cf. also Lock 1986, 117). Apart from architectural remains and pottery from Prehistoric and Classical-Roman times, the site has substantial remains of a tower-settlement (with regular buildings around the court-yard reminiscent of the Frankish estate settlements of the Kingdom of Jerusalem; Bintliff 1995, 114; see also Sigalos forthcoming). In addition, a small cemetery was found below the site to the North; it yielded very few finds, which included tile-graves, graves made of limestone slabs and a Late Roman jug. According to Bintliff, the lake must have been (much) lower in Medieval and Post-Medieval times because of two reasons: first, the current rocky shores of the lake have no agricultural potential, whereas the parts which are exposed in times of a lower water-level are fertile and exploitable; secondly, access to the site is now extremely difficult. Another indication of a lower water level in the past are references to a multi-arched bridge running from the site across the lake towards the Theban Plain.

This bridge is indicated on an (unpublished) French military map of the early 19th century. A hand-copy of this 19th century French military map can be found in the British School of Archaeology at Athens, made by George Finlay (J. Bintliff, pers. comm.).

Site chronology: LR(-EBYZ?); MBYZ; (LBYZ/FR); T; (EMOD).

Diagnostic finds:
LR-EBYZ?: 5 Unglazed Wares (Ware 2). 10 LR 2 Amphora (Ware 3). 38 Unglazed Beehives (Ware 4).
MBYZ: 1 Fine Orange-red Burnished Ware (Ware 5). 1 Unglazed Incised Ware (Ware 6). 3 Plain Glazed Ware in red fabric (Ware 7). 1 Green and Brown Painted Ware (Ware 10). 2 Fine Sgraffito Ware (Ware 11). 66 Günseenin 3/Saraçhane 61 amphora (Ware 12). 5 'Otranto 1' amphora (Ware 13).
LBYZ/FR: 1 'Zeuxippus Ware' Subtype (Ware 16). 1 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Thessaloniki (Ware 18). 2 Monochrome Sgraffito Wares (Ware 19).
T: 2 Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware (Ware 26). 1 Maiolica from Italy (Ware 27). 3 Maiolica from Greece (Ware 28). 7 Monochrome Glazed Wares (Ware 29). 6 Painted Ware (Ware 31). 1 Polychrome Painted Ware (Ware 35). 20 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 38).
EMOD: 2 Glaze Painted Ware (Ware 46).

Catalogue:
14.1 Small jug, complete profile (89.CEM1). Figs. 6.2 and 6.40: W2.1.
14.2 Amphora, neck-shoulder-handle fragment (92.CEM.81.1). Fig. 6.3: W3.1.
Pres. L. 0.169, pres. W. 0.082, Th. 0.010.
Fairly hard, medium coarse, dull brown fabric (7.5 YR 5/3) with grey core (7.5 Y 4/1). Slightly gritty ware with very many medium white quartz, some fine lime and many fine micaceous particles. Rough feel. Straight symmetrical neck with vertical round handle.
LR 2 Amphora (Ware 3), dated 6th century or later. Cf. for shape, Boardman 1989, 106-107, no. 236, fig. 36 (mid 7th century).

14.3 Amphora, neck-shoulder-handle fragment (89.K1.49.1.10, 110, 113, 116, 117, 124, 125, 178). Figs. 6.3 and 6.40: W3a.1. H. 0.225, Diam. of neck 0.060, Th. 0.010.
Soft, fine, orange fabric (5 YR 7/6) with a few medium lime and quartz inclusions and many fine micaceous particles. Powdery feel. Light yellow orange slip on the outside. Convex convergent upper part with narrow neck and two vertical oval handles.
Amphora Saracahe 35 (Ware 3). Cf. Hayes 1992, 71, type 35, fig. 23.10; see also figs. 32.10 and 35.38, dated 7th-8th centuries ‘or later’.

14.4 Bowl, body fragment (89.Kr.5.64.5). Fig. 6.27: W18.2.
Pres. L. 0.052, pres. W. 0.063, Th. 0.004-5.
Moderately soft, fine, dull orange (7.5 YR 7/4) to orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with some medium lime inclusions. Smooth feel. White slip and yellowish glaze (2.5 Y 7/6) on the inside; splashed glazed on the outside. In: sgraffito decoration of a Salamons’s knot’.
Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Thessaloniki (Ware 18). Cf. Spieser 1996, 24-5, nos. 174-78 with references to other examples from Bulgaria, Olynthus and Epheses. See also Xyngopoulos 1933, pl. 205, no. II.A: (N) and Vavylopolou-Charitonidou 1989, figs. 16-18 from Thessaloniki, dated end 13th-14th centuries.

14.5 Bowl, rim fragment (89.49.1.54). Fig. 6.30: W26.1.
Pres. H. 0.024, pres. W. 0.046, est. Diam. of rim 0.160, Th. 0.004.
Soft, fine, orange fabric (5 YR 7/6) with a few fine lime and micaceous particles. Smooth feel. White slip and a creamish crazed glaze (10 YR 8/3) all over. Out: incised scribbled decoration, highlighted with green (PMS 575 C) and ochre splashes (10 YR 6/8). Straight rim with round lip.

14.6 Dish, rim fragment (89.49.I.139). Fig. 6.33: W28.7.
Pres. L. 0.065, pres. W. 0.093, est. Diam. Of rim 0.200, Th. 0.006.
Soft, fine, light grey fabric (10 YR 8/2) with a few medium lime inclusions. Smooth/chalky feel. White slip and pitted, pale green glaze (10 Y 8/2) all over. On interior rim: blue (PMS 302 C) and brown (10 YR 4/4) painted decoration. Broad everted rim with round lip; convex divergent upper part.
Maiolica from Greece (Ware 28). Cf. Armstrong 1993, no. 174, fig. 11, pl. 33 from Thebes.

14.7 Dish, rim fragment (89.49.I.7). Fig. 6.34: W29.2.
Pres. L. 0.076, pres. W. 0.088, est. Diam. Of rim 0.210, Th. 0.007-8.
Soft, fine, light grey fabric (10 YR 8/2) with a few medium lime inclusions and some medium voids. Smooth/chalky feel. White slip and matt brown glaze (7.5 YR 4/4 and 4/6) on the inside. A drop of glaze on the outside. Broad everted rim with groove and notches in the lip; convex divergent upper part.
Monochrome Glazed Ware (Ware 29). Cf. for similar shape and glaze, Armstrong 1989, fig. 13, nos. 59-60, pl. 8 from a survey in Phokis.

14.8 Dish, rim fragment (89.B8.42). Fig. 6.36: W31.7.
Pres. L. 0.066, pres. W. 0.093, est. Diam. of rim 0.300, Th. 0.007-8.
Soft, fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with a few very coarse lime inclusions (up to 3mm.) and some medium voids. Smooth feel. White slip and a bit glossy cream glaze (7.5 YR 8/3) on the inside; white slip and green glaze (PMS 576 C) on the outside. On interior rim: green (PMS 575 C) and ochre (10 YR 6/8) painted decoration. Broad everted rim with two grooves and notches in the lip; convex divergent upper part.
Painted Ware (Ware 31).
Site no. 15: MAVROKAMBOS / MOROKAMBOS (fig. 5.14)
Site location: Vagia sheet 23°, 13 min. E.; 38°, 19.25 min. N.

Site description: A small scatter of pottery is to be found to the North and below a low hill (164 m.) marked by the newly built church of Panagia. The location, bordering on the South side of the Theban Plain but not near any modern village, is called 'Mavrokambos' on the Vagia sheet of the 1:50.000 topographical map, but is known as 'Morokambos', a Greek toponym derived from 20th century maps (A. Dunn, unpublished Byzantine gazetteer for Boeotia).

'Morokambos' is the name of the village which used to stand on this site, and it recalls the mulberry trees of the old silk industry around Thebes (Symeonoglou 1985, 157). The 19th century traveller Sir William Gell mentioned a 'Morekampe' during his journey along the Theban plain (Gell 1819, 125). His contemporary, William Leake described 'Morokamo' as a small village (Leake 1835, 478). Their description fits in the location of Morokambos marked on the Carte de la Grèce of 1852 AD as a small village (Kiel & Bintliff et al., unpublished gazetteer for Ottoman Boeotia; see also Stedman 1996, 182).

Site chronology: MBYZ; T; (EMOD).
Diagnostic finds:

MBYZ: 6 Günzenin 3/Sarachane 61 amphora (Ware 12). 6 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 14). 4 Incised Sgraffito Ware/Champlevé Ware (Ware 15).

T: 2 Slip-painted Wares (Ware 30). 1 Painted Ware (Ware 31). 1 Polychrome Painted Wares (Ware 35). 4 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 38).

EMOD: 1 Çanakkale Ware (Ware 39).

Site no. 16: MAVROMATI NORTH (figs. 5.15-16)
Site location: Vagia sheet 23°, 8 min. E.; 38°, 20 min. N.

Site description: A medium sized scatter of ceramics can be found in and to the immediate North-West of the modern village Mavromati. The site includes the Eastern part of the modern cemetery and extends also into the small fields and gardens below the houses in the Northern area of the village, which stands on a elongated spur.

Local tradition maintains that Mavromati was founded as a 'stratochori ('armed village') to provide protection for local farmers and named after John 'Black Eye' (Kiel & Bintliff et al., unpublished gazetteer for Ottoman Boeotia; see also Stedman 1994, 181). In the Ottoman tax registers it is a Albanian foundation, and recorded as 'Mavromati' or 'Mavromati Yorgi' from 1466 AD (7 households) until 1642 AD (71 households). The French traveller Eugène Yemeniz uses the name (Black Eye) in the mid 19th century for a small 'hameau' (hamlet) of Mavromati, and mentions a local tradition which maintains that never a blue eye opens in this village during the day (Yemeniz 1845, 281). The sources indicate that a population boom occurred in Mavromati during the (second half of the) 19th century. According to the lists the village grew from some 80 households in 1800 AD to 173 households in 1879 AD; other figures speak of 686 inhabitants in 1879 AD and 1544 in 1907 AD (Kiel & Bintliff et al., unpublished gazetteer for Ottoman Boeotia; see also Vroom 1998b, 138).

Site chronology: LR; (MBYZ); (LBYZ/FR); (T); EMOD.
Diagnostic finds:

LR: 1 Red Slip Ware (Ware 1). 12 LR 2 amphora (Ware 3). 23 Unglazed Beehives (Ware 4).

MBYZ: 1 Fine Sgraffito Ware (Ware 11).
**Mavromati North (site 16)**

1 Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware (Ware 20).
2 Maiolica from Italy (Ware 27).
3 Painted Ware from Grottaglie (Ware 40).
4 Slip-painted Ware from Didymoteicho (Ware 41).
5 Slip-painted Ware from Crete (Ware 42).
6 Glazed Domestic Ware from Siphnos (Ware 43).
7 Polychrome Painted Terracotta from the Eastern Aegean (Ware 44).
8 Drip-painted Ware from Marousi (Ware 47).

**Catalogue:**

**16.1 Dish, rim fragment (93 Gs 1.13).** Fig. 6.15: W40.4.
Pres. H. 0.027, est. Diam. of rim 0.200, Th. 0.009-10.
Fairly hard, fine, pale yellow fabric (2.5 Y 8/3) with few fine lime and sand inclusions. Smooth feel. White slip and transparent vitreous glaze in and out. On interior rim: painted decoration of flowers and leaves in light blue (PMS 284 C) and olive yellow (2.5 Y 6/8). Flat everted rim with straight divergent upper wall.
Painted Ware from Grottaglie (Ware 40). Cf. Korre-Zografou 1995, pl. 182.

**16.2 Dish, rim fragment (93 Gs 2.27).** Fig. 6.15: W40.5.
Pres. H. 0.030, est. Diam. of rim 0.260, Th. 0.007.
Fairly hard, fine, pale yellow fabric (2.5 Y 8/3) with few fine lime and sand inclusions. Smooth feel. White slip and transparent vitreous glaze in and out. On interior rim: painted decoration of guirlandes in blue (PMS 284 C), bright yellowish orange (10 YR 6/8) and olive yellow (5 Y 5/4). Flat everted rim, with straight divergent upper wall.
Painted Ware from Grottaglie (Ware 40).

**16.3 Dish, rim fragment (93 Gs 1.14).** Fig. 6.15: W40.6.

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**Pres. H. 0.035, est. Diam. of rim 0.220, Th. 0.010.**
Fairly hard, fine, light grey fabric (10 YR 8/2) with few fine lime and sand inclusions. Smooth feel. White slip and transparent vitreous glaze in and out. On interior rim: painted decoration of flowers and squares in blue (PMS 284 C) and olive yellow (2.5 Y 6/8). Flat everted rim and straight divergent upper wall.
Painted Ware from Grottaglie (Ware 40).

**16.4 Jug, base fragment (93 Gs 4.3).** Fig. 6.15: W40.7.
Pres. H. 0.027, est. Diam. of base 0.010, Th. 0.006.
Fairly hard, fine, pale yellow fabric (2.5 Y 8/3) with few fine lime and sand inclusions. Smooth feel. White slip and transparent vitreous glaze in and out. Flat standing ring with slightly concave convergent lower wall.
Painted Ware from Grottaglie (Ware 40).

**16.5 Jug, base fragment (93 Gs 1.21).** Fig. 6.15: W40.8.
Pres. H. 0.053, est. Diam. of base 0.080, Th. 0.008.
Fairly hard, fine, light grey (10 YR 8/2) to pale yellow fabric (2.5 Y 8/3) with few fine lime and sand inclusions. Smooth feel. White slip and transparent vitreous glaze in and out. Painted lines in blue (PMS 543 C) on the outside. Flat standing ring with straight divergent lower wall.
Painted Ware from Grottaglie (Ware 40).

**16.6 Dish, rim fragment (93 As 1.72).**
Pres. H. 0.024, est. Diam. of rim 0.200-220.
Moderately soft, fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with few fine lime and sand. Smooth feel. Glassy olive-green glaze (10 Y 4/2) in and out (on rim). In and on rim out: slip-painted decoration. becoming pale green (PMS 346) under glaze. Everted rim and straight divergent upper wall.
16.7 *Basin*, rim fragment (93 Sa 5.29). Fig. 6.16: W₁₂.2. 
Pres. H. 0.063, est. Diam. of rim > 0.300.
Fairly hard, medium fine, bright brown fabric (2.5 YR 5/6) with some fine lime and mica and few fine mineral inclusions. Smooth feel. Brownish red glaze (10 R 5/8) in and out on upper area (overspill); white/light grey dripped slip (7.5 YR 8/2) on inside. Everted rim with knick and straight divergent upper wall.
Slip-painted Ware from Crete (Ware 42). Cf. Vallianou & Padouva 1986, 31, nos. 22-3; Psaropoulou 1984, 73 (*pilina* = lekani from Kos for kneading the bread).

16.8 *Basin?*, rim fragment (93 As 3.23). Fig. 6.16: W₁₂.3. 
Pres. H. 0.065, est. Diam. of rim 0.029?
Fairly hard, medium fine, orange-red fabric (2.5 YR 7/6) with some fine lime and a few fine sand particles. Smooth feel. Glassy transparent glaze in and out, becoming bright reddish brown (5 YR 5/8) on fabric. In: slip-painted decoration. Everted, double rim with straight divergent upper wall.
Slip-painted Ware from Crete (Ware 42).

16.9 *Dish?*, rim fragment (93 As 3.25 of 3.25?). 
Pres. H. 0.020, est. Diam. of rim 0.020.
Fairly hard, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with some fine lime and few voids. Smooth feel. Glassy transparent glaze in and out (on rim), becoming brown (10 YR 4/6) on fabric. In and on rim: slip-painted decoration. Everted rim with straight divergent upper wall.
Slip-painted Ware from Crete (Ware 42).

16.10 *Dish?,* rim fragment (93 As 3.24). 
Pres. H. 0.032, est. Diam. of rim 0.240.
Fairly hard, fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with a few fine lime and a few voids. Smooth feel. Glassy transparent glaze in and out (on rim), becoming reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/8) on fabric. On rim: slip-painted decoration. Everted rim with straight divergent upper wall.
Slip-painted Ware from Crete (Ware 42).

16.11 *Open shape?*, rim fragment (93 Sa 3.18). Fig. 6.39: W₁₂.2. 
Pres. H. 0.056, est. Diam. of rim 0.260.
Soft, medium coarse, orange fabric (5 YR 6/8) with few fine lime and many medium micaceous particles. Rough feel. Glassy, bright brown glaze (2.5 YR 5/8) on the inside; dull reddish brown wash (2.5 YR 5/4) on the outside. Out: name-stamp of potter in Greek letters (translation: Georgios N. Kolara(k)is, Vroulidia, Siphnos). Everted, flattened rim with straight divergent upper wall.
Glazed Domestic Ware from Siphnos (Ware 43).

16.12 *Open shape?*, rim fragment (93 Sa 5.18). Fig. 6.16: W₁₂.4.
Pres. H. 0.035, est. Diam. of rim 0.180.
Soft, fine, dull orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with some fine lime inclusions. Smooth feel. Multi-colour glaze decoration in and out; light blue (PMS 297), bright yellow (PMS 123) and red (PMS 1925) all over; dark reddish brown (10 R 3/2), light blue (PMS 297) and red (PMS 1925) on upper area on the inside. Everted, slightly folded rim with straight convergent upper wall.
Drip-painted Terracotta from the Eastern Aegean (Ware 44). Cf. Kyriazopoulou 1984, figs. 138b-143 (jugs from Chios, Samos and Rhodos), figs. 180-193 (Petronas from Rhodos). See also Korre, 24, fig. 26.

16.13 *Closed shape*, body fragment (93 As 5.24). Pres. L. 0.042, pres. W. 0.077, Th. 0.010.
Soft, fine, dull orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/4) with a few fine lime and some voids. Smooth feel. Olive grey glaze (10 Y 6/2 to 4/2) in and out. Out: cordon decoration applied to surface.
Storage jar (Ware 45).

16.14 *Closed shape*, base fragment (93 As 1.60). Fig. 6.16: W₁₂.4. 
Pres. H. 0.049, est. Diam. of base 0.130.
Fairly hard, fine, orange fabric (5 YR 7/6) with some fine lime. Smooth feel. Splashes of white slip on the outside; greyish-green (7.5 Y 7/2), brownish (5 YR 5/8) to brownish yellow glaze (10 YR 6/8) in and out. Flat base with angular transition and straight divergent lower wall.

16.15 *Closed shape*, body fragment (93 As 1.2). 
Pres. L. 0.061, pres. W. 0.087, Th. 0.015.
Fairly hard, fine, light grey fabric (10 YR 7/2) with a few fine lime and some fine sand. Smooth feel. Splashes of white slip on the outside; glassy olive grey glaze (10 Y 6/2) in and out.
Drip-painted Ware from Marousi, Attica. Cf. Bakirtzis 1980,
Site no. 17: **MEGALI RACHI**  
**Site location:** Vagia sheet 23°, 6.5 min. E.; 38°, 16.75 min. N. **Size of the site:** small. **Function of the site:** RUR.  
**Year of sampling:** 1983. **Sample:** grab sample. **Total of sampled sherds:** 27.  
**Site description:** A large scatter of ceramics and some architectural remains can be found ca. 2 kilometres to the East of the site of Tatiza (site 23), immediately North of the old road between the area of Thespiae and the Thisbe basin. The road runs East-West along the Northern side of a long and broad valley which is quite fertile and mainly given to olive-tree cultivation, but bordered with rocky limestone mountains to the North and South. No name is attached to it from Ottoman tax registers or maps.  
**Site chronology:** MBYZ; (LBYZ/FR); (EMOD).  
**Diagnostic finds:**  
**MBYZ:** 1 Fine Orange-red Burnished Ware (Ware 5).  
1 Günsenin 3/Saraçhane 61 amphora (Ware 12).  
10 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 14).  
1 Incised Sgraffito Ware/Champlevé Ware (Ware 15).  
**LBYZ/FR:** 1 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Corinth (Ware 17).  
**EMOD:** 1 Glaze Painted Ware (Ware 46).  
1 Modern plate.  

Site no. 18: **NEOCHORI 1-3** (fig. 5,17)  
**Site location:** Vagia sheet 23°, 6.25 min. E.; 38°, 25 min. N. **Size of the site:** large. **Site function:** RUR/SP. **Years of sampling:** 1984, 1993. **Sample:** intensive survey. **Total of sampled sherds:** 925.  
**Site description:** Three closely related scatters of pottery (treated here as one site) can be found on the amphitheatre-like formed Southern slopes of the Diaskepasi hill which rise circa 200 metres above and to the South-West of the nearby modern village of Neochorion (which is out of sight). The site is located circa 120 metres North of the new church of Zoodogos Pigis in a small fertile basin (with an abundance of water). Sampling was done systematically in three areas (Neochori 1-3) from the top of the hill downwards to the South. According to Bitliff, the location is perhaps referred in the Ottoman tax registers of the 16th century (M. Kiel & J. Bintliff, unpublished gazetteer for Ottoman Boeotia).  
**Site chronology:** (LR); MBYZ; LBYZ/FR; EMOD.  
**Diagnostic finds:**  
**LR:** 2 Unglazed Beehives (Ware 4).  
**MBYZ:** 8 Fine Orange-Red Burnished Ware (Ware 5).  
13 Unglazed Incised Ware (Ware 6).  
1 Plain Glazed Ware (Ware 7).  
11 Slip-painted Ware (Ware 9).  
4 Green and Brown Painted Ware (Ware 10).  
33 Günsenin 3/Saraçhane 61 amphora (Ware 12).  
6 Otranto 1’ amphora (Ware 13).  
4 Unglazed Domestic Ware (Ware 14).  
23 Incised Sgraffito Ware/Champlevé Ware (Ware 15).  
**LBYZ/FR:** 7 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Corinth (Ware 17).  
2 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Thessaloniki (Ware 17).  
9 Monochrome Sgraffito Wares (Ware 19).  
**EMOD:** 1 Painted Ware from Grottaglie (Ware 40).  
3 Glaze Painted Ware (Ware 46).  
1 Monochrome Yellow Glazed Ware (Ware 48).  
1 Modern plate.  

**Catalogue:**  
18.1 **Chafing dish**, rim fragment (931 gs.11.1). Fig. 6.5: W7.7.  
Pres. H. 0.037, est. Diam. of rim 0.300, Th. 0.008.  
Soft, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 7/8) with a few medium lime, a few coarse white quartz (up to 2 mm.) and many coarse mica (up to 3 mm.). Rough feel. Pitted, transparent glaze on the inside, becoming reddish brown (5 YR 4/8) on the clay after firing. Slightly everted, plain rim with round lip and flange on the inside to receive a lid; straight divergent upper wall.  
Plain Glazed Ware (Ware 7).  

18.2 **Jar**, rim fragment (1 gs.10.11). Fig. 6.10: W14.18.  
Pres. H. 0.091, pres. W. 0.064, est. Diam. of rim 0.090, Th. 0.006.  
Moderately soft, medium fine, orange-red fabric (2.5 YR 6/8) with some coarse lime (up to 2 mm.), a few fine mica and some fine black grits. Smooth feel. Creamish slip (7.5 YR 8/3) on the outside. Everted, thin rim with round lip; straight symmetrical neck; two heavy oval handles.
Unglazed Domestic Ware (Ware 14). Cf. for shape, Piérart & Thalmann 1980, group B, amphora B3 from Argos, dated end 11th-early 12th century and Sanders 1993, no. 38, fig. 9 from Sparta, dated late 12th century.

18.3 Cooking pot, rim fragment (84 25.1). Fig. 6.9: W14.14.
Pres. H. 0.033, est. Diam. of rim 0.165, Th. 0.005.
Moderately soft, medium fine, dull orange fabric (5 YR 7/3) with some medium lime and a few fine black mineral inclusions. Rough feel. Straight, slightly thickened rim with straight convergent upper part.
Unglazed Domestic Ware (Ware 14). Cf. for shape, Sanders 1993, no. 72, fig. 14 from Sparta, dated late 12th century.

18.4 Dish, body fragment.
Pres. L. 0.048, pres. W. 0.066, Th. 0.007.
Incised Sgraffito Ware (Ware 15).

18.5 Dish, base fragment (84 2 gs.5a.15). Fig. 6.23: W15.5.
Pres. H. 0.027, pres. W. 0.064, est. Diam. of base 0.020, Th. 0.009.
Fairly hard, fine, dull orange fabric (5 YR 7/4) with a few medium lime. Smooth feel. White slip in and out. Pitted, ochre-yellow glaze (2.5 Y 8/8) on the inside; drips of glaze on the outside. In: gouged decoration of lines (?). Ring foot with flat resting surface; convex divergent lower wall.
Incised Sgraffito Ware (Ware 15).

18.6 Bowl, base fragment (93 2 gs.3.1). Fig. 6.26: W17.1.
Pres. H. 0.029, pres. W. 0.084, est. Diam. of base 0.075, Th. 0.012.
Fairly hard, medium fine, orange fabric (3 YR 7/6) with a few coarse lime (up to 2 mm.), a few fine mica and some voids. Smooth feel. White slip and matt, pale green glaze (PMS 377 C) on the inside. In: incised spiral at centre. Ring foot with flat resting surface and flat underside.
Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Corinth (Ware 17).

18.7 Bowl, base fragment (93 2 gs. 1.15). Fig. 6.26: W17.2.
Pres. H. 0.021, pres. W. 0.056, est. Diam. of base 0.053.
Soft, medium fine, dull orange fabric (5 YR 7/4) with a few fine lime and a few coarse white quartz inclusions (up to 2 mm.). Smooth feel. White slip and matt, pale green glaze (7.5 Y 8/3) on the inside. In: incised spiral (?) at the centre. Heavy ring foot with round resting surface and central nipple (?).
Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Corinth (Ware 17).

Site no. 19: PALAIOMAZI (fig. 5.18)

Site description: Pottery is to be found on a low promontory of the South-Eastern slope of Mount Goulas (665 m.), halfway along the modern road which runs from Mazi to Evangelistria, where it forms a quite steep and narrow plateau above the gorge of a river which is known as ‘Palaiomazi’ on 19th century maps. The lower end of the site is marked by a spring on the South side of the modern road. On the North side of the road, just
opposite the well, many ruined structures are to be seen in the maquis. As this area has little farming, sherd visibility is hampered by the lack of ploughing and by maquis, but occasional erosion gullies yield scatters of multi-period pottery. Most of the sample was recovered from a profile recently formed in the course of road-construction.

The toponym ‘Palaiomazi’ is perhaps related to the modern village of Mazi. The name ‘Mazi’ occurs in the Ottoman tax registers from 1466 AD until 1570 AD, but it is unclear yet whether this is the site ‘Palaiomazi’ or the modern village Mazi (Kiel & Bintliff et al., unpublished gazetteer for Ottoman Boeotia). The British traveller J.C. Hobhouse mentioned ‘Mazee’ as a ‘poor village in the hills’, inhabited by Albanian peasants. It contained 50 huts, ‘which hold much more than the usual proportion of inhabitants, about 500’ (Hobhouse 1813, 272). His contemporary and fellow countryman, William Leake described Mazi as ‘a small village on the foot of a remarkable peaked hill’, from where the road continued ‘Southward to Mavromati and Erimokastro’; according to him the Maziotes ‘chiefly cultivate kalambokki [maize] in the plain, and vineyards on the hills around the village’ (Leake 1835, 206). Palaiomazi was marked as a settlement on the Carte de la Grèce of 1852 AD and as an toponym on a Greek map of about 1933 AD (Stedman 1996, 182). The reasons for the desertion of the site are unknown, although local tradition maintains that the Turks wished to build a ‘castle’ here and removed the inhabitants to the present village of Mazi (Stedman 1996, 182).

**Site chronology:** LR; MBYZ; LBYZ/FR; T.

**Diagnostic finds:**

**LR:**
- 2 LR 2 amphora (Ware 3).
- 2 Unglazed Beehives (Ware 4).

**MBYZ:**
- 1 Unglazed Incised Ware (Ware 6).
- 1 Plain Glazed Ware (Ware 7).
- 1 Slip-painted Ware (Ware 9).
- 2 Green and Brown Painted Ware (Ware 10).
- 10 Günseñin 3/Sarachane amphora (Ware 12).
- 5 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 14).
- 6 Incised Sgraffito Ware/Champlevé Ware (Ware 15).

**LBYZ/FR:**
- 5 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Corinth (Ware 17).

**T:**
- 1 Polychrome Sgraffito Ware from Italy (Ware 25).
- 2 Brown and Green Sgraffito Wares (Ware 26).
- 2 Maiolica from Greece (Ware 28).

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**Fig. 5.18 Palaiomazi (site 19) (photo: J. Vroom).**

Monochrome Glazed Wares (Ware 29).
1. Painted Ware (Ware 31).
2. Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 38).

**Catalogue:**

19.1 *Dish*, rim fragment (82 PMA 2.51). Fig. 6.24: W15.7.
- Incised Sgraffito Ware (Ware 15). Cf. Morgan 1942, pl. 51f + h and Armstrong 1996b, pl. 84, no. 79 for similar decoration.

19.2 *Dish*, base fragment (82 PMA 2.58). Fig. 6.30: W26.6.
- Moderately soft, fine, orange-red fabric (2.5 YR 6/8) with a few fine lime inclusions and a few medium voids. Smooth feel. White slip and a shiny pale grey glaze (7.5 Y 8/2) on the inside; a drop of glaze on the outside. In: incised decoration of spirals, highlighted with a green splash (PMS 349 C), and a tripod stilt mark near the centre. Ring foot with flat resting surface; convex divergent lower part.
- Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware (Ware 26). Cf. Papanikola-Bakirtzis 1999, 97, no. 112, dated ca. 15th -16th centuries.

**Site no. 20:** PP16 / PALAEOPANAGHIA 16 (fig. 5.19)

**Site location:** Vagia sheet 23°, 7.25 min. E.; 38°, 18.15 min. N. **Site size:** medium. **Site function:** RUR/SP. **Years**

Site description: A very dense and reasonably intensive scatter of pottery is to be found around (and especially on the South-Eastern side of) the rebuilt church of Agios Georgios, which marks the junction of the road from Thespiae to Neochori in the South-West and to Askri in the North. The large modern church was built over the remains of a small ruined church. The site is on the fertile lands which stretch over the low hills between Askra and Thespiae. The pottery was sampled in a cotton field and a vineyard next to the church, but perhaps the scatter stretches further into the stubble field to the North.

Site chronology: (LR); MBYZ; LBYZ/FR; EMOD.

Diagnostic finds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LR</th>
<th>1 LR 2 amphora (Ware 3). 1 Unglazed Beehive (Ware 4).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MBYZ</td>
<td>2 Fine Orange-Red Burnished Ware (Ware 5). 6 Unglazed Incised Ware (Ware 6). 1 Plain Glazed Ware in red fabric (Ware 7; see fig. 6.5: W7.6). 15 Slip-painted Ware (Ware 9). 9 Green and Brown Painted Ware (Ware 10). 20 Fine Sgraffito Ware (Ware 11). 35 Günseinstein 3/Saraçhane 61 amphora (Ware 12; see fig. 6.7: W12.3 and W12.5). 1 ‘Otranto 1’ amphora (Ware 13). 20 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 14). 31 Incised Sgraffito Ware/Champlevé Ware (Ware 15; see fig. 6.42: W15.13). Finger-grooved tiles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LBYZ/FR</td>
<td>3 Zeuxippus Ware (Ware 16). 1 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Corinth (Ware 17). 1 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Thessaloniki (Ware 18). 2 Monochrome Sgraffito Wares (Ware 19).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBYZ/FR</td>
<td>1 Plain Glazed Ware (Ware 7). 1 Günseinstein 3/Saraçhane 61 amphora (Ware 12). 1 Unglazed Domestic Ware (Ware 14). 1 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware (Ware 19).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>1 Slip-painted Ware (Ware 30). 2 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Grottaglie (Ware 40). 1 Slip-painted Ware from Crete (Ware 42). 1 Polychrome Painted Terracotta from the Eastern Aegean (Ware 44). 5 Glaze Painted Ware (Ware 46). 6 Modern plates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Site no. 21: PARALIMNI (fig. 5.20)


Site description: A fairly dense scatter of pottery can be found on a boat-shaped promontory, which rises just West of the North-Eastern tip of the modern Lake Paralimni and is marked by a Medieval tower. This tower still stands to a height of six metres, but contains a well-preserved basement vault (see Lock 1986, 119 for more information on the tower). Visibility on the site is particularly bad because of the thick maquis, but still pottery can be found all over the hill and some material also on the lower land around.

The tower site is visible from the main road Loukisia-Anthedon, and is adjacent to the natural road which runs between the Northern coast and the Eastern end of Lake Paralimni. In the Middle Ages it probably overlooked arable lands which are now drowned in the lake. It is certain that at least in Prehistoric and Classical times the water level of lake was substantially lower. A ‘Byzantine’ settlement was revealed by a temporary lowering of the water-level of the lake in the 1970s. The settlement included remains of a church, and was apparently found below the tower (Spiropoulos 1973, 265-66; Sampson 1973-74, 448).

Site chronology: (MBYZ); (LBYZ-FR); T.

Diagnostic finds:

| MBYZ         | 1 Plain Glazed Ware (Ware 7). 1 Günseinstein 3/Saraçhane 61 amphora (Ware 12). 1 Unglazed Domestic Ware (Ware 14). |
| LBYZ/FR      | 1 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware (Ware 19). |
| T            | 1 Slip-painted Ware (Ware 30). 2 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Grottaglie (Ware 40). 1 Slip-painted Ware from Crete (Ware 42). 1 Polychrome Painted Terracotta from the Eastern Aegean (Ware 44). 5 Glaze Painted Ware (Ware 46). 6 Modern plates. |
Glazed Wares (Ware 29). 8 Painted Ware (Ware 31). 1 Polychrome Marbled Ware (Ware 34; cf. fig. 6.45, W34.1). 3 Unglazed Domestic wares (Ware 38).

Site no. 22: RHADON (fig. 5.21)

Site description: A thin to medium dense (and probably not large) scatter of pottery is to be found on the slopes of a ridge which rises halfway on the South side of the Rhadokambos valley, not far from the modern village of Pavlo. The site is marked by two little churches which stand next to each other. The pottery is to be found where ploughing has improved the poor visibility.

The Rhadokambos Valley once formed an easy route for travellers who preferred to travel over the hills and not along the borders of Kopais Lake, which were very wet in Ottoman times. According to Bintliff, the site is named after the Albanian village ‘Rado Golemi’, which first appears in the Ottoman tax registers in 1466 AD and survived into the 19th century (more exactly: between 1871 AD and 1879 AD), when the villagers moved to the modern village of Pavlo (Kiel & Bintliff et al., unpublished gazetteer for Ottoman Boeotia).

Site chronology: (MBYZ); LBYZ/FR; T; EMOD. Diagnostic finds:

Catalogue:

22.1 Open shape, body fragment (92 Sa 3.32). Fig. 6.24: W15.12. Pres. L. 0.050, Th. 0.009.
Soft, fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with few fine lime and micaceous particles; few fine voids. Sandy feel. White slip and pale yellow (5 Y 8/3) to light yellow glaze (5 Y 7/4) on inside. In: incised animal decoration in bordered tondo. Incised Sgraffito Ware (Ware 15). Cf. for decoration, Armstrong 1991, 337, no. 13, fig. 16, dated late 12th-early 13th century.
22.2 *Small bowl/cup?*, base fragment (92 Sa 58). Fig. 6.27: W19.1.
Pres. H. 0.017, Diam. of base 0.045.
Soft, fine, orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/6) with few fine lime and micaceous particles; few fine voids. Smooth feel. White slip and pale yellow glaze (5 Y 8/3) on inside. In: sgraffito ‘medallion’ at centre of base. Small ring foot with flat resting surface and (slightly) central nipple.
Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Thessaly (Ware 19). Cf. Korre-Zographou 1995, 41, figs. 64-67 from Tiranvos, Larissa, dated 13th-14th centuries?

22.3 *Dish?*, rim fragment (92 Sa 3.19). Fig. 6.31: W26.10.
Pres. H. 0.029, est. Diam. of rim 0.230.
Fairly hard, fine, dull orange (5 YR 7/4) to orange fabric (5 YR 7/6) with few fine lime and mineral inclusions; few fine voids. Smooth feel. White slip and transparent/light grey glaze (5 Y 8/2) in and out (under rim). In: sgraffito decoration, highlighted with green (P 346) and yellow (5 Y 7/8) splashes.
Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware from Thessaloniki (Ware 26). Cf. for decoration, Frantz 1942, fig. 18, no. 3, group 5, Pl. 9334; Parazas 1979, pl. 136b; Charitonidou 1982, figs. 1-7, dated ca. 1650-1750 AD; Petras 1965, pl. 475a; id. 1967, pl. 295; Vavylopoulou-Charitonidou 1989, 225-26, fig. 56 from Thessaloniki, dated 16th century and Papnikola-Bakirtzis 1999, 250, no. 293 from Thessaloniki, dated late 15th-16th centuries.

22.4 *Dish?*, base fragment (92 Sa 3.2). Fig. 6.43: W26.13.
Pres. H. 0.049, est. Diam. of base 0.100.
Soft, medium fine, dull orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/4) with some medium lime and few fine mineral and micaceous particles; few fine voids. Sandy/smooth feel. White slip and light grey glaze (5 Y 8/2) on inside. In: sgraffito decoration and green oxide blob (PMS 376 C). Heavy ring foot with flat resting surface and convex divergent lower wall.
Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware (Ware 26). Cf. Armstrong 1993, 322, no. 254, fig. 16, dated Late Byzantine to Early Post-Byzantine.

22.5 *Open shape*, body fragment (92 Sa 3.73).
Pres. L. 0.0029, Th. 0.005.
Moderately soft, medium fine, dull orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/4) with few coarse lime (up to 3mm.). Smooth feel. White slip and transparent/light grey glaze (7.5 YR 8/1) on outside; white slip and bright yellowish brown glaze (2.5 Y 6/6) on inside. Out: sgraffito spirals, highlighted with green (PMS 583) and bright yellowish brown (2.5 Y 6/8) splashes.
Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware (Ware 26). Cf. for decoration, Armstrong 1989, 13, no. 64, pl. 5: 37, no. 13, pl. 11 (painted incised/Post-Byzantine brown and green sgraffito); Armstrong 1993, 314, no. 157, fig. 10 (Late Byzantine and Early Post-Byzantine). See also Frantz 1942, fig. 26, no. 1, group 9, P 2165.

**Site location:** Vagia sheet 23°, 5.5 min. E.; 38°, 16.25 min. N. **Site size:** medium. **Site function:** TOW. **Year of sampling:** 1983. **Sample:** grab sample. **Total of sampled sherds:** 90.

**Site description:** A small scatter of pottery is to be found on a low, elongated plateau marked by the scanty remains of a Medieval tower (or structure) and two disused early modern army blocks along the Northern side of the old road which runs between Thespiae and the Thisbe basin (cf. the description of site 17 of Megali...
Rachi; see for more details Stedman 1996, 182; cf. Lock 1986, 121-22 for a description of the tower). To the South there are springs and the remains of a church, as well as the ruins of a deserted village of Ottoman and Early Modern times. The site is now marked on the Vagia sheet of the 1:50,000 map as ‘Pyges’; just opposite on the Southern side of the road stands the modern church of Agia Trias. ‘Byzantine’ sherds have been found earlier at Tatiza (Fossey 1988, 147-48).

In the Ottoman tax registers ‘Tatize’ is an Albanian re-settlement, and recorded from 1466 AD until 1646 AD (Kiel & Bintliff et al., unpublished gazetteer for Ottoman Boeotia). The written sources mention a village of Tatiza which was abandoned some time during the 18th century. The 17th century traveller George Wheler refers to ‘Tadza’ as a village with ‘some marks of Antiquity; and by it a curious Fountain’ (Wheler 1682, 471). More than a century later, the British traveller Edward Dodwell only saw ‘ruins of a place called Tateza’ (Dodwell 1819, 257). His contemporary, Sir William Gell noticed some 10 years later ‘a village or kalybea, Tatiza’ (Gell 1819, 118). Stedman suggests that between Wheler’s visit in 1682 AD and Dodwell’s arrival in 1800 AD Tatiza ‘ceased to be a permanent settlement but continued in use as a temporary summer base for shepherds from the Helikon Hills’ (Stedman 1996, 182). The *Carte de la Grèce* of 1852 AD shows the location of ‘Tatattu re’ (or ‘fountain’) as an abandoned village (Stedman 1996, 182).

**Site chronology:** LR; MBYZ; LBYZ/FR; T; (E MOD).

**Diagnostic finds:**

**LR:** 6 LR 2 amphora (Ware 3). 11 Unglazed Beehives (Ware 4).

**MBYZ:** 2 Plain Glazed Ware (Ware7). 1 Slip-painted Ware (Ware 9). 1 Fine Sgraffito Ware (Ware 11). 2 Günsenin 3/Saracha 61 amphora (Ware 12). 13 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 14). 3 Incised Sgraffito Ware/Champlevé Ware (Ware 15).

**LBYZ/FR:** 3 ‘Zeuxippus Ware’ Derivatives (Ware 16). 2 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Thessaloniki (Ware 18). 5 Monochrome Sgraffito Wares (Ware 19).

**T:**

3 Monochrome Sgraffito Wares from Italy (Ware 24). 4 Brown and Green Sgraffito Wares (Ware 26). 1 Maiolica from Italy (Ware 27). 2 Maiolica from Greece (Ware 28). 3 Monochrome Glazed Wares (Ware 29). 1 Slip-painted Ware (Ware 30). 4 Painted Ware (Ware 31). 4 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 38).

**EMOD:** 2 Glaze Painted Ware (Ware 46).

**Catalogue:**

**23.1 Bowl,** base fragment (83 TA D 36). Fig. 6.25: W16.2. Pres. H. o.023, pres. W. o.070, est. Diam. of foot 0.055, Th. 0.010. Moderately soft, fine, orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/6) with a few fine lime and quartz inclusions. Smooth feel. White slip and matt ochre-yellow glaze (10 YR 7/6) on the inside. In: three incised circles. Ring foot with flat resting surface and flat underside; convex divergent lower part.

‘Zeuxippus Ware’ Subtype (Ware 16). 362

**23.2 Dish,** base fragment (83 TA A 23). Fig. 6.31: W26.7. Pres. H. o.020, pres. W. o.055, est. Diam. of foot 0.080, TH. 0.009. Moderately soft, fine, dull orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/4) with some medium lime and a few fine micaceous particles. Smooth feel. White slip and a matt pale glaze on the inside. In: incised decoration of circles, highlighted with ochre (2.5 Y 6/6) and green splashes (PMS 362 C).

Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware (Ware 26).

Site no. 24: **THESPIAE ANCIENT CITY** (figs. 5.23-24)

**Site location:** Vagia sheet 23°, 9.5 min. E.; 38°, 18 min. N.

**Site size:** large. **Site function:** CITY/SP. **Years of sampling:** 1980; 1985; 1986. **Sample:** intensive survey.
**Total of sampled sherds:** 14,346 (for all periods from Prehistory to Modern).

**Site description:** An abundance of pottery is to be found on the major multiperiod site which stretches from the connected hills with the modern villages of Thespiae and Leondari Southwards over a wide area below on either side of the Karavares-stream. The site occupies a fertile and well-connected position on gently rolling lands with plentiful water between Mount Helicon and Thebes. Post-Roman sherds were found in the Eastern part of the large ancient site, mainly outside the Late Roman kastro-fortified walls (see also Koder & Hild 1976, 275; Bintliff 1996, 111-12). Late Roman coins and ‘Byzantine’ sherds were also found at a ‘cemetery’ near the three-aisled church of Agios Athanasios. During the Middle Ages the site was called ‘casale Hermocastrum’ (or ‘deserted castle’) in a charter of 1212 AD. The Latin toponym refers to the architectural remains of Late Roman Thespiae, and the date to the time when the place was granted to the Premonstratensians at Brindisi (Koder & Hild 1976, 275, note 8; see also Stedman 1996, 182). The site is still known as ‘Erimokastro’ on 20th century maps (A. Dunn, unpublished Byzantine gazetteer for Boeotia). The absence of any mention of the name in the Ottoman tax registers of the 15th and 16th centuries is striking, and must perhaps be related to the location of a small Albanian village of 15 households in 1466 AD in the hills above the ancient site, called ‘Kobila’ or ‘Zogra Kobili/Zagra Kubli’ in the Ottoman registers (also known as ‘Kobella/Kaskaveli’, which became the modern village of Leondari) (Kiel & Bintliff et al., unpublished gazetteer for Ottoman Boeotia; Bintliff 1996, 111-12). The Medieval name ‘Erimokastro’ reappears again in the 17th century in the Ottoman archives (in the lists of 1642 AD until 1653 AD), as well as in the travellers’ accounts (Magni 1688, 84; Wheler 1682, 470). The traveller George Wheler described ‘Rimocastri’ in 1682 AD as three ‘little knots of houses’, two on the brow of the hill and one on the plain below. All three villages consisted of ‘about a hundred cottages of Greeks and Albaneses’ (Wheler 1682, 470). The British traveller Wiliam Leake mentioned the disappearance of the lower village in the plain, which he called ‘Lefka’, in the mid 19th century. He noted then five or six ruined churches and some deserted, ruined cottages (Leake 1835, 479). His contemporary, the French traveller Eugène Yemeniz also recorded only the two higher villages on the hill (the modern village of Thespiae and Leondari) as a ‘chateau solitaire’ (Yemeniz 1845, 272 and 274).

**Site chronology:** LR; MBYZ; (T); (EMOD).

**Diagnostic finds:**

**LR:**

- 9 Askra Ware (Ware 1).
- 15 LR 2 amphora (Ware 3).
- 79 Unglazed Beehives (Ware 4).

**MBYZ:**

- 7 Plain Glazed Ware in red fabric (Ware 7).
- 1 Plain Glazed Ware in white fabric/Glazed White Ware II (Ware 8).
- 1 Fine Sgraffito Ware (Ware 11).
- 13 Günsenin 3/Saraçhane 61 amphora (Ware 12).
- 1 Incised Sgraffito Ware/Champlevé Ware (Ware 15).

**T:**

- 1 Tobacco Pipe (Ware 37).

**EMOD:**

- 2 Painted Ware from Grottaglie (Ware 40).

**Catalogue:**

**24.1 Chafing dish, rim fragment (85 Tr 2020.2).** Fig. 6.5; W7.1. Pres. H. 0.042, pres. W. 0.049, est. Diam. of rim 0.165, Th. 0.010-13.

Soft, medium fine, light brownish grey fabric (5 YR 7/2) with some coarse lime (up to 2mm.) and a few fine mica. Rough feel. Degraded transparent glaze on the inside, becoming greyish olive (5 Y 5/3) on the clay after firing. Out: six incised stripes under the rim. Slightly everted, plain rim with round lip and flange on the inside to receive a lid; convex divergent double wall.

Plain Glazed Ware (Ware 7). Cf. for shape, Sanders 1995, fig. 2, no. 7 (form I), dated (late 9th)-early 10th century.

**24.2 Chafing dish, rim fragment (86 Tr 275.1).** Fig. 6.5; W7.4. Pres. H. 0.041, pres. W. 0.058, est. Diam. of rim 0.240, Th. 0.008-9.
Moderately soft, medium fine, dull orange fabric (5 YR 6/4) with some fine lime, a few medium quartz inclusions and some voids. Rough feel. White slip on the inside and just under the rim on the outside. Degraded transparent glaze with impurities on the inside, becoming olive yellow (5 Y 6/4) on the clay after firing. Slightly everted, plain rim with round lip and flange on the inside to receive a lid; straight divergent upper wall.

Plain Glazed Ware (Ware 7).

243 Chafing dish, rim fragment (85 Tr 218.1). Fig. 6.5: W7.5.
Pres. H. 0.062, pres. W. 0.073, est. Diam. of rim 0.190, Th. 0.010.
Fairly hard, medium coarse, dull orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/3) with some medium lime, a few fine quartz, some medium organics and some voids. Rough feel. Transparent glaze with impurities on the inside, becoming olive-brown (2.5 Y 4/4) on the clay after firing. Slightly everted, plain rim with round lip and flange on the inside to receive a lid; straight divergent upper wall.

Plain Glazed Ware (Ware 7). Cf. for shape, Felten 1975, fig. 19 (2nd row, left), dated 10th-early 11th century.

244 Chafing dish, rim fragment (85 Tr 213.4). Fig. 6.6: W7.11.
Pres. H. 0.044, pres. W. 0.059, est. Diam. of rim 0.250, Th. 0.008.
Soft, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with many coarse lime (up to 2 mm.) and many voids. Powdery feel. Transparent glaze on the inside, becoming dull reddish brown (5 YR 5/3) on the clay after firing. Everted, plain rim with round lip and flange on the inside to receive a lid; straight divergent upper wall.

Plain Glazed Ware (Ware 7). Cf. for shape, Morgan 1942, fig. 24, dated mid to late 11th century.

245 Chafing dish, base fragment (85 Tr 218.10). Fig. 6.6: W7.12.
Pres. H. 0.034, pres. W. 0.082, est. Diam. of base 0.135, Th. 0.009-12.
Soft, medium coarse, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with some fine lime, a few fine mica, some medium organics and some voids. Rough feel. Transparent glaze on the inside (and some splashes on the outside), becoming dull reddish brown (5 YR 4/4) on the clay after firing. Flat base with concave transition; straight divergent lower wall.

Plain Glazed Ware (Ware 7). Cf. in general, Morgan 1942, fig. 24, dated 10th-11th century?

Fig. 5.24 Engraving of Thespiae, ca. 1805 AD (after Dodwell 1834).

246 Cup, rim fragment (85 Tr 103.2). Figs. 6.6 and 6.40: W8.1.
Pres. H. 0.040, pres. W. 0.039, est. Diam. of rim 0.120, Th. 0.008.
Soft, medium fine, light brownish grey (7.5 YR 7/3) with a few fine lime and sand inclusions. Smooth feel. Olive-yellow glaze (5 Y 6/6 to 7/6) on the in- and outside. Out: stamped decoration. Thin, everted rim with a knick under the rim; convex divergent wall.

Glazed White Ware II (Ware 8). The shape has similarities with Sanders 1995, 134, fig. 25, no. 140 (form I), dated (10th)-11th century.

247 Tobacco pipe (85 Th Sa 6523). Fig. 6.38 and 6.46: W37.1.
Pres. H. 0.026, pres. W. 0.035.
Burnt fabric.

248 Open shape, rim fragment (86 Tr 143.7).
Pres. H. 0.009, pres. W. 0.048, est. Diam. of rim 0.250, Th. 0.007.
Fairly hard, fine, light yellow orange fabric (7.5 YR 8/3) with a few fine lime and black quartz inclusions. Smooth feel. White slip and glaze on the inside. On interior rim: painted decoration of two flowers in blue (PMS 2178) and two brown-red stripes (2.5 YR 4/2). Everted flattened rim.

Painted Ware from Grottaglie and/or Corfu (Ware 39).

249 Basin, rim fragment (85 Tr 7.1). Fig. 6.39: W42.1.
Pres. H. 0.060, pres. W. 0.110, est. Diam. of rim 0.360, Th. 0.011.
Fairly hard, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with some fine lime and a few voids. Smooth feel. Glassy transparent glaze in and out (on rim), becoming brown (10 YR
Slip-painted Ware from Crete, Chalkis or Thasos (Ware 42).

Site no. 25: THESPIAE B6
Site location: Vagia sheet 23°, 9.5 min. E.; 38°, 18 min. N.

Site description: A very small scatter of ceramics can be found on a plateau of fertile land halfway between the modern villages of Thespiae and Mavromati, ca. 200 metres West of the road that links them.

Site chronology: (T); EMOD.
Diagnostic finds:
T  1 Unglazed Domestic Ware (Ware 38).
EMOD: 4 Painted Ware from Grottaglie (Ware 40). 2 Slip-painted Ware from Didymoteicho (Ware 41). 3 Glazed Domestic Ware from Siphnos (Ware 43). 2 Glaze Painted Ware (Ware 46). 6 Modern plates.

Catalogue:
25.1 Plate, rim fragment (93 Th B6 gs.17). Fig. 6.15; W40.3. Pres. H. 0.032, pres. W. 0.044, est. Diam rim 0.300, Th. 0.006-9. Fairly hard, fine, light yellow orange fabric (10 YR 8/3) with a few fine lime and sand inclusions. Smooth feel. White slip and transparent shiny glaze all over. On interior rim: painted decoration of lines in yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) and in pale blue (PMS 543 C). Slightly everted plain rim with round lip; straight divergent wall; flat bottom?
Painted Ware from Grottaglie (Ware 40).

25.2 Plate or dish?, rim fragment (93 Th B6 gs.2). Figs. 6.39 and 6.47; W46.1. Pres. H. 0.025, pres. W. 0.130, est. Diam rim 0.260, Th. 0.008-11. Fairly hard, medium fine, red fabric (10 YR 5/6 and 6/6) with some medium lime and sand inclusions and some voids. Smooth feel. Transparent glaze on the in-and outside (under the rim), becoming reddish brown (2.5 YR 4/4) on the clay after firing. On interior rim: painted decoration of abstract motifs in green (PMS 3415 C) and brownish black (7.5 YR 3/2) on a creamish slip (10 YR 8/3). Everted thickened rim; straight divergent upper wall.
Glaze Painted Ware (Ware 46).

Site no. 26: THESPIAE SOUTH 14
Site location: Vagia sheet 23°, 9.5 min. E.; 38°, 18 min. N.

Site description: A very large and dense scatter of pottery is to be found some two kilometres South of the major site of the ancient city of Thespiae, on a low hill circa 125 metres North of the main track which runs East-West above the Askra river, and 250 metres West of the track which runs North along the West side of Rachi Vavaras. The area is characterised by fertile lowland still under cultivation, on which numerous large (mostly Roman) sites are to be found.

Site chronology: LR; MBYZ.
Diagnostic finds:
LR: 1 Unglazed Ware (Ware 2). 1 LR 2 amphora (Ware 3). 4 Unglazed Beehives (Ware 4).
MBYZ: 3 Fine Orange-red Burnished Ware (Ware 5). 12 Unglazed Incised Ware (Ware 6). 11 Plain Glazed Ware (Ware 7). 3 Günserin 3/Saraçhane 61 amphora (Ware 12). 6 'Otranto 1` amphora (Ware 13). 4 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 14).

Catalogue:
26.1 Chafing dish, rim fragment. Fig. 6.6: W7.14. Pres. H. 0.039, est. Diam. rim 0.140. Soft, medium coarse, orange (5 YR 6/6) to light red fabric (2.5 YR 6/6) with many medium limestone inclusions, some medium flint and a few fine red and black iron particles. Rough feel. Wet-smoothing? on the outside. Everted, plain rim with concave divergent upper wall.
Plain Glazed Ware (Ware 7), dated 10th century. Cf. Sanders 1995.

26.2 Chafing dish, rim fragment. Fig. 6.6: W7.13. Pres. H. 0.035, est. Diam. rim 0.230. Moderately soft, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with some medium limestone inclusions, a few medium flint and
a few fine black iron particles. Smooth feel. Pitted, transparent glaze on the inside, which becomes yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6 to 2.5 V 5/6) on the clay after firing. Slightly everted, plain rim with straight, divergent upper wall. Plain Glazed Ware (Ware 7). Mid-late 11th century.

26.3 Amphora, rim fragment. Fig. 6.8: W13.1.
Pres. H. 0.045, est. Diam. rim 0.090.
Fairly hard, medium fine, light yellow orange fabric (10 YR 8/3) with many coarse limestone inclusions (up to 4 mm.), a few fine flint and some medium voids. Pale reddish orange to pinkish core (2.5 YR 7/4 to 5 YR 7/4). Chalky feel. Wet-smoothed on the outside. Slightly everted, thickened rim with heavy, oval handle and straight divergent upper wall. ‘Otranto’ amphora (Ware 13).

Pres. L., Th. of wall
Fairly hard, medium fine, light yellow orange fabric (10 YR 8/3) with many coarse limestone inclusions (up to 4 mm.), a few fine flint and some medium voids. Pale reddish orange to pinkish core (2.5 YR 7/4 to 5 YR 7/4). Chalky feel. Wet-smoothed on the outside. Incised decoration and slightly grooved on the outside. ‘Otranto’ amphora (Ware 13).

26.5 Amphora, base fragment. Fig. 6.8: W13.4.
Pres. H. 0.041, est. Diam. base 0.150.
Fairly hard, medium fine, light yellow orange fabric (10 YR 8/3) with many coarse limestone inclusions (up to 4 mm.), a few fine quartz and some medium voids. Pale reddish orange to pinkish core (2.5 YR 7/4 to 5 YR 7/4). Chalky feel. Wet-smoothed on the outside. Flat base with rounded transition and straight divergent lower wall. ‘Otranto’ amphora (Ware 13).

26.6 Jug, body fragment. Fig. 6.4: W6.6.
Pres. L.; Th. of wall
Soft, fine, dull orange (5 YR 7/3) to orange fabric (5 YR 6/6 to 7/6) with many, medium limestone inclusions and a few fine flint. Smooth feel. Dull orange self-slip (5 YR 7/3) on the outside. Incised decoration of scribbles on the outside. Unglazed Incised Ware (Ware 6).

26.7 Storage jar, base fragment.
Pres. H., est. Diam. of base 0.200.
Soft, coarse, orange-red (2.5 YR 6/6) to orange fabric (5 YR 7/6) with some coarse grog (up to 2 mm.), many medium limestone, some coarse flint (up to 2 mm.) and some medium micaceous particles. Rough feel. Flat base with rounded transition and convex divergent lower wall. Unglazed Domestic Ware (Ware 14).

Site no. 27: UPPER HALLIARTOS 1 / UH 1 (fig. 5.25)
Site location: Vagia sheet 23°, 7 min. E.; 35°, 21.10 min. N.

Site description: A fairly small but dense scatter of ceramics can be found beside the road between the modern village of Haliartos and that of Askra, just North of the monastery of Agios Georgios on a North-Eastern spur of Mount Kondra. The site occupies the fertile fields South and West of the little church of Agios Paraskevi, near the large site of Charmena (site 5). A ruined church in the rocks opposite the site might relate to the modern village.

Site chronology: LR; MBYZ; LBYZ/FR; T; (EMOD).
Diagnostic finds:

LR:
1 Red Slip Ware (Ware 1). 1 Unglazed ware (Ware 2). 2 LR 2 amphora (Ware 3). 3 Unglazed Beehives (Ware 4).

MBYZ:
2 Unglazed Incised Ware (Ware 6). 3 Plain Glazed Ware (Ware 7). 9 Slip-painted Ware (Ware 9). 11 Green and Brown Painted Ware (Ware 10). 1 Fine Sgraffito Ware (Ware 11). 17 Günzenin 3/Saracahan 61 amphora (Ware 12). 1 ‘Otranto’ amphora (Ware 13). 11 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 14). 13 Incised Sgraffito Ware/Champlevé Ware (Ware 15).

LBYZ/FR:
1 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Thessaloniki (Ware 18). 2 Monochrome Sgraffito Wares (Ware 19). 2 Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware (Ware 20). 1 Polychrome Lead-glazed Ware type ‘RMR’ (Ware 22; see fig. 6.43: W22.2).

T:
2 Monochrome Sgraffito Wares from Italy (Ware 24). 1 Maiolica from Italy (Ware 27). 1 Monochrome Glazed Ware (Ware 29). 1 Painted Ware (Ware 31). 3 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 38).
Site no. 28: **VM4 / VALLEY OF THE MUSES 4** (figs. 5.26-28)

**Site location:** Vagia sheet 23° 05′ 80 min. E.; 38° 19′ 15 min. N. **Site size:** large. **Site function:** TOW. **Years of sampling:** 1982; 1995; 1996. **Sample:** intensive survey. **Total of sampled sherds:** 1050.

**Site description:** A substantial scatter of pottery as well as architectural remains are to be found on the multi-period site on the South-Eastern slope of a low hill on the Northern rim of the Valley of the Muses, circa 1.5 kilometres West of the modern village of Askra, which is marked by the remains of a tower from the Frankish period (which rise to a maximum height of seven metres; see Lock 1986, 118 for a description of the tower; cf. for Post-Roman finds from the site Vroom 1998a; 1999a; see figs. 5.27-28). Other finds of pottery include prehistoric and Classical/Hellenistic as well as Roman wares.

The site was recorded as ‘Panaya’ in the Ottoman tax registers from 1466 AD until 1646 AD, and it had two monasteries and ten mills attached to it. It had a population boom of 220 households (or circa 1075 persons) in 1570 AD. In the 1646 AD list, however, the number was reduced to 43 households (Kiel & Bintliff et al., unpublished gazetteer for Ottoman Boeotia; see also Stedman 1996, 183). The British traveller George Wheler testified in the 17th century of the abandonment of the settlement with his description of the site as ‘an old Ruined Tower, with the remains of a Town about it, seated upon a high point of a Rock, part of some Hill called now only Panagia’ (Wheler 1682, 476). One and a half century later, his fellow countryman William Leake noticed that one could still see the remains of churches and houses at the foot of the site-hill (Leake 1835, 489). Friederich Sauerwein notes that in 1836 AD the new location of the settlement was called ‘Palaeopanagia’, in 1953 it was renamed ‘Panagia’ and in 1971 finally ‘Akraia/Askri’ (Kiel & Bintliff et al., unpublished gazetteer for Ottoman Boeotia).

**Site chronology:** LR; MBYZ; LBYZ/FR; T; (EMOD).

**Diagnostic finds:**
- **LR:** 1 Red Slip Ware (Ware 1). 5 Unglazed Beehives (Ware 4).
- **MBYZ:** 2 Green and Brown Painted Ware (Ware 10). 49 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 14). 2 Incised Sgraffito Ware/Champlevé Ware (Ware 15).
- **LBYZ/FR:** 3 ‘Zeuxippus Ware’ Subtypes (Ware 16). 3 Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Thessaloniki (Ware 18). 8 Monochrome Glazed Wares (Ware 19). 1 Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware (Ware 20). 1 Polychrome Lead-glazed Ware type ‘RMR’ (Ware 22).
- **T:** 43 Monochrome Sgraffito Wares from Italy (Ware 24). 10 Polychrome Sgraffito Wares from Italy (Ware 25). 44 Brown and Green Sgraffito Wares (Ware 26). 29 Maiolica from Italy (Ware 27). 18 Maiolica from Greece (Ware 28). 29 Monochrome Glazed Wares (Ware 29). 2 Slip-painted Wares (Ware 30). 17 Painted Ware (Ware 31). 1 Iznik Ware (Ware 32). 25 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 38).
- **EMOD:** 1 Glaze Painted Ware (Ware 46).
- **EXTRA:** 1 kiln furniture with glassy residues on top (see fig. 9.1); 1 Medieval tile fragment with a Nine Men’s Morris Game incised on the interior (fig. 6.47; cf. for a detailed discussion of this last piece, Vroom 1999a).

**Catalogue:**

28.1 **Bowl**, base fragment. Fig. 6.27: W20.1. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 3.1).

Pres. H. 0.024 est. Diam. of base 0.060
Fig. 5.26 VM4: tower (site 28) (photo: J. Vroom).

Amphora?
Stamp lid fragment. Fig. 267a, no. 267, fig. 6, est. Diam. of rim 15 cm, est. Diam. of base 20 cm +
from Corinth, dated late 4th-early 5th centuries, nos. 9-11 (see Vroom 1992, fig. 5, no. 1991-143 from Corinth, dated late 13th-
early 14th centuries and id. 1995, fig. 5, no. 29b from Corinth, dated end 13th-early 14th centuries.

28.4 Amphora, rim-handle fragment. Fig. 6.10: W14.22 (see Vroom 1998a, no. 10.2).
Pres. H. 0.026, est. Diam. of rim 0.080.
Same ware as no. 10.1. Slightly everted rim with straight symmetrical neck and an oval handle.
Unglazed Domestic Ware (Ware 14 or 23?).

28.5 Cooking pot, rim fragment. Fig. 6.10: W14.21 (see Vroom 1998a, no. 10.1).
Pres. H. 0.028, est. Diam. of rim 0.140.
Fairly hard, medium fine, dull orange fabric (5 YR 7/3) with some medium lime and a few fine black mineral inclusions.
Rough feel. Traces of heat: reddish brown (10 R 5/4) to brownish grey (10 YR 4/1) on the outside; dull orange (2.5 YR 6/3) to greyish red (2.5 YR 5.2) on the inside. Everted rim with straight convergent upper wall.
Unglazed Domestic Ware (Ware 14 or 23?).

28.6 Stamped lid fragment. Fig. 6.14: W23.3. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 9.3).
Pres. H. 0.015, est. Diam. of lid 0.140.
Moderately soft, medium coarse, orange fabric (5 YR 7/6) with many medium lime and some fine mica; some coarse
thick-walled lid.
Unglazed Domestic Ware (Ware 23 or 38?). 14th to 16th centuries (or later?)

28.2 Bowl, base fragment. Fig. 6.27: W20.2.
Pres. H. 0.032, est. Diam. of base 0.052.
Same ware as 28.1. Ring foot flat resting surface and slightly concave underside; convex divergent lower wall.
Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware (Ware 20). Cf. for decoration, Makropoulou 1985, 267, fig. 3d, dated 1st half of 14th
century; François 1993, 322-24, fig. 7 left below, dated 14th century; Papanikola-Bakirtzis 1999, 200-201, nos. 227-28 from Thessaloniki, dated late 13th-14th centuries.

28.3 Amphora?, rim fragment. Fig. 6.10: W14.23 (see Vroom 1998a, no. 9.1).
Pres. H. 0.034, est. Diam. of rim 0.080.
Moderately soft, fine, dark orange fabric (5 YR 7/3) with some fine lime and a few fine micaceous particles; a few fine
voids. Smooth feel. Dull orange/white wash (7.5 YR 7/3) in and out. Everted thickened rim and convex divergent
neck.
Unglazed Domestic Ware (Ware 14 or 23?). Cf. for shape, Sanders 1993, no. 43, fig. 11 from Sparta; Williams & Zervos

Moderately soft, fine, dull orange (2.5 YR 6/4) to dull reddish orange fabric (10 R 6/6) with a few fine lime and a
few medium black mica; some medium voids. Smooth feel. Dull orange wash (7.5 YR 7/4) on the outside. White slip
and pale glaze (PMS 580 C) on the inside. In: incised decora-
tion, highlighted with brown (7.5 YR 4/6) and green splashes (PMS 5763 C). Ring foot with flat resting surface and
concave underside.
Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware (Ware 20). Cf. for decoration, Makropoulou 1985, 267, fig. 3d, dated 1st half of 14th
century; François 1993, 322-24, fig. 7 left below, dated 14th century; Papanikola-Bakirtzis 1999, 200-201, nos. 227-28 from Thessaloniki, dated late 13th-14th centuries.
28.7 Incised lid fragment. Fig. 6.14: W23.6. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 9.2).
Pres. H. 0.016, est. Diam. of lid 0.200.
Moderately soft, medium fine, orange (5 YR 7/6) to dull orange fabric (5 YR 7/4) with some very coarse lime lumps (up to 3 mm.), a few medium black mineral inclusions and some fine mica; some coarse voids. Smooth feel. Orange wash? (7.5 YR 7/6) on the inside. Out: incised wavy lines. Unglazed Domestic Ware (Ware 23?). 14th to 16th centuries (or later?)

28.8 Bowl, rim fragment. Fig. 6.28: W24.2. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 1.5).
Pres. H. 0.059, est. Diam. of rim 0.180.
Moderately soft, fine, orange fabric (5 YR 7/6) with a few fine line and micaceous particles; a few fine voids. Smooth feel. Dull orange-buff wash (7.5 YR 7/3) on the outside. White slip and olive green glaze (PMS 370 C) on the inside and just under rim on the outside. In: seven horizontal incised lines and incised decoration underneath. Straight rim with round lip and convex divergent upper wall. Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Italy (Ware 24). The decoration has some similarities with Armstrong 1993, 328, no. 315, fig. 18, (dated as a ‘Zeuxippus Derivative’ of the mid 13th century but found during excavations at Thebes in a mixed deposit from Middle Byzantine to Modern. An exact parallel was found at Corinth (C-90-35) in a mid-14th century context (C.K. Williams II, pers. comm.).

28.9 Bowl ?, base fragment. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 1.6).
Pres. H. 0.030, est. Diam. of base 0.090.
Fairly hard, medium fine, dull orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/4) with a few fine line and sand inclusions; a few voids. Smooth feel. Reddish brown wash (10 R 5/3) on the outside. White slip and green glaze (PMS 575 C) on the inside. In: incised line and decoration just above the base. Flat base with angular transition and straight divergent lower wall. Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Italy (Ware 24). Graffita areaica Padana? Cf. in general, Saccardo 1993, fig. 3, no. 4 for the shape.

28.10 Bowl ?, rim fragment. Fig. 6.28: W24.3. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 1.7).
Pres. H. 0.047, est. Diam. of rim 0.190.
Moderately soft, fine, dull orange fabric (5 YR 7/4) with a few fine line and some fine mineral inclusions; a few fine voids. Smooth feel. White slip and bright yellowish brown glaze (2.5 Y 6/8) on the inside and just under rim on the outside. Splashes of white slip and glaze on the outside. In: two horizontal incised lines under rim and incised decoration. Straight rim with round lip and straight divergent upper wall. Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Italy (Ware 24). Close to a similar vessel from Corinth (C-92-26), found in a Turkish context (C.K. Williams II, pers. comm.). See also Frantz 1942, P 21447 (Turkish large glazed bowl with steep sides) and Bertacchi 1996, 49, no. 102 from Veneto-region, dated 16th century.

28.11 Bowl, rim fragment. Fig. 6.28: W24.1. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 1.8).
Pres. H. 0.045, est. Diam. of rim 0.175.
Moderately soft, fine, orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/6) with a few fine line and micaceous particles; a few fine voids. Smooth feel. White slip and dark yellow glaze (5 Y 7/8) in and just under rim on the outside; ridges on the outside. In: eight horizontal incised lines and decoration. Straight rim with round lip and slightly convex divergent upper wall. Monochrome Sgraffito Ware from Italy (Ware 24). Cf. Frantz 1942, P 21447; shape has similarity with Bertacchi 1977, pl. II, no. 204 from Veneto-region, dated mid 15th century, and id. nos. 100-102 from Veneto-region, dated 16th century.

28.12 Dish, rim fragment. Fig. 6.29: W25.3. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 4.3).
Pres. L. 0.046, pres. W. 0.022, est. Diam. of rim 0.220.
Fairly hard, fine, orange-red fabric (2.5 YR 6/8) with many fine lime, a few fine mineral and micaceous inclusions. Smooth feel. White slip and transparent glaze on the inside and just under the rim on the outside. In: incised decoration of diagonals, highlighted with yellow splash (2.5 Y 7/8). Polychrome Sgraffito Ware from Italy (Ware 25). Italian (Po Valley, Pisa?). dated 15th to 16th centuries.

28.13 Open shape, body fragment. Fig. 6.29: W25.4 (see Vroom 1998a, no. 4.4).
Pres. L. 0.028, pres. W. 0.037, Th. of wall 0.012-14.
Moderately soft, fine, orange fabric (5 YR 6/8) with some fine lime and a few fine micaceous particles; a few voids. Smooth feel. Dull orange wash? (7.5 YR 7/4) on the outside. White slip and pale glaze (10 YR 8/2) on the inside. In: incised decoration of large flower?, highlighted with yellowish brown splash (10 YR 7/8 and 6/8). Polychrome
Sgraffito Ware from Italy (Ware 25). Italian (Po Valley, Pisa?), dated 15th to 16th centuries.

28.14 Jug, body fragment. Fig. 6.29: W25.7. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 4-5).
Pres. L. 0.050, pres. W. 0.037, Th. of wall 0.006.
Moderately soft, fine, orange-red fabric (2.5 YR 6/8) with a few fine lime, sand and micaceous particles. Smooth feel. Glassy transparent glaze on the inside; white slip and pale glaze on the outside. Out: incised decoration, highlighted with yellowish brown (10 YR 6/8) and green splashes (PMS 349 C).
Polychrome Sgraffito Ware from Italy (Ware 25). Cf. Munarini & Banzato 1993, 164-65, no. 76 (Veneto-region/Padua?), dated late 15th to early 16th centuries.

28.15 Dish, rim fragment. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 3-5).
Pres. H. 0.026, est. Diam. of rim 0.300.
Moderately soft, medium fine, dull orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/4) with a few coarse lime inclusions (up to 4 mm.). Smooth feel. White slip in and out (just under rim); pale yellow glaze (7.5 Y 8/3) on the inside. In: incised lines on rim, highlighted with green (PMS 576 C) and dull yellow orange (5 Y 6/3) to brown splashes (PMS 464 C). Flaring rim and convex divergent upper wall.
Polychrome Sgraffito Ware from Italy (Ware 25). Graffiata policroma tarda from Pisa? Cf. for shape Nepoti, 84, fig. 27 and 116, fig. 37, dated 15th century. Fabric and glaze show similarities to Frantz 1942, fig. 26, no. 1, group 9 (P 2165) and fig. 28, no. 7, group 9 (P 2150).

28.16 Jug?, body fragment. Fig. 6.29: W25.1. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 4-1).
Pres. L. 0.050, pres. W. 0.033, Th. of wall 0.008-9.
Moderately soft, fine, orange fabric (5 YR 7/6) with a few fine sand? Sandy feel. White slip and transparent glaze in and out. Out: incised design, heightened with yellow (5 Y 7/8) and green (PMS 376).
Polychrome Sgraffito Ware from Italy (Ware 25). Graffiata rinascimentale. Cf. in general, Nepoti 1991 (second half of 15th century); and for decoration, Munarini & Banzato 1993, 152, no. 56 (Veneto-region, Padua?), dated at the beginning of the 16th century. See also Hahn 1991, figs. 2-6 for a local Cretan variant.

28.17 Jug?, body fragment. Fig. 6.29: W25.2. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 4-2).
Pres. L. 0.027, pres. W. 0.034, Th. of wall 0.004-6.
Same ware as no. 4-1.
Polychrome Sgraffito Ware (Ware 25). Graffiata rinascimentale. Cf. in general for decoration, Munarini & Banzato 1993, 161-62, no. 71 and 226, no. 176 (Veneto-region, Padua?).

28.18 Bowl?, body fragment. Fig. 6.29: W25.9. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 4.6).
Pres. L. 0.067, pres. W. 0.065, Th. of wall 0.005-8.
Moderately soft, fine, orange-red fabric (5 YR 7/6) with many fine mineral and some fine micaceous particles; some medium voids. Smooth feel. Orange wash? (7.5 YR 7/6) on the outside. White slip and transparent/light grey glaze (2.5 Y 8/2) on the inside. In: incised decoration of crossed-hatched border in dark red (10 R 4/6) with gouge, highlighted with green splashes (PMS 348 C).
Polychrome Sgraffito Ware from Italy (Ware 25). Graffiata rinascimentale a punta e a stecca. Cf. for similar crossed-hatched decoration, Megaw 1951, no. B30, fig. 13, dated mid 16th century; Munarini & Banzato 1993, 280-1, no. 256 (from Veneto-region, Padua?), dated first half of 16th century and Von Wartburg 1998, no. 74, fig. 84.

28.19 Bowl?, base fragment. Fig. 6.30: W26.4. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 3.3).
Pres. H. 0.021, est. Diam. of base 0.072.
Moderately soft, fine, dull orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/4) with a few fine grog, lime and mineral inclusions. Smooth feel. White slip in and out. Pale yellow glaze (7.5 Y 8/3) on the inside. In: incised decoration, highlighted with green (PMS 576 C) and bright yellowish brown splashes (2.5 Y 6/8). Ring foot with flat resting surface and recessed bottom.
Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware (Ware 26). Italian influence? Decoration has some similarity to graffiata areacea padana? Cf. François 1994, 118, fig. 2, dated mid 15th century.

28.20 Bowl?, base fragment. Fig. 6.30: W26.5. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 3.2).
Pres. H. 0.034, est. Diam. of base 0.080.
Soft, fine, light grey fabric (10 YR 8/2) with a few fine lime and micaceous particles; some fine voids. Sandy feel. White slip and pale yellow glaze (5 Y 8/3) on the inside. In: incised decoration, highlighted with olive yellow (5 Y 6/3) and green splashes (PMS 576 C). Ring foot with flat resting surface and slight central nipple; straight divergent lower wall.
Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware (Ware 26). Italian influence? Late 14th to 15th centuries or later.

28.21 Plate?, rim fragment. Fig. 6.44: W26.16 (see Vroom 1998a, no. 3.4).
Pres. H. 0.038, est. Diam. of rim 0.260.
Moderately soft, medium, dull orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/4) with a few coarse grog, some very coarse lime (up to 3 mm) and a few medium white mineral inclusions; some voids.
Smooth feel. White slip and pale green glaze (PMS 5777 C) on the inside and just under the rim on the outside. In: incised decoration, highlighted with green splashes (PMS 349 C) and a bit yellowish brown (2.5 Y 5/6). Everted, flattened rim and convex divergent body.
Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware (Ware 26). Italian influence? Cf. for shape, Nepoti 1991, fig. 17, no. 44, dated 2nd half of 15th century.

28.22 Open shape, body fragment. Fig. 6.31: W26.8. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 3.6).
Pres. L. 0.048, pres. W. 0.052, Th. of wall 0.007-8.
Moderately soft, fine, orange fabric (5 YR 7/6) with some coarse lime (up to 3 mm) and a few fine mineral inclusions; a few fine voids. Smooth feel. Splash of white slip and dull orange wash (5 YR 7/4) on the outside. White slip and pale yellow glaze (7.5 Y 8/3) on the inside. In: incised decoration, highlighted with green circle (PMS 576 C).
Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware (Ware 26). Cf. Armstrong 1989, 20, pl. 8, no. 52 (Post-Byzantine). Fabric and glaze show similarities to Frantz 1942, fig. 13, no. 5, group 3 (P 2176). See also Charitonidou 1982, 60-64, figs. 1-7, dated as late as 1650-1750 AD.

28.23 Dish?, rim fragment. Fig. 6.31: W26.11. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 3.8).
Pres. L. 0.040, est. Diam. of rim 0.270.
Soft, fine, dull orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/4) with a few fine lime and sand particles. Smooth feel. White slip in and out. Olive green glaze (PMS 5763 C) on the outside (just under rim) and light yellow orange glaze (10 YR 8/3 and 2.5 Y 8/3) on the inside. In: four horizontal incised lines and decoration, highlighted with green (PMS 5763 C) and yellowish brown (2.5 Y 5/6). Slightly everted rim and straight divergent upper wall.
Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware (Ware 26). Cf. Waagé 1933, 318-19, fig. 14, no. B; Frantz 1942, fig. 7, group 1, no. 4 (P 4921) and a similar fragment at Corinth (C-92-75), found in a mixed context (C.K. Williams II, pers. comm.).

28.24 Open shape, body fragment. Fig. 6.32: W27.7. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 5.1).
Pres. L. 0.023, pres. W. 0.027, Th. of wall 0.007.
Moderately soft, fine, light grey fabric (7.5 YR 8/2) with a few fine lime and sand. Smooth feel. White ground and glossy, tin-glaze in and out. Painted blue decoration (PMS 281 C) in small patterns (dots and florals) on the inside; vertical blue stripe on the outside.

28.25 Jug, rim fragment (broken off). (see Vroom 1998a, no. 5.3).
Pres. H. 0.040, pres. W. 0.039, Th. of wall 0.007.
Moderately soft, fine, light grey fabric (7.5 YR 8/2) with a few fine lime and sand. Smooth feel. White ground in and out; glossy, tin-glaze on the outside. Out: painted blue ladder design (PMS 280 C).
Maiolica from Italy (Ware 27). Alla porcellana maiolica? Late 15th to 16th centuries.

28.26 Jug, base fragment. Fig. 6.32: W27.1. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 5.2).
Pres. H. 0.033, est. Diam. of base 0.120.
Soft, fine, light grey fabric (7.5 YR 8/2) with a few fine lime and sand inclusions. Smooth/chalky feel. White/light greyish ground (10 YR 8/1) and tin-glaze on the outside; pale yellow ground (7.5 Y 8/3) on the inside. Out: painted blue decoration (PMS 288 U) of ‘ladder-design’-ornament? Disc base with flat underside and (slightly) straight divergent lower wall.

28.27 Jug?, body fragment. Fig. 6.32: W27.3. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 5.4).
Pres. L. 0.020, pres. W. 0.039, Th. of wall 0.007.
Moderately soft, fine, light grey fabric (7.5 YR 8/2) with a few fine sand? Smooth/chalky feel. White ground in and out. Light yellowish glaze on the inside and transparent on the outside. Out: painted blue decoration (PMS 295 U) of ‘ladder-design’ around a medallion.
28.28 Jug?, body fragment. Fig. 6.32: W27.4. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 5.3).
Pres. L. 6.038, pres. W. 0.045, Th. of wall 0.005-6. Moderately soft, fine, light grey fabric (7.5 YR 8/2) with a few fine lime and sand. Chalky feel. Dull yellow orange lead glaze (10 YR 7/3) on the inside. White ground and transparent glaze on the outside. Out: painted blue decoration (PMS 296 U) of 'ladder-design' around a medallion.
Maiolica from Italy (Ware 27). See no. 28.27.

28.29 Closed shape, body fragment. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 5.6).
Pres. L. 6.024, pres. W. 0.030, Th. of wall 0.006. Moderately soft, fine, light grey fabric (7.5 YR 8/2) with a few fine lime and sand inclusions. Smooth/chalky feel. White ground in and out. Transparent glaze on the outside; pale yellow glaze (5 Y 8/4) on the inside. Out: painted blue (PMS 534 C) and green (PMS 556 C) decoration.
Maiolica from Italy (Ware 27). Italian polychrome maiolica from Faenza?. Late 15th to early 16th century.

28.30 Closed shape?, body fragment. Fig. 6.32: W27.6. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 5.7).
Pres. L. 6.027, pres. W. 0.018, Th. of wall 0.007. Moderately soft, fine, light grey fabric (10 YR 8/2) with a few fine sand? Smooth feel. White ground and transparent glaze in and out (craquelée). Out: painted purple-blue (PMS 280 C) and light green (PMS 579 C) decoration.
Maiolica from Italy (Ware 27). Italian polychrome maiolica. 16th century.

28.31 Jug, body fragment. Fig. 6.32: W27.5. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 6.4).

28.32 Jug, base fragment. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 6.1).
Pres. H. 0.050, est. Diam. of base 0.110. Fairly hard, medium fine, orange fabric (5 YR 7/6) with some very coarse lime lumps (up to 3 mm.) and a few fine mineral inclusions; some coarse voids. Smooth feel. White ground and pale yellow glaze (5 Y 8/3) on the outside. Out: two painted greenish grey stripes (10 G 3/1). Ring foot with flat resting surface and convex divergent lower wall.
Maiolica from Greece (Ware 28).

28.33 Bowl?, body fragment. Fig. 6.33: W28.5. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 6.3).
Pres. L. 0.042, pres. W. 0.055, Th. of wall 0.007. Moderately soft, fine, dull orange fabric (5 YR 7/4) with a few fine grog and sand particles. Smooth feel. White ground in and out. Speckled yellow glaze (2.5 Y 7/8) on the outside and pale yellow glaze (2.5 Y 8/3) on the inside. Out: painted decoration of leaves alternately in reddish brown (5 YR 4/6) and green (PMS 341 U), and outlined in blue (10 BG 5/1).
Maiolica from Greece (Ware 28). Cf. for similar glaze and decoration, Frantz 1942, 20, no. 4 (P 2179), fig. 13, dated late 16th to early 17th centuries.

28.34 Jug, body fragment. Fig. 6.33: W28.4. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 6.4).
Pres. L. 0.043, pres. W. 0.060, Th. of wall 0.008. Moderately soft, fine, orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/6) with a few fine lime and sand. Smooth feel. White ground and pale yellow glaze (2.5 Y 8/4) on the outside. Out: painted decoration of 'ladder-design' in blue (10 G 6/1 and 5/1). Maiolica from Greece (Ware 28). Cf. for similar 'ladder-design’, Frantz 1942, 20, no. 2 (P 1937), fig. 12 and P 23392 (unpublished vessel in Agora-collection).

28.35 Jug?, body fragment. Fig. 6.33: W28.3. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 6.5).
Pres. L. 0.043, pres. W. 0.047, Th. of wall 0.005-8. Moderately soft, fine, pale fabric (5 Y 8/3) with a few fine sand and some voids. Smooth feel. White ground and pale yellow glaze (5 Y 8/4) on the outside. Yellow glaze (5 Y 8/6) on the inside. Out: blue paint decoration (10 G 5/1) Maiolica from Greece (Ware 28).
28.36 *Dish*, rim fragment. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 7.1).
Pres. H. 0.067, est. Diam. of rim 0.240.
Soft, fine, dull orange fabric (5 YR 7/4 to 7.5 YR 7/4) with some medium lime inclusions (up to 2mm.) and some voids. Smooth feel. White slip and pale green glaze (PMS 577 C) on the inside and just under the rim on the outside. Flaring rim with notches in lip; convex divergent upper wall.
Monochrome Glazed Ware (Ware 29). Cf. for shape, Hayes 1992, 281 Turkish type series, no. 12.1, fig. 107, dated 17th century.

28.37 *Bowl*, rim fragment. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 7.2).
Pres. H. 0.042, est. Diam. of rim 0.180.
Soft, fine, dull orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/4) with a few fine sand inclusions and a few voids. Smooth feel. White slip in and out and pale green glaze (PMS 578 C) on the inside. Flanged rim and convex divergent upper wall.
Monochrome Glazed Ware (Ware 29). From Italy? 16th to 17th centuries.

28.38 *Bowl*, base fragment. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 7.3).
Pres. H. 0.032, est. Diam. of base 0.060.
Fairly hard, fine, pink or light yellow orange fabric (7.5 YR 8/4) with a few fine sand inclusions and some voids. Smooth feel. White slip and rather glassy pale green glaze (PMS 5777 C) on the inside. Blobs of green glaze (PMS 5753 C) on the outside. Ring foot with flat resting surface and Convex divergent lower wall. Tripod stilt mark on the inside of the base.
Monochrome Glazed Ware (Ware 29). From Italy? 16th to 17th centuries.

28.39 *Dish*, base fragment. Fig. 6.35: W30.1. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 2.1).
Pres. H. 0.025, est. Diam. of base 0.075.
Fairly hard, medium fine, orange-red fabric (5 YR 6/6 to 2.5 YR 6/6) with a few medium lime inclusions; few medium voids. Smooth feel. Orangish wash (7.5 YR 7/6) on the outside. Olive yellow glaze (5 Y 8/4) on the inside. In: decoration of slip-painted concentric circles, pale yellowish in tone (5 Y 8/4). Ring foot with flat resting surface and flat underside.
Slip-painted Ware (Ware 30). Cf. for generally analogous slip-painted decoration Makropoulou, 12, no. 7, fig. 3, dated 15th century.

28.40 *Dish*, rim fragment. Fig. 6.44: W30.3. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 2.3).
Pres. H. 0.034, est. Diam. of rim 0.300.
Fairly hard, medium fine, dull orange fabric (2.5 YR 6/4) with a few medium lime inclusions; few medium voids. Smooth feel. Orange wash (7.5 YR 7/6) on the outside. Olive yellow glaze (5 Y 6/4) on the inside. In: slip-painted decoration on the rim, pale yellowish in tone (7.5 Y 8/3) and two slip-painted horizontal lines (7.5 Y 8/3) on the inside of the dish. Flattened, frilled rim and convex divergent upper wall. Slip-painted Ware (Ware 30). Similar fabric and glaze as no. 28.39. The shape has some similarity with Hayes 1992, Turkish type series, figs. 107-108.  

28.41 *Open shape*, body fragment. Fig. 6.35: W30.2. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 2.3).
Pres. L. 0.034, pres. W. 0.030, Th. of wall 0.068-12.
Moderately soft, fine, greyish brown fabric (7.5 YR 6/2) with a few medium lime inclusions; few medium voids. Smooth feel. Yellow or green-tinted glaze, becoming olive black (7.5 Y 3/1) after firing, on the inside. In: slip-painted decoration, pale yellowish in tone (5 Y 8/3).
Slip-painted Ware (Ware 30). Cf. for similar colour hues of glaze and background Xygopoulos 1933, pl. 204 and colour plate, IV A2(a).

28.42 *jug?*, body fragment Fig. 6.37: W32.2. (see Vroom 1998a, no. 8.1).
Pres. L. 0.016, pres. W. 0.019, Th. of wall 0.004.
Fairly hard, fine, light grey fabric (7.5 YR 8/1) with a few fine quartz sand. Smooth feel. Tin-glaze in and out. Out: painted decoration in red (7.5 R 4/6) and dark bluish grey (10 BG 5/1). 
Iznik Ware (Ware 32). Ca. late 16th to mid 17th centuries.

28.43 Ceramic tile fragment Fig. 6.47.
Pres. L. 0.112, pres. W. 0.117, Th. 0.027.
Moderately soft, coarse, buff (7.5 YR 8/3) to pale reddish orange fabric (2.5 YR 7/4) with many coarse grog, lime and black quartz inclusions. Harsh feel on the outside. Handmade. No surface treatment. Incised decoration of three squares of diminishing size, the sides of each bisected by a cross-line through the middle.
Medieval tile fragment with Nine Men’s Morris Game incised on the inside (cf. Vroom 1999a for a detailed description; see also Christoforaki 2001, 96, fig. 106 for an erroneous date and description of this piece).
Site no. 29: VM 21 / VALLEY OF THE MUSES 21

Site description: A medium dense scatter of pottery is to be found directly West of the modern village of Askra, in an amphitheatre-like slope covered with vineyards. The site is marked with an iconostasis and borders on the modern cemetery. Nearby is site VM1.

Site chronology: LR; MBYZ; (T); EMOD.
Diagnostic finds:
LR: 6 LR 2 amphora (Ware 3). 11 Unglazed Beehives (Ware 4).
MBYZ: 3 Slip-painted Ware (Ware 9). 1 Fine Sgraffito Ware (Ware 11). 4 Saraçhane 61/Günsenin 3 amphora (Ware 12). 3 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 14). 8 Incised Sgraffito Ware/Champlévé Ware (Ware 15).
T: 3 Monochrome Sgraffito Wares from Italy (Ware 24). 2 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 38).
EMOD: 10 Painted Ware from Grottaglie (Ware 40). 2 Slip-painted Ware from Didymoteicho (Ware 41). 4 Slip-painted Ware from Crete (Ware 42). 2 Glazed Domestic Ware from Siphnos (Ware 43). 34 Glaze Painted Ware (Ware 46). 1 Monochrome Yellow Glazed Ware (Ware 48). 1 Flowerpot.

Site no. 30: VM 67 / VALLEY OF THE MUSES 67 (fig. 5.28)

Site description: A small scatter of pottery is to be found in the Valley of the Muses on the Northern and North-Eastern slopes of an foothill of Mount Scopia marked by the large church of Agios Nikolaos, ca. 575 metres West of the hill known as Strongylia. This church has a cemented roof and is chalked all over, but seems to be of a considerable age (the interior has four columns on one of which bears an extensive inscription, as well as frescoes one of which carries the date 1842 AD). To the South-East of the church, under dense maquis, are the remains of structures built of uncut, medium-sized blocks which are cemented with mortar and tile fragments. According to Bintliff, the place is probably one of the two 16th century monastic churches mentioned in the Ottoman tax registers as being attached to the village of 'Panaya' (see site 28) (Kiel & Bintliff et al., unpublished gazetteer for Ottoman Boeotia).

Site chronology: (LR); MBYZ; (LBYZ/FR); (T).
Diagnostic finds:
LR: 1 Unglazed Beehive (Ware 4).
MBYZ: 1 Unglazed Incised Ware (Ware 6). 3 Slip-painted Ware (Ware 9). 1 Brown and Green Painted Ware (Ware 10). 1 Fine Sgraffito Ware (Ware 11). 1 Günsenin 3/Saraçhane 61 amphora (Ware 12). 6 Unglazed Domestic Wares (Ware 14). 2 Incised Sgraffito Ware/Champlévé Ware (Ware 15).
LBYZ/FR: 2 'Zeuxippus Ware' Subtypes (Ware 16). 1 Unglazed Domestic Ware (Ware 23).
T: 2 Monochrome Sgraffito Wares from Italy (Ware 24). 1 Brown and Green Sgraffito Ware (Ware 26). 1 Painted Ware (Ware 31).

5.3 Summary
To summarize the results, the total number of Post-Roman find spots or sites recorded in the course of the
Boeotia Project in its research region is 74 (see table 5.1). Of these 74 sites, a selection of 30 sites was discussed in this chapter (see table 5.2). The selection is based on the criterion whether the site sample offered typo-chronological information which could contribute to the assembling of a horizontal chronology of Post-Roman ceramics in Central Greece.

Of the selected 30 sites, 20 are situated in the two core areas of research where the intensive survey resulted in total coverage samples. The remaining 10 sites were not covered by intensive survey, and here pottery was collected by means of diagnostic judgment sampling, in other words by collecting ‘grab samples’ of diagnostic wares.

Of the 30 sites under discussion here, 22 are multi-period sites with pottery diagnostic of several chronological periods; the remaining 8 were occupied or in use during a single period. Rural sites make up the largest category in the above described list, consisting of 21 sites (70% of the total). Furthermore, there are five tower sites (17%) and four ‘urban’ sites in this list (13%) – ‘urban’ refers here to the situation in Late Antiquity; after the Late Roman-Early Byzantine era, these sites shrink dramatically.

Of the 30 listed sites, nine fall in the category small, fourteen were designated as medium and seven are large (see table 5.3; these designations refer to the multiperiod site size). Of the nine small sites, six were found and sampled during the intensive survey of the core areas of research, on two sites grab samples were collected. Of the fourteen medium sites, six were found and sampled during intensive survey, on eight sites grab samples were collected. On the seven large sites, pottery was only collected during the intensive survey.

The pottery in the site-samples range in date from the Late Roman/Early Byzantine period (6th-7th centuries) to the Early Modern period (beginning of the 20th century). (For the use – and problems – of the chronological periods, see Chapter 1 and Chapter 6; for the designation of the wares per period see Chapter 6). Eleven samples contained some amounts of pottery from the Late Roman period (more Late Roman material may – or may not – be present in the ‘Roman samples’ of the site collections); perhaps four sites yielded a few (problematic) sherds from the Early Byzantine period (Late Roman and Early Byzantine sherds together amount to 16% of the total diagnostic wares per period; see table 5.4). At least twenty-one sites have yielded a large amount of wares from the Middle Byzantine period (47% of the total diagnostic wares per period; see table 5.4). Sixteen sites have produced a small amount of ceramics of the Late Byzantine/Frankish period (only 5% of the total wares per period; see table 5.4). Fourteen sites have produced a substantial amount of pottery fragments of the Turkish period (24% of the total diagnostic wares per period; see table 5.4). Finally, twelve sites have produced ceramics of the Early Modern period (8% of the total diagnostic wares per period; see table 5.4).

Table 5.3 Sample type per site size of the selected 30 Boeotian sites.

Table 5.4 Diagnostic sherds per period (2779 in total; found on 30 Boeotian sites).
When all the wares of all 30 discussed sites are taken together, the following picture emerges. The periods most abundantly represented in the samples are the Middle Byzantine period (especially ceramics of the 12th/early 13th centuries), followed by the (Early) Turkish period (especially ceramics of the 16th century). Periods much less represented in the samples are Early Byzantine and Late Byzantine/Frankish.

I will not discuss here whether these substantial fluctuations in quantity may be interpreted as clear indications of analogous fluctuations in population, or that other factors may have influenced these percentages. Of importance here is that two decades of field research in Boeotia have made it clear that several sites in the study area have yielded material of consecutive periods, throughout Antiquity and the Middle Ages until Modern times, while other Post-Roman sites (such as sites CN15, CN17 and Thespiae B6) have yielded material of only single and clearly limited periods of time. This provided the possibility to combine the ceramic data from all these sites in a regional typo-chronological seriation, and a preliminary classification of the diagnostic wares for Medieval and Post-Medieval Boeotia from ca. the 7th to the mid 20th century, which will be presented in the next chapter.

The dating of the sherds found in Boeotia of the Middle Byzantine and Early Modern periods was especially facilitated by many parallels in shapes and decoration-techniques with (recent) recovered material from the Corinth excavations (partly unpublished yet, but kindly made accessible to me by Charles Williams II and Guy Sanders). Furthermore, the study of several closed deposits in the city centre of Thebes (including a few vessels with complete shapes) proved a great help in recognizing (yet) unknown wares of the Turkish period (see Vroom forthcoming a).

Other sources which were helpful in the analysis of the survey finds were the Ottoman tax registers and the travellers’accounts. Some sites in the catalogue could be firmly related to detailed information in the tax registers from the Turkish period (especially from the 16th century); and another six sites in the catalogue were mentioned as ‘ruins’ or ‘villages’ by Western travellers in their accounts and diaries from the 17th century onwards. Especially in the case of site VM4, the combination of the Ottoman tax registers and other textual evidence in relation to the survey finds proved to be helpful in formulating a conjectural habitation history of the site (see also Vroom 1998a).

Unfortunately, only one tobacco pipe fragment appeared in the material I studied, namely on the site of Thespiae (figs. 6.38 and 6.46: W37.1). This piece is, however, a stray find of the Turkish period, and did not contribute very much to the dating of this site in Post-Medieval times. Noteworthy from the point of view of local pottery production is that one kiln site (site VM4), including the fragment of a kiln floor with glassy residues on top, has also been found by the Boeotia Project (see fig. 9.1).

Notes

1. Moh’s and Wentworth scales can be found in most basic geology textbooks. Here the following categories are used:
   - Hardness: ‘soft’ = fingernail scratches easily; ‘moderately soft’ = fingernail scratches; ‘fairly hard’ = penknife scratches; ‘hard’ = penknife just scratches; ‘very hard’ = penknife will not scratch.
   - The term ‘inclusions’ indicate temper naturally found in the clay and temper purposefully added to the clay.


4. Apparently, there were a few more fragments of tobacco pipes of the Turkish period collected in the research area of the Boeotia Project, but these have not been found by me in the storage rooms of Thespiae Museum.