

# EXCAVATIONS AT TARRHA, 1959

(PLATES 28–35)

66 FROM Phoinix to Tarrha is sixty stades. It is a small city. It has a harbor. From Tarrha to Poikilassos is sixty stades.”

*Stadiasmus*, p. 496 (ed. Gail.).

“ We gladly entered the deserted harbor of the ancient city . . . today called Romelus. . . . Then, already tired, we complained of the great circumference, in the middle of which I saw a temple overthrown in ruins, where all sorts of marbles and porphyry columns were lying in confusion. I saw busts of headless idols, and on the other side of the temple I found a head of Venus or Diana, which seemed most beautiful of all. . . . Columns and cisterns with their large structures were all visible.”

Buondelmonti, in Cornelius, *Creta Sacra*, I, Venice 1755, p. 85.

“ Tarrha . . . has been supposed, by some very distinguished scholars, to have been inland; but I think there is little or no doubt that its site is on the shore, at the very entrance of this glen of Haghía Rumeli.”

Pashley, *Travels in Crete*, II, pp. 263-264.

These three statements furnish practically all the information we have concerning the actual site of this “small city” on the south shore of western Crete. The *Stadiasmus*, of the sixth century or later, gives its location; Buondelmonti (1415) describes the antiquities he saw there (none of which now exists), while Pashley (1837) was the first to equate the two. His identification of Aghia Roumeli as ancient Tarrha has been generally accepted, although no epigraphical or other confirmation has been found. Other travelers<sup>1</sup> have added nothing substantial to our knowledge of the site.

Today the place, almost deserted, is of striking beauty. Rocky heights framing the outlet of the gorge of Aghia Roumeli are separated by the wide bed of the torrent that rushes to the sea. A small group of houses now occupies the beach on the west side of this nameless river, which contains water except for three or four months of the year. The remains of the ancient town lie on both sides, but chiefly east of the river, where on the hill beneath a towering cliff can be seen extensive walls of fortifications and other structures (Pl. 28), two standing Roman buildings (one preserved to the roof line) and, on the surface, quantities of potsherds.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Capt. T. A. B. Spratt, *Travels and Researches in Crete*, 2 vols., London, 1865; M. Deffner, *Ὀδοιπορικαὶ Ἐπιτηρώσεις ἀπὸ τῆν Δυτικῆν Κρήτην*, Athens, 1918; J. D. S. Pendlebury, *The Archaeology of Crete*, London, 1939; E. Kirsten, “Siedlungsgeschichtliche Forschungen in Westkreta,” in Friedrich Matz, *Forschungen auf Kreta*, Berlin, 1951.

<sup>2</sup> It is impossible to understand how Pashley saw “very slight vestiges of antiquity” (Robert

West of the river stands the church of the Panaghia, built not earlier than the late fifteenth century,<sup>3</sup> which, as Spratt first noted, is built on Classical foundations (though re-used) and is very likely the site of an ancient temple. Also on this bank are remains of ancient tombs. The villagers say that an American archaeologist examined these many years ago; this was probably Richard B. Seager, whose travels in western Crete (unpublished) are mentioned by Pendlebury.<sup>4</sup>

The modern village of Aghia Roumeli is located about a mile from the sea—a place said to have been chosen in order to evade attacks by pirates—and is quite invisible from the shore. The few houses on the seashore are known locally as “Lower Aghia Roumeli.”

The city was noted in ancient times chiefly for its oracle of Apollo Tarrhaios.<sup>5</sup> Politically, it was not very important. During the Classical period Tarrha was a member of the Cretan League of which Elyros was the capital city. Despite this affiliation Tarrha depended on the sea, for it was—and still is—almost entirely cut off from land communication.<sup>6</sup> Although without a proper harbor, she could receive ships during good weather, and the town had the advantage of a permanent water supply. Despite the risky landing facilities (which may have been better in ancient times), Tarrha must have been a regular stopping-place on the route from Alexandria to European ports. The city's heavy fortification walls (described below) suggest the need for defense against sea raids as well as the requirement for complete self-dependence. Tarrha could expect no rescue forces from her League co-members if she got into difficulties, for there was no overland route by which to reach the city even if she were able to send for help. This fact eventually seems to have been the cause of her downfall.

In October, 1958, the site was investigated with a view to excavation. The study of a certain type of glass pyxis had resulted in the discovery that a good many of these vessels could be traced to tombs at Elyros (modern Rhodovani) in southwest Crete.<sup>7</sup>

Pashley, *Travels in Crete*, London, 1837, II, p. 263) or how Spratt found “the better part of the earlier remains on the west side of the gorge” (*op. cit.*, II, p. 247) or how Pendlebury could speak of “the scanty remains of Tarrha” (*op. cit.*, p. 14) and later (p. 344) say that “no remains are visible on the surface.” One can only assume that they considered the ancient remains as more modern in origin. It is doubtful whether Pendlebury visited the site of Tarrha—he does not actually say that he did.

<sup>3</sup> Deffner (*op. cit.*, pp. 185 ff.) points out that it was not seen by Buondelmonti in 1415.

<sup>4</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 18.

<sup>5</sup> The name Tarrha has been the object of some speculation. The derivation is discussed in M. Guarducci, *Inscriptiones Creticae* II, Rome, 1939, p. 305; also in Matz, *op. cit.*, p. 131, note 2, where Hrozný is quoted (*Archiv Orientalni*, Prag, XIV, 1943, p. 96) as thinking the name related to Tarentum and other Illyrian place-names. The cult of Apollo and the history of the site are outlined in *Inscr. Cret.* II, pp. 305-306.

<sup>6</sup> A five-hour walk on a narrow footpath leads to Sphakia; a ten-hour walk up the Samaria gorge brings one to the Omalo.

<sup>7</sup> See Gladys D. Weinberg, “Glass Manufacture in Ancient Crete,” *Journal of Glass Studies*, I, 1959, pp. 10-21.

Inspection of the ancient site of Elyros resulted in finding small quantities of glass fragments, and similar finds were made at Syia (modern Souyia), the port of Elyros. At the site identified as Tarrha, however, on the coast to the east of Syia, glass was noted in exceptional quantities, and it was therefore considered that excavation here might be more profitable than at Elyros or Syia.

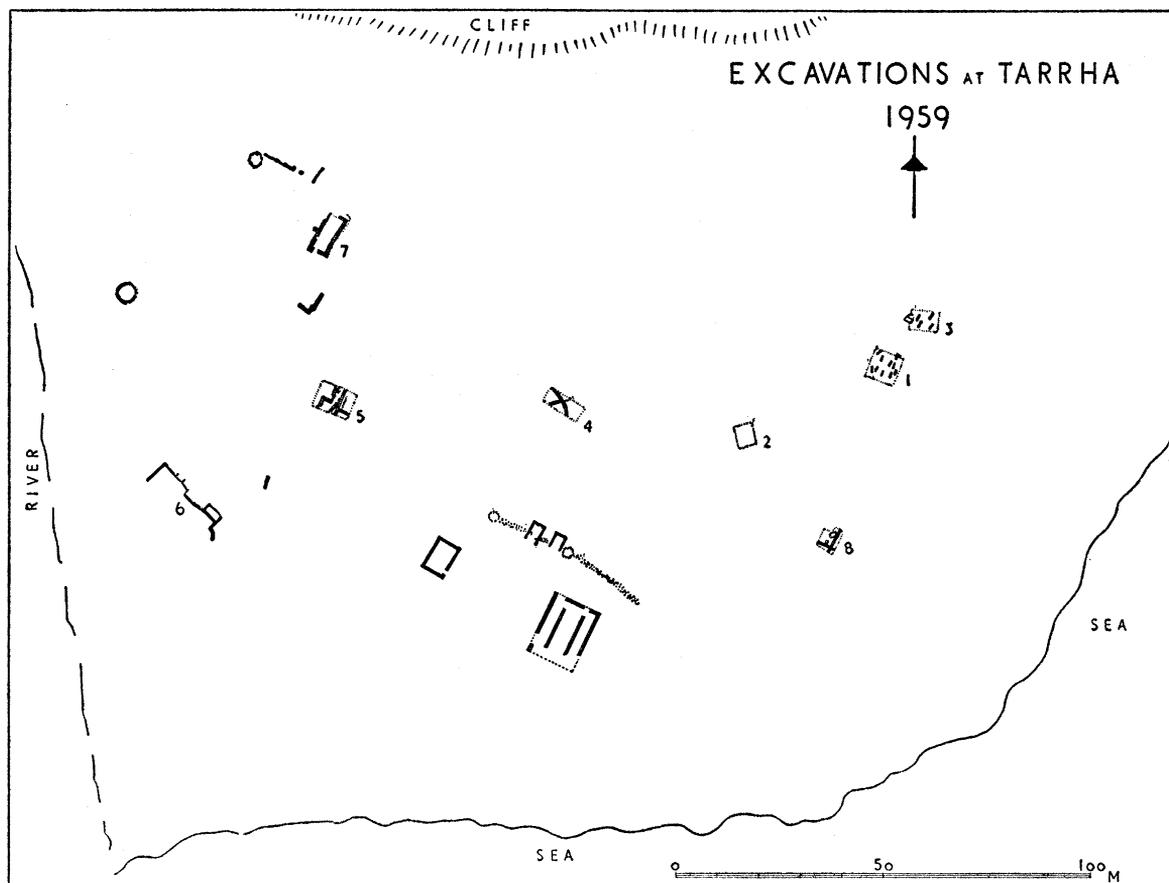


FIG. 1. Plan of the site of ancient Tarrha, showing test trenches dug and standing Roman structures.

A trial excavation<sup>8</sup> was conducted from April 21 to May 11, 1959 (including

<sup>8</sup> Sponsored by the American School of Classical Studies and conducted with funds provided by the Corning Museum of Glass. The staff was as follows: Gladys D. Weinberg, excavator; Saul S. Weinberg, excavator and photographer; Thomas S. Buechner (Director of the Corning Museum of Glass), architect and glass cataloguer; Mary H. Buechner, cataloguer and architect's assistant. Antonios Kosmadakis of Souyia was the capable foreman and purveyor to the expedition. The workmen came from the villages of Upper and Lower Aghia Roumeli. All the local people were most hospitable and cooperative. Thanks are due to the Ephor of Crete, Dr. Nicholas Platon, as well as to the Archaeological Service in general, for their unstinting cooperation. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Seiradakis of Chania were helpful in many practical ways.

fourteen working days). The main purpose was to locate an ancient glass factory, if possible, and the first test trench was therefore made in a place where a quantity of glass fragments had been noted on the surface. This was an area six meters square on the east slope of the hill east of the river (Fig. 1). The entire site is covered with sand to a depth found to vary from 0.30 m. to 1.50 m. This made the top levels extremely difficult to dig, as the edges of the trench tended constantly to collapse. As digging proceeded, many glass fragments were found (Pl. 31, h), a large proportion of them burned and distorted by fire (see below pp. 109-117 for detailed description of the glass). The quantity of glass found here was unusually large for a Classical site.

All through the fill, along with the burned glass fragments, were human bones and bits of Greek and Roman pottery, as well as charred wood and some animal bones. It soon became clear that the Greek cemetery lay below, and that most of the bones belonged to occupants of Greek graves which had been disturbed by the Romans. Almost all the glass fragments, however, were of Roman date. The exceptions were tiny fragments of sand-core vessels, evidently from the Greek graves.

The graves (Fig. 2) were all extended inhumation burials, oriented north-south, with the head at the north. Slight variations in orientation may represent different periods. Owing to the disturbed condition of the graves, it is impossible to tell which are earlier and which later. In depth the level of the graves varied from 1.80 m. on the west side to 1.30 m. on the east. All of them were dug into virgin soil, which is compact, red hardpan. The lengths of the graves are 1.80 m. to 1.95 m.

Most of the graves were built of large water-worn cobblestones set on edge to form a rectangle. One grave (No. 5) had an inner ledge made of smaller cobbles. The bottom of the grave was generally a layer of small pebbles. The head was sometimes pillowed on a stone (in one case, Grave 14, the rim and neck of a pithos), and the feet seem to have rested on cushions of earth, as the foot bones almost always projected upward from the leg bones. The skeletons all lie on their backs, the hands frequently resting on the pelvis. No cover slabs of any sort were found; it is safe to say that there were none. The bodies of the deceased may have been covered with cloth or wood. A squarish limestone slab with a cobblestone set in a hole in the center may represent the base for a tombstone, but this is not certain.

The only surely undisturbed grave in this trench was that designated as 7B. This seems to have formed a unit with 7A, which lay directly south of it. In the earth above the junction of these two graves (at a depth of *ca.* 1 m.) was a burned area, 0.80 m. x 0.80 m. and about 0.15 m. thick, which contained burned almonds in their shells, quantities of animal knucklebones (Pl. 29, a) and fragments (Pl. 29, b) of a one-handled cup (No. 52) and a trefoil oinochoe (No. 53). This burned layer seems to have been supported on a row of rough stones and to have rested on a layer of pebbles. It was doubtless a funeral pyre in which offerings were burnt in honor

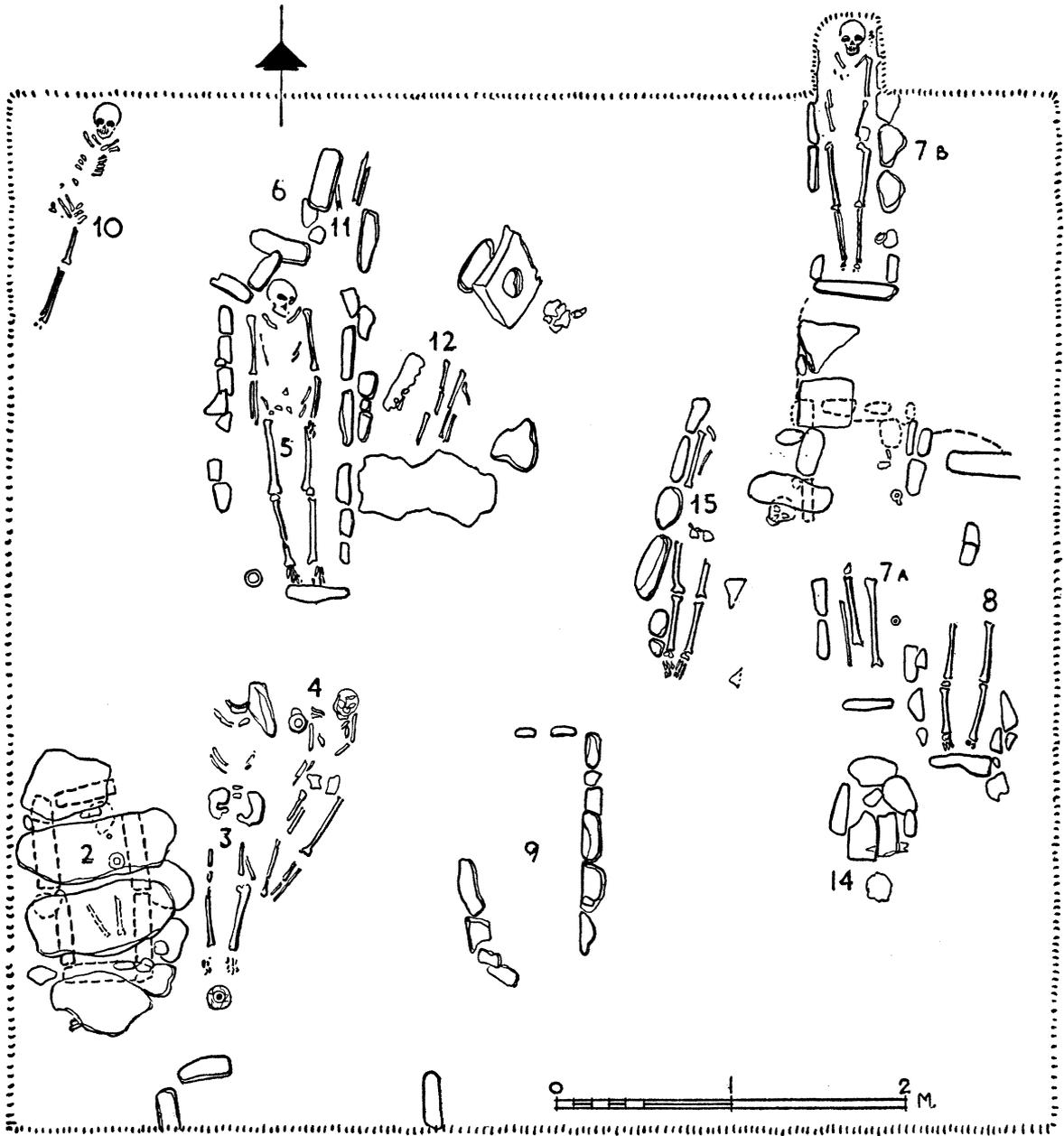


FIG. 2. Plan of Trench 1, showing Greek and Roman burials.

of the deceased, in this case apparently two people who were buried at the same time. It is most unfortunate that grave 7A is poorly preserved, in view of the special interest attaching to this double interment. The skull and upper body are gone; only the leg bones remain. In the grave were two palmette lekythoi (Nos. 58, 59; Pl. 29, c).

Grave 7B, on the other hand, was amply furnished. In addition to four palmette lekythoi (Nos. 54-57; Pl. 29, e, f) at the head of the skeleton and an eggshell near the right shoulder, there were two terracotta pyxis lids (Nos. 64, 65; Pl. 29, d) in the earth just above the stones forming the sides of the grave. The pyxides themselves were not found and may not have been part of this grave. The skeleton, which was that of a young woman (her wisdom teeth still in her jaws), was adorned with a quantity of silver jewelry (Nos. 1, 2, 7, 8, 9; Pl. 30, a, b). Two hair rings lay one on either side of the head; two silver pins were on the shoulders, and a finger ring was on each hand. Just below the mouth was a silver coin which was difficult to decipher, but which seems to be from Itanos (fifth-fourth centuries B.C.)<sup>9</sup> or possibly from Knossos. The lekythoi date the grave to the mid-fourth century B.C.<sup>10</sup>

Grave 5 is the only other grave which may be an undisturbed burial. A terracotta pyxis (No. 62; Pl. 30, c) found standing in the earth just outside the foot of this grave probably is to be associated with it. Within the grave was a small lekythos (No. 61; Pl. 29, c) decorated with a net pattern.

Grave 4 is a poorly preserved burial which was cut into when Grave 3 was laid down. A one-handed cup (No. 66; Pl. 29, g) was the only find. At the feet of the skeleton of Grave 3 was a terracotta pyxis (No. 63; Pl. 30, e) standing in a hole especially made for it. The high percentage of pyxides found with these graves (there were fragments of a number of others scattered in the fill) shows that this type of vessel, in various materials, was especially popular in the region.

The other graves of the Greek period were very much destroyed and the vessels which once lay in them were distributed in fragments throughout the fill. It is presumed that all the Greek graves in this trench date from the fourth century B.C.

There were two burials of the Roman period in this trench. Grave 2 was a small tomb built of large flat stone slabs and covered with four flat stones. In it was a child about six years old (the permanent central incisors were formed but still in the upper jaw). A coarse pot (No. 74; Pl. 29, h) lay near his left side, and just below the mouth was a coin of Domitian.<sup>11</sup>

Directly above Grave 3, in the level containing the glass fragments, was found a grave, 0.90 m. below the surface, formed of upright stone slabs. The skeleton was poorly preserved, and there were no finds except for two fragments of burned glass beneath the bones; it is therefore presumed that this burial took place after the

<sup>9</sup> *British Museum, Catalogue of Greek Coins, Crete*, p. 51, no. 9, pl. XIII, 4. *Obv.* Glaukos(?) striking downwards with trident in right, left arm raised. *Rev.* Eight-rayed star.

<sup>10</sup> Grateful thanks are due to Lucy Talcott for information concerning the dates of Attic pottery discovered at Tarrha.

<sup>11</sup> H. Mattingly, *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, London, 1923-51, II, p. 121, no. 40, pl. III, 52. *Obv.* CAESAR AUG F DOMITIANUS COS V. Portrait of Domitian. *Rev.* PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS. *Salus* standing right, leaning on cippus and feeding snake. Date A.D. 77-78.

episode of the glass burning, which probably occurred some time after the first century after Christ, as no trace of glass was found in Grave 2. The robbing of the Greek graves may have gone on at any time during the Roman period.

In the fill, mostly in the upper levels, were a number of fragments of terracotta figurines. A few are presented in the catalogue (Nos. **21-23**, **26-31**; Pl. 31, a-d). Because of their battered condition it is difficult to say much about their date. Some may be contemporary with the graves, others as late as the Roman period.

In Trench 3 the fill was almost completely sand, all the way to hardpan. This made digging especially difficult, as most of the graves had naturally disintegrated as well as having been robbed. Burned and twisted glass fragments were scattered through the fill, as in Trench 1, and there were also some fragments of marble pyxides (No. **19**; Pl. 31, f). Three Greek graves were found, all much destroyed. The only intact find was a group (Pl. 31, g) consisting of an iron strigil (No. **13**), an iron finger ring (No. **3**) and a terracotta lamp (No. **32**) with a bronze pin (No. **15**) lying in it. This group was not associated with one of the graves, but seems to have belonged to another grave which had disappeared. The lamp dates it to the first half of the fourth century B.C.

Also in this trench were three graves of Roman date, one particularly interesting as it was constructed of two courses of small stones and had as one of the cover slabs a stele taken from an earlier grave (No. **75**; Pl. 34, d).<sup>12</sup> In the grave was the badly battered skeleton of a child, wearing a silver finger ring (No. **4**; Pl. 31, e) on the left (?) hand. Another grave was identified as Roman by a sherd of a red-glazed plate with roulette stamping. The third Roman grave contained one glass fragment twisted by fire.

Some thirty meters due south of Trench 1 was excavated Trench 8 (4 m. x 4 m.). Here an angle where two walls met was chosen, as offering some solution of the problem of collapsing sand. In this area the sand was about 0.50 m. deep, with red earth beneath containing Greek and Roman sherds as well as a few glass fragments. Here again the Greek cemetery was found, but this time undisturbed. A large grave (L. 1.95 m.) in the southeast corner, running under the wall which had been selected as the trench boundary, was built partly by cutting into the conglomerate bedrock, partly (on the east side) by building up with small flat stone slabs. The grave was covered with five large square-cut blocks (two of them broken) of different sizes, the smaller two of limestone, the three larger of a very soft yellow stone not known by the workmen employed (it is so light that it could easily have been transported from elsewhere). Above, in a pebbly foundation, was set on edge a large cobblestone, obviously intended as a grave monument (Pl. 33, b), though it bears no markings. Just east of the grave, and slightly above, was a mass of broken white lekythoi (Nos.

<sup>12</sup> I am indebted to G. A. Stamires for assistance with the inscriptions.

40, 41, 45; Pl. 32, a, b). Directly on top of the grave slabs was a silver ornament (No. 10; Pl. 32, c) lying loose in the earth, and a damaged black-glazed saucer (No. 47; Pl. 32, b). Some of the bones in the grave and some lekythos fragments (Nos. 43-44; Pl. 32, a, b) were scattered, suggesting that it had been used for burial more than once. Some leg bones pushed into the southeast corner had a white-ground lekythos with them (No. 42). The skull of the main skeleton had been badly battered by the breaking of the cover slab above. Silver jewelry found on this skeleton included the following (Pl. 32, f): a silver pin (No. 5) near the shoulder and its mate (No. 6) near the feet, a silver toggle (No. 11) near the feet, three silver beads (No. 12) near the pelvic region. The other finds were as follows: a bronze nail or boss (No. 14; Pl. 32, d) near the shoulder, fragments of two marble alabastra (Nos. 17, 18; Pl. 31, f) which must have been put into the grave in fragmentary condition, and two red-figured lekythoi (Nos. 38, 39; Pl. 33, a). The latter date the grave to the end of the fifth century B.C. The white-ground lekythoi, the silver ornament (No. 10) and the saucer (No. 47) all seem earlier and were probably thrown out of a previous burial in the tomb.

A second grave (L. 2.10 m.) in this trench lay near the northeast corner (Pl. 33, c). This had two large, irregular cover slabs of pebbly conglomerate resting on vertical side slabs which formed a ledge. The skeleton was that of a very old person having a thick skull pierced by a hole, extremely worn teeth, and powerful limbs with arthritic swellings at the joints. Three vases (Nos. 48, 50, 51; Pl. 32, g, h) were found in a cluster on top of the left foot, and there was a bowl (No. 49; Pl. 32, g) at the left elbow. An iron spike (No. 16; Pl. 32, e) was found just inside the right arm.

Finally, in this area (Pl. 33, c) was found a large pithos (just at the center of the north side of the trench, with its point toward the southwest) containing a few bones of an infant and two sherds, one with dull black glaze.

This concludes the list of graves found during the trial excavation. It is fairly certain that the cemetery extends at least from Trench 3 to Trench 8, a distance of some thirty-five meters. It is unlikely that its extent is very much greater than this, as at the north the cliff is not far away, and at the south the conglomerate comes increasingly near the surface. The extent of the cemetery to east and west is yet to be determined.

Other trenches were dug in areas which gave promise of throwing some light on buildings which were visible on the surface. Trench 4, 4 m. x 10 m., extended up the east slope of the hill. Here were disclosed some rough walls, built without mortar, which seem to have been constructed for terracing purposes. Finds here included fragments of glass and terra sigillata, as well as one coin, probably post-Constantinian.<sup>18</sup> At a depth of 1.60 m. stereo was reached and excavation halted.

<sup>18</sup> The identification was made by Mrs. John L. Caskey, who kindly examined the coins.

Trench 5 was more productive. Here part of a large, well constructed building was excavated (Pl. 34, a), its walls made of small field stones bonded together with mortar and chinked here and there with tiles. One wall was stuccoed on the interior surface with thick white stucco, and also stuccoed was a doorway (which appears clearly in the photograph) 1.70 m. wide which was blocked up at a later date. The interior face of this added portion was not stuccoed. The floor level of this building was at 1.40 m. below the present top of the wall, which is approximately level with the present ground surface. At a depth of 1.90 m. a wall of fairly large stones was found running almost parallel with the east side of the wall just mentioned. This wall, which has only an east face (the west having been concealed, or perhaps ripped out in order to build the later wall) may be of the Greek period. On the west side of the Roman wall with the doorway was found (at a depth of 1.40 m.) another nearly parallel wall which is probably Greek, and facing it, 0.66 m. farther west, still another of the same period. The former is well built, with some dressed blocks. About four courses are preserved. The latter is made of field stones. Unfortunately, the narrow space available here and the fact that the Roman wall rests almost entirely on top of the Greek wall made further investigation impossible.

In the fill of the Roman building were many fragments of roof tiles, part of a lamp (No. 34), some glass fragments and a coin (1.30 m. deep) which is not identifiable but seems Greek. Bronze nails and spikes were also found. Very few Greek sherds appeared until the level of the Greek walls was reached, and even here they were extremely sparse.

Trench 7 was begun north and slightly west of Trench 5, where a large dressed block protruded from the earth. The slope at this point is considerable. This block proved to be one jamb (re-used) of the doorway (Pl. 34, b) of a very substantial one-roomed structure *ca.* 8.10 m. x 4.10 m. (inner dimensions). The upper portions of the building had collapsed, filling the interior with stones and roof tiles. The walls were built of field stones which were found partially covered with stucco. In the west wall there was a niche, with only a thin slab as backing. Another wall, or buttress, which extends westward outside the wall just to the north of the niche, suggests that another room may have existed here. Investigation did not proceed much beyond this point. In addition to the two dressed blocks used for the door jambs, there was another large squared block, with rough-picked surface and a dressed section, at the junction of the west and south walls of the building. This block is stuccoed on the west face. The south wall rests on a wider foundation with an orientation slightly different from the wall. This may have been the original threshold, or perhaps part of an earlier building. In part of the building a white plaster floor was preserved. Fill both above and below this floor consisted of many small fragments of rather late Roman glass, some of them feet of goblets, much coarse Roman pottery, a few fragments of stamped plates, a lamp fragment (No. 33), a stamped

loomweight (No. 37) and one coin, of Constantine.<sup>14</sup> Hardpan appeared 0.20 m. below the floor of this building. The purpose of the structure cannot be determined, though the presence of the goblets might lead one to think of a tavern, for which the building would be a suitable size.

In Trench 6 the fortification walls of the city were investigated. Here a single wall connects a fragmentary round tower to a double wall which apparently was characteristic of the fortifications in general. Owing to the overgrown condition of the walls and the lack of sufficient time, it was impossible to work out the plan of the fortifications. In general, it seems to consist of a series of round (sometimes square) towers connected by stretches of wall, usually double. This would have provided a most redoubtable defense system, as the site is located on a hill and had natural advantages in addition. One section of wall preserved to a height of 2.40 m. is shown on Plate 35, a.

A few minor trenches were also dug. Trench 2 was begun where an inscribed stele (No. 76; Pl. 34, e) lay on the surface of the ground, but it was abandoned as nothing of significance was found. A trench (unnumbered) 2 m. x 2 m. was dug in the interior of the standing rectangular building (Pl. 34, c) which appears on the map southeast of Trench 5. This building is made entirely of stone, generously chinked with tile fragments. To a depth of 1.05 m., where hardpan was found, the sherds were mostly coarse Roman pottery, with some Greek mixed in, including one fragment of a terracotta pyxis.

Another trench (unnumbered) 4 m. x 4 m. was dug on the west bank of the river, somewhat east of an area where tombs were reported to have existed. Although sherds were plentiful here on the surface, they became fewer as excavation proceeded. The earth appeared quite hard and sterile, and hardpan began to appear, so the trench was abandoned after a short time. It would appear that the surface sherds had drifted in from the tombs in the area, which apparently were rifled many years ago.

Finally, an attempt was made to discover whether the Church of the Panaghia, west of the river, really stands on a Classical foundation, and what the nature of that foundation is. A trench 1 m. wide and 4 m. long was dug along the south foundation (Pl. 35, b). Hardpan slopes rapidly to the east, where the foundations are deepest. They are built of rather well squared blocks of varying size, many with drafting *ca.* 0.03 m. all around, and with the rest slightly raised and rough-picked. A few blocks are quite rough. In the part of the foundations exposed (Pl. 35, c) the blocks are fairly well laid in irregular courses. No tile is used to chink them. The irregular sizes of the blocks and the drafting on most of them suggest that they may be re-used in this wall. The total length of the wall is 14.20 m. and it was later extended at both ends for the church. It was not possible to study the end walls, as these lie within

<sup>14</sup> Cohen, *Description historique des monnaies frappées sous l'empire romain*, Leipzig, 1930, VII, p. 468, no. 187. Date *ca.* 330-375.

the church, and permission for excavation here was not granted owing to a plethora of recent burials.

General conclusions from the excavation as a whole are as follows: the site seems to have been occupied from at least the fifth century B.C. until the fourth, or possibly the fifth century after Christ. Whether there were gaps in this occupation has not been determined. There was a fairly wealthy population (to judge from the grave offerings) during the Greek period. Nothing on the site (except at the Church of the Panaghia, where there is evidence of occupation during the Turkish period) is later than the fourth century after Christ. The reason for the abandonment of the site may have been changes in communication routes rather than conquest of the city, for which there seems little evidence. The only sign of a conflagration is that connected with the burned glass, which must have taken place some time before the final abandonment of the city. The matter of the burned glass still remains to be explained. The fragments do not look like waste from a factory. They could, however, be waste which had been brought to be used in a factory, that is, cullet imported for glassmaking. Whatever the explanation, the presence of so much glass—unusually large for a site in Greece—would seem to be evidence that the elusive glass factory cannot be very far off.

## CATALOGUE OF FINDS

### JEWELRY

#### 1. Silver finger ring. Pl. 30, a.

TM 6. Inner diam. ca. 0.016 m. Complete but broken.

Spiral rings in form of a snake, the band convex outside. Extremely delicate work, with elaborate folding of the snake's neck and tail.

Cf. Cesnola, *Atlas of Cypriote Antiquities*, III, pl. XXIV, 12, a very similar ring in gold; W. Deonna, *Délos*, XVIII, p. 316 and references there given, fig. 384. A less elaborate form was found at Olynthos (D. M. Robinson, *Olynthus*, X, p. 156, no. 498).

Trench 1, Grave 7B.

#### 2. Silver-plated finger ring. Pl. 30, a.

TM 2. Inner diam. 0.016 m. Intact; some of silver surface worn off.

Flat, almost circular bezel, standing out slightly from flat finger band. In shallow intaglio on the bezel, a hibiscus flower.

Cf. a somewhat similar ring from Delos

(*Délos*, XVIII, p. 318, fig. 399). The ring is rather like Olynthos Type I rings (*Olynthus*, X, pp. 134 ff.) although the bezel is almost circular, rather than oval.

Trench 1, Grave 7B.

#### 3. Iron finger ring. Pl. 31, g.

TM 13. Inner diam. 0.017 m. Intact but badly corroded.

Flat, almost circular bezel, flat finger band. Similar to No. 2 in shape.

Trench 3, with strigil No. 13 and lamp No. 32.

#### 4. Silver finger ring. Pl. 31, e.

TM 1. Inner diam. 0.016 m. Complete but broken.

Cast ring with narrow hoop convex outside, widening toward bezel. Oval depression for stone; some white material remaining in it was probably the adhesive, or else remains of a glass stone.

For a similar ring cf. Davidson, *Corinth*, XII, no. 1812 (second or third century).

Trench 3, Roman grave.

**5.** Silver dress pin. Pl. 32, f.

TM 8. L. 0.096 m. Broken but complete.

Solid conical head (weighted with lead) with delicate chasing around bottom edge. Bottom of head concave. Small knob on shaft.

Trench 8, Grave 1.

**6.** Silver dress pin. Pl. 32, f.

TM 9. L. 0.095 m. Shank bent and broken, head corroded.

Similar to preceding.

These two pins are most like examples from Trebenishte (P. Jacobsthal, *Greek Pins*, Oxford 1956, p. 163, fig. 637) but the proportions are quite different, our pins having heavier heads and more delicate shafts.

Trench 8, Grave 1.

**7.** Silver dress pin. Pl. 30, a.

TM 3. L. 0.08 m. Intact.

Decorated head consisting of small round knob at top, melon-shaped form below, bordered by bands above and below, band of double curves below that, and finally a small knob. Head probably weighted with lead.

Trench 1, Grave 7B.

**8.** Silver dress pin. Pl. 30, a.

TM 4. L. 0.087 m. Broken but complete.

Decorated head consisting of inverted conical knob, melon shape below with decorative bands similar to No. 7, but with slight differences in decoration.

Jacobsthal includes no examples from a context as late as that of our pins. The nearest parallels are the Trebenishte finds (*op. cit.*, p. 29) and a pin called "Ephesian" (p. 37, no. 137). It would appear that there are very few, if any, examples such as the Tarrha pins from the mid-fourth century B.C.

Trench 1, Grave 7B.

**9.** Silver hair rings. Pl. 30, a.

TM 5. L. 0.027 m. One intact, the other broken but complete.

A double loop, circular in section, ending in elaborate grooved sections with small knobs at the ends.

Such hair rings are thoroughly discussed in *Olynthus*, X, pp. 88-91. Most like our specimens is no. 310. See also P. Amandry, *Collection Hélène Stathatos*, Strasbourg, 1953, pp. 54-55. He states that the type is widespread throughout the Greek world. Amandry's supposition that these rings were attached to smaller rings which passed through the ear is not true of the Tarrha finds, as no trace of such supplementary rings was found. Either the rings were attached by a cord or thread, or else to the hair, which seems more likely.

Trench 1, Grave 7B.

**10.** Silver ornament. Pl. 32, c.

TM 7. L. 0.068 m. Broken but almost complete.

Hammered silver ornament in the shape of a spectacle fibula. Design in low relief; reverse concave. Pattern of delicate beaded circles between the center boss and the outer band of bosses. No trace of attachment of any sort on the back.

Amandry, *op. cit.*, pp. 58-61, discusses the type and mentions that, although a Geometric type of ornament, in Macedonia it was still in use in the Classical period. Obviously this is true also of Crete. See also *Délos*, XVIII, pp. 286-288; *Olynthus*, X, pp. 96-99. All the examples discussed in the books cited are either bronze spiraliform fibulae or fibulae of bone; there is no instance of a silver ornament such as that shown here.

Trench 8, above Grave 1.

**11.** Silver toggle. Pl. 32, f.

TM 10. L. 0.037 m. Intact.

Button of silver, perhaps weighted with lead, with a knob at each end and a length of silver

wire wrapped around the middle. Part of the wire forms a small loop by which the button could be attached to cloth.

I have been unable to find a parallel to this toggle.

Trench 8, Grave 1.

**12.** Three silver beads. Pl. 32, f.

TM 11. L. of each bead 0.007 m. Intact.

Spherical beads. No decoration visible.

Trench 8, Grave 1.

OTHER METAL OBJECTS

**13.** Iron strigil. Pl. 31, g.

TM 14. L. 0.185 m. Complete but badly corroded.

The details of the shape are impossible to make out, but in general it seems to be of the ordinary type of Greek strigil.

Cf. *Olynthus*, X, pp. 172 ff.

Trench 2, with Nos. **3** and **32**.

**14.** Bronze nail head. Pl. 32, d.

TM 12. L. 0.028 m.; diam. 0.025 m. Shank broken off.

Hemispherical head with groove around the edge; shank circular in section, possibly traces of wood on it.

Trench 8, Grave 1.

**15.** Bronze pin.

TM 17. L. 0.073 m. Broken but complete.

A very thin pin, circular in section and same thickness throughout.

Found with one end resting inside the lamp (No. **32**) in Trench 3.

**16.** Iron spike. Pl. 32, e.

TM 22. L. 0.054 m. Intact but corroded.

Spike with conical (?) head.

Trench 8, Grave 2.

STONE OBJECTS

**17.** Marble alabastron. Pl. 31, f.

TS 3. P. H. 0.028 m. Fragment of bottom only.

Lathe-cut circle on interior of bottom (diam. 0.007 m.).

Trench 8, Grave 1.

**18.** Marble alabastron. Pl. 31, f.

TS 2. H. ca. 0.14 m. Parts of body, rim missing. Three fragments of body.

Highly striated marble, yellowish red in color. A small lug on either side of upper body.

Trench 8, Grave 1.

**19.** Marble pyxis fragments. Pl. 31, f.

TS 1. H. of largest fragment 0.071 m. Parts of knob of lid and bits of body of a tall marble pyxis.

Trench 3.

BONE OBJECTS

**20.** Bone cylinder. Pl. 30, d.

TX 1. L. 0.045 m.; diam. top 0.026 m. Parts missing, burned and in some portions blue in color. Recessed at one end, lathe-turned rings at the other end.

This may have been a small box (cf. *Délos* XVIII, p. 237, pl. 634) of which bottom and lid are missing.

Trench 1, loose in fill.

TERRACOTTA FIGURINES

**21.** Female head. Pl. 31, a.

TF 1. P. H. 0.043 m. Broken all round, battered.

Gritty gray clay with red exterior. Back hollow. Hair in waves around face, low diadem (?) and earrings (?).

Trench 1, upper levels.

**22.** Female head. Pl. 31, a.

TF 4. P. H. 0.054 m. Broken at neck, badly battered.

Gritty red clay, full of gravel. Solid head. Features almost gone.

Trench 1, upper levels.

**23.** Female head. Pl. 31, a.

TF 9. P. H. 0.034 m. Broken all round, features worn.

Lower part of female face; back concave.

Trench 1, upper levels.

**24.** Female head. Pl. 31, a.

TF 13. P. H. 0.051 m. Broken at neck, features battered.

Hair in bun (?). Poor work.

Found on the surface.

**25.** Female figure. Pl. 31, b.

TF 10. P. H. 0.055 m. Broken all round.

Good quality red clay. Legs and feet of seated figure, chiton falling in graceful folds. Back concave.

Trench 3, loose in fill.

**26.** Female figure. Pl. 31, b.

TF 6. P. H. 0.074 m. Broken top and bottom, back broken off.

Gritty buff-red clay. Draped figure wearing chiton.

Trench 1, upper levels.

**27.** Female figure. Pl. 31, b.

TF 2. P. H. 0.094 m. Broken all round. Knee and leg only preserved.

Gritty light red clay. Drapery falling in rigid folds.

Trench 1, upper levels.

**28.** Female figure. Pl. 31, c.

TF 5. P. H. 0.105 m. Broken all round.

Somewhat gritty buff clay. Standing figure

wearing a Doric chiton, one leg drawn backward in typical fifth century stance. Projections on the sides may be from a throne (?). Back closed, figurine hollow.

Trench 1, loose in fill.

**29.** Female figure. Pl. 31, c.

TF 3. P. H. 0.094 m. Broken all round.

Gritty buff clay. Lower legs and foot of standing figure, draped in a chiton and standing on a high base. Poor work.

Trench 1, upper levels.

**30.** Male figure. Pl. 31, d.

TF 8. P. H. 0.082 m. Broken all round.

Soft buff clay with traces of brown paint. Nude leg, back concave.

Trench 1, upper levels.

**31.** Base of figurine. Pl. 31, d.

TF 7. P. L. 0.097 m. Broken above and on sides.

Rather soft buff clay. One shod foot is represented on a base (H. 0.038 m.). Back concave.

Trench 1, upper levels.

## TERRACOTTA LAMPS

**32.** Lamp, Howland Type 23 C. Pl. 31, g.

TL 1. H. 0.03 m. Handle missing.

Buff clay, red-brown glaze. Burned from use. Wheel marks on top, paring marks on bottom below nozzle. Base rather rough.

Cf. R. H. Howland, *Athenian Agora*, IV, *Greek Lamps and their Survivals*, p. 60, no. 229, dating from the first half of the fourth century B.C.

Trench 3, with Nos. **3** and **13**.

**33.** Lamp, Broneer Type XXI. Pl. 33, d.

TL 3. P. H. 0.035 m. Handle only preserved.

Buff clay, matt brown glaze. Handle in the form of a leaf.

Cf. Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, ii, pp. 73 ff. This type dates from the late first century B.C.

Trench 7.

**34.** Lamp, Roman period. Pl. 33, d.

TL 5. G. D. 0.033 m. Fragment of rim and discus.

Buff clay, traces of matt brown paint. Tongue pattern on rim. Too little is preserved to assign this piece to any definite type.

Trench 5.

**35.** Lamp, Howland Type 55 B. Pl. 33, d.

TL 2. G. D. 0.064 m. Fragment of discus and rim.

Buff clay, brown glaze. Concentric grooves on discus, raised dots on rim.

Cf. Howland, *op. cit.*, pp. 202-203, no. 793, late first century B.C.—early first century A.D.

Trench 1, upper levels.

#### LOOMWEIGHTS

**36.** Discoid loomweight. Pl. 33, e.

TX 2. Diam. 0.07 m.; th. 0.022 m. Half preserved.

Yellow clay. Disc same thickness throughout. Deep stamp, subject doubtful.

Trench 6 (near fortification wall).

**37.** Discoid loomweight. Pl. 33, e.

TX 3. Diam. 0.07 m. Half preserved; back broken off.

Yellow clay, similar to No. 36. Stamp representing a shield-like object.

Trench 7.

#### POTTERY

**38.** Red-figured lekythos. Pl. 33, a.

TP 24. H. 0.125 m.; diam. of rim 0.037 m.; of base 0.061 m. Two pieces missing from body.

Attic clay, black glaze, spotty in places. Bottom all red. A winged male figure flies right over waves.

Probably last decade of fifth century, only a little later than vase shown in *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pl. 81, no. 10.

Trench 8, Grave 1.

**39.** Red-figured lekythos. Pl. 33, a.

TP 25. H. 0.12 m.; diam. of rim, 0.037 m.; of base 0.061 m. Five small fragments of body missing.

Very soft Attic clay, spotty glaze, red in places. A winged female figure flies right.

Trench 8, Grave 1.

**40.** White-ground lekythos. Pl. 32, a.

TP 26. P. H. 0.15 m.; diam. of base 0.041 m. Rim, neck and handle missing.

Attic clay, handle, lower part of body and base black, dot and ray pattern on shoulder; trace of pattern on body.

See *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 363, fig. 24.

Trench 8, above Grave 1.

**41.** White-ground lekythos. Pl. 32, a.

TP 27. P. H. 0.094 m.; diam. of base 0.05 m. Upper part missing.

Similar to preceding, but with moulded base.

Trench 8, above Grave 1.

**42.** White-ground lekythos. Pl. 32, a.

TP 31. P. H. 0.094 m.; diam. of base 0.041 m. Upper part missing.

Similar to No. 40.

Trench 8, Grave 1.

**43.** White-ground lekythos. Pl. 32, a.

TP 33. P. H. 0.07 m.; diam. of base 0.039 m. Upper part missing.

Similar to preceding but with higher, moulded foot. Traces of pattern on body.

Trench 8, Grave 1.

**44.** White-ground lekythos. Pl. 32, b.

TP 32. P. H. 0.07 m. Fragments of body preserved.

- Similar to preceding.  
Trench 8, Grave 1.
- 45.** White-ground lekythos. Pl. 32, b.  
TP 30. P. H. 0.04 m. Fragment of shoulder preserved.  
Similar to preceding. Double row of rays on shoulder.  
Trench 8, above Grave 1.
- 46.** Red-figured lekythos. Pl. 32, b.  
TP 28. P. H. 0.062 m.; diam. of rim 0.036 m. Fragment including rim and neck.  
Black-glazed Attic clay, similar to Nos. **38** and **39**. Small trace of a human head visible on the body.  
Trench 8, Grave 1.
- 47.** Black-glazed saucer. Pl. 32, b.  
TP 29. H. 0.029 m.; diam. of base 0.061 m. Half missing.  
Attic clay, worn black glaze.  
Trench 8, above Grave 1.
- 48.** Black-glazed lekythos. Pl. 32, g.  
TP 35. H. 0.105 m.; diam. of rim 0.034 m.; diam. of base 0.055 m. Cracked but complete.  
Attic clay, black glaze (somewhat worn) on entire body except for a band just below the handle, which is decorated with hooks between two horizontal lines.  
Trench 8, Grave 2.
- 49.** Two-handled cup. Pl. 32, g.  
TP 37. H. 0.048 m.; diam. of base 0.068 m. One side missing.  
Attic clay, black glaze, much worn, over the whole surface except the base, which has a central black circle and surrounding stripe.  
Trench 8, Grave 2.
- 50.** One-handled jug. Pl. 32, h.  
TP 34. P. H. 0.17 m.; diam. of base 0.058 m. Most of rim, neck and part of handle missing.  
Very soft red clay (probably local), red stripe around middle of body, another just above the base.  
Trench 8, Grave 2.
- 51.** One-handled jug. Pl. 32, h.  
TP 36. H. 0.133 m.; diam. of rim 0.03 m.; diam. of base 0.033 m. Complete but surface damaged.  
Soft red clay, no decoration. Base flat and solid.  
Trench 8, Grave 2.
- 52.** One-handled cup. Pl. 29, b.  
TP 18. H. 0.048 m.; diam. of rim 0.11 m.; diam. of base 0.05 m. Piece of body missing.  
Gray clay (burned), black glaze, no decoration.  
Trench 1, Grave 7.
- 53.** Trefoil oinochoe. Pl. 29, b.  
TP 19. H. of handle 0.08 m.; diam. of rim 0.047 m. Rim, neck and handle preserved.  
Gray clay (burned), surface black, possibly glazed.  
Trench 1, Grave 7.
- 54.** Palmette lekythos. Pl. 29, e, f.  
TP 11. H. 0.073 m. Intact.  
Buff clay, black glaze chipped and crazed, palmette crudely painted.  
Cf. D. M. Robinson, *Olynthus*, XIII, nos. 111-132, pls. 105, 106.  
Trench 1, Grave 7B.
- 55.** Palmette lekythos. Pl. 29, e, f.  
TP 12. H. 0.095 m. Intact.  
Buff clay, black glaze much chipped, crude palmette.  
Trench 1, Grave 7B.
- 56.** Palmette lekythos. Pl. 29, e, f.  
TP 13. H. 0.092 m. Intact.

Buff clay, black glaze more worn than preceding, palmette still more degenerate.

Trench 1, Grave 7B.

**57.** Palmette lekythos. Pl. 29, e, f.

TP 14. H. 0.08 m. Surface damaged.

Buff clay, poor black glaze mostly worn off, very crude palmette.

Trench 1, Grave 7B.

**58.** Palmette lekythos. Pl. 29, c.

TP 5. H. 0.094 m. Rim and neck partly gone.

Buff clay, black glaze, much worn, crude palmette pattern.

Trench 1, Grave 7A.

**59.** Palmette lekythos. Pl. 29, c.

TP 10. P. H. 0.06 m. Rim and handle missing, surface worn.

Red clay, black glaze, much worn. Palmette design practically gone.

Trench 1, Grave 7A.

**60.** Lekythos. Pl. 29, c.

TP 15. P. H. 0.06 m. Lip and base chipped, handle gone. Surface worn.

Buff clay, black glaze.

Trench 1, no context.

**61.** Lekythos. Pl. 29, c.

TP 8. P. H. 0.045 m. Rim and base chipped.

Buff clay, net pattern on body in black glaze, with white dots.

Cf. *Olynthus*, XIII, nos. 165-178, pls. 107, 108.

Trench 1, Grave 5.

**62.** Pyxis. Pl. 30, c.

TP 1. H. without lid 0.115 m., with lid 0.17 m. Part of rim gone, surface badly weathered.

Gray clay (burned), no glaze. Knobbed lid. Spreading bowl with raised edge on narrow

stem (hollow), flaring base.

Trench 1, Grave 5.

**63.** Pyxis. Pl. 30, e.

TP 17. H. without lid 0.19 m.; with lid 0.26 m. Fragments of rim missing.

Very soft buff clay, lid of different, red clay. High knobbed lid. Bowl spreads to wide-mouthed rim, then contracts toward mouth. High hollow foot, narrow splayed base.

Trench 1, Grave 3.

**64.** Pyxis lid. Pl. 29, d.

TP 22. H. 0.095 m., diam. 0.106 m. Knob chipped.

Buff clay, dull red glaze. High knob with depression in top.

Trench 1, Grave 7B.

**65.** Pyxis lid. Pl. 29, d.

TP 21. H. 0.072 m., diam. 0.092 m. Mended but complete.

Red clay with pattern in brown glaze: dots between stripes.

Trench 1, Grave 7B.

**66.** One-handled cup. Pl. 29, g.

TP 6. H. 0.048 m.; diam. of rim 0.105 m. Intact, surface worn.

Buff clay, brown glaze on rim and handle.

Trench 1, Grave 4.

**67.** One-handled cup. Pl. 29, g.

TP 4. H. 0.053 m., diam. rim 0.097 m. Parts of body missing.

Buff clay, red-brown glaze on rim and handle, splash on body. Roughly finished base.

Trench 1, no context.

**68.** Jar. Pl. 30, f.

TP 3. H. 0.089 m. Complete.

Red clay, horizontal stripes in brown glaze on body and inside lip.

Trench 1, no context.

**69.** Jar. Pl. 30, f.

TP 2. H. 0.075 m. Rim and base chipped. Buff clay (burned), horizontal stripes in brown glaze.

Trench 1, no context.

**70.** Amphora. Pl. 30, g.

TP 16. P. H. 0.18 m. Rim, neck, one side missing.

Buff clay (burned), streaks of matt brown paint on body. Trace of handle remains on one side.

Trench 1, no context.

**71.** Skyphos. Pl. 30, g.

TP 23. Diam. of base 0.07 m. Base and lower part of body preserved.

Buff clay, red coloring on bottom. Black glaze (much worn) on body. Incised on bottom ΗΣΡ.

Trench 1, no context.

**72.** Handled cup. Pl. 29, h.

TP 7. H. 0.086 m. One half missing, surface worn.

Buff clay, trace of black glaze on foot. Probably had two handles.

Trench 3, upper levels.

**73.** Jar. Pl. 29, h.

TP 20. H. 0.11 m. One half missing.

Gray clay (burned). Glazed with brownish black all over, inside and out.

Trench 1, no context.

**74.** One-handled jug. Pl. 29, h.

TP 9. H. 0.13 m. Part of body missing, surface worn.

Buff clay, no decoration.

Trench 1, Grave 2.

## INSCRIPTIONS

**75.** Grave stele. Pl. 34, d.

TI 1. H. 0.725 m.; W. at top 0.335 m.; W. at bottom 0.343 m.; Th. 0.14-0.18 m. Soft conglomerate.

Ρανθύλος  
Θαρσήτου

The name Rhanthylos seems to be hitherto unknown and is to be added to the other odd names already known from Tarrha (*Inscr. Cret.*, II, pp. 307-309). The name Tharsitas is known from an inscription at Delphi which mentions a man of this name from Anopolis, a town not far from Tarrha (*Inscr. Cret.*, II, p. 7).

Probably second century after Christ. Trench 3, re-used as a cover slab for a grave.

**76.** Grave stele. Pl. 34, e.

TI 2. L. ca. 0.75 m.; W. 0.49 m.; Th. 0.30 m. Reddish gray limestone.

Εὐφρα<ῖ>ο<ς>  
Εὐφραίου  
Χαῖρε

Cf. another Euphraios, son of Bosylios, in *Inscr. Cret.*, II, p. 307, no. 4. Euphraios the son of Euphraios is known from an inscription at Gortyn (*Inscr. Cret.*, IV, no. 206, D).

Second or third century after Christ. Trench 2, lying on the surface.

**77.** Grave monument. Pl. 35, d.

TI 3. L. 0.41 m.; W. 0.25 m.; Th. ca. 0.08 m. Gray limestone.

Δαματρία Εὐ  
κρίνη Χαῖρε

The name Εὐκρίνη or Εὐκρίμη seems to be unknown.

Perhaps as early as second or first century B.C. Found in the neighborhood.

**78.** Grave monument. Pl. 35, e.

TI 4. L. 0.34 m.; W. 0.28 m.; Th. 0.065 m. Gray limestone.

Δύνα  
μς

For the name cf. *I.G.*, XII, 1, 415.

Second or third century. Found in the neighborhood.

**79.** Grave monument.

TI 5. H. 0.68 m.; W. 0.37 m.; Th. 0.24 m.  
Gray limestone.

Tombstone in the shape of a naiskos, top right corner missing. Two rectangles cut in

very low relief on right side; one rectangle on the front just below the panel with letters. Neat drafting on right side at a distance of 0.16 m. from the front, which is the thickness of the stone on the left side.

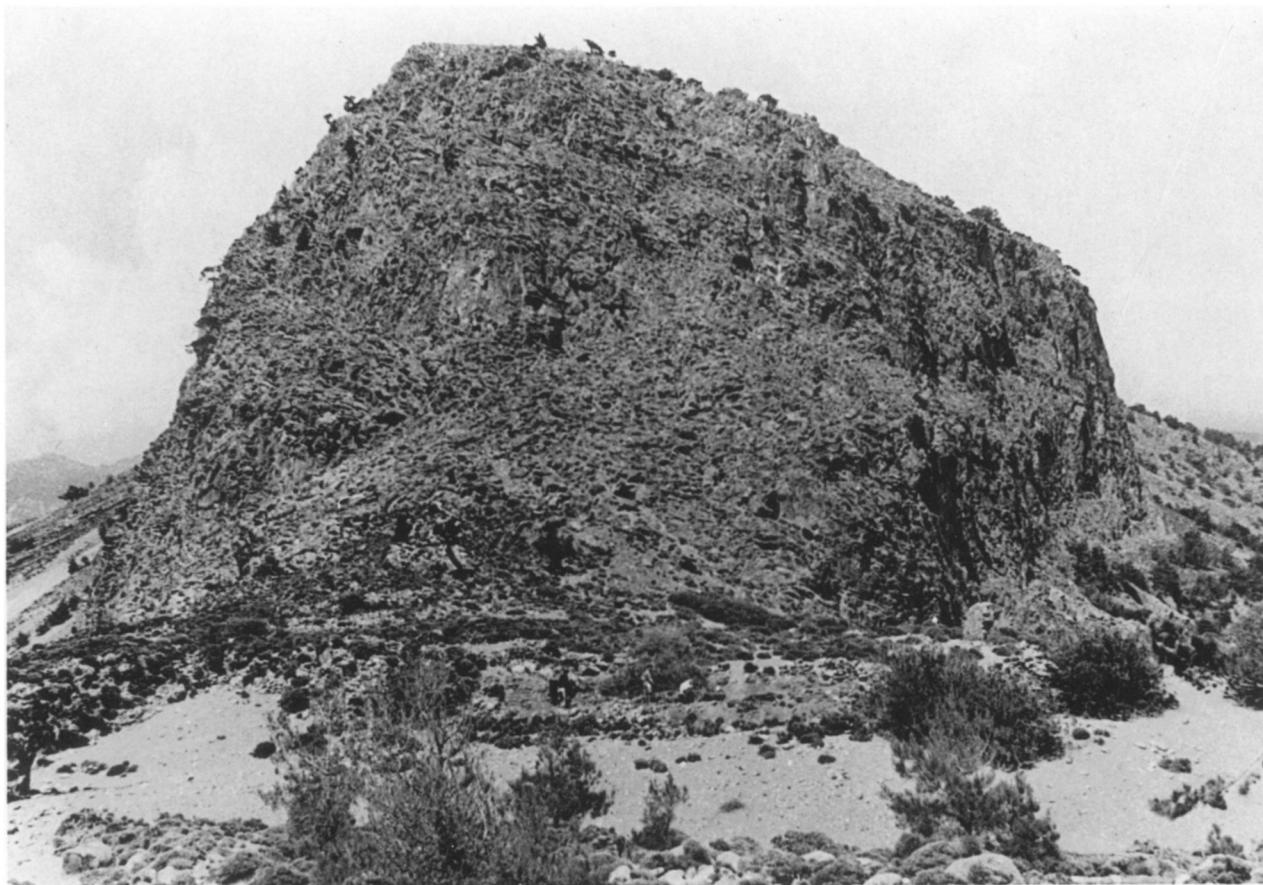
Κλεοβούλω or Κλεόβουλος

Second or third century. Found lying on the site of Tarrha.

The above inscriptions are in addition to those already published in *Inscriptiones Creticae*, II, pp. 307-309.

GLADYS DAVIDSON WEINBERG

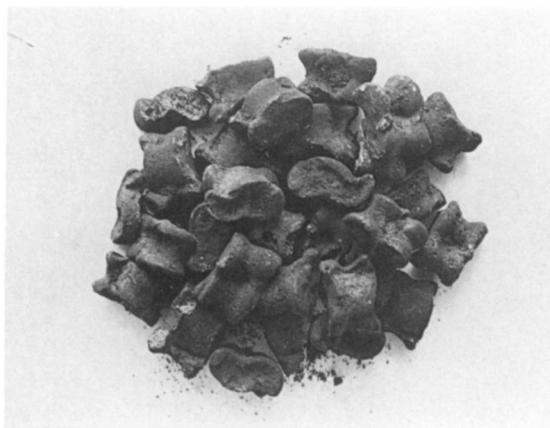
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI



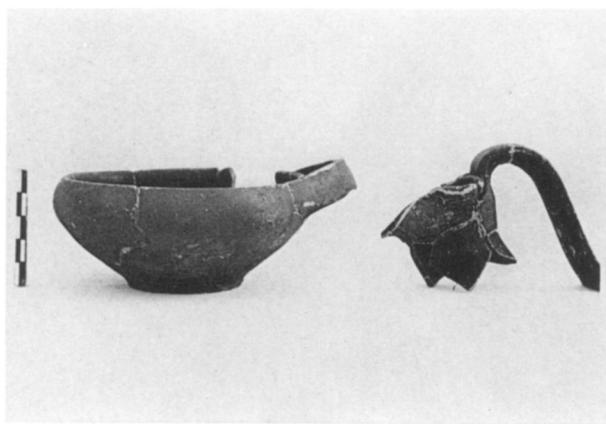
a. View of the Site of Ancient Tarrha, looking North.



b. View of the Site of Tarrha, looking South to the Coast.



a. Mass of Knucklebones found in Pyre over Grave 7B, Trench 1.



b. Pottery from Pyre over Grave 7B, Trench 1 (Nos. 52, 53).



c. Lekythoi from Trench 1 (Nos. 58, 59, 60, 61).



d. Pyxis Lids from Grave 7B, Trench 1 (Nos. 64, 65).



e. Lekythoi from Grave 7B (Nos. 54, 55, 56, 57).



f. Lekythoi Nos. 54-57, side view.



g. Bowls from Trench 1 (Nos. 66, 67).



h. Pottery from Trenches 1, 3 (Nos. 72, 73, 74).



a. Silver Jewelry from Grave 7B, Trench 1. Dress Pins (Nos. 7, 8); Hair Rings (No. 9); Finger Rings (Nos. 1, 2).



b. Bezel and Cast of Ring No. 2. Side view of Ring No. 1.



c. Pyxis No. 62, Trench 1.



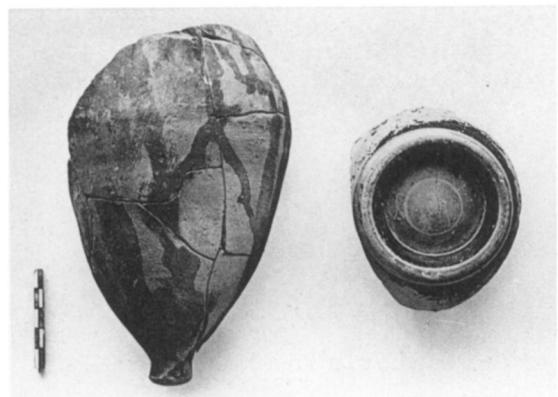
d. Bone Cylinder (No. 20), Trench 1.



e. Pyxis No. 63, Trench 1.



f. Two Jars (Nos. 68, 69), Trench 1.



g. Amphora (No. 70), Skyphos (No. 71), Trench 1.



a. Terracotta Figurines (Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24).



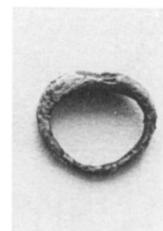
b. Terracotta Figurines (Nos. 25, 26, 27).



c. Terracotta Figurines (Nos. 28, 29).



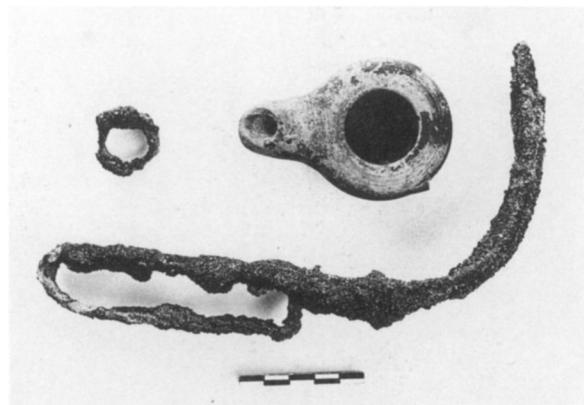
d. Terracotta Figurines (Nos. 30, 31).



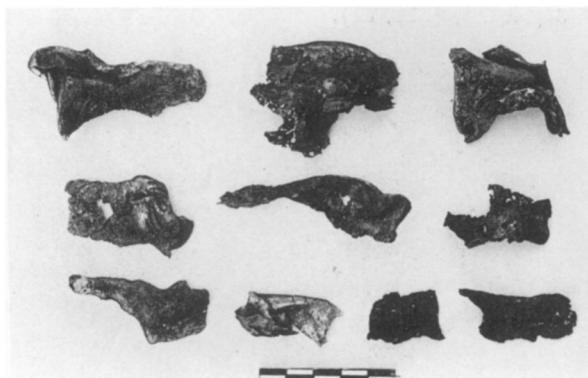
e. Silver Ring, (No. 4) Trench 3.



f. Stone Vessels (Nos. 17, 18, 19).



g. Objects from Trench 3 (Nos. 3, 32, 13).

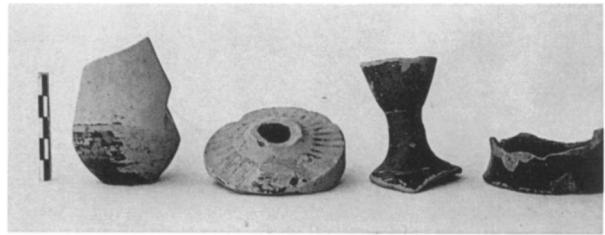


h. Burned Glass Fragments, Trench 1.





a. Lekythoi, Trench 8 (Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43).



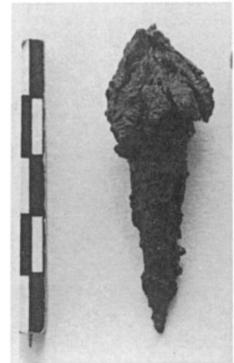
b. Lekythoi and Saucer, Trench 8 (Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47).



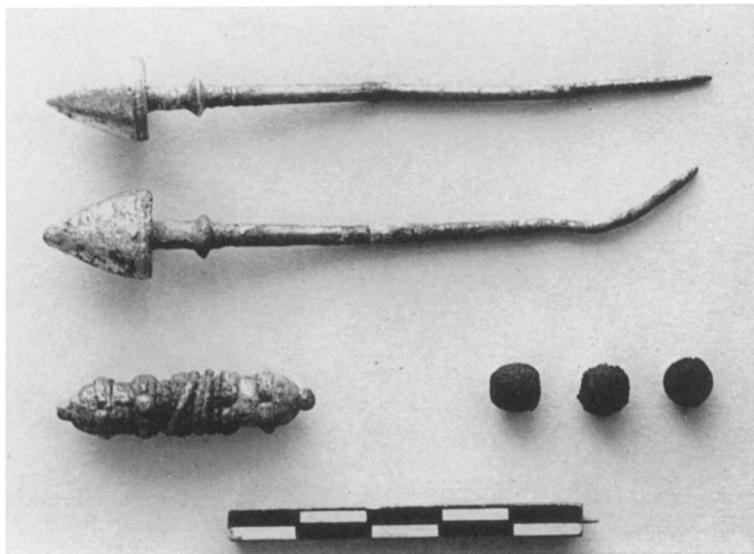
c. Silver Ornament, Trench 8 (No. 10).



d. Bronze Boss, Trench 8 (No. 14).



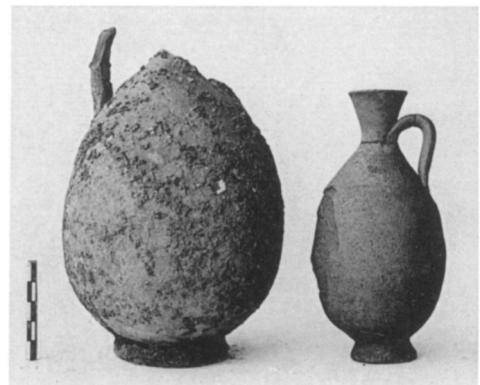
e. Iron Spike, Trench 8 (No. 16).



f. Silver Jewelry, Trench 8 (Nos. 5, 6, 11, 12).



g. Pottery, Trench 8 (Nos. 48, 49).



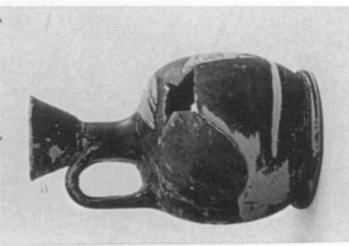
h. Pottery, Trench 8 (Nos. 50, 51).



a. Red-figured Lekythoi, Trench 8 (Nos. 38, 39).



No. 38 (Side View)



No. 39 (Side View)



c. Trench 8, Grave 2 in foreground left, Pithos at right. Grave 1 in background, Late Wall above.



d. Lamps (Nos. 33, 34, 35).



e. Loomweights (Nos. 36, 37).



b. Trench 8, Grave 1 with Grave Stele.



a. Trench 5, East Side of Stuccoed Wall with Blocked Doorway.



d. Inscribed Grave Stele (No. 75).



b. Trench 7, Doorway of Building, looking North.



c. Standing Roman Building, from Northwest.



e. Inscribed Grave Stele (No. 76).



a. Section of Fortification Wall, Trench 6



c. Ancient Blocks in Church Foundations.



b. Foundations of Church of the Panaghia.



d. Inscribed Grave Monument (No. 77).



e. Inscribed Grave Monument (No. 78).