



Marble figurines of the 3rd Millennium BC Aegean

Contextual analysis of the deposition patterns of Early Cycladic
marble figurines

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ABSTRACT

Figurine sculpting had a long-lasting tradition in the Cyclades although marble did not attract the same attention in Neolithic times as it did during the EBA. White marble was found desirable or necessary by Early Cycladic islanders in order to craft predominantly female human figures for centuries during the EC period. Marble, even the smallest pebble offered an ideal shape for carving the human body. The aesthetic peculiarity of the figurines captured the curiosity of the research. The figurines were monopolized by an art historical perspective, meaning that they were treated as art through the prism of European art rather than as archaeological objects.

In order to gain a representative view of the emergence of the Early Cycladic marble figurines in the EBA, it became obvious that it was crucial to know, where and in which contexts these artefacts were found. Therefore, the final deposition of the figurines, their archaeological contexts including their closest associations in assemblages became essential and fundamental criteria for their further approach. The marble figurines are deeply enigmatic artefacts and perhaps will remain so, because their interpretation is almost impossible in the absence of written sources. Our imagination offers numerous avenues for speculation. The contextual evidence can contribute to their better understanding, provoking questions on different aspects relating to their possible roles and functions; but at the same time, it can contribute to making them yet more enigmatic.

The aim of this thesis is to present a new set of existing data and apply it in a systematic analysis with a comparative approach. With the result of the complex analysis and evaluation of the processed data I am looking for any discernible patterns or regularity in their deposition patterns if they had, to shed more light on their enigmatic role and function. The heterogeneous nature of the selected materials in association with the deposition of the figurines in burial, domestic and other special deposition contexts, reflect variations in the function and use of the figurines which participated in different aspects of the life and death of certain groups of people who possessed them. Such differences arose from the unique features and characteristics of the EC communities and were also incorporated into the culturally specific nature of the marble figurines that identified them as ‘Cycladic’ as opposed to other figurines from Mainland Greece, Crete or Anatolia.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	i
ABSTRACT	ii
ABBREVIATIONS	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF TABLES	xiv
LIST OF CHARTS	xv
1 CHAPTER I	1
<i>1.1 Introduction</i>	<i>1</i>
1.1.1 Previous approaches	1
1.1.2 Art historical perspective.....	2
1.1.3 Archaeology versus aesthetics.....	4
1.1.4 Changing focus of Cycladic archaeology	7
<i>1.2 Theoretical framework and research approach</i>	<i>9</i>
1.2.1 Methodology and main research questions	10
1.2.1.1 Contextual parameters	10
1.2.1.2 Geographical parameters	11
1.2.1.3 Chronological parameters.....	14
1.2.1.4 Physical evidence (material, type, decoration, condition) of the figurines.....	15
1.2.2 Quantity of recorded data	18
2 CHAPTER II	21
<i>2.1 DEPOSITION OF EC FIGURINES IN FUNERARY CONTEXTS</i>	<i>21</i>
2.1.1 Review of fieldwork and archaeological research of EC cemeteries	21
2.1.2 Selection process and recording strategy.....	22
2.1.2.1 Main categories applied to the database	23
<i>2.2 NAXOS</i>	<i>26</i>
2.2.1 Resources and selection of data.....	26
2.2.2 Selected data from the burials	28
2.2.2.1 Cemetery of Akrotiri	28
2.2.2.2 Cemetery of Kampos Makris.....	31
2.2.2.3 Cemetery of Louros Athala	31
2.2.2.4 Cemetery of Tsikniades.....	33

2.2.2.5	Cemetery of Avdeli	37
2.2.2.6	Cemetery of Aghioi Anargyroi.....	38
2.2.2.7	Cemetery of Aplomata	40
2.2.2.8	Cemetery of Spedos.....	42
2.2.2.9	Cemetery of Phyrroges	42
2.2.2.10	Cemetery of Aphenдика.....	43
2.2.3	Analysis of the selected data	44
2.3	<i>GREATER PAROS: PAROS</i>	51
2.3.1	Resources and selection of data.....	51
2.3.2	Selected data from the burials	51
2.3.2.1	Cemetery of Glypha	51
2.3.2.2	Cemetery of Panayia.....	52
2.3.2.3	Cemetery of Pyrgos	52
2.3.2.4	Cemetery of Plastiras.....	54
2.4	<i>GREATER PAROS: ANTIPAROS</i>	55
2.4.1	Resources and selection of data.....	55
2.4.2	Selected data from the burials	56
2.4.2.1	Cemetery of Krasades.....	56
2.5	<i>GREATER PAROS: DHESPOTIKO</i>	57
2.5.1	Resources and selection of data.....	57
2.5.2	Selected data from the burials	57
2.5.2.1	Cemetery of Livadhi.....	57
2.5.2.2	Cemetery of Zoumbaria.....	58
2.5.3	Analysis of the selected data	59
2.6	<i>SIPHNOS</i>	63
2.6.1	Resources and selection of data.....	63
2.6.2	Recording data on the individual burials and cemetery.....	63
2.6.2.1	Cemetery of Akrotiraki and the analysis of the data	63
2.7	<i>AMORGOS</i>	65
2.7.1	Resources and selection of data.....	65
2.7.2	Selected data from the burials	65
2.7.2.1	Cemetery of Dhokathismata.....	65
2.7.2.2	Cemetery of Kapsala	67

2.7.3	Analysis of selected data	67
2.8	<i>SYROS</i>	68
2.8.1	Resources and selection of data.....	68
2.8.2	Recording data on the individual burials and cemetery.....	70
2.8.2.1	Cemetery of Chalandriani.....	70
2.8.3	Analysis of selected data on the island of Syros and conclusion	73
2.9	<i>EPANO KOUPHONISI</i>	74
2.9.1	Resources and selection of data.....	74
2.9.2	Selected data from burials and possible funerary contexts.....	74
2.9.2.1	Cemetery of Agrilia.....	74
2.10	<i>STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF FUNERARY DATA</i>	76
3	Chapter III	88
	<i>DEPOSITION OF EC FIGURINES IN DOMESTIC CONTEXTS</i>	88
3.1	<i>Selection process and recording strategy</i>	88
3.1.1	Main categories applied to the database	89
3.2	<i>Figurines found in their primary context</i>	91
3.2.1	IOS.....	92
3.2.1.1	The settlement of Skarkos	92
3.2.1.2	The figurine corpus.....	93
3.2.1.3	The archaeological contexts of the Skarkos figurines	94
3.2.1.3.1	Contexts related to buildings.....	95
	Residential buildings	95
3.2.1.3.2	Context related to open areas	98
3.2.1.4	Conclusion.....	98
3.2.2	KEA.....	99
3.2.2.1	The settlement of Ayia Irini	99
3.2.2.2	The corpus of the figurines (found in EBA context)	100
3.2.2.3	The archaeological contexts of the Ayia Irini figurines	100
3.2.2.3.1	Context related to Buildings.....	101
3.2.2.3.2	Context related to road filling	103
3.2.2.4	IV. Conclusion.....	104
3.2.3	DHASKALIO.....	105
3.2.3.1	The settlement of Dhaskalio.....	105

3.2.3.2	The corpus of the figurines.....	107
3.2.3.3	Contexts of the Dhaskalio figurines	107
3.2.3.4	Conclusion.....	111
3.2.4	MELOS	113
3.2.4.1	The EBA settlement of Phylakopi.....	113
3.2.4.2	The corpus of the figurines.....	114
3.2.5	Contexts of the figurines	114
3.2.5.1.1	Contexts related to buildings.....	115
3.2.5.2	Conclusion.....	116
3.2.6	AMORGOS	116
3.2.6.1	The settlement of Markiani	116
3.2.6.2	The marble figurine from Markiani and its context	116
3.2.7	THERA.....	117
3.2.7.1	The EBA settlement of Akrotiri	117
3.2.7.2	The EC context of the Akrotiri figurine	118
3.2.8	SIPHNOS	118
3.2.8.1	The settlement of Akrotiraki	118
3.2.8.2	The corpus of the Akrotiraki figurines	119
3.2.8.3	The context of the Akrotiraki figurines	120
3.2.9	SERIPHOS	120
3.2.9.1	The site of Plakalonia	120
3.2.10	CONCLUSION	121
3.3	<i>Figurine deposition in secondary contexts</i>	122
3.3.1	KEA.....	123
3.3.1.1	The MBA and LBA settlement of Ayia Irini.....	123
3.3.2	The context of the post-EBA figurines.....	123
3.3.2.1.1	The chronological distribution	124
3.3.2.1.2	The topographic distribution of the post-EBA figurines.....	125
3.3.2.1.3	Nature of deposition.....	126
3.3.2.2	The corpus of the post-EBA Ayia Irini figurines	127
3.3.2.2.1	State of preservation.....	127
3.3.2.3	Conclusion.....	128
3.3.3	PAROS	129
3.3.3.1	The settlement of Koukounaries.....	130

3.3.3.2	The corpus of figurines.....	131
3.3.3.3	The post-EBA context of the figurines.....	132
3.3.3.3.1	Chronological distribution	132
3.3.3.3.2	Topographic distribution of the figurines.....	133
3.3.3.3.3	The nature of deposition.....	134
3.3.3.4	Conclusion.....	134
3.3.4	THERA.....	135
3.3.4.1	The settlement of Akrotiri	135
3.3.4.2	The corpus of figurine	135
3.3.4.3	Contexts of the figurines	138
3.3.4.3.1	Chronological distribution of the figurines	138
3.3.4.3.2	Spatial distribution of the figurines (Fig. 3.20).....	138
3.3.4.4	Conclusion.....	141
3.3.5	MELOS	143
3.3.5.1	The settlement of Phylakopi.....	143
3.3.5.2	The corpus of the post-EBA figurines.....	143
3.3.5.3	The context of the Phylakopi figurines recovered from post-EBA contexts.....	144
3.3.5.4	Conclusion.....	145
3.3.6	EPANO KOUPHONISI	146
3.3.6.1	The corpus of the Epano Kouphonisi figurines in secondary deposition contexts..	147
3.3.6.2	The context of the figurines.....	147
3.3.7	CONCLUSION	148
3.4	<i>EVALUATION OF CHAPTER III</i>	149
3.5	<i>Conclusion</i>	156
4	Chapter IV	157
	<i>OTHER DEPOSITION OF FIGURINES</i>	157
4.1	<i>Methodology</i>	157
4.1.1.1	Main categories applied to the database	157
4.2	<i>EPANO KOUPHONISI</i>	159
4.2.1	The Tsavaris property.....	159
4.2.1.1	Area of the pits	160
4.2.1.2	Area of the deposit.....	161
4.2.1.3	Area of the stone wall.....	162
4.2.2	Conclusion.....	162
4.2.3	The area of Alonistria Chousouri	162

4.2.4	The main characteristics and condition of the figurines.....	163
4.2.5	The deposition patterns of the figurines	163
4.3	<i>KEROS</i>	164
4.3.1	Kavos and the two Special Deposits	164
4.3.2	The formation of the Special Deposit South	167
4.3.3	The corpus of figurines from the Special Deposit South.....	169
4.3.3.1	Typology	169
4.3.3.1.1	The Schematic figurines.....	170
4.3.3.1.2	The naturalistic types	170
4.3.3.1.3	State of preservation.....	171
4.3.3.1.4	Painted motifs	171
4.3.3.2	The provenance of the marble of the figurines.....	173
4.3.4	The nature of figurine deposition	173
4.3.4.1	The stratigraphic distribution of the figurines	174
4.3.4.2	The spatial distribution of the figurines.....	175
4.3.5	The assemblage of the deposit.....	180
4.3.6	The nature of the activities that took place at Kavos.....	181
5	Chapter V	183
5.1	<i>Quantity of recorded data</i>	183
5.2	<i>Archaeological context</i>	184
5.3	<i>Statistical analysis of the selected data</i>	185
5.3.1	Geographical distribution of the EC marble figurines.....	186
5.3.2	Chronological distribution of the marble figurines	188
5.3.2.1	Chronological distribution of figurines by archaeological contexts.....	189
5.3.2.2	Typo-chronological distribution of the figurines by archaeological contexts	190
5.3.3	Typological distribution	191
5.3.4	Condition of the marble figurines.....	203
6	Chapter VI.....	210
6.1	<i>Physical evidence of figurines</i>	211
6.1.1	Material and provenance	211
6.1.2	Production of the marble figurine.....	213
6.1.3	New posture and gesture	214

6.1.4	Painted decoration	218
6.2	<i>Social context</i>	223
6.2.1	Avenues for interpretation.....	223
6.3	<i>Final conclusion</i>	225
6.3.1	Funerary aspect.....	226
6.3.2	Aspect of everyday life.....	227
6.3.3	Ritual aspect	228
7	ILLUSTRATIONS	230
8	TABLES	308
9	BIBLIOGRAPHY	337

ABBREVIATIONS

BC	Before Christ
Cat. No.	catalogue number
cm	centimetre
CM	Chora Museum (Kea)
EAM	National Archaeological Museum, Athens
EBA	Early Bronze Age
EE	Small find catalogue number, Markiani
EC	Early Cycladic
FAF	folded-arm figurine
FN	Final Neolithic
IO	Ios Museum
km	kilometre
LR	Late Roman
m	metre
n.a.	not applicable
n.k.	not known
NM	Naxos Museum
n.r.	not relevant
PM	Paros Museum
SM	Syros Museum

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1 Cycladic islands showing find spots of the eponymous cemeteries of different types and sub-varieties of figurines (Renfrew, 2017a, p. 8, Fig. 1.2).....	12
Figure 1.2 The hypothetical development of the EC sculptures, showing principal types and varieties (Renfrew, 2017a, p. 3, Fig.1.1)	13
Figure 1.3 LN violin figurine made of marble from Saliagos (Renfrew, 2017b, p. 27, Fig. 3.7)	16
Figure 1.4 FN multipartite figurine from Srofilas, Andros (Televantou, 2017, p. 43, Fig, 5.9)	16
Figure 2.1 EC cemeteries referred to in the text where EC marble figurines have been found in secure EC context	26
Figure 2.2 Map of Naxos showing cemeteries, discussed in this chapter, with evidence of figurine deposition in funerary contexts after (Nolan-Webster, 2016, p.110, Fig. 3.28)	28
Figure 2.3 Plan of EC I cemetery at Akrotiri, Naxos (Doumas, 1977, p. 33, Fig. 15).....	29
Figure 2.4 In situ position of figurines in grave 9, Akrotiri (Doumas, 2017a, p. 64, Fig. 6.10)	29
Figure 2.5 In situ position of figurine in grave 21 at Akrotiri, Naxos (Doumas 19787, pl. IX.h)	30
Figure 2.6 Grave assemblage from grave 26, Louros Athalassou after Stais 1926 (Papazoglou-Manioudaki, 2017, p. 329, Fig. 21.43)	33
Figure 2.7 EC I grave types after Barber 1987, p. 75 (Nolan-Webster, 2016, p. 79, Fig. 3.11)	34
Figure 2.8 Type B1 cist graves (Doumas, 1977, pp. 44, Fig. 29)	35
Figure 2.9 The in situ positions of the figurines in grave 17 at Tsikniades, Naxos (Philaniotou, 2017b, pp. 266, Fig. 18.6)	35
Figure 2.10 In situ position of figurines in grave 113 (left) and grave 121 (right), Tsikniades (Philaniotou, 2017b, p. 267, Fig. 18.10 grave 113 and p. 268, Fig. 18.12 grave 121).....	37
Figure 2.11 Plan of the cemetery at Avdeli, Naxos (Doumas 1977, p. 35, Fig. 18.b)	37
Figure 2.12 EC II cist of type-E (Doumas, 2017b, pp. 257, Fig. 17.4).....	38
Figure 2.13 Plan of the cemetery at Aghioi Anargyroi, Naxos Doumas 2017, p. 256, Fig. 17.1)	39
Figure 2.14 Plan of the EC cemetery at Aplomata, Naxos (Rambach 2000a, p. 162, Abb. 5)	40
Figure 2.15 EC cemeteries associated with figurine deposition on Greater-Paros (Nolan-Webster, 2016, p. 137, Fig. 3.43).....	51
Figure 2.16 Plan of cemetery at Plastiras, Paros (Doumas 1977, p.33, Fig. 16).....	54
Figure 2.17 In situ position of figurines in grave 9 at Plastiras, on the island of Paros (Doumas, 2017a, p. 64, Fig. 6.11)	55
Figure 2.18 Recently excavated grave cluster at the cemetery of Chalandriani on Syros (Marthari, 2017c, p. 298, Fig. 20.2).....	68
Figure 2.19 Bone pin with a head in the shape of a naturalistic figurine from grave VII at the cemetery of Chalandriani, Syros (Marthari, 2017c, p. 306, Fig. 20.15)	71
Figure 2.20 In situ position of grave objects in grave XI, Chalandriani (Marthari, 2017c, pp. 299, Fig. 20.3) ...	73
Figure 2.21 Marble plaquette with a relief figure (NM4620) from grave 9 at the cemetery of Agrilia, Epano Kouphonisi (Gavalas, 2017, pp. 275, Fig. 19.2)	75
Figure 3.1 Map showing EC settlements where marble figurines were found in domestic contexts (Marthari, 2017a, p. 17, Fig. 2.2)	90
Figure 3.2 Aerial photo showing the well-preserved remains of the EBA settlement of Skarkos, Available at: https://www.plus.ac.at/news/16-may-guest-lecture-house-settlement-and-society-in-the-cyclades-in-the-mid-third-millennium-the-site-at-skarkos-on-the-island-of-ios/?lang=en (Accessed: 15 May 2023)..	92
Figure 3.3 Section A-A of the Building of the Figurines seen from the south, showing the stratigraphy and find spots of the figurines, at Skarkos (Marthari, 2017b, p. 131, Fig. 12.5)	95
Figure 3.4 Plan of find spots of figurines inside the Building of the Figurines at Skarkos, Ios (Marthari, 2017b, p. 130, Fig. 12.4).....	97
Figure 3.5 Plan of the location of leg fragment in association with the Western Road at the EBA settlement of Ayia Irini (No. 203) (Wilson, 2017, p. 98, Fig. 9.6).....	101
Figure 3.6 Plan of location of headless figurine (No. 202) in House E at the EBA settlement of Ayia Irini (Wilson, 2017, p. 99, Fig. 9.7)	102

Figure 3.7 Plan of location of the figurine fragments (No. 204-6) found in House D (Wilson, 2017, p. 100, Fig, 9.8)	103
Figure 3.8 Plan of Dhaskalio-Kavos after (Renfrew, 2013a, p. Fig. 1.5) and before the sea-level change (Dixon & Kinnaird, 2013, p. Fig. 4.7)	106
Figure 3.9 Dhaskalio sub-variety (No. 244) found in-situ in Trench VII (Renfrew & Loughlin, 2013, p. 233, Fig. 12.10).....	108
Figure 3.10 Daskalio figurine (No. 241) found in situ in Trench VI (Renfrew, et al., 2013b, p. 149, Fig. 10.9)	109
Figure 3.11 Apeiranthos type figurine (No. 245) in situ in layer 13 in Trench XX (Renfrew, et al., 2013c, p. 204, Fig. 11.18)	110
Figure 3.12 Plan of the settlement of Dhaskalio showing the excavation trenches and find spots of the figurines (Renfrew, 2013c, p. Fig. 24.1)	112
Figure 3.13 Main periods of occupation at Phylakopi after Mackenzie and Renfrew (Brodie, 2009, p. 50, Table 1)	114
Figure 3.14 Plan of Phylakopi showing find spots of figurines found in EBA contexts (Brodie 2009, Fig.1)...	115
Figure 3.15 Plan of the settlement at Akrotiri, indicating the zones of its gradual development (Domas, 2017c, p. 448, Fig. 31.1).....	117
Figure 3.16 Map showing main domestic sites where figurines found in later deposits (Marthari, 2017a, p. 17, Fig. 2.3)	122
Figure 3.17 Site plan of Ayia Irini showing the distribution of figurines in post-EBA contexts (after Abell 2016, p. 73, Fig. 2; Hershenson & Overbeck, 2017, p. 424, Fig. 29.2).....	124
Figure 3.18 Plan of the hill of Koukounaries (Katsarou & Schilardi, 2017, pp. 411, Fig. 28.1)	130
Figure 3.19 Plan of the Mycenaean Mansion with the location of the figurines (Nos. 310-312) (Katsarou & Schilardi, 2017, p. 411, Fig. 28.2).....	132
Figure 3.20 Plan of Akrotiri showing distribution of the marble figurines (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 150, Fig. 15)	136
Figure 3.21 Plastiras figurine discovered in situ kept in a clay box in 2017 at the settlement of Akrotiri (Domas, 2017d, pp. 272, Fig. 7)	140
Figure 3.22 Folded-arm figurine found in situ kept in a clay box in 2018, at the settlement of Akrotiri Available: https://chronique.efa.gr/?kroute=report&id=8165#true-3 (Accessed: 17 March 2024)	140
Figure 3.23 Spedos figurine found in a clay box (Domas, 2019, p. 299, Fig. 16),.....	141
Figure 3.24 Plan of the settlement Phylakopi showing find spots of the figurines recovered from secondary deposition contexts (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, pp. 437, Fig. 30.1)	143
Figure 3.25 Plan of the excavation area with remains of the LR settlement of the Papaoikonomou plot showing findspot of the marble figurines (Legaki, et al., 2019, p. 267, Fig. 29.1).....	146
Figure 4.1 Map showing findspots where figurines were found in other deposition contexts (Gavalas, 2017, p. 273, Fig. 19.1).....	159
Figure 4.2 Plan of the northern sector of Tsavaris plot showing finds spots of the marble figurines (Philaniotou, 2017a, p. 174, Fig. 14.6)	161
Figure 4.3 In situ position of figurines in rock-cut pit 5, Alonistria Chousouri (Gavalas, 2017, pp. 294, Fig. 19.26).....	164
Figure 4.4 Map of the location of the two Deposits (Renfrew 2015a, 2, Fig.1.2)	165
Figure 4.5 Map of excavation trenches of the Special Deposit South showing the distribution of the special finds (Renfrew, et al., 2015d, p. 212, Fig. 5.3)	166
Figure 4.6 Map of the excavation trenches of the Special Deposit South showing the excavated stone features A-L and the aeolianite scarp (Renfrew, et al., 2015d, p. 210, Fig.5)	168
Figure 4.7 Painted eyes on the faces of naturalistic figurines from the Special Deposit South (Renfrew, 2018b, pp. 24, Fig. 2.4)	172
Figure 4.8 Painted motifs on the heads of naturalistic figurines from the Special Deposit South (Renfrew, 2018b, pp. 22, Fig. 2.2)	172
Figure 4.9 Distribution of the figurine fragments within the excavation trenches in the Special Deposit South (Boyd, 2015, p. 359, Fig.12.3)	176
Figure 4.10 Distribution of figurine fragments representing different body parts (Boyd, 2015, pp. 364, Fig. 12.6)	178

Figure 4.11 Distribution of the schematic figurines (Boyd, 2015, p. 367, Fig. 12.8)	179
Figure 4.12 Distribution of naturalistic figurines by varieties (Boyd 2015, 368, Fig. 12.9)	179
Figure 5.1 Geographical distribution of Apeiranthos figurines showing archaeological sites referred to in the text (after Renfrew 2017a, p. 9, Fig. 1.2)	193
Figure 5.2 Geographical distribution of violin figurines showing archaeological sites referred to in the text (after Renfrew 2017a, p. 9, Fig. 1.2)	194
Figure 5.3 Geographical distribution of Phylakopi type figurines showing archaeological sites referred to in the text (after Renfrew 2017a, p. 9, Fig. 1.2)	196
Figure 5.4 Geographical distribution of Plastiras and Louros figurines showing archaeological sites referred to in the text (after Renfrew 2017a, p. 9, Fig. 1.2)	197
Figure 5.5 Geographical distribution of the Spedos varieties showing archaeological sites referred to in the text (after Renfrew 2017a, p. 9, Fig. 1.2)	198
Figure 5.6 Geographical distribution of the Chalandriani varieties showing archaeological sites referred to in the text (after Renfrew 2017a, p. 9, Fig. 1.2)	199
Figure 5.7 Geographical distribution of the Kapsala varieties showing archaeological sites referred to in the text (after Renfrew 2017a, p. 9, Fig. 1.2)	200
Figure 5.8 Geographical distribution of the Dhokatismata variety showing archaeological sites referred to in the text (after Renfrew 2017a, p. 9, Fig. 1.2)	201
Figure 6.1 Overview of sampling marble deposits and outcrops in the Cyclades (Tambakopoulos & Maniatis, 2017b, pp. 469, Fig. 33.1)	212
Figure 6.2 Ambiguous? (No. 128) and female (No. 127) Dhokatismata figurines from grave 14 at the cemetery of Dhokatismata, Amorgos (Birtacha, 2018a, p. 334, Fig. 2)	216
Figure 6.3 Male figurines in action, the 'Flute-player' from Keros and the 'Harp-player' from Keros (Birtacha, 2018, p. 336, Fig. 5)	217
Figure 6.4 Torso of male figure (4605) from the Special Deposit South	218
Figure 6.5 Low relief line of almond shape eye, eyebrow and hair on a female Spedos figurine (No. 66) from grave 28 at the cemetery of Pyrrhoges (Birtacha, 2018a, p. 337, Fig. 6)	219
Figure 6.6 Marble bowl (EAM5302) with azurite residue on the interior from the Chalandriani cemetery (Birtacha, 2018, pp. 340, Fig. 10)	222

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1 Dates and number of acquisitions of Cycladic marble figurines by European and North American collections (Gill & Chippindale, 1993, p. 616, Table 6)	3
Table 1.2 Estimated numbers of marble figurines by provenance in Mainland Greece, Cyclades and Other Areas (Gill & Chippindale, 1993, p. 609, Table 1)	5
Table 1.3 Estimated number of marble figurines found in archaeological excavation before 1990' (Gill & Chippindale, 1993, p. 609, Table 1.)	9
Table 1.4 Absolute chronology for the Aegean (Manning, 1995, Fig. 2)	14
Table 1.5 Chronology of the Early Bronze Age Cyclades (Nolan-Webster, 2016, p. 18, Table 1.3)	15
Table 1.6 Summary data for intact and fragmentary figurines of folded-arm, schematic and other types recovered from archaeological context in the Cyclades (Marthari et al, 2019b, p. 291, Table 30.4)	19
Table 1.7 Overall numbers of marble figurines with secure provenance by the archaeological contexts.....	20
Table 2.1 Overall numbers of burials furnished with marble figurines in the EC cemeteries by the main time periods on Naxos	43
Table 2.2 Overall numbers of marble figurines by the main types and varieties in the EC cemeteries at Naxos	46
Table 2.3 Closest associations of figurines in EC burials on Naxos	50
Table 2.4 Overall numbers of burials furnished with marble figurines in the EC cemeteries of Greater Paros	58
Table 2.5 Overall numbers of figurines by the main types and varieties in EC burials by the cemeteries, Greater Paros.....	60
Table 2.6 Associated grave objects of EC burials furnished with marble figurines by the cemeteries on Greater Paros.....	62
Table 2.7 Overall numbers of figurines by the main types and varieties originated from the island of Syros .	70
Table 2.8 Closest associations of marble figurines in EC burials at Chalandriani, Syros	74
Table 2.9 Total numbers of schematic figurine types found in EC burials by islands	80
Table 2.10 Total numbers of naturalistic figurine types and varieties found EC burials by islands	80
Table 2.11 Place of breaks noted on broken schematic figurines found in burial contexts by islands	81
Table 2.12 Place of breaks noted on broken naturalistic figurines found in burial context by islands.....	82
Table 3.1 Total numbers of different types of schematic figurines in domestic contexts by islands	151
Table 3.2 Overall numbers of main types and varieties of naturalistic figurines in domestic contexts by islands	153
Table 3.3 Closest associations of marble figurines in primary domestic contexts at Skarkos and Dhasklaio .	155
Table 4.1 Types, varieties and sub-varieties of the figurine fragments of the Special Deposit South (Renfrew, et al., 2015c, p. 19, Table 2.1)	170
Table 4.2 Numbers and percentages (italics) of the figurine fragments by stratum in the selected trenches with the final column listing the number and percentage of pottery fragments for comparison (Boyd, 2015, p. 368, Table 12.16)	175
Table 5.1 Table showing summary data for intact and fragmentary figurines of folded-arm, schematic and other types from the Cyclades (Marthari, et al., 2019b, pp. 291, Table 30.4).	183
Table 5.2 Total numbers of figurines by types and archaeological contexts	185
Table 5.3 Overall numbers of EC marble figurines found in different archaeological contexts by islands	187
Table 5.4 Chronological distribution of the figurines by archaeological contexts	188
Table 5.5 Total numbers of different varieties of schematic figurines by archaeological contexts.....	192
Table 5.6 Total numbers of naturalistic types and varieties by archaeological contexts	195
Table 5.7 Overall distribution of the main figurine types and varieties by islands	202
Table 5.8 Number of breaks noted on figurine fragments of the Special Deposit South, Keros (Boyd, 2015, p. 363, Table 12.10)	203
Table 5.9 Evidence of ancient repairs noted on figurines by archaeological contexts	206
Table 5.10 Place of ancient repairs noted on figurines by archaeological contexts.....	206

LIST OF CHARTS

Chart 2.1 Overall numbers of marble figurines in the EC cemeteries on Naxos	44
Chart 2.2 Overall percentages of figurines by the main types, in EC burials on Naxos	45
Chart 2.3 Overall conditions of the marble figurines in EC burials on Naxos	46
Chart 2.4 Place of breaks noted on broken schematic figurines in EC burials on Naxos	47
Chart 2.5 Place of breaks noted on broken naturalistic figurines, found in burial contexts on Naxos	48
Chart 2.6 Overall numbers of figurines in EC burials on Naxos	49
Chart 2.7 Overall numbers of figurines in burials by the EC cemeteries on Greater Paros	59
Chart 2.8 Overall percentages of figurines by the main types in EC burials on Greater Paros	60
Chart 2.9 Overall condition of the marble figurines in the EC burials on Greater Paros	61
Chart 2.10 Place of breaks noted on broken schematic figurines in EC burials, Greater Paros	61
Chart 2.11 Closest associations of marble figurines in EC II burials on Amorgos	67
Chart 2.12 Overall percentages of figurines by the main types found on the island of Syros	69
Chart 2.13 Distribution of marble figurines found in burial contexts by islands	76
Chart 2.14 Overall numbers of EC burials furnished with figurines by islands	77
Chart 2.15 Chronological distribution of marble figurines in burial contexts	78
Chart 2.16 Distributions of schematic and naturalistic figurines in burial contexts by the main time periods	78
Chart 2.17 Total number of schematic and naturalistic figurines in EC burials by islands	79
Chart 2.18 Overall condition of marble figurines in burial contexts	81
Chart 2.19 Condition of schematic figurines in burial contexts	82
Chart 2.20 Condition of naturalistic figurines in burial contexts	83
Chart 2.21 Overall condition of marble figurines in burial contexts by islands	83
Chart 2.22 Condition of schematic figurines in burial contexts by islands	84
Chart 2.23 Condition of naturalistic figurines in burial contexts by islands	84
Chart 2.24 Sexual attribution of the figurines found in burial contexts	86
Chart 3.1 Overall Number of marble figurines in domestic contexts by primary and secondary deposition	149
Chart 3.2 Overall numbers of schematic and naturalistic figurines in domestic contexts by primary and secondary depositions	150
Chart 3.3 Overall numbers of schematic and naturalistic figurines in domestic contexts by islands	152
Chart 3.4 Overall condition of figurines in domestic contexts	153
Chart 3.5 Overall condition of schematic and naturalistic figurines in domestic contexts	154
Chart 5.1 Overall distribution of EC marble figurines by archaeological contexts	185
Chart 5.2 Total numbers of EC marble figurines by islands	186
Chart 5.3 Overall percentages of figurines by the main figurine traditions	191
Chart 5.4 Distribution of schematic and naturalistic types by archaeological contexts	192
Chart 5.5 Number of breaks noted on figurine fragments found in burial and domestic contexts	203
Chart 5.6 Overall condition of marble figurines by archaeological contexts	204
Chart 5.7 Place of breaks noted on broken schematic figurines in burial and domestic contexts	205
Chart 5.8 Place of breaks noted on broken naturalistic figurines in burial and domestic contexts	205
Chart 5.9 Overall condition of schematic figurines by the archaeological contexts	207
Chart 5.10 Overall condition of naturalistic figurines by the archaeological contexts	207
Chart 5.11 Overall condition of schematic and naturalistic figurines in burial contexts	208

1 CHAPTER I

The first part of this chapter provides a critical review of research on the EBA marble figurines, outlining the main attitudes and theoretical and methodological approaches from the beginning until the most recent contextual studies of the present. The second part of this chapter sets up the framework of my thesis establishing the main theoretical approach to research questions.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Thy Early Cycladic marble figurines have been the centre of interest for over a century, they were studied and approached under the current scholarly trend and a strong theoretical framework. Although this very important class of material has been systematically studied since their first archaeological discoveries at the end of the 19th century, the archaeological record has suffered irretrievable damage because so many figurines were uncovered by unauthorized excavations. The loss of archaeological context had a serious impact on the archaeological record and limited the study to art historical and technical frameworks treating and publishing the figurines as art objects. This approach to the study of the EBA marble figurines has recently changed direction, figurines have started to be treated as manifestations of material culture, like other artefacts regaining their archaeological value through an increased interest in their provenance and context. Not only important efforts have been made for the protection of the Early Cycladic antiquities but also so much work has been done for the treatment, study and publication of the figurines under this new approach.

1.1.1 Previous approaches

As Gill & Chippindale have argued (1993), interest in ancient things such as marble figurines was determined by two main concerns. One is the interest of the connoisseur which appreciates aesthetic values in old things from an art historical point of view. The other by contrast is archaeological which involves studying past societies through their material cultures (Gill & Chippindale, 1993, pp. 601-2). The degree and scale of these two concepts have had a significant impact on the study of and research into the marble figurines. These are among the world-wide known cultural products of the Early Bronze Age Aegean, particularly the best-known Cycladic ones, which became fashionable on aesthetic grounds. Through the modern history of the Cycladic figurines, we can gain insight into the increasing role of art history driven by contemporary social trends and ideologies. The destructive and irreversible

consequence of this modern aesthetic preoccupation has caused immense damage to the archaeological record by ignoring the cultural, historical and archaeological contexts.

1.1.2 Art historical perspective

Cycladic figurines were first collected by European travellers at the end of the 18th century (Marangou, 1990, p. 136). The first illustration of a Cycladic figurine was published by R. Walpole who described a marble figurine under the name of a “*sigillarium*” symbolic of a deity worshipped by the early inhabitants of Greece (Walpole, 1818, p. 324). Figurines were most often called “idols”, a term introduced by an archaeologist, Ludwig Ross, which was commonly used in the 19th century and has persisted since with some changes in use and meaning (Marangou, 1990, p. 136). The earliest perceptions of the prehistoric marble figurines was driven by the aesthetics of classical scholarship which rendered them unattractive in the eyes of scholars and connoisseurs (Gill & Chippindale, 1993; Manning, 1994, p. 136). They were not regarded as part of the Greek artistic canon or even necessarily thought of as Greek until the later 19th century (Sherratt, 2000, p. 139). The attitudes of the late 19th century did not allow the figurines to fit the idea of Classical beauty and they were rejected as ugly, barbaric items (Fitton, 1989, p. 5; Dumas, 2002, p. 12). In 1891 a large marble head kept in the National Archaeological Museum in Athens was described as ‘repulsive and odious’ by Wolters (Wolters, 1891, p. 53). The first systematic collections of the marble figurines began in the second half of the 19th century, led purely by archaeological interest at a time when the Aegean islands were still isolated and largely unexploited by looters. Figurines were among early acquisitions of the British Museum (Gill & Chippindale, 1993, p. 604 referring to (Pryce, 1928), and the Fitzwilliam and Ashmolean Museums in England and the Badisches Landesmuseum in Karlsruhe, Germany (Gill & Chippindale, 1993, p. 605). These figurines were introduced as primitive and barbarous objects and entered in early museum catalogues as ‘ugly, rude, grotesque, barbaric’ items (Fitton, 1989, p. 5). The first archaeological investigations began at the end of the 19th century when significant numbers of figurines were unearthed through archaeological excavations. Although the interest was archaeological until the beginning of the 20th century, it did not arouse any high degree of academic curiosity (Gill & Chippindale, 1993, p. 604-615 referring to Fitton, 1989, p. 5).

The 20th century brought a new interest in and appreciation of the marble figurines and discovered a new aesthetic value which made them more attractive. They were rediscovered through the eyes of modern artists who saw the figurines on display in European museums. Avant-garde artists like Modigliani, Brancusi, Epstein or Picasso not only expressed their

appreciation of the aesthetics of the figurines, but also demonstrated this in their own masterpieces which were inspired by the pure and simple forms of the ancient sculptures (Doumas, 2002, p. 12). Picasso owned one Cycladic marble figure, and he said of the marble sculptures: “Better than Brancusi. Nobody has ever made an object stripped that bare.” (Malreaux, 1976, p. 136 cited in Gill & Chippindale, 1993, p. 605). Epstein observed some of the Cycladic marble figurines in the Louvre (Epstein, 1955 cited in Gill & Chippindale, 1993, p. 605), Moore saw them in the British Museum and owned three (Gill & Chippindale, 1993, p. 605 referring to Sachini 1984). This aesthetic appreciation greatly increased their interest in the eyes of connoisseurs and encouraged competitive collecting between museums and collectors (Gill & Chippindale, 1993, pp. 602-3). This transformation in the esteem accorded to the figurines, “from priceless historical testimonies into pricey consumer commodities” (Doumas, 2002, p. 12) led to an increasing demand by collectors for the prehistoric sculptures, in turn inspiring looting and the production of forgeries for the art market (Gill & Chippindale, 1993, p. 605; Renfrew et al., 2016). Museums and private collections with a primary interest in modern or tribal art started to show a strong interest and many of the looted figurines found their way into private collections (Gill & Chippindale, 1993, p. 606). The latest testimony on the acquisition of Cycladic figurines by Gill & Chippindale (1993) includes a chronological chart based on major European and North American public and private collections (Gill & Chippindale, 1993, p. 616, Table 6).

DAVID W.J. GILL AND CHRISTOPHER CHIPPINDALE

Table 6. Period of Acquisition of Cycladic Figures by Some Major European Museums and North American Public and Private Collections

Decade	United Kingdom ¹³⁴	Germany ¹³⁵	United States ¹³⁶	Total	%
1840s	1	5	—	6	4
1850s	5	—	—	5	3
1860s	3	2	—	5	3
1870s	2	—	—	2	1
1880s	16	—	—	16	10
1890s	7	—	—	7	4
1900s	5	—	—	5	3
1910s	1	—	—	1	1
1920s	3	5	5	13	8
1930s	8	—	2	10	6
1940s	1	—	2	3	2
1950s	—	—	9	9	5
1960s	2	3	31	36	21
1970s	1	5	23	29	17
1980s	—	1	20	21	12
<i>Total</i>	55	21	92	168	

Table 1.1 Dates and number of acquisitions of Cycladic marble figurines by European and North American collections (Gill & Chippindale, 1993, p. 616, Table 6)

Illicit excavations and looting multiplied the number of unprovenanced figurines, leaving an impact on archaeological material (Gill & Chippindale, 1993, p. 606). Countless Cycladic cemeteries fell victim to looting and illicit excavations particularly in the 1950s and 1960s, which irreversibly damaged or destroyed the archaeological value of these objects. Moreover, the complete loss of provenance and context increased uncertainty about the authenticity of artefacts and encouraged the production of modern copies. The pattern of security of context was best demonstrated by the Cycladic exhibition at Karlsruhe in 1976, illustrated in Table 1.2, where more than half of the objects on display had no archaeological context and approximately one-eighth of the material had a known provenance (Gill & Chippindale, 1993, pp. 615, Table 5.). The Karlsruhe exhibition drew attention to the growing problem of authenticity, with a reportedly growing number of suspicious pieces (Gill & Chippindale, 1993, pp. 616-617). These forged examples managed to infiltrate into typology (Renfrew 1969) and attribution studies (Getz-Preziosi 1987) of the materials.

1.1.3 Archaeology versus aesthetics

Since the 1970s several steps have been taken, encouraged by the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (Renfrew, 2000, pp. 93-102), in order to discourage illicit trade and forgery. This action started a movement to stop the 'Ethical Crisis' (Renfrew, 2000) in the archaeological record, by persuading museums and public collections to refuse to acquire unprovenanced antiques which appeared on the art market (Renfrew, 2017a, p. 1). Similar actions have been taken by the Greek Archaeological Service with the aim of preventing looted antiquities being exported from Greece (Doumas, 2002, p. 12). Nowadays most museums agree that no more objects with missing provenance should be acquired or purchased (Renfrew, 1991, p. 24) because of recognition of the serious and irreversible damage to the archaeological record. Although pioneering changes have been made in approaches to research on the figurines, earlier ones have left irreversible consequences. Aesthetic values have remained relevant, with a definition of beauty playing a part in the value of the artefact, while the complete loss of provenance and contexts has limited the study of figurines, making it difficult to undertake a systematic study. These are objects made at a time when written sources were not available, so that it becomes very difficult to understand their meaning and function in their cultural, social and historical contexts (Doumas, 2002, p. 13). A similar convention has been adopted for an ethical publication policy (Renfrew, 2017, p. 1).

Table 5. Declared Provenances for Items in the Karlsruhe Exhibition, 1976¹³¹

Object and General Provenance	Security of Provenance				Total
	"known"	"said to be"	"possibly" or "perhaps"	"unknown"	
Mainland Greece					
Neolithic idols (nos. 1–25)	3	13	—	10	26
Cyclades					
<i>Figures</i>					
EC I idols (nos. 26–123)	16	21	—	61	98
EC II Canonical idols (nos. 124–235)	10	36	1	65	112
EC III Postcanonical idols (nos. 236–52)	—	7	—	10	17
Musicians, groups, and seated figures (nos. 253–62)	4	3	—	3	10
<i>Total</i>	30	67	1	139	237
<i>Non-figurative objects</i>					
Stone vases (nos. 263–368)	9	33	—	65	107
Clay vessels (nos. 369–424)	21	7	—	28	56
Metal vases (nos. 425–28)	1	3	—	—	4
Various objects (nos. 429–74)	17	19	—	24	60
<i>Total</i>	48	62	—	117	227
Other Areas					
<i>Figures</i>					
Abstract schematic idols from EBA Anatolia (nos. 475–552, 559)	21	1	—	56	78
Neolithic idols from Anatolia (nos. 553–58)	6	—	—	—	6
Anthropomorphic idols from Anatolia (nos. 560–68)	8	1	—	—	9
Mesopotamian idols (nos. 569–70)	—	—	—	2	2
Cypriot idols (nos. 571–77)	5	1	—	1	7
Persian, Sardinian, and Syrian idols (nos. 578–81)	2	—	—	2	4
<i>Total</i>	42	3	—	61	106
<i>Exhibition as a whole</i>	123	145	1	327	596

Information from ACC. The catalogue is not forthcoming about the dates at which items came to light, and it is therefore not possible to create a table with dates of "surfacing."

Table 1.2 *Estimated numbers of marble figurines by provenance in Mainland Greece, Cyclades and Other Areas (Gill & Chippindale, 1993, p. 609, Table 1)*

The *American Journal of Archaeology* refuses to accept any articles that act as a primary publication of an artefact on display in a public or private collection, which was illegally exported from the country of origin after 30 December 1973 (Norman, 2005). This became essential if figurines were to be studied from an archaeological point of view which 'protected' their archaeological value and allowed research based on archaeological evidence. In spite of the earlier aesthetic viewpoint, the focus of interest has moved to provenance and (especially) context.

In the context of exhibitions, the temporary exhibition 'Cycladic Culture: Naxos in the 3rd Millennium BC' organized by the Nicholas P. Goulandris Foundation – Museum of Cycladic Art in 1990 was very different from the other exhibitions of the time (Marangou, 1990). The marble figurines were not used to promote art, they were displayed to demonstrate various aspects of daily life during the EBA Cyclades (Marthari, 2017a, p. 15). In terms of museum archives, Susan Sherratt's work on the catalogue of the prehistoric Cycladic antiquities of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford (Sherratt, 2000), has demonstrated a new way to treat 'antiquities' originated from illicit excavations as artefacts, giving vital information on the

provenance of the materials and about the way these objects were obtained (Marthari, 2017a, p. 15).

Research into Aegean Prehistory as a whole has always been influenced by current ideological trends and characterized by synthetic works (Renfrew, 1972; Doumas, 1977; Barber, 1987; Broodbank, 2000), as in the field of research on the Early Cycladic marble figurines (Renfrew, 1969; Rambach, 2000a, 2000b). Figurines, just as other classes of materials such as stone vases, were usually published in the forms of monographs or temporary exhibition catalogues sometimes including forgeries and treating the figurines as works of art rather than artefacts (Thimme, 1976; Getz-Preziosi, 1987). Efforts have taken place under the new approach to treat figurines as artefacts and to present and publish the figurines within their archaeological contexts (Marthari, 2017a, p. 13). New discoveries and earlier finds already published were presented under the new approach and framework at the symposium held at the Archaeological Society in Athens from 27-29 May 2014. The first volume, *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, edited by M. Marthari, C. Renfrew and M. J. Boyd presented earlier finds as well as discoveries from recent excavations in a fresh overview of Cycladic marble figurines found in secure contexts (Marthari, et al., 2017). Relevant finds from Crete were presented at the symposium 'Cycladica in Crete: Cycladic and Cycladicizing figurines within their archaeological context' organized by Nicholas Stampolidis and Peggy Sotirakopoulou held in Athens on 1-2 October 2015. The material has been published in the second volume, *Cycladica in Crete, Cycladic and Cycladicizing figurines within their archaeological context*, edited by N. Stampolidis and P. Sotirakopoulou (Stampolidis & Sotirakopoulou, 2017). The comparable materials from Mainland Greece and the North and East Aegean islands were presented at the symposium organized at the Archaeological Society on 25 and 26 May 2015. This material has been published in the third volume, *Beyond the Cyclades, Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context from Mainland Greece, the North and East Aegean*, which collected archaeological evidence from the Mainland and the North and East Aegean islands (Marthari, et al., 2019a).

1.1.4 Changing focus of Cycladic archaeology

Our knowledge of the Early Cycladic world was previously based almost exclusively on information obtained from the cemeteries. Although the prehistory of the Cyclades has already received a good deal of scholarly attention, archaeological research on the various Cycladic islands was carried out at different scales and on different levels according to the degree of fieldwork. Most of the figurines were recovered from burial grounds excavated by C. Tsountas and C. Stephanos during the last decades of the 19th century, when Cycladic archaeology was at the very beginning and new disciplines (Anthropology, Ethnology) were only just being introduced. Contextual and anthropological data were very limited in the archaeological reports. The great majority of the burial grounds were discovered by Tsountas (1898 and 1899) on the central Aegean islands (Amorgos, Antiparos, Despotiko, Paros, Siphnos and Syros) leaving inventories of the marble figurines which sometimes omitted information relating to the origin and provenance of the artefacts. The other pioneer figures of Greek Archaeology, Stephanos, the founder of anthropology in Greece, excavated important cemeteries on Naxos and Syros (Chalandriani) leaving only brief reports (1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911) even for the standards of the time. Later excavations conducted by Christos Doumas during the 1960s were very limited because of the damage to burials through looting, cultivation and natural erosion (Doumas, 1977; Doumas, 2017a, p. 56). There are a few more recent discoveries of new burial grounds with evidence for deposition of figurines such as the cemetery of Tsikniades on Naxos (Philaniotou, 2008; Philaniotou, 2017b) which has not only expanded the EC figurine corpus with unusual forms but provided important contextual data as to the closest associations of the marble figurines as well. Further fieldwork carried out at the cemetery of Chalandriani by M. Marthari (2017c) using the modern approach and appropriate framework has resulted in important published material with special care given to the archaeological contexts of the figurines.

Thanks to the increasing number of fieldwork projects that have included precise and accurate observation and documentation during the last few decades, a significant amount of data has come to light which has broadened our knowledge of the archaeological contexts of the figurines. Such archaeological evidence has greatly contributed to the better understanding of the Early Cycladic world and the deposition practices of EC marble figurines. Only a few Cycladic settlements were excavated before the 1970s, providing very little evidence for figurine deposition in domestic contexts such as on Akrotiri, Thera (Marinatos, 1962-1976), Phylakopi, Melos (Atkinson, et al., 1904; Dawkins & Droop, 1911) and Ayia Irini, Kea

(Caskey, 1971, 1974). The discoveries of new important domestic sites such as Markiani on Amorgos (Marangou, et al., 2006), Plakalona on Seriphos (Pantou, 2017), Koukounaries on Paros (Katsarou & Schilardi, 2017) and Skarkos on Ios (Marthari, 2017b), have yielded new evidence for deposition of the marble figurines in domestic contexts, expanding our knowledge since the 1980s. Further fieldwork has been done on previously investigated habitation sites at Akrotiraki on Siphnos (Papadopoulou, 2017) and Dhaskalio (Renfrew, et al., 2013), where figurines were found in primary domestic contexts. Recent fieldwork at the long-lived settlements of Akrotiri on Thera (Doumas, 1999; Doumas, 2017d; Doumas, 2019), Phylakopi on Melos (Renfrew & Evans, 2007), Ayia Irini on Kea (Wilson, 1999; Wilson, 2013) and on Epano Kouphonisi (Legaki, et al., 2019), have provided further evidence on the secondary deposition of the EC figurines in domestic contexts. Other important domestic sites, such as Strofilas on Andros dated to the Final Neolithic period (Televantou, 2006; Televantou, 2008; Televantou, 2017) have contributed to the better understanding of the period preceding the Early Bronze Age in the Cyclades, filling up the gap between the Late Neolithic and EC I period and providing an important figurine repertoire as the precursor to that of the Early Cycladic forms (Marthari, 2017a, p. 14).

Last but not least, important sites not related to settlements or to burials on the islands of Epano Kouphonisi and Keros have expanded our knowledge about the deposition patterns of EC marble figurines in other context. The northern sector of the Tsavaris plot (Philaniotou, 2017a) and rock-cut pits resembling EC burials on the Alonistria Chousouri plot on Epano Kouphonisi (Zapheirpoulou, 1970a, 1970b, 1983, 2008) have provided unusual evidence for the deposition of marble figurines clearly not related to either settlements or EC burials. Systematic research at Kavos on Keros (Renfrew, et al., 2007a, 2007b, 2022) has immensely increased the numbers of figurines and greatly contributed to the better understanding of dynamics and interactions between the EBA communities of the Cycladic islands. Thanks to the new discoveries and approach, the focus of Early Cycladic archaeology has been changing from the funerary context towards stratigraphical data, thus expanding our knowledge of the complexity of Cycladic societies during the EBA (Marthari, 2017a, p. 14).

Table 1. Some Cycladic Figures from Legitimate Archaeological Excavations

Provenance	Number of Figures	Provenance	Number of Figures
Graves		Graves	
<i>Excavations by Bent</i> ⁷⁸		<i>Excavations by Tsountas</i>	
Amorgos	3	Amorgos (Dokathismata) ⁸⁵	3, deriving from 2 out of about 20 graves
Antiparos	6, deriving from 40 graves	<i>Excavations by Xanthoudides</i>	
Paros	3	Crete (Koumasa) ⁸⁶	1, from communal grave
Carpathos, Pegadia	1	<i>Excavations on Euboea</i>	
<i>Excavations by Tsountas</i> ⁷⁹		Euboea (Makrochorafo) ⁸⁷	2, from 1 of 75 tombs
Paros (Pyrgos, Glypha); Antiparos (Krassades); Despotiko (Leivadia)	48, deriving from 12 of 233 graves	Domestic/sanctuary sites	
<i>Excavations by Dourmas</i> ⁸⁰		<i>Excavations by Caskey</i> ⁸⁸	
Paros; Naxos (Akrotiri)	12, deriving from 6 of 31 graves	Keos (Aya Irini)	43
<i>Excavations by Stephanos</i> ⁸¹		<i>Excavations by British School at Athens</i> ⁸⁹	
Naxos (Aphendika, Phyrrogos, Karvounolakkoï)	3, deriving from 3 of 352 graves	Melos (Phylakopi)	11
Naxos (Spedos)	8, deriving from 5 of 25 graves	Paros (Koukounaries) ⁹⁰	fragments of 2, head of another
<i>Excavations by Kontoleon/Lambrinouidakis</i> ⁸²		The Keros site, nature unknown	
Naxos (Aplomata)	40, deriving from more than 27 graves	<i>Excavations by Dourmas</i> ⁹¹	
<i>Excavations by Tsountas</i>		Keros	"dozens," or "hundreds," of fragments
Amorgos (Kapsala) ⁸³	11, deriving from 1 of 11 graves	<i>Excavations by Zapheirpoulou</i> ⁹²	
Syros (Chalandriani) ⁸⁴	6, deriving from more than 600 graves	Keros	1, and a wealth of fragments
		Context uncertain	
		Amorgos ⁹³	6 in the museum collection, not precisely provenanced
		Ios ⁹⁴	4 at the British School at Athens, collected in 1837

Collated from information in SC 27–30; Renfrew 1969; and elsewhere.

Table 1.3 Estimated number of marble figurines found in archaeological excavation before 1990' (Gill & Chippindale, 1993, p. 609, Table 1.)

1.2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND RESEARCH APPROACH

The theoretical framework and interpretative approach to the meaning and use of the figurines were previously influenced by contemporary ideological and theoretical perspectives and than latest trends in the associated disciplines of sociology, ethnography and anthropology. Figurines were approached through their aesthetics, and they were treated as a diachronic expression of human art rather than archaeological finds. Because of their lack of archaeological contexts but attractive physical characteristics, they were mainly interpreted from the viewpoint of religion by borrowing pre-existing interpretative models formulated for other sets of findings from other regions and historical time periods. They were kept in a special field of research isolated from their cultural context, and their social dimensions were limited (Fitton 1984b, 1989; Marangou 1992, 1996, 1997a, 1997b). Thanks to the new interpretative approach which treats the figurines as artefacts (Broodbank, 2000; Sherratt, 2000, pp. 132-6; Hoffmann, 2002; Papadatos, 2003; Hendrix, 2003), the study and theoretical framework of understanding of the EC marble

figurines has moved away from the traditional approach towards understanding the figurines as highly symbolic artefacts stressing social, individual or group expression (Mina, 2005, pp. 24-25; Birtacha, 2017, p. 491). A new era for research into EBA Cycladic figurines has started with the recognition of symbolic aspects of the figurines that focuses on their social aspects rather than their formal attributes (Broodbank, 2000, pp. 58-65, 247-275; Hoffmann, 2002; Papadatos, 2003; Mina, 2005). Figurines are highly symbolic objects demonstrating social, group or individual expression, interactions and changes through their spatial, chronological and contextual distribution resulting in their secure archaeological contexts (Mina, 2005, p. 26). They are enigmatic artefacts, and their possible roles and functions can be understood through their close associations in their archaeological contexts. The ultimate goal of my research was to present a new set of existing data reviewed and fitted into a database to investigate any indicative, discernible patterns in terms of the deposition practices of the artefacts which might shed more light on the possible functions and roles of the figurines.

1.2.1 Methodology and main research questions

Led by the direction of this strong contextual approach, my work has concentrated on the analysis of the archaeological contexts in which the figurines were found and the close associations of their assemblages. My aim has been to estimate the quantity and quality of the available examples and to apply to these a comparative approach with a systematic analysis based on different criteria related to the archaeological contexts, closest associations, physical characteristics, decoration and condition of the figurines. The collected data is restricted to well-provenanced figurines which were found during archaeological excavations and have been published in adequate detail.

1.2.1.1 Contextual parameters

I have divided the data by the recovery contexts of the figurines: funerary (Chapter II), domestic (Chapter III) and other deposition (Chapter IV) not related to funerary or domestic contexts. I have organized the selected data in spatial and chronological order according to the different islands, following the conventional Cycladic EBA chronological sequence. The main categories applied to the analysis of the selected data were related to the contexts, physical characteristics and condition of the figurines as they were found in their archaeological contexts.

Is it possible to detect the various manners of use and functions of the figurines through the archaeological records? Do we have enough contextual data for analysis? Does the archaeological context of a figurine represent the primary context of original use, or does it

rather demarcate the termination of its lifetime? Figurines were found in burials as part of the grave offerings suggesting the funerary use of the figurines in burial contexts. However, is there any evidence for non-funerary domestic use of the figurines found in the settlements? Is it possible to detect the life trajectory of the figurines from the beginning of their production through their possible use and circulation in the everyday life until their lifetime terminated in their deposition in burials or, domestic or other deposition contexts? In terms of deposition associated with the different archaeological contexts, is there any archaeological evidence for intentional deposition or alternatively was deposition accidental?

Concerning the closest associations of the figurines in cemeteries, settlements and other deposition contexts, what sort of information can be retrieved from their archaeological contexts? Are there any types of objects or sets of materials which can be related to the deposition of the figurines? What can the grave offerings, in association with figurines, tell us about the person buried with figurine? Is there any discernible pattern related to the number, type and/or condition of the figurines that could shed more light on the function of the figurines as grave offerings? Is it possible to detect the function of the buildings and the possible use of the figurines, where figurines were found associated with different buildings of a settlement? As far as the other deposition practices are concerned, what are the similarities and differences between the deposition patterns of the figurines and other classes of materials that could help us to understand the nature of such unusual patterns?

1.2.1.2 Geographical parameters

The geographical parameters which demarcate the provenance of the studied material are restricted to the Cycladic archipelago (Fig. 1.1). However, Cycladic marble figurines were also found beyond the Cycladic islands in Crete, the Greek Mainland and in the Northeast Aegean islands. Furthermore, figurines made of marble or different stones imitating a 'Cycladic style' were produced during the EBA in Crete and outside the Aegean. Although I have investigated those examples recovered from the Cycladic islands, in the future I would like to expand my research into a wider spectrum of the Aegean and beyond in order to seek for any similar patterns in the production, deposition practices and possible functions of the marble figurines.

Is it possible to identify regional types and varieties, and to detect geographical provenances, local areas where the different types might have been made and circulated or was their circulation rather interregional, evenly distributed between the islands?

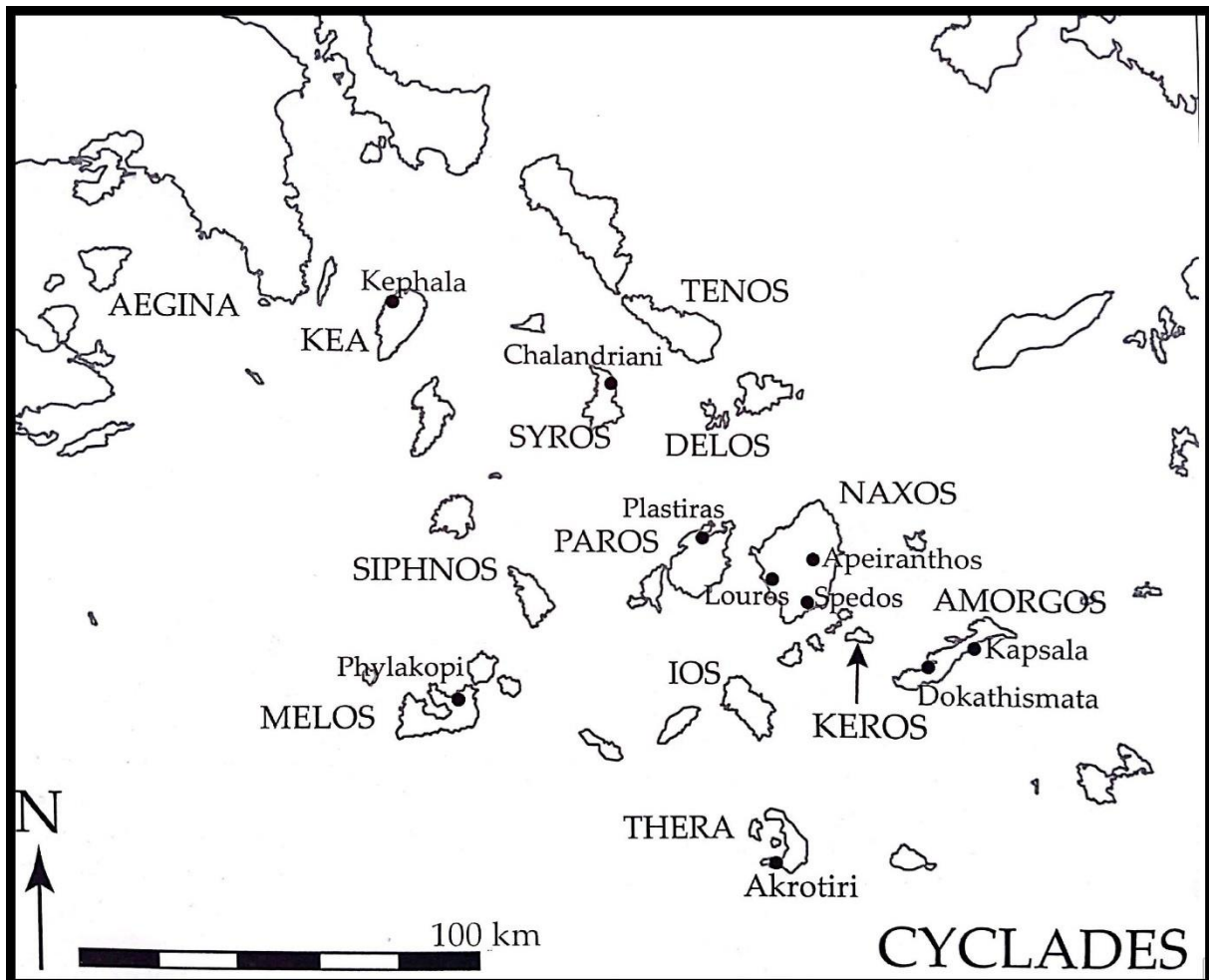


Figure 1.1 Cycladic islands showing find spots of the eponymous cemeteries of different types and sub-varieties of figurines (Renfrew, 2017a, p. 8, Fig. 1.2)

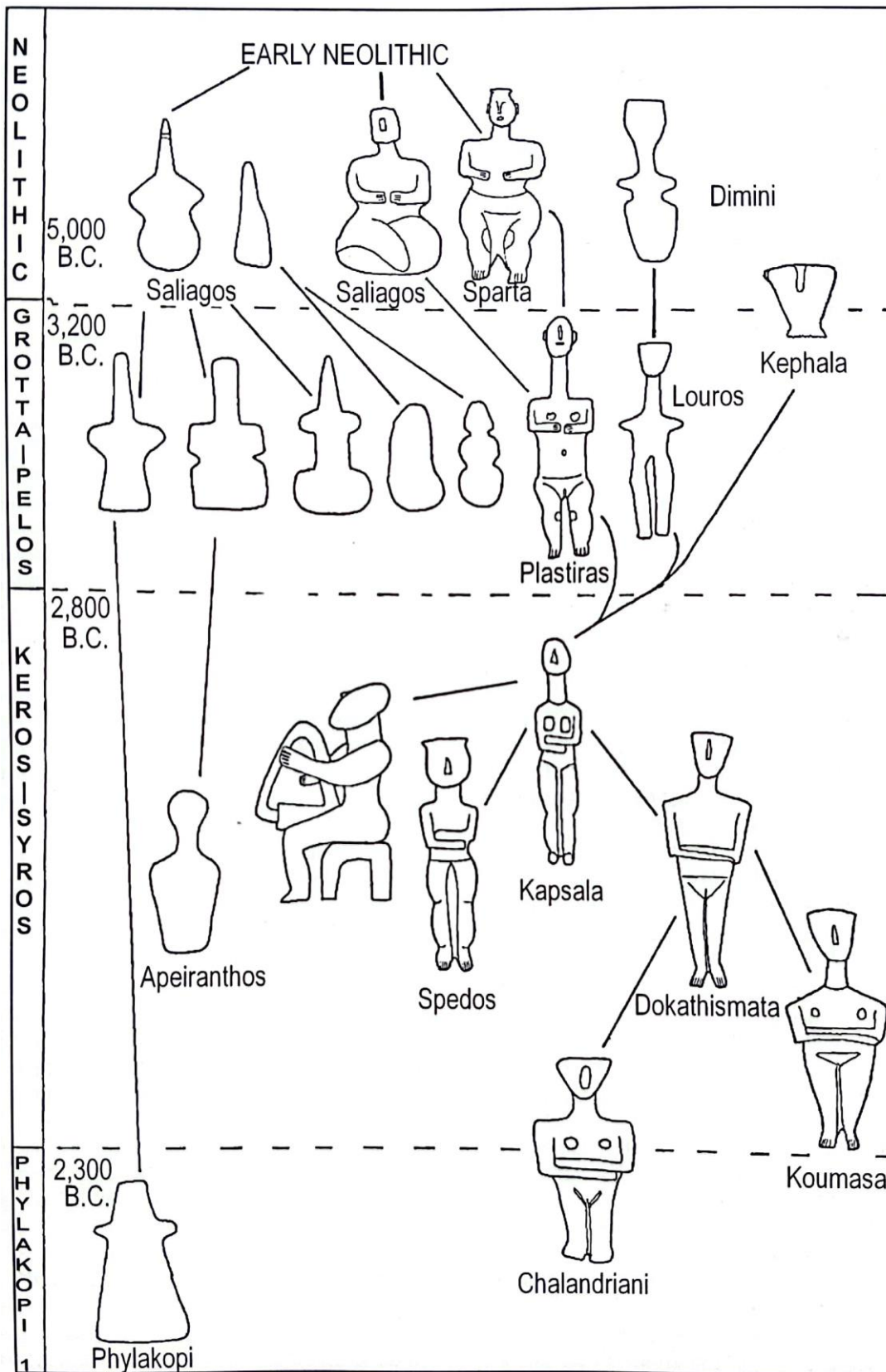


Figure 1.2 The hypothetical development of the EC sculptures, showing principal types and varieties (Renfrew, 2017a, p. 3, Fig.1.1)

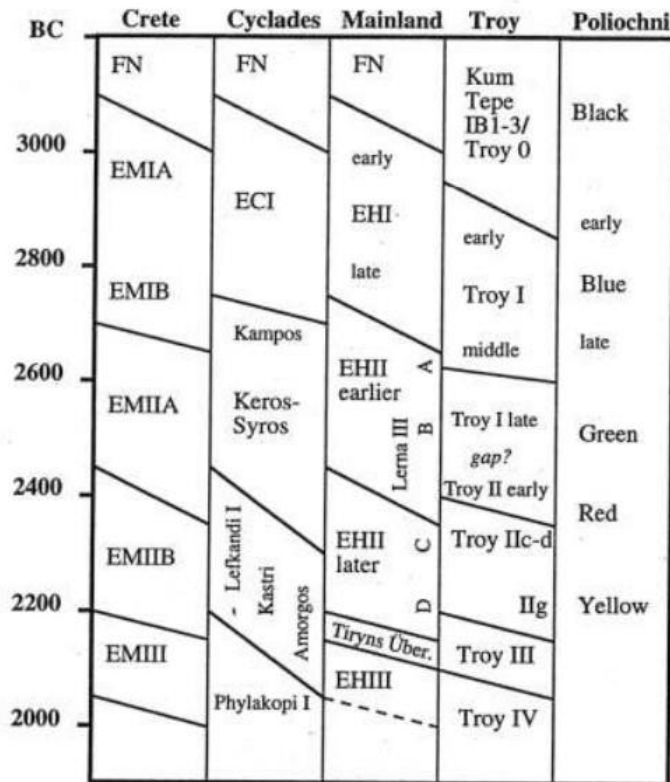


Table 1.4 Absolute chronology for the Aegean (Manning, 1995, Fig. 2)

1.2.1.3 Chronological parameters

The chronological parameters represent a wide time spectrum during the Early Bronze Age between the EC I and EC III periods, but, as far as their origin is concerned, figurine sculpting has longest-lasting tradition starting in the Neolithic period. The precursors of the EBA figurine repertoire were uncovered in Late Neolithic (Saliagos) (Evans & Renfrew, 1968) and Final Neolithic (Strofilas, Andros) (Televantou, 2008) domestic contexts, see below. However, shaping the human body into marble with painted marks on the surface was the great innovation of the Early Cycladic period. The traditional tripartite chronological system, with three main periods divided into sub-periods adapted from Barber (1987), Demoule and Perlès (1993), Dumas (1977) Manning (1995), Renfrew (1972), Warren and Hankey (1989) have been used (see Table 1.4).

When it comes to dating the contexts, the circulation of the marble figurines seems to cover a much longer period than the possible production and primary use of the figurines during the EBA. Marble figurines associated with settlements were often recovered in much later contexts

(MBA, LBA or even historical time periods) than the time of their production and original use. Figurines seem to have been circulating much longer in domestic than in funerary contexts. Are there any chronological differences and if so, to what extent, in the deposition patterns of the figurines in relation to their contexts? In the case of figurines recovered from domestic contexts, there is a significant number of recontextualized examples which were relocated from their original contexts and redeposited in secondary contexts. The horizontal and vertical movement of these examples evoke further questions related to the elongated life span of the figurines in association with their secondary uses, possible new functions and values. Is there any archaeological evidence to detect the nature of redeposition whether the figurines were intentionally moved and reused by the later inhabitants, or rather was their redeposition accidental?

Period	Culture	Groups Defined by Material Culture
Early Cycladic I	Grotta-Pelos Pelos-Lakkoudhes	Lakkoudhes Pelos Plastiras Kampos
Early Cycladic II Early Cycladic IIIA	Keros – Syros	Syros Kastri
Early Cycladic IIIB	Phylakopi I	Amorgos

Table 1.5 Chronology of the Early Bronze Age Cyclades (Nolan-Webster, 2016, p. 18, Table 1.3)

1.2.1.4 Physical evidence (material, type, decoration, condition) of the figurines

The material of the figurines is predominantly marble because of the rich marble resources of the Cycladic islands. However, EBA figurines were also made from other local stones such as schist, limestones, tuff etc. or other materials like shell, ivory, bone, and clay to a certain extent. The terminology used in this paper is a combination of terms introduced by C. Renfrew (1969) and J. Thimme (1976) in their fundamental works on the classification of the EBA marble figurines (Fig. 1.2). The marble sculptures represent a great variety in their size, shape, type. They followed two main stylistic forms, which both evolved concurrently: one characterized by abstract schematic forms and the other by a more realistic rendering of the naturalistic forms of the human body. Shaping the human body into marble had a long tradition from the Neolithic period, when figurines were mainly made of baked clay (terracotta) in addition to marble in much less numbers.

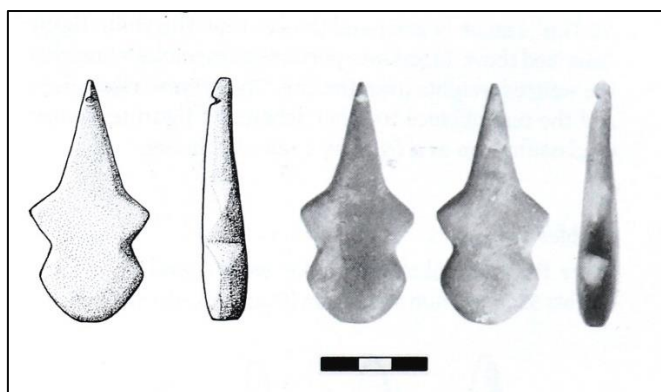


Figure 1.3 LN violin figurine made of marble from Saliagos (Renfrew, 2017b, p. 27, Fig. 3.7)

Marble as the material of figurines became predominant during the Early Bronze Age. The marble figurines recovered from the Late Neolithic settlement were precursors of the EC shapes, especially the schematic violin form (Fig. 1.3), the thick schematic figurine and the polished and worked pebbles shared similarities with the EC forms (Renfrew, 2017b, pp. 24, Fig. 3.7 and 25 Fig. 3.9 and Fig. 3.107). The figurine repertoire (Fig. 1.4) resembling to the EC I types of the Neolithic settlement of Strofilas on Andros has provided important examples dated to the Final Neolithic period filling the gap between the Late Neolithic and Early Cycladic I period (Televantou, 2017, pp. 43, 49-50).

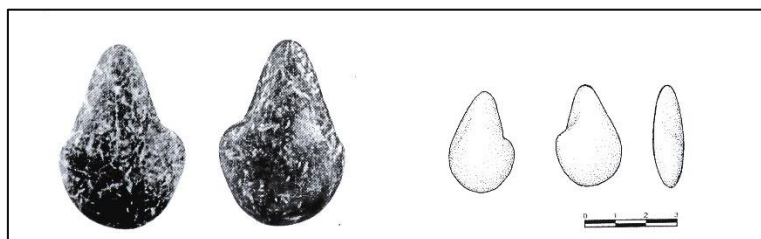


Figure 1.4 FN multipartite figurine from Strofilas, Andros (Televantou, 2017, p. 43, Fig. 5.9)

The EC I period introduced some new shapes besides the traditional violin shape of Neolithic origin. However, it is important to emphasize, that, the abstract, schematic and naturalistic figurine traditions co-existed side by side from the Late Neolithic onwards (Broodbank, 1992). The earliest small naturalistic types often rendered rudimentary features worked almost in two dimensions. By the end of the EC I (EC I – II transitional) period new pioneering naturalistic forms became the fashion represented by the Plastiras and Louros types, the forerunners of the so called folded-arm figurines. The most popular group of folded-arm figurines (FAF) embodied different varieties, named from the eponymous sites where the majority of the same varieties were found: Spedos, Kapsala, Chalandriani, Dokathismata, etc. illustrated in Fig. 1.2 (Renfrew 1969). The Cycladic naturalistic figurines predominantly portray nude female

figurines with the exception of a few male ones which are occasionally represented in actions with other attributes, including musical instruments (Getz-Preziosi, 1980, 1981). I do not intend to carry out further typological and stylistic studies of the figurines since they have been widely studied in past decades. Our ability to divide figurines into a relatively small group of stylistic types is limited. Perhaps, many more varieties were recognized by the Early Cycladic islanders. The study of Early Cycladic figurines raises further questions related to the terminology, production, iconography and aesthetics of the figurines. Although the definition of the main categories (types, varieties and sub-varieties) offered a convenient terminology (Renfrew, 1969), in the case of closely similar pieces it becomes difficult to understand whether they were produced by the same craftsman or were close copies of one another. The earliest classification set up by Renfrew (1969) named the varieties after findspots where examples of the varieties with archaeological contexts were first published. The nomenclature is in most cases arbitrary, and the findspot of an eponymous site cannot be assumed to be the place of manufacture for a type (Renfrew, 2017a, p. 7). Based on the main characteristics of the figurines, further identification of individual masters has been made by Getz-Preziosi (1987) but her extremely questionable attempt to attribute single 'hands' or 'sculptors' has been criticized (Cherry, 1992) and argued with caution since no workshops for the production of these sculptures have yet been located (Broodbank, 1992, p. 544; Gill & Chippindale, 1993, pp. 636-659). The consistent terminology proposed by Renfrew (1969), with a later modification introducing the Kea sub-variety of the Chalandriani variety (Renfrew, 2017a, p. 6), has been accepted and followed by later scholars (Thimme, 1976; Thimme & Getz-Preziosi, 1977; Getz-Preziosi, 1987). However, it has been questioned because of its evolutionary development and selective use of specimens (Broodbank, 1992, p. 545; Gill & Chippindale, 1993, pp. 627-8). The high degree of diversity in the form and proportions of the Cycladic figurines is not necessarily compatible with the notion of unity or the canonization of types and varieties (Broodbank, 1992, pp. 544-5). Instead of individual master hands, microstyles and sub-varieties have been introduced by Renfrew. However, the troublesome recognition of irregular shapes, hybrid examples can lead to the problems of judgement and definition arising issues related to the provenance, terminology and classification of the EC marble figurines (Renfrew, 2017a, pp. 10-11). In terms of the manufacture of the marble figurines, is there any archaeological evidence for workshops, where marble figurines were produced? Did the production of the figurines require full-time specialists with technical knowledge? The Cycladic islands are rich in marble resources but in the lack of quarries and the rich varieties of

isolated large or small marble outcrop (even a small loose marble stone could have been picked up and used for production) is it possible to determine the provenance of marble?

As far as the condition of the figurines is concerned, they are often found broken in graves and settlements, and they were always fragmentary in the Special Deposit South on Keros suggesting the intentional deposition of fragmentary figurines on Keros. Are there any differences in the fragmentary condition of the figurines deposited as between burial, settlement and other deposition contexts? Is there any evidence related to the breaks or the contextual data of the figurines that could help us to understand whether the figurines were intentionally fragmented before final deposition or whether their breakage was accidental? If the fragmentation of the figurines was intentional, as has been proposed in the case of the Special Deposition, is it possible to detect the intention behind such activities in their social contexts? Are there any discernible patterns relating to the number, places of breaks and missing broken parts of the figurines that could shed more light on whether the figurines were deposited deliberately broken or whether their damage was accidental? There is only a very little evidence for mending marble figurines in ancient times, but in such cases the figurines must have been broken and perhaps were used and circulated before their final deposition.

Concerning the decoration of the figurines, traces of pigments have been found preserving different kinds of motives, usually rendering anatomical features (almond-shape eyes) or secondary decorative patterns (stripes, lines, zig-zags, coiffure etc.). It seems possible that every figurine was painted but the paint was usually poorly preserved, if at all. Do these motifs represent features of individuals or are they consistently recurring motifs which demonstrate a collective identity? Is it possible to read the messages of the painted symbols through the contextual data and understand them in their social contexts? Is there any indirect or contextual evidence related to the painting of marble figurines that could shed more light on the practice of decoration for example whether they were related to communal activities, social events or rituals?

1.2.2 Quantity of recorded data

The corpus of Cycladic figurines based on Getz-Preziosi's upper estimate consist of roughly 1.600 examples. These include mainly unprovenanced examples, while finds from archaeological excavations are much fewer number (Getz-Preziosi, 1987, p. 141). Approximately 10 percent of the figurine corpus had archaeological contexts including circa 143 examples recovered from EC burials, 43 figurines from the settlement of Ayia Irini (Kea),

11 examples originating from Phylakopi (Melos) and 50 fragments from Keros (Fig. 1.2). The other 90 percent lack reliable information about their archaeological contexts because they were illicitly removed from the ground and purchased by private collections (Gill & Chippindale, 1993, pp. 624, 629).

Several significant efforts have recently been made, as has been discussed above, to collate older and recent data in order to give an overview of the situation and produce a very different picture than that of three decades ago. Since 1993, when D. Gill and C. Chippindale listed approximately 211 figurines recovered during archaeological excavations (Gill and Chippindale, 1993), the latest inventory of marble figurines found in the Cycladic islands has increased to up to 1207 pieces, illustrated in Table 1.6. Figurines published before 1990 have been presented together with more recently excavated and published examples in the fundamental volume, *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, edited by M. Marthari, C. Renfrew and M. J. Boyd (2017) in addition to the seven recontextualized fragments from Epano Kouphonisi (Legaki, et al., 2019) published in the third volume, *Beyond the Cyclades, Early Sculpture in Context from Mainland Greece, the North and East Aegean* (Marthari, et al., 2019a). Because of my context-oriented approach, I have omitted those examples not originating from archaeological excavations or whose context was dubious, such as the looted assemblage of the Special Deposit North on Keros and a few more examples. However, I have included surface finds and other examples which were not from a single consistent context of association but were recovered in secure archaeological excavation.

		Folded-arm	Schematic	Other	Total	
CYCLADES						
Settlements	Intact	0	40	1	41	94
	Fragmentary	21	26	6	53	
Cemeteries	Intact	25	70	16	111	155
	Fragmentary	26	9	9	44	
'Deposits'	Intact	2	4	0	6	884
	Fragmentary	776	67	35	878	
Later and surface contexts	Intact	1	20	3	24	74
	Fragmentary	21	17	12	50	
Total		872	253	82		1207

Table 1.6 Summary data for intact and fragmentary figurines of folded-arm, schematic and other types recovered from archaeological context in the Cyclades (Marthari et al, 2019b, p. 291, Table 30.4)

My current database has catalogued 345 figurines in addition to the figurine corpus of the Special Deposit South (549) that have been systematically studied. A total number of 894 figurines have been collected with secure provenance and investigated through their

archaeological contexts, illustrated in Table 1.7. The number of figurines (171) collected from Cycladic settlements is no less significant than the number of figurines (149) associated with the EC burials. The rest of the figurines (25) were associated with other deposition contexts, not related to funerary or domestic contexts, and are included in the same chapter with the Special Deposit South. Systematic analysis and further evaluation of the material will be presented in the following three chapters divided by their recovery context. Although the database will probably never be complete, the number of contextualized marble figurines will hopefully continue to grow with future discoveries. The database listing the figurines contains the main information related to the categories of context, close association (assemblage), condition and physical characteristics of the figurines. The statistical analysis of the data will be discussed at the end of each chapter and the final synthesis and main evaluation of the recorded data will be discussed in chapter V. The last chapter is dedicated to final conclusion and summary of contribution of this thesis to the research of Early Cycladic figurines.

Type of context	Total number of figurine	Number of schematic figurine	Number of naturalistic figurine
BURIAL CONTEXT	149	81	68
DOMESTIC CONTEXT	171	114	57
OTHER DEPOSITION CONTEXT	574	44	530
TOTAL	894	239	655

Table 1.7 Overall numbers of marble figurines with secure provenance by the archaeological contexts

2 CHAPTER II

2.1 DEPOSITION OF EC FIGURINES IN FUNERARY CONTEXTS

This chapter presents archaeological data related to the marble figurines originating from EC burial contexts. All figurines recorded in my database have been found in secure contexts during archaeological excavation and have been published in excavation reports, publication volumes, books, articles or catalogues. I have not included any examples which are of dubious provenance or the context of which was destroyed by looting. The first part of this chapter gives the background of archaeological research of the EC cemeteries and provides a methodological approach for the analysis of the collected materials. The second part of the chapter presents the selected data organized by the geographical and chronological distribution of the figurines and gives an analysis of the data with an overall conclusion.

2.1.1 Review of fieldwork and archaeological research of EC cemeteries

Until very recently cemeteries were the major places where marble figurines were found in the Cyclades. C. Doumas already recognized in the 1970s that the proximity to the settlements was one of the most characteristic features of the EC cemeteries (Doumas, 1977, p. 29). However, only a very few of the earliest discovery of domestic sites brought to light evidence for figurine deposition in domestic contexts such as Phylakopi in Melos (1896) and Ayia Irini on Kea (1960). Although the number of Cycladic burial sites is numerous, many of them have been heavily looted and consequently disturbed (Doumas, 1977, p. 29). Moreover, the great majority of the burial grounds were discovered more than a hundred years ago when fieldwork was not extensive, and the documentation was minimal. Many unlooted burials (850 graves) were discovered by Christos Tsountas (1898 and 1899) on the central Aegean islands of Amorgos, Antiparos, Despotiko, Paros, Siphnos and Syros, leaving an inventory of 472 grave groups deposited in the National Museum of Athens. His inventories of the marble figurines sometimes omitted information relating to the origin and provenance of the artefacts. The brief excavation reports often recorded no skeletal remains. However, it is uncertain whether the burials would have been consistently documented even if they had contained human remains. This unpublished material was re-identified and published by Jörg Rambach (2000) in his doctoral dissertation for the University of Heidelberg. The other significant figure in the earliest research in Cycladic archaeology was a pioneer anthropologist of his time, Clon Stephanos. His work paid more attention to the anthropological remains than to the archaeological materials.

Therefore his archaeological reports to the Archaeological Society of Athens contained brief descriptions and short notes even by the standards of his time (Papazoglou-Manioudaki, 2017, p. 310). However, some of these grave assemblages have been re-identified and attributed to secure burial contexts by G. Papathanasopoulos (1962). Later excavations conducted by Christos Doumas during the 1960s were very limited, since in several cases the graves had already been looted or damaged by cultivation or natural erosion (Doumas, 1977; Doumas, 2017a, p. 56). Certain class of materials, like seashell and obsidian may have been overlooked or disregarded in the earliest excavations.

Because of the lack of skeletal remains and incomplete mortuary data, detailed observations on the in-situ position of the figurines and the grave-assemblages have often not been possible. The scarcity of well-preserved skeletal remains and the lack of general anthropological studies of the bones do not allow us to define sex ratios in the Cycladic cemeteries (Doumas, 1977, p. 55). Figurines were not a common type of grave goods in the burials since most of the furnished EC graves contained no marble figurines at all. Less than one-third of the 188 graves analysed by Doumas in the 1970s (1977), 55 EC burials in all, contained marble figurines. Gill and Chippindale (1993) estimated one figurine for every ten graves. The picture has not changed since then. I have selected 41 EC burials associated with deposition of figurines, where the figurines were found in their archaeological context during excavation, illustrated in Fig. 2.1.

2.1.2 Selection process and recording strategy

In this chapter I pay special attention to the mortuary records and how this information can elucidate certain aspects of the figurine deposition and the role and function of the figurines in the burials. First, I give an account of the methodology of my research, stressing the main categories and criteria and the different levels of comparative analysis of the selected records originating from the EC graves and cemeteries of the Cycladic islands. I have organized the data in spatial and chronological order according to the different islands and following the conventional Cycladic EBA chronological sequence. After collecting and recording data from each island, I have investigated the selected information and compared it as between the islands. The comparative analysis has been made first at the level of individual burials from the same cemetery on each of the islands involved. In the next stage I have compared those sets of data at the level of individual cemeteries on the same island. In the final stage of the analysis, these different sets of data have been also compared at the level of the different islands concerned.

I have included the following main criteria in the comparative analysis at each level:

- Physical characteristics and condition of the figurines
- Grave construction and burial
- Grave assemblage
- Treatment and deposition practice of the figurines

The first step was a brief account of the main resources and selection of those cemeteries with EC graves where marble figurines were found in secure burial contexts. Secondly, I listed those cemeteries associated with figurine deposition and recorded the data related to the archaeological contexts of the figurines at the level of individual burials. Third, I have compared all of these recorded data in order to look for any discernible pattern in the cemeteries which could shed more light on the burial customs related to figurine deposition of the community buried in the cemetery. In the final evaluation part of the funerary data, I brought together these different sets of data and compared them with each other at the level of the islands concerned to see if there are any similarities or differences in the figurine deposition practice of the burial customs as between the different islands.

2.1.2.1 Main categories applied to the database

No. of figurine: refers to the given number of figurine in Table I.

Cat. No. of figurine: refers to the original catalogue number listed by the museum.

Cemetery and grave No.: refers to the recovery place of the figurine.

Inside burial: found inside the grave construction.

Outside burial: found outside the grave construction.

Categories related to the characteristics of the figurines

Material: type of material the figurine was made of.

Schematic: figurine with schematic form according to Renfrew's typology (1969).

Naturalistic: figurine with naturalistic form according to Renfrew's typology (1969).

Categories related to the condition and decoration of the figurines

Intact: not broken.

Damaged but almost complete: little damage, only very small fragment is missing.

Complete but broken: broken figurine and complete with preserved broken part.

Fragmentary: broken figurine missing broken body part.

Repair: evidence of repair hole referring to ancient mending.

Paint: evidence of painted motifs, paint ghosts or low reliefs.

Categories related to the sex of the figurines

Sexual attribute: clear identification of sex with genitals or breasts.

Female: clear indication of female sexual attributes.

Male figurine: clear indication of male sexual attributes.

Ambiguous: dual indication of both female and male sexual attributes.

Not marked: no marked sexual attributes.

Not known (n.k.): not representative broken body part or not identifiable.

Categories related to the grave assemblage: classes of materials made of different materials

No other offering: no other grave object associated to deposition of figurine

No (blank field): not found in the burial.

Not recorded: not observed by the excavator, however, may have been overlooked or disregarded.

Categories related to the grave type

Cist grave: type A, B1, B2, C, D, E. (Doumas 1977, p. 41-5)

Corbeilled type: missing the feet.

Pit cut into the bedrock: pit with burial chamber.

Categories related to the type of grave construction

One-storey: the grave construction has one compartment.

Multiple-storeyed: the grave construction has multiple compartments.

No information (no info): not available data.

Not recorded: not recorded data by the excavator.

Categories related to the condition of the grave construction

Preserved: intact or only the capstone or small part of the grave was missing.

Damaged: caused by natural process like cultivation, erosion or resulting from looting

No information (no info): not available data.

Not recorded: not recorded data by the excavator.

Categories related to the type of burial refers to the number of individuals

Single: single inhumation in the grave.

Multiple: more than one inhumation buried in the grave.

Other: secondary deposition, offering pit etc.

Categories related to the grave dimension

Ordinary: the longest side exceeds 0.50 m.

Small: the longest side does not exceed 0.50m.

Not known (n.k.): no data available.

Not recorded: not recorded data by the excavator.

Categories related to the skeletal remains

No info: not data available.

No: no skeletal remain was found.

Not recorded: not recorded data by the excavator, however human remains might have been overlooked or disregarded.

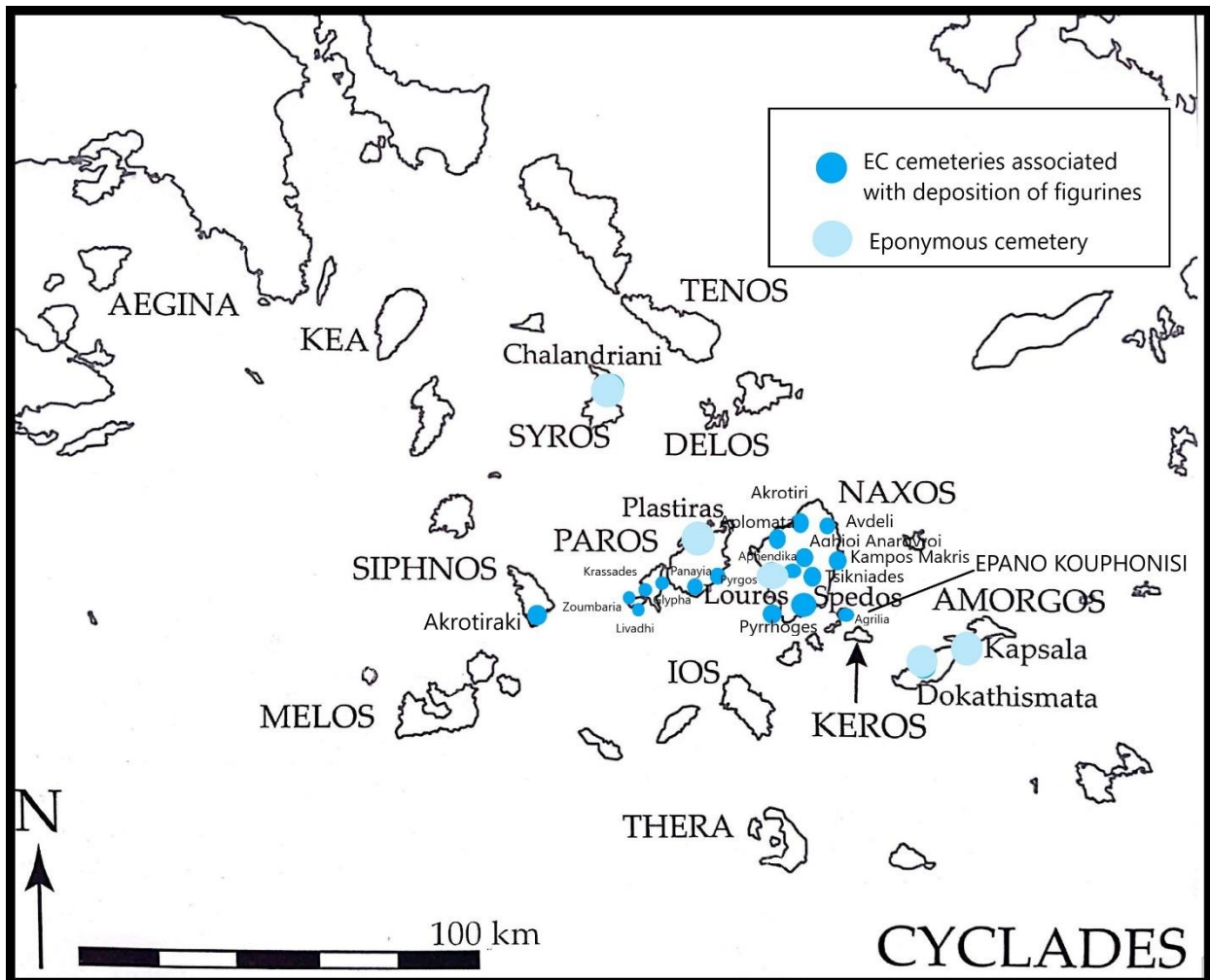


Figure 2.1 EC cemeteries referred to in the text where EC marble figurines have been found in secure EC context

2.2 NAXOS

2.2.1 Resources and selection of data

The largest island of the Cyclades has provided the most archaeological sites yielding the greatest number of burials in association with the deposition of marble figurines, illustrated in Fig. 2.2. A major part of the selected materials was discovered by Clon Stephanos more than a century ago. Therefore, certain types of information relating to the context of the figurines is limited. Stephanos left only brief reports (1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911), publishing only a small amount of material in a very few pages. However, thanks to later excavations by C. Doumas and the detailed and precise reconstruction work on the materials from Stephanos's excavation by G. Papathanasopoulos, important observations relating to the deposition pattern of the marble figurines have been drawn from the published archaeological materials. Approximately 418 EC graves were brought to light by Clon Stephanos at the end of the 19th century but only 39 of these graves have been re-identified and published by G.

Papathanasopoulos (1962). Stephanos reported 38 EC marble figurines from the island of Naxos, including 11 schematic and 27 naturalistic types. Seven figurines out of the 11 schematic types perhaps derived from EC I grave contexts but only two examples have been found and re-identified (Papathanasopoulos, 1962, pp. 143-4 pl.75 α - β) in the cemetery of Kampos Makris (Stephanos, 1906, p. 88). The rest of them originated from the cemetery of Spedos (Papathanasopoulos, 1962, pp. 124-5 with note 67 - one of the figurines is missing). Concerning the 27 naturalistic figurines, 17 examples have been identified in secure burial contexts: seven examples were found in grave 26 at the cemetery of Louros Athalassou (Stephanos, 1904, p. 60) and ten more examples came from the cemetery of Spedos (Stephanos, 1906, p. 89; Stephanos, 1903, p. 56). Rescue excavations led by C. Doumas in the 1960s brought new discoveries in the cemeteries of Akrotiri, Aghioi Anargyroi and Avdeli, yielding only a few graves associated with marble figurine deposition. These burial grounds had already been looted before the excavations took place and some of the burials were also damaged by natural erosion or cultivation. Nevertheless, most grave assemblages associated with figurine deposition remained intact (Doumas, 1977, pp. 27-36).

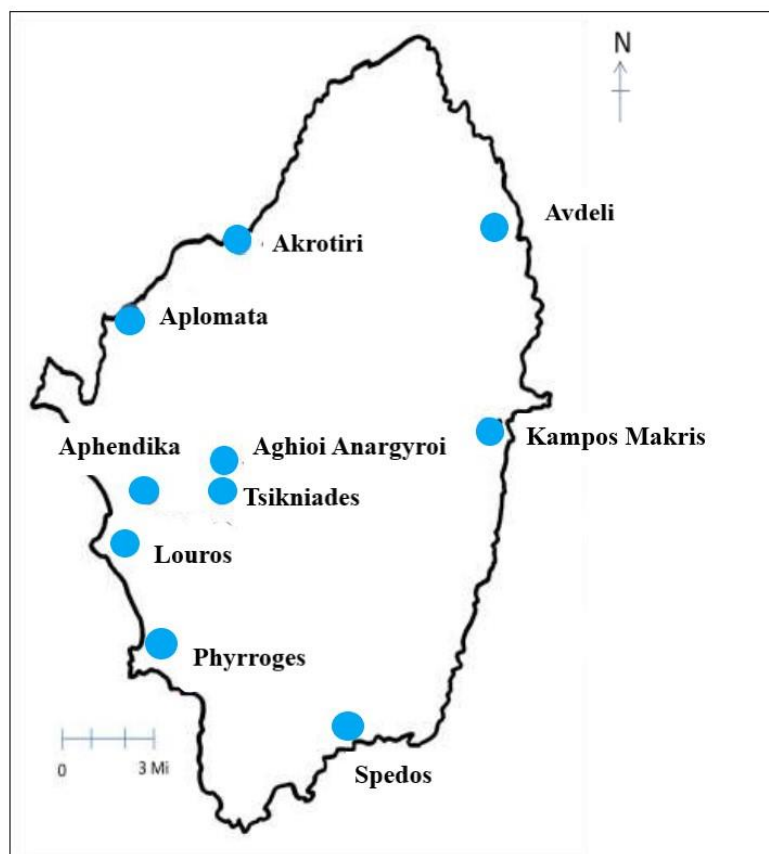


Figure 2.2 Map of Naxos showing cemeteries, discussed in this chapter, with evidence of figurine deposition in funerary contexts after (Nolan-Webster, 2016, p.110, Fig. 3.28)

2.2.2 Selected data from the burials

2.2.2.1 Cemetery of Akrotiri

All together 24 cist graves dated to the EC I period were recovered by Doumas at Akrotiri on the north-west coast of the island. Previous looting activity resulted in an unknown number of destroyed graves but only three of the 24 excavated tombs were found disturbed during the excavation. The small cemetery yielded five burials furnished with figurines. The tombs were articulated in three main clusters comprising one or two burials associated with figurines in each (Fig. 2.3). The grave constructions belonged to type A cists (Fig. 2.7.a) where all four sides of the pit was lined with upright slabs, illustrated in Fig.2.3 on the left (Doumas, 1977). The skeletal remains were poor and, based on the size of the graves, most of the burials contained adults (Doumas, 1977, p. 83). These five cist graves (graves 3, 5, 9, 20, 21) accommodated single burials and they preserved no skeletal remains (Doumas, 1977, p. 41). A total of eight marble figurines (No. 1-8) were found in the cemetery, six of which were schematic: four violin (No. 5, 4, 7 and 2) one tripartite (No. 1), one quadripartite (No. 3), and two naturalistic Plastiras figurines (Nos. 6 and 8).

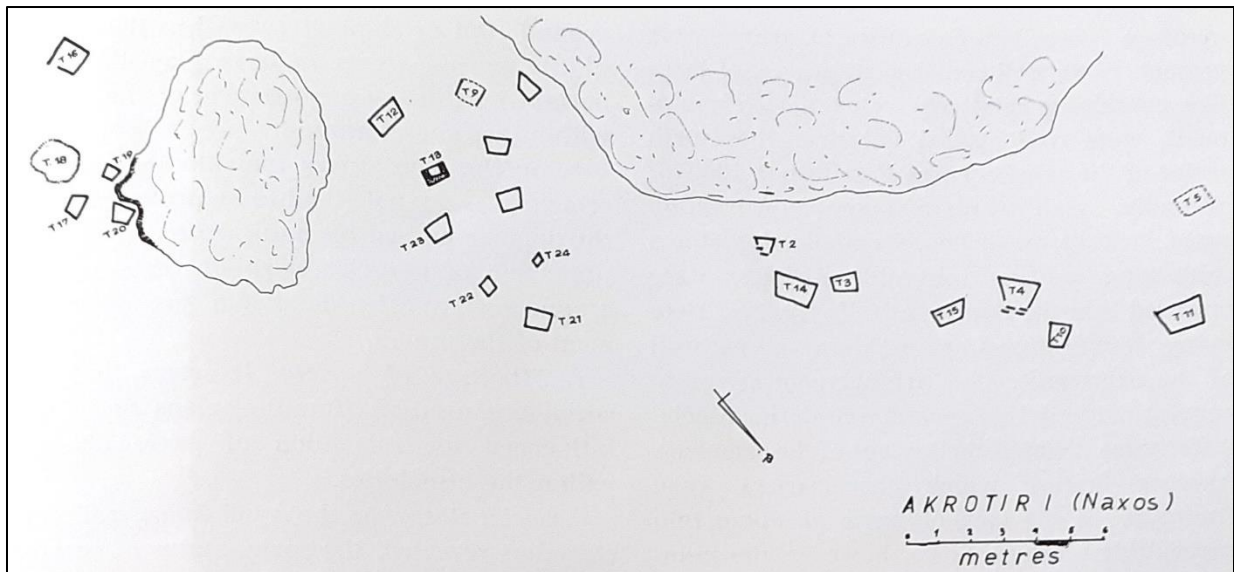


Figure 2.3 Plan of EC I cemetery at Akrotiri, Naxos (Doumas, 1977, p. 33, Fig. 15)

The difference between the usually oval shape flat tripartite and quadripartite figurines, is the number of notches in each side of the figurines, illustrated in Renfrew's typology (Fig. 1.2) Two of the violin (Nos. 4 and 7) and the Plastiras figurines were identified as female based on their sexual attributes. The great majority of the Akrotiri figurines was found intact. In the case of the broken examples, the broken pieces were always missing: head of the headless figurine (No. 4) and the lower legs of the Plastiras figurines. No clear evidence could tell if the figurines were already broken before the final deposition of the figurines, however the missing broken head may suggest that the breaks perhaps happened before burial. However, the missing broken pieces could have been overlooked or might have been dislocated by soil erosion.



Figure 2.4 In situ position of figurines in grave 9, Akrotiri (Doumas, 2017a, p. 64, Fig. 6.10)

The number of figurines deposited per grave did not exceed two. Only one figurine was found in each of graves 3 and 21 while graves 5, 9 and 20 were each equipped with two. The two burials where the Plastiras figurines were found were chronologically assigned to the later phase of the EC I period dated to the EC I – II transitional period. The grave assemblages associated with the marble figurines showed diversity in terms of the selection and variety of other grave-goods. The most common accompaniments of the marble figurines were beads made of stone, seashells, or bronze and/or clay vessels such as in grave 3, 9 and 20. It might not be a coincidence, that one of the schematic figurines (No. 4) in grave 9 has clear female sexual characters of plastically made breast and the three horizontal lines in the area of abdomen might resemble the folded-arms. The burial was chronologically assigned to the later phase of the EC I period (Phase B) based on the grave assemblage including pottery, a stone pendant and a small necklace of tiny she-shells and stone beads (Doumas 1977, 89, pl. XXIX). The two most generously provided burials included pottery, beads and stone vessels: grave 21 (Fig. 2.5) was furnished with a stone mortar and a pestle (Doumas, 1977, pp. 94-5, pl. XXXIII) with evidence of red pigments on their surface, while grave 5 contained a marble jar and a marble palette (Doumas, 1977, pp. 87, pl. XXVIII). Many of the Akrotiri graves not furnished with marble figurines had a rich assortments of grave goods including marble vessels. Therefore, the presence of marble figurines in the burials does not necessarily refer to the “wealthier” status of the deceased; the decision might have been based on other concerns.



Figure 2.5 In situ position of figurine in grave 21 at Akrotiri, Naxos (Doumas 19787, pl. IX.h)

2.2.2.2 Cemetery of Kampos Makris

The burial ground of the 56 excavated cist graves at Kampos Makris was located on the eastern coast of the island and the size of the cemetery was estimated to be circa 90 tombs in total by Stephanos (1906). The cemetery had quite a few cist graves with smaller dimensions than the usual EC tombs. The excavator Stephanos suggested that they might have been used for child burials (Stephanos, 1906, p. 87). According to Stephanos' notes, three adjacent tombs lying close to each other each contained a marble figurine (Stephanos, 1906, pp. 90, 'Ταφος ε', 'Ταφος στ'), but only two of these, graves 5 and 6, have been re-identified by Papathanasopoulos. The excavator Stephanos did not leave further information concerning the grave construction, burial and the in-situ positions of the figurines (Stephanos, 1906, p. 90; Papathanasopoulos, 1962, p. 143). A spatula-shaped figurine (No. 9) was unearthed from grave 5 (Papathanasopoulos, 1962, pp. 143, pl. 75α) and a violin shaped figurine (No. 10) came from grave 6 (Papathanasopoulos, 1962, pp. 143, pl. 75α). Three schematic figurines were also reported from the cemetery by Stephanos (Stephanos, 1906, p. 88) but they could not be identified. The grave assemblages were modest consisting of only one clay vessel (a two footed fig-shaped vessel not re-identified by Papathanasopoulos) in grave 5 (Papathanasopoulos, 1962, p. 143 with note 113) and a cylindrical clay pyxis (EAM6122.3) in grave 6 (Papathanasopoulos, 1962, pp. 143-4, 75α). Concerning the other burials which did not include marble figurines, some of these were better provided, but marble vessels and metal objects were absent (Stephanos, 1906, p. 88).

2.2.2.3 Cemetery of Louros Athala

The site of Louros Athalassou had been severely damaged by looting activity before excavation carried out by C. Stephanos in 1904. Only one burial was found undisturbed: grave 26, one of the most richly furnished EC graves ever discovered in the Cyclades (Rambach, 2017, p. 79). A total of seven Louros type figurines were unearthed (Nos.11-17) amongst which two subsequently went missing. One of them, the figurine on the far right in the old photograph from the collection of the Archaeological Museum in Athens, illustrated in Fig. 2.6 (Stephanos, 1905, p. 218; Stais, 1926), has already been re-identified (No.16) by Susan Sherratt in the Ashmolean Museum (Sherratt, 2000, pp. 148-9, pl. 152-5). One figurine (No. 14) can be identified as female based on its sexual attributes (Stephanos, 1905, pp. 218, sixth from the left in Fig. 2.3; Papathanasopoulos, 1962, pp. 136, pl. 70δ). One of the figurines (No. 15) has a distinguishing characteristic feature of a pyramid-like protrusion on top of its head rendering a possibly conical cap (Stephanos, 1905, pp. 218, second from left in Fig. 2.3;

Papathanasopoulos, 1962, pp. 136, pl. 70ε), see Figure 6. In terms of the condition of the figurines, only one figurine was found intact (No. 15), the others were broken but complete and the fragmentation always happened at the neck, certainly the most vulnerable part of the figurines. The breaks seem accidental, and possibly occurred after deposition. Only one of the broken and complete examples (No. 12) was mended in ancient times as confirmed by two repair holes at the neck and right knee (Stephanos, 1905, pp. 218, fourth from left; Papathanasopoulos, 1962, pp. 135, pl. 70β). One of the small flat marble bowls (EAM8825) was also broken and found in two parts with three pairs of perforations suggesting the vessel had been mended before its final deposition (Stephanos, 1905, pp. 221-2; Papathanasopoulos, 1962, pp. 134-5, pl. 69α - β). The Louros grave shares many similarities to grave 9 of the cemetery of Plastiras, in terms of the selection of naturalistic figurines and the great variety of rich grave objects. Similarly rich figurine assemblages, albeit including schematic figurines, are known from Paros (grave 103 Pyrgos) and Antiparos (grave 117 Krasades) as well, although in smaller grave assemblages. The Louros and Plastiras figurines have been chronologically assigned to the transitional EC I – II period, in association with the Kampos phase coincide with the later phase of the Grotta-Pelos culture. According to Stephanos' observations, the grave offerings including the seven marble figurines were found standing in a special niche in the tomb (Stephanos, 1904, p. 58; Papathanasopoulos, 1961, pp. 136-7). Such a practice of keeping the offerings in niches made in the thickness of the walls was very rare, though it was also recorded on the island of Syros, as in grave 468 (cemetery of Ayios Loukas and Chalandriani). The Louros burial had certainly one of the richest and biggest grave assemblages dated to the EC I-II transitional period, ever found in the Cyclades. A rich selection of clay vessels was displayed in the grave: five miniature collared jars with eight more fragments, three clay pyxides (Stephanos, 1904, pp. 59, ; Papathanasopoulos, 1962, pp. 133, pl. 66γ-δ, 134, pl. 67α, δ) and a 'frying-pan' with incised decoration (Papathanasopoulos, 1962, pp. 132, pl. 66α-β). Beads were also present in large quantities: a necklace of two hundred perforated silver discs and one silver bead (Papathanasopoulos, 1962, pp. 137, pl.67γ), one stone bead (Papathanasopoulos, 1962, pp. 137, pl. 67ε) and four small perforated seashells (Papathanasopoulos, 1962, pp. 137, pl.67α). In the case of the marble vessels, two small marble bowls were found (Stephanos, 1904, p. 59; Papathanasopoulos, 1962, pp. (Papathanasopoulos, 1962, pp. 134-5, pl. 69α - β, 137, pl. 67β). The grave was also furnished with fourteen fragments of obsidian blades and an obsidian core which was probably used as a pestle (Stephanos, 1904, p. 58; Stephanos, 1905, p. 223; Papathanasopoulos, 1962, pp. 134, 68α - β). Three copper awls

were also part of the assemblage (Stephanos, 1904, p. 58; Stephanos, 1905, p. 218; Papathanasopoulos, 1962, p. 134; 137 pl. 68γ).



Figure 2.6 Grave assemblage from grave 26, Louros Athalassou after Stais 1926 (Papazoglou-Manioudaki, 2017, p. 329, Fig. 21.43)

2.2.2.4 Cemetery of Tsikniades

The most recently investigated cemetery, that of Tsikniades, is situated in the area of Apendika, largest cemetery of Naxos. The excavated 122 graves were densely set in clusters and separated by rock outcrops were situated on sloping ground. Approximately 70 graves were looted, 20 of which were totally destroyed and several more have not been investigated yet. The figurine repertoire shows a rich variety yielding unusual examples which do not fit into the common types and varieties. The marble figurines were usually associated with type-B1 cist graves, illustrated in Fig. 2.8, very common in the cemetery, sometimes covered by a small heap of stones functioning as a grave marker, such as in grave 5 (Philaniotou, 2008, pp. 196-8, fig. 20.4 and 20.7). The unique feature of the grave construction of type B1 cist is the rough dry stone wall at the entrance of the cist while the other three sides of the pit were lined with upright slabs (Doumas, 1977, p. 44). Skeletal remains were never found *in situ* in the unlooted burials and some of the grave constructions had two storeys, for example grave 121, where the upper storey was destroyed by ploughing (Philaniotou, 2017b, p. 263)

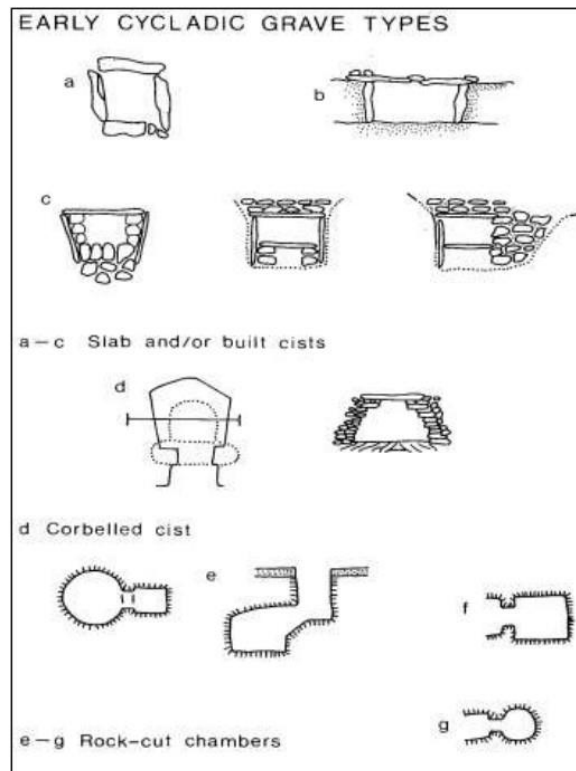


Figure 2.7 EC I grave types after Barber 1987, p. 75 (Nolan-Webster, 2016, p. 79, Fig. 3.11)

The 11 Tsikniades figurines (Nos.18-28) represent many unusual and rare varieties and include seven schematic and four naturalistic types. The hybrid figurine (No. 18) shows a mixture of a Louros-type head and a spatula shaped body from grave 113 (Philaniotou, 2017b, p. 267, Fig. 18.9). The other hybrid figurine (No. 20) with a Louros type head and triangular legs sharing similarities with the Agios Onouphrios examples merges different features (Philaniotou, 2017b, pp. 265, Fig. 18.4), illustrated in Fig. 2.9. The pre-canonical and the folded-arm figurines cannot be categorized, nor do the schematic examples have recognizable characteristics referring to common types. The figurines were made of marble with the exception of one limestone example (No. 19). Most of the figurines are fragmentary. Only three examples are intact (No. 18, 24 and 20) in addition to a broken but complete example (No. 28). Two headless figurines (Nos. 19 and 22), two torso fragments (Nos. 21 and 26), two naturalistic figurine heads (Nos. 23 and 27) and a small unidentifiable fragment which might be the lower part of a schematic figurine (No. 25) were present. The latter is the most fragmentary piece, not found inside a burial; it came from the stone heap above grave 15 (Philaniotou, 2017b, pp. 270, Fig. 18.16).

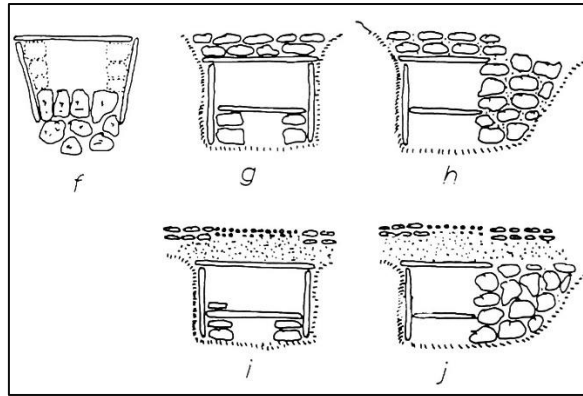


Figure 2.8 Type B1 cist graves (Doumas, 1977, pp. 44, Fig. 29)

Seven of the total of 11 figurines were recovered inside burials with an additional fragment mentioned above (No. 25) collected from the stone heap above grave 5. The rest of the figurine fragments were found outside the graves not clearly associated with burials: the Louros head (No. 27) found face down near graves 13 and 14, a schematic figurine (No. 28) located in the vicinity of looted graves 28, 29 and undisturbed graves 27, 30,32; and a torso of a folded-arm figurine (No. 26) was found on the surface near a stone heap resulting from looting activity (Philaniotou, 2017b, pp. 268-9). Because of the lack of grave offerings and unusual characteristics of the Tsikniades figurines, the dating of those graves furnished with figurines was difficult (Doumas, 1977, p. 43; Philaniotou, 2008, p. 195).

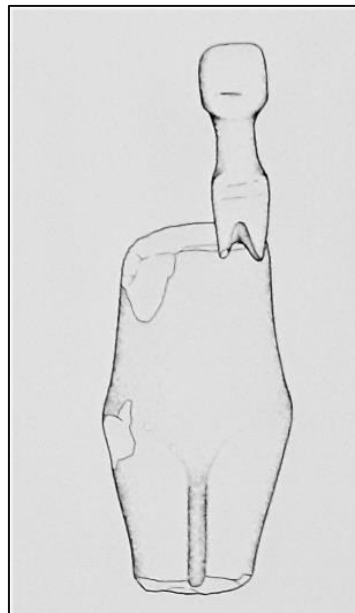


Figure 2.9 The in situ positions of the figurines in grave 17 at Tsikniades, Naxos (Philaniotou, 2017b, pp. 266, Fig. 18.6)

Of the five graves containing figurines inside the burials four can be dated to the EC I or EC I–II transitional period. Grave 113 yielded one schematic figurine (No. 18), a stone bead and a cylindrical clay pyxis with incised decoration (Philaniotou, 2008, p. 201, Fig. 20.10; Philaniotou, 2017b, p. 267, Fig. 18.9). Grave 17 and 90 contained no other offerings than the marble figurines, therefore based on stylistically made observations, they can be dated to the EC I or EC I–II transitional period (Philaniotou, 2017, pp. 265-6). Grave 121 (Fig. 2.10) yielded a pre-canonical figurine (No. 24) buried with a clay conical cup. On typological grounds, the grave context can be assigned to the EC I-II transitional or early EC II period (Philaniotou, 2017b, p. 268). The largest grave assemblage, in grave 5, including the limestone figurine had a fragmentary clay pyxis with incised decoration (NM9123), a marble bowl (NM9068) and a small marble palette (Philaniotou, 2017, pp. 265, Fig. 18.3). The grave context can be dated to the EC I or EC I – EC II transition period (Philaniotou, 2017, p. 264). In the case of the content of the 51 intact graves, only 27 had usually modest grave offerings including one or two grave objects.

The *in situ* position of some of the Tsikniades figurines was unusual in two cases. Two figurines were found placed together, illustrated in Fig. 2.9, under a pile of stones in grave 17. Such protection of the grave objects suggests the careful treatment of the figurines during deposition. The schematic hybrid figurine was found carefully placed on top of the torso fragment of a possible Louros figurine under the pile of stones (Philaniotou, 2017b, pp. 266, Fig.18.6). Such a unique arrangement might refer to a mother-child relationship or childbirth, has already provoked further debates on the function and role of these figurines (Doumas, 2000, pp. 191, no. 323; Sotirakopoulou, 2005, p. 64; Stampolidis & Sotirakopoulou, 2011, p. 78). The *in situ* position of the hybrid figurine in grave 113 was also interesting (Fig. 2.10 on the left). It was found intact underneath a clay pyxis which possibly protected the figurine from later damage (Philaniotou, 2017, pp. 267, Fig.18.10).



Figure 2.10 In situ position of figurines in grave 113 (left) and grave 121 (right), Tsikniades (Philaniotou, 2017b, p. 267, Fig. 18.10 grave 113 and p. 268, Fig. 18.12 grave 121)

2.2.2.5 Cemetery of Avdeli

The small clusters of type-E cist graves, illustrated in Fig. 2.12, at Avdeli, located in the mountainous north-east part of Naxos, were excavated by Doumas. The grave constructions had a trapezoidal or rectangular shape and the floor was the surface of the bedrock. They contained multiple burials, pits for the new burials were dug into the bedrock and lined with dry walling. Benches lining the lower compartment supported the flagstone which constituted the floor of the upper storey. The remains of the previous burials were swept away. The entrance to the upper storey was blocked with dry-stone walling (Doumas, 1977, p. 123). The tombs were heavily disturbed and badly damaged. Because of the extensive looting in the area, only three tombs were excavated, and all of them were damaged, illustrated in Fig. 2.11.

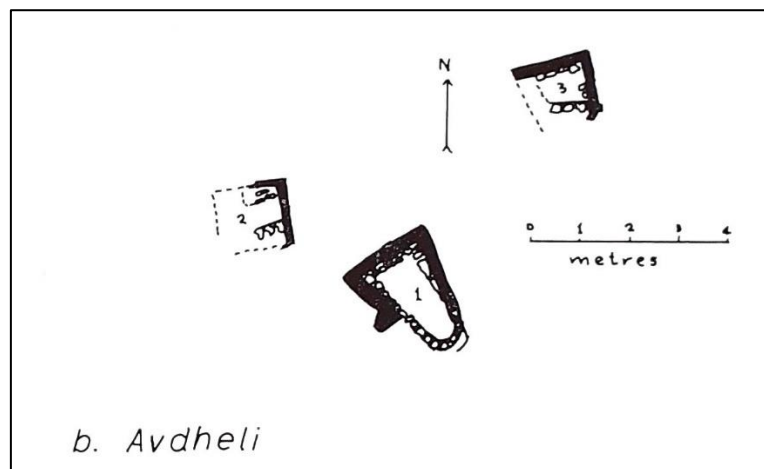


Figure 2.11 Plan of the cemetery at Avdeli, Naxos (Doumas 1977, p. 35, Fig. 18.b)

They accommodated multiple burials. Although the upper compartment of grave 1 was damaged, the lower compartment remained intact. The burial in the lower compartment of the grave yielded two fragments of the same marble figurine, see Nos. 29-30 (Doumas, 1977, p. 124). The grave accommodated more than two individuals: at least two skulls were found associated with a torso (No. 29) and a head fragment (No. 30) of the same Spedos figurine (Doumas, 1977, pp. 122-8; Doumas, 2017a, p. 259) located on the left-hand side in the lower compartment. No clear evidence was recorded as to whether the break happened before or after burial. Based on the size of the grave construction and remains of bones, the grave was used for successive burials for a long period of time. The rich grave assemblage comprised a footless clay jar (NM2022), two small clay bowls (NM2016 and NM2021), a silver pin (NM2023), eight obsidian blades and a spondylus shell (Doumas, 1977, pp. 124, pl. XLIX, e,j,m; 125, pl. XLIXH, k,l; 126, pl. LI, b). Approximately 20 m south of the burial ground, the remains of a contemporary EC house were investigated in a trial trench with no evidence for figurine deposition. The contents of the house included an obsidian blade, a broken grinder, a piece of emery and traces of red ochre (Doumas, 1977, p. 124).

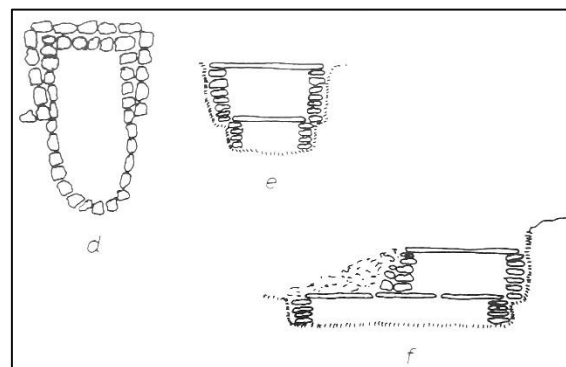


Figure 2.12 EC II cist of type-E (Doumas, 2017b, pp. 257, Fig. 17.4)

2.2.2.6 Cemetery of Aghioi Anargyroi

The burial ground of Aghioi Anargyroi yielded 22 mainly type B1 graves (Fig. 2.8) dated to the EC II period, 18 of which were not damaged by looting. Concerning the grave construction, three sides of the pit were lined with upright slabs while the entrance of the cist was a dry stone wall. Some of the tombs were scattered throughout the cemetery and the other 13 graves were crowded alongside a retaining wall at the south-west end of the cemetery, illustrated in Fig. 2.13. Most of the graves had two-storeys accommodating multiple burials apart from grave 21, the only one with three-storeys, which might have functioned as an ossuary. Grave 21 contained a damaged broken and almost complete naturalistic Spedos figurine (No. 31), only

the tip of the left foot missing. Based on the size of the grave construction and remains of bones, the grave was used for successive burials for a long period of time.



Figure 2.13 Plan of the cemetery at Aghioi Anargyroi, Naxos Doulas 2017, p. 256, Fig. 17.1)

The type-A cist grave, where the figurine was found accommodated multiple burials including at least 12 individuals. The three-storeyed grave construction accommodated one burial in the lowest part, multiple burials in the middle compartment where remains of at least nine skeletons were found, and two burials in the upper level (Doulas, 1977, pp. 100-20; Doulas, 2017a, p. 259). The figurine was found in the middle part of the grave construction scattered among the skeletal remains. A clay frying-pan, a deep clay cup, three marble bowls and eight obsidian blades accompanied the figurine in the middle layer of the grave (Doulas, 1977, pp. 112-3, pl. XXXVII, d-h,j, k; 113-4, pl. li, a-d). One more obsidian blade was found in the highest level of the grave fill. In terms of the selection of grave goods related to the deposition of the figurine, an equally rich grave offering was found in tomb 5, where no marble figurine was included. The vast majority of the burials, approximately 16, had no grave offerings or simply contained obsidian blades. Marble vases were present in only a few cases (Doulas, 1977, p. 102). Such great variation in grave objects together with multiple inhumations reflects the long period of use of the same tomb furnished with a variety of objects including the figurine by a small group of individuals. An unusual platform of about 40 m long and 3-4 m wide area with hat-shaped vessels was observed in the area of the cemetery, further away from the burials. Doulas suggested that the vessels might have been used as braziers or incense burners possibly related to funerary rituals (Doulas, 1977, p. 35). Such deposition might indicate possible rituals taking place in a communal area away from the burials. A similar deposit of hat-shaped vessels has

The square shaped pit-like graves dug into the bedrock were characteristic of this burial ground and had no parallels in the Cyclades (Kontoleon, 1970). The usually very shallow cavity of these pit-like graves is interesting. Sometimes no human remains were associated or very scant skeletal remains were preserved. In the case of grave 13, the unusually large selection of grave objects found in a very shallow cavity reflect a long period of use. A similar deposition practice was observed in grave 27 (Doulas & Lambrinouidakis, 2017, p. 184), where the grave objects were located high in the fill of the grave suggesting their secondary deposition (Doulas & Lambrinouidakis, 2017, p. 191). Kontoleon reported caches of broken and complete marble figurines found outside graves in the cemetery (Kontoleon, 1971, pp. 178-9; Kontoleon, 1972, pp. 150-3); similar phenomena were recorded by Tsountas at Kato Akrotiri, Amorgos (Tsountas, 1898, pp. 166-8). Such phenomena have been interpreted as possible evidence for ritual practice, although the funerary nature of these finds are more likely and the accidental destruction of earlier graves cannot be excluded (Voutsaki, 2007, p. 296). The unusually large selection of marble figurines in grave 13 span a long period of time between the early (Phase A) and later phase (Phase B) of the EC II period, suggesting the secondary deposition of the materials such as in grave 27. Doulas has proposed, that the cemetery might have hosted redeposited mortuary materials, perhaps transferred from other cemeteries (Doulas & Lambrinouidakis, 2017, p. 192).

Most figurines (Nos. 32-57) have naturalistic forms of the folded-arm types: 13 Spedos, three Kapsala, three seated and a pre-canonical figurine. In the case of the three schematic examples, two figurines were made of shell (Nos. 46 and 47). Seated female folded-arm figurines were rare in the figure corpus, fragmentary examples are known from other deposition contexts in the Tsavaris plot on Epano Kouphonisi (No. 325) and the Special Deposit South, Keros. The Aplomata figurines were usually found fragmentary; the breaks possibly happened before deposition since the broken pieces, usually the legs, were missing. Only two seated figurines (Nos. 44 and 45) and a Spedos figurine (No. 48) were found broken but complete.

In terms of the grave assemblage, marble figurines were usually part of well-provided burials including large quantities of marble figurines and vessels. Six graves were recorded as being furnished with figurines. However, I have selected and investigated the context of those three grave assemblages for which the information of the excavation reports and the inventory catalogue of the Naxos Museum are in agreement with each other, as with graves 4, 13 and 27 (Doulas & Lambrinouidakis, 2017, p. 184). The contents of the three selected burials were rich in marble objects. The three figurine fragments of grave 4 were accompanied by three marble vessels (Kontoleon, 1971, pp. 151, pl. 192b.2; 193a.2; 194a.1-2; 195a194a. 1-2) while

grave 27 contained five figurines and three marble vessels (Kontoleon, 1972, pp. 298, pl. 195a-e; pl.196a-d). The largest and richest figurine assemblage of the cemetery yielded 13 figurines (Nos. 35-47), five marble vessels, a silver bracelet and silver rings in grave 13 (Kontoleon, 1971, pp. 178, pl. 210-11). Grave 23 contained indirect evidence for paint where Kontoleon observed blue colour impregnating the earth and bone. The marble vessels were probably pigment containers and bone tubes were also noted in the burial (Kontoleon, 1972, pp. 151-3; Doumas & Lambrinouidakis, 2017, pp. 190, Table 15.4).

2.2.2.8 Cemetery of Spedos

Stephanos excavated 25 tombs in the cemetery of Spedos, comprising five graves associated with the deposition of figurines. The eponymous cemetery of the Spedos type figurines yielded four Spedos (Nos. 61-64), one Kapsala (No. 65) and three schematic figurines (Nos. 58-60). In terms of the grave assemblages, graves 13 and 14 contained only the Spedos figurines (Nos. 62 and 61). Grave 16, where the schematic marble figurines were recovered, originally four, but only three of which were re-identified, yielded a copper blade and an obsidian fragment (Stephanos, 1903, p. 56; Papathanasopoulos, 1961-1962, pp. 124-5, pl. 55a1-a3). The other two graves where the two Spedos figurines (grave 10) and the Kapsala figurine (grave 12) were found, had equally rich assortments of grave goods. Grave 12 was furnished with a marble kandila, two marble bowls and a marble spouted phiale and a seashell (Papathanasopoulos, 1961-1962, pp. 120, pl. 52a-d and 53a-c) while grave 10 had a similar selection of marble vessels including three bowls and a lamp model in addition to a large pottery assemblage with splendid painted decoration: two sauceboats, two spouted jars, two footed kandiles and a spouted goblet (Papathanasopoulos, 1961-1962, pp. 115, pl. 46-49). A similarly large quantity of marble vessels was observed in the cemetery of Aplomata. The other tombs not including figurines were usually rich in marble vessels and indirect evidence of painting, such as bone tubes and a marble bowl with red pigment inside, was found in tombs 18 and 21 (Papathanasopoulos, 1961-1962, pp. pl. 57c and pl. 60a-c).

2.2.2.9 Cemetery of Phyrroges

The large cemetery of Pyrrhoges excavated by Stephanos comprised at least 100 graves, but he left a very poor report on the burials and finds. One tomb, grave 28, was reported to be furnished with a female FAF marble figurine (No. 66), in addition to a clay spouted jug (Stephanos, 1904, pp. 57-9). Traces of red paint were observed on the eyes and paint ghosts of the eyebrows and hair (Papathanasopoulos, 1961-1962, pp. 123, pl. 72).

2.2.2.10 Cemetery of Apendika

Apendika is the largest EC cemetery of the island, comprising 170 graves excavated by Stephanos (1910). Unfortunately, the graves with their contents were not published by Stephanos, but he reported that in most cases the graves were furnished with a single grave object and often contained no offering at all. The cemetery contained single and multiple burials as well. Apart from a few unspecified objects, including a schematic and a naturalistic FAF figurine, a torso fragment of a male harpist (No. 67) was reported to be discovered in grave 40 (Stephanos, 1910, p. 272; Papathanasopoulos, 1962, pp. 148-9, pl. 79-80). The harpist's closest parallel is known from Amorgos (Hendrix, 2000, pp. 193, see in the database) in addition to another example with no secure archaeological context, said to come from Keros (Broodbank, 2000, pp. 254, Fig. 82).

Cemetery	Date of context of figurines			
	EC I	EC I-II	EC II	Not known
Akrotiri	8			
Kampos Makris	2			
Louros Athalassou		7		
Tsikniades		5		4
Avdeli			2	
Aghioi Anargyroi			1	
Aplomata			26	
Spedos			8	
Pyrrhoges			1	
Apendika			1	
TOTAL	10	12	39	4

Table 2.1 Overall numbers of burials furnished with marble figurines in the EC cemeteries by the main time periods on Naxos

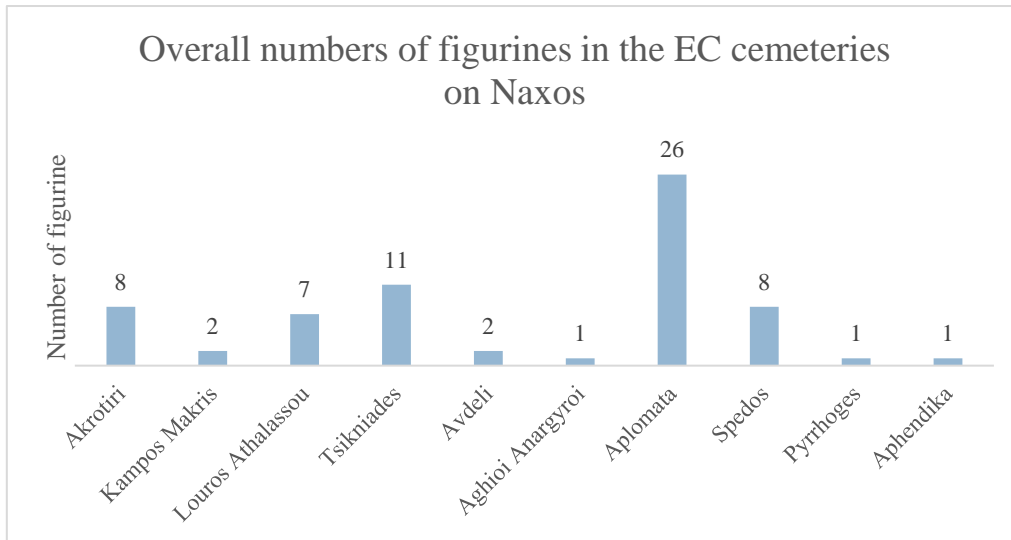


Chart 2.1 Overall numbers of marble figurines in the EC cemeteries on Naxos

2.2.3 Analysis of the selected data

The selected materials highlight the similarities and variations in figurine deposition practice between the local communities of the EC I and EC II periods. In sum, more than one-third of the selected examples originated from the island of Naxos indicating an intensive consumption of figurines (Hendrix, 2003, p. 432). The EC II period, including graves from the cemeteries of Spedos and Aplomata, provided the most burials in association with figurine deposition in addition to a significant number of burials in the EC I cemetery of Akrotiri and from the cemetery of Tsikniades, illustrated in table 2.1. In terms of the total number of the figurines, the cemetery of Aplomata and Tsikniades provided the largest figurine assemblage during the EC II Period and the cemetery of Aktoriri in the EC I period, illustrated in Chart 2.1 and Table 2.2. In the case of burials dated to the first phase of the EC period, the figurines were associated with single burials usually in type-A cist graves.

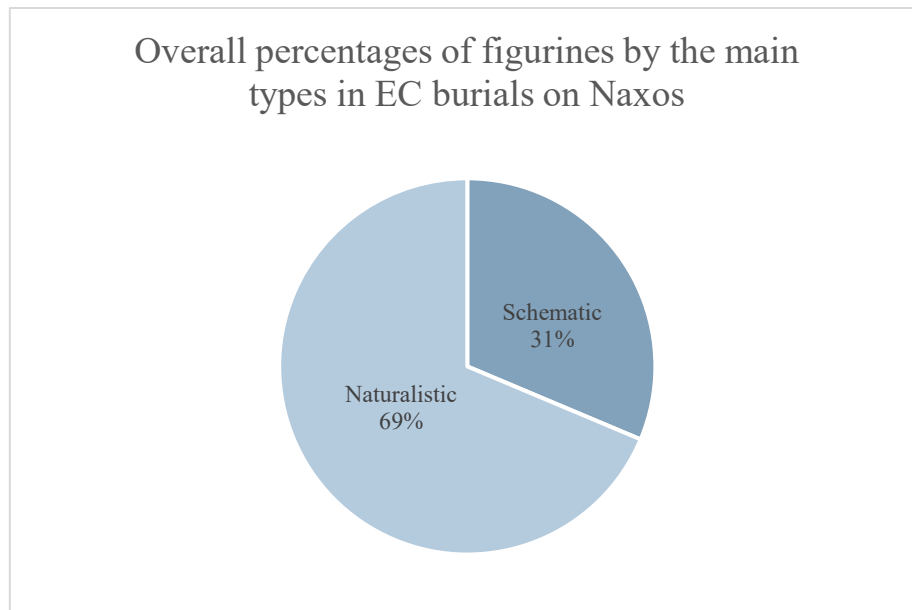


Chart 2.2 Overall percentages of figurines by the main types, in EC burials on Naxos

The selection of schematic and naturalistic types varied between the burials, illustrated in Table 2.2, but their distribution refers to chronological differences. The schematic forms were more common in the EC I period while the naturalistic folded-arm types became more popular during the EC II period. Schematic forms of the violin, bipartite, tripartite, shouldered and spatula-shape were popular during the EC I period, but the Apeiranthos and shell figurines were less frequently part of the EC II grave assemblage. The most common schematic figurine was the violin form while the most popular naturalistic figurine was the Spedos type in the EC II period while the Louros and Plastiras types were most popular during the EC I and EC I-II transitional period, see Table 2.2 below. An unusual figurine repertoire, including hybrid and unparalleled examples was recovered from the cemetery of Tsikniades with uncertain date of context, because of the lack of other grave objects in the burials.

Type of figurines	Akrotiri	Kamos Makris	Louros	Tsikniades	Avdeli	Aghioi Anargyroi	Aplomata	Spedos	Pyrrhoges	Aphendika
SCHEMATIC	Violin	4	1				1			
	Tripartite	1								
	Quadripartite	1								
	Shouldered				1					
	Spatula-shape		1							
	Apeiranthos							3		
	shell						2			
	Unusual				2					
	Hybrid				4					
NATURALISTIC	Louros			7	2					
	Plastiras	2								
	Pre-canonical				1		1			
	Spedos					2	1	14	4	
	Kapsala						3	1		
	Unidentified				1				1	
	Seated						4			1
	Other						1			

Table 2.2 Overall numbers of marble figurines by the main types and varieties in the EC cemeteries at Naxos

Regarding the condition of the figurines, approximately half of the selected examples were fragmentary, the naturalistic types were broken more often than the schematic examples. Less than 30 percentage of the materials were intact in addition to a small number of complete but broken examples, illustrated in Chart 2.3.

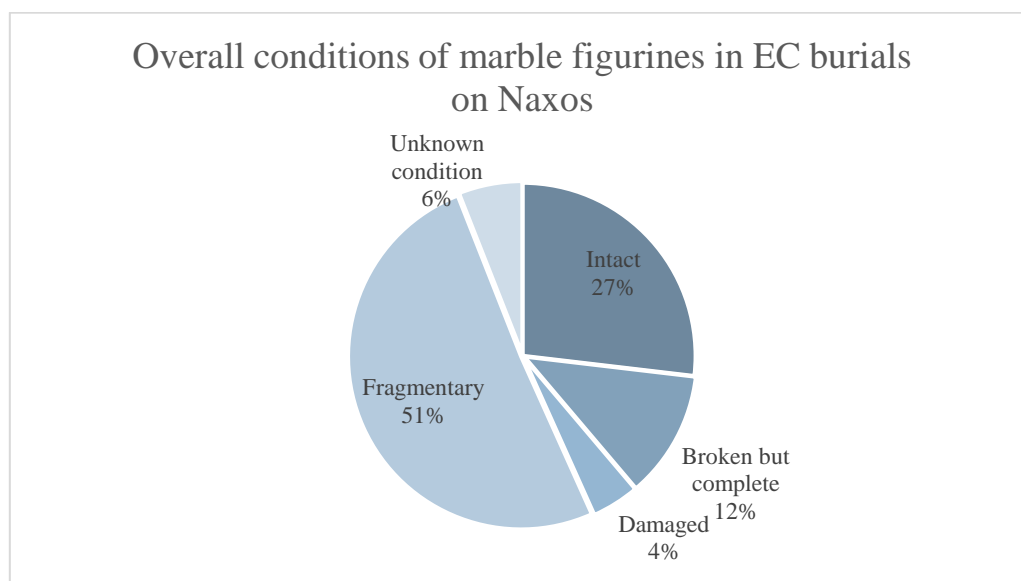


Chart 2.3 Overall conditions of the marble figurines in EC burials on Naxos

The breaks occurred most often at the vulnerable part of the leg (ankle or knee) or less often at the neck, see Charts 2.4 and 2.5. In the case of the fragmentary figurines the head, legs or the body were the parts most frequently missing. The frequent breaks of the figurines perhaps suggest that they might have been used before their final deposition in the burials. Although no clear evidence indicates the deliberate breakage of the figurines, the fragmentary figurines are more likely to have been deposited already in a broken state. The fragmentary naturalistic, mainly including mainly folded-arm figurines outnumber the number of schematic figurines or other types. Breakage seems to be more frequent part of the life cycle of the naturalistic figurines and the broken pieces deposited in the burials perhaps refer to their end point in their life. However, rare evidence for ancient repairs has been found only on one example of a Louros figurine (No. 12) from the Louros Athalassou cemetery, indicating the rather accidental breakage of the figurine than its deliberate fragmentation.

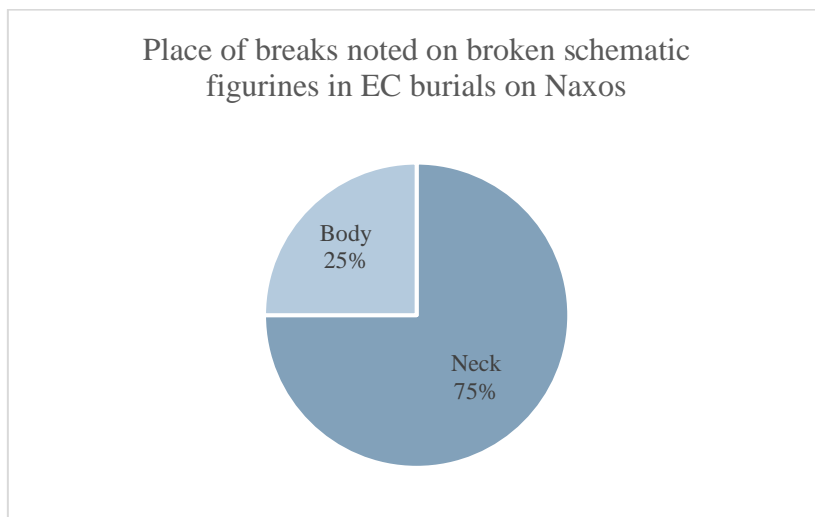


Chart 2.4 Place of breaks noted on broken schematic figurines in EC burials on Naxos

Almost 50 percent of the selected materials have been identified as female and 34 percentage had no sexual attributes. Only one example, the harpist from the cemetery of Apendika has been identified as male. Gender specific characters are rare in the case of the schematic examples; only one violin figurine shows clear female characteristics. The Plastiras figurines and the folded-arm types can in most cases be identified as female based on their sexual attributes, but only one Louros type is of clearly female character.

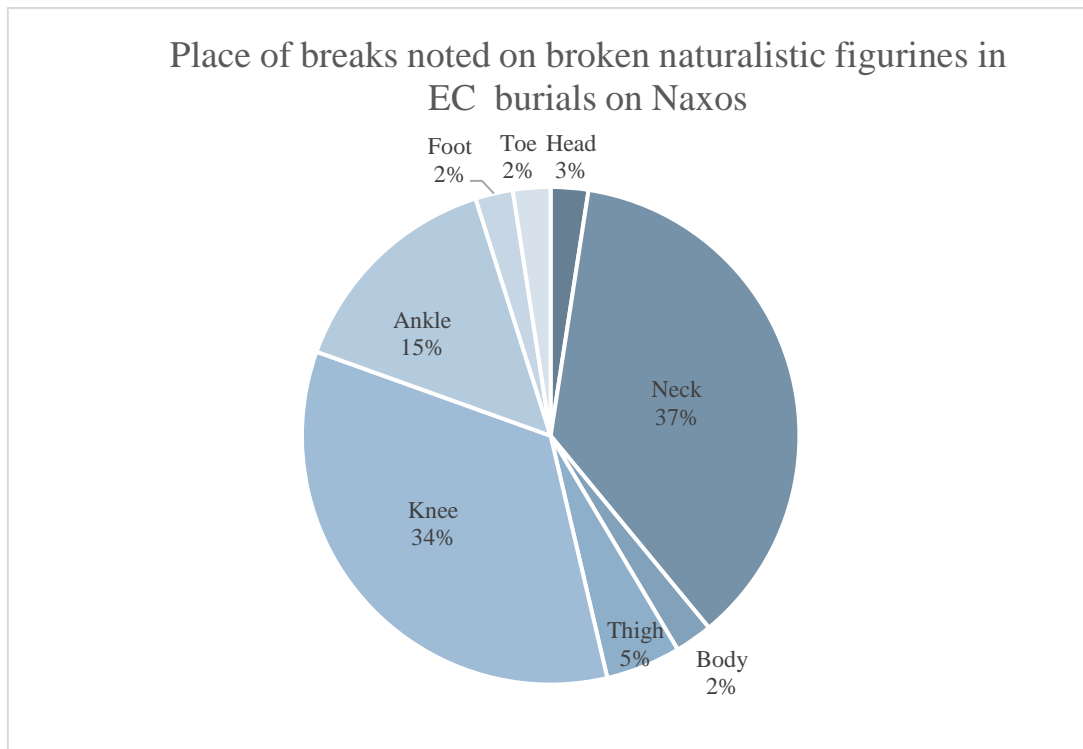


Chart 2.5 Place of breaks noted on broken naturalistic figurines, found in burial contexts on Naxos

As far as the condition and type of burial is concerned, the deposition of figurines was more cases associated with multiple burials during the EC II than in the previous period. However, figurines were found in individual burials in the later period as well. In terms of the grave assemblages, the burials were usually better provided in comparison to the graves of the previous period. Regarding the selection of the EC I assemblages associated with figurines, similar suites of grave offerings including pottery, beads and complete necklaces were usually present in the burials, see Table 2.3 below, while marble vessels were a rare accompaniment of the EC I grave assemblages. The exceptional richness of the Louros grave dated to the EC I-II transition period is outstanding even compared to the grave offerings of EC II burials comprising more often marble vessels and metal objects. The EC II burials often contained marble vessels, obsidian and metal objects including jewellery and/or weaponry at the same time. Evidence of unusually large selections of grave goods covering a long period of time, has been observed in the cemetery of Aplomata (grave 13 and 27), where the marble figurines and other grave objects perhaps were relocated and redeposited (Doumas & Lambrinoudakis, 2017). Regarding the number of figurines in correlation with the size of grave assemblage, the more figurines were deposited, the size and quality of the grave assemblage was larger and richer. However, other burials not furnished with figurines were often equally well-provided as those

containing figurines. In comparison to burials not associated with figurines, graves furnished with figurines were not richer and more well-provided than the other burials had not figurine. Therefore, the presence of marble figurines in burials does not necessarily reflect wealth and “economic” status (Hendrix, 2003, p. 435).

The number of figurines per grave usually did not exceed one or two apart from a very few exceptional burials comprising an outstanding figurine assemblage, illustrated in Chart 2.6. The largest assemblage of the EC I and EC I-II transitional period contained seven Louros figurines (Nos. 11-17) while the largest figurine repertoire of the EC II period was recovered in the cemetery of Aplomata (grave 13) providing 13 figurines, perhaps related to secondary deposition. The figurines usually received the same treatment in the burials as the other grave objects. Evidence of careful and unusual deposition of figurines was observed only in two cases in the cemetery of Tsikniades.

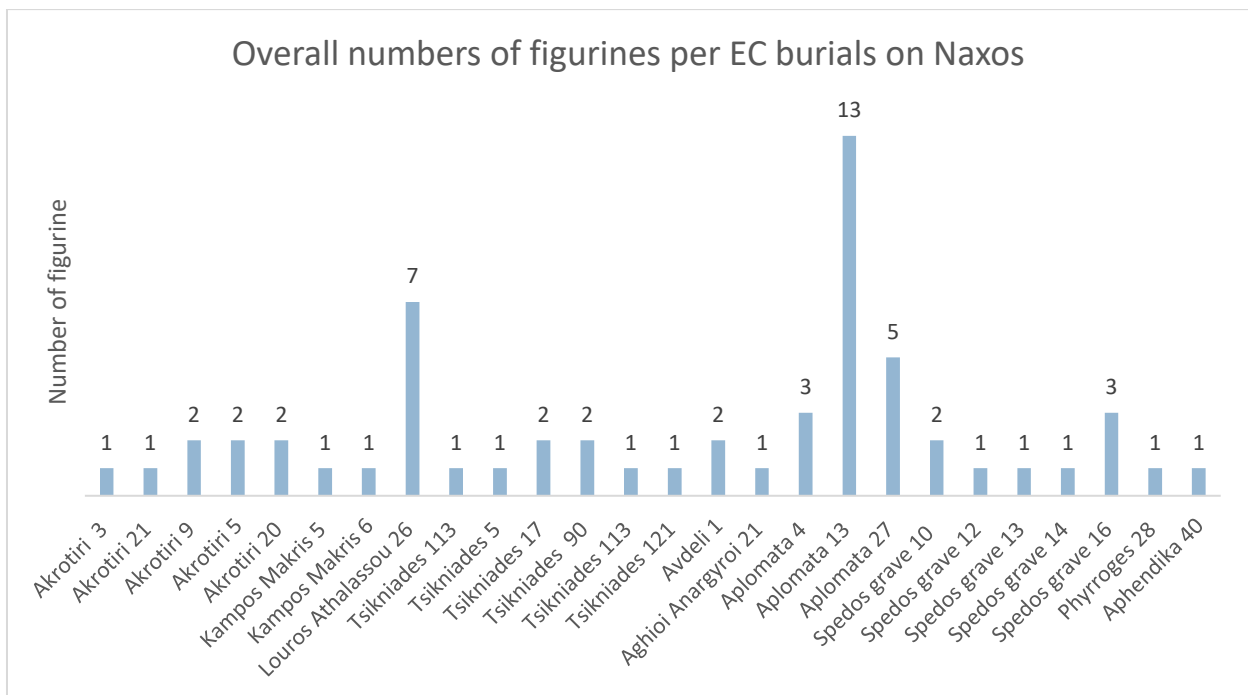


Chart 2.6 Overall numbers of figurines in EC burials on Naxos

Cemetery, grave	Pottery	Bead	Necklace	Seashell	Metal jewellery	Stone vessel	Marble palette	Obsidian	Bronze object
Akrotiri 3	●			●					
Akrotiri 21	●	●							
Akrotiri9	●	●		●					
Akrotiri 5	●		●			●	●		
Akrotiri 20		●							
Kampos Makris 5	●								
Kampos Makris 6	●								
Louros Athalassou 26	●	●	●			●			●
Tsikniades 113	●	●							
Tsikniades 5	●					●			
Tsikniades 17									
Tsikniades 90									
Tsikniades 113	●	●							
Tsikniades 121	●								
Avdeli 1	●			●				●	●
Aghioi Anargyroi 21	●					●		●	
Aplomata 4						●			
Aplomata 13					●	●			
Aplomata 27						●			
Spedos 10	●					●			
Spedos 12						●			
Spedos 13									
Spedos 14									
Spedos 16								●	●
Phyrroges 28	●								
Aphendika 40									

Table 2.3 Closest associations of figurines in EC burials on Naxos

2.3 GREATER PAROS: PAROS

2.3.1 Resources and selection of data

Paros is the second largest island of the Cyclades and produced a significant number of figurines found in EC I burial contexts. Most of the Parian figurines were discovered by C. Tsountas at the end of the 19th century. Later discoveries in the 1960s brought to light four naturalistic figurines from the eponymous cemetery of Plastiras which was excavated and published by C. Doulmas in 1977. His excavation was limited to the very few graves which were not the victims of looting activity (Doulmas, 1977; Doulmas & Lambrinouidakis, 2017, p. 56). The burial grounds where EC burials furnished with marble figurines were discovered, are illustrated in Fig. 2.15, see below.

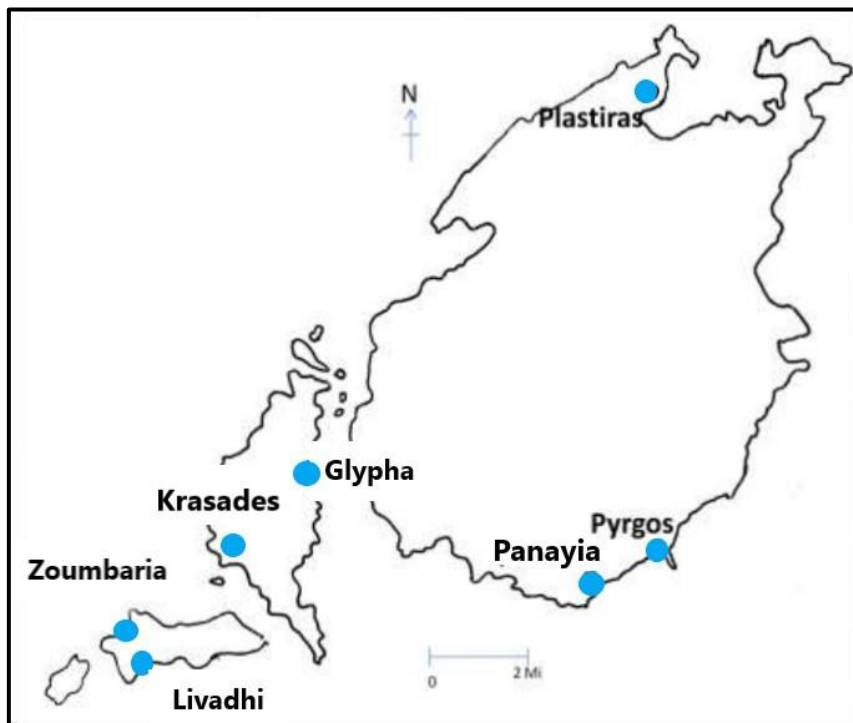


Figure 2.15 EC cemeteries associated with figurine deposition on Greater-Paros (Nolan-Webster, 2016, p. 137, Fig. 3.43)

2.3.2 Selected data from the burials

2.3.2.1 Cemetery of Glypha

A total number of ten graves at Glypha were excavated by Tsountas, four of which (graves 21-4) were published and later re-identified (Rambach, 2017, p. 66). The inventory of the Archaeological Museum at Athens of the six other burials (graves 25-30) mentions only the name of the island and does not refer to the location of origin. Therefore, they cannot clearly be assigned to the cemetery (Rambach, 2017, p. 66). According to the excavator, Tsountas, the

graves were arranged in two rows close to each other (Tsountas, 1898, p. 204; Rambach, 2000a, p. 15). Three tombs were described as furnished with marble figurines. They were type-A cist graves (Fig. 2.7.a) accommodating a single burial. The number of figurines in the graves varied between one and three. Altogether five figurines (Nos. 68-72), four of schematic violin type and one naturalistic Plastiras type, were collected. The Plastiras (No. 71) and one of the violin figurines (No. 72) from grave 24 were identified as female. The figurines were usually found broken, apart from the only intact example (No. 68) from grave 21. The broken figurines were usually complete apart from the headless example (No. 70). Regarding the assemblages associated with the figurines, the selections of other grave objects were different. The most simply furnished burial was grave 23, where no other offering was found apart from the naturalistic Plastiras figurine (Rambach, 2000a, p. Taf. 5.3). The schematic figurine of grave 24 was accompanied by two marble vessels, 'kandiles' (Tsountas, 1898, p. 155; Rambach, 2000a, pp. 17, pl. 5,4 and pl. 6.1-2), while the three figurines of grave 21 were found together with a stone pestle, a circular plaque of schist and a single piece of a sea shell (Tsountas, 1898, p. 155; Rambach, 2000a, pp. 16, pl. 4-8). In spite of the small size of the cemetery, the burials were rich in marble vessels, such as tomb 22 where three marble "kandiles" were found (Tsountas, 1898, p. 155), but they were lacking obsidian (Tsountas, 1898, p. 151). As mentioned before, apart from the four re-identified burials, there is not much to say about the other burials since no secure information relating to the context is left.

2.3.2.2 Cemetery of Panayia

Of the 23 cist graves excavated at Panayia, some had been already looted before the excavation was undertaken by C. Tsountas and only unplundered graves have been published (Tsountas, 1898, pp. 156-8; Dumas, 1977, p. 42). The small cemetery, chronologically assigned to the EC I period, was situated in the southeast area of the island, approximately 2km northwest of Pyrgos. Only one intact schematic violin figurine (No. 73) was found in a type-A cist (grave 77) which had smaller dimensions (the long side did not exceed 0.50m) than the other EC cist graves, suggesting a possible child's burial. The other offering was a long oval pendant made of red-brown stone (Tsountas, 1898, p. 158; Rambach, 2000a, pp. 28, pl. 11.6-7).

2.3.2.3 Cemetery of Pyrgos

Pyrgos is one of the largest EC I burial grounds, comprising 58 cist graves excavated by Tsountas, only 14 of which, however, were specifically reported and described (Tsountas, 1898, pp. 149-51). A major part of the burials, 37 tombs, were furnished, two of which (graves 100 and 103) were associated with marble figurine deposition. In terms of the dimensions of the

tombs compared to the other EC burials, a significant difference was observed by the excavator. Approximately 45 cists had similar small dimensions, smaller than the usual size of the EC tombs, and two of these contained marble figurines (Tsountas, 1898, pp. 141-3). As far as the number of figurines in the graves is concerned, grave 100 was furnished with only two schematic figurines (Nos. 74 and 75), while grave 103 yielded the largest figurine assemblage comprising 14 schematic examples (Nos. 76-89). A similarly rich figurine assemblage of 13 schematic figurines was found in grave 117 in the cemetery of Krasades on the neighbouring island of Antiparos (Nos.96-108). The figurines were usually found intact; only two examples were broken. The fragmentary example was headless (No. 81) suggesting that the figurine might have been broken before deposition. Although no direct evidence of paint was observed on the surface of the figurines, indirect evidence was found, and traces of red pigment were found (grave 98) inside a marble bowl and smeared on a pestle (Hendrix, 2003, p. 433).

Regarding the selection of the other grave-goods, the grave offerings were modest. The two figurines from grave 100 were accompanied by two clay pyxides (Tsountas, 1898, p. 159; Rambach, 2000a, pp. 34, pl. 13) and the 14 marble figurines from grave 103 were found with a clay collared jar, seven stone beads and a necklace of sea shells (Tsountas, 1898, p. 159; Rambach, 2000a, pp. 35, pl. 13; 36, pl. 14). Although 14 graves were specifically described by Tsountas, those tombs not furnished with figurines usually included the same modest set of grave goods, including pottery and stone beads.

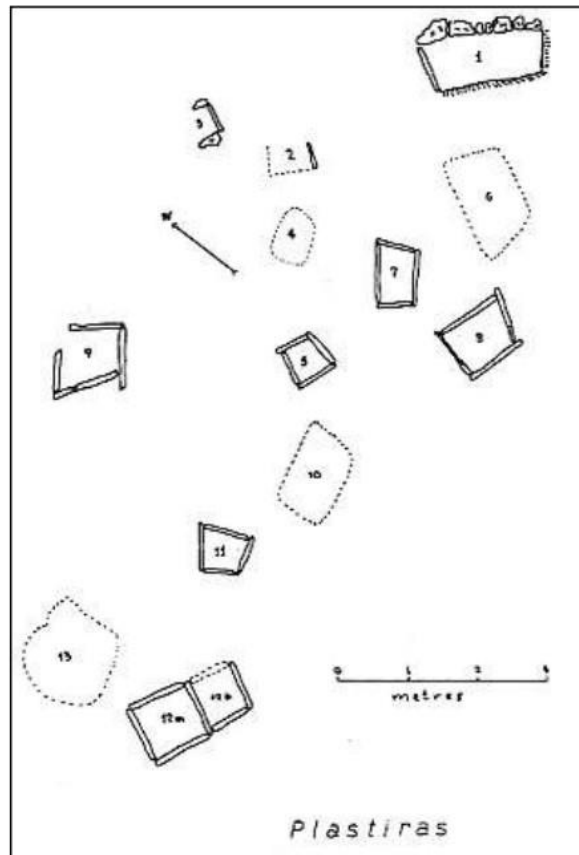


Figure 2.16 Plan of cemetery at Plastiras, Paros (Doumas 1977, p.33, Fig. 16)

2.3.2.4 Cemetery of Plastiras

The damaged burials of the small eponymous cemetery of the Plastiras type figurines were clustered in the middle of the closed bay of Naoussa, on the eastern coast of Naxos. Most of them had already been plundered and heavily damaged before the excavation was carried out by C. Doumas in the 1960s. The usual type-A cist graves were distributed in two main clusters. The excavator Doumas noted that, in spite of the small size of the cists, the graves possibly accommodated adults. The site was probably visible for many centuries, since Roman burials respected the area by not disturbing the EC tombs (Doumas, 1977, p. 97). Only one burial of the 13 graves (Fig. 2.16) excavated contained marble figurines of the so-called Plastiras type (Renfrew, 1969, pp. 6, ill. 2, II) in a rich grave assemblage dated to the EC I period. Although grave 9 was severely damaged by cultivation or natural erosion, its context was still intact. Four female Plastiras figurines were unearthed (Nos. 90-93) two of them were found intact and the other two were broken but complete. No clear evidence was observed as to whether the breaks happened before or after burial (Doumas, 1977, pp. 99, pl. XXXVa-d). The grave was exceptionally richly furnished with several prestige objects such as two marble collared jars, a marble bowl with red pigment, a whetstone, several fragments of obsidian blades and a

fragment of a bronze needle (Doumas, 1977, pp. 99-100). The size and richness of the grave assemblage shares similarities to the Louros grave on Naxos. The treatment and deposition of the figurines was unusual. The in-situ position of the figurines might reflect an apparent lack of respect towards the figurines since they were found thrown in a corner of the grave, weighed down by heavy marble vessels, illustrated in Fig. 2.17 (Doumas, 1977, p. 63). However, these grave offerings might have been kept in a container which decomposed over time leading to the haphazard arrangement of the materials. The other burials in the cemetery were often damaged by looting, so that any comparison would be not representative (Doumas, 1977, pp. 97-100).



Figure 2.17 In situ position of figurines in grave 9 at Plastiras, on the island of Paros (Doumas, 2017a, p. 64, Fig. 6.11)

2.4 GREATER PAROS: ANTIPAROS

2.4.1 Resources and selection of data

Antiparos would have once been connected to Paros by an isthmus. Evidence for occupation was mainly found in the south and the great majority of the burials were plundered. The British explorer and archaeologist James Theodore Bent discovered four extensive EC burial grounds, all of which had been illicitly exploited before archaeological excavations took place at the end of the 19th century. His so called ‘poorer’ western cemetery (Bent, 1884) situated in the western part of the island, was possibly identical with the cemetery of Krasades excavated by Tsountas. I have excluded the marble figurines from Bent’s excavation, since data related to the contexts of the figurines were missing or dubious (Bent, 1884, p. 49). I have investigated only those burials which were excavated and recorded by Tsountas (Tsountas, 1898, p. 140; Rambach, 2017, p. 69).

2.4.2 Selected data from the burials

2.4.2.1 Cemetery of Krasades

Although the number of excavated graves at Krasades remains unknown, circa 50 graves were estimated by Tsountas. He recorded nine burials (Tsountas, 1898, pp. 140, 150, 161-162; Rambach, 2000a, p. 41 with note 77; Rambach, 2017, p. 70). The cemetery was used between the EC I and EC II periods (Rambach, 2000a, pp. 41-7) and provided two burials associated with figurine deposition dated to the EC I period and another burial chronologically assigned to the EC II period. Although type-B1cist graves were mentioned to be characteristic of the cemetery, the selected two EC I tombs were type-A cist graves accommodating single burials. Remains of more than one skull were observed in some of the burials, but no further investigations have been made on the skeletal remains to provide more information about the deceased. Altogether 16 figurines were recovered, not proportionally distributed between the three burials (Nos. 94-109). The more generously provided burial of grave 117 contained a large figurine assemblage of 13 schematic examples (Nos. 96-108) while grave 115 was furnished with only two schematic figurines (Nos. 94 and 95). A similarly large figurine assemblage comprising 14 examples is known from grave 117 at the cemetery of Pyrgos on Paros. The figurine repertoire consisted mainly of violin forms with only one exception of a tripartite shape (No. 108) and only one example of the head of a folded-arm Kapsala type (No. 109) found in grave 112 (Rambach, 2000a, 41-7). The schematic figurines were found usually intact. Only three examples were broken at their necks, but they were usually complete with the broken pieces present in the burials. The broken head of one of the marble figurines (No.94) from grave 115 was found beside the feet of the deceased, though the fragment might have been dislocated (Tsountas, 1898, pp. 161-2). The broken violin figurine (No. 102) from grave 117 was also complete with its broken-off head. Only the head and neck part of another broken violin figurine (No. 94) from grave 117 is missing as is the complete body of the Kapsala figurine from grave 112. No clear evidence was observed to tell whether the break happened before or after deposition however, the missing broken pieces suggest that the figurines might have been broken before deposition.

In terms of the contents of the burials, the assemblages did not contain a large assortment of grave objects, apart from grave 117 which included a large figurine assemblage. The 13 figurines were deposited with a marble bowl (with another marble vessel which could not be re-identified) at the feet of the deceased in the grave, while the two schematic marble figurines were found with 14 stone beads, one single bead made of lead and two pieces of natural rock

crystal, placed in front of the skull in the left rear corner of the cist in grave 115. The *in situ* positions of the grave goods were different in the two burials. The large figurine assemblage was unusual during this period; only one more example is known from grave 103 of the cemetery of Pyrgos on the island of Paros (Tsountas, 1898, pp. 159-60). The content of the burial was disturbed by looting, but beside the figurine head of a Kapsala variety a small marble vessel was reported by Tsountas (Tsountas, 1898, p. 161; Rambach, 2000a, p. 41). Marble objects were rare in the Krassades burials, and the graves were furnished with only two or three grave objects (Tsountas, 1898, pp. 161-2).

2.5 GREATER PAROS: DHESPOTIKO

2.5.1 Resources and selection of data

At Dhespotiko off the southernmost tip of Greater Paros, two well preserved burial grounds were discovered by C. Tsountas at the end of the 19th century. The small cemetery of Livadhi providing 18-19 cists was dated to the EC I and EC II periods (Tsountas, 1898, pp. 162-4) and the cemetery of Zoumbaria yielding 34 graves was chronologically assigned to the EC I period (Tsountas, 1898, pp. 141, 164-5). Only 14 of the approximately 34 graves were discovered by Tsountas and the other 20 tombs, unearched by N. Zapheiropoulos 60 years later, were not furnished with marble figurines at all (Zapheiropoulos, 1960, pp. 246-7).

2.5.2 Selected data from the burials

2.5.2.1 Cemetery of Livadhi

The long-lived but small burial ground of Livadhi comprised two type-A cist graves, 127 and 129, furnished with marble figurines. Both accommodated single burials but no information on the skeletal remains was mentioned or further observation was made related to the deceased. The quantity and quality of the figurine assemblage was similar in the two burials: two violin figurines came from grave 127 and three examples (Nos. 110-114) were unearched in grave 129. The figurines of grave 127 were broken, one of them at the lower body (No. 111) and the other at the neck part (No. 110). The three figurines of grave 129 were found intact and traces of red pigments were also observed by Tsountas. The outline of a red band was noticed on the neck (No. 112) and on the head of another violin (No. 113) figurine (Tsountas, 1898, p. 195). The selection of grave offerings was different between the two assemblages. The modest grave 127 contained no more offerings than the two figurines: one of them lay close to the left side, the other was at right side of the grave (Tsountas, 1898, p. 163; Rambach, 2000a, pp. 52, pl. 19). The other grave, 129, was furnished with a big selection of marble vessels and stone

objects: a marble collared jar, one marble palette with traces of red pigment, a large chip of marble and a rounded pebble coloured with red paint (Tsountas, 1898, p. 163; Rambach, 2000a, pp. 19-20). The *in situ* position of the figurines and pebble was unusual, since they were found laid upon the marble palette located on the right side of the cist close to the marble vessel (Tsountas, 1898, p. 163). Other graves of the cemetery which did not include marble figurines were usually provided with pottery and obsidian blades and less often with beads and marble vessels (Tsountas, 1898, pp. 162-3).

2.5.2.2 Cemetery of Zoumbaria

Tsountas excavated 14 graves at the end of the 19th century, and 20 more graves were unearthed by Zapheiroupolou in 1959 (Zapheiroupolou, 1960, pp. 246-7; Rambach, 2000a, p. 55) (Rambach, 2000a, p. 55). Only one type-A cist grave at Zoumbaria, out of the 14 tombs recovered by Tsountas, was associated with figurine deposition. Altogether three schematic types (Nos. 115-117) and three flat oval marble pebbles (Nos. 118-120) were discovered in grave 137, dated to the EC I period. I have included the three flat marble pebbles as possible figurines in my database because the faint outline of a large painted red eye has been noticed by Hendrix on the surface of one of them (No. 120) (Hendrix, 2003, pp. 430, Fig. 15). This is an important indication of shaping a human body in the simplest form of a sea pebble. The grave-goods were found placed in front of the skull. Pottery was also present but it was completely decayed (Tsountas, 1898, p. 165; Rambach, 2000a, pp. 58, pl. 22, 45-50). The cemetery contained modest burials with no offerings or only moderate grave offerings of one or two clay vessels and occasionally equipped with beads made of shell or stone, suggesting that the assemblage of grave 137 furnished with the figurines was possibly one of the largest and richest (Tsountas, 1898, pp. 164-5).

Cemetery	Date of context	
	EC I	EC II
Glypha	5	
Panayia	1	
Pyrgos	16	
Plastiras	4	
Krasades	15	1
Livadhi	5	
Zoumbaria	6	
TOTAL	52	1

Table 2.4 Overall numbers of burials furnished with marble figurines in the EC cemeteries of Greater Paros

2.5.3 Analysis of the selected data

In terms of the chronological distribution of the marble figurines in the EC burials on Paros, the archaeological material is restricted to the EC I period with one exception, grave 112 from the cemetery at Krasades, Antiparos.

The usually small burial grounds on Greater Paros yielded only one or two tombs furnished with marble figurines. The figurines were associated with single burials in type-A cist graves. The small dimensions of the graves were usually observed in the cemeteries and some of the selected graves associated with figurine deposition had also small dimensions. The number of figurines in the burials varied between one and four, and the two largest figurine assemblage containing 13 and 14 schematic figurines at Krasades and Pyrgos were exceptional during the EC I period, illustrated in Chart 2.7.

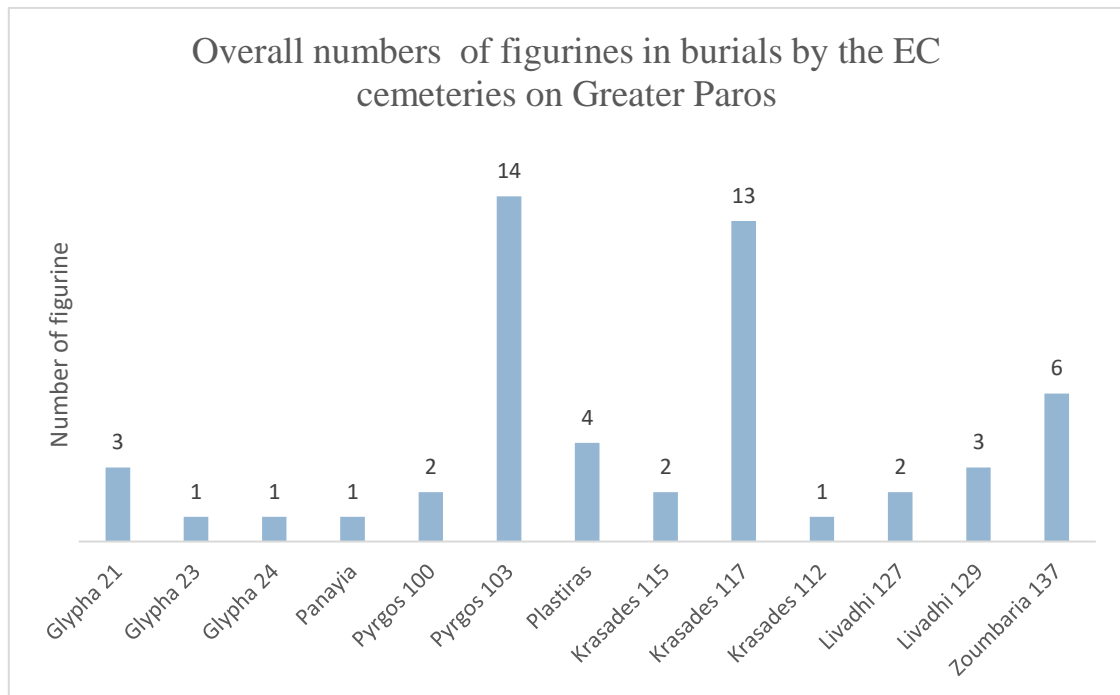


Chart 2.7 Overall numbers of figurines in burials by the EC cemeteries on Greater Paros

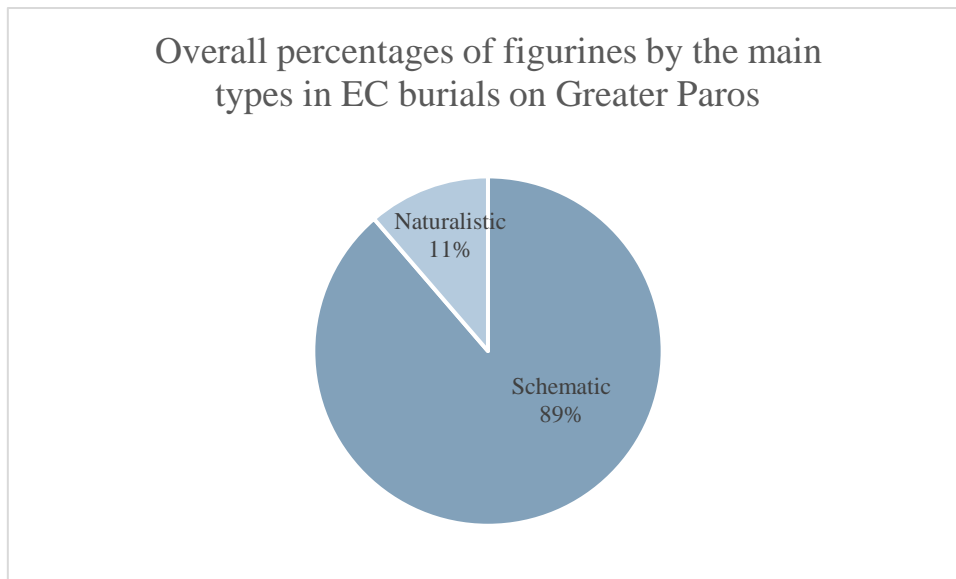


Chart 2.8 Overall percentages of figurines by the main types in EC burials on Greater Paros

The excavations on Greater Paros yielded more schematic than naturalistic examples, illustrated in Chart 2.8. The violin shape was the most popular schematic form producing the largest assemblage of violin figurines found in funerary context in the Cyclades. Regarding the naturalistic forms, the Plastiras type occurred only in the eponymous cemetery of Plastiras and only a single example of a folded-arm Kapsala variety is known from the cemetery of Krasades, see Table 2.5.

Type of figurine		Glypha	Panayia	Pyrgos	Plastiras	Krasades	Livadhi	Zoumbaria	TOTAL
Schematic	Violin	4	1	13		13	5	1	37
	Tripartite					1		1	2
	Spade-shape			2					2
	Notch-waisted			1		1			2
	Bottle-shape							1	1
	Pebble-shape							3	3
Naturalistic	Plastiras				4				4
	Kapsala					1			1

Table 2.5 Overall numbers of figurines by the main types and varieties in EC burials by the cemeteries, Greater Paros

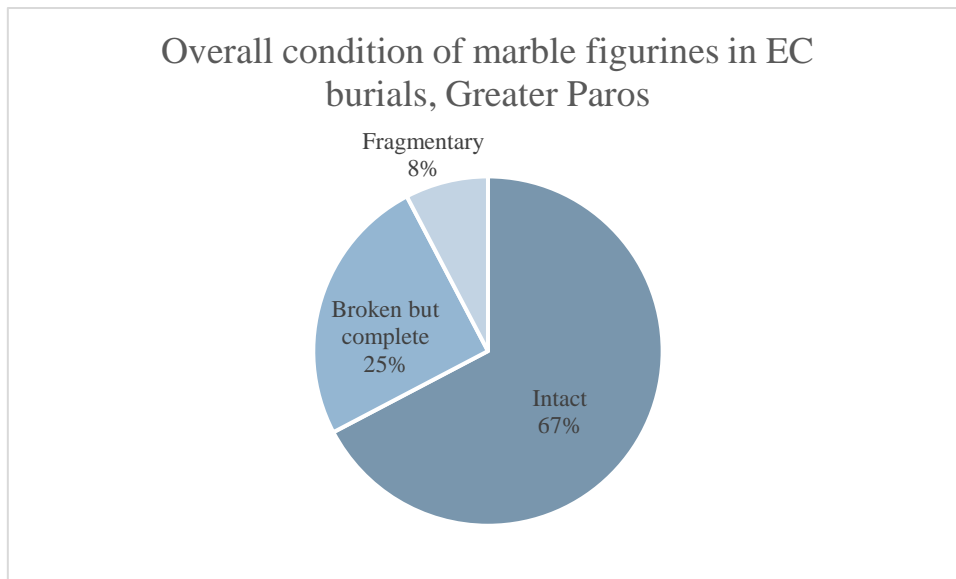


Chart 2.9 Overall condition of the marble figurines in the EC burials on Greater Paros

As far as the condition of the figurines in the burials is concerned, almost two-thirds of the selected examples were found intact, while in the case of broken figurines, they were usually found broken but complete, as illustrated above in Chart 2.9. The breaks usually happened at the neck part of the schematic figurines, see Chart 2.10, and parts missing were usually the heads of the figurines.

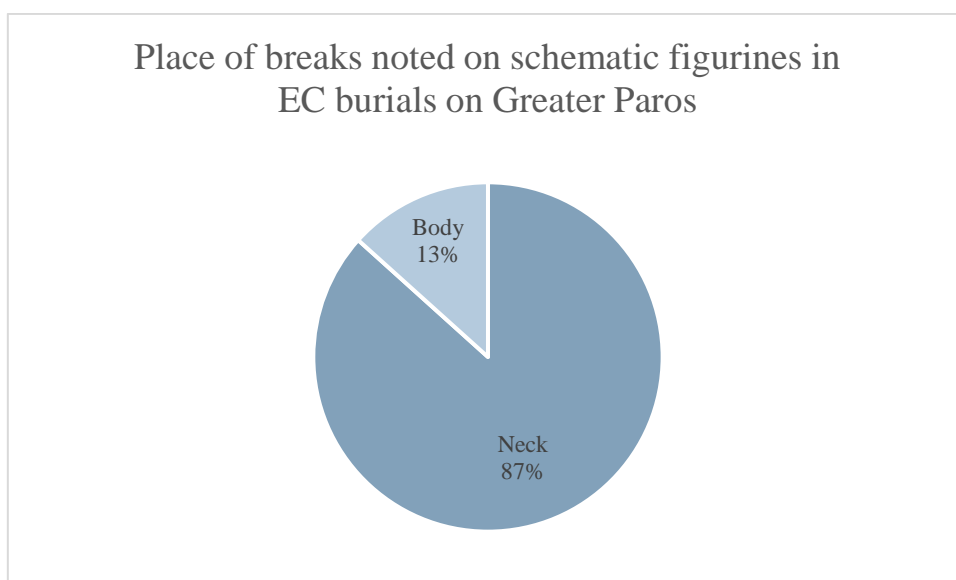


Chart 2.10 Place of breaks noted on broken schematic figurines in EC burials, Greater Paros

Direct and indirect evidence for painting was noticed in several cases, not only on the surface of the figurines but on the surface of the other marble vessels associated with them. Concerning the nature of deposition, the careful deposition practice and treatment of the Livadhi figurines

in grave 129 was unusual. A similar practice was observed in the cemeteries of Tsikniades (grave 17).

In terms of the closest associations of the figurines, the selected burials were modest comprising only one or two grave offerings beside the marble figurines. Most cases did not contain pottery assemblages. Although the burials associated with figurine deposition did not have the same set of grave offerings, the grave objects were different types of stone materials. Grave 9 at the cemetery of Plastiras was exceptional containing the largest Plastiras figurine assemblage in addition to a few marble vessels, obsidian and bronze objects. Other sites had similar sets of modest grave assemblages, such as the cemeteries of Panayia and Zoumbaria. The most generously provided burials of the cemeteries were not necessarily associated with figurines, and the archaeological materials do not, on the whole, support a strong correlation between the possession of figurines and the “economic” status of the individuals buried. The burials associated with figurine deposition on Greater Paros often contained other stone material, such as pebbles, schist, whetstone, rock crystal in addition to a few stone vessels.

Cemetery, grave	Pottery	Bead	Pendant	Sea-shell	Rock crystal	Schist	Pebble	Metal jewelry	Stone vessel	Stone pestle	Marble palette	Whetstone	Obsidian	Bronze object
Glypha 21 (Paros)				●						●				
Glypha 23 (Paros)														
Glypha 24 (Paros)									●					
Panayia 77 (Paros)			●											
Pyrgos 100 (Paros)	●													
Pyrgos 103 (Paros)	●	●		●										
Plastiras 9 (Paros)									●			●	●	●
Krasades 115 (Antiparos)		●			●									
Krasades 117 (Antiparos)									●					
Krasades 112, looted (Antiparos)									●					
Livadhi 127 (Dhespotiko)														
Livadhi 129 (Dhespotiko)						●	●		●		●			
Zoumbaria 137 (Dhespotiko)	●						●							

Table 2.6 Associated grave objects of EC burials furnished with marble figurines by the cemeteries on Greater Paros

2.6 SIPHNOS

2.6.1 Resources and selection of data

The island is well-known for providing evidence for ancient mining of metal ores. Two cemeteries have been uncovered on the island. The archaeological site of Akrotiraki provided figurines discovered not only in burial but also in domestic contexts. The material recovered from the settlement will be discussed in the following chapter. The area of the cemetery had already been discovered by Pollak (Pollak, 1896, pp. 210-11) before excavation was carried out by C. Tsountas at the end of the 19th century. Most graves had already been plundered and seven or eight cist graves were investigated (Tsountas, 1898, pp. 73-4). Two burials were furnished with one figurine each. There were figurine fragments which had been collected by the field owner, which might have come from the cemetery as well (Papadopoulou, 2017, p. 112). Later rescue excavations on the southwest slope of the island at Lazarou bay brought to light two more disturbed EC graves, yielding three figurines in association with a disturbed context above grave 1 (Papadopoulou, 2017, pp. 107-9). I have included these three examples in my database, but with no information on their context and close associations. A donated torso fragment of a folded arm figurine which was said to have been found on the lower slope of Lazarou bay, was excluded from my analysis since that fragment lacks information on its exact provenance and archaeological context (Papadopoulou, 2017, pp. 109-10).

2.6.2 Recording data on the individual burials and cemetery

2.6.2.1 Cemetery of Akrotiraki and the analysis of the data

In sum, seven-eight burials were excavated at Akrotiraki, two of which yielded one figurine each. Grave 147 was as single burial but grave 146 had a double-storeyed construction possibly accommodating multiple burials. However, no information was left on the characteristics of the grave construction nor were any further observations made relating to the deceased. The two-storeyed grave construction contained at least two individuals, but because of the poorly preserved skeletal remains no information on their sex or age was possible. The upper level of the grave was disturbed and collapsed, only a decayed clay pyxis were found inside but not inventoried. The figurine was located in the lower compartment (Papadopoulou, 2017, p. 108). In the case of the three fragments discovered later during the rescue excavation, the figurines were found outside burial, in a mixed layer above grave 1, possibly associated with the burial (Papadopoulou, 2017, pp. 109-10).

In sum, five figurines were recovered from the cemetery: two violin figurines (Nos. 121 and 122) excavated by Tsountas in addition to the three later discovered examples of a pebble type

(No. 123), the head of an Apeiranthos variety (No. 125) and a leg fragment of a possibly Louros type (No. 124). The figurines were fragmentary, missing their broken pieces, and only the pebble figurine was found intact. One of the violin figurines (No. 122) was broken but still complete; that the figurine was mended in ancient times is indicated by two repair holes around the neck (Papadopoulou, 2017, pp. 111, Fig. 11.19). Based on clear sexual attributes, it can be identified as female. In terms of the grave assemblages, the burials were modest: grave 147 contained nothing other than the figurine while grave 146 had a totally decayed clay vessel (Tsountas, 1899). The other burials not provided with marble figurines contained marble vessels, obsidian, pottery and beads. The largest grave assemblage in grave 142 which was without figurines, had three stone birds, a marble vessel, a silver blade and an obsidian blade, beads made of stone and a lump of pigment beside the pottery (Tsountas, 1899, pp. 75-7).

2.7 AMORGOS

2.7.1 Resources and selection of data

The excavations on Amorgos conducted by Tsountas at the end of the 19th century comprised large burial grounds associated with figurine deposition, such as the cemetery of Dhokathismata, and much smaller cemeteries or isolated grave clusters at Aigale, Kato Akrotiri or Stauros. Although the total number of marble figurines remains uncertain, at least 25 figurine fragments (Hendrix, 2000, pp. 191-4 see listed examples in the database) have been listed to have originated from the island. The closest associations of the figurines were often not recorded by Tsountas, and the only available information is the number of figurines discovered in the cemetery. Very small cemeteries, such as two burials at Kato Akrotiri, yielded two marble figurines (Tsountas, 1898, p. 138) and an isolated burial at Aigale had one example (Tsountas, 1898, p. 138). The larger cemetery of Kapros, similar in size and contents to the cemetery of Dhokathismata, contained several unspecified marble figurines but with no information on their grave associations (Tsountas, 1898, p. 138). Although no figurines were recovered from an associated EC domestic context, a unique figurine fragment of a harpist was discovered in a rock crevice at Mandres tou Roussou near Kato Akrotiri. Architectural remains and human bones were found accompanied by animal bones, pottery and obsidian blades associated with the figurine fragment (Hendrix, 2000, pp. 193, refers to Marangou lecture 1997). The harpist's closest parallel is known from the cemetery of Aphenдика (No. 67), Naxos (Papathanasopoulos, 1962, pp. 148-9, pl. 76d) and another example is known from Keros. Because of the lack of contextual data, I have not included these examples in my database for further analysis. I have selected five graves from the estimated 86 EC burials (Hendrix, 2003, p. 435) where figurines were found in burial contexts.

2.7.2 Selected data from the burials

2.7.2.1 Cemetery of Dhokathismata

Dümmler published seven graves (A-G) labelled from Dokathismata but possibly only four (A-D) of which belonged to the cemetery (Dümmler, 1886). It has been noted as one of the largest burial grounds on the island but no more than 20 tombs were excavated by Tsountas. He published only graves 13 and 14 because the rest of the cemetery was looted (Tsountas, 1898, pp. 154-5). Altogether four marble figurines were reported, including two of Dhokathismata variety (Nos. 127 and 128) named after the eponymous cemetery, and two of Kapsala variety (Nos. 126 and 129), one of which was unspecified and not included in my database (Tsountas, 1898, p. 154). Although there was no record of the skeletal remains, tomb 14 contained at least

one cranium suggesting multiple burials. Although both figurines represent the same variety of Dhokatismata figurines, their physical evidence show differences in their size and sexual features. The larger figurine (No. 127) has more prominent female representation than the smaller figurine (No. 128) where the breasts were marked by only nipples and the engraved pubic triangle is not as explicitly engraved as in the bigger one. Both figurines were regarded as female representations (Tsountas, 1898, p. 154) based on their sexual attributes, however, the broken and complete smaller figurine (No. 128) has not as clear sexual attributes as the bigger one, therefore it might be an ambiguous representation. Although Birtacha has lately identified the figurine as a possible male depiction (Birtacha, 2018, pp. 334-5), I have catalogued the figurine as an ambiguous example with no clear sexual attributes. Concerning the depiction of the two figurines in relation with the grave assemblage, the iconography of the figurines might be better understood in the light of grave objects including jewellery (silver diadems, rings and bracelet) and weaponry (daggers and a spear-head blade) at the same time. The representation of biological sex might not be always adequate to fully express and explain gender and figurine form through the iconography of the figurine. However, such differences between the two depictions of the same Dhokatismata variety might refer to age or status differences. Perhaps they might demonstrate different technical approaches between local particularities, regional styles, different workshops or chronological differences.

As for the state of preservation of the figurines, one of them was found broken but complete (No. 128) while the other (No. 127) was possibly only damaged at the right foot and missing the tip of the foot (Rambach, 2000a, pp. Taf. 2.2-3). The Kapsala figurine (No. 126) was also broken but complete (Rambach, 2000a, p. Taf.2.1).

Regarding the grave assemblages, grave 13 furnished with the Kapsala figurine contained only pottery sherds while the other burial including the two Dhokatismata figurines in grave 14 had a large and rich selection of grave offerings of pottery, two marble vessels, a fragment of a silver bowl, two silver bracelets or rings, a silver diadem, a triangular midrib dagger, a slotted spear-head blade and a bronze dagger with silver rivets (Tsountas, 1898, pp. 154-5, pl. 8-12). The other burials not associated with figurines were also rich in obsidian, metal objects and marble vessels. Several more figurine fragments were also recorded by Tsountas, but they were unspecified with no information on their contexts (Tsountas, 1898, pp. 146-154).

2.7.2.2 Cemetery of Kapsala

The small eponymous cemetery (Fig. 1.1) of the Kapsala variety of figurine had 11 excavated tombs, some of them accommodating multiple burials. Only one burial, grave 5, was furnished with a Kapsala figurine (No. 129). The figurine has clear female characteristics, and it is broken at the neck and ankles but still complete. The break possibly happened after deposition. In terms of the selection of other grave objects, the burial was modest and had no other grave offerings apart from the figurine (Tsountas, 1898, p. 137). The other graves not provided with figurines had small selections of grave goods but they were provided with pottery, metal objects and obsidian (Tsountas, 1898, pp. 155-6).

Cemetery, grave	No offering	Pottery	Bead	Sea-shell	Metal jewelry	Stone vessel	Stone pestle	Marble palette	Bronze object
Dhokatismata 13			•			•			
Dhokatismata 14		•			•			•	•
Kapsala 5	not recorded								

Chart 2.11 Closest associations of marble figurines in EC II burials on Amorgos

2.7.3 Analysis of selected data

The selected figurine repertoire comprises only naturalistic folded-arm types, including the Dhokathismata and Kapsala varieties. The deposition practice of depositing figurines was present both in larger cemeteries and in small clusters of graves on the island of Amorgos. The richest grave assemblages did not always contain marble figurines and figurines were present in burials where no other grave object was included. The presence of metal objects such as bronze dagger, silver bowl and a copper blade and the silver diadem with two bronze bracelets or rings is not common in the same burial. A similarly rich grave assemblage of grave 468 at the cemetery of Chalandriani on Syros, apart from the pottery, rubber, marble palette, stone vessels, also contained a large number of metal objects, including three scrapers, three copper needles and three copper awls and a needle in addition to two silver rings and silver pins and a few beads.

2.8 SYROS

2.8.1 Resources and selection of data

Until now marble figurines found in secure contexts are known only from EC II burials of the largest and most extensive cemetery of Chalandriani. The cemetery could serve as a burial place for at least two domestic sites: the settlement of Chalandriani (on the Chalandriani plateau) and the fortified settlement at Kastri (on the Kastri height), and maybe for the whole island. No marble figurine was reported from domestic contexts. Several excavations were carried out in the 19th century which brought to light 727 graves producing 22 figurines in total. Papadopoulos (1862 and 1865) was the first to investigate the area with no reference to marble figurines. Stephanos' excavation on the island produced 13 marble figurines with no information on the archaeological contexts, in addition to a dubious piece of an amorphous shell figurine (EAM6169.1) excluded from my database. Stephanos did not published his excavation, he only left a short note with a rough drawing of a marble figurine which possibly came from the cemetery, (Stephanos, 1874, p. 520, not 7; Stephanos, 1875a; Stephanos, 1975b, p. 8, note 7; Papazoglou-Manioudaki, 2017, pp. 310-313), however, the location of these 13 figurines cannot be entirely ruled out (Papazoglou-Manioudaki, 2017, p. 313). The excavation campaign undertaken by Tsountas comprised more than 540 graves yielding six figurines all of which came from contexts dated to the EC II period. However, two of the folded-arm figurines (EAM5068 and EAM 5069) have not been identified to date and no information on their contexts is available. Therefore, I have not included them in my database. (Tsountas, 1899, pp. 100, 111; Rambach, 2000a, p. 103; Marthari, 2017c, p. 300). Recent rescue excavation of the Western Section of the cemetery, illustrated in Fig. 2.18, led by M. Marthari investigated 28 more burials and produced two more figurines (Marthari, 2017c, pp. 300, refers to Marthari forthcoming).



Figure 2.18 Recently excavated grave cluster at the cemetery of Chalandriani on Syros (Marthari, 2017c, p. 298, Fig. 20.2)

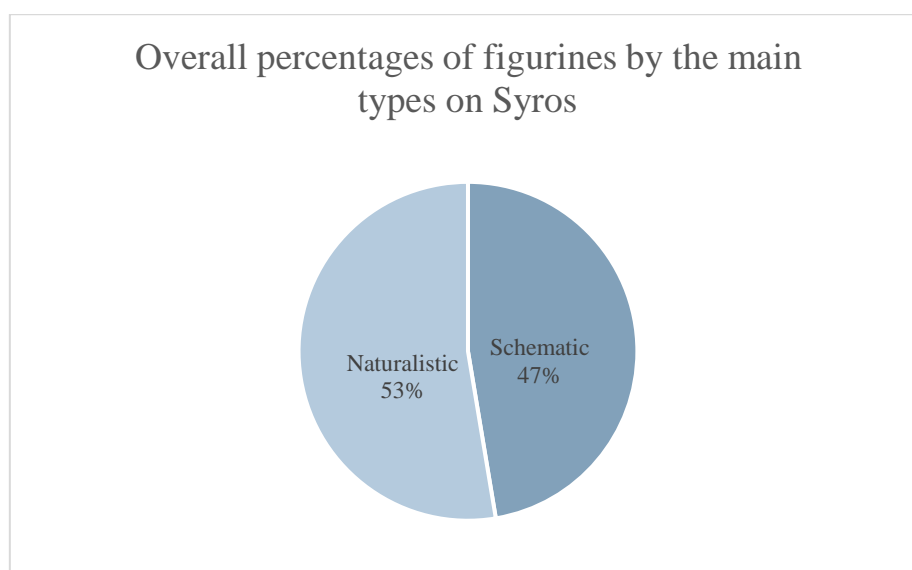


Chart 2.12 Overall percentages of figurines by the main types found on the island of Syros

I have included 19 figurines found during excavations on the island of Syros excluding the dubious piece from Stephanos' excavation and two unidentified figurines from Tsountas' excavations, mentioned above. However, only six of the 19 selected figurines had secure grave association at the cemetery of Chalandriani, while the other 13 figurines found by Stephanos had no information related to their recovery contexts. Since until now the cemetery of Chalandriani has yielded evidence of figurine deposition on the island, the burial ground has been concerned as the potential recovery context of the 13 figurines from Stephanos' work on Syros (Papazoglou-Manioudaki, 2017, p. 313). Therefore, four figurines (Nos. 130-3) from Tsountas' excavation in addition to the most recent discoveries (Nos. 134 and 135) of the Roussos cluster have been securely attributed to the cemetery. A unique figurine representation consisting of a bone pin with an adornment of a naturalistic figurine was also discovered in the burial ground. Although not associated with figurine deposition, it shares common characteristics with the marble sculptures (Marthari, 2017c, pp. 306, Fig. 20.15). Since it is an unusual representation of the figurines on a different type of object, I have not listed it in my database.

Type of figurine		Chalandriani	Unknown context from SYROS
Schematic	Hybrid		1
	Apeiranthos	3	8
Naturalistic, FAF figurine	Spedos	2	5
	Chalandriani	1	3
	Dhokatismata		1
	Hybrid		1

Table 2.7 Overall numbers of figurines by the main types and varieties originated from the island of Syros

2.8.2 Recording data on the individual burials and cemetery

2.8.2.1 Cemetery of Chalandriani

The selected six graves furnished with marble figurines shared the same characteristics of the so called subterranean corbelled type which was an exclusive characteristic of the cemetery (Marthari, 2017c, p. 297). The figurine repertoire of the cemetery was small, comprising only three schematic Apeiranthos type (Nos. 132-4), two Spedos (Nos. 130 and 135) and only one Chalandriani (No. 131) varieties. Concerning the figurine repertoire in addition to the 13 figurines (Nos. 136-148) found by Spephanos, nine schematic and ten naturalistic types are known from the island. The Apeiranthos type was the most popular schematic form (8) and the Spedos (5) was the most common folded-arm variety followed by the Chalandriani (4) and Dhokatismata (1) varieties. One of the schematic hybrid figurines (No.143) combining unique features of an Apeiranthos type body and a naturalistic figurine head. The schematic figurines were found intact, but the naturalistic examples were fragmentary missing part of their feet or they were broken but complete. The figurines were made of marble with the exception of one shell figurine. It is important to make a note on the differences related to the quality of marble and provenance between some of the latest marble objects discovered in between 2006-2008 including one Spedos figurines and five marble vessels at the cemetery of Chalandriani and the 13 figurines found by Stephanos which might have originated from the cemetery. Evidence of using local marble resources has been detected by non-invasive examination carried out by Y. Maniatis of the marble objects recovered from the cemetery (Maniatis, 2017b).

According to Marthari, the evidence of using the same marble resources for the figurines and other marble objects perhaps suggest the existence of a local workshop, where marble figurines and marble vessels could be manufactured (Marthari, 2017c, p. 308).

The preliminary conclusions based on the non-invasive examination of the 13 figurines (Nos. 136-148) from Stephanos' excavation, showed evidence of using not only local marble resources, but imported marble as well (Tambakopoulos & Maniatis, 2017a, pp. 331-333). In

terms of the condition of the selected materials, they were usually found intact. In the case of the broken examples, they were complete, or they were damaged and missing only the tip of the feet. The naturalistic figurines can be identified as female based on their clear sexual attributes. Evidence of painted motifs, usually eyes, were observed in three cases. Indirect evidence of painting such as a bone tube was recovered from grave XI (Marthari, 2017c, p. 304). The unique figurine representation on the bone pin with a head in the shape of a naturalistic figurine (SM1169) is an extraordinary example in grave VII, illustrated in Fig. 2.19. No parallel has been found yet from the neighbouring islands (Marthari, 2017c, pp. 306, Fig. 20.15).



Figure 2.19 Bone pin with a head in the shape of a naturalistic figurine from grave VII at the cemetery of Chalandriani, Syros (Marthari, 2017c, p. 306, Fig. 20.15)

The figurines were always part of the grave assemblage located inside the burials, apart from the exception of a roughly worked Apeiranthos type found outside grave II which was scattered along with the collapsed stone (Marthari, 2017c, p. 303). Grave VII, where the bone pin with figurine decoration was found, had the most interesting characteristic containing a niche built into the stone walls holding some of the grave objects (Marthari, 2017c, p. 307). Such a practice of keeping the grave offerings in a niche was characteristics of the cemetery. Another example is known from the Louros grave on Naxos, mentioned above, where the richest grave included the marble figurines which were found placed standing in the niche built into the cist wall (Stephanos, 1904, p. 58). The marble bowl containing animal bones and a scraper were laid on a ‘frying-pan’ were placed into the niche while the bone pin with two bronze needles and a bronze awl were found under the skull in grave VII at Chalandriani. The footed clay jar was placed in front of the head of the deceased (Marthari, 2017c, pp. 306-7).

The number of figurines deposited in each grave was always one single example (Nos. 130-148). Such a consistent pattern was unusual in the other cemeteries, since the quantity of figurines usually varied between the burials. Regarding the grave assemblages, the selection

of grave goods in most cases was large and rich. The most modest burial, grave II discovered by Marthari, contained only an obsidian blade. Although the Apeiranthos figurine (No. 134), was found outside the grave in a debris layer, it possibly belonged to a grave assemblage (Marthari, 2017c). The other grave (415) from Tsountas excavations, furnished with an Apeiranthos type figurine (No. 132), had a black burnished pyxis and a stone pedestalled deep spouted bowl (Tsountas, 1899, p. 114; Rambach, 2000a, pp. 130-1, pl. 60). However, the third Apeiranthos type figurine (No. 133) from grave 468 of Tsountas' excavations, was part of the largest grave assemblage associated with figurine deposition in the cemetery. This burial had the richest selection of grave goods found in a niche built into the grave: three scrapers, three needles, three awls made of copper, two silver (Marthari 2017c) or bronze pins according to Tsountas (1899) and (Rambach 2000a), two rings, a bone tube, pottery, six stone beads and the marble figurine. The other grave objects, a marble palette, a clay vessel and a pebble, were placed inside the grave (Tsountas, 1899, pp. 114, fig. 29, pl. 10: 8, 9, 15, 18, 23-6 ; Rambach, 2000a, pp. 138, pl. 65.7).

The Spedos figurine (No. 130) of grave 345 was accompanied by one black burnished clay footed jar and two marble bowls placed behind the skull. The body of the deceased was laid on a stone slab secured by stones to keep the legs and arms in position (Tsountas, 1899, pp. 111-2; Rambach, 2000a, pp. 111, pl. 46.4). The Chalandriani figurine (No. 131) in grave 447 was found with two clay bowls (plus one more globular vessel unidentified by Rambach) and a copper scraper (Tsountas, 1899, pp. 114, pl.10: 32; Rambach, 2000a, pp. 134, pl. 63.2). The other Spedos figurine recovered during Marthari's excavation, was part of a large and rich assemblage of one clay footed jar with a frying-pan, one obsidian blade, a bone tube, a copper scraper and a marble bowl in grave XI. The *in situ* position of the figurine was observed (Fig. 2.20). The figurine and the marble bowl were placed side by side at the top of the head of the deceased. The other grave objects were located in front of the dead (Marthari, 2017c, pp. 304-5).



Figure 2.20 In situ position of grave objects in grave XI, Chalandriani (Marthari, 2017c, pp. 299, Fig. 20.3)

2.8.3 Analysis of selected data on the island of Syros and conclusion

The selected materials are restricted to the largest EC cemetery in the Aegean, presenting a deposition pattern broadly similar to those we have seen in the other islands. In spite of the large size of the cemetery, the practice of depositing figurines was relatively rare in the burials. However, the number of figurines in the burial was always one single example. Direct and indirect evidence of painting on the figurines was also observed and recorded. Thanks to the non-invasive examination of selected marble objects from the burials, some of the marble objects seems to have been locally made using the same local marble resource, producing figurines and marble vessels together (Marthari, 2017c, p. 307). In contrast to the more frequent fragmentary conditions of folded-arm figurines in other EC burials, the selected figurines from the island of Syros, including the six examples from the cemetery of Chalandriani, were found more often intact, broken and complete, or some of them were damaged missing only the tip of the feet. Regarding the closest association of the figurines, the Chalandriani graves were usually well-provided. No correlation has been noticed between the selection of figurine types and the other grave goods. Other burials containing no figurines usually had a large and rich assortment of grave objects, approximately only nine burials were found not furnished with grave offerings.

Cemetery, grave	Pottery	Bead	Necklace	Pendant	Sea-shell	Rock crystal	Schist	Pebble	Metal jewelry	Stone vessel	Stone pestle	Marble palette	Whetstone	Obsidian	Bronze object
Chalandriani 345	●									●					
Chalandriani 447	●														
Chalandriani 415	●									●					
Chalandriani 468	●	●			●				●						●
Chalandriani II														●	
Chalandriani XI	●									●					

Table 2.8 Closest associations of marble figurines in EC burials at Chalandriani, Syros

2.9 EPANO KOUPHONISI

2.9.1 Resources and selection of data

Epano Kouphonisi is one of the smallest inhabited islands of the Cyclades which has always been dependent on the neighbouring islands because of its small size and lack of resources (Philaniotou, 2017a, p. 171). In spite of the complex inter-island connections, the archaeological material preserved a unique character that was visible in the patterns of deposition of figurines. Although, three cemeteries were excavated by Zapheirpoulou in the 1970s (Zapheirpoulou, 2008), only the cemetery of Agrilia yielded a single burial furnished with a figurine fragment. The great majority of the Kouphonisi figurines have been recovered from special deposition contexts originated from the area of Alonistria Chousouri and the Tsavaris plots, in addition to seven fragmentary figurines discovered in secondary domestic contexts at the LR settlement of the Papaoikonomou property (Legaki, et al, 2019). Some of the figurine fragments were found in rock-cut pits in the Alonistria Chousouri plot and the other fragments were discovered in an area containing burials, two deposits and possible architectural remains in the property of Ioannis Tsavaris. Due to their unusual contexts, they will be discussed in Chapter IV (Philaniotou, 2017a, p. 173).

2.9.2 Selected data from burials and possible funerary contexts

2.9.2.1 Cemetery of Agrilia

A total of 72 graves were uncovered at Agrilia, 22 of which were looted and located further away on the property of Moscha Symidalas. The cemetery has been considered one of the largest burial grounds in the EBA Cyclades. The graves were cut into the bedrock, and they had a characteristic feature of a trapezoidal or ellipsoid fore-pit and a funerary chamber with upright slabs at the entrance (Zapheirpoulou, 1970a, 1970b, 1983,2008). Figurine deposition was extremely rare since only one figurine head was discovered from a single burial dated to the EC I – II transitional period (Gavalas, 2017, pp. 275, Fig. 19.3). Additionally a unique perforated

marble plaquette with engraved figurine representation was also discovered which has no parallels from the neighbouring islands.

The head of a Louros type figurine (No. 149) was unearthed from a rich grave assemblage (Gavalas, 2017, pp. 275, Fig. 19.3), including three pyxis lids, two cylindrical pyxides, one cup with four lugs, some sea shells and a marble palette in grave 68 (Zapheirou, 1984; Gavalas, 2017, p. 293). The other burials of the cemetery also contained marble vessels. The marble plaquette with engraved figurine decoration (NM4620) was found beside a pyxis lid inside the burial chamber of grave 9, illustrated in Fig. 2.21. It was broken during the excavation but it has been recently mended into one piece. It has small dimensions: 13,5 cm long and 9 cm wide with a 3,8 cm maximum length. A cylindrical perforation in a long concave groove, made by a drill in ancient times, suggests possible use with a cord to serve as a lid (Gavalas, 2017, pp. 275, Fig. 19.2).

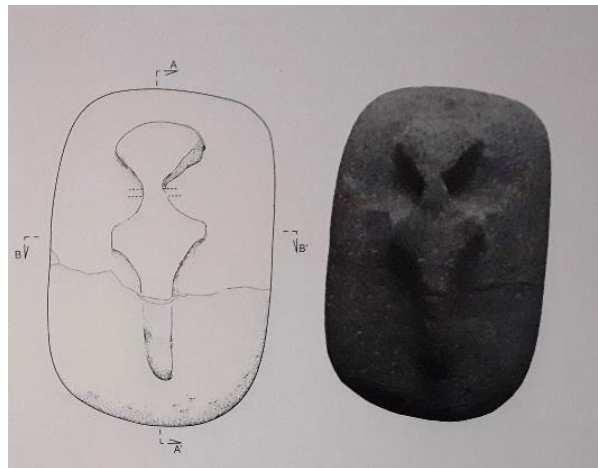


Figure 2.21 Marble plaquette with a relief figure (NM4620) from grave 9 at the cemetery of Agrilia, Epano Kouphonisi (Gavalas, 2017, pp. 275, Fig. 19.2)

2.10 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF FUNERARY DATA

In this final paragraph, I would like to give a comparative analysis of collected funerary data from the above listed cemeteries and burials with an overall evaluation at the level of local communities of the different islands. We need to bear in mind the very fragmentary nature of the selected materials due to their early or accidental discoveries and the immense damage caused by looting. The overall picture would probably change if figurines without a good context were included, on the grounds that most of these probably came from burials.

The overall distribution of the marble figurines in funerary contexts is not surprising, since Naxos and Greater Paros, the largest Cycladic islands, provided the most numerous burials related to figurine deposition (Chart 2.13) and the largest figurine assemblages associated with EC burials (Chart 2.15). Naxos has provided the greatest number of archaeological sites (Chart 2.14) with figurines found in burial contexts, but with no evidence for figurines in domestic contexts.

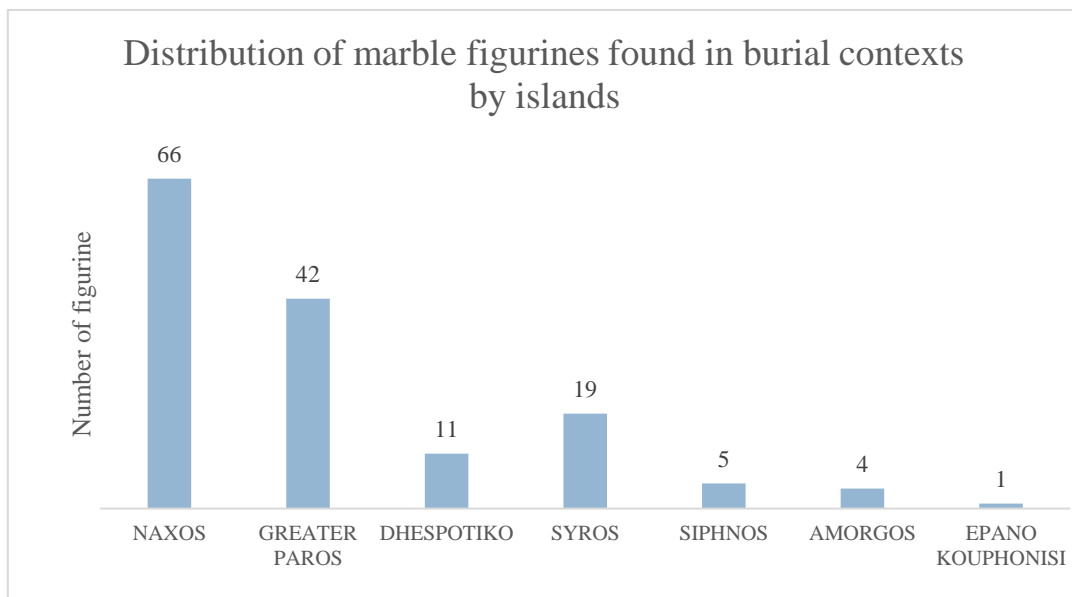


Chart 2.13 Distribution of marble figurines found in burial contexts by islands

The most striking pattern is the relative rarity of the practice of depositing figurines. Marble figurines were found in the majority of the EC cemeteries during the EC I and EC II periods, but they were rarely regularly part of the grave assemblages of the EC burials.

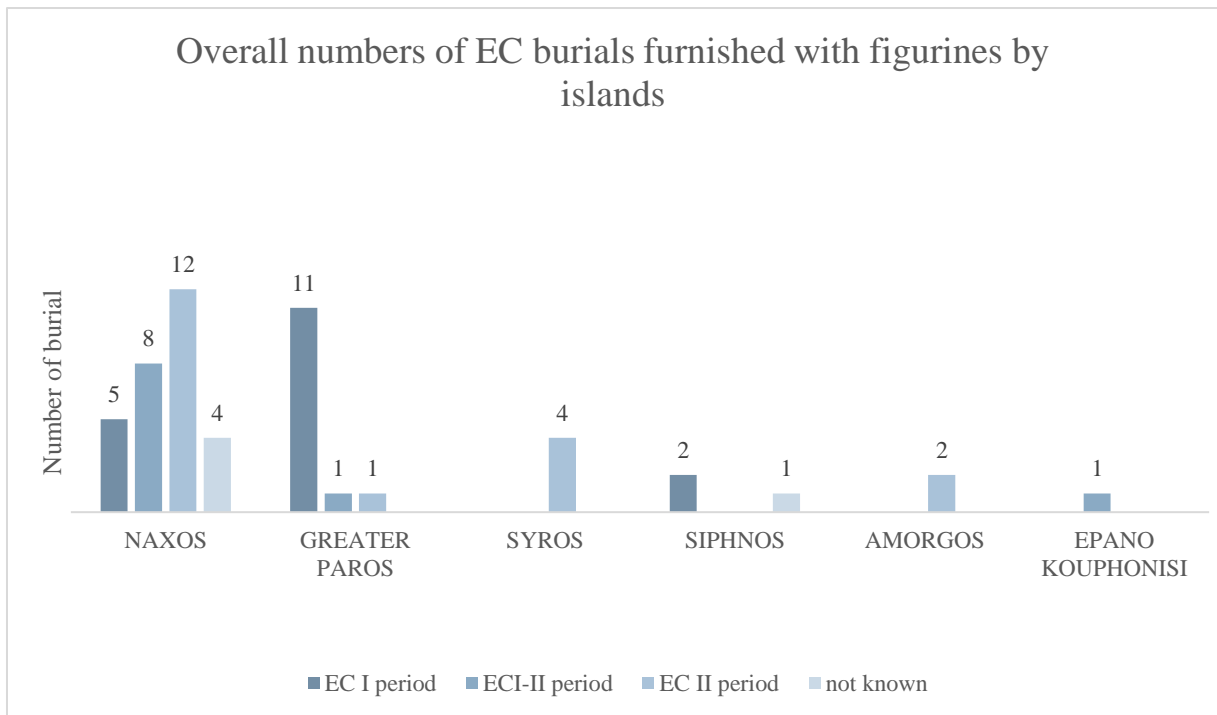


Chart 2.14 Overall numbers of EC burials furnished with figurines by islands

Marble figurines as highly valued possessions in grave offerings seem to have been coincident with their period of manufacture. However, the unbroken tradition and their multiple presence in burials suggest that they could have been passed on from one generation to the next. The trend for figurine deposition in funerary contexts was new to the EC I period compared to the Neolithic tradition when figurines were found in association with domestic contexts. The mortuary data has shown a long period of use of marble figurines deposited in burials as part of grave assemblages from EC I until EC II. Almost half of the relevant burials can be dated to the earliest phase of the EC period, illustrated in Chart 2.15.

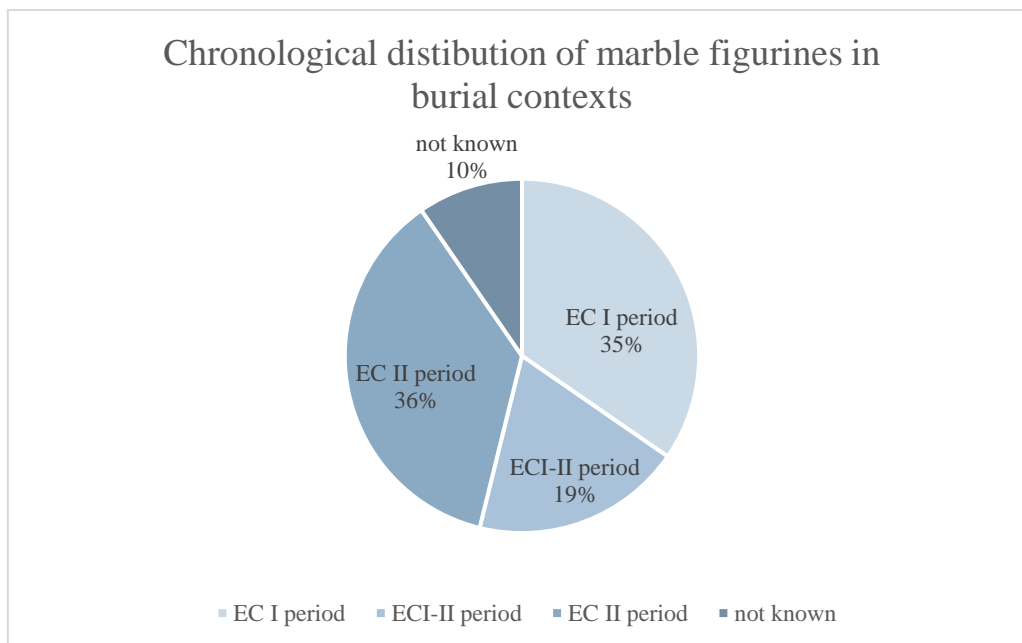


Chart 2.15 Chronological distribution of marble figurines in burial contexts

In terms of the characteristics of the figurines, most of the selected examples fit into the categories defined by Renfrew (1969). However, the presence of many sub-varieties, unusual and hybrid types sometimes combining features of both figurine traditions (at Tsikniades) makes such attribution difficult. Perhaps our perception is limited for distinguishing more types and forms and the great varieties of the repertoire might suggest local styles and/or perhaps functional differences. Significant differences have been observed in the quantity and varieties of the two main figurine traditions between the EC I and EC II periods, illustrated in Chart 2.16.

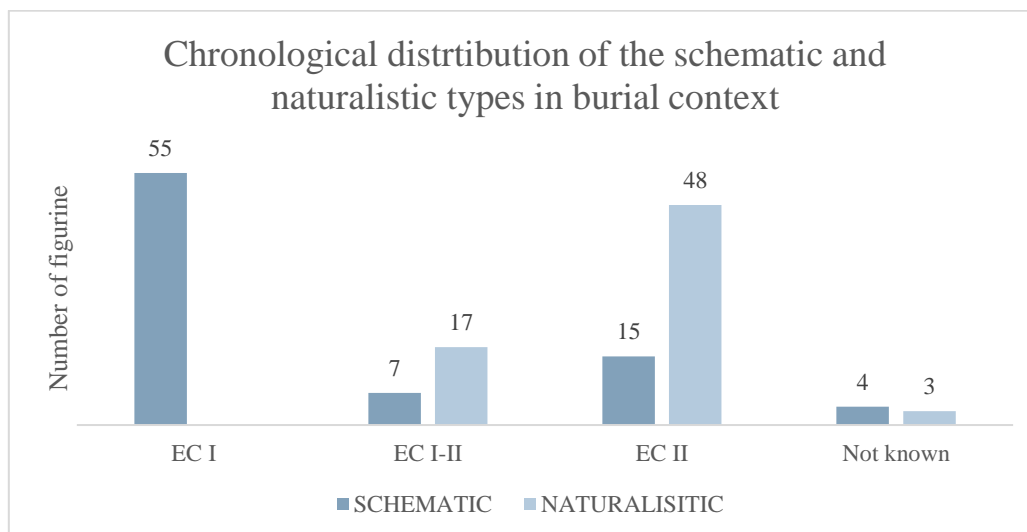


Chart 2.16 Distributions of schematic and naturalistic figurines in burial contexts by the main time periods

The best represented schematic type of the EC I period, the violin form was mainly distributed on Greater Paros, providing the largest schematic figurine assemblage of 13 violin figurines from the same burial at Pyrgos on Paros, and a similarly rich grave assemblage of 13 violin forms from Krasades, Antiparos. Less common schematic types such as tripartite, quadripartite, spade- and bottle-shaped, were present in much smaller numbers in EC I burials, usually on the islands of Naxos and Paros. Naturalistic figurines were rare in the EC I burials, their presence was related to only a very few burials on Naxos and Paros. The Louros type occurred in cemeteries of the island of Naxos with a few examples from the cemetery of Agrilia on Epano Kouphonisi and a possible Louros fragment from the cemetery of Akrotiraki on Siphnos. The Plastiras figurine was the characteristic type of the Plastiras cemetery of Paros but it was present in the cemetery of Akrotiri on Naxos. Plastiras and Louros figurines were usually found in burials of the Grotta-Pelos culture in association with the Kampos phase, dated to the transitional EC I–II period (Chart 2.16).

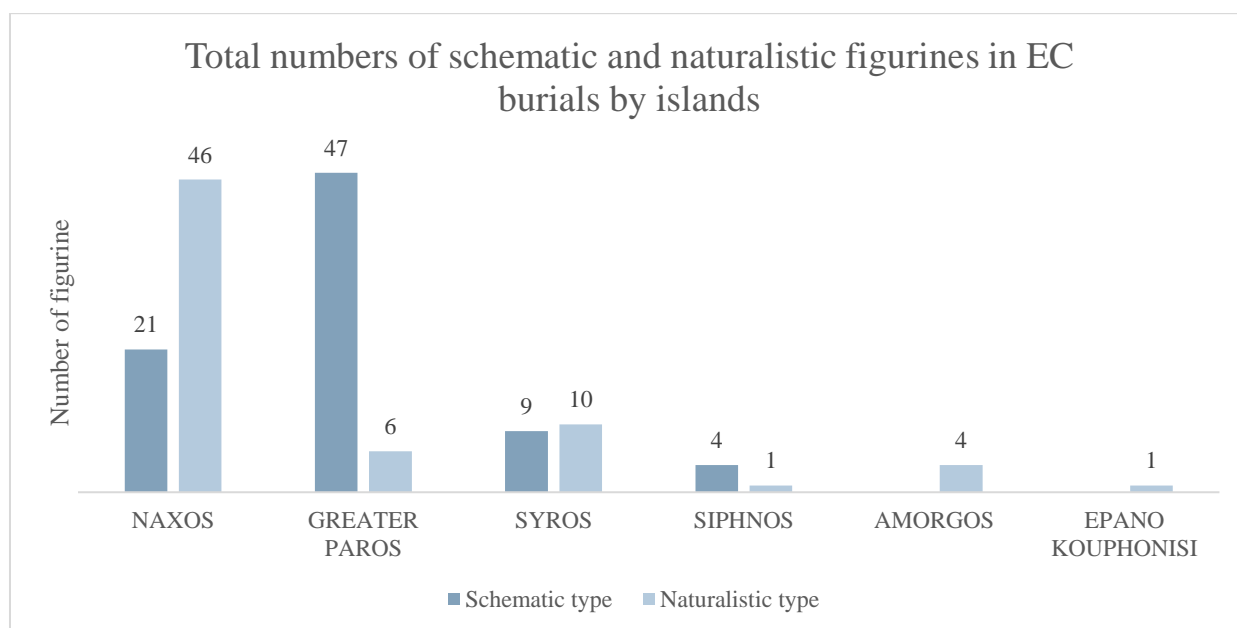


Chart 2.17 Total number of schematic and naturalistic figurines in EC burials by islands

While the EC I burials were furnished with mainly schematic figurines, illustrated in Table in 2.10) addition to the forerunners of the canonical types of Louros and Plastiras, the second phase of the EC period produced the richest naturalistic figurine repertoire including many varieties and sub-varieties of mainly folded-arm types (Table 2.11). The number and varieties of the naturalistic types significantly increased with the introduction of the canonical figurines during the EC II period compared to the EC I period, illustrated in Chart 2.16).

SCHEMATIC TYPES	NAXOS	GREATER PAROS	SIPHNOS	SYROS	TOTAL
Violin	6	37	2		45
Tripartite	1	2			3
Quadripartite	1				1
Shouldered	1				1
Spatula-shape	1				1
Spade-shape		2			2
Bottle-shape		1			1
Notch waisted		2			2
Pebble		3	1		4
Unusual	4				4
Hybrid	2				2
Shell	2				2
Apeiranthos	3		1	8	12
Hybrid				1	1

Table 2.9 Total numbers of schematic figurine types found in EC burials by islands

The most represented type was the Spedos variety and the Kapsala, Chalandriani and Dhokatismata varieties were present in much smaller numbers. Seated folded-arm figurines were a particular feature of the cemetery of Aplomata. Regarding the characteristics of the naturalistic types, the folded-arm figurines have different features, not only in terms of the folded-arms but also of the position of the feet and head. The feet pointed downwards and head tilting backwards do not allow the figurine to stand up. This practical issue evokes further questions relating to the possible use and function of the figurines. The reclining position of the figurines in the burials would certainly support the theory that the figurines might have been made for funerary purposes.

NATURALISTIC TYPES	NAXOS	GREATER PAROS	SIPHNOS	AMORGOS	SYROS	EPANO KOUPHONISI	Total
Plastiras	2	5					7
Louros	9		1?			1	11
Pre-canonical	2						2
Spedos	20				4		24
Kapsala	5	1		3			9
Dhokatismata				1	1		2
Chalandriani					4		4
Hybrid					1		1
Unidentifiable	3						2
Seated	4						4
Other	2						2

Table 2.10 Total numbers of naturalistic figurine types and varieties found EC burials by islands

However, evidence of breaks, ancient repairs and multiple painted motifs on the surface of the figurines suggest that they may have been used before their final deposition. Therefore, their reclining posture might not refer only to their use and function but would at least indicate the way these fragile items would have been stored (Hendrix, 2000, p. 439).

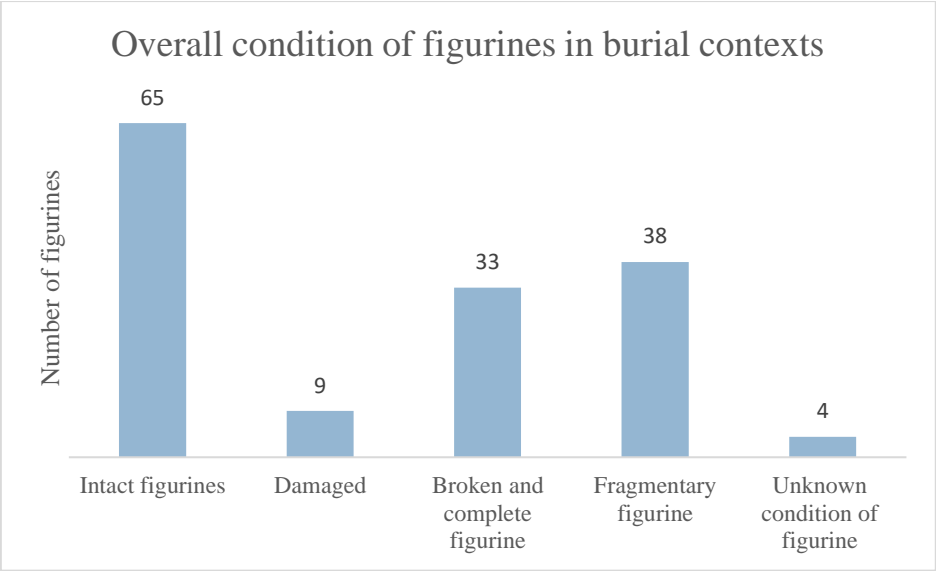


Chart 2.18 Overall condition of marble figurines in burial contexts

More than half of the overall materials were found intact, usually including schematic types, illustrated in Chart 2.18. Breaks occurred more often in the case of the naturalistic ones (Chart 2.20). In the case of the naturalistic broken figurines, usually the most fragile parts, the necks or knees of the figurines were broken, see Table 2.13. In the case of fragmentary naturalistic types, the leg or head parts of the figurines were usually missing.

ISLAND	Head	Body
NAXOS	4	2
GREATER PAROS	3	1
SIPHNOS	1	
SYROS		1
TOTAL	8	4

Table 2.11 Place of breaks noted on broken schematic figurines found in burial contexts by islands

ISLAND	Head	Neck	Below the folded arms	Pelvis	Thigh	Knee	Ankle	Foot
NAXOS	1	17	2		2	12	5	1
GREATER PAROS		3	1			1		
SIPHNOS					1			
AMORGOS		2		1			1	1
SYROS		3						5
EPANO KOUFONISI		1						
TOTAL	1	26	3	1	3	13	6	7

Table 2.12 Place of breaks noted on broken naturalistic figurines found in burial context by islands

Breakage was less common in the case of schematic examples, illustrated in Chart 2.19, the neck part of the figurines was in most cases broken (Table 2.12) and concerning the fragmentary examples, the head of the figurines were usually missing from the burial. Evidence of ancient mending suggests that some of the figurines had already been broken before burial. However, only a few ancient repair holes were noticed on marble figurines (Nos. 12 and 122), suggesting the accidental breakage and continuous use of the figurines after their breakage. In terms of damaged figurines, they were almost complete examples, usually the tip of the head or feet of the figurines were broken and missing.

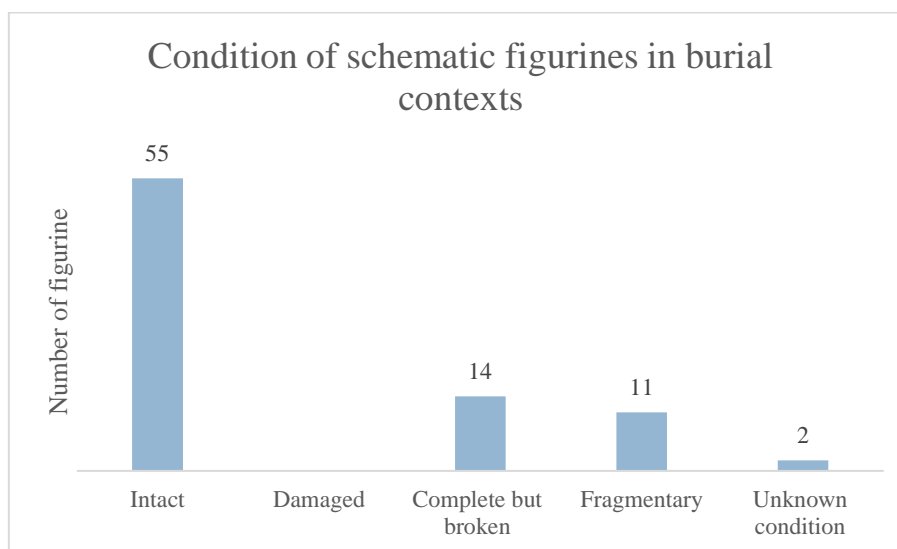


Chart 2.19 Condition of schematic figurines in burial contexts

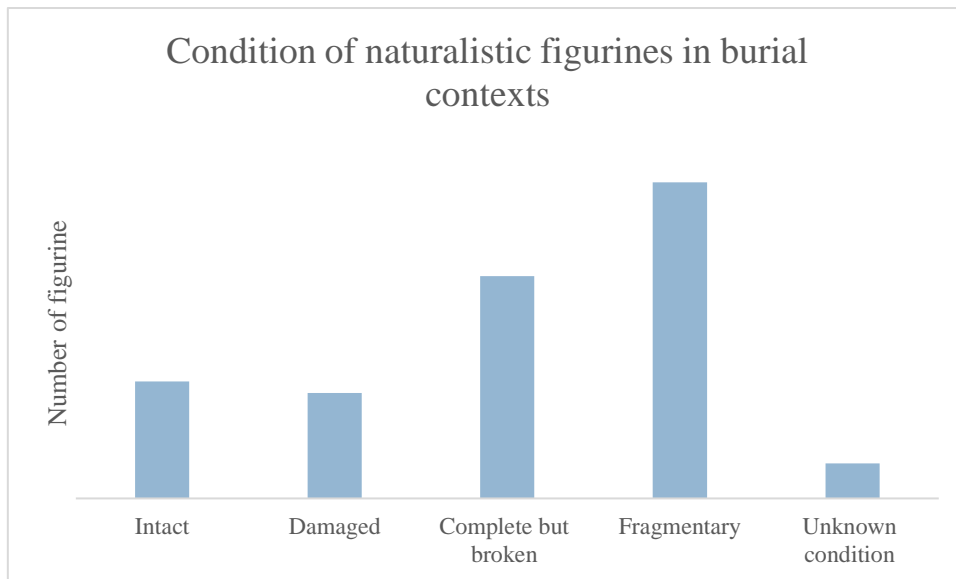


Chart 2.20 Condition of naturalistic figurines in burial contexts

Although no clear evidence has been found to recognize the deliberate or accidental breakage of the figurines, the missing broken pieces might suggest that the figurines perhaps were deposited already broken. The number of fragmentary naturalistic figurines outnumbered the quantity of intact examples in the EC burials (Charts 2.19-20).

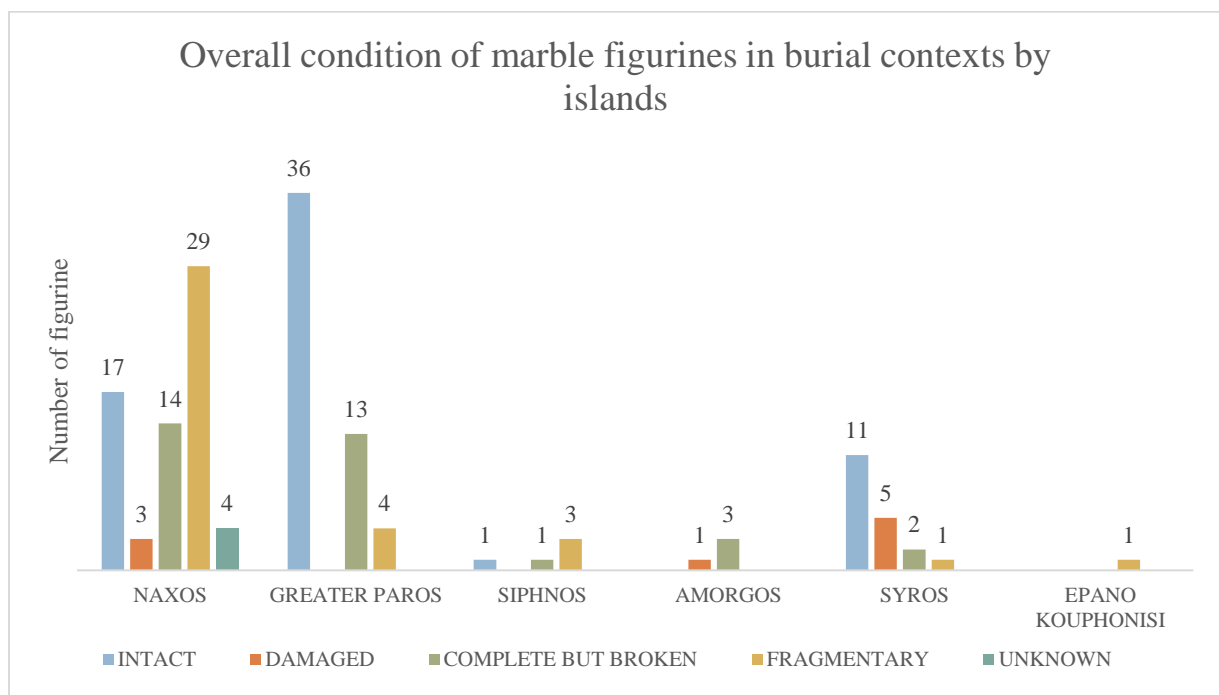


Chart 2.21 Overall condition of marble figurines in burial contexts by islands

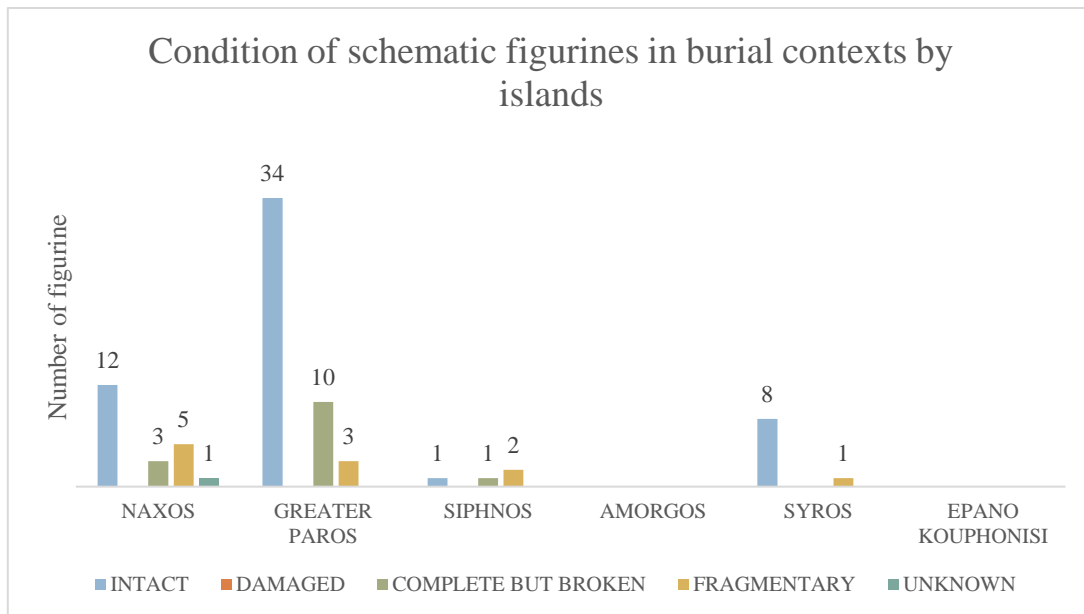


Chart 2.22 Condition of schematic figurines in burial contexts by islands

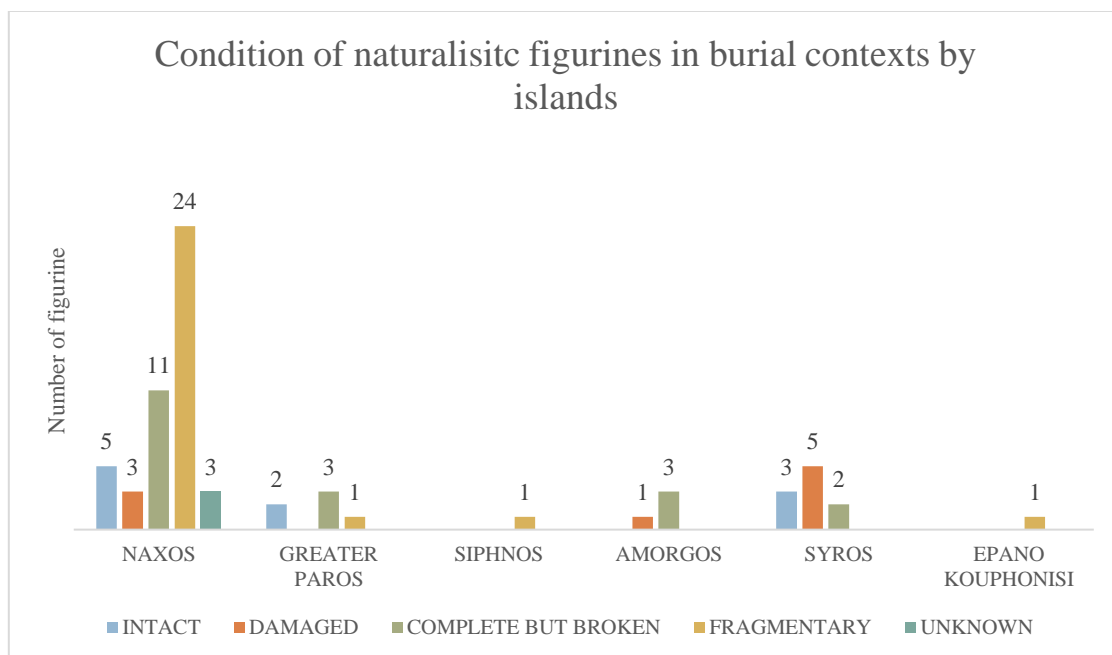


Chart 2.23 Condition of naturalistic figurines in burial contexts by islands

Broken naturalistic figurines were more frequently incomplete and fragmentary in burials on Naxos than the complete but broken or damaged figurines on the islands of Greater Paros, Amorgos, Siphnos and Syros (Chart 2.23). Differences between the conditions of broken figurines (broken but complete, incomplete fragmentary or damaged) perhaps refer to the breakage before or after deposition, but not necessarily indicate the motive or purpose of fragmentation whether it was accidental or deliberate.

The fragmentary figurines seem to have been deposited already in a broken state in the burials as ‘pars pro toto’ (Chapman, 2000). There are a few cases, where not only the figurines but also marble vessels were found fragmentary such as in grave 5 at the cemetery of Akrotiri, in grave 112 at the cemetery of Krasades and grave 10 at the cemetery of Spedos. If these fragmentary pieces were deposited already broken in the burial, they possibly had the same value and meaning as the complete examples from contemporary burials (Wilson, 2017, pp. 99-100). The presence of broken and incomplete objects has been discussed mainly in connection with the use and circulation of objects in everyday life (Doumas, 1977, p. 62). The domestic and burial sites of Akrotiraki represent a contemporary cemetery-settlement pair allowing very limited comparison in terms of the practice of figurine deposition by the same community in domestic and burial contexts. However, deliberate fragmentation as part of the funerary ritual itself cannot be excluded. Obsidian blades and marble vessels were also often present in a fragmentary condition (Voutsaki, 2007, pp. 295, Table 8.12 - see list of fragment of marble vessels and figurines). If the fragmentary pieces were deposited incomplete in burials, where are the missing broken pieces? Were they discarded or were they circulating in the Cycladic settlements? Is there any contribution of the fragmentation of the figurines found in burials to the materials recovered in the Special Deposit South? The fragmentation of the figurines in funerary and domestic contexts in relation to the deliberate deposition practice of figurines in other, special deposition contexts will be discussed in Chapter V.

The schematic figurines in most cases had no sexual attributes while the naturalistic types had a strong female representations with special emphasis on the breasts and pubic triangle, illustrated in Chart 2.24. There are only a few schematic examples bearing female attributes (Nos. 4, 72, and 122) and the Louros, Plastiras and pre-canonical types are usually identified as female. Only one figurine out of the selected examples has male sexual attributes: the harpist from the cemetery of Aphenika (No. 67) and one of the Dhokatismata figurine from grave 14 at the cemetery of Dhokatismata has been identified as ambiguous (No. 128).

The treatment of the figurines was usually similar to that of the other grave objects. However, unusually careful deposition of figurines has been observed in a few cases. On the other hand, evidence of possible lack of respect has also been noticed in the case of haphazardly laid Plastiras figurines weighed down with a heavy marble vessel in the Plastiras cemetery, although the grave offerings might have been kept in a container which decayed over time, leading to the in situ position of the figurines.

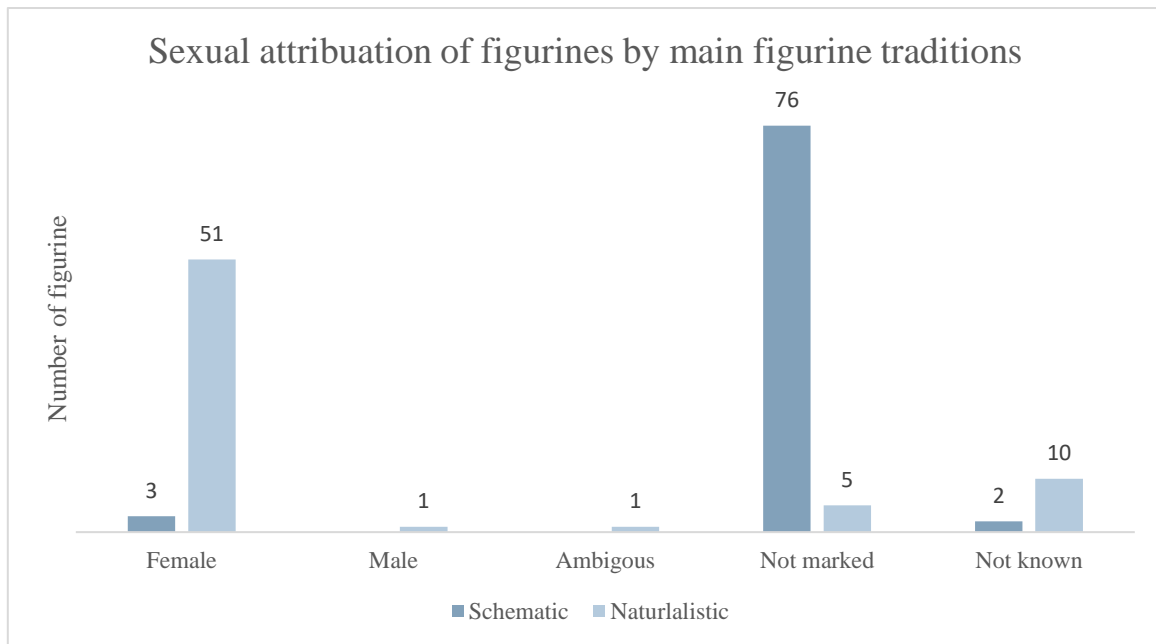


Chart 2.24 Sexual attribution of the figurines found in burial contexts

In terms of the closest associations of the figurines, the quality and quantity of other grave objects showed similarities and variations in the burials of the cemeteries between the different islands. Concerning the excavation reports of the earliest excavations, the contextual data related to the grave assemblage associated to deposition of the figurines may not be fully representative. Certain types of material, such as seashell, obsidian and bones, might not have been recognized or disregarded. Figurines were present in modest burials, but they were also part of the largest grave assemblages. Apart from pottery, marble vessels were the most represented grave objects beside the marble figurines. They were always present in the EC II burials associated with figurine deposition in the cemetery of Aplomata on Naxos and they were abundant in other EC II burials in the cemeteries of Spedos, Dhokatismata and Chalandriani. The richest EC I burials associated with figurine deposition also contained marble vessels in the cemeteries of Akrotiri and Tsikniades on Naxos; Glypha and Plastiras on Paros; Krasades on Antiparos and Livadhi on Dhespotiko. The EC I burials usually contained beads or necklaces in addition to seashells. Metal jewellery, such as rings, bracelets, diadems and hairpins, was rare, and occurred only in a very few EC II burials furnished with marble figurines in the cemeteries of Aplomata, Louros Athalassou, Dhokatismata and Chalandriani. Obsidian blades were rare companion of the marble figurines, they were usually associated with bronze objects such as copper scraper, copper awls, copper blades, bronze needles. The only exception is the Louros grave, where obsidian blades were present with beads and 200 silver discs in the same burial. In a very few cases metal jewellery was present together with copper and bronze objects,

including weaponry as in grave 26 at the cemetery of Louros Athalassou on Naxos, grave 14 at Dhokathismata on Amorgos and grave 468 at Chalandriani on Syros. As far as the quantity and quality of figurines is concerned, grave 468 at Chalandriani was furnished with only an Apeiranthos type figurine, grave 14 Dhokathismata contained two figurines (although different in their size and attribution but they are of the same Dhokathismata variety) of a female and a possible ambiguous example, and the Louros grave had a large figurine assemblage of seven Louros figurines including only one female and six sexually not marked examples. The variations (in size, sex, attributes) of the same Dhokathismata and Louros figurines might demonstrate different ways of rendering age differences and/or gender aspects of the same body which not necessary refers to the biological sex of the body and the figurines. Similar pattern was visible on the quality of grave offerings including jewellery and weaponry, copper, and bronze objects at the same time.

Because of the heterogenous nature of the materials, it is difficult to see variations in the grave goods associated with the figurines. In the lack of skeletal remains, it remains impossible to identify the sex of the deceased buried with figurines. No correlation has been noticed between the number of figurines and the quality and quantity of associated grave objects.

There is no evidence of a direct link between the quantity and quality of grave goods and the economic status of individuals (Hendrix, 2003, p. 434). These individuals were differentiated from the other member of the community not in terms of economic status but perhaps in terms of cultural responsibilities (Hendrix, 2003, p. 439). The variations in the number of figurines and in the size of grave assemblage including different types of offerings, perhaps refer to different structural peculiarities of the individual EC communities. The presence of differentiated burial goods within cemeteries in association with particular sets of materials including marble figurines, probably reflects on the particular role of certain individuals within the EC communities.

3 CHAPTER III

DEPOSITION OF EC FIGURINES IN DOMESTIC CONTEXTS

This chapter demonstrates the nature and characteristics of figurine deposition in domestic contexts provided by those stratified data observed during excavations and collected in the field. The selected materials come from various islands of the Cyclades. I have divided this chapter by the chronological distribution of the marble figurines according to whether the figurines were found in a primary context contemporary with their production, or whether they were re-contextualized in a secondary context in a much later time period. In both parts I have organized the materials according to the geographical distribution of the figurines as in the previous chapter. I have collected information related to the relative positions of the figurines in order to understand whether the deposition of the figurines was accidental or intentional. The first part of this chapter presents those selected data collected from extensively investigated EC settlements where the figurines were deposited in their original domestic context dated to the EC II period. The second part of this chapter discusses those data which were recovered from long-lived domestic sites comprising figurines found in secondary contexts.

3.1 SELECTION PROCESS AND RECORDING STRATEGY

In this chapter I pay special attention to the domestic contexts of the figurines in the EC domestic sites and how this information can elucidate certain aspects of the figurine deposition and the role and function of the figurines in the settlement. First, I give an account of the methodology of my research, stressing the main categories of the selected records originating from primary context of the original use of the figurines and secondary contexts of later deposition practice not contemporary with the production and original use of the figurines. I have organized the data in spatial and chronological order according to the different islands and following the conventional Cycladic EBA chronological sequence. After collecting and recording data from each island, I have investigated the selected information and compared it as between the islands.

3.1.1 Main categories applied to the database

No. of figurine: refers to the number in the Table I.

Cat. No. of figurine: refers to the original catalogue number listed by the museum.

Categories related to the characteristics of the figurines:

Material: type of material the figurine was made of.

Schematic: figurine with schematic form according to Renfrew's typology (1969).

Naturalistic: figurine with naturalistic form according to Renfrew's typology (1969).

Categories related to the condition and decoration of the figurines:

Intact: not broken.

Complete but broken: broken figurine with broken part preserved.

Damaged: very small broken part of the figurine is missing.

Fragmentary: broken and incomplete figurine missing the broken body part.

Missing part: missing body part not found in the burial.

Repair: ancient repair hole around the broken surface

Paint: painted motif, faint outline of paint ghost or low relief

Categories related to the sex of the figurines:

Sexual attribute: clear identification of sex with genitals or breasts.

Female: clear indication of female sexual attributes.

Male figurine: clear indication of male sexual attributes.

Ambiguous: dual indication of both female and male sexual attributes.

Not marked: no marked sexual attributes.

Not known (n.k.): fragmentary, not identifiable piece.

Settlement (island): refers to the archaeological site where the figurine was found.

Excavation area: refers to the main area where the figurine was found during excavation.

Categories related to the nature of context

Primary: contemporary with the production and original use of the figurine.

Secondary: later than the production and original use of the figurine.

Categories related to the stratigraphic context of the figurines

Stratum: stratigraphic layer where the figurine was found.

Nature of stratum: deposit, rubble/tumble, fill etc.

In situ position of figurine: location of the figurine within layer.

Categories related to the spatial context of the figurines

Building: related architectural unit.

Name of Building

Building Unit: smallest unit inside the building (room).

Structure: associated structure.

Function of Building: functional use of building.

Structure: wall, road, floor etc.

Open Area: passage, square, etc.

Other: additional information.

Associated object: closest association of the figurines.

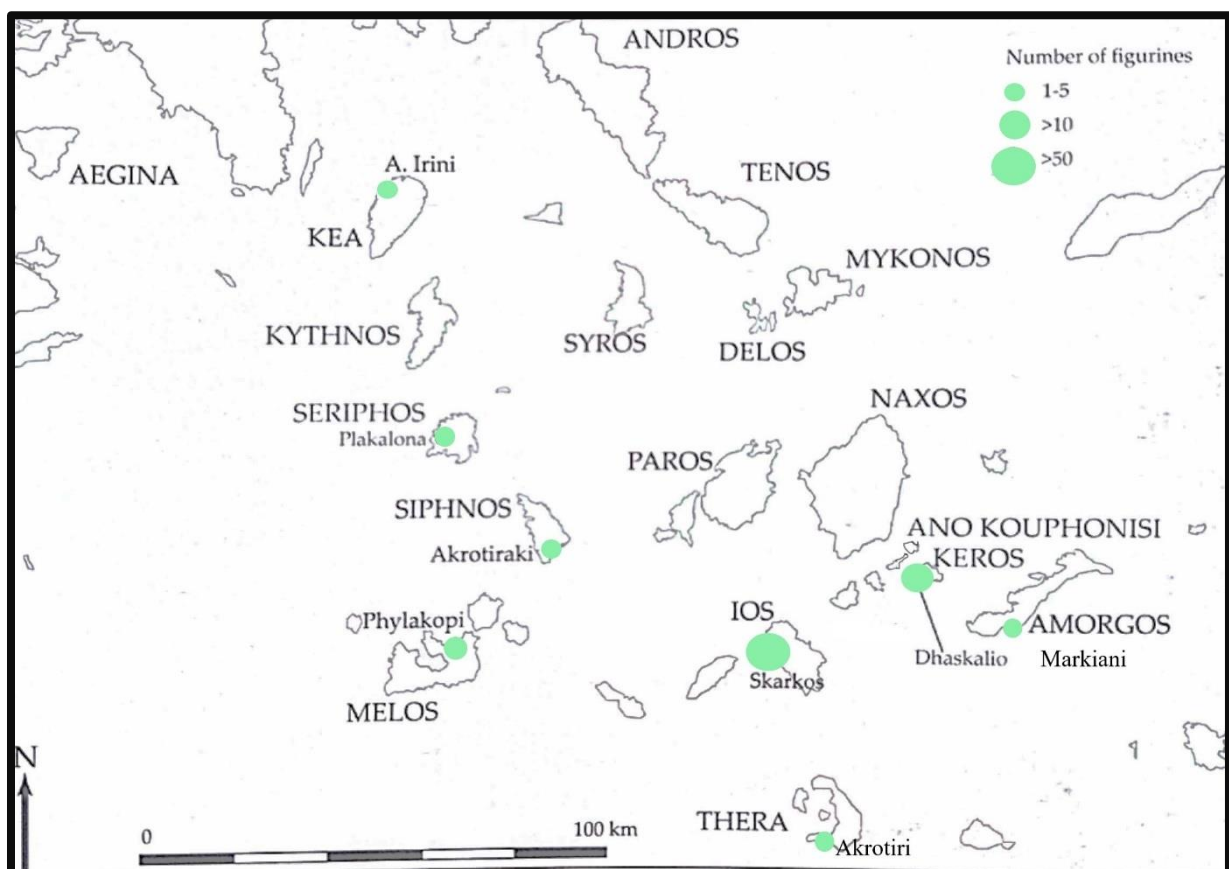


Figure 3.1 Map showing EC settlements where marble figurines were found in domestic contexts (Marthari, 2017a, p. 17, Fig. 2.2)

3.2 FIGURINES FOUND IN THEIR PRIMARY CONTEXT

Our knowledge of Early Cycladic civilization was based primarily on funerary resources gathered from numerous cemeteries discovered in the Cyclades. In comparison, information on the Early Cycladic settlements was more fragmentary since many fewer prehistoric domestic sites have hitherto been discovered than burial grounds. Only a very few multi-period Cycladic domestic sites such as Phylakopi on Melos, Akrotiri on Thera and Ayia Irini on Kea provided important evidence for deposition of figurines in domestic contexts. Jack Davis first pointed out the possible non-funerary use of Cycladic marble figurines in the settlements (Davis, 1984). Despite these limitations, fieldwork and material studies related to the figurines, conducted over the last three decades, have contributed to a far more complex picture of figurine deposition in domestic contexts. Thanks to the new discoveries in the last decades on the island of Ios, Dhaskalio, Siphnos and Seriphos, the number of Cycladic figurines found in EC settlements continuously grows, giving a more complex and heterogeneous picture of the use and function of figurines in the settlements (Fig.3.1). Although much of the contextual data were not published or not available yet, the discoveries of the marble figurines in the EC settlements have provided important evidence for their circulation and use in domestic context.

Is there any evidence for the production of the figurines in domestic contexts? Is there any type or variety which seems to be particularly associated to any domestic site and island? Is there any direct or indirect evidence for the use and function of the figurines in domestic context?

3.2.1 IOS

3.2.1.1 *The settlement of Skarkos*

The site situated on the hill of Skarkos is one of the most important prehistoric settlements which has been extensively investigated, illustrated in Fig. 3.2. Although the contexts of the marble figurines were dated to the EC II period when the settlement was mainly in use, it had been occupied from an earlier phase, Skarkos I chronologically assigned to the late EC I or EC I – II transitional period. The main occupation period of the settlement was contemporary with Ayia Irini period II, Phylakopi phase A2 and Dhaskalio phase A (Marthari, 2008, pp. 71-2). The late MC and early LC period of Minoan influence had no significant effect on the settlement, causing a little disturbance to the cemetery and a deposit in the EC II settlement. The settlement provides significant evidence not only for figurine deposition but also for figurine production and marble working (Marthari, 2017b, p. 119).



Figure 3.2 Aerial photo showing the well-preserved remains of the EBA settlement of Skarkos, Available at: <https://www.plus.ac.at/news/16-may-guest-lecture-house-settlement-and-society-in-the-cyclades-in-the-mid-third-millennium-the-site-at-skarkos-on-the-island-of-ios/?lang=en> (Accessed: 15 May 2023).

3.2.1.2 The figurine corpus

The Skarkos figurines were usually made of white marble, with the exception of a shell figurine (No. 199) and another piece made out of a pottery sherd (No. 186). According to the preliminary examination of the material by Yannis Maniatis, the great majority were possibly manufactured in the settlement using local marble resources. The typical grey-white layered marble, abundant on the island of Ios, was most often used to produce the Skarkos figurines. Some other figurines made of better quality marble might have been extracted from local resources, or they could have been made from imported marble originated from central-east or south-east Naxos or perhaps from Paros. One of the selected marble basin physiochemically analysed was made of Parian marble (Maniatis, 2017a, pp. 161-2). Marble was abundant and easily accessible on the island and small marble pieces of suitable size for the figurines were scattered everywhere (Herz, 1992, pp. 189-90; Herz & Doulas, 1991, pp. 431-3; Tambakopoulos & Maniatis, 2017b). The great number of marble objects found in the settlement, including figurines and marble vessels and also obsidian objects, were possibly made in the same rooms 398 and 399 of the Building of the Figurines (Marthari, 2017b, pp. 124-138), some of them probably made of local marble resources while others made of imported marble.

In terms of types of the Skarkos figurines (Nos.150-201), they were predominantly schematic examples of the so-called Apeiranthos type, peculiar to the EC II period. Only two heads of examples of a naturalistic FAF of the Chalandriani variety have been identified (Nos. 150 and 151). More than 50 % of the figurine assemblage, 31 examples, were found intact. Breakage always occurred at the neck part and the broken examples were either missing the head (11 examples) or they were only fragments of the head (11 figurines). The broken pieces were usually missing and none of the broken pieces could match with each other.

Remains of red paint, usually on the head or the body, were observed on the surface of six figurines. The presence of red pigments and bone tubes collected from the settlement are also important evidence for painting figurines in a domestic context which is not necessarily associated with funerary rituals (Marthari, 2017b, p. 140). The head of the Chalandriani figurine (No. 151), has red paint on the nose (Marthari, 2017b, pp. 139, Fig. 12.14), two Apeiranthos figurines (Nos. 161 and 192) have paint on the front side of the head (Marthari, 2017b, pp. 139, Fig. 12.14, 145, Fig.12.17) while another complete schematic figurine (No. 201) has red paint on the front right side and the back left side of the head (Marthari, 2017b, pp. 154, Fig. 12.22).

The broken body part of a schematic figurine (No. 178) has remains of red paint on the upper part on the front and back sides (Marthari, 2017b, pp. 151, Fig. 12.20).

3.2.1.3 The archaeological contexts of the Skarkos figurines

In terms of the stratigraphical distribution of the figurines, the vast majority, 49 figurines, were recovered from undisturbed layers. Only three examples (Nos. 151, 158 and 181) were found in the disturbed top layer of the Surface Level (*Level 1*). The context of 18 figurines was chronologically assigned to the Destruction Level (*Level 2*), found below the Surface Level, (Fig. 3.3), with a very small extent of disturbance on its upper layers by the cemetery and a deposit of the late MC and early LC period (Marthari, 2017b, p. 119). The other 21 figurines collected from the Ashy Layer (*Level 3*), below the Destruction Level, usually occurred on the floor of the building and on the surface of open areas. The Ashy Layer and the Destruction Level were both assigned to an early EBA II destruction horizon (Marthari, 2017b, p. 127). Concerning the spatial distribution of the Skarkos figurines, 34 examples came from the southeast part of the settlement, 17 from the northeast part and one figurine from the west part of the settlement, illustrated in Fig. 3.2. Such differences might reflect the fact, that the buildings were not yet completely excavated. Most buildings survived to a greater height in the northeastern part of the settlement than in the southeast part where most buildings were preserved only at ground level. Although the buildings located in the northeast part survived to a great height (3-4m deep), they were excavated only to the first floor level and for reasons of stability and the need to support the excavated walls did not go down as far as the ground floor. The architectural remains of the southeast part of the settlement have less imposing wall structures, and it was therefore possible to reach the ground-floor of the rooms covered by the Ashy Layer, which contained many of the figurines. The west part of the site yielded only one figurine, which came from a small trench, as this area has not yet been excavated (Marthari, 2017b, pp. 127-129, Table 12.2).

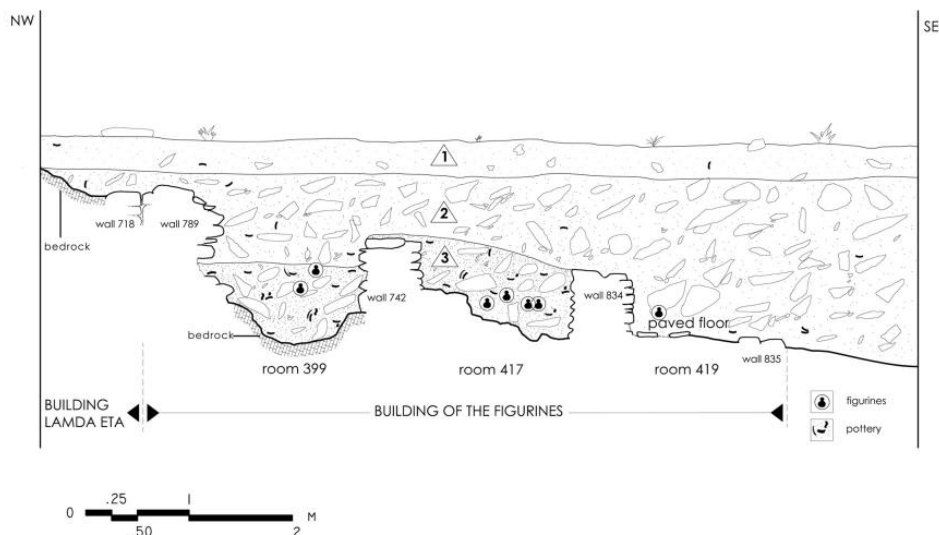


Figure 3.3 Section A-A of the Building of the Figurines seen from the south, showing the stratigraphy and find spots of the figurines, at Skarkos (Marthari, 2017b, p. 131, Fig. 12.5)

3.2.1.3.1 Contexts related to buildings

More than 80% of the 52 figurines, 42 examples, were discovered inside different buildings of the settlement. The number of figurines inside these architectural units varied between one and 16. A total number of 20 different buildings were associated with figurine deposition, all of them in use until the destruction. Based on the materials, these buildings shared similar characteristics and they had a residential function apart from two rooms inside the Building of the Figurines which included the largest and most unusual figurine assemblage. Since most of the contextual data has not been published yet, there is no further information available on the exact locations, contexts and closest associations of the marble figurines found in the different buildings of the settlement.

Residential buildings

The figurines were present in different quantities (between one and five) in the dwellings but were rarely found in large clusters in the same context. I have only listed the main areas where figurines were found but without any further data related to their contexts. According to Marthari's observation, the houses usually contained similar finds to those of the Building of the Figurines including pottery, stone vessels and stone tools in addition to obsidian, minor objects and organic materials but in much less numbers and concentration. (Marthari, 2017b, p. 133).

One figurine was uncovered from the Destruction Level of each of 14 buildings, six of which, Kappa Eta, Kappa Zeta, Sigma, Kappa Delta and Iota Zeta/Sigma Tau/Ksi, were articulated in

the northeast part, and the other six, Lambda Alpha, Lambda Beta, Lambda Gamma, Mu Beta, Kappa Beta and Mu Gamma, were situated in the southeast part of the settlement. Two figurines were associated with the Ashy Layer of Building Iota Epsilon and Beta in the northeast part (Marthari, 2017b, p. 129).

Two marble figurines were unearthed in two different buildings in which the figurines were distributed in different rooms of the same house. House Mu to the northeast, yielded two figurines: an unfinished figurine (No. 158) from the Surface Level of room 344 and another figurine (No. 162) from the Destruction Level of room 35. Building Lambda Epsilon also had two figurines found in two different rooms, both assigned to the Ashy layer: one figurine (No. 198) in room 395 and the other figurine (No. 176) in room 353 (Marthari, 2017b, p. 129).

Three figurines were discovered in building Mu Alpha to the southeast: one of them (No. 194) was found on the surface of the wall between rooms 364 and 377, in association with the Destruction Level. It might have come from the upper storey. The other two figurines (Nos. 193 and 200) were unearthed in the same context from the Ashy layer of room 361 (Marthari, 2017b, p. 129).

Five figurines were collected from Building Lambda Delta to the southeast, where four examples (Nos. 163, 190, 195 and 189) were found in the same archaeological context and stratigraphic level of the Ashy layer in room 352, while the fifth figurine (No. 152) was unearthed in the Destruction Level of room 430 (Marthari, 2017b, p. 129).

According to the excavator, Marisa Marthari, the relatively large number of figurines in the above mentioned two buildings might be not accidental, but might have been deliberately placed together when the building was in use (Marthari, 2017b, p. 129). However, no further data or evidence has been observed to demonstrate the deliberate deposition of the figurines in such cases.

Building of the Figurines

The content of this building was significantly different from that of the other houses mentioned above. Not only was the spatial arrangement of the figurines but also the extraordinary size of the figurine assemblage unique. Four different rooms of this building (Fig. 3.4) were associated with figurine deposition with the artefacts found in the Ashy Layer or in the Destruction Level, illustrated in Fig. 3.3). Such a concentration of figurines in the same building and rooms was unusual. Five figurines (No. 173, 161, 168 and 192) were discovered in the Ashy Layer of

Room 398; six were unearthed in the adjacent Room 399, where four figurines (Nos. 187, 167, 160 and 166) were associated with the Destruction Level and the other two (Nos. 170 and 174) were found in the Ashy Layer. Four examples (Nos. 165, 188, 150 and 172) were discovered in the Ashy Layer in Room 417. A single example (No. 171) was recovered from the Destruction Level in room 419 (Marthari, 2017b, pp. 129 - 131, Fig. 12.4 - Fig. 12.5).



Figure 3.4 Plan of find spots of figurines inside the Building of the Figurines at Skarkos, Ios (Marthari, 2017b, p. 130, Fig. 12.4)

In terms of other artefacts found in association with the marble figurines, the assemblage of room 398 was the most extraordinary, illustrated in Fig. 3.4. A great concentration of obsidian tools (although obsidian objects in such a large quantity were also present in other buildings of the settlement), and other marble working materials, such as emery and pumice, were collected beside some marble working waste products like marble flakes. Additionally, the characteristics of one of the marble figurines was unusual since it was unfinished (No. 185) as was one marble bowl which was discovered in the same room 398 (Marthari, 2017b, pp. 154, Fig. 12. 22). Three Apeiranthos-type figurines (173, 161 and 192) had evidence of painted red colour on their surface and lumps of red pigments were also discovered in rooms 398 and 399 (Marthari, 2017a, p. 134). The presence of a bone tube, together with a lump of pigment, in room 399 is

important evidence in addition to the three painted figurines from the neighbouring room 398 (Marthari, 2017b, pp. 137, Fig. 12.12).

The dense concentration of artefacts in association with marble working tools, waste products and the unfinished marble objects might suggest a specific function for room 398. This area may have been used as a marble workshop for the Apeiranthos types where marble figurines and bowls may have been produced together (Marthari, 2017b, pp. 133-4).

3.2.1.3.2 Context related to open areas

Approximately 20 % of the Skarkos figurines, nine examples, were collected from contexts not related to any buildings of the settlement. However, six of these were located close to the built-up part of the settlement.

One headless figurine (No. 169) was found in the Destruction Level of Square 18 and another headless example (No. 183) was unearthed in Square 10, while Square 4 yielded four complete figurines - three of them (Nos. 196, 179 and 153) in the Ashy Layer and the fourth example (No. 199) in the Destruction Level (Marthari, 2017b, p. 130). Two more examples were discovered not far from the outermost buildings of the settlement: a figurine head (No. 181) in area 14 outside the northeast edge of the settlement (in the recess between buildings Alpha and Lambda), and an almost complete figurine (No. 184) which was collected from the Destruction Level (in the middle of a rectangular area between Building Iota Zeta to the north, Building Eta to the west and Building Iota to the south) in area 9 (Marthari, 2017b, pp. 129-30). One head of a Chalandriani figurine (No. 151) was found in the surface level above room 299 of Building Kappa Delta and room 300 of Building Kappa Gamma, and perhaps belonged to one of those buildings (Marthari, 2017b, p. 133). There was no further information about the closest associations of these eight figurines or any feature related to the area.

3.2.1.4 Conclusion

The archaeological materials recovered from the EC settlement suggest that Skarkos perhaps was an important marble-working centre for Apeiranthos type figurines. Although most of the figurines were associated with residential buildings of the settlement, no further information is available on the exact location, context and closest association of the figurines since most of the materials have not been published yet. The published materials recovered from the Building of the Figurines provided unique evidence for a potential marble workshop where the Apeiranthos type figurines and marble vessels could have been produced at the same time. However, based on the archaeological data, the deposition of those figurines seems to have been

accidental rather than deliberate, the materials seem to have been left when the settlement was abandoned during the destruction period of the site. No further evidence has been found that could shed light on the possible use and function of the Skarkos figurines in domestic contexts. The presence of the best represented schematic Apeiranthos type is not accidental during the EC II period, their abundant presence in the EC settlements of Skarkos and Dhaskalio indicate a domestic use and function in the everyday life of the settlements.

3.2.2 KEA

3.2.2.1 The settlement of Ayia Irini

The extensive EBA harbour settlement of Ayia Irini on the North-West coast of the island of Kea has yielded 42 Cycladic figurines found in various domestic contexts dated between the EC II and LC periods. John Caskey published the finds in two articles with some preliminary notes on their find spots and their chronological assignments (Caskey, 1971; Caskey, 1974). Jack Davis provided further analysis of the Ayia Irini figurines and pointed out the non-funerary use of figurines in the EC settlement (Davis, 1984). Altogether 25 marble figurines have received final publication in the *Keos* volumes, refining the spatial and chronological distribution of the figurines thanks to the subsequent study of the contexts and site stratigraphy by Carol Hershenson and John Overbeck (Hershenson & Overbeck, 2017), illustrated in Fig. 3.17).

The five figurines found in the EC II settlement are presented in this part of this chapter (Nos. 202-6) while the remaining examples from the MBA and LBA strata will be discussed in the second part.

The approximate size of the EBA settlement was estimated from the 50 excavated ceremonial stamped hearths of the individual houses dated to the EC II period. Only four figurines have been discovered inside these buildings with one more example associated with the ramped road running from the spring at the foot of the bedrock hill up to the slope providing access to the main entrance to the site from the west (Wilson, 2017, p. 96). The cemetery associated with the EB II settlement has not yet been located, and therefore no mortuary data is available for further comparison.

3.2.2.2 The corpus of the figurines (found in EBA context)

Although the figurines were made of marble, no further analysis has been made on the origin of the material to determine whether they were made from local resources. However, no evidence of local marble working has been identified. Stylistically two figurines show different characteristics from the other four possibly folded-arm examples, not only because of their more or less fragmentary condition but also because they had unique characteristics. The smallest leg fragment (No. 203) is from an EC I Plastiras type figurine and the headless figurine (No. 202) is a rare variant of the so-called FAF type which has been classified as the Kea sub-variety by Renfrew, with only three parallels known so far. Another example which originated from the settlement at Ayia Irini was found in a LBA deposit (Period VII destruction level). The other two examples were discovered in the Special Deposit South at Kavos on the island of Keros (Wilson, 2017, pp. 94-95).

In terms of the condition of the Ayia Irini figurines, they were all broken: one headless figurine (No. 202) and four leg fragments. In the case of the two upper leg fragments (No. 204 and 205) preserved from the top of the thigh to below the knee, the legs were separated by an incised vertical line (front and back) and the knees were slightly bent. The lower leg fragment (No. 206), preserved from mid-thigh to feet, had feet standing on tiptoe and the legs were also separated by an incised vertical line at the back and front. There is no direct evidence to tell whether the breaks were deliberate or accidental, figurines circulated in settlements perhaps are more likely to break accidentally. The visible wear on the surface of the breaks of the figurines suggest that the figurines might have circulated before their deposition, raising further questions as to where and how the missing pieces were broken and deposited (Wilson, 2017, p. 101).

Concerning the sex of the figurines, three of the Ayia Irini figurines can be identified as female. The headless figurine has plastically rendered breasts and a carved pubic triangle; and the two thigh fragments (Nos. 204 and 205) have incised female sexual attributes.

3.2.2.3 The archaeological contexts of the Ayia Irini figurines

In terms of the spatial distribution of the figurines, they were concentrated in the north-west part of the settlement. Four figurines were found in houses D and E and the fifth fragment was unearthed below the Lower Western Road. The stratigraphic positions of the figurines were related to the main building phases of the EB II settlement (Wilson, 2017, pp. 96, Table 9.2).

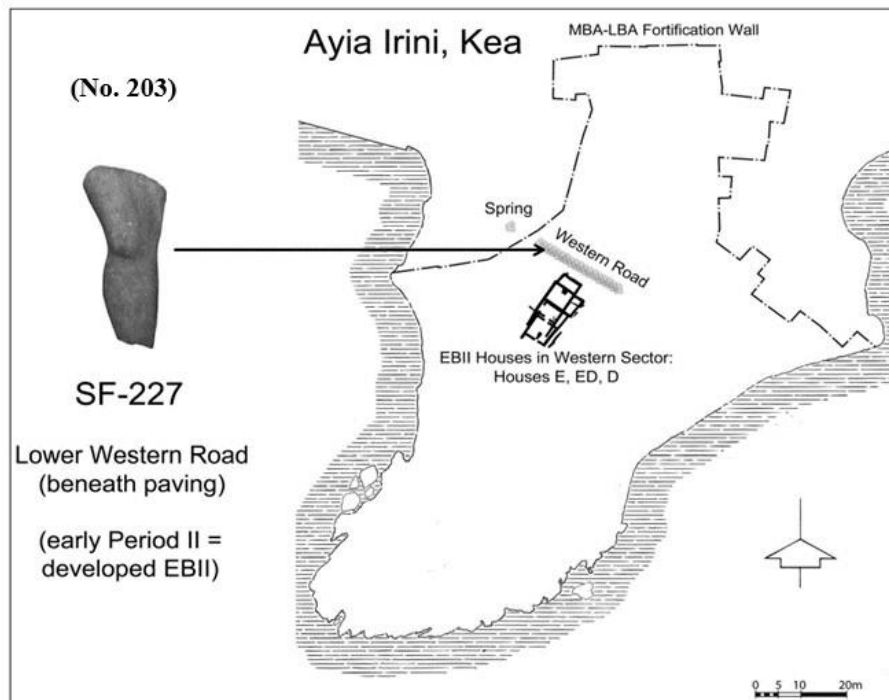


Figure 3.5 Plan of the location of leg fragment in association with the Western Road at the EBA settlement of Ayia Irini (No. 203) (Wilson, 2017, p. 98, Fig. 9.6)

3.2.2.3.1 Context related to Buildings

Most of the figurines were found in the same building associated with two contexts of the successive houses E and D, assigned to early period III belonging to the initial building phase of the late EB II settlement. One figurine was unearthed in House E and the other three fragments were recovered from House D.

The headless Kea sub variety (No. 202) found buried in the upper hard-packed yellow clay floor placed over the earlier floor, was dated to the initial construction of room 3 in House E, equal to the late Period II Phase in the Ayia Irini sequence (Wilson, 2017, pp. 96-97). The figurine was located in the western corner of room 3, equidistant from the entrance to the house and the interior doorway to room 4, which had a large stamped ceremonial hearth, illustrated in Fig. 3.6. Rooms 3 and 4 of the five preserved rooms of the house were the largest. Since the upper floor was devoid of any finds except for the marble figurine, the figurine was more likely to have been deliberately deposited rather than casually discarded (Wilson, 2013, pp. 392-3; Wilson, 2017, p. 96). The excavator, Wilson, has suggested that the location of the figurine was possibly chosen intentionally, and its deposition was deliberate, with a specific function to do with the construction of the building. Although the head of the figurine was not found during excavation, there was no clear evidence as to whether the figurine had been buried already broken or whether the breakage happened after deposition.

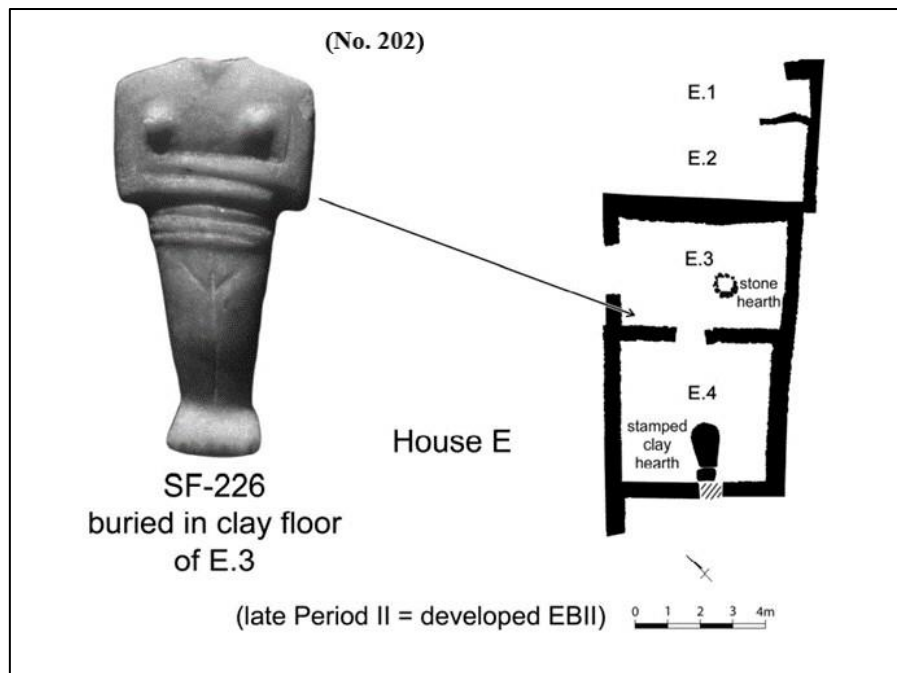


Figure 3.6 Plan of location of headless figurine (No. 202) in House E at the EBA settlement of Ayia Irini (Wilson, 2017, p. 99, Fig. 9.7)

The three leg fragments were found in the largest excavated dwelling of the EBA settlement, House D (see Fig. 3.7), assigned to the final building phase of EBII equal to the Period III Phase in the EBII Ayia Irini sequence (Wilson, 1999). It is worth noting the condition of the fragments which were all broken parts of the upper (Nos. 204 and 205) or lower leg (No. 206) of three different figurines of the same type. Each pair of legs was divided by an incised vertical line on the front and back.

Two figurines (Nos. 204 and 206) were uncovered in a layer filled with schist just beneath the paved floor. This fill of crushed schist stones and pot sherds provided a solid foundation layer for the paved floor in the house. The broken condition of both figurines was not surprising since the other finds were also fragmentary. One of them was a thigh fragment (No. 204) while the other (No. 206) was a lower leg fragment preserved from below the knee down to the downwards inclining toes. The relative positions of the figurines were quite unusual since one of them (No. 204) was located at the very bottom of the fill while the other (No. 206) was found on the very top level just below the stone pavement of room 2. The location of the latter fragment (No.206), situated below the stone pavement, was interesting because it was discovered directly underneath a circular stone which clearly stood out from the other usually irregular-shaped paving stones. Wilson has argued that the deposition of both figurines may well have been intentional and the position of the unusual stone slab above the figurine leg (No. 206) may have functioned as a visual marker. The room was probably the main living area of

House D and the fragments might have indicated the functional significance of the room (Wilson, 2017, pp. 98-9).

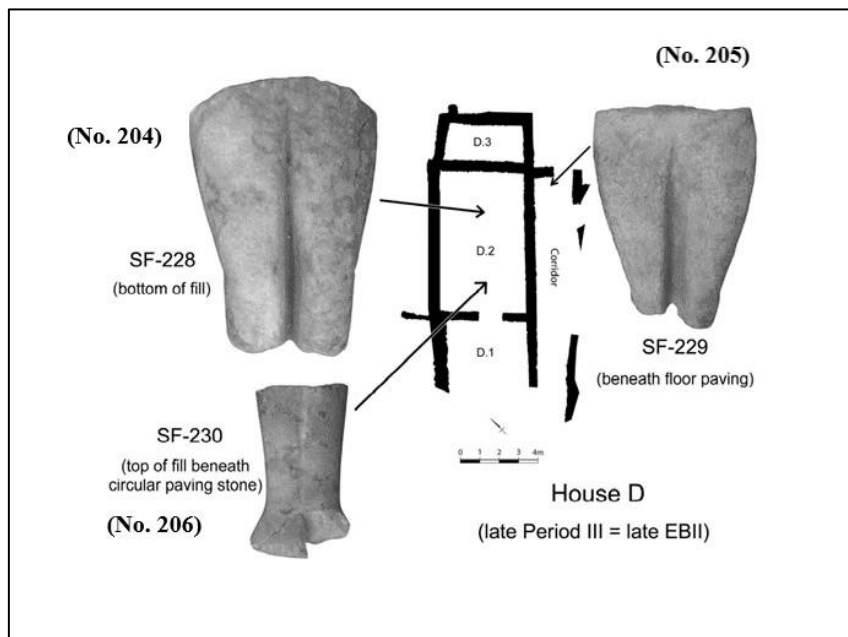


Figure 3.7 Plan of location of the figurine fragments (No. 204-6) found in House D (Wilson, 2017, p. 100, Fig. 9.8)

The third figurine (No. 205) was found further to the north-east at the entrance doorway in the corridor of House D. The relative position of the figurine was similar to the above mentioned examples, since it was found beneath the floor paving (Wilson, 2017, pp. 99-100, Fig. 9.8). No other object was found apart from the figurine leg, and its deposition might also have been deliberate, in association with the construction of the house.

The location of the figurines either near exterior or interior doorways or beneath the floor in the room might have been strategical. The broken condition and stratigraphic position of the figurines in a foundation deposit related to the construction period of the houses suggest the deliberate and ritual deposition of the Ayia Irini figurines with a specific role and function.

Wilson suggested that the ritual deposition of the figurines might have served as dedicatory offerings with an apotropaic function (Wilson, 2017, p. 102).

3.2.2.3.2 Context related to road filling

The small fragment of the right leg of a Plastiras figurine (No. 203) was discovered in one of the earliest deposits below the Lower Western Road (Fig. 3.5) assigned to early Period II in the Ayia Irini sequence and defining an initial re-settlement phase. The figurine fragment was part of a deep construction fill below the paving of the road. The deposit (Deposit AC) contained mainly broken pottery, miscellaneous bones and stone (Wilson, 1999, pp. 168-70). The figurine

fragment was part of a rubble fill which filled up the gap between the bedrock and levelled the surface on which the road was built. Not only was the leg fragment broken but the other components of the debris were also fragmentary. The rubble fill has been interpreted as a refuse deposit which was possibly deliberately deposited in the deep cleft after having been taken from somewhere else in order to level the surface (Wilson, 2017, p. 96). Stylistically this fragment belongs to an EC I Plastiras type which might have been considered as an “antiquity” or some kind of heirloom by the time it was deposited in the developed EC II period during the initial re-settlement phase (Wilson, 2017, p. 101).

3.2.2.4 IV. Conclusion

The well-stratified multi-phase site of Ayia Irini has provided important evidence for the circulation and deposition of the marble figurines in domestic contexts dated to the developed EC II period. The deposition patterns of the naturalistic figurines were different from the deposition practice of the Apeiranthos figurines at the EBA settlement of Skarkos or Dhaskalio. The presence of the leg fragment of the Plastiras figurine evokes further questions related to the origin, primary use of the figurine since Plastiras figurines were usually found in association with EC I burials. The Plastiras figurine could have been considered as antiquity by the time it was deposited at the settlement of Ayia Irini during the developed EC II period (Wilson, 2017, p. 101). The presence of the unusual Kea sub-variety (only a very few parallel are known from the Special Deposit South) is also interesting as concern the flat base of the feet, which enables the figurine to stand up (unlike the tiptoes of the folded-arm types). The Ayia Irini figurines might have been chosen and deliberately deposited in association with the construction deposits of the same building. However, the figurine fragments could have been accidentally scattered along with other broken materials, since they were all found fragmentary, in some cases mixed with other broken materials. The headless figurine (No. 203) embedded in the clay floor was the only find related to the pavement of the house suggesting its deliberate deposition. Because of the location of the two leg fragments (Nos. 204 and 206) above the schist fill just below the paved floor, the figurine fragments in House D seem to have been deliberately deposited as well. The Ayia Irini figurines seem to have been deliberately taken out of circulation raising further questions related to the arguably ritual deposition associated with liminal spaces such as floors and pavements of the house.

3.2.3 DHASKALIO

3.2.3.1 *The settlement of Dhaskalio*

The site of Dhaskalio is one of the largest known EC settlements in the Cyclades located on the small islet opposite the area of Kavos on Keros. The well-stratified settlement has been extensively excavated and well-documented under the direction of the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge, the Ephorate of Antiquities of the Cyclades and the Cyprus Institute. The site was built on steep and rocky terrain which was originally joined to the island of Keros (Renfrew, et al., 2013) through a narrow causeway directly connecting the two islands (Fig. 3.8) (Dixon & Kinnaird, 2013). The interactions of Dhaskalio and Kavos are complex in terms of the quantities and densities of their archaeological material (Aston, 2020, p. 2). Cyprian Broodbank has argued that Dhaskalio was a prominent trading settlement with a cemetery located in the Special Deposit North at Kavos (Broodbank, 2000, pp. 223-46). Although the discovery of the Special Deposit South brought Broodbank's interpretation into question, Dhaskalio is still regarded as a particular trading centre, based on the quantity and diversity of materials found from across the Aegean. Dhaskalio-Kavos has been interpreted not only as a spectacular trading centre emerging from an intense maritime network, but it has been claimed to be a ritual centre, the first maritime sanctuary for collective rituals in the Aegean (Renfrew, 2013d; Renfrew, et al., 2013). Colin Renfrew has argued that the most important activities on Dhaskalio seem to have emerged out of ritual activities on Keros (Renfrew, 2018c).

A three-phase chronology was determined during the excavation between 2007 and 2008 evolving three periods of construction from Phase A to Phase C between the EC II and EC III periods. Phase A was chronologically assigned to the early EC II period corresponding with the Keros-Syros culture. Phase B was assigned to the later phase of the EC II period with pottery of the earlier Kastri group. Phase C is broadly corresponding with the EC III period including the later and main phase of the Kastri group with a significant presence of pale volcanic ceramic ware (Sotirakopoulou, 2016a, pp. 1-3).

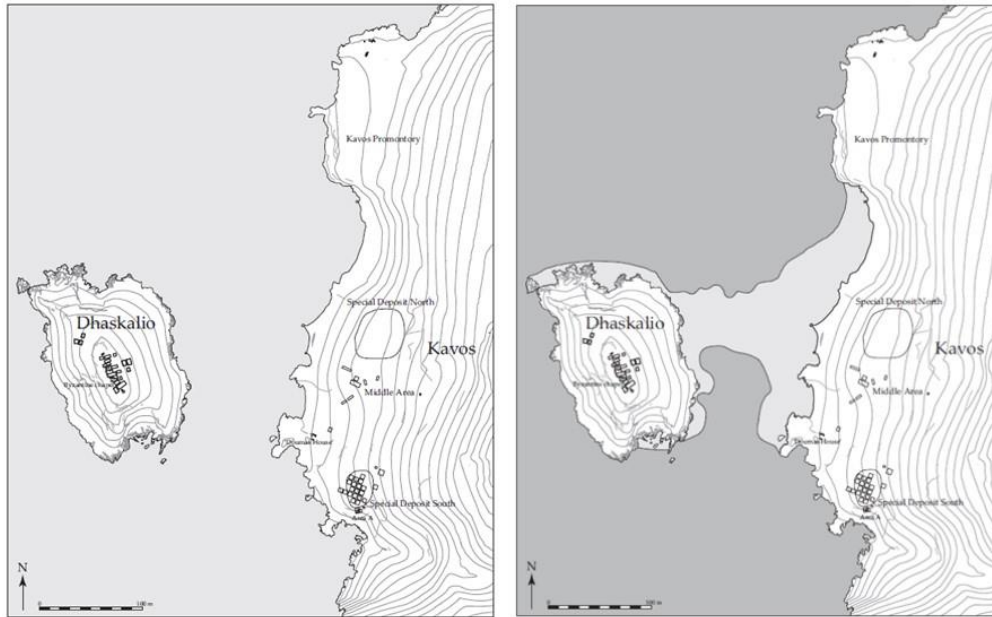


Figure 3.8 Plan of Dhaskalio-Kavos after (Renfrew, 2013a, p. Fig. 1.5) and before the sea-level change (Dixon & Kinnaird, 2013, p. Fig. 4.7)

Although the island has inhospitable and unfavourable building conditions, the location has naturally defensive and visible strategic value; longboats and even smaller vessels could safely beach on the island (Renfrew, 2013c, p. 705). The architecture of the settlement had two particular features: the terrace walls constructed to create level areas for building, and the building materials of the walls, which was imported from southeast Naxos. Dhaskalio has no local marble outcrops, and the building materials of the walls came from the neighbouring islands: the building walls were made from marble imported from southeast Naxos and the terraces were made of boulders originating on Keros (Dixon, 2013). The excavation season between 2007 and 2008 already made it clear, that the construction of the site required immense input of energy and planning (Renfrew, 2013c, pp. 714-5). The result of the excavation of 2007-2008 season has revealed excavated areas related to Phase C. The uncovered non-domestic buildings in the summit areas dated to Phase C that seemed to have rather public function than residential. The excavated areas of Phase B and Phase A was much smaller than Phase C. evidence of domestic activities, kitchen and refuses were not identified which suggested a rather periodical than permanent use of the site (Margaritis, 2013, 403; Renfrew, et al., 2013c, 719-20). Fieldwork undertook between 2016 and 2018 has contributed to the better understanding of the planning and layout of the settlement. I would like to say warm thanks to Michael Boyd for the opportunity to participate in the excavations. The new trenches placed around the islet recovered building remains across the islet mainly dated to Phase A and B that became out of

in Phase C when the occupation seems to be limited to the summit area. The uncovered parallel terrace walls, monumental entranceway, staircases and drainage represent a high degree of planning and architectural design (Renfrew, et al., 2022, pp. 24-6). Metalworking and obsidian production were the principal production activities that took place in the settlement, based on the metallurgical assemblages, Dhaskalio was a major metal working centre (Renfrew, et al., 2022, p. 28).

All together 12 marble figurines have been published, they were found before the excavation seasons between 2016 and 2018: one figurine (DF 11) was found during the excavation of C. Dumas while the other examples were collected during the excavation seasons between 2007 and 2008. The excavation seasons between 2016 and 2018 provided further evidence for deposition of figurines which increase to total number of figurines from Dhaskalio to 36¹. My database contains only the 12 examples recovered during the previous excavation seasons since the most recent discoveries have not yet been published.

3.2.3.2 The corpus of the figurines

The Dhaskalio figurines were made of marble (Nos. 240-50) with the exception of one shell figurine (No. 251). None of the figurines have naturalistic features, and all belong to the same Apeiranthos type. Based on the shared characteristics of five complete Apeiranthos figurines (Nos. 241, 242, 243, 244 and 245) a Dhaskalio sub-variety has been identified by C. Renfrew: a prismatic shaped head with a small roughly rectangular but not parallel-sided body rounded at the corners with a narrower protrusion of the head (Renfrew, 2013b, p. 484).

In terms of the condition of the Dhaskalio figurines, five examples (Nos. 241-5) were found intact with a damaged rudimentary worked chipped shell figurine (251) and another damaged broken but complete example (No. 249) four examples were headless (Nos. 240, 247, 248 and 250), one head fragment (No. 246) and a parallel-sided fragment of an uncertain piece (250).

3.2.3.3 Contexts of the Dhaskalio figurines

Concerning the spatial distribution of the Dhaskalio figurines they were widely distributed in the summit area with the biggest concentration in Trench VII (see Fig. 3.10) (Renfrew, 2013b). Three complete (Nos. 243, 244 and 249) and an uncertain figurine fragment (No. 250) were found in different stratigraphic layers of trench VII. One of the Dhaskalio sub-variety (No. 244)

¹ I would like to thank Michael Boyd for giving permission to include a note on the 24 schematic marble figurines found in the excavations seasons between 2016-2018, including 14 Apeiranthos types, one Dhaskalio sub-variety in addition to two shell figurines (Renfrew, Sotirakopoulou and Boyd, in press).

was recovered from the same deposit containing a lead axe-hammer, a limestone spool, a limestone pendant and a fragment of a marble basin in layer 6 (Renfrew & Loughlin, 2013, p. 232). The broken but complete Apeiranthos type figurine (No. 249) was found in layer 32 in Trench VII, possible from a destroyed and collapsed upper floor of the building, which contained a large quantity of stone discs, stone tools, spools worked and unworked pebbles (Renfrew & Loughlin, 2013, pp. 233-4). The third figurine (No. 243) recovered in Trench VII was associated with layer 39 in the central area of the trench which included a ceramic hearth, some stone discs, stone tools and obsidian with possible evidence for obsidian blade manufacture including cores, preparation pieces and unused end products (Renfrew & Loughlin, 2013, p. 238). The parallel-sided worked marble fragment of a possible marble figurine (No. 250) was recovered from an area between walls I and J. The fragment was found in a layer of tumble of wall J containing a significant numbers of stone discs and stone tools in addition to a lead rivet, spindle whorl, a grinding slab and a large stone mortar (Renfrew & Loughlin, 2013, p. 246).



Figure 3.9 Dhaskalio sub-variety (No. 244) found in-situ in Trench VII (Renfrew & Loughlin, 2013, p. 233, Fig. 12.10)

Two complete figurines (Nos. 241 and 242) were found in Trench VI in the two successive layers of 12 and 13. One of the figurines (No. 241), illustrated in Fig. 3.10, belonged to the

contents of the upper floor of a possible two-storey building, which included one fragment of a marble vessel, small lead and copper artefacts, stone tools and stone discs. It is worth noting, that the organic materials such as animal bones, shells, seed and charcoal, recovered from trench VI were in general greater than from the other excavation trenches (Renfrew, et al., 2013b, p. 148).



Figure 3.10 Daskalio figurine (No. 241) found in situ in Trench VI (Renfrew, et al., 2013b, p. 149, Fig. 10.9)

The other Dhaskalio sub-variety (No. 242) was found in stratigraphic and spatial proximity to the other figurine, and probably belonged to the same building (Renfrew, et al., 2013b, p. 157). Each of Trenches XIV, XVIII, XX and XXI contained a single example (Fig. 3.12). The head fragment of the Apeiranthos figurine was found in association with a collapse of blocks and fallen slabs in layer 6 in the centre of Trench XIV, in a possible working area producing a large number of stone tools (Renfrew, et al., 2013b, p. 175). The headless figurine (No. 247) was uncovered from a tumble of large building stones including a spondylus spool, a stone mortar and some stone discs in Trench XVIII in the area of the Lower Terraces (Renfrew, et al., 2013c, p. 291). The shell figurine (No. 251) was collected from layer in a possible passage between two structures and over a rock-cut feature in Trench XXI (Renfrew & Loughlin, 2013, p. 265). Another complete Dhaskalio sub-variety (No. 245), illustrated in Fig. 3.11, was found in layer

13 of Trench XX containing a few stone discs and pebbles (Renfrew, et al., 2013c, p. 205). The headless Apeiranthos figurine (No. 248) was found in a dense tumble of wall A, the only Dhaskalio figurine in association with and EC II context assigned to Dhaskalio Phase B, which included a single example of a spindle whorl in Trench IV (Renfrew, et al., 2013c, p. 304).

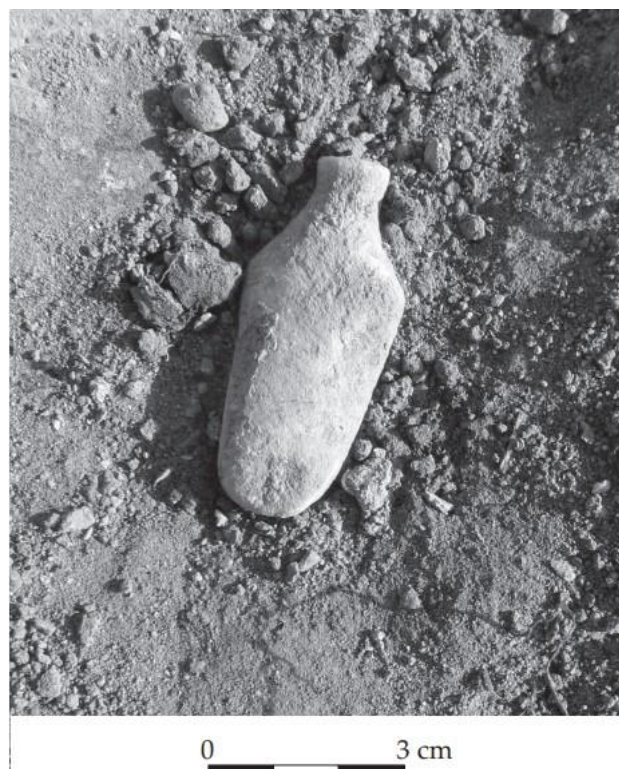


Figure 3.11 Apeiranthos type figurine (No. 245) in situ in layer 13 in Trench XX (Renfrew, et al., 2013c, p. 204, Fig. 11.18)

As far as the closest associations of the figurines are concerned, based on the contextual data, the figurines (Nos. 241, 246 and 249) were part of deposits relating to the collapsed second floor of the building and usually containing a large pottery assemblage in addition to stone discs, stone tools and obsidian. Those examples (Nos. 244, 247, 248, 250 and 251) recovered from different layers of tumble from walls had similar sets of objects. In terms of the chronological distribution of the figurines they were usually associated with Phase C, broadly corresponding to the early EC III period including the later phase of the Kastri group, apart from one exception dated to the EC II period, Dhaskalio Phase B (No. 248). No clear evidence has been found to help us understand whether the Dhaskalio figurines were found in residential dwellings or were instead associated with public buildings. Clear domestic spaces were absent, and only a few assemblages suggest a very small number of households. Based on the lack of kitchens and residues, the settlement seems to have been occupied on a seasonal basis (Renfrew, 2013c, p. 710). Dhaskalio does not have the characteristic features of a typical settlement and

has many unique characteristics distinguishing it from other EC domestic sites. Apart from the large boulders of the terrace walls, the great majority of the building stones came by marine transportation from Naxos, which was a remarkably impressive effort. The building where the marble figurines were found were associated with Phase C concentrated to the summit area. The Hall, the Summit Enclosure and most of the areas in Phase C probably had a public or communal use (Renfrew, 2013c, pp. 714-8).

Based on the contextual data, the Dhaskalio figurines were usually found in layers related to tumble of wall structures or rubble of collapsed floors. Regarding the close association of the figurines within their context, they were often found with large pottery assemblages, numerous stone discs, stone tools and in fewer cases obsidian, other stone vessels, and small objects. There is evidence of figurine (No. 243) being found in association with a hearth in a deposit containing stone discs, stone tools and obsidian, while figurines (Nos. 243 and 246) were found in possible working areas in association with mainly stone tools and obsidian with evidence for local obsidian production (in layer 39 of Trench VII Central).

3.2.3.4 Conclusion

The settlement of Dhaskalio has provided important evidence for deposition of the figurines in primary domestic contexts. Thank to precise observation during fieldwork and documentation work, contextual data are available to assess the closest associations of the figurines in their archaeological contexts. However, no direct evidence has been found to highlight the primary or original use and function of these figurines within the settlement and there is no further information to shed more light on the function and use of those buildings where the marble figurines were distributed. No direct evidence of primary or original use and function of these figurines have been observed and the contextual data cannot elucidate the functional use of the buildings where the figurines were found. The Dhaskalio figurines were most cases related to different buildings of the settlement and the deposits where the figurines were found were usually associated with layers of rubble and tumble. One of the aspects of the ongoing study of the materials is to understand the functional use of the space in the excavated areas, including related building where the marble figurines were found, to understand the nature of quotidian life of the settlement and the possible way of use and function of the figurines in the areas where they were found. (Renfrew, et al., 2022, p. 31). No evidence of a local figurine workshop has been discovered yet, however, the figurines were usually associated with similar sets of artefacts including stone tools, obsidian, stone vessels and other stone materials either related to residential buildings or perhaps working areas. The figurine deposition patterns show

similarities to the deposition practice observed on Skarkos. In some cases, the figurines might relate to residential buildings while in other cases they might have been associated with working areas where obsidian knapping or other activities could have taken place.

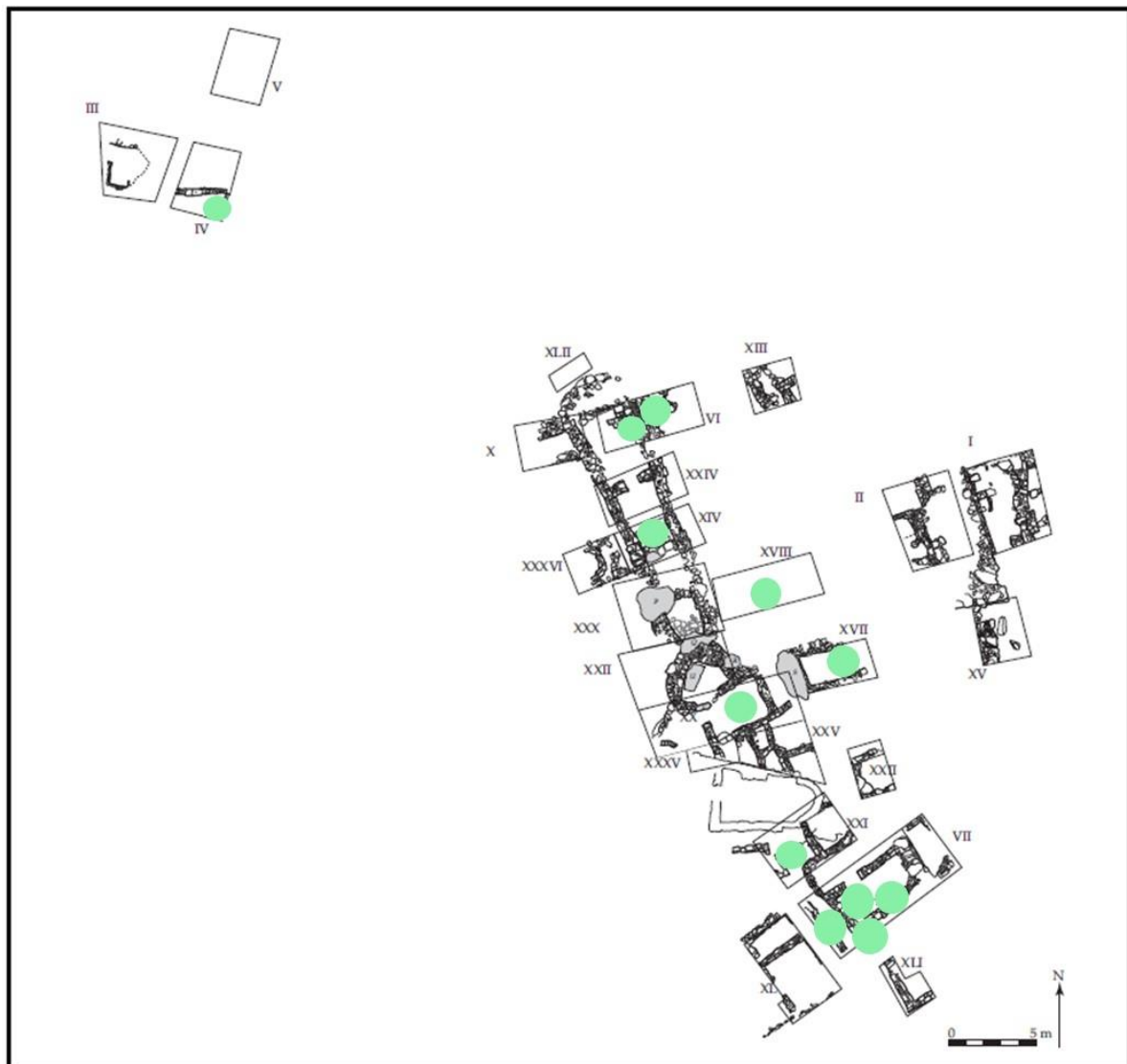


Figure 3.12 Plan of the settlement of Dhaskalio showing the excavation trenches and find spots of the figurines (Renfrew, 2013c, p. Fig. 24.1)

The function and role of the settlement can be better understood in relation to the Special Deposits on Dhaskalio-Kavos, which will be discussed in Chapter IV. Based on the archaeological materials and soil micromorphology, Dhaskalio experienced seasonal occupation rather than being a permanent settlement (Renfrew, 2013c, p. 710). The settlement seems to have been used periodically in association with special community activities related to the two Special Deposits on Keros. Renfrew has argued that the settlement was occupied when incomers came for seasonal gatherings on Keros where hundreds of marble figurine

fragments were brought for final deposition. The impressive figurine assemblage of mainly Apeiranthos type figurines, including the Dhaskalio sub-variety, was remarkable and not a single fragment of a folded-arm figurine has been discovered yet. However, the Special Deposit South on Kavos had the largest figurine assemblage containing mainly naturalistic folded-arm varieties in addition to a very small number of Apeiranthos types. The overall site of Dhaskalio and Kavos seems to have occupied an important centre in the Aegean where products were imported, transformed and distributed while people coming from the Aegean and beyond gathered, interacted and shared communal and individual elements of the local and regional identity (Renfrew, et al., 2022, p. 29).

3.2.4 MELOS

3.2.4.1 The EBA settlement of Phylakopi

The site of Phylakopi, situated on an important nodal point of the sea routes, was built on a coastal cliff near the northeast end of the island. The prehistoric site and cemetery were first excavated by the British School at Athens under the direction of Cecil Harcourt Smith, David Hogarth and Duncan Mackenzie (1896-99). These earliest excavation campaigns yielded 10 marble figurines which have been published (Bosanquet & Welch, 1904) but the stratigraphy and exact location of the figurines was not always precisely described (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. 436). Although the contexts of these figurines were subsequently reconsidered using the Excavation Daybook of Duncan Mackenzie (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, pp. 436, referring to Boyd et al forthcoming), the contextual data are not always available to assess the close associations of the Phylakopi figurines in their archaeological contexts. Additional excavations conducted by R. M. Dawkins and J. P. Droop yielded a schematic figurine, published in a short preliminary report in 1911 (Dawkins & Droop, 1911) but the figurine has not been relocated (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. 436). Later fieldwork carried out under the direction of C. Renfrew between 1974 and 1977 revealed a Spedos figurine head (No. 255) and another head of a schematic figurine (No. 256) recovered from EC contexts (Cherry & Davis, 2007, pp. 421-3). Most recent investigations have brought to light a surface find of the head of a Chalandriani figurine (No. 264) discovered within a WW II German trench system (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. referring to Marhari et al. forthcoming).

The “city” of Phylakopi witnessed a long period of occupation from the EBA to the LBA period. Phylakopi was a small settlement in the First city phase (Mackenzie 1904) equal to

Period 0 (Renfrew) during the EC II – III period, (Fig. 3.13). Only four of the 14 figurines were discovered in EC domestic contexts relatable to the original use of the figurines. The great majority of the figurines came from much later deposition contexts than the production of the figurines that will be discussed later in the second part of this chapter.

Mackenzie's City	Renfrew's Period	Approximate date
III-iii	IV	LC III
III-i-ii	III	LC I-II
II	II	MC
I-ii-iii	I	EC III
I-i	0 (A2)	EC II
Pre-City	0 (A1)	EC I

Figure 3.13 Main periods of occupation at Phylakopi after Mackenzie and Renfrew (Brodie, 2009, p. 50, Table 1)

3.2.4.2 The corpus of the figurines

Altogether four figurines (Nos. 252-255) were recovered from domestic contexts related to the EC II period, Only one Apeiranthos type figurine (No. 254) was found intact (Cherry & Davis, 2007, pp. 422, fig. 10.8 and pl. 54 a. SF 620; Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, pp. 441, Fig. 30.9), associated with the earliest period of occupation assigned to the Pre-City phase. The other schematic example of a Phylakopi I type figurine (No. 253) is headless (Bosanquet & Welch, 1904, pp. pl. xxxix, 8; Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, pp. 442, Fig. 30.11), see Fig. 88. A head fragment with part of the neck of a folded-arm Spedos figurine (No. 255) (Cherry & Davis, 2007, pp. fig. 10. 8, pl. 54, c-e. SF 631; Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, pp. 439, Fig. 30.4) and a torso fragment (No. 252) of another Spedos type (Bosanquet & Welch, 1904, pp. 195 and pl. xxxix, 2) have been identified. The figurines were found fragmentary and the broken pieces were always missing.

3.2.5 Contexts of the figurines

The chronological distribution of the four Phylakopi figurines lies within the EC II and EC III periods, since they were found in contexts related to the Pre-City or the First-City phases (Fig. 3.13). The figurines were found scattered in different part of the settlement in the north-east

corner and in the south-west part (see Fig. 3.14).

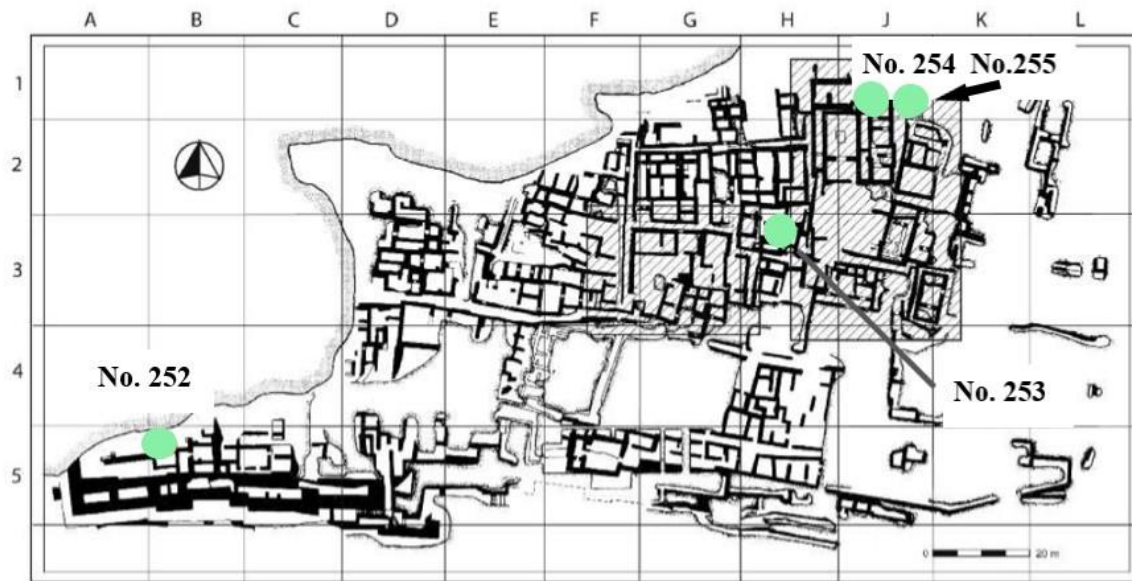


Figure 3.14 Plan of Phylakopi showing find spots of figurines found in EBA contexts (Brodie 2009, Fig.1)

3.2.5.1.1 Contexts related to buildings

The selected four fragments were found in association with different buildings of the northwest and southeast part of the settlement, illustrated in Fig. 3.14, in association with layers of rubble, walls and plaster floors. The Apeiranthos type figurine (No. 254) and a head fragment of a Spedos figurine (No. 255) were unearthed from the same building located in the northeast part of the settlement, area J1. The Apeiranthos figurine was discovered in layer 128 in Trench π c containing a green seal stone and a marble bowl (Renfrew, et al., 2007c, p. 48). The context of the figurine dated to the earliest occupation associated with the Pre-City phase broadly corresponds with the EC II period. Stratigraphically the figurine was located well above layer 134 where the head fragment of a Spedos figurine (No. 255) was found in the same trench π c (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. 442). Slightly above, in layer 131, a polished marble bowl and a small stone pyxis lid were recovered. Both figurines were part of the same EC II deposit.

The torso fragment of another Spedos figurine (Phyl 252) was discovered in Room A5,7 of another building located further south than the above-mentioned fragment in square B5 (Fig. 3.14). Mackenzie noted that the deposit was above the rock adjoining an area with an obsidian deposit (Mackenzie, 1963, p. for 13 May 1896). The figurine was collected from the First City level, chronologically assigned to the EC III period, its context not much later - if at all - than its original use (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, pp. 439, 444).

The headless Phylakopi I type figurine (No. 253) in association with a building located in the northeast part of the settlement, was unearthed in Room 3 within square H3 (see Fig.3.11). Part of the area was paved with pieces of slate and the other part had a plaster floor. Remains of walls were articulated at the west side of the area and assigned to the period of the First City. The headless figurine was found in the vicinity of the foundation of a wall, approximately 1.20 m above the pavement (Mackenzie, 1963, p. for 30 May 1899). This is an important primary context for the Phylakopi I type figurine dating the figurine to the EC III period (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. 442).

3.2.5.2 Conclusion

The multi-period settlement of Phylakopi included a small figurine assemblage recovered from domestic contexts dated to EBA. The Phylakopi figurine was the second most well-presented schematic form associated with domestic contexts and the settlement provided important evidence for the primary deposition of the Phylakopi figurine dated to the EC III period. However, in the lack of contextual data not much can be said about the nature of deposition of the Phylakopi figurines and their possible use and function in their primary contexts.

3.2.6 AMORGOS

3.2.6.1 The settlement of Markiani

The island has a crucial geographical position linking the south with the east part of the Cyclades. The history of research goes back to the end of 19th century when the first EC cemeteries of the island were discovered by Dümmler (1876) and Tsountas (1898). Since then, no systematic research of the cemeteries has been carried out. The EC settlement of Markiani was the first settlement to be discovered in 1985 and was extensively investigated by L. Marangou with the collaboration of C. Renfrew and C. Doumas between 1985 and 1991 (Marangou, et al., 2006). The hilltop settlement had a deliberate fortification in a naturally defensive area. Based on the archaeological materials, the site was continuously occupied from the late EC I to the late EC II period. The settlement yielded only one marble figurine (No. 265) found in the lower part of the settlement below Terrace 1.

3.2.6.2 The marble figurine from Markiani and its context

A small marble object (No. 265), has been identified as an uncertain marble figurine because it has unusual characteristics (Marangou, et al., 2006, pp. 55, Fig. 8.4, Plate 40 g and Plate 41 b-e). The figurine fragment was found in layer 4 of Room 1 in Trench 3, in the southern part of

the settlement running 25m south-east lying 10m below the level of Terrace 1 (Marangou, et al., 2006, pp. 51-54). The excavation trench exposed two rooms with possibly different functions based on their contents. The figurine was found in Room 1 which also yielded some pebble tools, a copper and bronze blade in addition to a notable concentration of metal objects and several fine stone pestles (Marangou, et al., 2006, pp. 68, Table 4.6). This room was associated with rather special materials in comparison to the other room (Room 2) of the same trench where only clay objects were found. The function of Room 1 where the marble figurine was found cannot clearly be recognized, though it might have been related to a workshop.

3.2.7 THERA

3.2.7.1 The EBA settlement of Akrotiri

The volcanic island is one of the world's seismically most active regions with an interesting geology. The flourishing prehistoric settlement of Akrotiri was buried under the volcanic ash and pumice after the Minoan eruption (Trinks, et al., 2015, p. 518; Friedrich, et al., 2000). Although evidence of habitation first came to light at the end of the 19th century, systematic excavations were begun in 1967, by Spyridon Marinatos (1967-1976) under the auspices of the Archaeological Society of Athens. Since his death in 1974, the excavations have been conducted by Christos Doumas (publishing since 1975 - ongoing).

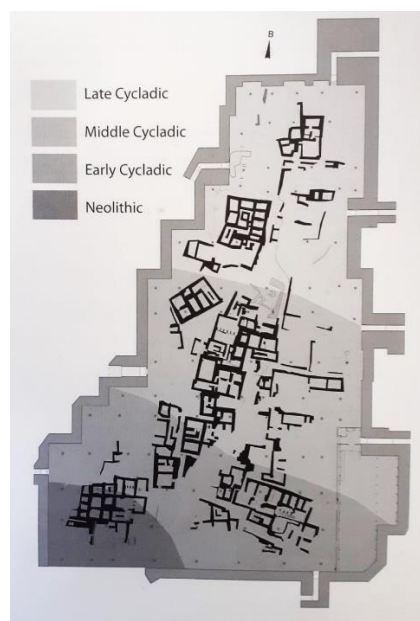


Figure 3.15 Plan of the settlement at Akrotiri, indicating the zones of its gradual development (Doumas, 2017c, p. 448, Fig. 31.1)

Although the prehistoric domestic site is known mainly from its last period of occupation, it was a sizeable and flourishing settlement during the EC period (Fig. 3.15). Altogether 38

figurine fragments have been recovered in domestic contexts, all of them dated later than the production of the figurines with the exception of one (No. 272) found in its original EC context (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, pp. 107-9). The other 37 decontextualized examples will be discussed in the second part of this chapter.

3.2.7.2 The EC context of the Akrotiri figurine

The rare presence of marble figurines in their primary EBA context is remarkable since other long-lived settlement such as Ayia Irini and Phylakopi have provided more discernible patterns for primary deposition of the EBA figurines associated with the time of their production and original use. The schematic Troy type figurine (No. 272) was found in the area of the cenotaphs related to Pillar pit 6 in association with the rock-cut vaulted structure whose use was uncertain, though it might have had a funerary function (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 152). The dubious context of the intact figurine provides no further evidence to assess whether the figurine was deliberately deposited. In the lack of contextual data not much can be said about the nature of the figurine deposition.

3.2.8 SIPHNOS

The island of Siphnos has yielded important information on figurine deposition, not only in funerary but also in domestic contexts. The EC graves were first mentioned by Pollak (Pollak, 1896, p. 210) a few years before the cemetery of Akrotiraki was explored by Tsountas at the end of the 19th century (Tsountas, 1899, pp. 73-74). Tsountas suggested that the EC settlement must have been located on the summit of the promontory, and this has been confirmed by later surveys and rescue excavation (Papadopoulou, 2017; Papadopoulou, 2011). The marble figurines found in funerary contexts have already been discussed in Chapter II. Although the EBA domestic site where important evidence of local metallurgy has been found provided a few more figurines in association with domestic contexts, the figurines were not related to any archaeological contexts. Therefore, not much can be said about their possible use and circulation. (Papadopoulou, 2017, pp. 108-12). The relationship between the EC cemetery and the settlement has not been further investigated yet.

3.2.8.1 The settlement of Akrotiraki

The remains of the EC settlement of Akrotiraki are located on a low hill just above Hotel Xenia, between the Lazarou bay (to the south) and the bay of Platy Gialos (to the north-east) (Papadopoulou, 2017, p. 112). The settlement witnessed a remarkably long duration from the FN to the early EC III period with most of the materials dated to the EC II period. Although the

excavation produced a very few structural remains, the assemblages were rich not only in pottery, lithic and different kinds of stone tools but also various metallurgical finds such as litharge, lead and copper slags. Traces of prehistoric metallurgy have also been recorded from the southern part of the island at the non-domestic copper-smelting site of Skali (Papadopoulou, 2011, p. 155). Although five marble figurine fragments have been found during excavation, the figurines were not associated with archaeological contexts, but were found in mixed layers of the excavation trench.

3.2.8.2 The corpus of the Akrotiraki figurines

Most of the figurines were made of white or whitish marble; three of the totals of five figurine fragments have been catalogued as schematic types including a triangular pebble, and the other two have naturalistic forms (Nos. 266-70). In the absence of analysis there is no evidence for local production, although the island does not lack marble outcrops (Papadopoulou, 2017, p. 115). Quite a few marble objects were recovered from the trenches and the cemetery of Akrotiraki contained some burials including marble vessels (Tsountas, 1899, pp. 75-7). The Akrotiraki figurines were usually found fragmentary, only the pebble type figurine was intact. Breakage always happened in the neck area. Either the head of the figurine (Nos. 266 and 267), or the neck part of the figurine (Nos. 268 and 269) was preserved. Evidence of paint has been noticed on two figurine fragments. The triangular pebble type figurine (Nos. 270) has possible paint ghosts of two horizontal stripes on its front surface (Papadopoulou, 2017, pp. 113, Fig. 11.12). The neck fragment (No. 268) has traces of red horizontal stripes and dots painted vertically in a row on its narrow side (Papadopoulou, 2017, pp. 114, Fig. 11.15).

Schematic types

The only intact triangular shape, stylistically similar to those forms of the FN and EC I period, has been identified as a pebble type (No. 266) possibly made out of a broken piece of a marble object (Papadopoulou, 2017, pp. 113, Fig. 11.12). Another head has been classified as an Apeiranthos type figurine (No. 267) (Papadopoulou, 2017, pp. 114, Fig. 11.14). The neck fragment (No. 269) of a possibly schematic figurine has no attributable features to help in identifying its variety (Papadopoulou, 2017, pp. 115, Fig. 11.16).

Naturalistic types

Only two examples have naturalistic features: the head of a Louros figurine (No. 270) (Papadopoulou, 2017, pp. 114, Fig. 11.13) and a neck fragment of another possibly naturalistic figurine (No. 268) which cannot be attributed in the absence of characteristic features (Papadopoulou, 2017, pp. 114, Fig. 11.15). The presence of Louros figurine was rare in domestic contexts, no other example has been recovered yet from the Cycladic settlements.

3.2.8.3 *The context of the Akrotiraki figurines*

Unfortunately there is no detailed information on the close associations of the figurines because they were found in mixed EC layers in the excavation trenches and not related to any archaeological feature. The triangular pebble type (No. 270) and one figurine neck (No. 269) came from stratum 1 in Trench I 5. The head of the Apeiranthos type figurine (No. 267) was found in Trench II 6 and the painted neck of the undetermined example (No. 269) was discovered in Trench N 6. The head of the Louros type figurine (MN 266) was collected from the baulk between Trenches II 6 and II 7. There is no further contextual data available which could help to assess the close association of the Akrotiraki figurines and could shed more light on the nature of the figurine deposition and the possible use of the figurines. Because of the lack of contextual data, not much can be said about the deposition pattern in the settlement.

3.2.9 SERIPHOS

Seriphos is one of the least studied EC islands with only a very few artefacts reported. Thanks to the archeometallurgical studies and archaeological investigations of the last two decades (interdisciplinary projects between the 21st Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities and Demokritos National Centre for Scientific Research in Athens) (Philanioutou, et al., 2011), important information has been revealed on EBA habitation with clear evidence of metallurgical activity (Pantou, 2017, p. 103). Only a surface find of a neck fragment of a naturalistic figurine has been found associated with the settlement of Plakalonia. It has a clear association with the domestic site and no other figurine fragment has been recorded from the island.

3.2.9.1 *The site of Plakalonia*

The EC site situated on a hill in the southwest part of the island between the two bays of Kountouro and Mega Livadhi is the first recognized EBA settlement on the island (Philanioutou, et al., 2011, p. 162). The greatest concentration of finds and remains of the

settlement lie on the summit of the hill. The exploratory trenches of the latest investigations have revealed mainly pottery, possibly dating to the EC II period (Pantou, 2017, p. 103). The neck fragment (No. 271) with the lower part of the head was discovered amongst the pottery sherds lying on the surface between the visible building remains (Pantou, 2017, pp. 106, Fig. 10.7). The fragment possibly belongs to a folded-arm type of either a Spedos or Dokathismata variety. The area is rich in minerals with rich copper-mineral resources. There is clear evidence of active metal production at the smelting-sites of Phourni, Kephala and part of Avessalos, on the northwest coast of the island, dated to the EBA period (Philanioutou, et al., 2011, p. 163). No correlations have been found between these sites and settlements. A small collection of metal artefacts has also been recovered from the site of Plakalona with rich copper supplies. Local metallurgy probably had an important role in the metal production of the western Cycladic islands where copper and lead-silver production were carried out in the neighbouring islands of Kythnos and Siphnos (Philanioutou, et al., 2011, p. 157). Further investigation of the site of Plakalona is awaited in order to shed more light on the presence of a marble figurine in the settlement, to reveal more information on the EBA communities carrying out metallurgical activities, to assist in understanding the organization of metal production on the island and to highlight the role of local metallurgy in the wider metallurgical area of the western Aegean (Georgakopoulou, et al., 2011, p. 142).

3.2.10 CONCLUSION

The above-listed domestic sites have provided evidence for the non-funerary use and primary deposition in domestic contexts. The schematic Apeiranthos type seems to have been strongly associated with domestic contexts at the settlements of Dhaskalio and Skarkos, while the latter has produced evidence for a marble workshop for the Apeiranthos type. The figurines were in most cases well-distributed in the settlements associated with different tumble layers or deposits from collapsed structures, walls related to residential buildings or possible working areas where different kind of activities might have taken place, such as marble working, obsidian knapping etc. The schematic figurines seem to have been left in their final contexts when the settlements were abandoned. The deposition pattern of the naturalistic Ayia Irini figurines showed a different scenario, raising further questions related to the origin, circulation and deliberate, arguably ritual deposition of the figurines. There is limited scope for the generalizing assumption that the figurines had the same value, symbolism and function regardless of their regional find spots. The use and function of the figurines might have significantly differed even

among settlements within the Cyclades (Wilson, 2017, p. 101). Although the production of the marble figurines stopped around the end of the 3rd millennium BC, they were not forgotten. Many of them found in much later deposition contexts than the production and original use of the figurines, which will be presented in the following part.

3.3 FIGURINE DEPOSITION IN SECONDARY CONTEXTS

This part of Chapter III investigates the decontextualized materials recovered from multi-period settlements yielding marble figurines found in later contexts than those of their original use and production. Although these data provide limited information on the primary use and original function of the figurines, they raise further questions related to the nature of re-deposition and re-use of the figurines, some of whose stories were rewritten as a result of them having a second life, although others might have been accidentally relocated from their original contexts.

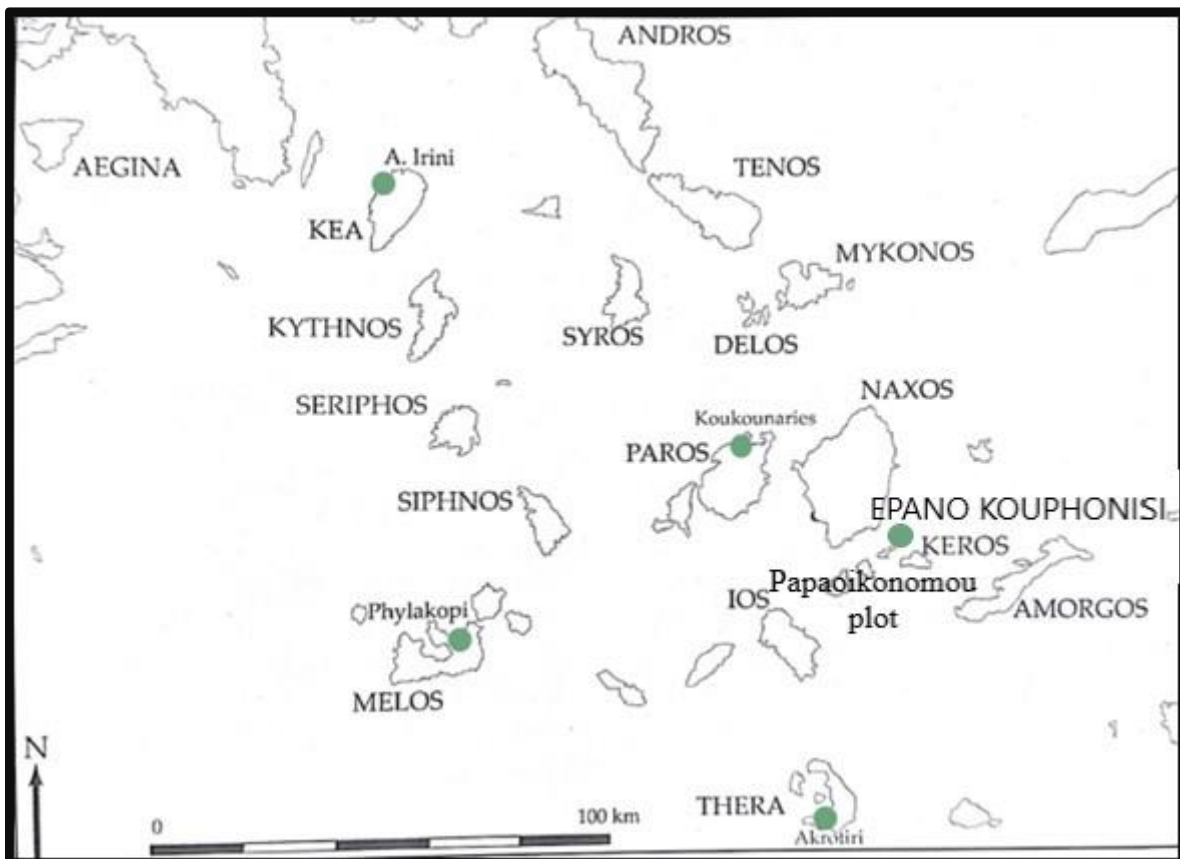


Figure 3.16 Map showing main domestic sites where figurines found in later deposits (Marthari, 2017a, p. 17, Fig. 2.3)

3.3.1 KEA

3.3.1.1 The MBA and LBA settlement of Ayia Irini

Caskey catalogued 44 fragmentary examples of 43 figurines in total at the settlement of Ayia Irini. However, six of the catalogued figurines have no secure contexts: one fragment (no.2) was a donated surface find (Caskey, 1971, p. 116), one fragment was found prior to the excavation (no. 6), another fragment (no. 20) from the nearby site of Troullos did not originate from the settlement (Caskey, 1971, p. 118) while three examples were found in modern earth filling (nos. 38-40). Therefore, I have catalogued 38 examples including the five figurines found in EBA contexts, already discussed in the previous part of this chapter, and the other 33 fragments were unearthed in post-EBA contexts. Thanks to the subsequent study of contexts and site stratigraphy, the spatial and chronological distribution of 20 figurines from the post-EBA Ayia Irini figurine corpus have been published with expanded information on the date and nature of the contexts of the decontextualized Ayia Irini figurines (Hershenson & Overbeck, 2017, p. 421), illustrated in Fig. 3.17. I have included the contexts of these 20 figurines in Table IV. The systematic study and cluster analysis of the find-spots of the figurines by C. Hershenson and J. Overbeck have highlighted important aspects of the deposition of figurines in later domestic contexts. They raise important questions concerning the nature of deposition and treatment of the figurines after their relocation from their original contexts (Hershenson & Overbeck, 2017, pp. 425-6).

3.3.2 The context of the post-EBA figurines

The abundance of marble figurines in post-EBA contexts is not surprising in a multi-phased site like Ayia Irini where continuous occupation and construction work took place from the EBA until the LBA period. Extensive MBA and LBA strata overlay the EBA levels. Building activities, such as shifting and dumping operations during the MBA and LBA, could easily have disturbed the underlying EBA layers, dislocating the marble figurines from their primary EBA contexts (Hershenson & Overbeck, 2017, p. 425). Based on the location and stratigraphy of the figurines, Carol Hershenson and John Overbeck have argued that the Ayia Irini figurines were more likely to have percolated upwards from the EBA deposits rather than having been deliberately removed and redeposited in later periods (Hershenson & Overbeck, 2017).

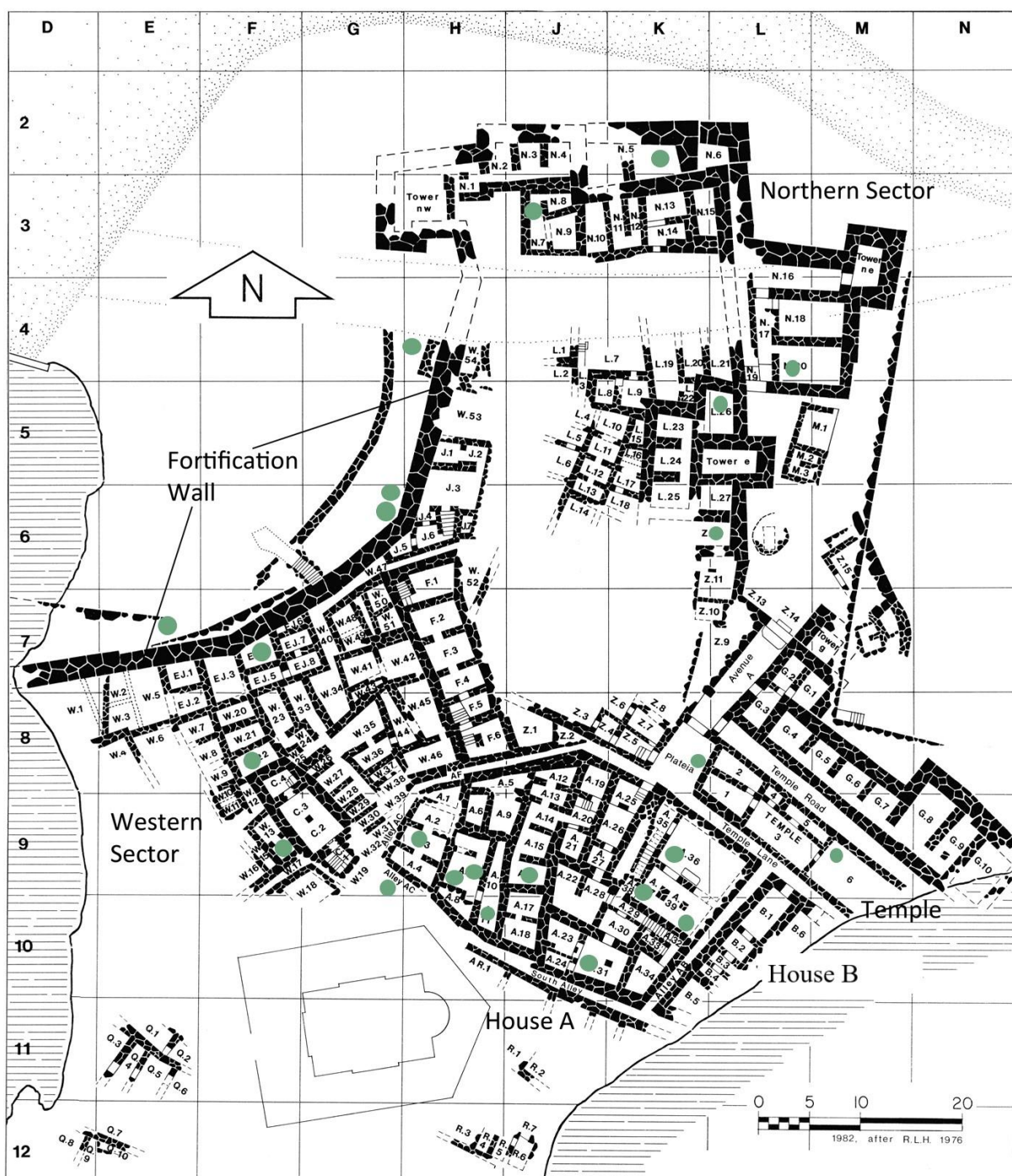


Figure 3.17 Site plan of Ayia Irini showing the distribution of figurines in post-EBA contexts (after Abell 2016, p. 73, Fig. 2; Hershenson & Overbeck, 2017, p. 424, Fig. 29.2)

3.3.2.1.1 The chronological distribution

The figurines scattered in different parts of the settlement were found in strata chronologically assigned to the MBA and LBA periods. Of the published figurines, the majority (29) were collected from stratified contexts. Based on the stratigraphical record, most figurines (16) were

found in LBA contexts dated to the LM and LH period, only one was found in a context dated to the early phase of the LBA (LM I A or LH I), another example was dated to the final phase of the LBA while the other 14 were associated with the middle phase of the LC period (LM I B and LH II). The rest of the 13 figurines were retrieved from MBA contexts associated with the MC period (Period IV); 12 of them were chronologically assigned to the early and middle phase (Period IV) while only one fragment was dated to the final phase of the MBA period (Period V).

3.3.2.1.2 The topographic distribution of the post-EBA figurines

The Ayia Irini figurines were not evenly scattered in the settlement, illustrated in Fig. 3.17. Their distribution was particularly frequent in a relatively built-up and rebuilt-up area of the Western Sector, to the west of House F and around the MBA Horseshoe Tower (Hershenson & Overbeck, 2017, p. 423). The presence of figurines in and outside House A was also abundant (Hershenson & Overbeck, 2017, p. 425). Several figurines were also collected just outside the Great Fortification Wall. The very small number of figurines found in their original EC II contexts and the predominance of figurines found in later contexts is not surprising in a multi-period settlement where continuous construction activity took place. The topographic clusters correspond to the deepest areas of the site with chronological correlations with those periods when deep basements or substantial foundations were built between Periods IV and VIIb before the end of the main occupation of the settlement (Hershenson & Overbeck, 2017, p. 425).

Figurines (Nos. 207, 211, 212, 217, 223, 238 and 239) found in House A might have been dislodged through the successive construction phases of the building during the MBA and the final phase of the MC and early and middle phase of the LC period (Cummer & Schofield, 1984, p. 29; Overbeck, 1989, pp. 153-4; Hershenson & Overbeck, 2017, p. 425).

Figurine fragments (Nos. 209, 210, 215, 218, 220, 224, 225 and 237) found around the MBA Horseshoe Tower and fortification wall perhaps originated from the EBA strata dislocated by construction work on the tower and fortification wall (Overbeck, 1989, pp. pls. 12-17; Hershenson & Overbeck, 2017, p. 425).

In the case of those figurines found outside the Great Fortification Wall (Nos. 216, 219, 222, and 226) these might have been displaced by the construction of the wall or during dumping outside the western boundary (Hershenson & Overbeck, 2017, p. 425).

However, the examples (Nos. 208, 214 and 229) collected from the deep basements of Houses F and C dated to the LBA period were found in MBA strata. In this case, the figurine fragments

might have percolated upwards as a result of general disturbance of the underlying strata, especially in a relatively densely rebuilt area like the Western sector (Hershenson & Overbeck, 2017, p. 425).

Although the above-mentioned examples confirm the vertical movement of the scattered figurines, there is evidence for horizontal moving of the fragments in the case of two joining fragments of the same figurine. The widely separated neck (No. 221) and head (No. 220) fragment were found at a significant distance from each other (Caskey 1974, p. 77). The head (No. 220) was part of the paving in the Western Sector while the neck fragment (No. 221) was recovered from mixed layers in the Northern Sector (Hershenson & Overbeck, 2017, p. 427). Perhaps the figurines could have been moved, possibly carried some distance before their final redeposition.

3.3.2.1.3 Nature of deposition

Based on the contextual evidence, most of the Ayiai Irini figurines seem to have percolated vertically upwards through the construction activities of the settlements. Some of the figurines might have been discarded as a result of accumulation of waste while in some other cases the figurines might have been deliberately chosen, used and valued in a later context (Hershenson & Overbeck, 2017, p. 427). J. Davis has proposed that the deposition of the headless schematic figurine fragment (No. 230) in association with the house floor might not have been accidental. The fragment was found beneath the LBA floor of House A related to strata assigned to Period V (Davis, 1984, p. 50). The two torso fragments (Nos. 211 and 207) in association with the VIIb destruction deposit in Room 16 and the two schematic fragments (Nos. 234 and 235) collected from the floor in Room 7 of the same House A might also not be accidental (Hershenson & Overbeck, 2017, p. 426). The deposition pattern shared similarities to the deposition of the four fragmentary figurines (Nos. 7, 11, 37 and 9) found beneath the EC II floor related to the construction of Houses E and D, discussed in the first part of this Chapter. The deposition of these fragment might have been deliberate, and the figurines might have had a special function related to their secondary context, although no clear evidence has demonstrated that those individuals who last handled the figurines valued them more than as curiosities. One torso fragment (No. 207) found amongst the collection of marble vases found in association with a destruction deposit in room A.31 (Cummer & Schofield, 1984, p. 16) certainly suggests an antiquarian curiosity, since the marble vases and perhaps the figurine might have been valued and treated with special care. The Phylakopi I type figurine from a LH III context found in the Temple of Ayia Irini might also be an example of later curation and

interest in certain objects from earlier time periods (Hershenson & Overbeck, 2017, p. 427). The pattern is similar to the treatment of the two marble figurines and other EC materials kept in a clay box in the LBA settlement of Akrotiri in Thera, which will be discussed below.

3.3.2.2 The corpus of the post-EBA Ayia Irini figurines

The figurines were usually made of white or greyish marble and most of them have features of the EC I and II common types (Nos. 207-39). Most figurines belong to naturalistic folded-arm types and rest, less than one-third of the post-EBA figurines, have schematic forms.

Schematic types

At least half of the schematic figurines have a cruciform shaped form with stumpy arms, characteristic of the Phylakopi I type (Nos. 231-233 and 213) (Caskey, 1971b, pp. 121, Pl.22.). Only one body fragment (No. 230) has a violin form and three examples (Nos. 234, 235 and 238) have a sharply pinched waist like that of the notch-waisted type.

The absence of Apeiranthos figurines is striking although these were a common type of the EC II settlements on Skarkos and Dhaskalio, occurring also in the EBA strata of the domestic sites of Phylakopi and Akrotiri.

Naturalistic types

Naturalistic types were abundant in the settlement and not a single piece of a schematic type was found in an EBA domestic context. The vast majority of the figurine repertoire belong to the folded-arm types predominantly of the Chalandriani (Nos. 207, 209, 217) and Kea sub-varieties (No. 211). Some of the very fragmentary examples (Nos. 214, 216, 222, 226) have no characteristic features that show similarities to the folded-arm varieties. One upper body of a possible Plastiras figurine (No. 212) has been identified.

3.3.2.2.1 State of preservation

None of the figurines was found intact and the breakage usually happened in the neck or the leg area. In terms of the schematic examples, two heads with their neck (Nos. 229, 239) and two more possible head or arm fragments (Nos. 236 and 237) have been identified. In the case of the naturalistic broken examples, the feet were always absent, and the lower parts of the legs were usually missing. Altogether 6 naturalistic head fragments and two naturalistic neck fragments (Nos. 222 and 228) were collected. Six naturalistic torsos have been identified (Nos. 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 and 227) along with a fragment of the upper body and head of a Plastiras figurine (No. 212) and four headless schematic figurines (Nos. 230, 321, 233 and 234) in

addition to a small fragment of a lower body (No. 238). Three naturalistic leg fragments have been identified (Nos. 215-217), two of which (Nos. 215 and 216) preserved only the right leg. The feet and lower legs/lower parts of the figurines were usually absent. The broken parts were never found together with the fragmentary examples which suggests that they had been broken before their final deposition.

Altogether eight figurines can be identified as female based on their sexual attributes, seven of which belong to naturalistic types (Nos. 207-12 and 227), with one example of a schematic Phylakopi type figurine (No. 233). Some of the female figurines have more rounded forms, two of which (Nos. 209 and 210) have pronounced bellies, possibly referring to their pregnant status (Caskey, 1971b, pp. 115, Fig. 2). Three fragments show possible signs of wear (Nos. 212, 235 and 236).

Remains of ancient repairs have been noticed in two cases. The mending hole on the left thigh of a naturalistic figurine (Nos. 209 and 232) have drilled holes around the broken edges with parts of the lead presumably from the clamp in the case of the torso fragment (no. 209), for reattaching the missing part (Hershenson & Overbeck, 2017, p. 422). Based on Getz-Preziosi's study of the drilling hole (Getz-Preziosi, 1981, p. 16), the torso fragment was possibly mended during the EBA (Hershenson & Overbeck, 2017, p. 423).

3.3.2.3 Conclusion

The contextual analysis of the Ayia Irini figurines recovered from MBA and LBA strata has provided archaeological evidence for dislocation and accidental vertical movement of the marble figurines originating from EBA context. The lifetime of the Ayia Irini figurines did not end in the EC period. In the course of earth moving operations, the figurines seem to have percolated upwards from the underlying EBA strata. Many of the figurine fragments moved vertically but only a very few travelled horizontally such as the two joining fragments mentioned above. No clear evidence for deliberate redeposition of the figurines has been observed in post-EBA contexts. However, in a very few cases, the post-EBA figurines were associated with destruction or floor deposits, just like the five figurines found in EC contexts. Some of the figurines might have been deliberately chosen, curated and valued by later inhabitants and owners.

3.3.3 PAROS

Paros is one of the biggest islands of the Cyclades, yielding a large number of prehistoric cemeteries with only a few settlements so far discovered. Only five domestic sites have been investigated as yet, so that the number of EC cemeteries is three times greater (Katsarou & Schilardi, 1994, pp. 24-25). Marble figurines in domestic contexts are known only from the settlement of Koukounaries where Early Cycladic figurines in addition to a Neolithic figurine fragment were found deposited in contexts later than those of the production of the figurines. Three more figurines dated to the LN and FN periods were retrieved from strata assigned to the pre-Mycenaean phase on the north-eastern corner of the area in the lower plateau. The residential buildings of this area had the longest stratigraphy between the LN and LBA periods. However, no EC marble figurines were found among the EC materials unearthed from this area. The closest funerary site to Koukounaries is the EC cemetery of Plastiras. However, the possible interpretation of Koukounaries as the settlement paired with the cemetery of Plastiras remains uncertain (Katsarou & Schilardi, 2017). The absence of Plastiras type figurines in the settlement is striking, especially in comparison to the neighbouring cemetery of Plastiras. However, the distance between the cemetery and settlement is relatively long (more than 500 m), and EC cemeteries were usually in immediate proximity to their settlements (Katsarou & Schilardi, 1994, p. 43).

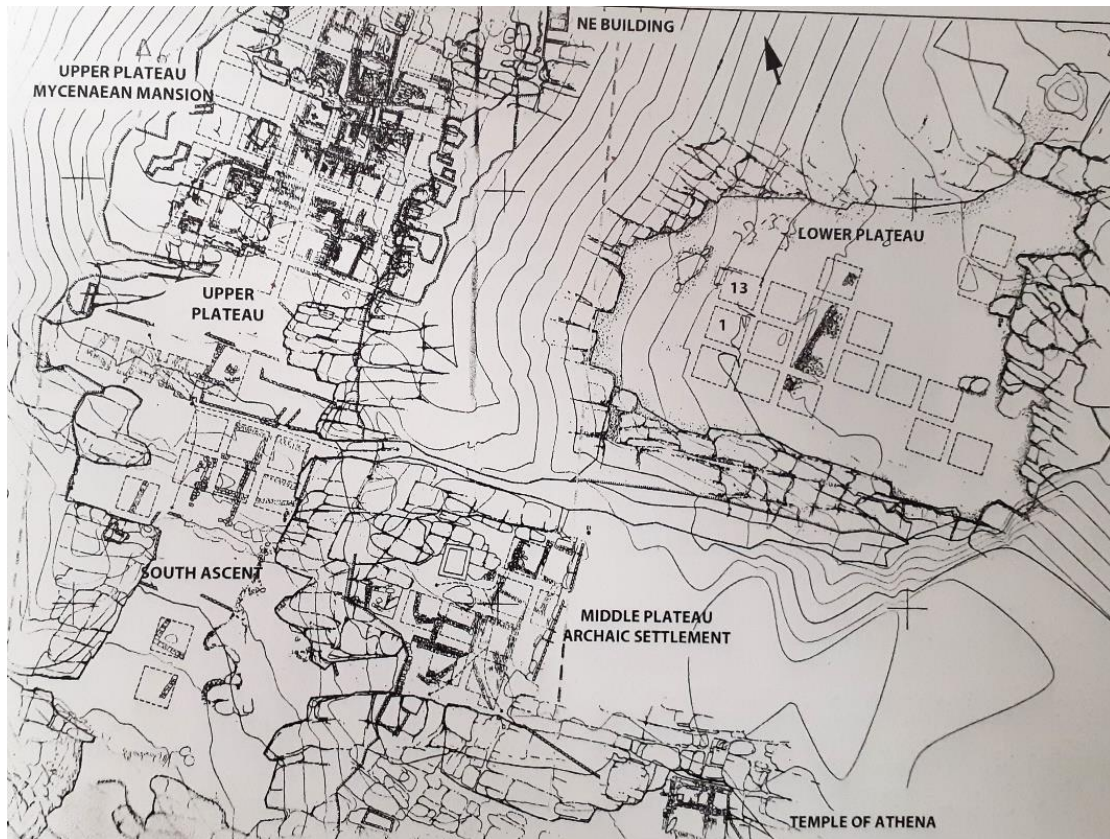


Figure 3.18 Plan of the hill of Koukounaries (Katsarou & Schilardi, 2017, pp. 411, Fig. 28.1)

3.3.3.1 The settlement of Koukounaries

The steep hill of Koukounaries is formed of the Lower plateau eastwards, the Middle Plateau southwards and the Upper Plateau on the hilltop (Fig. 3.18). The annual excavations between 1974 and 1992 revealed the remains of the multi-period settlement which witnessed a long period of occupation between the Neolithic and Archaic periods. It acquired a palatial-like structure during the Mycenaean occupation and was converted to a fortified acropolis with an important centre for worship during the Iron Age. The only architectural evidence for the pre-Mycenaean occupation is the EC II rectangular free-standing stone building on the Upper Plateau built during the second phase of the EBA. It was reused during the Mycenaean period (Katsarou & Schilardi, 1994, pp. 30-31). The EC II deposits inside the building did not contain any marble figurines (Katsarou & Schilardi, 1994, p. 33). The settlement has provided interesting figurine materials including a very few examples from the Neolithic period. The other part of the figurine repertoire included EC marble figurines retrieved from stratified contexts related almost exclusively to the LBA Mycenaean Mansion and therefore belonging to a much later context than the period of their production. I have selected four figurine fragments, stylistically similar to EC types, which were found in later contexts than that in

which they were produced. These were located on the upper plateau in association with the Mycenaean Mansion, with the exception of one found on the middle plateau and associated with an Archaic household. The other three Neolithic and EC zoomorphic fragments were retrieved from their primary contexts located on the lower plateau where continuous occupation was observed from the Neolithic period. Stylistically and chronologically they do not fit into the EC marble figurine repertoire. The zoomorphic clay figurine was found in a secure and undisturbed occupation deposit on the western part of the Lower Plateau, in layer 6 of Square 1 (Schilardi, 1991, p. 239). Although the occupation deposit contained numerous schists and stone slabs besides EC I-II pottery, there was no related architectural feature (Katsarou & Schilardi, 2017, p. 414). The LN female figurine pendant was found in association with a layer dated to the FN period (Schilardi, 1990, pp. 221-3 and 242-3). This layer 6 of Square 13, just north of Square 1 where the zoomorphic figurine was located, contained architectural remains of an occupied space (Katsarou & Schilardi, 2017, p. 415). The FN female pebble figurine was located within close proximity to the pendant figurine in Square 13 in association with layer 5 containing pottery and chipped stones and chronologically assigned to the FN period (Katsarou & Schilardi, 2017, p. 416).

3.3.3.2 The corpus of figurines

The clay zoomorphic figurine, the pendant and the natural piece of a pebble imbued with human symbolism that originated from the lower plateau in addition to the clay head fragment from the Mycenaean Mansion, display stylistic features familiar from the LN and FN periods. The other four marble figurines found in post-EBA contexts were all possibly made of local Parian marble. Naturalistic shapes of the folded-arm type were more numerous than schematic forms (Nos. 310-13). Only one example of a not easily identifiable schematic figurine (No. 310) has been recognized sharing similar characteristics with the EC II Apeiranthos type, although with clear differences of the abstract head and arms. Stylistically it has been identified as an unfinished hybrid sub-variety (Katsarou & Schilardi, 2017, pp. 412, Fig. 28.3). In the case of the naturalistic types, these were different varieties of the folded-arm type. One head fragment (No. 311) has some characteristic features of the FAF naturalistic type while it also shares more similarities with pre-canonical types (Katsarou & Schilardi, 2017, p. 413, Fig. 28.5). The other head fragment, with part of the neck of a canonical FAF figurine (No. 312) shows similarities to the Kapsala and Spedos varieties (Katsarou & Schilardi, 2017, pp. 413-414, Fig. 28.6) while the thigh fragment of a FAF figurine (No. 313) is very fragmentary and unrecognizable (Katsarou & Schilardi, 2017, p. 414, Fig. 28.7).

The Koukounaries figurines found in post-EBA contexts were found in a very fragmentary state, apart from the complete schematic figurine (No. 310). Breakage happened most often in the neck area. The thigh fragment (No. 313), preserved from the pelvis to the knee, has the clear sexual attribute of a slightly incised pubic triangle.

3.3.3.3 *The post-EBA context of the figurines*

Thanks to careful observation and precise documentation work during the excavation, the context, location and stratigraphic position of the figurines have been recorded. The four figurines found in secondary depositions were associated with a distinctly luxurious household in the Mycenaean Mansion (Fig. 3.19), apart from one fragment which was related to a household dated to the Early Archaic period.

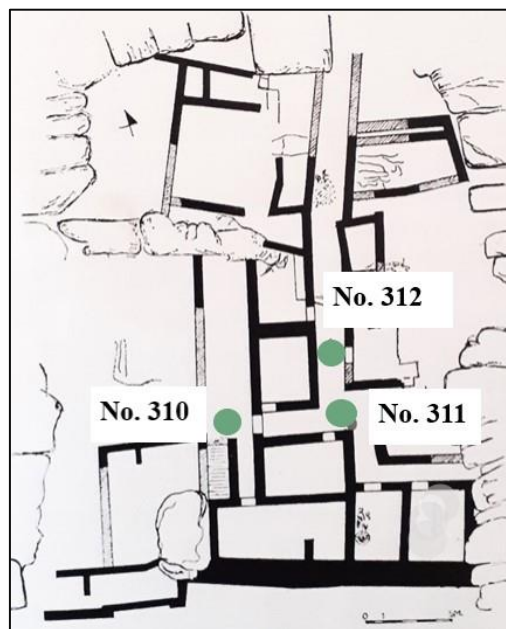


Figure 3.19 Plan of the Mycenaean Mansion with the location of the figurines (Nos. 310-312) (Katsarou & Schilardi, 2017, p. 411, Fig. 28.2)

3.3.3.3.1 *Chronological distribution*

The marble figurines were found in most cases related to different strata in association with the destruction phase of the site when the LBA settlement was destroyed by a fire about 1150 BC, equal to LH III C at the end of the Mycenaean period. Only one fragment was recovered from a different part of the settlement in the middle plateau in association with an Early Archaic household. The Mycenaean Mansion constructed on the summit produced a large quantity of fine ware vases, luxury artefacts and many bronze objects. The upper storey of the building collapsed during the destruction caused by fire at the end of the Mycenaean period (Schilardi, 1984, pp. 187-200).

3.3.3.3.2 *Topographic distribution of the figurines*

Mycenaean Mansion (Fig. 3.19)

The complete schematic marble figurine (No. 310) was discovered in the basement of the Mycenaean Mansion during the excavation of the corridor in 1977 (Schilardi, 1977). The figurine was retrieved from the LH IIIC destruction deposit just underneath the east-west post-destruction wall. The deposit contained cremated bone fragments of those animals trapped and burnt in that narrow area during the destruction fire. Since the figurine was located within the upper sediment of the deposit it had probably originated from the upper storey of the Mycenaean Mansion (Schilardi, 1977, p. 370; Katsarou & Schilardi, 2017, p. 411).

The head fragment of the pre-canonical figurine (No.311) was discovered during the excavation of the east wall of the Mycenaean mansion in 1982 (Schilardi, 1982, p. 242). It was located on top of the rubble that had collapsed from the east wall of the Mycenaean room which extended to the north of the First Storeroom under the east baulk of Square D2 (Katsarou & Schilardi, 2017, p. 413).

The head fragment of a folded-arm naturalistic figurine (No. 312) was uncovered in the basement of the Mycenaean Mansion during the excavation of Square D3 in 1983 (Schilardi, 1983, p. 279), illustrated in Fig. 3.19. The fragment was located on top of the rubble layer, underneath a deposit filled with Protogeometric pottery (Katsarou & Schilardi, 2017, p. 413).

The head fragment of a clay figurine was discovered in the thick LH IIIC destruction deposit accumulated in the Third Storeroom. It was located in the upper part of the deposit suggesting that it might have come from the collapsed upper storey. The deposit contained rubble, a displaced threshold and fragments of plaster, yielding burnt animal bones, obsidian blades, shellfish and LH IIIC-Middle pottery sherds with large rope-decorated storage pithoi. The underlying layers directly above the bedrock comprised construction materials and domestic ware dated to the LH IIIC-Middle period (Katsarou & Schilardi, 2017, p. 412).

Early Archaic household

The thigh fragment of the fourth folded-arm figurine (No. 313) came from a disturbed layer in a house of the Early Archaic period. The disturbed layer was filled with Geometric and Subgeometric pottery mixed with LH IIIC sherds and contained animal bones and ashes (Schilardi, 1983, p. 283). Because of the absence of other EC material, it remains uncertain whether the figurine fragment was deliberately deposited by the Mycenaean or later occupants

or whether it came from EC strata which have not yet been explored in this area (Katsarou & Schilardi, 2017, p. 414).

3.3.3.3 The nature of deposition

Apart from the schematic figurine and the neolithic types, they were all very fragmentary, their chronological and spatial distribution concentrated in the main area of the fortified mansion. The presence of the EC marble figurines inside the Mycenaean mansion raises further questions as to whether the figurines were deliberately or accidentally deposited several hundred years after their production. Were the figurines valued by the Mycenaeans? The excavator Schilardi has proposed that the presence of the EC marble figurines in the Mycenaean mansion seems to be deliberate. There is no direct evidence for deposition of figurines in EC contexts, and the EC figurines were all associated with the destruction debris of the Mycenaean Mansion. Although Schilardi has suggested that, the figurines probably became part of the exceptional possessions and wealth of the Mycenaean family and perhaps they were valued as antiquarian curiosities, establishing a link with the ancestors (Schilardi, 1984, p. 201; Katsarou & Schilardi, 2017, p. 418). However, no clear evidence of such curation and treatment of the figurines has been observed that could confirm the deliberate deposition of the Koukounaries figurines. Based on the archaeological evidence, it is hard to tell if the figurines were deliberately decontextualized by the Mycenaean occupants and whether they were curated as important relics belonging to the ancestors.

3.3.3.4 Conclusion

The figurine deposition of the Koukounaries figurines showed no different pattern from the relocated materials found in secondary deposition contexts in the settlements of Phylakopi, Ayia Irini and Thera (apart from the Cenotaph area in addition to the latest discoveries of two figurines kept in a clay box). Based on the archaeological materials, no direct evidence for curation and deliberate deposition of the figurines has been observed that could tell whether the Koukounaries figurines were curated and valued examples or were only accidentally relocated from their original contexts.

3.3.4 THERA

3.3.4.1 *The settlement of Akrotiri*

The prehistoric settlement of Akrotiri on Thera witnessed a long-period of use from the LN until the LBA period. The site was a quite sizeable and flourishing settlement during the EC period. Only one Troy type figurine was discovered in its original EC context, discussed in the first part of this chapter, while the other 36 examples came from later strata (Nos. 273-309). The majority of the figurines were scattered in various areas of the settlement, but a small cluster of 17 fragments was associated with a distinct area of the settlement in the so-called Cenotaph Square, 10 of them related to the structure of pillar pit 17 (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, pp. 107-9; Doumas, 2017c, p. 446). The dense cluster of figurines concentrated in the area of the Cenotaph Square shows a different pattern from those seen at other settlement sites, not only in its topographical distribution and selection of figurines, but also in the nature of their deposition. The latest discoveries of the two naturalistic figurines (Doumas 2017d, 2019) kept in a clay box have provided important evidence for deliberate deposition and curation of the marble figurines.

3.3.4.2 *The corpus of figurine*

Thirty figurines were made of marble and the other seven figurines were made of other types of stones, such as whitish tuff (Nos. 273, 276, 286, 295, 296), limestone (No. 274) and sea-pebble (No. 275) (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 143). The extremely rich figurine assemblage comprising various types included mainly schematic forms (23) and naturalistic folded-arm types (13) in lesser quantity.

Schematic types

The vast majority of the schematic types are shouldered forms (Nos. 278-85), (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, pp. 113, Fig. 2 Plate 7 a-c; 115, Fig. 3, Plate 6 a-d; 117, Fig. 4, Plate 8 c-d). There are also four pebble type figurines with the form of a natural beach pebble (Nos. 274 and 275) or with a flat oval or oblong shape (Nos. 273 and 276) (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, pp. 111, Fig. 1. Pl. 5 b-e). One bipartite type (No. 277) (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, pp. 113, Fig. 2, Plate 6 a-b.) in addition to another example with a spade shape (No. 286) have been identified, displaying features familiar from the EC I period (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, pp. 117, Fig. 4, Plate 9 a). Two Apeiranthos type figurines (Nos. 289 and 290) have also been recognized, the most popular schematic form of the EC II period (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, pp. 118-120, Fig. 5, Plate Plate 9 d, 10 a-c). Two unidentifiable schematic forms cannot be attributed to the conventional categories of the EC I and EC II types. One of them (No. 295) is stylistically similar to the Apeiranthos

type but the clear indication of the head with facial features is uncharacteristic (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, pp. 124, Fig. 7, Plate 12 a-b).

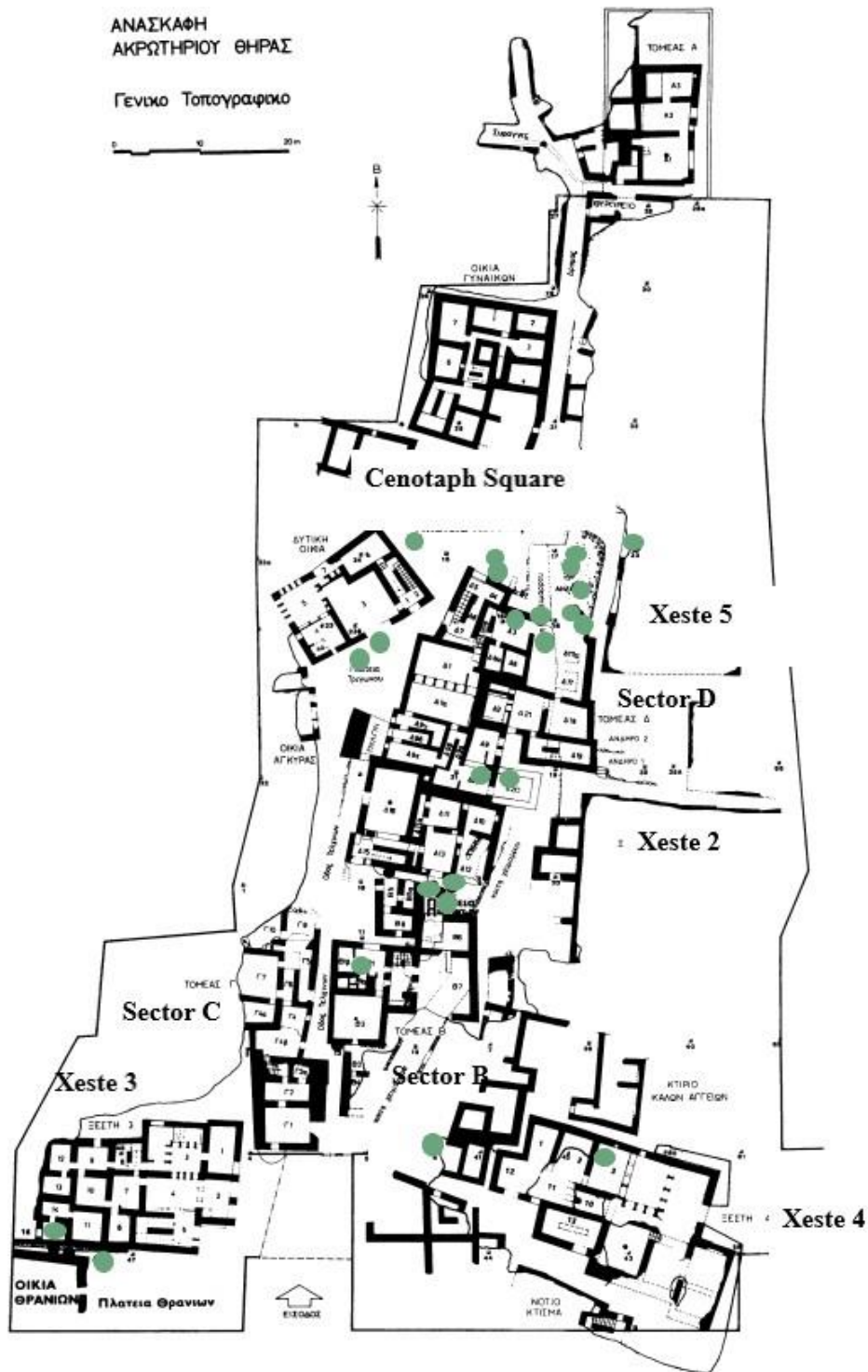


Figure 3.20 Plan of Akrotiri showing distribution of the marble figurines (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 150, Fig. 15)

The other hybrid schematic figurine (No. 296) has a head and upper body resembling those of the Louros type (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, pp. 124, Fig. 7, Plate 12 c-d). Beside the Troy type

figurine (No. 272) found in an EC context (presented in the first part of this chapter) another example of the same type (No. 288) was collected from an LC context (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, pp. 118, Fig. 5, Pl. 9 c). Four examples of Phylakopi I type (Nos. 291-294) characteristic of the EC III period have been also identified (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, pp. Fig. 6, Plate 10 d-e, Plate 11 a-d).

Naturalistic types

Approximately one-third (13) of the 36 Akrotiri figurines deposited after the EBA belong to naturalistic types with the most popular form being the Plastiras type from the EC I period. Altogether eight fragmentary Plastiras figurines have been discovered, three of which (Nos. 297, 299 and 301) have been identified as male based on their clear sexual attribute of a plastically rendered penis. Male sexual characteristics are much more rare than female attributes. Only a few examples are known from secure contexts, such as the male harpist from Aphenika. It is particularly interesting, that two of the male figurines are depicted ithyphallic, which is an unusual feature not only in case of the male Plastiras types but in EC male figurines in general (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 134). The five other Plastiras figurines recovered from the same context (the cenotaph) were fragmentary: one torso of a female figurine with prominent abdomen (No. 302), two head fragments with part of the upper neck (304 and 303), two leg fragments of a right calf (No. 298) and a left lower leg fragment (No. 300) have been identified (Sotirakopoulou, 1998). The left lower leg (No. 300) belongs to one of the male figurines (No. 299) (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, pp. 128, Fig. 9) and the figurine head (No. 303) joins with the headless female torso (No. 302) (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, pp. Fig. 11, Plate 17 a-d).

Two fragmentary pre-canonical figurines (Nos. 305 and 306) (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, pp. 135, Fig. 12, Pl. 21 a-d, 22 a-d, pp.137, Fig. 13, Pl. 23 a-d) and only three EC II canonical folded arm figurines have been identified: one Kapsala, one Spedos and a Chalandriani variety. Only the Spedos figure (No. 308) is preserved almost complete, with only the front end of the left foot missing (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, pp. Plate 25 a-d). The body of the Kapsala figurine (No. 298) is preserved from above the knees but missing both feet (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, pp. 139, Fig. 14). The Chalandriani leg fragment (No. 309) preserves the smallest portion of a possibly female figurine (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, pp. 139, Fig. 14).

In terms of the condition of the figurines, the schematic figurines were broken and intact in equal numbers. All the naturalistic types were found fragmentary and broken, apart from Spedos figurine (No. 308) and the almost complete male Plastiras figurine which was only chipped at the chin, right foot and right calf (No. 297). Although it has a broken right knee, the

figurine remained complete without any parts missing. The most vulnerable area was the neck or the knee.

Traces of ancient repairs were observed in four cases, usually associated with breaks on the neck or leg part of the figurines, as with two naturalistic Plastiras type figurines (Nos. 299 and 301) and the two Plastiras-like pre-canonical figurines (Nos. 305 and 299). The drilled repair holes of the Plastiras male figurine (No. 301) were located below the base of the neck and on each thigh. The other Plastiras type (No. 299) has an unfinished repair hole on the right thigh. The pre-canonical figurines were also repaired at the leg, one of them (No. 306) was mended at the lower part of the left calf while the other (No. 305) has two repair holes on each knee (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 145).

Remains of ancient paint are usually preserved on the heads of figurines, rendering features of the hairstyle. Paint ghosts were observed on two naturalistic figurines (297 and 306) on the back part of the head, possibly rendering features of the hairstyle (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, pp. 126, 136).

3.3.4.3 Contexts of the figurines

3.3.4.3.1 Chronological distribution of the figurines

The Akrotiri figurines were associated with either the volcanic or the seismic destruction of the city, topographically dispersed all over (Fig. 3.20) the settlement (Doumas, 2017c, p. 446). The great majority, including mainly 18 mainly schematic and naturalistic types, were associated with the volcanic destruction layer. The other 17 examples, ten of which are of naturalistic folded-arm and seven of schematic types, were discovered in a layer (containing collapsed building materials and very fragmentary objects) of the seismic destruction of the city at the very beginning of the LC I period (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 149).

3.3.4.3.2 Spatial distribution of the figurines (Fig. 3.20)

Scattered in the settlements

In some cases, the figurines were found in small clusters recovered from the volcanic destruction layer, associated in the same rooms of different buildings of the settlement. Two schematic figurines (Nos. 277 and 294) were recovered from Room 15 located in the area of Xeste 3, three schematic figurines (Nos. 279, 291 and 276) were collected from room D3 situated in the area of Sector D and three others (Nos. 281, 293 and 289) came from the Monkeys' Square. The rest of them were isolated finds scattered at several points of the settlement (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 153). The irregular presence of the marble figurines in

these contexts seems to be accidental, as no evidence for deliberate deposition has been observed.

Cenotaph Square

The biggest cluster, including 17 figurines, was recovered from the area of the Cenotaph Square, 10 of which were found together in the quadrilateral structure of pillar pit 17. The other figurines were located outside that structure, five of which were associated with the debris of the destruction layer spread over this area, and two figurines were found in the volcanic destruction layer in the area to the east of the West House. The small cairn of stone was named as a result of the construction in the form of an EC cist-grave of type-A and including EC objects (Doumas, 2017c, p. 446). The ten figurines were found in association with other EC material. Two rock-cut chambers were found in the area, and the quadrilateral structure was located immediately to the south-east of the first chamber. The north and east sides of this structure consisted of three large vertically placed stone slabs while the other sides were made of big and smaller unworked stones. The structure had a compact tightly packed fill mixed with unworked stones, small pieces of schist slabs, whitish tuff, sea pebbles and a few fragments of plaster. The debris fill contained whole and fragmentary stone tools, obsidian blades, fragmentary bones, a small clay loom-weight and a large pottery assemblage including mainly LC and MC and fewer EC pottery sherds. Three marble “kandiles” were also found including a complete example just at the surface of the debris fill, while the other two fragments were located below and further towards the south-east corner. Nine figurines were found in three successive layers of the fill in an approximately 15 cm thickness. The male Plastiras figurine (No. 297) was located on top of the cluster. At the topmost part of the fill in the south-west part of the structure a limestone slab was discovered with shallow cavities in a spiral arrangement. The right leg of a Plastiras figurine (No. 298) was located at the south-east corner in the same level as the marble kandili. Slightly below the male Plastiras figurine on either side another male Plastiras figurine (No. 299) and two pre-canonical figurines (Nos. 306 and 305) were found. The Plastiras figurine (No. 299) and one of the pre-canonical figurines (No. 306) were found in a supine position while the other pre-canonical figurine (No. 305) was found on its right side. Immediately below the reclining figurines five other fragments were unearthed lying on a piece of schist slab: two Plastiras figurines (Nos. 301 and 302), one Kapsala figurine (No. 307), the head of a Plastiras figurine (No. 304) and the lower left leg of a Plastiras type (No. 300). The two Plastiras figurines (Nos. 301 and 302) were found in a reclining position and a Kapsala figurine (No. 307) lay on its left side. The lower left leg (No. 300) belongs to one of

the male figurines (No. 299) (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, pp. 128, Fig. 9, Plate) and the figurine head (No. 303) joins with the headless female torso (No. 302) (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, pp. Fig. 11, Plate 17 a-d). The head fragment of the Chalandriani figurine (No. 309) was found further away and at least 20 cm deeper than the figurine cluster. Further below the figurines two schist slabs were unearthed. The cluster of obsidian objects and a triangular bronze dagger were located at the same depth where the five figurine fragments were discovered on the schist slab. C. Doumas has proposed that the structure possibly imitating an EC cist grave perhaps functioned as a cenotaph made by the later inhabitants in order to curate materials from a nearby cemetery.



Figure 3.21 Plastiras figurine discovered in situ kept in a clay box in 2017 at the settlement of Akrotiri (Doumas, 2017d, pp. 272, Fig. 7)



Figure 3.22 Folded-arm figurine found in situ kept in a clay box in 2018, at the settlement of Akrotiri Available: <https://chronique.efa.gr/?kroute=report&id=8165#true-3> (Accessed: 17 March 2024)



Figure 3.23 Spedos figurine found in a clay box (Doumas, 2019, p. 299, Fig. 16),

Figurines kept in clay boxes

The latest discoveries of the ongoing excavations on Akrotiri have brought to light remarkable evidence for deliberate deposition of EC marble figurines in much later times than that of their production and original use. The excavation season between 2017 and 2019 has provided important evidence for curated marble figurines kept in wooden boxes inside clay boxes. The excavation season of 2017 uncovered a Plastiras type figurine (Doumas, 2017d, p. 268), illustrated in Fig. 3.21, and a folded-arm figurine, illustrated in Fig. 3.22, was recovered in the following year in 2018, while the third naturalistic folded-arm figurine of a Spedos variety, illustrated in Fig.3.23, was found in 2019 (Doumas, 2019, pp. 289-90). The figurines were kept in possibly wooden boxes, which had decayed over time, inside clay containers (larnakes) next to a ‘set of horns’ in the south-west corner of Room 2 inside the public building of the House of Benches (‘House of Thrania’). There were other clay boxes, some of them including marble and alabaster vessels and two clusters of miniature vessels were found at the south-east corner of the same room (Doumas, 2019, pp. 289-90).

3.3.4.4 Conclusion

The archaeological materials recovered from the multi-period site of Akrotiri have produced evidence for different deposition patterns of the marble figurines in secondary contexts, highlighting the different life trajectories of the EBA marble figurines after their primary use and circulation. The Akrotiri figurines were recovered from secondary domestic contexts associated with the LBA settlement. No discernible deposition pattern has been observed during the EBA period apart from a single example recovered from an EC III context. Some of the Akrotiri figurines, scattered throughout the settlement, seem to have been the result of possible waste accumulation, which perhaps moved vertically through the stratigraphic layers, although

some of the figurines might also have travelled some distance horizontally, such as the naturalistic figurines found in one cluster in the area of the Cenotaph Square. Although, these fragments might have been discarded and scattered along with other materials, the figurines were perhaps moved by the later inhabitants. The latest discoveries have revealed remarkable evidence for an antiquarian attitude and curation of the figurines on the part of the later inhabitants, raising more questions related to the secondary circulation, use and value of the redeposited figurines. The presence of Plastiras figurines in a settlement context is not exceptional, since one example (No. 260) is known from a secondary domestic context in the settlement of Phylakopi, Melos and another fragment (No. 212) was found at the settlement of Ayia Irini on Kea in addition to another fragment (No. 203) recovered from an EBA context. The number of Plastiras types representing male figurines, however, is unusual; the male figurine of a harpist is only known from the cemetery of Aphenika. Concerning the physical characteristics of the Plastiras figurines, they have flat feet that enable the figurines to stand up rather than the reclining position of the folded-arm types. One of the male Plastiras figurines had ancient repair holes at the thigh and neck, indicating ancient breakage of the figurine, perhaps during its primary use before final deposition.

3.3.5 MELOS

3.3.5.1 *The settlement of Phylakopi*

Altogether eight figurines have been recovered at Phylakopi from contexts significantly later than the production of the figurines (Fig. 3.21). The other four examples originating from EC contexts have been discussed in the first part of this chapter. The majority of these figurines were unearthed during the first excavation campaigns between 1896 and 1899, and their contexts have subsequently been reconsidered using the Daybooks of Duncan Mackenzie (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. 437).

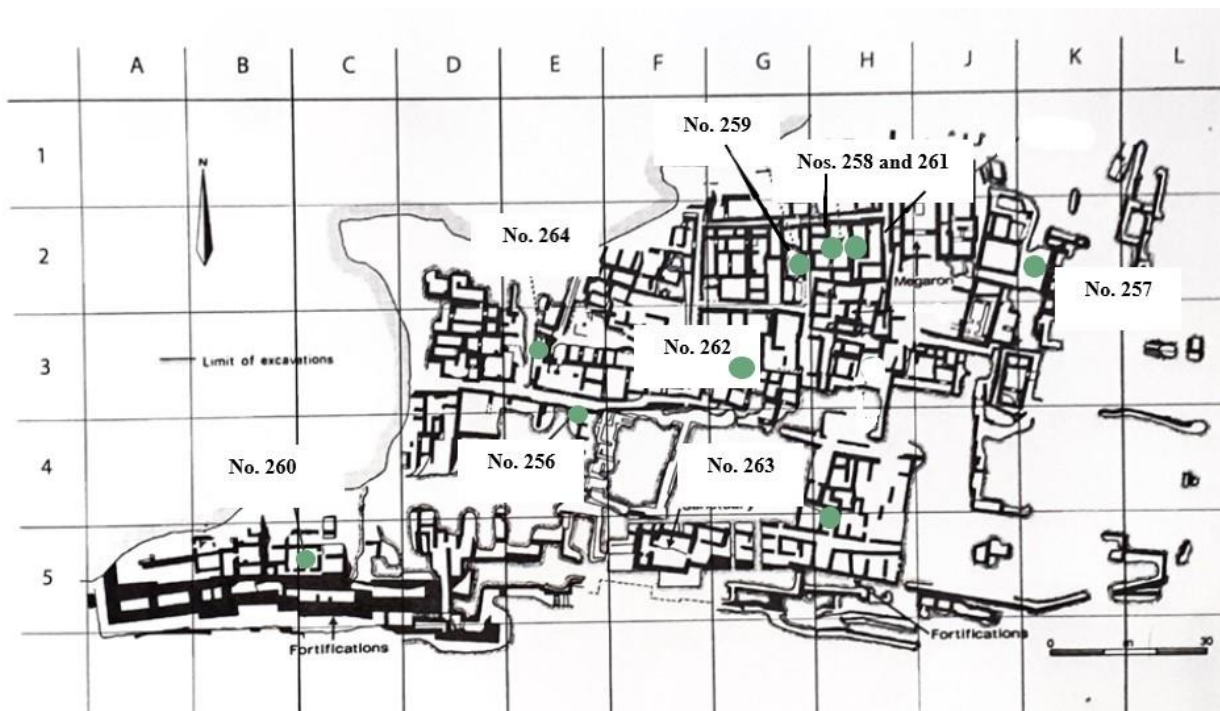


Figure 3.24 Plan of the settlement Phylakopi showing find spots of the figurines recovered from secondary deposition contexts (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, pp. 437, Fig. 30.1)

3.3.5.2 *The corpus of the post-EBA figurines*

Most of the Phylakopi figurines are schematic EC types. The figurines were found fragmentary, and only the Phylakopi I type figurine (No. 263) was found completely intact. Breakage occurred most often in the area of the neck.

Schematic types

Only one shouldered form (No. 257) has characteristics recognizable as those of EC I types (Bosanquet & Welch, 1904, pp. 194, and Pl. xxxix, 3), and cruciform-shaped figurines (Nos. 258 and 262) with their stumpy arms have been recognized as the Phylakopi I type (Bosanquet & Welch, 1904, pp. pl. xxxix, 4; Renfrew, 1969, p. pl. 7(d); Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, pp. 442,

Fig. 30.10). There are two headless examples which cannot be easily classified under the common EC varieties. The more crudely made example (No. 259) relates to the cruciform shape of the Phylakopi I type but the size and shape of the arms are different and these are rough and unfinished (Bosanquet & Welch, 1904, pp. pl. xxxix, 5; Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. Fig. 30.13). The other headless figurine (No. 261) displays characteristics of the notch-waisted type mixed with features of the violin type. There are three horizontal incised lines on its front lower body (Bosanquet & Welch, 1904, pp. pl. xxxix, 7; Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. Fig. 30. 14).

Naturalistic types

Two naturalistic examples were discovered in contexts later than the original use of the figurines: one head with neck fragment of a Pre-canonical or Plastiras figurine (No. 260) (Bosanquet & Welch, 1904, pp. Pl. xxxix, 6), and a torso fragment of an unrecognizable female folded-arm type (No. 256) (Bosanquet & Welch, 1904, pp. 195, pl. XXXIX, 1; Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, pp. 436-438, Fig. 30.2).

3.3.5.3 The context of the Phylakopi figurines recovered from post-EBA contexts

In terms of the spatial distribution of the figurines, they were found scattered throughout the whole settlement (Fig. 3.24). They were chronologically distributed in layers related to the MC and LC periods, although information was not always recorded about their close associations apart from their location.

Inside buildings

Three figurine fragments were associated with different residential buildings of the settlement. The figurine head of the pre-canonical figurine (No. 260) was found in a room in area C5, but no further contextual data was available on the close associations of the figurine. It was recorded to have been found high in the fill, chronologically assigned to the Third City and equal to the LC period (Mackenzie, 1963, p. for 12 May 1897). The schematic figurine (No. 263) unearthed in Square H 4 was located just above the bedrock and below the floor level in the southeast corner of room 28 (equal to room 15). The floor assemblage was assigned to the MC period, and the layer in which the figurine was found contained mixed EC and MC materials (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, pp. 441, referring to Barber forthcoming and Brodie forthcoming). The headless unidentifiable schematic figurine (No. 259) was discovered in Room 21 located at the east end of area G2 in association with the Second City.

Scattered all over the settlement

The headless folded-arm Spedos figurine (No. 256) was recorded as a surface find by Bosanquet (Bosanquet & Welch, 1904, p. 195). It was found in a Mycenaean deposit near the N. wall based on the excavation daybook entry by Mackenzie (Mackenzie, 1963, p. for 27 May 1897). The figurine was found in area E4 possibly from a mixed context (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. 436).

The complete schematic figurine (No. 257) was found in area Square K2, but no further data on the close associations of the figurine was recorded by Mackenzie (Mackenzie, 1963, p. 232). It possibly came from a near-surface level (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. 441).

The other Phylakopi I type headless figurine (No. 262) was found in Square G3 but no further details were noted about its precise location. The area is located in the center of the site and is related to building structures associated with Mackenzie's Third and Second Cities of the MC and LC periods (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. 443). The headless hybrid schematic figurine (No. 261) was found in Square H 2 beneath the remains of different structures dated to the EC III and MC periods in association with Mackenzie's First and Second Cities. Its context was not more precisely described (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. 444). One of the Phylakopi I type schematic figurines (No. 258) was also retrieved from the same area, Square H 2, but no further contextual data was available (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. 442).

3.3.5.4 Conclusion

The multi-period site of Phylakopi on the island of Melos has provided information on the circulation of marble figurines in the context of their original use, but most of the figurines came from strata later than the period of production of the figurines. In the absence of precise contextual data, not much could be said about the close association of the figurines. Based on the available data, the deposition patterns are similar to the secondary deposition of EC marble figurines at the other long-lived domestic sites, discussed above. Concerning the secondary deposition of the Phylakopi figurines, some of them, found scattered through the settlement, might have been discarded, while other examples found in association with different buildings of the settlement might have been chosen to be deliberately deposited as part of a secondary use and function.

3.3.6 EPANO KOUPHONISI

Marble figurines in secondary context dated to historical time period were discovered at the Later Roman settlement of the island, in the property of Michalis Papaoikonomou. Evidence of figurine deposition in funerary context was observed in the cemetery of Agrilia (Zapheirpoulou, 1970a, 1970b, 1983, 2004), while most of the Kouphonisi figurines were found in other deposition context (Alonistria Chousouri and Tsavaris plot) not related to funerary nor domestic contexts (Zapheirpoulou, 1970a, 1970b; Gavalas, 2017; Philaniotou, 2017a) The property was divided into two main areas. The southern part of which yielded two large deposits with a large selection of obsidian, stone vessel, stone tools and pottery refer to a long period of use between the FN and ECI – II periods. In the northern sector of the area well-preserved remains of a Late Roman domestic site has been uncovered which was built above the EBA settlement. Evidence of figurine deposition in secondary domestic context have been observed (Legaki, et al., 2019). The seven figurines scattered through the settlement were usually found in mixed layers in association with materials dated to the EBA and historical time periods (Legaki, et al., 2019, p. 269).

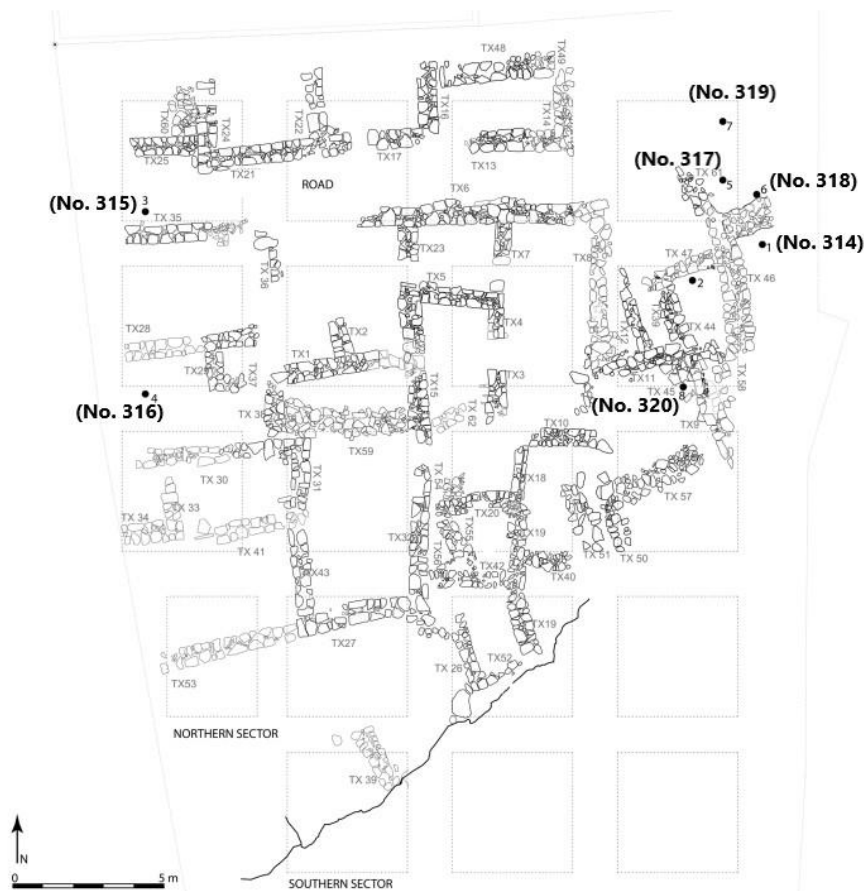


Figure 3.25 Plan of the excavation area with remains of the LR settlement of the Papaoikonomou plot showing findspot of the marble figurines (Legaki, et al., 2019, p. 267, Fig. 29.1)

3.3.6.1 The corpus of the Epano Kouphonisi figurines in secondary deposition contexts

Six of the seven figurine fragments (Nos. 314-318 and 230) belong to the Spedos variety, and the unusual fragment of a possible standing figurine (No. 319) possibly related to the folded-arm type, might be part of a figurine composition (Legaki, et al., 2019, pp. 274, Fig. 29.9). Although several parallels for this unique piece have been considered, because not much preserved of the exact composition and depicted gesture, the identification of this fragment is not possible (Legaki, et al., 2019, pp. 266-7). The condition of the Kouphonosi figurines were very fragmentary, weathered and damaged, similar to the condition of the marble figurines found in the Special Deposit South. The three torso fragments (Nos. 314, 317 and 319) has be identified as female the other four fragments of the lower leg of the figurines have no sexual attributes (Nos. 315, 316, 318 and 320) (Legaki, et al., 2019, pp. 269-276).

3.3.6.2 The context of the figurines

The figurines were found in two main clusters at the northeast and northwest parts of the settlement, illustrated in Fig. 3.25. Altogether four fragments were discovered in Trench 4, (Nos. 316-319). A torso fragment (No. 317) was unearthed in the southern part of the northern 'boundary' of the LR road. It was found in Layer III, within a mixed layer containing prehistoric materials (obsidian, grindstone, stone axe) and pottery sherds of historical time periods (Legaki, et al., 2019, p. 274). A torso fragment of an unusual figurine (No. 319) was found a bit further northwest from the torso fragment (No. 317) mentioned above. It was discovered in Layer II, a similarly heterogenous layers mixed with animal bones, LR pottery, obsidian flakes and a bronze coin (Legaki, et al., 2019, p. 273). Another torso fragment (No. 314) was collected from the surface level in the east extension of trenches 4 and 8 (Legaki, et al., 2019, pp. 269-70) and a lower leg fragment (No. 318) was collected during the eastern extension of trench 4, it was found amongst the pottery sherds collected from the surface (Legaki, et al., 2019, p. 274). The lower leg fragment of a possible Spedor or Chalandriani figurine fragment (No. 320) was recovered from the eastern part of the 'South Quarter', close to the west side of the LR wall 9 and south to the Late Cycladic Room 25. It was collected from Layer III (Legaki, et al., 2019, pp. 275-6).

Another lower leg fragment (No. 315) from Trench 1, was found close to the LR wall 35, at the southwestern part of the LR road. It came from Layer (III) in association with materials span a long time period between the EBA and LBA, including obsidian blades, a fragment of a stone

palette, Minoan pottery, mixed with pottery sherds of historical time periods (Legaki, et al., 2019, p. 271). The other lower leg fragment (No. 316) was discovered between trenches 5 and 9, close to the LR wall 28 at the western part of the 'Southern Sector'. It was found within Layer II, at the same foundation level as the wall (Legaki, et al., 2019, pp. 271-2).

The marble figurines and other EBA materials including pottery, stone vessels, stone tools and obsidian were not found related to the EBA layers, no evidence for their deliberate redepositions has been observed. The figurines could have been dislocated from the EBA deposits similar to the two deposits found in the northern sector of the area, but their deposition might have been accidental during later construction work. The formation of the area is similar to the area of Potamia, although the figurines were not found in the eroded settlement in the southwestern part of the Tsavaris plot, they were associated with a large deposit and the area of the pits in the northern sector of the Tsavaris plot (Philaniotou 2017). However, the southern part of the Papaikonomou property, where the two large EBA deposits were unearthed, contained no marble figurines. If the figurines did not originate from the EBA strata in the settlement, they could have been deliberately moved as filling debris from nearby, perhaps from the two large deposits? The condition of the fragments noted with multiple breaks and damages, is similar to the figurine fragments found in the Special Deposit South. The very fragmentary and worn conditions of the fragments raise further questions related to later circulation, use and value of the figurines in much later historical period (Legaki, et al., 2019, p. 269).

The above listed seven figurine fragments recovered from the Late Roman settlement on Epano Kouphonisi have enriched the surviving corpus of the EC marble figurines and they have provided important evidence for deposition of figurines in historical time, much later period than the production and original use of the figurines.

3.3.7 CONCLUSION

The second part of this chapter brought together important evidence for secondary deposition of the EC marble figurines highlighting their later circulation in domestic contexts after their primary use. The heterogenous nature of the archaeological materials and often fragmentary contextual data does not allow any generalization. The figurine repertoire recovered from later contexts sharing similar characteristics to the EBA types were possibly produced between the EC I and EC III periods. Concerning the schematic figurine repertoire, apart from a few EC I type, the Apeiranthos, Phylakop and Troy type figurines were the most well-represented varieties, usually associated with EC II and EC III primary domestic contexts. Regarding the

naturalistic figurine repertoire, the folded-arm figurines were the most well-represented types. Pre-canonical figurines, Plastiras and Louros figurines usually associated with EC I burials were rarer in the figurine assemblages of multi period domestic sites.

As far as the nature of deposition of the figurines is concerned, the above listed domestic sites have produced similar deposition patterns, suggesting various scenarios relating to the secondary circulation of the figurines after their primary deposition. Some of the figurines moved vertically through the strata, usually scattered throughout the settlement and not related to any building or architectural unit, and seem to have been discarded as part of the accumulation of waste. Other examples associated with the construction of different buildings of the settlement might have been deliberately chosen and reused because they were valued by the later inhabitants. Direct evidence for antiquarian curiosity and curation of the figurines has demonstrated that some of the figurines were valued and cared by their later owners.

3.4 EVALUATION OF CHAPTER III

The number of marble figurines (171) associated with domestic context is significant compared to the number of marble figurines recovered from the EC burials (149) discussed in the previous chapter. Although these proportions would probably change if figurines without a good context were included, on the grounds that most of these probably came from burials. Concerning the nature of the deposition of the figurines, almost half of the materials originated from primary contexts while the others were recovered from secondary contexts, illustrated in Chart 3.1.

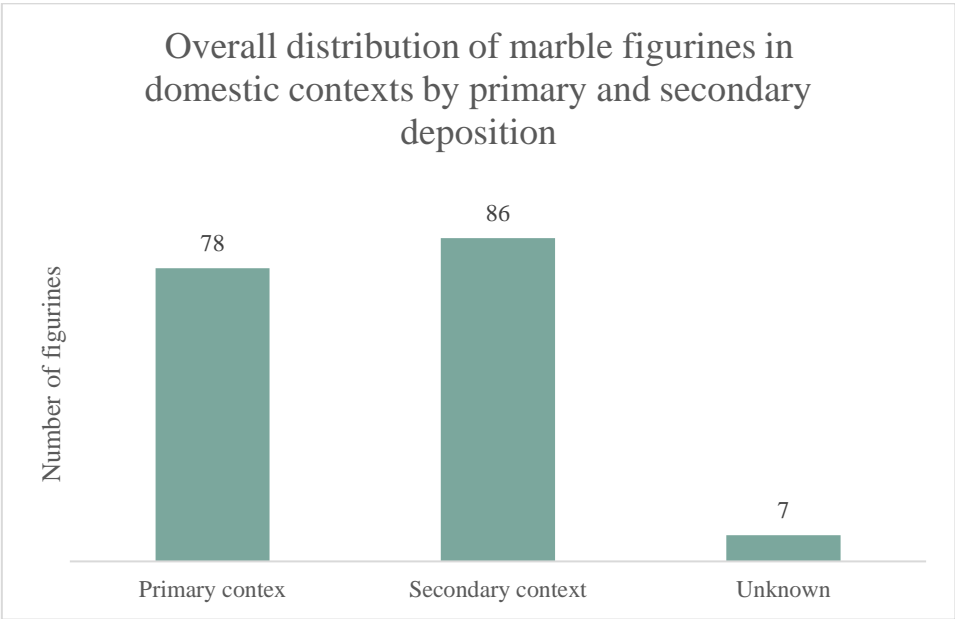


Chart 3.1 Overall Number of marble figurines in domestic contexts by primary and secondary deposition

Although the long-lived tradition of shaping the human body in marble goes back the Late Neolithic times where the marble figurines were associated with domestic contexts, the earliest evidence for figurine deposition during the EBA comes in funerary context. The earliest deposition patterns in domestic contexts were dated to the EC II period. As far as the chronological distribution of the main figurine traditions is concerned, there were significant differences in terms of the types and varieties of the figurines distributed between the settlements. As we can see in Chart 3.2, the overall number of schematic examples recovered from primary domestic contexts was more numerous than the number of naturalistic examples, illustrated in Chart 3.3. Only the settlements of Ayia Irini and Koukounaries (apart from the Neolithic examples) had more naturalistic than schematic types. Most of the schematic figurines belonged to the Apeiranthos type, including local sub-varieties (illustrated in Table 3.1), as we have seen in the EC II settlements of Skarkos on Ios and Dhaskalio. Evidence of a potential marble workshop for the Apeiranthos type, the first in the EBA Cyclades, has been identified in the so-called Building of the Figurines at Skarkos.

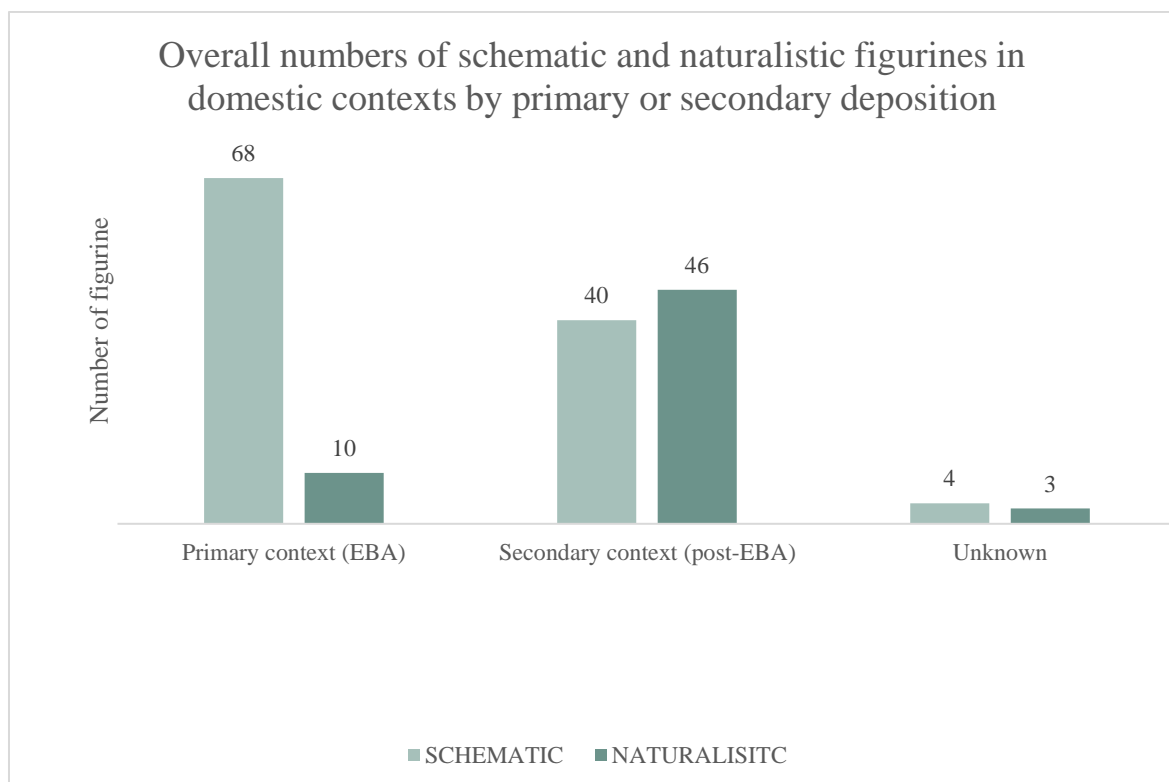


Chart 3.2 Overall numbers of schematic and naturalistic figurines in domestic contexts by primary and secondary depositions

Apeiranthos type figurines were rare in secondary deposition contexts, and only appeared at the settlements of Akrotiri and Phylakopi. The Phylakopi figurines, the second most represented schematic type after the Apeiranthos variety, were found in primary domestic contexts dated to the EC III period in the eponymous settlement of Phylakopi on Melos. However, Phylakopi figurines were more abundant among the redeposited figurine repertoires of long-lived domestic sites such as Ayia Irini, Phylakopi and Akrotiri, see Table 3.1. Well-known schematic shapes usually known from EC I burials, such as violin, shouldered, notch-waisted, spade shapes and pebbles, occasionally appeared in secondary deposition contexts in multi-period settlements.

Concerning the naturalistic examples, they were abundant in secondary domestic deposition contexts while they were rarely part of the figurine assemblages associated with primary domestic contexts during the EBA (Chart 3.2). Only two Chalandriani figurine heads were found at Skarkos. The one made of blue local marble (No. 150) was found in room 417 of the Building of the Figurines, in the same building where the marble workshop has been uncovered. Recent discoveries of figurines in the EBA settlements at Akrotiraki and Plakalonia cannot elucidate other aspects of deposition practice in domestic contexts because of the lack of information on the contextual data and close association of the figurines. The EC II settlement of the multi-period site at Ayia Irini has provided evidence for deposition of fragmentary naturalistic figurines in possibly deliberate and arguably ritual deposition contexts, differing from the deposition patterns of other EBA sites (Dhaskalio and Skarkos) and from the deposition pattern of multi-period settlements (Akrotiri and Phylakopi), where a few figurines were also found in EBA strata but with no evidence for their deliberate deposition.

Island	Violin	Bipartite	Pebble type	Shouldered	Spade shape	Notch-waisted	Troy type	Apeiranthos	Shell	Phylakopi	Hybrid	Undetermined
IOS								46	1			3
DHASKALIO								11	1			
AMORGOS												
SIPHOS			1					1				2
SERIPHOS												
KEA	1									5		5
MELOS				1				1		4	2	1
THERA		1	4	8	1	1	2	2		4		2
PAROS												1
TOTAL	1	1	5	9	1	1	2	61	2	13	2	14

Table 3.1 Total numbers of different types of schematic figurines in domestic contexts by islands

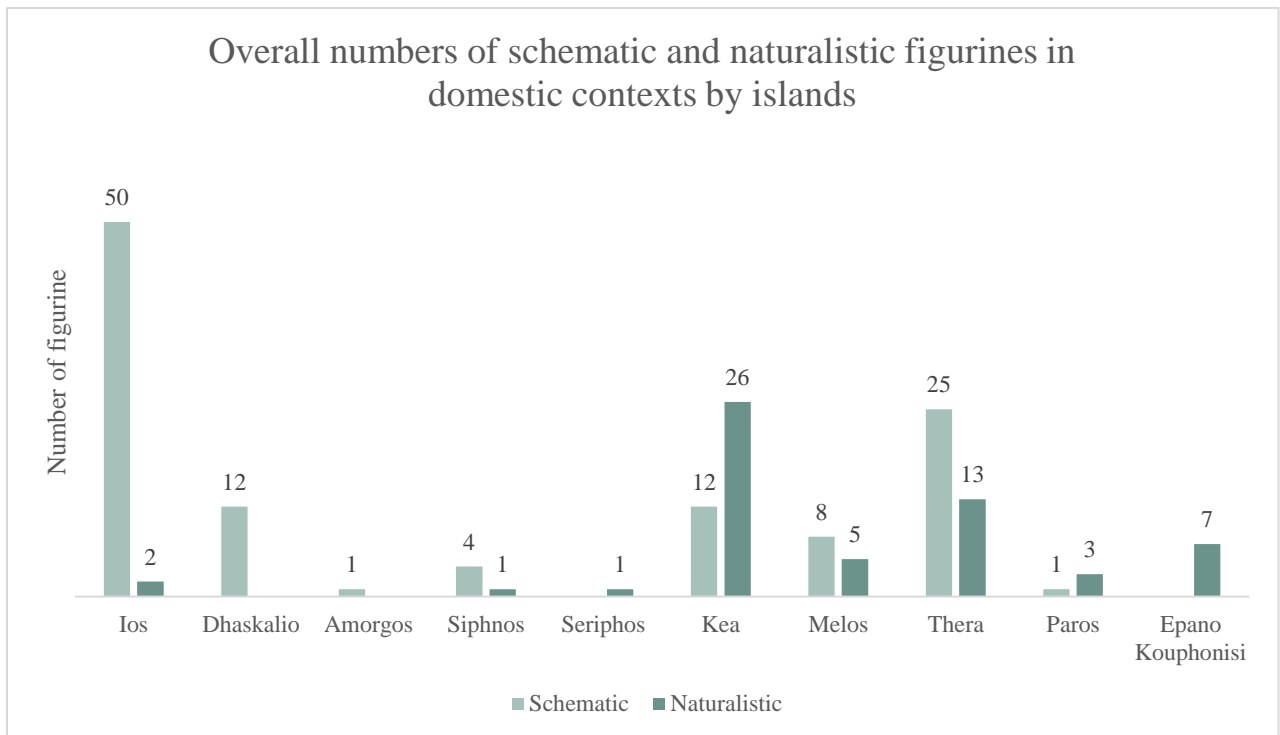


Chart 3.3 Overall numbers of schematic and naturalistic figurines in domestic contexts by islands

The naturalistic figurines represented in domestic contexts were usually folded-arm figurines in most cases of the Chalandriani and Spedos varieties (Table 3.2). EC I naturalistic types were rare in the figurine repertoire: only one example of a possible Louros type in Akrotiraki, and Plastiras types were present in Akrotiri, Phylakopi and Ayiai Irini. The impressive number of Plastiras figurines in the LBA settlement of Akrotiri was remarkable with special emphasis on male figurines. Male representation was extremely rare in the selected figurine corpus. Most examples in museums have no recovery contexts. Male figurines were always modelled in action as musician, hunter-warrior, cup holder or in group compositions (Getz-Preziosi 1981). Among those examples discovered during archaeological excavation is the seated male harpist (No. 67) from the cemetery of Aphenidika. A fragment of waist and pelvis of a possibly standing male figurine with clear male genitals is known from the Special Deposit South (4605) illustrated in Fig. 6.3 in Chapter 6 (Renfrew, 2018b, pp. 38, Fig. 2.20). It might be worth to note, that the folded-arm figurines usually had feet pointed downwards (tiptoe), while the Plastiras and Louros figurines had rather flat feet that unable the figurine to stand up.

ISLAND	Louros	Plastiras	Pre-canonial	FAF (not specified)	Kapsala	Spedos	Dhokatismata	Chalandriani	Kea sub-variety	Other
SKARKOS (IOS)								2		
DHASKALIO										
MARKIANI (AMORGOS)										
AKROTIRAKI (SIPHOS)	1									
PLAKALONA (SERIPHOS)							1?			
AYIA IRINI (KEA)		2	1	10		4	2	5	2	
PHYLAKOPI (MELOS)		1				2	1	1		
AKROTIRI (THERA)		8	2		1	1		1		
KOUKOUNARIES (PAROS)			1	2						
PAPAOIKONOMOU PLOT (EPANO KOUPHONISI)						6				1
TOTAL	1	11	4	12	1	13	4	9	2	1

Table 3.2 Overall numbers of main types and varieties of naturalistic figurines in domestic contexts by islands

As far as the condition of the figurines is concerned, the figurines were usually found broken, see below in Chart 3.4. The schematic figurines were recovered usually intact, while the naturalistic types were found more fragmentary, illustrated in Chart 3.5.

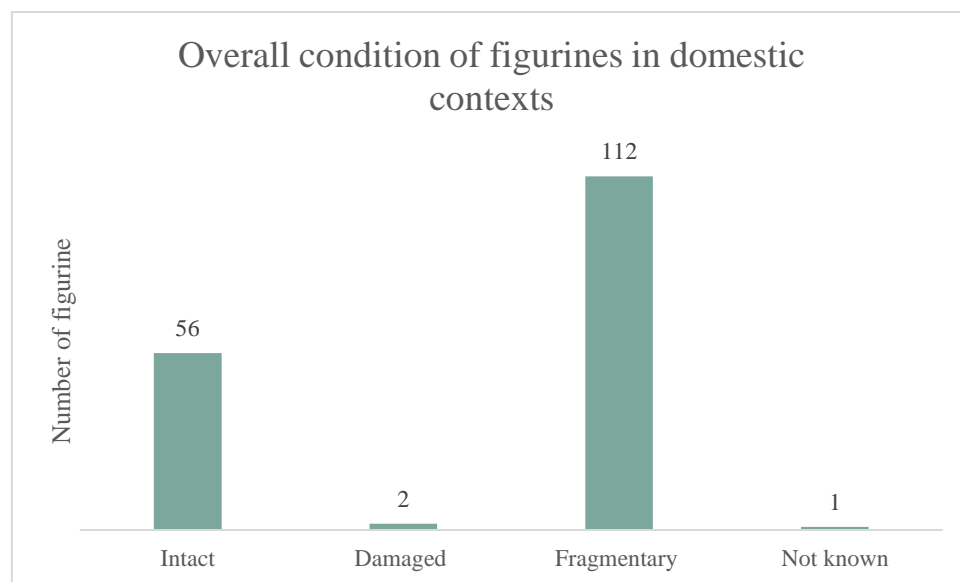


Chart 3.4 Overall condition of figurines in domestic contexts

Only a very few naturalistic figurines were either almost complete or damaged, missing usually the tip of the head or the feet of the figurines. The broken figurines were fragmentary, usually missing their broken parts.

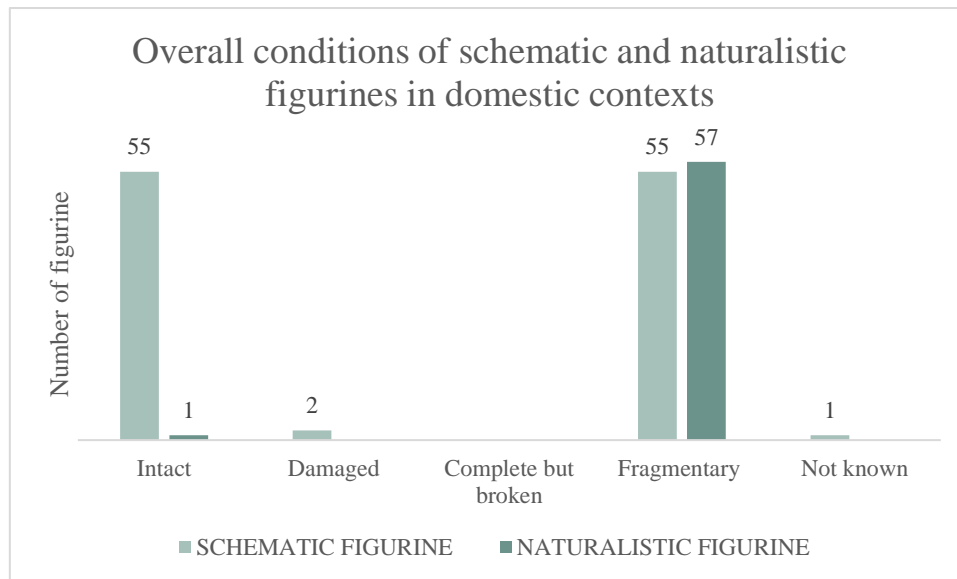


Chart 3.5 Overall condition of schematic and naturalistic figurines in domestic contexts

The breaks usually happened at the most fragile parts of the figurines, the neck or leg of the figurines. Concerning the number of breaks, the recontextualized figurines were more fragmentary, with more than one break, than the figurines found in primary domestic contexts, which usually had only one break.

In the case of fragmentary naturalistic types, the head, body and leg parts of the figurines were most often missing from the settlements, while complete but broken examples were very rare. There are only a few examples where evidence of ancient repair before the final deposition of the figurines was found. Only one Plastiras figurine has been known from secondary domestic context, mended at the neck and thigh and a Chalandriani figurine from Ayia Irini has repair holes at the thigh of the figurine. No clear evidence of deliberate breakage of the figurines have been observed, the breakage of the figurines could have easily occurred during their circulation, use and manipulation in the settlements. Apart from the Spedos figurine (No. 308) recovered in secondary context at the LBA settlement at Akrotiri on Thera, not a single naturalistic figurine has been found intact in domestic contexts.

As far the as the closest association of the marble figurines is concerned, the figurine deposition in primary and secondary domestic contexts provided often similar but, in some cases, different sets of materials. Regarding the primary deposition of the figurines, the Apeiranthos type figurines were found related to different buildings of the settlement at Skarkos and Dhaskalio. Marble figurines were often found in association with similar sets of objects including marble vessels, stone tools, obsidian and applying tools for paint in the settlement at Skarkos and

Dhaskalio, illustrated in Table 3.3. Some of the figurines were might have been associated with households while the other examples perhaps were related to working areas and marble working workshop. Based on the contextual data, the figurines seem to have been left in their last context of use at the time when the settlements were abandoned since they were usually part of the rubble and collapsed materials. The EBA deposition patterns of the naturalistic Ayia Irini figurines showed different scenario. Although the figurines were usually found related to the same buildings, they were always part of the construction deposits related to liminal spaces such as floors and pavements of the house. The Ayiai Irini figurines seem to have been chosen and deliberately used for the construction deposit evoking further questions related their arguably ritual function and deposition.

Island	Context	Pottery	Hearth	Spindle whirl	Unfinished object	Stone vessel	Stone tool	Stone disc	Obsidian	Pumice	Spool	Pebble	Marble waste	Lump of pigment	Bone tube	Metal artefact	Pendant
SKARKOS	Room 398	•			•				•	•			•	•			
	Room 399	•					•			•				•	•		
DHASKALIO	layer 12 of Trench VI	•				•	•	•									•
	layer 32 of Trench VII	•					•	•	•			•					
	layer 39 Trench VII	•	•				•										
	layer 6 of Trench XIV	•					•										
	layer 5 of Trench VII	•		•		•	•	•									•
	layer 9 of Trench IV	•		•													
	layer 7 of Trench XVIII	•				•		•			•						
	layer 13 of Trench XX	•						•				•					
	layer 6 of Trench VII	•				•	•				•						

Table 3.3 Closest associations of marble figurines in primary domestic contexts at Skarkos and Dhaskalio

Concerning those materials discovered in secondary domestic contexts in the long-lived settlements, some of the materials, found scattered through the settlements, might have been accumulations of discarded waste which accidentally moved vertically through the stratigraphic layers (Ayiai Irini, Phylakopi). Some of the figurines may have travelled longer distances horizontally as well, their selection and use by the later inhabitants perhaps was not accidental (Ayia Irini, Koukounaries and Akrotiri). Evidence for deliberate deposition practice has been found in the settlement of Akrotiri, demonstrating the antiquarian curiosity of the later inhabitants and the way, in which they valued and curated the marble figurines which were not forgotten.

3.5 CONCLUSION

Thanks to the continuously growing number of figurines found in EC settlements, the deposition patterns of the figurines in domestic contexts highlight various aspects of the circulation and use of figurines in everyday life. The circulation and use of the figurines span a much longer time period than the production and primary use. Significant differences have been observed in terms of the chronological, typological and spatial distribution of the figurines which share similar patterns concerning the condition, physical characteristics and close associations in their archaeological contexts. Fragmentation was frequently part of the life cycle of the figurines, their breakage did refer to the end of their lifetime and use. Based on the contextual data, the deposition of the figurines in primary deposition contexts were usually accidental, evidence of deliberate arguably ritual deposition of the figurines has been observed in the EBA settlement at Ayia Irini. The secondary deposition of the figurines showed different scenarios between the accidental relocation and deliberate redeposition of the figurines raising further questions related to their possibly changing values, function and use in later time periods. It is not possible to look for general patterns, because the use and function of the marble figurines seem to have varied between the settlements as well as according to different time periods.

4 CHAPTER IV

OTHER DEPOSITION OF FIGURINES

This chapter includes evidence for depositing marble figurines in other contexts not related to clear domestic or burial contexts. In the first part I have selected material from the island of Epano Kouphonisi comprising a few marble figurines recovered from unusual deposition contexts in the Tsavaris property and Alonistria Chousuri plot. The second part of this chapter is dedicated to the largest figurine assemblage ever discovered in the EBA Aegean on Dhaskalio-Kavos, on the island of Keros. The two special deposits provided extraordinary evidence of special deposition of marble figurines clearly not related to funerary or domestic contexts (Renfrew, 2015d, p. 556). Although two large Deposits sharing similar features have been discovered, I have included data only from the Special Deposit South which remained undisturbed. Thanks to intensive study of the material of the Special Deposit South (Renfrew, et al., 2015a) the different types of objects deposited have been precisely recorded and studied, providing important information on the figurines and their closest associations in their archaeological contexts.

4.1 METHODOLOGY

Since the material of the Special Deposit has been systematically studied comprising a catalogue of the figurine fragments has been published, I have included 25 examples (Nos. 321-345) collected from Epano Kouphonisi into the database related to other deposition context. I have applied similar categories related to the physical evidence and contextual information of the marble figurines as in the former chapters.

4.1.1.1 Main categories applied to the database

No. of figurine: refers to the number in the Table I.

Cat. No. of figurine: refers to the original catalogue number listed by the museum.

Site (Island): refers to the archaeological site where the figurine was found.

Excavation area: refers to the area or trench where the figurine was located

Categories related to the characteristics of the figurines:

Material: type of material the figurine was made of.

Schematic: figurine with schematic form according to Renfrew's typology (1969)

Naturalistic: figurine with naturalistic form according to Renfrew's typology (1969)

Categories related to the condition and decoration of the figurines:

Intact: not broken.

Damaged: almost complete, very small broken part is missing.

Complete but broken: complete broken figurine with preserved broken part.

Fragmentary: incomplete broken figurine missing broken part.

Repair: ancient repair hole around the broken surface

Paint: painted motif or faint outline of paint ghost

Categories related to the sex of the figurines:

Sexual attribute: clear identification of sex with genitals or breasts.

Female: clear indication of female sexual attributes.

Male figurine: clear indication of male sexual attributes.

Ambiguous: dual indication of both female and male sexual attributes

Not marked: no marked sexual attributes.

Not known (n.k.): fragmentary, not identifiable piece

Categories related to the stratigraphic context of the figurines

Stratum: layer where the figurine was found.

Nature of stratum: deposit, rubble, fill.

In situ position of figurine: close association of figurine within the stratum.

Categories related to the spatial context of the figurines

Associated feature: pit, deposit

Association with other finds: other objects found in the same context.

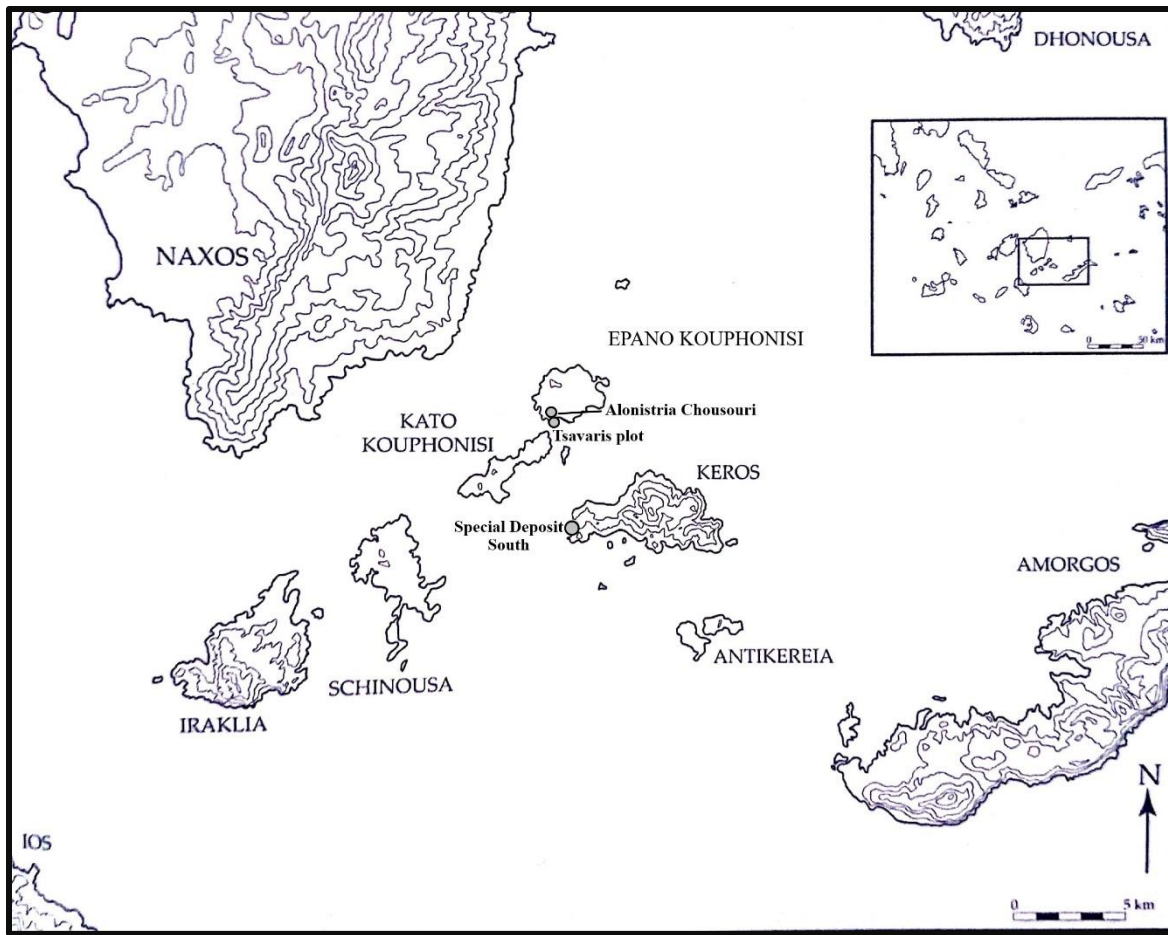


Figure 4.1 Map showing findspots where figurines were found in other deposition contexts (Gavalas, 2017, p. 273, Fig. 19.1)

4.2 EPANO KOUPHONISI

The small island has provided evidence for deposition of figurines in burial (Zapheirou, 1970a, 1970b, 1971 – cemetery of Agrilia), secondary domestic context (Legaki, et al., 2019 – LR settlement at the Papaoikonomou property), while most of the Kouphonisi figurines were recovered in special deposition context in the Tsavaris and Alonistria Chousouri properties, not related to domestic neither funerary context.

4.2.1 The Tsavaris property

An eroded EC settlement, two EC deposits, three pits with one primary and another secondary burial dated to the EBA in addition to a LH cist grave have been uncovered in the area. Although the southwestern sector of the area yielded architectural remains of a totally eroded EC settlement, no evidence for depositing marble figurine has been observed (Philaniotou, 2017a, p. 173). The figurine fragments were discovered in the northeast part of the plot, where the

unrelated three pits, two deposits and a stone wall were found with no evidence for related settlement pattern. The formation of the area was similar to area of the Papaoikonomou property, where the marble figurines were found in association with domestic contexts of the LR settlement while the shallow pit and two deposits located in the southern part of the area did not contain any.

4.2.1.1 Area of the pits

Altogether four marble figurine fragments were discovered in the area of the three pits possibly related to secondary and primary burials (Fig. 4.2). Two figurines were associated with one of the pits, but the other two fragments were found further away. The two fragments were collected from a dark brown probably disturbed soil, from the top layer of pit A, just below the surface. One of them was a headless Spedos figurine (No. 321) with a long vertical perforation of a repair hole at the neck part (Philaniotou, 2017a, pp. 177-9, Fig. 14,15-17). The other fragment was a head (No. 322) of another Spedos figurine (Philaniotou, 2017a, pp. 180, Fig. 14.18). The pit contained 28 human skulls and long bones very high in the fill while the bottom accommodated a primary burial with one individual in contracted position with a large stone at the feet (Philaniotou, 2017a, p. 177). The two figurines might have been dislocated and they possibly originated from the upper fill of the pit. A fragment of a neck and lower head of another Spedos figurine (No. 323) was also found in the area but it had no relation to any of the features, and was located very close to the surface (Philaniotou, 2017a, pp. 180, Fig. 14.19). Another fragment of a head of a naturalistic Spedos figurine (No. 324), was collected from a trial trench further northeast from the same area. It was not associated with any of the features and it was found just below the surface (Philaniotou, 2017a, pp. 178-81, Fig. 14.20).

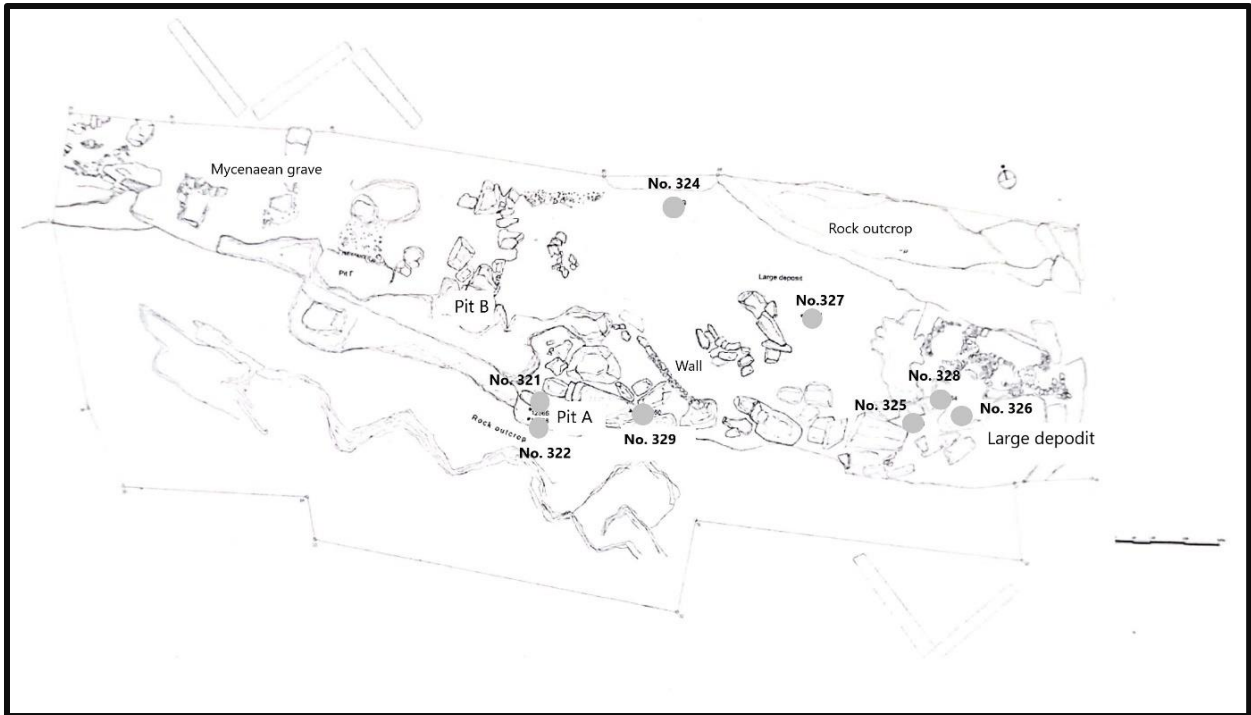


Figure 4.2 Plan of the northern sector of Tsavaris plot showing finds spots of the marble figurines (Philaniotou, 2017a, p. 174, Fig. 14.6)

4.2.1.2 Area of the deposit

Altogether four marble figurine fragments were found in association with a deposit consisting of a large cavity in the bedrock filled with a thick and mixed layer. The loose soil was packed with pottery sherds and complete vessels, notably a ‘brazier’, and a large quantity of ground-stone tools and other small finds such as spools and obsidian (Philaniotou, 2017a, pp. 172-3). The finds cover a long time spectrum between the EC I – II transitional and the EC II period (Philaniotou, 2017a, p. 181). Two of the figurines were naturalistic folded-arm types, a fragment of left leg (No. 327) (Philaniotou, 2017a, pp. 175-7) and a torso of a female seated type (No. 325) (Philaniotou, 2017a, pp. 175, Fig. 14.9). A schematic figurine was made of limestone (No. 326) and a possible worked pebble (No., 328). Apart from the almost intact (chipped at the head) limestone figurine (No. 326), the other examples were fragmentary. The fourth figurine, part of a leg of a folded-arm figurine (No. 327) was found further away (Philaniotou, 2017a, pp. 175-7). The smaller deposit situated northeast of the larger deposit contained only hat-shaped vessels in addition to some stone tools with no evidence of figurine deposition (Philaniotou, 2017a, p. 173). Similar deposition of hat-shaped vessels has been observed in the cemetery of Ayioi Anargyroi on Naxos in association with funerary rituals, noted above (Doumas, 1977, p. 63).

4.2.1.3 Area of the stone wall

A headless schematic shouldered type figurine (No. 329) was discovered near the north-south running stone wall which had no association with any other features. It was situated further east than the area of the three deep pits in the northern sector of the Tsavaris plot (Philaniotou, 2017a, pp. 174, Fig. 14.6). The figurine was found amongst large stones which were articulated just west of the wall (Philaniotou, 2017a, p. 177). Faint marks of red paint were noticed on the flat surface (Philaniotou, 2017a, p. 177).

4.2.2 Conclusion

Although the study of the material is still in progress and the majority of the figurine fragments were recovered from disturbed layers, O. Philaniotou (2017) has suggested further consideration of the site in comparison to the Special Deposit South. The area of the pits and deposits lies just opposite Kavos and Dhaskalio, furthermore the fragmentary deposition of the predominantly folded-arm figurines and other broken materials, including pottery, marble vessels, stone tool and spool; share similarities with the deposition practice of the Special Deposit South in terms of the nature of shallow deposition of fragmentary objects that span a long period of time and their contexts are not related to clear domestic neither burial context.

4.2.3 The area of Alonistria Chousouri

The plot was looted and most of the pits were destroyed by cultivation, apart from a small area comprising nine shallow rock-cut pits dated between the EC I – II transitional and EC II periods. Altogether nine ellipsoidal pits cut into the bedrock have been investigated, yielding nine figurines (Nos. 330-8), with six fragments found in the excavation trench not related to archaeological features (Nos.339-44), in addition to one more surface find (No. 345) (Zapheirou, 1970a, 1970b, 1983, 2008). The pits have been interpreted as possible EC graves based on the few in-situ schist slabs and the recovered materials (Gavalas, 2017, p. 293). However no skeletal remains have been found. There is no clear evidence of a potential grave cluster. Altogether 16 figurines were collected, nine of which found inside the pits, had secure archaeological contexts (Nos. 330-8) (Gavalas, 2017, p. 293). The other seven examples (Nos. 339-45) were recovered from disturbed deposits including a surface find in the east and west parts of the excavation trench (Gavalas, 2017, p. 295). The fragments were usually broken at the leg and their broken parts were missing. The mixed layer of the trench was filled with other intact and broken objects, such as clay vessels, marble bowls, marble palettes, an intact spool and two terracotta figurines in addition to some obsidian finds (Gavalas, 2017, pp. 293-4).

4.2.4 The main characteristics and condition of the figurines

The figurines were made of white marble and the vast majority belong to the naturalistic Spedos variety. In terms of the condition of the figurines, they were usually found broken. Only one Spedos figurine was found intact (No. 337), and another Spedos figurine (No. 338) was broken at the neck but was still complete. The rest were only fragments and their broken body parts were missing. The broken fragments were present in the same ratio: two torsos (Nos. 333 and 334), two left legs (Nos. 335 and 330) and one head fragment (No. 332), with an additional neck fragment (No. 331) of a Spedos variety. The fragmentation usually happened in the most vulnerable part of the neck or the leg part. Four figurines can be identified as female, based on their sexual attributes. Evidence of painted anatomical features has been noticed in four cases. The head of the intact Spedos figurine (No. 337) has paint ghost, traces of faint outline of the right eye, and two eyes on the head with a possible band on the forehead (Gavalas, 2017, pp. 277, Fig. 19.5). The head fragment of a Spedos figurine (No. 332) also has paint ghost of multiple pairs of non-anatomical eyes (Fig. 70). Both torso fragments (No. 333 and 334) have the so-called ‘ghost lines’ of long curls rendering the hair on the neck and the back of the figurine (Gavalas, 2017, pp. 282, Fig. 19.12; 284, Fig. 19.14).

4.2.5 The deposition patterns of the figurines

The number of figurines deposited inside the pits varied between one and three. Considering the close association of the figurines, they were parts of similar sizes of assemblages. Tombs 1, 3 and 9 contained pottery and broken marble vessels in similar quantities and of similar qualities, usually comprising clay deep bowls, spherical vessels and marble rolled rim bowls with marble palettes (Gavalas, 2017, p. 293). The marble objects including figurines and vessels, were always found fragmentary, missing their broken parts. The breaks happened before deposition. The *in situ* position of the figurines in rock-cut pit 5 was different from that of the others. The assemblage included only intact marble objects and the figurines were found carefully placed below a marble bowl. One of the Spedos figurines was intact, while the other was broken but still complete. The position of the two figurines was also interesting since both was found face down, illustrated in Fig. 4.3. Both figurines have painted eyes and a possible band on the head (Gavalas, 2017, p. 295). The marble bowl also contained traces of red pigment. Such careful deposition, protecting the figurines with a marble vessel, was an unusual practice with only a few parallels, such as the hybrid figurine from grave 113 in the cemetery of Tsikniades which was found intact underneath a clay pyxis (Philaniotou, 2017, pp. 267, Fig.18.10), illustrated in Fig. 2.10 in Chapter II. Based on the *in situ* position of the figurines

and the evidence of painting, rock-cut pit 5 might have served as an offering pit, the careful deposition of the intact (and complete but broken) marble objects was certainly different than the deposition patterns of the other pits containing abundant broken fragments of marble figurines and vessels.

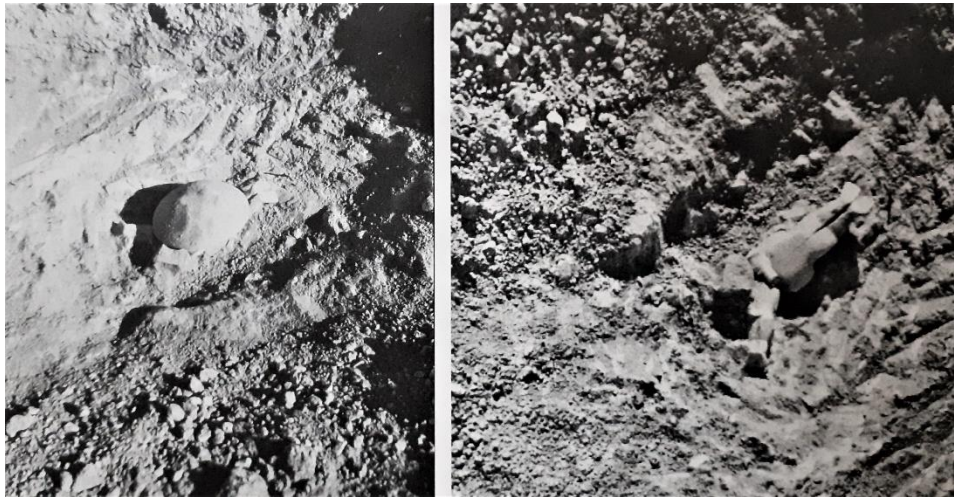


Figure 4.3 In situ position of figurines in rock-cut pit 5, Alonistria Chousouri (Gavalas, 2017, pp. 294, Fig. 19.26)

In the lack of human remains, the archaeological evidence of deliberate deposition of fragmentary marble objects in shallow pits cut into the bedrock, do not allow us to recognize a grave cluster. The deposition patterns of the fragmentary folded-arm figurines and marble vessels in the areas of Alonistria Chousouri seem to share similarities with the deliberate and fragmentary deposition practice of fragmentary figurines in the Tsavaris plot and in the Special Deposit South at Kavos, however, it has some unique characters.

4.3 KEROS

4.3.1 Kavos and the two Special Deposits

The area of Kavos, (Fig. 4.4) situated at the western end of the island of Keros, was first discovered after extensive looting, when Christos Doumas visited the site of the Special Deposit North after extensive looting had taken place in 1963. In the same year C. Renfrew also inspected the area, and the materials began to be systematically collected by Doumas and Photini Zapheiropolou (Zapheiropolou, 1968a, 2007a, 2007b) and later by Hatzi-Vallianou in 1975. The materials are kept in the Naxos Museum and first came to the attention of a wider public in 1976 with the exhibition held at the Badische Landesmuseum entitled *Kunst der Kykladen* (Thimme, 1976). After survey and limited fieldwork undertaken at Kavos in

1987(Broodbank, 2000; Whitelaw, 2007), the looted material of the Special Deposit North has been comprehensively studied and received publication (Sotirakopoulou, 2005). The area required further investigation and fieldwork which led to the discovery of the Special Deposit South at the southern part of Kavos. The site was extensively and intensively excavated between 2006 and 2008. The material has been systematically studied and fully published, including the systematic study of marble figurines (Renfrew, et al., 2015a; Renfrew, et al 2018).

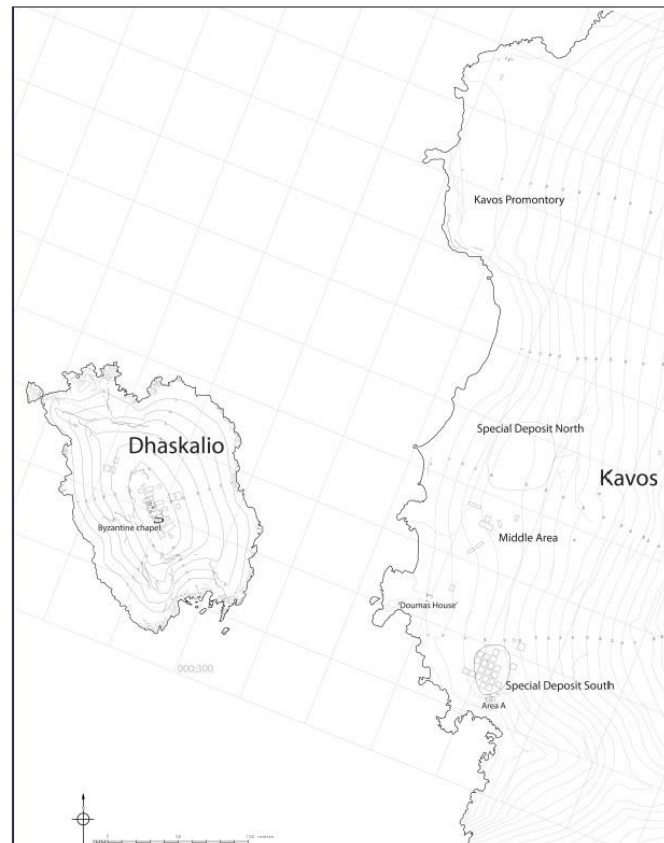


Figure 4.4 Map of the location of the two Deposits (Renfrew 2015a, 2, Fig.1.2)

Direct comparison between the two Deposits must be made very carefully since the area of the Special Deposit North has been heavily looted and the materials collected have lost information about their archaeological contexts. Therefore, any such analysis is not fully representative and the result of any such comparison must be regarded as provisional (Boyd & Renfrew, 2018, p. 533). The formation and structured composition of the two Deposits share similar characteristics. They both contained abundant fragments of different types of materials: pottery, stone vessels, obsidian, spools and hundreds of marble figurine fragments comprising the largest figurine assemblage ever discovered in the EBA Aegean including predominantly folded-arm types (Boyd & Renfrew, 2018, p. 535). Before the discovery of the Special Deposit South, the area of the Special Deposit North was first interpreted as the potential cemetery of

the settlement of Dhaskalio (Broodbank, 2000, pp. 223-46). Possible remains of burials, one intact and two more destroyed cist graves, were found (Zapheirou, 2007). In addition, a very few complete clay vessels, stone vessels and a complete marble figurine were also discovered in association with the Special Deposit North (Renfrew, 2015b, p. 405). Human remains of possibly 13 individuals were also found in the vicinity of the Special Deposit South, and three rock-shelters were excavated immediately south of the deposit (Moutafi, 2015, pp. 503-4).

In terms of the condition of the materials, the materials collected from the Special Deposit North seem to be rather more fragmentary, with a significantly greater representation of leg and feet fragments (Boyd & Renfrew, 2018, p. 535) than in the undisturbed figurine assemblage of the Special Deposit South. Traces of pigments are more often observed on the marble figurines of the Special Deposit North by comparison with the fragments of the Special Deposit South. However, this might have been the result of different soil conditions and taphonomic processes (Renfrew, 2015b, pp. 404-5). Based on the archaeological materials, the two large open-air sites refer to a similar ritual practice of depositing broken materials including marble figurines.

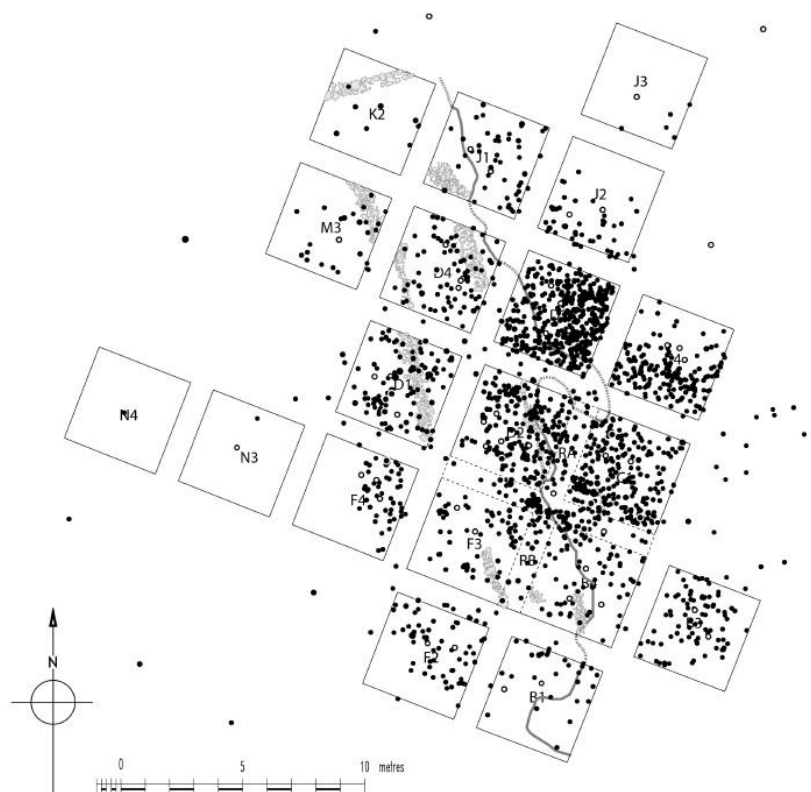


Figure 4.5 Map of excavation trenches of the Special Deposit South showing the distribution of the special finds (Renfrew, et al., 2015d, p. 212, Fig. 5.3)

4.3.2 The formation of the Special Deposit South

The Special Deposit South was formed by means of multiple thin deposits, usually on the very top surface and disturbing the already existing contexts. The deposited materials were often simply left on the surface and might have been marked or covered by stone cairns, since they were often found in association with stone components. In other cases, the fragments were deposited in shallow pit-like features often disturbing the existing contexts of the already deposited materials (Renfrew, et al., 2015d).

Four main levels of usually shallow layers have been determined (levels A-D). The very top surface (level A) contained the stones of the cairns and other loose stone materials with a significant number of broken objects including many marble figurine fragments. The great majority of the finds like the marble figurine fragments were usually retrieved from the topsoil (level B). Below the topsoil, (levels C and D) evidence of human activities was much less than in the layers above (Renfrew, et al., 2015b, p. 13). The area of the deposit was formed by a petrified aeolianite bench that can be described as a natural break of stone in the limestone bedrock illustrated in Figure 4.6 (Renfrew, et al., 2015, p. 209). This aeolianite scarp provided a naturally distinct focal point for deposition from the very beginning of the Deposit. The line of the aeolianite ridge topographically divided the deposit into an eastern area and a western zone (Boyd, 2015, p. 366).

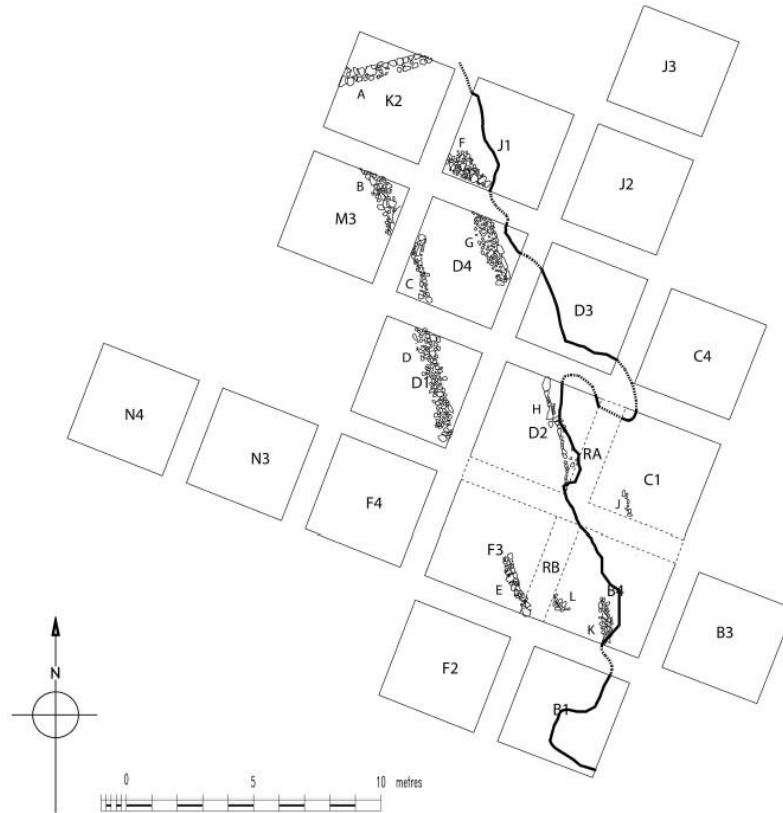


Figure 4.6 Map of the excavation trenches of the Special Deposit South showing the excavated stone features A-L and the aeolianite scarp (Renfrew, et al., 2015d, p. 210, Fig.5)

The materials that made up the Deposit were mostly stones, including hundreds of pebbles, gravels and cobbles. In some cases, their irregular articulation was observed in linear arrangements, illustrated in Figure 4.6, but they did not define substantial structures (Renfrew, et al., 2015, p. 219). The great majority of the material was found in thin layers just on top of the aeolianite line and in the core area demarcated by Trenches D3, D2 and C1 and C4, illustrated in Figure 4.6. The deposit was deeper west of the aeolianite line and in the peripheral areas (Boyd, 2015, p. 378).

The time span of activities that took place at the Special Deposit South covers roughly 500 years. The chronological sequence of the Special Deposit South has been subdivided into three phases. The Early phase of the Deposit correlates with Dhaskalio Phase A was chronologically assigned to the early EC II period corresponding with the Keros-Syros culture. The deposition practice at the Kavos area intensified during Dhaskalio Phase B dated to the late EC II period of the Keros-Syros culture including the early phase of Kastri group. The deposit went out of use by the Dhaskalio Phase C broadly corresponding with the EC III period including the main and later phase of the Kastri group, when Dhaskalio was still a flourishing settlement. The

Special Deposit South remained in sporadic use until the end of the Dhaskalio settlement. Based on radiocarbon analysis of samples taken from Dhaskalio, the deliberate deposition practice on Kavos took place between c. 2750 and about 2400 BC (Renfrew, et al., 2015d, pp. 222-3).

4.3.3 The corpus of figurines from the Special Deposit South

4.3.3.1 Typology

All together 549 figurine fragments were collected, comprising a significant number of naturalistic types (509 examples) with a much smaller number of schematic types (40 examples). The figurines usually fall into well-defined varieties, with only a few fragments remaining indeterminate. They have been divided into four main categories: folded-arm or folded-arm related; schematic; action sculptures and others. The category of other types includes those fragments which cannot fit into the folded-arm and folded-arm related or the schematic types (a possible Louros figurine fragment and an undetermined example). Under the category of action sculpture are a fragment of a male figurine, the head of a possibly seated figurine and a potential double figurine. The four main varieties of the naturalistic FAF figurines include 333 Spedos variety (additionally two more examples of either Spedor or Kapsala variety), 86 Dhokathismata, 34 Chalandriani and 18 post-canonical figurine fragments. Apart from the main categories, 18 pieces remain indeterminate, and 6 examples are unfinished. The typological variations chronologically cover the period of use of the Deposit. There is only one variety, the Kapsala figurine, which is entirely lacking in the figurine assemblage of the Special Deposit South. This factor and the association of the Kapsala figurines in the cemetery of Aplomata has led to the hypothetical assumption, that the variety might have gone out of use before main activities at Kavos started (Renfrew 2015d, Renfrew 2019a, p. 6; Doumas & Lambrinoudakis, 2017). There is a sustained dispute (Broodbank 1992, 2000; Gill & Chippindale 1993) over the evolutionary development and chronological subdivision of the marble figurines, which leaves the chronological positions and classification of the figurines hypothetical.

Type	Variety	Sub-variety	Totals		
Folded-arm figurine	Spedos or Kapsala	(none)		2	498
	Spedos	(none)	330	333	
		Kavos	3		
	Dokathismata	(none)	80	86	
		Akrotiri	6		
	Chalandriani	(none)	32	34	
		Kea	2		
	Keros	(none)		18	
Unfinished	(none)		6		
Fragmentary and indeterminate	(none)		19		
Special	(none)	(none)		3	
Other	(none)	(none)		8	
Schematic	Apeiranthos	(none)	8	35	40
		(Dhaskalio)	27		
	(none)	(none)	5		

Table 4.1 Types, varieties and sub-varieties of the figurine fragments of the Special Deposit South (Renfrew, et al., 2015c, p. 19, Table 2.1)

4.3.3.1.1 The Schematic figurines

A total number of 40 figurine fragment have schematic forms, 35 of which have been classified within the EC II Apeiranthos type, and 27 of which share common characteristics of the Dhaskalio sub-variety (Renfrew, 2018a, p. Table 2.1). Only five examples remain unidentifiable. See Table 4.1.

4.3.3.1.2 The naturalistic types

The bulk of the figurine assemblage, approximately 90 per cent of the total figurine assemblage, displays naturalistic features. Most of them belong to the EC II folded-arm types. The most abundant characteristics are those of the Spedos variety, represented by 333 examples, followed by the less popular Dokathismata variety including 86 examples. The Chalandriani variety was less common, comprising only 34 examples in addition to the 18 Keros-variety lately classified by Renfrew (Renfrew, 2018a, pp. 19, Table 2.1).

The original size of the canonical figurines, calculated from the length, the comparable anatomic dimension and the total height of the fragment (Renfrew, 2018a, p. Appendix), have been estimated between 20 and 40 cm, similar to those examples found in funerary and domestic contexts (Renfrew, et al., 2015d, pp. 20, Fig. 2.1). The largest examples of a Spedos figurine (EAM6195), recovered in Tomb 10 at Spedos on Naxos, is the largest intact figurine from an excavation with a height of 58.7 cm (Renfrew, 2018b, pp. 20, referring to Papathanasopoulos 1962, pl. 10a). The fragmentary pieces of nine large Spedos figurines, taller than the average

height of the folded-arm types, originally larger than 60 cm were found in the Special Deposit South (Renfrew, 2018a, pp. 19-20).

4.3.3.1.3 State of preservation

Breakage

The most salient characteristic is the fragmentary condition of the figurines, as with the other deposited objects. Apart from the few joining pieces already found, the figurine fragments usually do not match. The joining pieces were found in different strata and sometimes in different trenches, although there are a few cases when they were recovered from the same context. The right and the left knee (1740 and 1741) of the same figurine came from layer 5 of Trench B4 (Renfrew, et al., 2015c, p. 102) and four figurine fragments, part of the same Spedos figurine (40014), were collected from layer 35 in Trench F3 (Renfrew, et al., 2015c, p. 115). Two of the figurine fragments, a right and left knee (1740 and 1741) of the same Spedos figurine (40026), were also recovered from the same context (Renfrew, et al., 2015a, p. 102). However, the matching piece (2207) of the large pelvis fragment (6478) of a folded-arm figurine was found 6 m away from the find spot of the other pelvis fragment (Renfrew, et al., 2015c, p. 44). The schematic figurines usually suffered only a single break while the folded-arm figurines could have been broken into six or seven pieces. The only unbroken figurine recovered from the Deposit was a schematic example (20712) (Boyd, 2015, p. 365).

No evidence of *in situ* intentional breakage has been found and Renfrew has argued that the fragmentation process did not occur on site. Surveys on Keros, southeast Naxos and Kato Kouphonisi have not located any places where the deliberate breakage of figurines may have taken place (M. Marthari, et al., 2019; Renfrew, et al., 2022). This leaves the question open, where did the fragmentation take place and what happen to the broken pieces?

4.3.3.1.4 Painted motifs

Traces of paint have been noticed, sometimes with uncertainty, in only a few cases. Almond-shaped eyes were the most common painted features on the heads of the figurines. Traces of multiple or non-anatomical eyes painted on the same surface have been recognized in a few cases of the Spedos (966, 6275, 3103, 6479, 25029, 6322, 1562 and 1929) and Dokathismata varieties (351, 972, 814 and 1927) illustrated in Figure 4.7 (Renfrew, 2018b, pp. 24, Fig. 2.4). Indications of hair on the crowns, back of the heads or in locks at the sides were also visible on the Spedos varieties (6476, 40027, 1929) illustrated in Figure 4.8 (Renfrew, 2018b, pp. 22, Fig. 2.2).



Figure 4.7 Painted eyes on the faces of naturalistic figurines from the Special Deposit South (Renfrew, 2018b, pp. 24, Fig. 2.4)

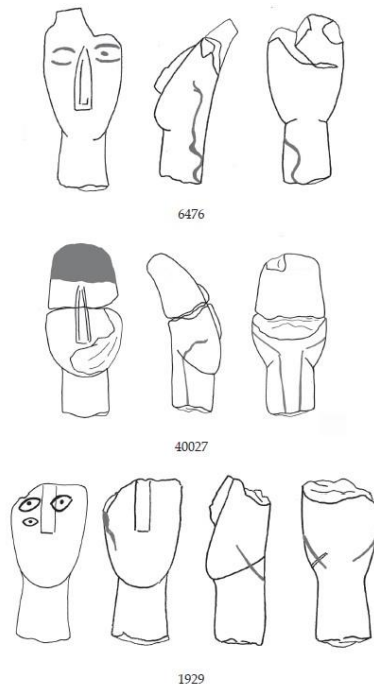


Figure 4.8 Painted motifs on the heads of naturalistic figurines from the Special Deposit South (Renfrew, 2018b, pp. 22, Fig. 2.2)

4.3.3.2 The provenance of the marble of the figurines

Non-destructive examination of the figurine samples has provided important information on the different types of marble used for making the figurines deposited in the Special Deposit South. The selected samples represented different marble types which were analysed with EPR spectroscopy, stable isotope analysis (IRMS) and MGS measurements and microscopic examination for the crystalline structure (Tambakopoulos & Maniatis, 2018, pp. 381, Table 5.1-2). Despite the lack of EC quarries, the Cycladic islands are rich in marble resources. However, the very similar geological character of the marble sometimes makes it difficult to determine the provenance. According to the results of the provenance analysis, the vast majority of the figurines most likely originated from Naxos, roughly four per cent of the figurine assemblage came from Ios, two percent from Paros and the remaining two per cent probably derived from Syros or Ios (Tambakopoulos & Maniatis, 2018, p. 478).

4.3.4 The nature of figurine deposition

The deposition of the marble figurines was similar to that of the other finds; they received the same treatment as the other objects. The most striking pattern is the recurrent deposition practice demonstrated by the multiple deposits and the persistent breakage of the deposited materials. The figurine fragments were usually found in stratigraphically and topographically distributed clusters beside a great number of potter sherds, broken stone vessels and obsidian fragments in addition to lesser numbers of spools. The majority of the marble figurines and other finds of Trench D1, were recovered from an excavation unit made up from layers (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 30 and 31) yielding 169 special finds, including 26 figurine fragments and even more pieces of marble bowls (Renfrew, et al., 2015a, p. 64). A similarly large assemblage of 17 marble figurines with multiple numbers of marble vessels was unearthed in a unit including layers (34 – 44) of Trench F3, where four joining fragments (1485, 1486, 1497 and 1499) of the same Spedos figurine (40014) were discovered in the same layer.

Figurine fragments were sometimes found forming a cluster with other objects in association with ephemeral features consisting of rocks, stones and cobbles. This was the case in Trench C1, where 10 figurine fragments were found in a cluster after removing the stone feature (Renfrew, et al., 2015c, pp. 24-5). In the same Trench, a cluster of nine figurine fragments was found in the vicinity of four cobble stones, three of which were later removed (Renfrew, et al., 2015a, p. 26). Four figurine fragments (6429, 6433, 6441 and 6442) were recovered from layer 32 of Trench D2 which contained some irregular stones, possibly part of a stone feature (Renfrew, et al., 2015c, p. 58). A large pelvis fragment of a folded-arm figurine (6478) was also

found in association with a stone feature, located immediately around the most clearly defined linear stone feature H of Trench D2 (Renfrew, et al., 2015c, p. 61). A bigger cluster of special finds, including eight figurine fragments (1726, 1732, 1733, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1746 and 2207) in addition to 17 fragments of marble bowls, was unearthed from a distinct layer of clay in layer 5 of Trench B4, which was the richest layer of the trench.

Plentiful numbers of marble finds, including 10 figurine fragments, and the terracotta head of a composite figurine (20115) were recovered from layer 3 of Trench D4 which contained continuous stone content (Renfrew, et al., 2015c, p. 146) just like layers 1-3 of Trench J1 where 16 marble figurine fragments were discovered in a unit containing a high number of stone materials (Renfrew, et al., 2015c, p. 160). At the north-eastern periphery of the Deposit, the heavily compacted layer of pebbles and small cobbles made up at least 75 per cent of the layer (layer 3 of Trench J3) where most of the special finds of the excavation trench, including three figurine fragments, were found (Renfrew, et al., 2015c, p. 176).

Figurine deposition was also associated with pit-digging activity, although the pit-like features were not always clearly identifiable. Two figurine fragments (2816 and 2819) were recovered in addition to a larger number of broken marble bowls in the lowermost fill of a pit in layer 22 of Trench D2 (Renfrew, et al., 2015c, p. 54).

Joins were rarely found amongst the fragments and usually not in the same context, for example four fragments (257, 280, 294 and 1973) found in the successive layers of the same Trench C1 make up the same figurine (40025) (Renfrew, et al., 2015a, p. 30). In the other case where four matching fragments (1485, 1486, 1497 and 1499) of the same Spedos figurine (40014) were found, as mentioned above, they were located in the same stratum of layer 35 in Trench F3.

There are a very few figurine fragments discovered outside the Special Deposit South, which were found fragmentary without the joining pieces. Their eventual find spots outside the Deposit perhaps resulted from taphonomic processes or later disturbance (Boyd & Renfrew, 2018, p. 534).

4.3.4.1 The stratigraphic distribution of the figurines

In terms of the stratigraphic position of the marble figurines (Table 4.2), they were often found during surface cleaning or removing topsoil in the very first layer of the excavation trenches. Most fragments were collected from strata A and B, located close to the surface, and only a small number of the figurine fragments were recovered from deeper layers of stratum C (Boyd, 2015, p. 369).

Four figurine fragments (756, 758, 770 and 7400) were found in the very top layer just below the surface stones in Trench F2 (Renfrew, et al., 2015a, p. 125). Figurine fragments lying on the surface often also had joining fragments found in other Trenches just like in Trench D2, three figurine fragments (351, 621 and 614) were collected during surface cleaning and the joining fragments were recovered from Trench C3 (Renfrew, et al., 2015a, p. 45). In Trench D3, a total of 129 special finds including 16 figurine fragments were discovered from the topsoil (layers 2-5) (Renfrew, et al., 2015a, p. 75). In the south block of the Special Deposit South, three figurine fragments (310, 311 and 335) were collected during cleaning the surface of Trench B3 (layer 1) and the depth of the deposits of figurines in the succeeding layers was no deeper than 0,25 m (Renfrew, et al., 2015a, pp. 90-92).

	Overall	D1	D4	F3	F4	M3	Pottery
Stratum A	20	3	4	5	5	3	844
	<i>16.3</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>8.9</i>
Stratum B	92	28	26	22	13	3	6918
	<i>74.8</i>	<i>84.8</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>78.6</i>	<i>65.0</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>72.6</i>
Stratum C	11	2	2	1	2	4	1767
	<i>8.9</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>18.5</i>

Table 4.2 Numbers and percentages (italics) of the figurine fragments by stratum in the selected trenches with the final column listing the number and percentage of pottery fragments for comparison (Boyd, 2015, p. 368, Table 12.16)

4.3.4.2 The spatial distribution of the figurines

The distribution of the deposited materials followed the natural division of the geographical formation of the area. The area of the deposit has been topographically divided into a western and eastern part by the line of the aeolianite ridge. Approximately 51.5 per cent of the marble figurine fragments came from the eastern trenches, whereas 48.5 per cent were recovered from the western trenches (Boyd, 2015, pp. 359-360, Figure 12.3).

The greatest concentration of the materials was observed just above the aeolianite deposit in the area of Trenches D3, D2 and C1. The arbitrary limit between the core and the peripheral areas has been defined by the observation of greater concentrations of materials within Trenches D3, D2 and C1 (Boyd, 2015, p. 366). The greatest concentration of the figurine fragments was observed in the core area just above the aeolianite deposit. including Trenches D3, D2 and C1 illustrated in Fig. 4.9. The distribution of the figurine fragments analysed by their type,

condition, number and dimensions shows a similar picture to the overall distribution of the marble figurines.

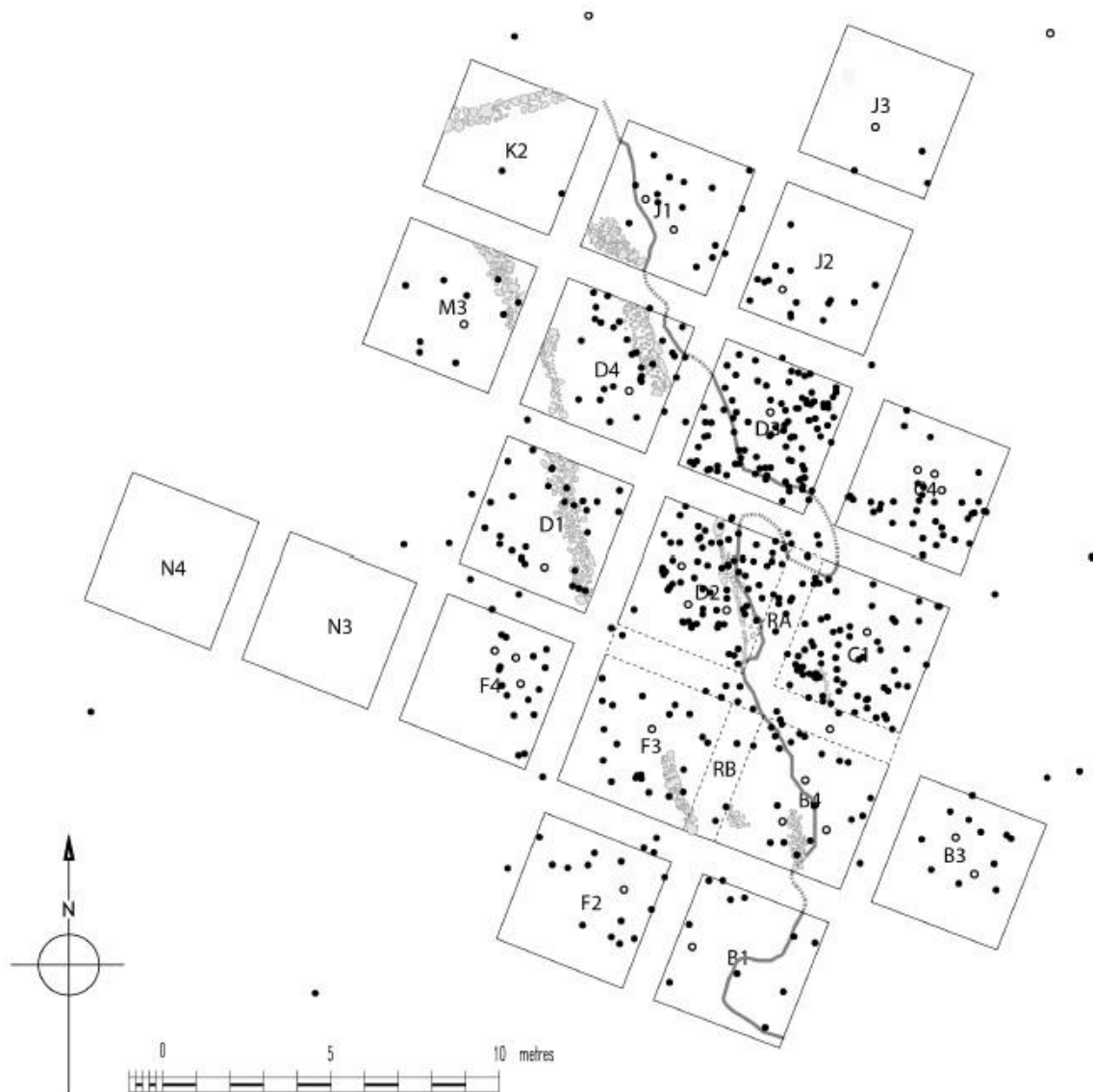


Figure 4.9 Distribution of the figurine fragments within the excavation trenches in the Special Deposit South (Boyd, 2015, p. 359, Fig.12.3)

No correlation has been noticed between the dimensions, estimated size of the original figurines and the percentage preserved from the original figurines. Trenches having the highest and lowest percentage preserved from the original figurines show no correlation with those trenches containing the largest and smallest figurine fragments nor with those trenches yielding the largest or smallest estimated original heights (Boyd, 2015, pp. 362, Table 12.8)

No clear evidence for depositing certain body parts preferentially in different areas has been observed; the representations of body parts is approximately equal, as illustrated in Fig. 4.10. The distribution of most body parts reflects the overall distribution of the figurines, more strongly concentrated in the core area and less dense in the peripheral areas. Most body fragments were found in the eastern part of the deposit (east of the aeolianite line) and they occurred in the western part of the deposit in much smaller numbers. The distribution of pelves and waists is the most scattered, whereas legs and heads are the most concentrated body parts. Upper legs are widely scattered but lower legs have a more strongly defined concentration. The variations sometimes show slightly different numbers but they are not especially striking (Boyd, 2015, pp. 364-6). A possible correlation has been observed between the preserved percentage and the type of figurine. Fragments of the schematic types represent a much larger proportion of the original figurines (58 per cent), than the fragments of naturalistic folded-arm types (16.7 per cent). Schematic figurines usually suffered only a single break, apart from one example which was found intact (20712). Fragments of the folded-arm types usually preserved 12-25 per cent of the original figurines, which could have been broken into as many as six or seven pieces (Boyd, 2015, pp. 361-2).

In terms of the typological division, no pattern has been noticed in deposition practice according to the typological classification of the figurines. The distribution of the schematic types is more concentrated, whereas the folded-arm figurines are less intensively distributed. The location of schematic figurines is concentrated further north than the distribution of the naturalistic types, as illustrated in Figs. 4.11. There is no spatial difference in the distribution of the varieties and sub-varieties of the folded-arm figurines. Topographically the great majority of the schematic and naturalistic figurines were collected from the eastern part of the deposit, as illustrated in Fig. 4.11-12, and they are less concentrated in the core area of Trenches D2, D3 and C1 (Boyd, 2015, pp. 367-9, Table 12.15).

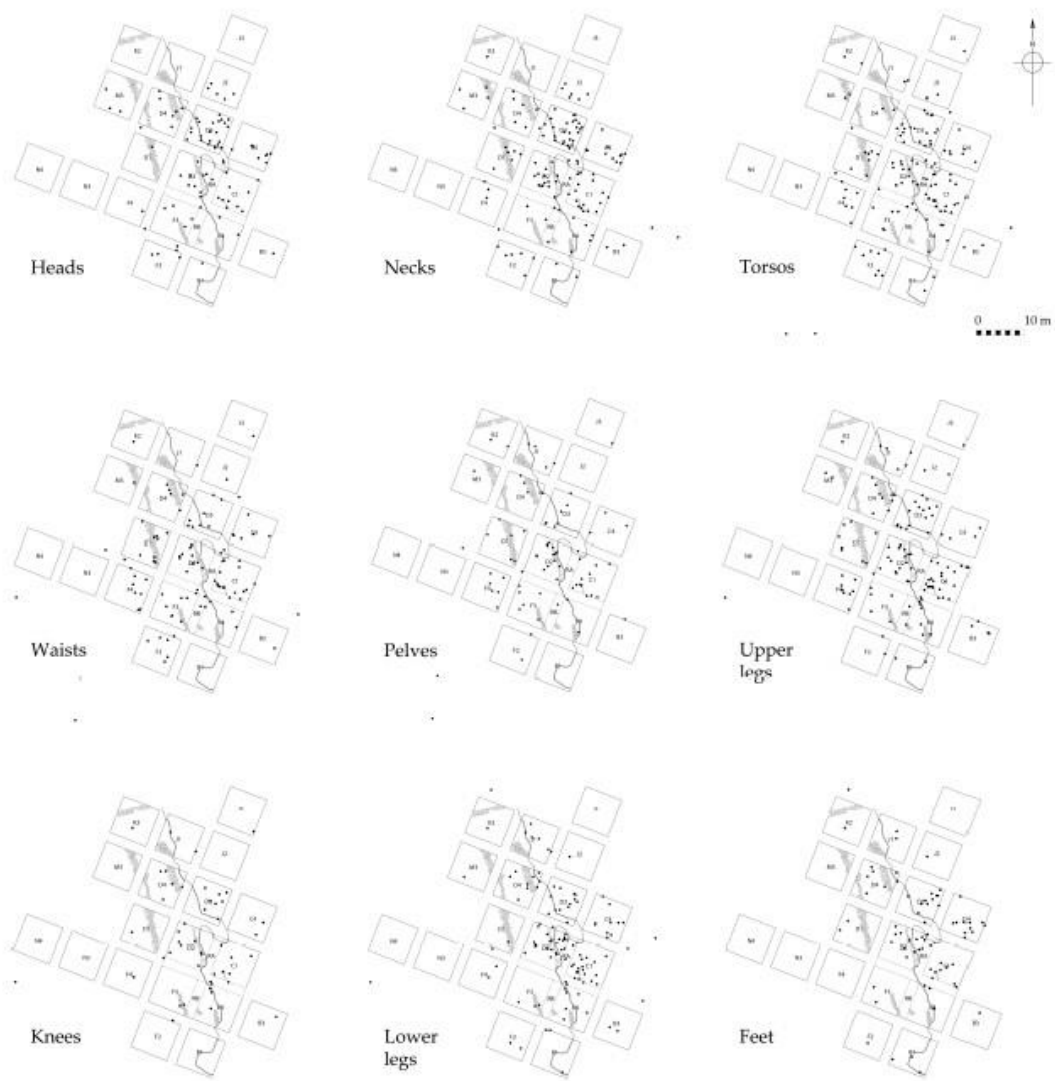


Figure 4.10 Distribution of figurine fragments representing different body parts (Boyd, 2015, pp. 364, Fig. 12.6)

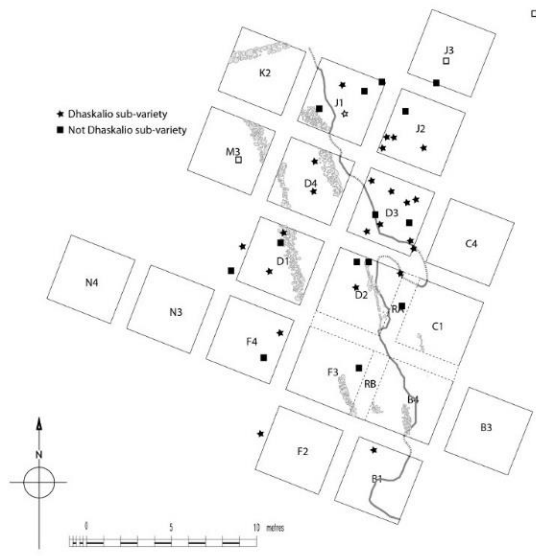


Figure 4.11 Distribution of the schematic figurines (Boyd, 2015, p. 367, Fig. 12.8)

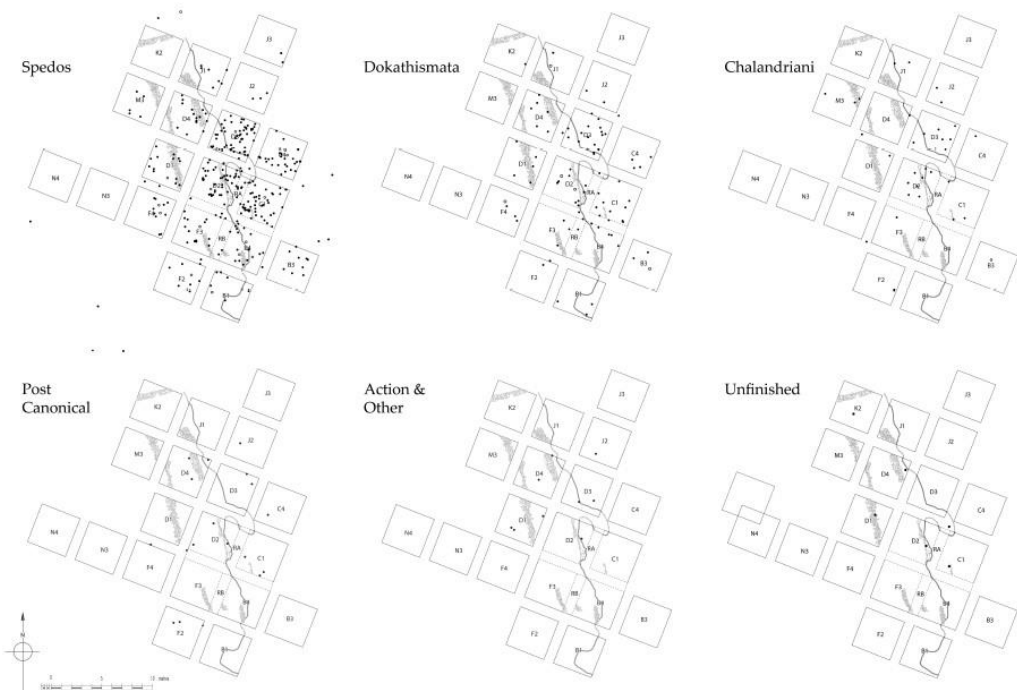


Figure 4.12 Distribution of naturalistic figurines by varieties (Boyd 2015, 368, Fig. 12.9)

4.3.5 The assemblage of the deposit

The broken marble figurines (550) were part of an innumerable flow of materials coming from the neighbouring islands and further afield, including 2236 broken stone vessel fragments, 53,639 pottery sherds, 3452 obsidian fragments, 66 spool fragments, 47 stone discs and disc fragments, 14 ground stone pieces, 2 stone beads, a Spondylus plaquette, 4 metal artefacts and 6 metallurgical remains. The enormous number of broken objects were perhaps brought in bundles in the course of rituals of deposition (Boyd, 2015, p. 354). The great majority of the materials were manufactured and deliberately broken elsewhere. The various types of materials originated from the neighbouring islands (mentioned above in terms of origin of the marble figurines: Naxos, Ios and Paros) and beyond the Aegean from as far afield as Mainland Greece, in the case of the substantial fragments of sauceboats (Sotirakopoulou, 2016b, p. 383). The obsidian assemblage showed a slightly different scenario. Tristan Carter has suggested that the homogeneity of the obsidian material and the evidence of manufacturing debris might indicate the possibility of local production of obsidian tools. The obsidian blades of the Deposits did not originate from EC burials because they were smaller and thinner than the ‘necrolithic’ funerary products of the EC cemeteries. Only a few examples resemble those of graves, and might have come from burials on the neighbouring island of Naxos (Carter & Milič, 2015, pp. 280-5).

There is an abundant presence of pebbles in the material of the deposit. They are not artefacts, but natural stones occurring on many beaches of the Cycladic islands. The northerly distribution of pebbles in the Deposit is different from that of the other materials, even if their number is uncertain because they were not systematically collected until the 2008 excavation season (Boyd, 2015, p. 377). They are local pebbles with a small proportion of Kouphonisi limestone. However, some of them might have come from other islands. The pebbles were probably brought to the deposit but they were obtained locally, in contrast to the other deposited materials with external origins (Tzavella, et al., 2015, pp. 326-9). This deposition practice is similar to the relatively contemporary deposition of Kouphonisi limestone pebbles on the summit enclosure at Dhaskalio. The deposition of pebbles has been claimed to be deliberate and ritual, generated by community movements and shared concepts (Aston, 2020, p. 18).

4.3.6 The nature of the activities that took place at Kavos

The main interest of the Special Deposit South is oriented toward the nature of the repeated human actions, including deliberate breakage and deposition. Over approximately 500 years Cycladic voyagers destroyed thousands of objects, including several hundreds of marble figurine and marble vessels, and they travelled to bring the selected broken materials to Keros. The Special Deposit South has been considered and approached in relation to the neighbouring settlement of Dhaskalio, which was once connected to the island (Renfrew, et al., 2013) by a narrow causeway (Dixon & Kinnaird, 2013). Seafaring was substantial for the sake of social interactions and material exchanges. The settlement had a central maritime location and many aspects of a possible trading settlement. The area was a natural focal point in the high degree of interaction in the Cyclades around which Cycladic communities organized regional interactions. Renfrew describes it as a ‘symbolic attractor’ (Renfrew, 2007, pp. 429-442), where social interactions took place between Cycladic communities across the Cycladic islands and beyond. Rather than being a permanent settlement, Dhaskalio had seasonal occupation (Renfrew, 2013c, p. 710) in association with special community activities related to the two Special Deposits on Keros. The connection and interaction between the Special Deposits and the settlement of Dhaskalio can better be understood from the point of view of collective social interaction (Renfrew, 2013c, p. 721). The deposits of abundant broken materials reflect the numerous congregations and interactions that took place at Kavos. The manipulation of the selected objects started with their deliberate fragmentation which must have taken place elsewhere. The intention of such ritual is difficult to detect, although the archaeological materials give a recognizable pattern of deposition practices. Kavos might be the most complex site of the EBA Aegean in terms of the heterogeneity and quantity of finds, and the long-lived and deliberate ritual practices with their elements of intense and heterogeneous interaction (Aston, 2020, pp. 588-590). Keros formed a nexus in the circulation of materials, where seasonal aggregation and ritual activity took place. Cycladic communities formed a powerful association between Keros and their marble artefacts through their creation, fragmentation, transport and deposition (Aston, 2020, p. 587-617).

The activities and complex social interactions that took place at Dhaskalio-Kavos, including manipulation of marble figurines and other materials, enabled the Cycladic communities to establish a region-wide cultural regime and transform the dynamics of social interactions across the Aegean. The creation of such a centre of congregation that Renfrew calls a “sanctuary” (Renfrew, et al., 2012, p. 590) certainly required a high degree of social organization and

interaction that was distinct from the social interactions of daily life in Cycladic communities. The ritual practice demonstrated by the special deposits can be better understood as part of a wider range of activities operated on an interregional level creating communal and individual elements of the local and regional identity. The regional centralization, intensive production, ritual component of the sites of Kavos and Dhaskalio have provided important evidence for varied web of connections and monumental infrastructure demonstrating strong communal and individual elements of local and regional identity through the material culture including the EBA marble figurines (Renfrew, et al., 2022, pp. 29-31).

In comparison to the materials recovered in funerary and domestic contexts, there is a strong indication that naturalistic figurines, including mainly folded-arm varieties, were found more often broken than the schematic examples, will be discussed in the following chapter. Breakage could have ended the life time of the figurines in the burials, while fragmentary pieces circulating in the settlements remained part of the normal life-cycle of the figurines. Based on the archaeological evidence, it has been conclusively demonstrated that the fragmentation of the Keros materials must have taken place elsewhere (Renfrew, 2015a) prior to the deposition at Kavos, therefore the question remains open, whether the deliberate breakage of the figurines might have taken place in or near the Cycladic settlements (Marthari, et al., 2019a, p. 292)? Is it possible to detect and to what extent, the correlation between the fragmentation and deposition practice of the Keros figurines at Kavos and the breakage and deposition patterns of the figurines in funerary and domestic context? Breakage seems to be part of the life cycle of the figurines in funerary and domestic contexts as well. Although there is no clear archaeological evidence of deliberate fragmentation of the figurines found in burials and domestic contexts, figurine fragments in burials seems to be deposited already broken. Concerning the evidence of ancient repairs and the circulation of the figurines in the settlements, the fragmentary condition of the figurines perhaps not necessary refer to the deliberate fragmentation of the figurines since they could have been accidentally broken during their production, circulation, handling and manipulation. Is there any contribution of the fragmentary materials associated with funerary and domestic contexts, that could elucidate the nature of activities lead to the final deposition of the figurines?

5 CHAPTER V

The main aim of this thesis has been to collect all available data for those Cycladic marble figurines that can be shown to come from reliable contexts. This chapter provides a statistical analysis of the information in the resulting database (typological, chronological, geographical and concerning the nature of deposition) to see if any discernible patterns emerge. This chapter gives an overall evaluation and synthesis of the collected materials to see if we have enough data to answer the main research questions of this thesis already set up in Chapter I.

5.1 QUANTITY OF RECORDED DATA

We need to bear in mind the very fragmentary nature of the selected materials due to their early or accidental discoveries and the immense damage caused by looting. Although the prehistory of the Cyclades has already received a good deal of scholarly attention, archaeological research on the various Cycladic islands has been carried out at different scales and on different levels in terms of the degree of fieldwork and study. Since 1993, when D. Gill and C. Chippindale listed approximately 211 EC figurines (Gill and Chippindale, 1993), the latest inventory of marble figurines found in the Cycladic islands has increased to up to 1207 pieces. Figurines published before 1990 have been presented together with more recently excavated and published examples in the fundamental volume, *Early Cycladic Sculpture in Context*, edited by M. Marthari, C. Renfrew and M. J. Boyd (2017). Because of my context-oriented approach, I have omitted those examples not originating from archaeological excavations or with dubious contexts. These include the looted assemblage of the Special Deposit North on Keros as well as a few more examples recently published that lack secure archaeological contexts. However, I have included surface finds if they were found during excavations.

		Folded-arm	Schematic	Other	Total	
CYCLADES						
Settlements	Intact	0	40	1	41	94
	Fragmentary	21	26	6	53	
Cemeteries	Intact	25	70	16	111	155
	Fragmentary	26	9	9	44	
'Deposits'	Intact	2	4	0	6	884
	Fragmentary	776	67	35	878	
Later and surface contexts	Intact	1	20	3	24	74
	Fragmentary	21	17	12	50	
Total		872	253	82		1207

Table 5.1 Table showing summary data for intact and fragmentary figurines of folded-arm, schematic and other types from the Cyclades (Marthari, et al., 2019b, pp. 291, Table 30.4).

My current database has a catalogue of 345 examples with Cycladic provenance including complete and fragmentary pieces, not including the fragmentary pieces of the Special Deposit South (549) which have been systematically studied and analyzed (Renfrew, 2018b). Incorporating the figurine assemblage of the Special Deposit South into my database increases the figurine corpus up to 895 examples. Although the database will probably never be complete, the number of contextualized marble figurines will hopefully continue to grow with future discoveries.

5.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The plotting of the different deposition patterns of the marble figurines in funerary, domestic and special deposition contexts indicates cultural heterogeneity in the EBA Cyclades. The find circumstances of the figurines reveal that they accompanied the dead as highly valued possessions in burials, were part of the quotidian life in the settlements, and took part in special community rituals in which they were continuously deposited in large numbers and in very fragmentary condition over a long time period. The distribution of the figurines shows local, regional and inter-regional patterns with closer affinities between certain areas than between others. In the previous chapters, differences have been shown not only between deposition practices of figurines in different contexts but also between various archaeological sites and islands that provide the same archaeological contexts

Marble figurines, as valued grave offerings, accompanied the dead after their lifetime in EC burials but they were also present in quotidian life, circulating in domestic contexts in EC settlements with an extended lifetime that lasted much longer than the production and original use of the figurines. However, the largest quantity of EC marble figurines, 574 examples, were found unrelated to funerary or domestic context in association with the practice of special deposition at a large open-air site on Keros. The great majority of these, 549 fragments, were uncovered in the same context of the Special Deposit South. The remaining examples were more or less equally distributed between various burial and domestic sites of the Cycladic islands: 149 examples were present in EC burials, while 171 figurines were found in EC settlements or their later levels, see Chart 5.1 below.

Type of context	Total number of figurine	Number of schematic figurine	Number of naturalistic figurine
BURIAL CONTEXT	149	81	68
DOMESTIC CONTEXT	171	114	57
OTHER DEPOSITION CONTEXT	574	44	530
TOTAL	894	239	655

Table 5.2 Total numbers of figurines by types and archaeological contexts

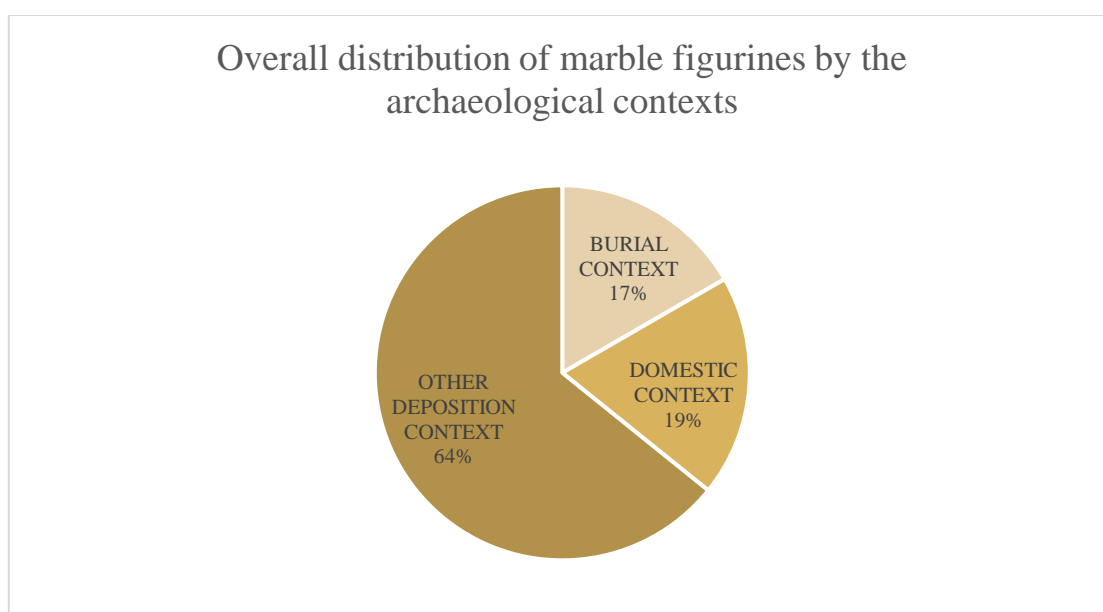


Chart 5.1 Overall distribution of EC marble figurines by archaeological contexts

5.3 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SELECTED DATA

The statistical analysis of the data was made according to the geographical, chronological and typological distribution of the figurines in association with their archaeological contexts, using the main criteria already set up in the previous chapters. After analysis at the level of individual contexts on each island, this final evaluation and comparison is made at the level of island communities to compare the discernible patterns or differences according to the primary and secondary contexts of the figurines and also at island level.

5.3.1 Geographical distribution of the EC marble figurines

Although EC marble figurines and their imitations have been found beyond the Cyclades in Crete, Mainland Greece and South-west Anatolia, my research interest has focused on only those examples from the Cycladic islands. In terms of their geographical distribution, the largest figurine assemblages, excluding the largest of all at Dhaskalio-Kavos on Keros, cluster in the central area of the Cycladic archipelago, including the two largest islands of Naxos and Greater Paros. The quantity of marble figurines recovered from secure archaeological contexts on each island can be found in Chart 5.2. Naxos has provided the greatest number of archaeological sites with figurines found in burial contexts (Chart 5.3), but with no evidence for figurines in domestic contexts. Evidence for figurines in burials and settlements has been plotted only on Greater Paros, Amorgos and Siphnos, where the number of burial sites with figurines usually exceeds settlements. Unfortunately, there is as yet no extensively investigated settlement-cemetery pair with evidence for figurines in both. The only example comes from the island of Siphnos where, although figurines were found in association with burials and domestic contexts, there is no detailed information on their archaeological contexts.

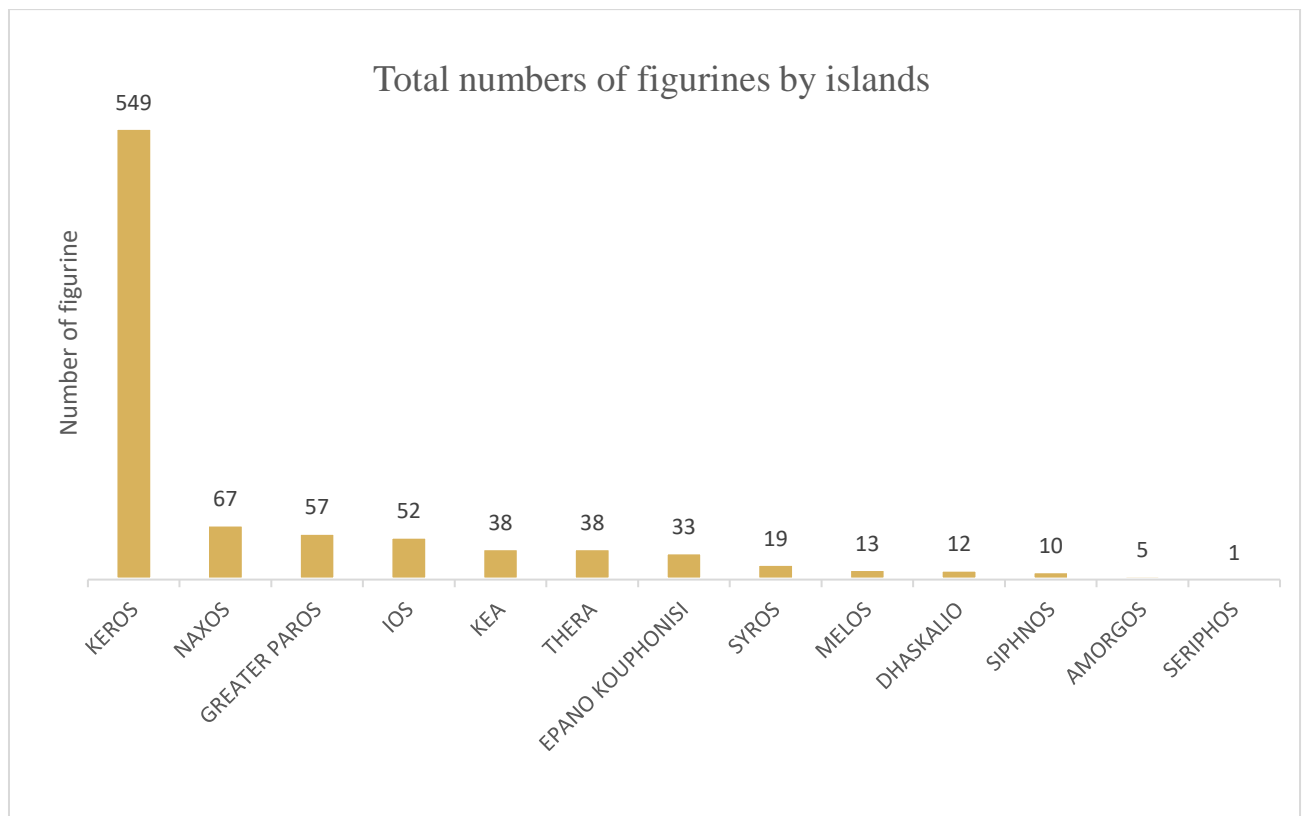


Chart 5.2 Total numbers of EC marble figurines by islands

No marble figurines have been recorded from settlements on the islands of Naxos and Syros where, in the case of the former, the largest number of long-lived cemeteries with figurines has been unearthed. The islands of Thera, Kea and Melos have provided the largest figurine assemblages associated with secondary deposition in multi-period settlements, but no evidence for the deposition of figurines in funerary contexts. In cases of secondary deposition, there is no clear evidence for the origins of the figurines, apart from a cluster of secondarily deposited figurines from the area of the Cenotaph Square at Akrotiri, which were most likely removed from EC burials. Epano Kouphonisi, one of the smallest inhabited Cycladic islands, has provided evidence of deposition of marble figurines in burial, domestic and other deposition contexts.

ISLAND	BURIAL CONTEXT	DOMESTIC CONTEXT	OTHER DEPOSITION CONTEXT
KEROS			549
NAXOS	67		
GREATER PAROS	53	4	
IOS		52	
KEA		38	
THERA		38	
EPANO KOUPHONISI	1	7	25
SYROS	19		
MELOS		13	
DHASKALIO		12	
SIPHOS	5	5	
AMORGOS	4	1	
SERIPHOS		1	
TOTAL	149	171	574

Table 5.3 Overall numbers of EC marble figurines found in different archaeological contexts by islands

When it comes to dates in relation to geographical provenance, the distribution of the figurines seems to imply expansion outward from those islands with the most central locations in the Cyclades. The earliest evidence for figurine deposition in funerary contexts comes from the two largest islands of Naxos and Greater Paros, with the addition of a very few examples of unspecified EC context recovered from Siphnos and Seriphos. The peak of figurine depositions in funerary, domestic and special deposition contexts culminates during the EC II period, which has produced the largest and richest figurine assemblages with abundant varieties and sub-varieties. The emergence of the new schematic Apeiranthos type in the EC settlements of Skarkos on Ios and Dhaskalio on Keros, in addition to the schematic figurine assemblage of the

Special Deposit South, significantly increased the number of schematic figurines during the EC II period. EC II burials and the Special Deposit South also provide the largest and richest naturalistic figurine repertoire, mainly consisting of folded-arm figurines. Typo-chronological patterns and changes will be discussed in more detail below. Following the maximum use and circulation of marble figurines in the EC II period, their distribution was mainly restricted to secondary domestic contexts in the MBA and LBA strata of the multi-period settlements of Ayia Irini, Phylakopi, Akrotiri, Koukounaries and in historical time period at the Late Roman settlement of Epano Kouphonisi.

5.3.2 Chronological distribution of the marble figurines

Although the unbroken tradition of shaping the human body in marble goes back to the Late Neolithic (Saliagos) and Final Neolithic (Strofilas, Kefala) periods, my research has been focused on only those examples found during the EBA, including a significant number of recontextualized examples recovered from secondary post-EBA contexts (86 examples), usually dated to the MBA-LBA or historical time period. The overall chronological distribution of EC marble figurines by archaeological contexts is illustrated in Table 5.4. There is a group of examples of unknown date of deposition which were discovered during archaeological excavation but not always related to an archaeological context. These finds were either found outside the burials in the cemeteries of Tsikniades (4) and Akrotiraki (3), or they were surface finds scattered along the settlements of Skarkos (4) on the island of Ios and Phylakopi (3) on Melos, or in the special deposition area of the Tsavaris plot on Epano Kouphonisi. I have included these fragments in the figurine corpus, but no further analysis can be made on the basis of context.

Type of Context	DATE OF CONTEXT						
	EC I	EC I-II	EC II	EC III	EC unspecified	post-EBA	Unknown
BURIAL CONTEXT	55	24	63				7
DOMESTIC CONTEXT			58	13	7	86	7
OTHER DEPOSITON CONTEXT			569		3		2
TOTAL	55	24	690	13	10	86	16

Table 5.4 Chronological distribution of the figurines by archaeological contexts

As far as the two main figurine traditions are concerned, the overall distribution of the schematic and naturalistic types shows similar patterns of increase in figurine production. However, the chronological distribution of the figurines in relation to their archaeological contexts shows different patterns in terms of the quantities and varieties of figurines.

Regarding the distribution of the main figurine types in relation to their archaeological contexts, there are different patterns between figurines found in funerary and domestic contexts, though it should be remembered that the period of production and use for figurines in post-EC contexts differs from that of their final deposition. The trend for figurine deposition in funerary contexts was new to the EC I period compared to the Neolithic tradition, when figurines were found in association with domestic contexts. The mortuary data has shown a long period of use of marble figurines deposited in burials as part of grave assemblages from EC I until EC II. Almost half of the relevant burials can be dated to the earliest phase of the EC period. The other half is dated to the EC II period. Marble figurines as highly valued possessions in grave offerings seem to have been coincident with their period of manufacture. However, the unbroken tradition and their multiple presence in burials suggest that they could have been passed on from one generation to the next.

5.3.2.1 Chronological distribution of figurines by archaeological contexts

Although the tradition of deposition of figurines in domestic contexts already operated in the LN-FN period (Kephala, Saliagos), the earliest evidence for systematic deposition of the marble figurines in settlements in the EC period dates to EC II (Table 5.4). Figurines accompanied the lives of inhabitants of the settlements, their occurrence in domestic spaces suggests that they were part of daily life and participated in everyday activities. The continued presence of marble figurines in contexts than later than those of their production and original use is perhaps not surprising at multi-period sites with continuous occupation. However, the archaeological evidence usually cannot tell us much about the nature of their deposition, whether the fragments accidentally came up through the strata or whether their deposition was more deliberate. As we have seen in Chapter III, at Ayia Irini on Kea, they seem to have originated in the EC strata and accidentally percolated through the stratigraphic layers. However, evidence of possible deliberate re-deposition of marble figurines was observed in the settlement of Akrotiri on Thera (Santorini). A distinct cluster, including mainly naturalistic Plastiras type figurines and schematic examples familiar from the EC I period, was found in a cist grave-like structure in the area of Cenotaph Square, in which the figurines seem to have been brought from EC burials and re-deposited.

Regarding special deposition practices not related to funerary or domestic contexts, the main activities of special deposition of marble figurines took place continuously in the same area on the island of Keros over a long time period during EC II period including the Kastri phase. The deliberately deposited broken figurines on the island of Epano Kouphonisi (Alonistria Chousouri and Tsavaris plot) have been dated to the EC II period including pottery of the Kampos Group. The intense and continuous practice of special deposition of figurines on Keros resulted in the largest accumulation of broken materials (including figurines), which indicates a well-organized inter-regional mechanism between individual communities of different islands in which the manipulation and deposition of the figurines perhaps took place at the highest community level within a confederacy of individual Cycladic islands. Such deposition practice terminated in the early EC III period, in synchrony with the decline of figurine deposition in funerary contexts but in contrast to the continued circulation of figurines at domestic sites which prolonged the life-span of figurines by re-locating them from their original contexts. During the time when the last activities of figurine deposition took place on Keros, the flourishing settlement of Dhaskalio still produced a significant number of figurines, but not a single piece of a naturalistic example. When it comes to dating the contexts of the figurines, the great majority of the Keros fragments were deposited during the EC II period, while the Dhaskalio figurines were assigned to the early EC III period, when the main activities at the Special Deposit South terminated.

5.3.2.2 Typo-chronological distribution of the figurines by archaeological contexts

Significant differences have been observed in the quantity and varieties of the two main figurine traditions between funerary and domestic contexts over the main time periods. While the schematic form was the most common type in EC I burials, the naturalistic ones became more popular in EC II grave assemblages, providing rich varieties of the folded-arm type, illustrated in Chart 5.3. More than two thirds of the EC I figurine assemblage had schematic forms while the number of naturalistic types significantly increased during the second phase of the EC II period. While the EC I period produced only two main naturalistic forms, the Plastiras and Louros types, the second phase of the EC period produced the richest naturalistic figurine repertoire including many varieties and sub-varieties of mainly folded-arm type. In contrast to the increasing varieties of the naturalistic figurine repertoire during the EC II period, the most common schematic form was the Apeiranthos type, introduced in EC II.

The other schematic form, the Phylakopi type dated to the EC III period, was always associated with Cycladic settlements. Only one example is known from a primary domestic context in the

settlement of Phylakopi on Melos, while the other examples were recovered from secondary domestic contexts in multi-period settlements.

Evidence for secondary deposition of figurines and their re-location in later contexts makes clear that the figurines in question continued to accompany the later inhabitants of settlements and participate in their daily life. The assemblage associated with such secondary domestic contexts provides a rich variety of figurines, including schematic and naturalistic types usually dated to the EC I and EC II periods. Typo-chronological differences in relation to the geographical provenance and contexts of the figurines are discussed in more detail below.

5.3.3 Typological distribution

Turning to the two coexisting EC figurine traditions with the aim of recognizing any regional types or varieties on different islands, we find differences in their use which relate to their archaeological contexts.

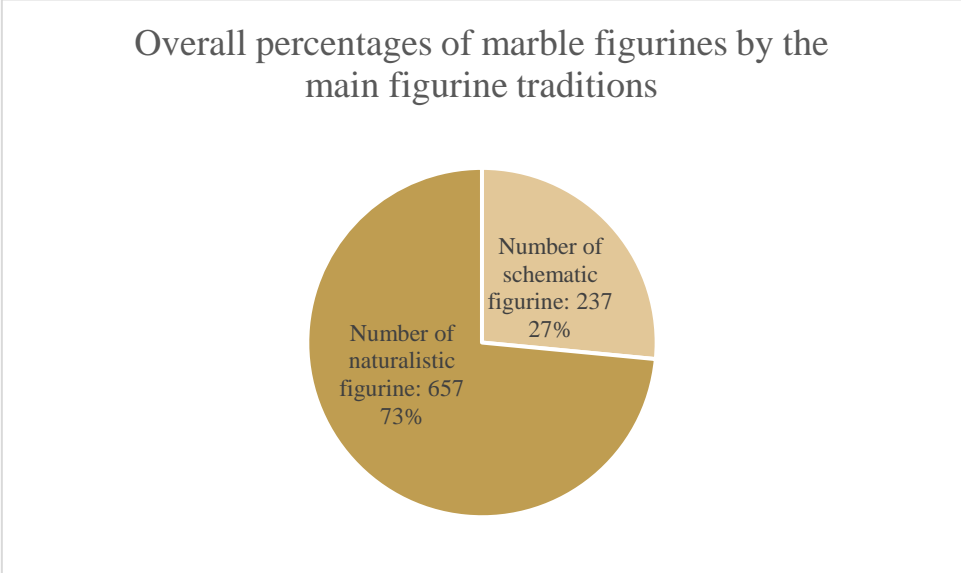


Chart 5.3 Overall percentages of figurines by the main figurine traditions

The overwhelming majority of naturalistic forms in the figurine corpus is remarkable. Although the overall number of naturalistic types is significantly larger than the schematic ones (Chart 5.3), the distribution of the two main figurine traditions shows different patterns in association with the main archaeological contexts, as illustrated in Chart 5.4 see below.

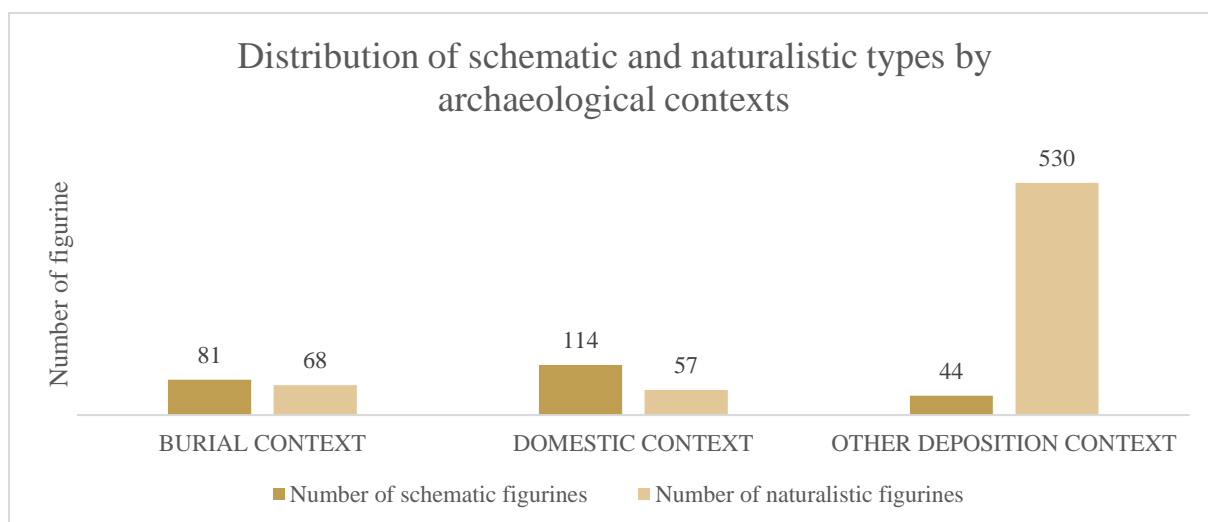


Chart 5.4 Distribution of schematic and naturalistic types by archaeological contexts

The growing number of naturalistic types and, at the same time, the reduced number of schematic types in EC II burials, in comparison with the increased number of schematic types associated with EC II settlements, as illustrated in Table 5.5 and Table 5.6, perhaps refer to differences in the use of the figurines. Turning to the main types and varieties of the schematic and naturalistic forms, the following observations have been made.

SCHEMATIC FIGURINES	BURIAL CONTEXT	DOMESTIC CONTEXT		OTHER CONTEXT	Total Number
		Primary deposition	Secondary deposition		
Apeiranthos	12	61		36	112
Violin	45		1		46
Phylakopi		1	12		13
Shouldered	1		9	1	11
Pebble	4		5		9
Shell	3	2			5
Hybrid	3		2		5
Unidentifiable	4	6	8	7	25
Tripartite	3				3
Spade-shape	2		1		2
Notch-waisted	1		1		2
Troy-type			2		2
Bipartite			1		1
Bottle-shape	1				1
Quadripartite	1				1
Spatula-shape	1				1
TOTAL	81	70	42	44	239

Table 5.5 Total numbers of different varieties of schematic figurines by archaeological contexts

The most popular and widely distributed schematic figurine, the Apeiranthos type, provided the largest figurine assemblages in EC II and EC III settlements, in addition to the schematic figurines of the Special Deposit South, but this type was relatively rare in EC II grave assemblages. In terms of its geographical distribution, Apeiranthos figurines were well-distributed through the Cyclades, illustrated in Fig.5.1. The largest figurine assemblages were recovered from primary domestic contexts at the settlements of Skarkos and Dhaskalio while they were less frequently present in secondary domestic contexts at multi-period sites of Ayia Irini, Kea, Phylakopi Melos and Akrotiri on Thera.

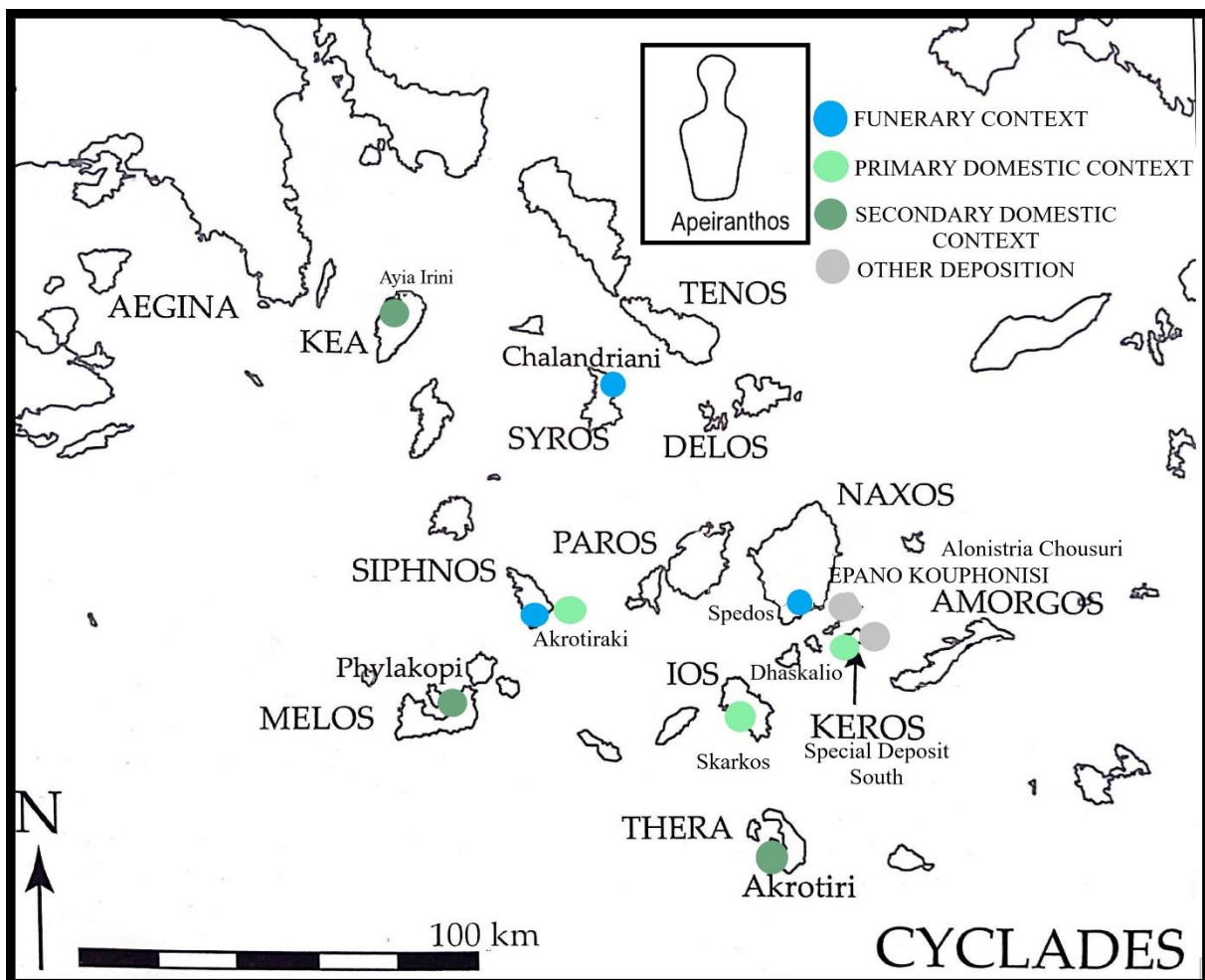


Figure 5.1 Geographical distribution of Apeiranthos figurines showing archaeological sites referred to in the text (after Renfrew 2017a, p. 9, Fig. 1.2)

The second best represented, the violin form, was usually associated with EC I burials, illustrated in Fig. 5.2. The greatest distribution of violin figurines was concentrated on Greater Paros, which provided the largest schematic figurine assemblage of 13 violin figurines from the same burial at Pyrgos on Paros, and a similarly rich grave assemblage of 13 violin forms from Krassades, Antiparos. Less common schematic types such as tripartite, quadripartite, spade-

and bottle-shaped, were also present in EC I burials (see Table 5.6). Although these types were not part of the figurine repertoire of the Special Deposit South nor of the EC II settlements, but some of them occurred in secondary domestic contexts in the long-lived settlements at Phylakopi, Ayia Irini and Akrotiri. The richest schematic figurine repertoire familiar from the EC I burials, was partly clustered in a particular area of the LBA settlement of Akrotiri.

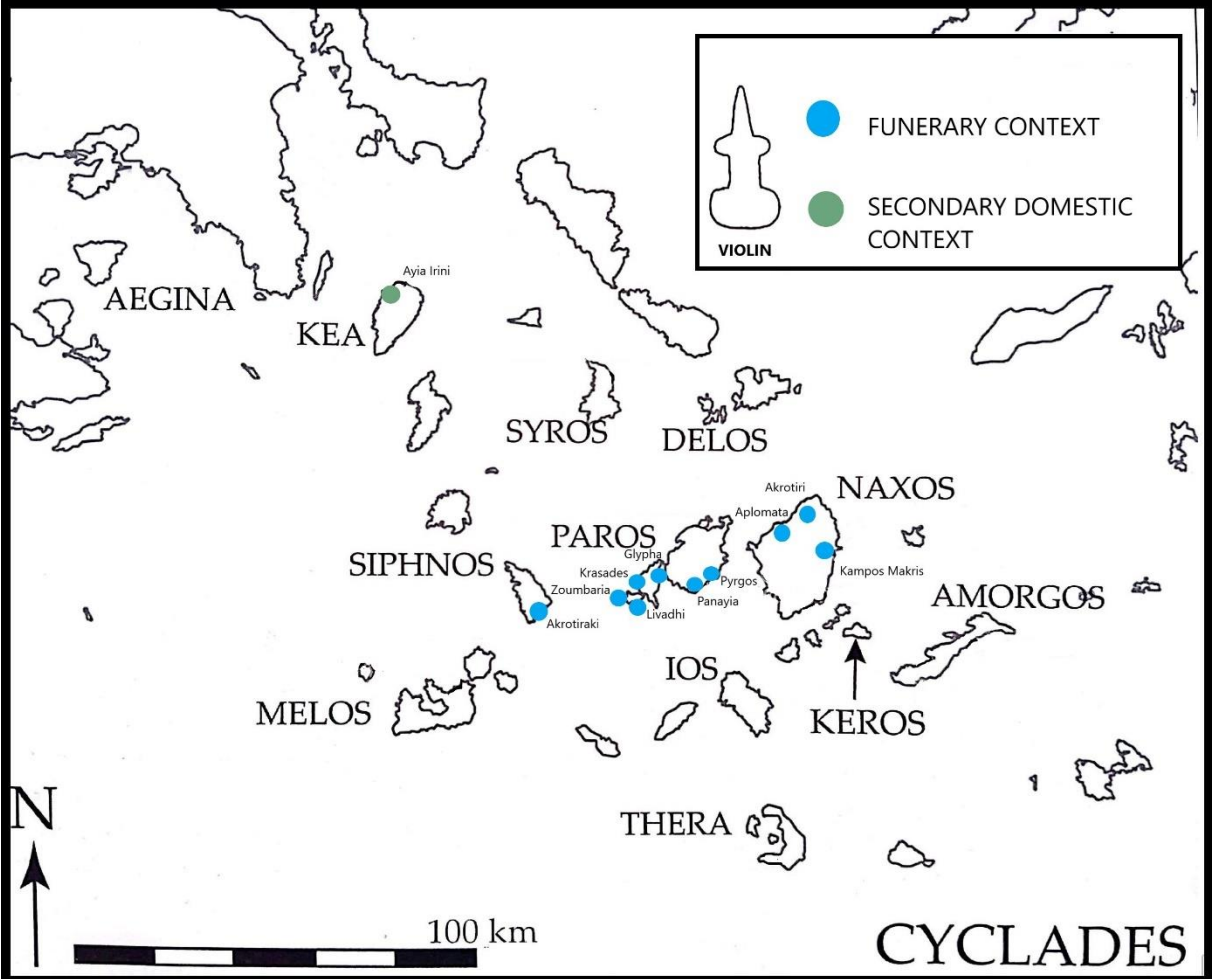


Figure 5.2 Geographical distribution of violin figurines showing archaeological sites referred to in the text (after Renfrew 2017a, p. 9, Fig. 1.2)

The deposit found in the Cenotaph Area may have contained figurines re-located from EC burials. Thus, schematic figurine types of the EC I period found in contexts later than that of their production and use indicate that the life-spans of figurines were not necessarily confined to their primary deposition in EC I burials.

NATURALISTIC FIGURINES	BURIAL CONTEXT	DOMESTIC CONTEXT		OTHER CONTEXT	TOTAL NUMBER
		Primary context	Secondary context		
Spedos	24	2	11	351	388
Dhokatismata	3		3	86	92
Chalandriani	4	2	7	32	45
FAF not identifiable	3	3	9	28	43
Keros-variety				18	18
Plastiras	7	1	10		18
Louros	11	1			11
Kapsala	8		1		9
Pre-canonical	2		4		6
Seated	4			1	5
Kea-subvariety		1	1	2	4
Spedos / Dhokatismata		1	1		2
Other	2		1	12	14
TOTAL	68	11	48	530	655

Table 5.6 Total numbers of naturalistic types and varieties by archaeological contexts

Regarding the geographical provenances of the schematic types, the violin shape was the most widely distributed type on the islands of Naxos, Greater Paros, Dhespotiko and Siphnos during the EC I period (Table 5). Only one example is known from a secondary domestic context in the settlement of Ayia Irini. The distribution of other schematic types such as bipartite, tripartite, notch-waisted, spatula- or spade-shaped, in addition to some uncategorized examples, is varied. Tripartite figurines were found on Naxos, Greater Paros and Dhespotiko, notch-waisted and spade-shaped ones on Greater Paros and Thera, and bipartite and spatula-shaped ones only on Thera and Naxos respectively.

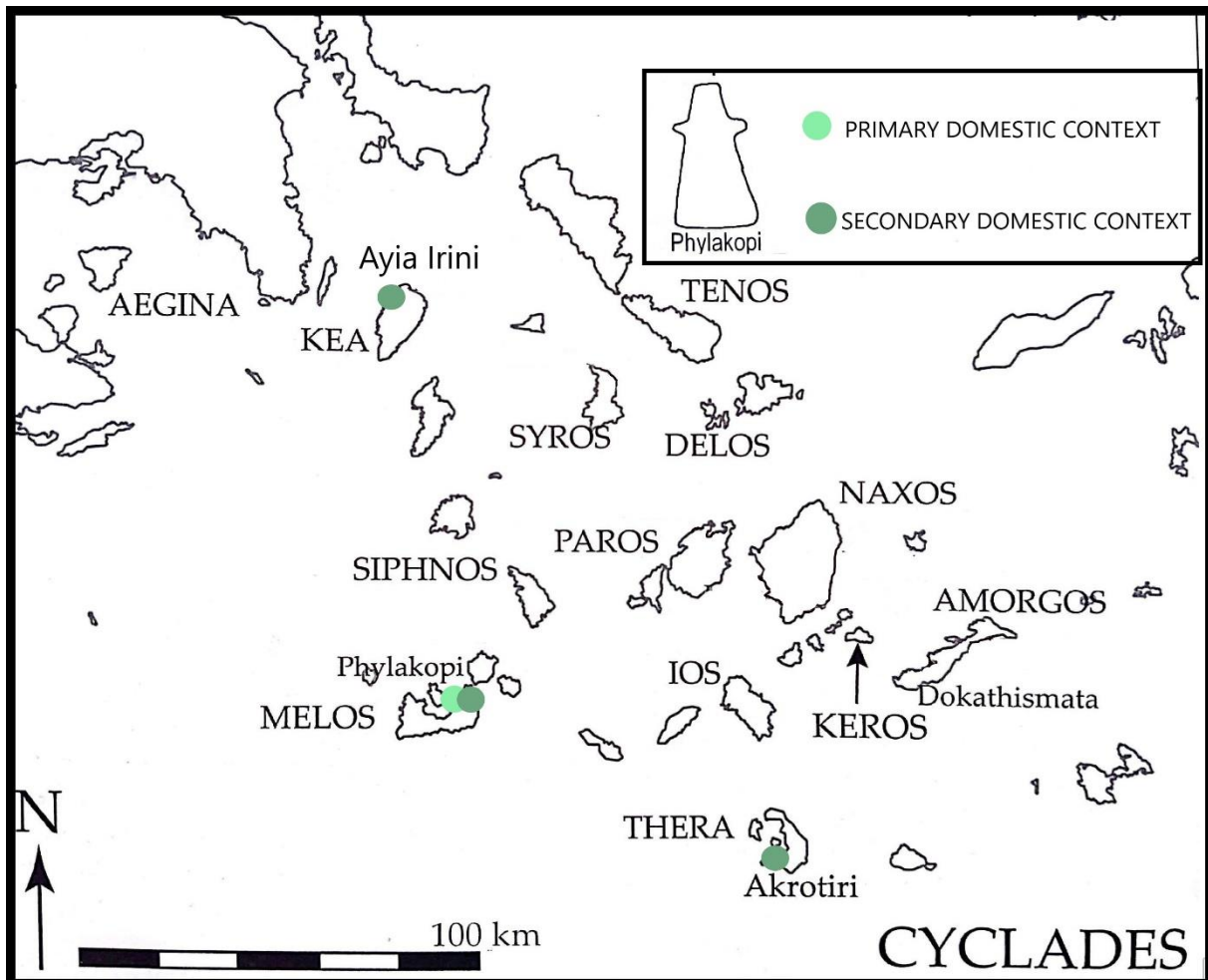


Figure 5.3 Geographical distribution of Phylakopi type figurines showing archaeological sites referred to in the text (after Renfrew 2017a, p. 9, Fig. 1.2)

The Phylakopi type figurine, chronologically assigned to the EC III period was always found in domestic contexts: in primary and secondary deposition contexts at the settlement of Phylakopi on Melos and in secondary deposition contexts at other long-lived domestic sites of Ayia Irini on Kea and Akrotiri on Thera (Fig. 5.3).

Turning to the naturalistic figurine tradition, the EC II period produced the largest and richest naturalistic figurine assemblage, including the mainly folded-arm figurines abundant in the Special Deposit South and in EC II burials. However, the forerunners of the canonical types, the Louros and Plastiras figurines introduced in the EC I period, were rarely part of EC I grave assemblages although they occasionally appear at multi-period sites in association with much later secondary deposition contexts (Fig. 5.4). Louros figurine is mainly known from burials dated to the EC I – II transition period, only one fragment of a possible Louros figurine (No. 266) has been found at the settlement of Akrotiraki on Siphnos. The Plastiras type was more widely distributed, mainly on Paros but also on Naxos, Melos and Thera. Plastiras figurines

were a particular component of the recontextualized figurine assemblages of the settlements of Phylakopi and Akrotiri. The notable presence of predominantly male Plastiras figurines in the Akrotiri assemblage associated with the Cenotaph Area, where the figurines were deliberately redeposited perhaps originated from EC burials.

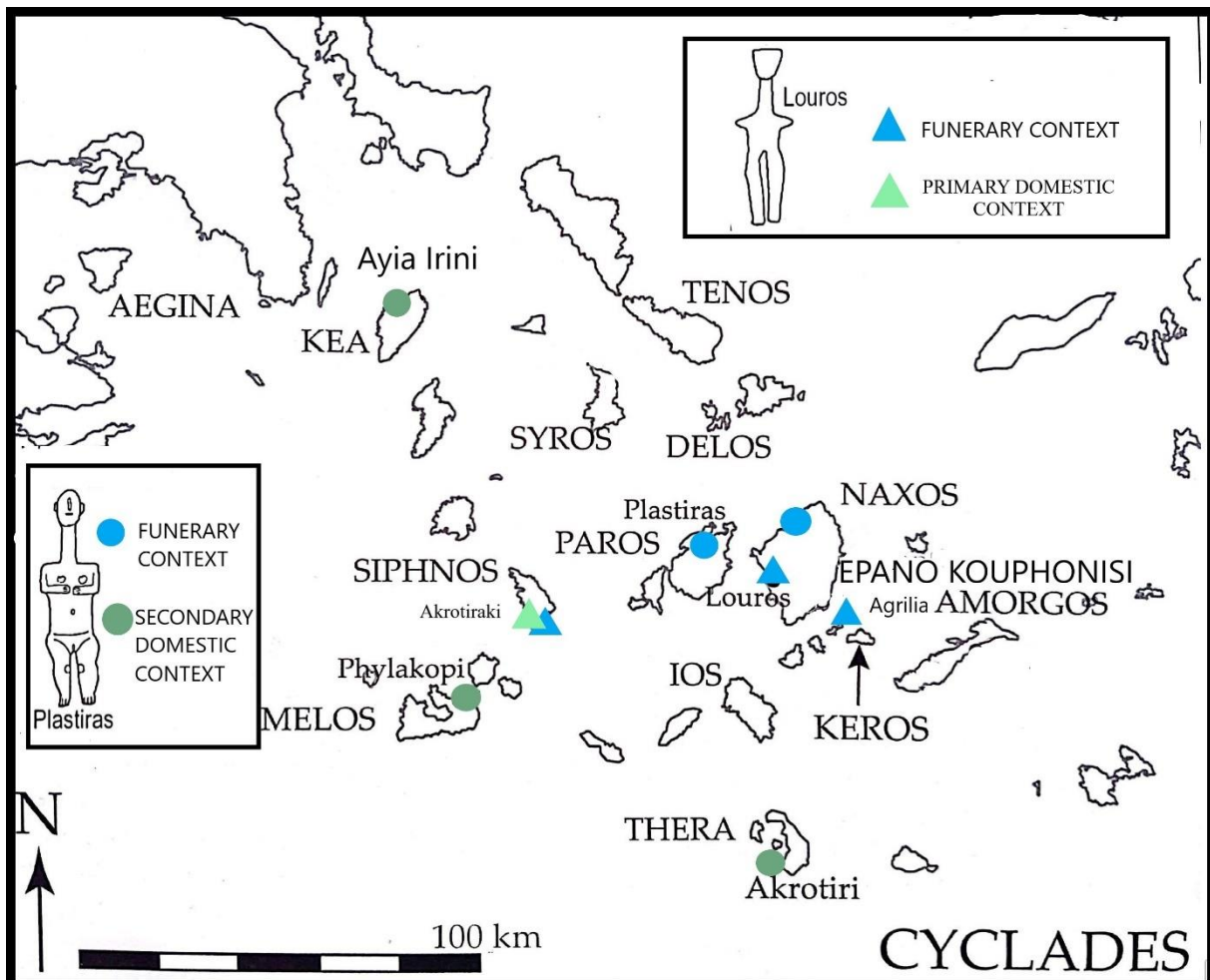


Figure 5.4 Geographical distribution of Plastiras and Louros figurines showing archaeological sites referred to in the text (after Renfrew 2017a, p. 9, Fig. 1.2)

It may be worth noting a technical issue concerning the position of feet and head in the case of the naturalistic figurines. While the Plastiras and Louros figurines have flat feet, indicating the potential for an upright rather than reclining position, the folded-arm varieties usually have feet which point downwards and heads that tilt backwards which make it impossible for them to stand up. This suggests that, while the former may originally have been designed as suitable for use in settlements, the latter were possibly better suited for original use in graves. (Similar observation can be made on the flat base of the Kea sub-variety, which enables the figurine to stand up). The distribution of the pre-canonical figurines before the peak of the folded-arm

types was mainly concentrated on the islands of Naxos and Greater Paros, but they also appeared in secondary domestic contexts on Melos and Thera.

The number and varieties of the naturalistic types significantly increased with the introduction of the canonical figurines during the EC II period compared to the EC I period. Folded-arm figurines were a predominant part of the Special Deposit South and of EC II grave assemblages. They were more rarely found in primary domestic contexts in EC II settlements as at Ayia Irini where the EC II strata provided only fragmentary folded-arm figurines in contrast to the figurine assemblages of Skarkos and Dhaskalio. The most popular and widely distributed folded-arm figurine, the Spedos variety (see Table 5.8), was usually part of the grave offerings of EC II burials on the islands of Naxos and Syros and were a predominant component of the naturalistic figurine assemblage of the Special Deposit South on Keros. Spedos figurines was also found in association with secondary deposition contexts in the long-lived settlements on Melos, Kea and Thera, illustrated in Fig. 5.5.

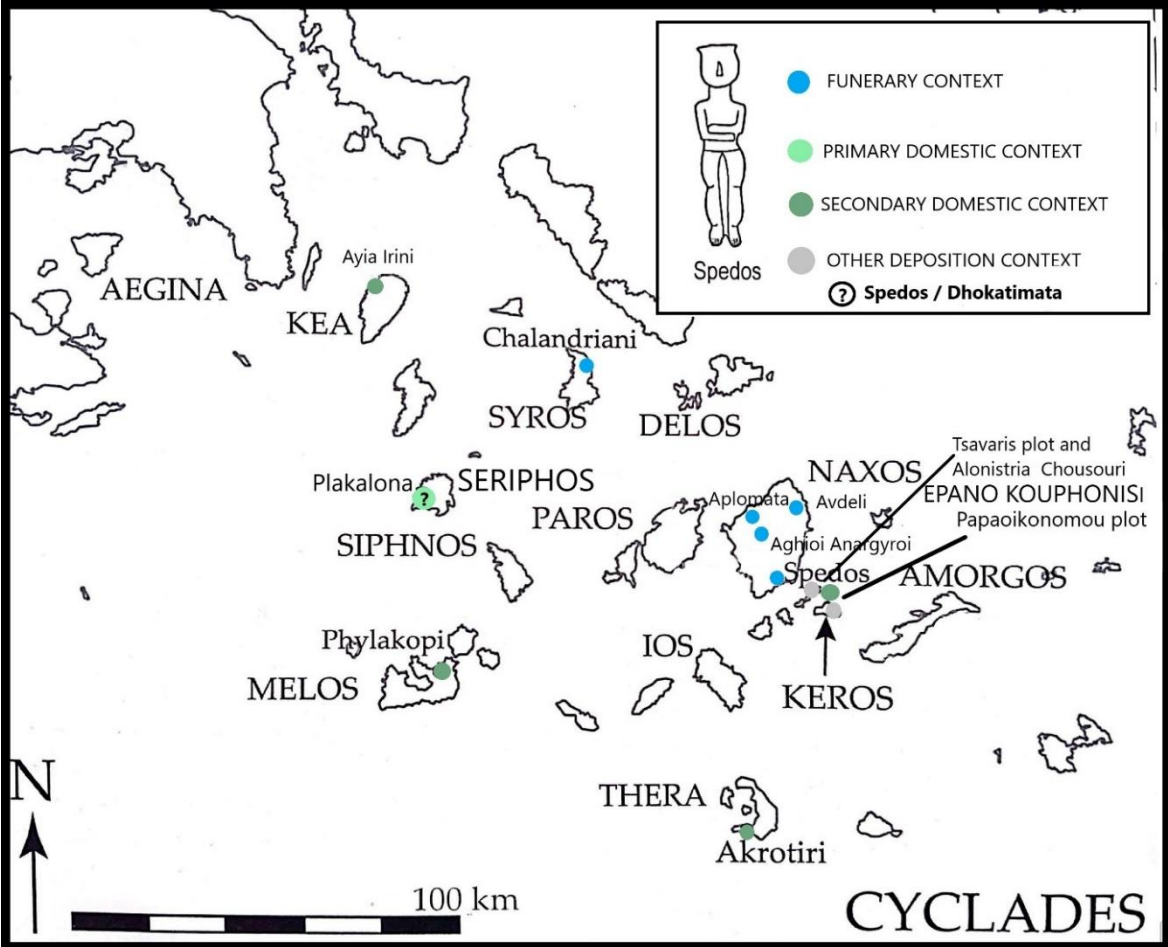


Figure 5.5 Geographical distribution of the Spedos varieties showing archaeological sites referred to in the text (after Renfrew 2017a, p. 9, Fig. 1.2)

The distribution of the second most widely distributed folded-arm variety the Chalandriani variety (Table 5.8), was mainly concentrated on the island of Syros in association with EC burials (Fig. 5.6). It was usually part of the figurine assemblage of the multi-period domestic sites of Ayia Irini, Akrotiri, Melos and an uncertain Chalandriani or Spedos variety was also uncovered in the LR settlement of Epano Kouphonisi. Two surprising examples in the figurine repertoire found in association with primary domestic contexts at the EC II settlement of Skarkos. Chalandriani figurines were also present in the Special Deposit South on Keros.

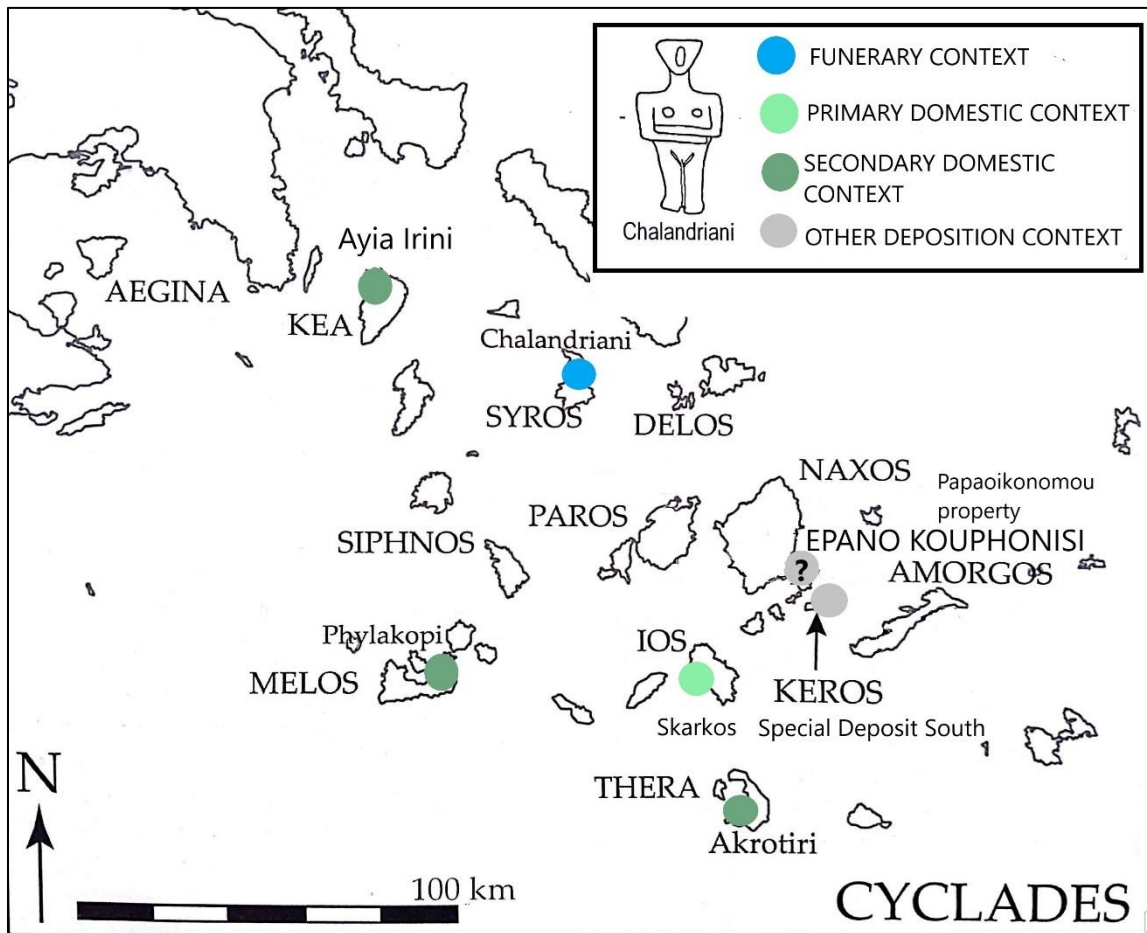


Figure 5.6 Geographical distribution of the Chalandriani varieties showing archaeological sites referred to in the text (after Renfrew 2017a, p. 9, Fig. 1.2)

In terms of the geographical and contextual distribution of the Kapsala variety, illustrated in Fig. 5.7, they were usually part of EC II grave assemblages on the islands of Naxos, Paros and Amorgos while they were absent in the cemetery of Chalandriani on Syros. The Kapsala is the only variety of folded-arm figurines which is lacking in the Special Deposit South at Kavos (apart from a very few unrecognizable fragments with some resemblance to the main features of the Kapsala variety). Evidence for their secondary deposition was found in Aktoriti, Thera. The lack of Kapsala figurines from the Keros material and their associations in the burial ground

of Aplomata lead to the hypothesis, that the variety may have gone out of use before the systematic depositions began at Kavos (Renfrew, 2018a, p. 7), discussed in Chapter IV. The presence of Kapsala figurines (and Precanonical) in the cemetery of Aplomata may date the origin of the cemetery at the very beginning of the EC II period and the variety of materials deposited in the burials of at Aplomata might have been old already when deposited (Doumas & Lambrinouidakis, 2017, p. 192). However, the evolutionary development of the figurines have been criticized (Gill & Chippindale, 1993; Broodbank, 1992) the dispute remains open.

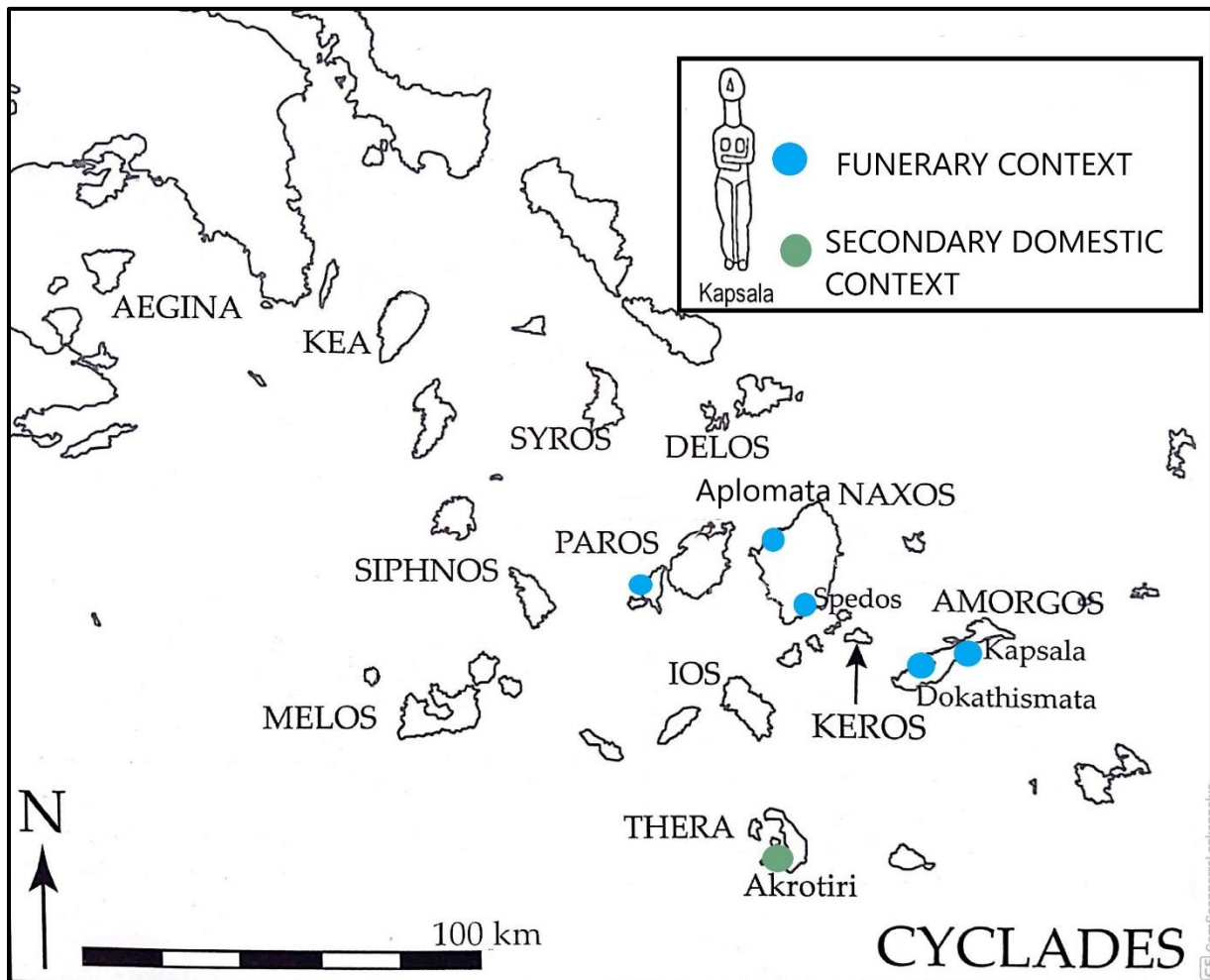


Figure 5.7 Geographical distribution of the Kapsala varieties showing archaeological sites referred to in the text (after Renfrew 2017a, p. 9, Fig. 1.2)

The Dhokatismata variety is known only in association with EC II funerary contexts from Amorgos and from the island of Syros while it was the second largest variety of folded-arm figurines in the Special Deposit South, Keros. Dhokatismata figurines were present in the figurine repertoire of multi-period settlement of Ayiai Irimi and Phylakopi (uncertain example of a Dhokatismata or Spedos figurine) and an uncertain piece of a possible Dhokatismata or

Spedos variety was found in EC domestic context at the settlement of Plakalona on Seriphos, illustrated in Fig. 5.8.

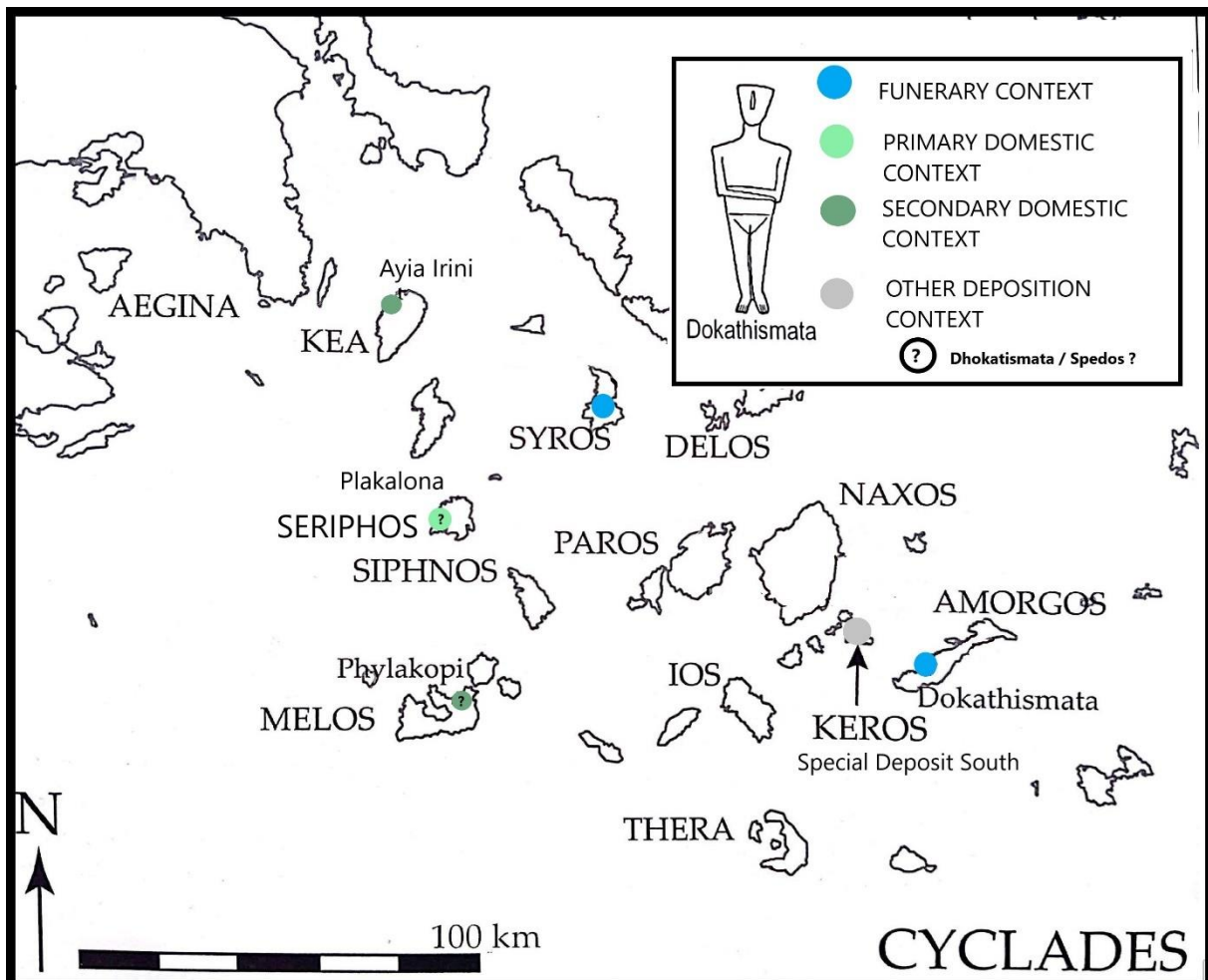


Figure 5.8 Geographical distribution of the Dhokatismata variety showing archaeological sites referred to in the text (after Renfrew 2017a, p. 9, Fig. 1.2)

The distribution of the Kea and Keros sub-varieties and from Kea and Keros in seems to indicate particular insular types. The former was found at the settlement of Ayia Irini on Kea and in the Special Deposit South on Keros while the latter is known from the Special Deposit South.

In summary, based on the chronological and contextual distribution of the schematic and naturalistic figurines, there are discernible differences in their circulation and use. In terms of the schematic types, they were widely distributed in burials during the EC I period in contrast to their later distribution in EC II settlements. However, although their numbers increased in domestic contexts, there were only a few different varieties during the EC II and EC III periods compared to the much richer schematic figurine repertoire of the EC I period. The distribution of naturalistic figurine types was concentrated mainly in the Special Deposit South, Keros and

EC II burials. Deposition of figurines did not necessarily come to an end in the EC period, but some were recontextualized in the later levels of multi-period settlements. Regional traditions may account for the varying proportions of different varieties on different islands. The Spedos variety of folded-arm figurine was the most widely distributed, the Chalandriani and Kapsala varieties and the Plastiras and Louros types were also present on different islands, unlike the Keros and Kea subvarieties, which seem to be regionally restricted.

Figurine types	Naxos	Greater Paros	Dhespotiko	Syros	Siphnos	Ios	Dhaskalio	Amorgos	Kea	Melos	Thera	Epano Kouphonisi	Keros
Apeiranthos	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Violin	X	X	X		X				X				
Spedos	X			X					X	X	X		X
Chalandriani				X		X			X	X	X		X
Plastiras	X	X							X	X	X		
Kapsala	X	X						X			X		
Pre-canonical	X	X							X		X		
Louros	X				X							X	
Pebble			X		X						X		
Phylakopi									X	X	X		
FAF, seated	X			X								X	
Tripartite	X	X	X										
Shouldered										X	X		
Spade-shape		X									X		
Notch-waisted		X									X		
Shell						X	X						
Dhokatismata				X?				X					X
Kea-subvariety									X				X
Hybrid	X									X			
Bipartite											X		
Quadripartite	X												
Spatula-shape	X												
Bottle shape			X										
Troy type											X		
Harpist	X												
Keros subvariety													X

Table 5.7 Overall distribution of the main figurine types and varieties by islands

5.3.4 Condition of the marble figurines

In order to understand better the different patterns and changes which apply to figurines in funerary, domestic and special deposition contexts, we have to consider their condition, in their final contexts. The figurines were in most cases fragmentary, particularly in the Special Deposit South which contained only broken fragments apart from one intact example (Chart 5.6).

No. breaks	No. fragments
5	5
4	38
3	162
2	255
1	89
0	1

Table 5.8 Number of breaks noted on figurine fragments of the Special Deposit South, Keros (Boyd, 2015, p. 363, Table 12.10)

Based on the number of breaks noted on the broken figurines, we can detect a difference between the Special Deposit South and those examples found in burials and settlements. The Keros fragments usually had multiple breaks (two or more than two breaks), illustrated in Table 5.8, in contrast to the broken examples recovered from funerary and domestic contexts, where the number of breaks was usually one or two (illustrated in Chart 5.5). What conclusion can we draw from the condition of the figurines recovered from burials and settlements? Is it possible to detect whether the broken figurines were deliberately broken or whether their breakage was accidental? In the following analysis I will focus on the breakages associated with funerary and domestic contexts.

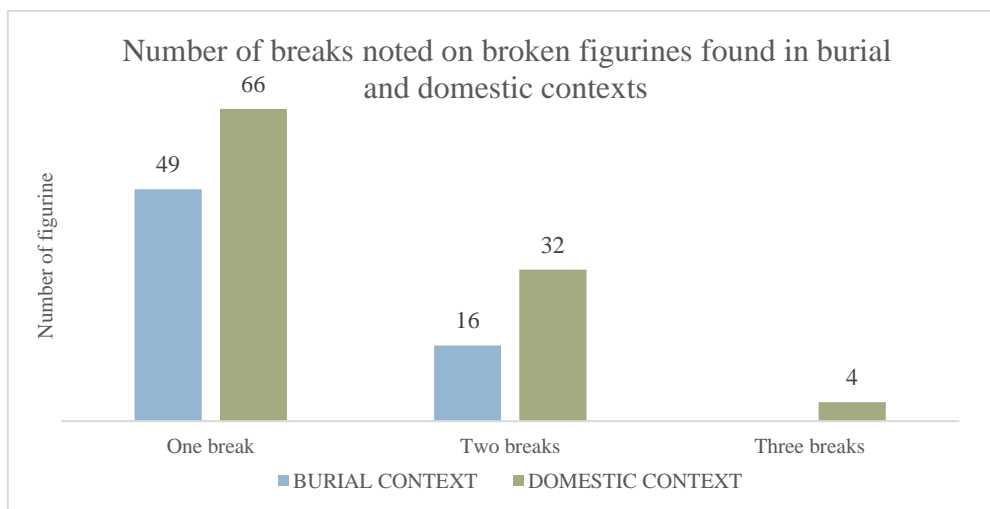


Chart 5.5 Number of breaks noted on figurine fragments found in burial and domestic contexts

The best preserved figurines were observed in EC burials in addition to a significant number of intact figurines recovered from settlements, illustrated in Chart 5.6. Although the number of broken figurines in EC burials slightly exceeds the number of intact examples, almost half of the broken examples are complete, with their broken pieces present, illustrated in Chart 5.6. In the case of broken but complete examples found in EC burials, it is hard to tell whether the figurine was deposited already broken or whether the breakage happened after burial.

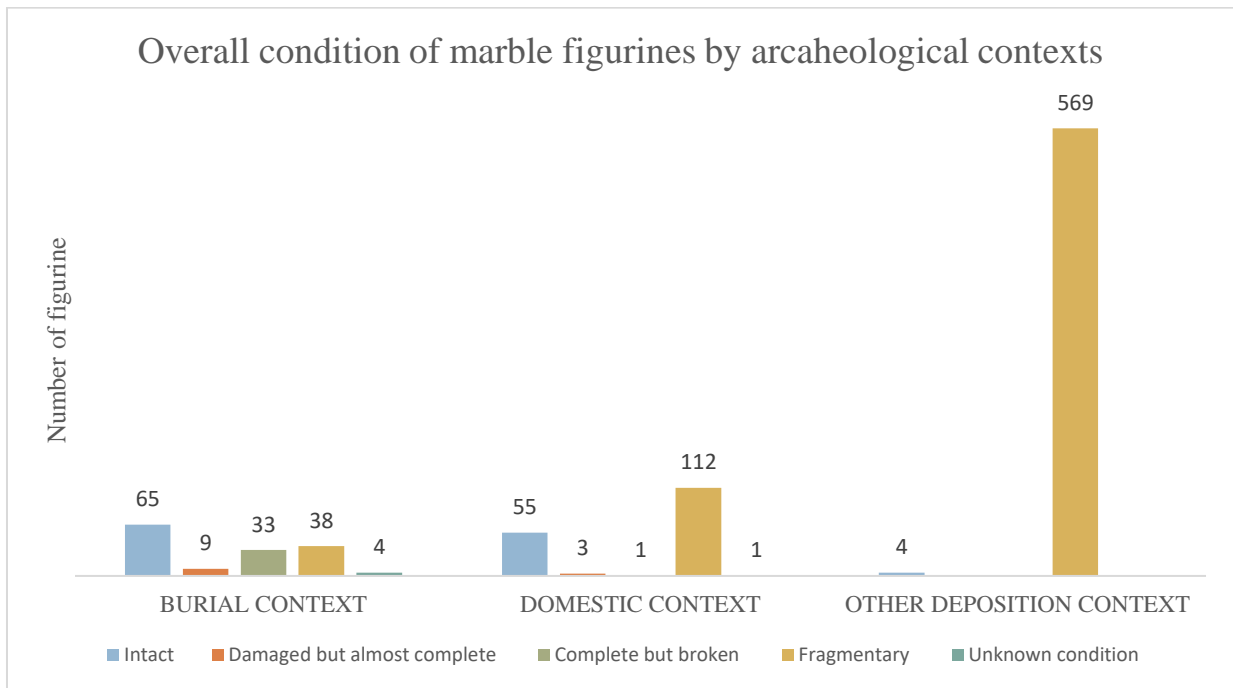


Chart 5.6 Overall condition of marble figurines by archaeological contexts

The presence of broken but complete figurines in EC burials is relatively frequent compared to the number of broken examples, usually missing their broken pieces, which originate from domestic contexts. Such a pattern may relate to the condition of the figurines before deposition. If the figurines were already broken before their final deposition, they perhaps accompanied their owners in their broken state in burial, even though pieces may have been missing.

Figurines were more often found broken in settlements than in burials (Chart 5.6). There is also a significant difference between those found in their primary EC contexts and the re-contextualized examples from post-EBA strata at multi-period sites. It is not surprising, that breakage seems to occur more often in domestic contexts, since figurines could have been easily broken during their circulation, handling, treatment and manipulation. Schematic types were found intact more often than naturalistic ones, which can be related to the more fragile structure of the naturalistic forms. Among broken figurines associated with EC burials, there are more

broken and complete naturalistic examples than schematic ones. The scarcity of intact naturalistic figurines in domestic contexts is not surprising, since, as naturalistic types were predominantly found in secondary contexts, the figurines could easily have been damaged during their movement through the stratigraphic layers over a long period.

Concerning the place of breakage on figurines, they were most often broken at the most fragile part. In the case of broken schematic examples, more than two thirds were broken at the neck, illustrated in Chart 5.7. In the case of the naturalistic types, the necks and/or legs were more often found broken in both burials and settlements, illustrated in Chart 5.8.

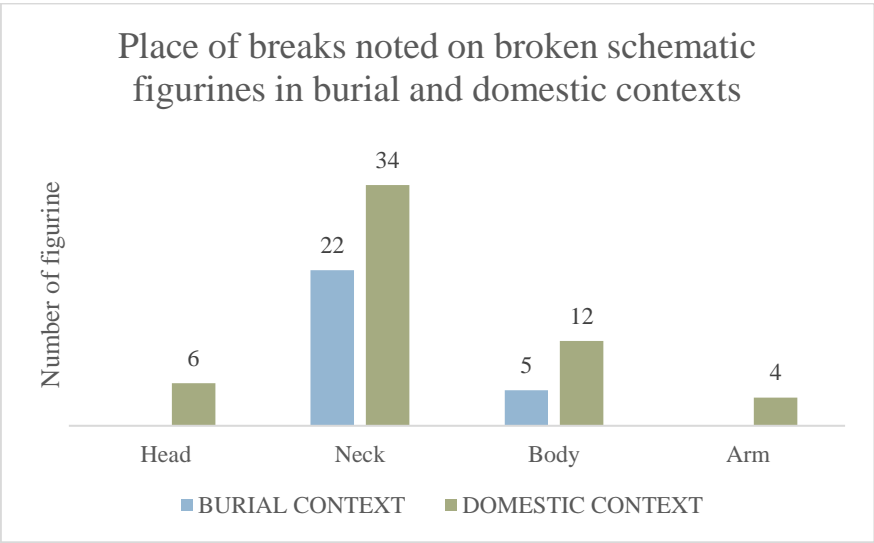


Chart 5.7 Place of breaks noted on broken schematic figurines in burial and domestic contexts

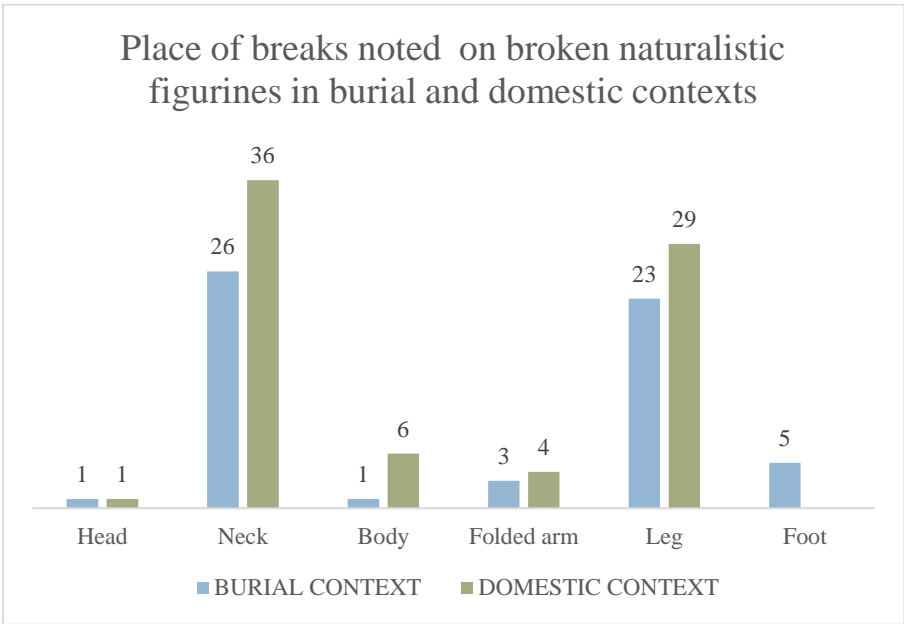


Chart 5.8 Place of breaks noted on broken naturalistic figurines in burial and domestic contexts

In cases where pieces of schematic figurines were missing, the heads or bodies were most frequently absent in both burials and settlements. In the case of fragmentary naturalistic types, the head or parts of the leg of the figurines were most often missing from burials and settlements. In all cases, this can be related to the most fragile parts of their structure, however, their deliberate fragmentation cannot be excluded.

TYPE OF CONTEXT	SCHEMATIC FIGURINE	NATURALISTIC FIGURINE
BURIAL CONTEXT	1	1
DOMESTIC CONTEXT		3
OTHER DEPOSITION CONTEXT		1

Table 5.9 Evidence of ancient repairs noted on figurines by archaeological contexts

Evidence for mending the broken figurines have been observe in a very few cases. When it comes to ancient repairs, there are only a few examples with clear evidence for repair of figurines after breakage (Table 5.9-10). Ancient repair holes might refer to the accidental breakage of figurines and their continuous use after breakage.

TYPE OF CONTEXT	SCHEMATIC	NATURALISTIC		
	Neck	Neck	Knee	Thigh
BURIAL CONTEXT	1		1	
DOMESTIC CONTEXT		1	1	2
OTHER DEPOSITION CONTEXT		1		

Table 5.10 Place of ancient repairs noted on figurines by archaeological contexts

Comparing the broken figurines in funerary and settlement contexts to the very fragmentary nature of those from the Special Deposit South, there is no clear evidence for the deliberate or accidental breakage of the former. Renfrew has proposed the deliberate breakage of the fragmentary materials including figurines, systematically deposited at Kavos over a long period of time of use (Renfrew 2015). If the fragmentation of the figurines brought to Keros happened elsewhere, two questions remain unanswered: where did the fragmentation happen and where are the missing broken parts? Surveys on Keros, southeast Naxos and Kato Kouphonisi have not identified any places where the deliberate fragmentation of the figurines might have taken place (Renfrew 2015b, Marthari, et al., 2019b. p. 292; Renfrew, et al., 2022). Therefore, it

would be important to understand whether the figurines recovered in funerary and domestic contexts might have contributed material to the ritual practice and deposition took place at Kavos (Marthari, et al., 2019a, p. 292).

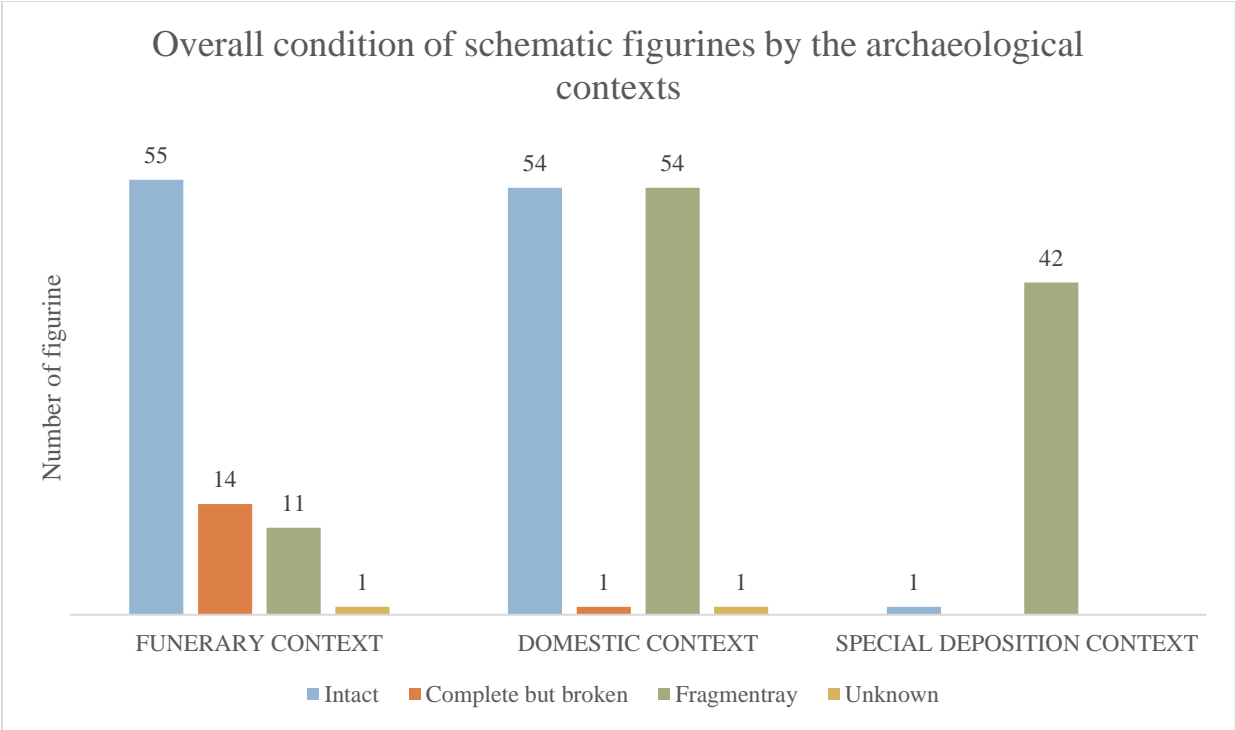


Chart 5.9 Overall condition of schematic figurines by the archaeological contexts

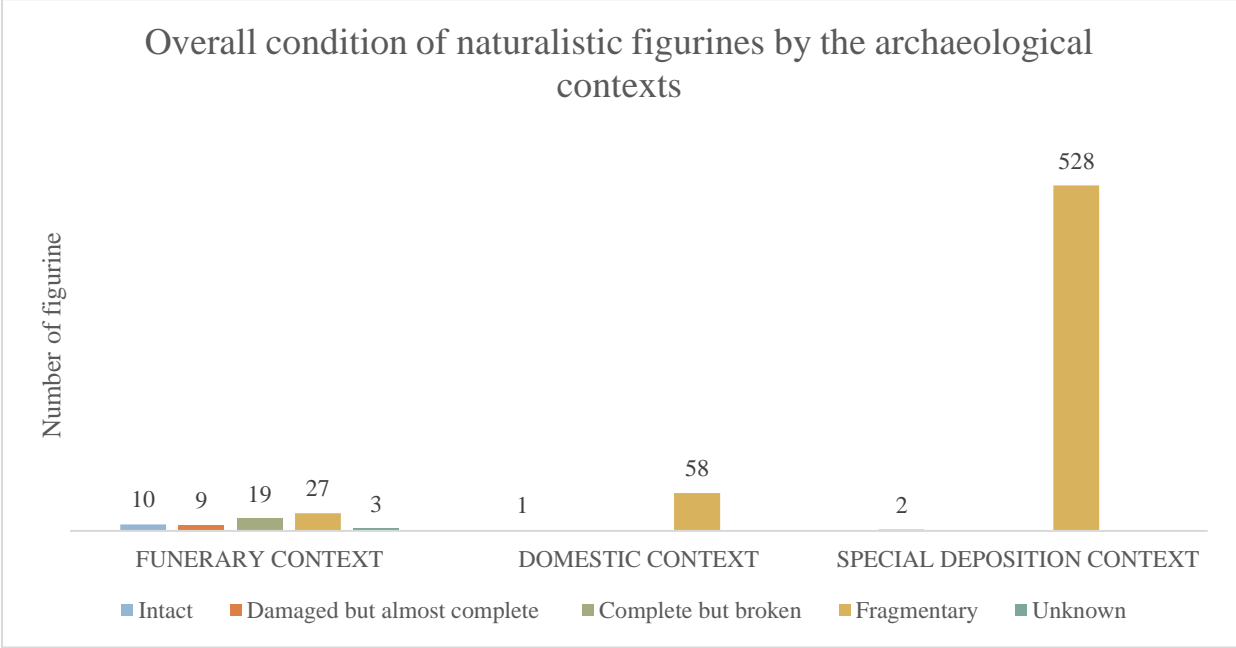


Chart 5.10 Overall condition of naturalistic figurines by the archaeological contexts

Considering the fragmentation in relation to the main type of the figurines, there is a significant difference between the condition of schematic and naturalistic figurines found in burials and settlements. The fragmentary naturalistic figurines outnumbered the number of broken schematic examples in burial and domestic contexts, illustrated in Chart 5.9-10. Apart from one Spedos figurine at the settlement of Akrotiri on Thera (No. 308), the naturalistic figurines were always found fragmentary in the settlements (Chart 5.10).

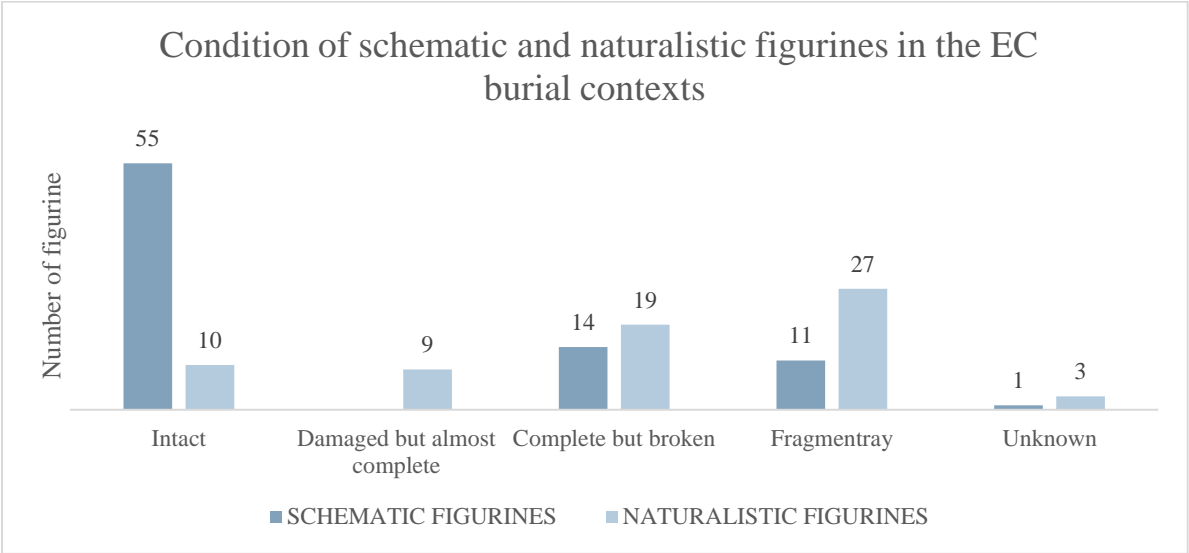


Chart 5.11 Overall condition of schematic and naturalistic figurines in burial contexts

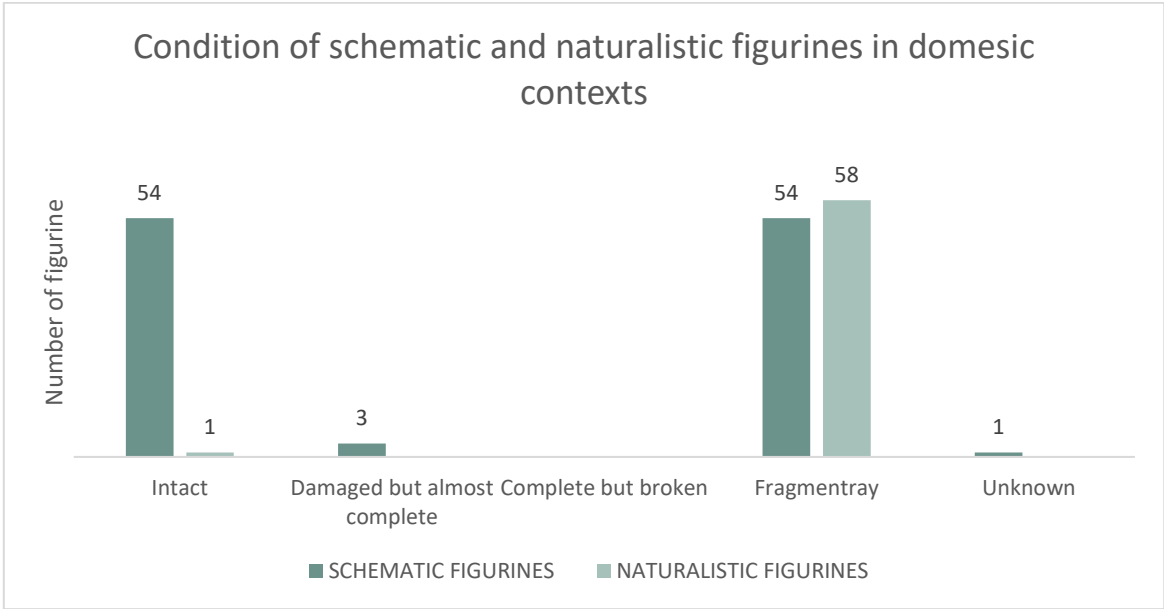


Chart 5.12 Condition of naturalistic figurines in domestic contexts

In the cases of broken examples, most figurines were fragmentary, found incomplete missing the broken pieces. Figurines circulating in the settlements perhaps more likely to accidentally break during their vertical and horizontal movement. Concerning the fragmentary figurines in burial contexts, they perhaps were deposited in already broken state perhaps as 'pars pro toto', where the fragment of the figurines was taken for the whole (Chapman 2000). However, the fragmentary deposition of the figurines not necessarily refer to their deliberate fragmentation. The breakage of figurines did not demarcate the end of life time of the figurines, since fragmentary pieces were deposited in burials, and they were circulating in domestic contexts in much later time periods than their production and original use. Fragmentation seems to be part of the life cycle of the figurines in funerary and domestic contexts, some of them perhaps were broken by accident while some of them might have been deliberately fragmented.

The practice of deliberate fragmentation and deposition of the marble figurines in the Special Deposit South required a high degree of organization on a collective level among individual Cycladic islands. The deliberate fragmentation of the figurines may have been part of a collective ritual that took place somewhere before they were transported and deliberately deposited on the island. On the other hand, in the case of broken figurines in EC burials and long-lived settlements, there is as yet no conclusive evidence as to whether they were deliberately broken before their final deposition. Based on the fragmentary and heterogenous nature of the materials, the question of possible deliberate breakage of the marble figurines found in funerary and domestic contexts remains opened.

6 CHAPTER VI

Summarizing the main points of the present contribution to the study of Early Cycladic figurines, I finally wish to evaluate the resulting implications and scope for avenues of research. This chapter is divided into two parts: the first part is devoted to the physical evidence for the figurines and the second part explores the social context of the figurines with a discussion of previous and current attempts to interpret them.

Moving away from the art historical and typology-bound approaches, my thesis has been led by the new perspective of research focusing on the archaeological contexts of the figurines. My intention, as stated earlier, was to collect every Cycladic figurine found in a secure archaeological context from the Cycladic islands, and to create databases containing data related to the contexts and the nature of deposition of the marble figurines in association with their condition and characteristics. An analysis has been carried out based on different aspects of the marble figurines and an examination of their close associations in order to discern any patterns or any possible drivers of their variations. Despite the scattered nature of the resources and available data, I hope that these databases comprise substantial sets of data and contextual analysis which can contribute to a better understanding of the EBA Cycladic marble figurines. It has not been my intention to force the data into statistical diagrams, largely due to the scattered nature of the archaeological materials.

Although the contextual data are limited, they are fundamental to the better understanding of the EC marble figurines alongside an examination of the visual appearance of the figurines. In this final chapter I would like to amalgamate the physical evidence with the contextual evidence discussed in the previous four chapters, in order to examine the emergence of Cycladic sculpture in relation to social interactions. The systematic and consistent recording and analysis of the collected data has allowed me to investigate the deposition practice of the Early Cycladic figurines in association with the close associations of the figurines in their archaeological context. As part of my analysis, I took different sets of data relating to the contexts, nature of deposition, physical characteristics, condition and decoration of the figurines, which allowed me to detect variations and differences between the data at the level of the artefacts, their archaeological contexts, the archaeological sites and the islands. The correlation and comparison of the data with every type of archaeological evidence relating to the deposition of the marble figurines helped to open the window wider for the study of the figurines and to draw a wider picture of their use and function in the EBA Cyclades. I hope that my database will be

continuously expanding with future archaeological discoveries and will provide a substantial set of data for further systematic studies relating to the context, production and surface treatment of the figurines.

6.1 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE OF FIGURINES

6.1.1 Material and provenance

Marble can be found in great quantities and various qualities in the Cycladic islands. It has ideal working characteristics for sculpting which allowed prehistoric people to use marble for the everyday needs (building material) and to express their special needs through making marble figurines and vessels. The lack of written sources, quarries and of surviving marks on the rock left by the extraction process make the location and identification of the marble sources used during the EBA very difficult. Therefore, provenance studies of the marble of the Cycladic figurines require examination and analysis of every possible marble occurrence and outcrops by physicochemical techniques in order to create samples for future comparison. The techniques employed are optical examination with special light source and lens or microscope, and the measurement of the maximum grain size (Papazoglou-Manioudaki, 2017, p. 333; Tambakopoulos & Maniatis, 2017b, p. 468). Such provenance studies have been made by D. Tambakopoulos and Y. Maniatis on selected groups of contextualized materials collected from Keros, Dhaskalio, Ios, Syros and Naxos, illustrated in Fig. 6.1. The provenance studies of the selected materials from Keros and Dhaskalio discovered during the Cambridge Keros Project of 2006-2008, have produced a large database of possible marble sources in the Cyclades revealing the main characteristics of the marble of each island. The results have shown that more than 90% percent of the figurines were made of Naxian marble (central-east and southeast Naxos) and that less than 10% were of marble from Ios and Paros (Tambakopoulos & Maniatis, 2017, 2018).

Other marble figurines from Ios and Syros have been analysed and, despite the lack of full physicochemical analysis, the preliminary results have concluded that some of the figurines were made of local marble while other figurines were made of the same quality of marble characteristic of the island of Naxos (Maniatis, 2017b, pp. 307-8; Tambakopoulos & Maniatis, 2017b, pp. 478-81). In the case of selected figurines from the settlement of Skarkos, almost half of the examined figurines were made of a grey and white banded local marble while another 30% were made of whitish and greyish marble which can be found on Ios but also appears on southeast Naxos (Maniatis, 2017a; Tambakopoulos & Maniatis, 2017b, p. 478). Isotopic

analysis of EC marble objects has demonstrated that Ios was one of the sources for the Early Cycladic marble figurines during the EBA, and evidence of an important marble-working centre has been also identified in which Apeiranthos type figurines and marble vessels were produced together (Marthari, 2017b, pp. 134-9).



Figure 6.1 Overview of sampling marble deposits and outcrops in the Cyclades (Tambakopoulos & Maniatis, 2017b, pp. 469, Fig. 33.1)

Provenance studies of the marble figurines and vessels unearthed on the island of Syros have resulted in similar conclusions. Some of the selected materials recovered from the Roussos cluster and from Tsountas' excavation at the cemetery of Chalandriani were probably made of local marble, while some of the marble figurines excavated by Stephanos were made of a different quality of marble, not local to Syros (Maniatis, 2017b; Tambakopoulos & Maniatis, 2017a). Based on the sampled materials selected from different islands of the Cyclades, some of the figurines were locally made while other figurines seem to have been made of the same quality of fine grained and well crystallized white and translucent marble. Further analysis is necessary to pinpoint the location of this kind of marble, however, it shares similarities with the characteristics of the marble of the Dhaskalio figurines whose origin was assigned to Naxos (Tambakopoulos & Maniatis, 2017b, p. 481).

Further provenance studies of the figurines recovered during archaeological excavations will perhaps help to detect the origin of the figurines in relation to their geographical, typological and chronological distribution, which in turn could shed more light on regional and inter-regional connections in terms of their production and circulation.

6.1.2 Production of the marble figurine

Our knowledge of the materials and methods used by craftspeople during the EBA Cyclades is limited to the archaeological evidence. Previous research assumed that the production of marble figurines required full-time specialists with high-level skills and workshops where the figurines were produced. The first experimental work on the material and methods for the manufacture of the figurines was carried out by E. Oustinoff (1984, 1987). However, her experiments were limited, with their main emphasis on the end products (one violin-, one Louros- and a Spedos-type figurine were sculpted) without publishing observations on the working process. The latest experimental work on the production of marble figurines, carried out by Y. Papadatos and E. Veneris, has provided important observations on their manufacture, with preliminary results offering valuable insights into the technology (Papadatos & Venieris, 2017). Their experimental work used the fewest possible materials, marble and emery collected from the same place of origin on the island of Naxos, and they observed and recorded every phase of the process with an emphasis on the crucial intermediate stage of the work. The manufacture of a medium-sized Spedos figurine was completed within less than two weeks with 1-3 working hours daily. The preliminary conclusion of the experiment has proposed that the manufacture of a FAF figurine could have been carried out anywhere, using only a piece of emery and some water. Based on the repetitive movements and work routine, the manufacturing procedure seems more technical than artistic, with perhaps only the final stages of refining and correcting the figurines requiring more artistic input. The result of the experiment has been to question the previous assumption of full-time and high-level specialization and the existence of organized workshops. Based on the irregular and atypical tools used for the experiment, Papadatos has proposed that any piece of emery found in the EC settlements could be a marble working tool and potential evidence for manufacturing marble figurines (Papadatos & Venieris, 2017, pp. 485-9). It may be not accidental that no archaeological traces of a workshop have yet been found in the EBA Cyclades, apart from the settlement of Skarkos, where evidence of an important marble working centre of Apeiranthos type figurines and marble vessels has been identified (Marthari, 2017b).

Not only figurines but also vessels were made of marble. The production of marble figurines was perhaps connected with the production of marble vessels. They made use of the same class of materials which were considered precious, they were made for special purposes rather than for daily needs (Birtacha, 2017, p. 494). Marble figurines were often associated with marble vessels in funerary, domestic and other deposition contexts. Stone vessels were one of the most frequent grave offerings in EC burials in association with figurine deposition. Marble vessels were also present in domestic contexts related to the deposition of figurines, as we have seen in the settlement of Skarkos (Building of the Figurines) where more than 30 unfinished marble vessels were found in association with the marble figurines in the marble workshop. Some of the vessels and figurines were unfinished (Marthari, 2017b, p. 134). In the case of other deposition contexts, the Special Deposit South contained a significant amount of fragmentary stone vases, and they were also abundant in the rock-cut pits in the area of Alonistria Chousouri on Epano Kouphonisi where evidence for careful deposition of the two Spedos figurines covered by a marble bowl was unique (Gavalas, 2017, pp. 294, Fig. 19.26), similar patterns have been observed in the Plastiras cemetery (grave 9) (Doumas, 1977, pl. xi, e-f). In terms of the condition of the stone vessels, they were often found broken, and evidence of paint has also been observed on their surface.

Further research into the Cycladic figurines in connection with marble vessels would offer new avenues for interpretative approaches. Future systematic study of the deposition patterns of the figurines in relation to the deposition patterns of marble vessels might reveal more information that can contribute to the better understanding of their use, circulation and deposition (Birtacha, 2017, p. 494).

6.1.3 New posture and gesture

Based on their most characteristic features, the so-called folded-arm figurines have been recognized as the best-defined group of Early Cycladic figurines, which include a great range of different varieties and sub-varieties. Their postures became more formalized and limited and S. Sherratt observed a shift in emphasis from *steatopygia* in the previous Neolithic figurines to the slim nubile form with small breasts in a reclining position (Sherratt, 2000, pp. 135-6). Folded-arm figurines became standardized in their common characteristics: head tilting backwards, knees bent, feet pointing downwards, and the arms folded below the breasts. They varied in size and in their main features, but they were predominantly associated with female representations. It is difficult to understand what the folded-arm gesture communicated during the EBA in the Cyclades and its interpretation has puzzled scholars over time (Hoffmann, 2002,

p. 530). Many explanations have been proposed in relation to the reclining position of the figurines with an association with the placement of the body at the time of death. However, such a posture was not familiar in the burial customs of the EBA Cyclades (Doumas, 1977), where the body was usually buried in a contracted position (Hoffmann, 2002, p. 530). Moreover, folded-arms are found on seated figurines as well (Mina, 2005, p. 274). Getz-Preziosi approached the form from the point of view of technical concerns, suggesting that such modelling of the figurines could help minimize the risk of breaks and make their production easier (Getz-Preziosi, 1985). Barber emphasized the fundamental role of women as the source of life and community and he proposed that folded-arm figurines might have represented deities and votaries (Barber, 1984, p. 14). Sherratt compared the folded arm gesture to the instinctive pose of a 'mother cradling her baby' that might have referred to a promise of future fertility (Sherratt, 2000, pp. 130, 135). Mina has proposed that the standardized female folded-arm figurines perhaps refer to a higher degree of socially-accepted ideal images of men and women and perhaps a control over the production of socially accepted female models, compared to the previous Neolithic period (Mina, 2005, pp. 274-5). She argued that change in production of marble figurines with predominant representation of female figurines during the EBA might have referred to a shift in the gender that was mainly involved in their production, or a new order that might have affected the representation, or perhaps both (Mina, 2005, p. 288).

The depiction of female figurines has been approached by interpreting the roles of females in a generalized and traditional way. However, biological sex might not always have been adequate to fully express social bodies and gender in the EC communities. There are a few ambiguous figurines with no explicit sexual attributes, or which bear female and male sexual characteristics at the same time. One of the best examples, recovered from secure contexts, can be seen in the two FAF figurines (Nos. 127 and 128) of the same Dhokathismata variety of different sizes and different sexual characteristics, which were found in the same burial in grave 14 at the cemetery of Dhokathismata on Amorgos, illustrated in Fig. 6.1. The bigger figurine can be identified as female while the smaller figurine (No. 128) has no explicit sexual attributes since the breasts were rendered only by nipples and there are faint traces of a hardly visible engraved pubic triangle. Birtacha (2018a, 2018b) has identified the figurine as male. A similar pattern is visible in the quality of grave offerings deposited in association with the figurines, which contain a rich set of adornments (silver diadem, bracelet, ring) as well as weaponry (Goula, 2016, p. 22). The two figurines may demonstrate different ways of rendering age differences and/or gender aspects of the same body without necessarily referring to the biological sex of the body.

Approaching these two pieces with a fresh eye without any judgement and hypothetical classification, the differences between the two examples might refer to local particularities, regional styles, different workshops or chronological differences.



Figure 6.2 Ambiguous? (No. 128) and female (No. 127) Dhokatismata figurines from grave 14 at the cemetery of Dhokatismata, Amorgos (Birtacha, 2018a, p. 334, Fig. 2)

Folded arms were modelled on a very few seated female figurines, usually found in EC burials or in association with other deposition contexts. An unusual context for three seated female FAF-figurines (Nos. 43-45) was observed in the cemetery of Aplomata, where ‘grave’ 13 contained a large figurine assemblage of Pre-canonical, Kapsala and Spedos varieties and schematic shell figurines. The quantity and variety of the figurines seems to span a long period of time, and the shallow cavity in which the offerings were found might suggest secondary deposition of the figurines. The figurines were perhaps removed from their original contexts and redeposited in ‘grave’ 13 (Doumas & Lambrinouidakis, 2017, p. 188, Fig. 15.4). Other examples of seated figurines in fragmentary condition have been found in other deposition contexts in the Tsavaris Plot on Epano Kouphonisi (No. 325) and the Special Deposit South on Keros.



Figure 6.3 Male figurines in action, the 'Flute-player' from Keros and the 'Harp-player' from Keros (Birtacha, 2018, p. 336, Fig. 5)

Male figurines with secure provenance are extremely rare in the figurine corpus (Getz-Preziosi, 1981). Most examples in museums have no provenance and lack information on their archaeological context (Hoffmann, 2002, p. 530). Male figurines were always modelled in action as musician, hunter-warrior, cup holder or in group compositions (Getz-Preziosi, 1981). Among those examples discovered during archaeological excavation is the seated male harpist (No. 67) from the cemetery of Aphenidika. A fragment of waist and pelvis of a possibly standing male figurine with clear male genitals is known from the Special Deposit South (4605) (Renfrew, 2018a, p. 38, Fig. 2.20), illustrated in Fig. 6.4. The closest analogue for comparison is the Keros flautist (EAM3910: Zervos, 1957, pl. 334) that was published by Koehler in 1884. Illustrated in 6.3. Another musician, representing a male figurine in action, is the male harpist, also illustrated in Fig. 6.3. An unprovenanced parallel is known from the 'Keros Hoard' published by P. Sotirakopoulou (2005, 174, no. 147). A head fragment with a pronounced nose set low on the face (2194) might possibly be part of a harpist or a seated figurine, but its identification remains uncertain (Renfrew, 2018a, pp. 38-9, Fig, 2.21). 'Hunter-warrior' figures are discussed by Getz Preziosi (1979). Other male representations associated with Plastiras figurines have been found in a secondary domestic context at the settlement of Akrotiri (Nos. 297-301). The unusual feature of two of the Akrotiri male figurines was their ithyphallic depiction, which might be considered as a survival of a Neolithic model that might also accord

with the Neolithic origin of the posture and arm-position of the Plastiras figurines (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 134).



Figure 6.4 Torso of male figure (4605) from the Special Deposit South

6.1.4 Painted decoration

Perhaps all figurines were painted, but only a few of them preserve traces of the painted decorations. Direct evidence of pigments usually in the form of the so-called ‘ghost line’, is usually observed in a smooth area, or in very low relief on the surface of the figurine as illustrated in Fig. 6.5. Traces of pigments were rarely preserved for taphonomic reasons such as soil conditions or have been chemically or mechanically removed by cleaning procedures after excavation. Painted motives were not systematically observed and documented, especially on those figurines recovered during the oldest excavations (Birtacha, 2017, p. 492). The recognition of a painted eye on a pebble from grave 137 at the cemetery of Zoumbaria confirms that even the simplest form could have evoked the human body and offered an ideal shape for carving the human body in schematic form (Hendrix, 2003, 430, Fig. 15). Painting on Cycladic figurines has been studied by Getz-Preziosi (1985, 1987) and E. Hendrix (1998, 2000, 2003) but mainly on figurines kept in museums and private collections with unknown provenance and context. No systematic documentation of the painting on the provenanced examples recovered during archaeological excavations has yet been done.

Marble provided a perfect surface and background for colourful patterns and the main painted area was usually the upper part of the figurine, especially the forehead.



Figure 6.5 Low relief line of almond shape eye, eyebrow and hair on a female Spedos figurine (No. 66) from grave 28 at the cemetery of Pyrrhoges (Birtacha, 2018a, p. 337, Fig. 6)

Based on general observations, certain anatomical features and patterns seem to have been consistently and systematically painted, while other patterns were more unusual. The painted motifs most often represented anatomical features, such as the large almond-shape eyes which were better preserved than other decorative motifs like zig-zags, dots or vertical stripes (Birtacha, 2017, p. 492). Blue and black were the most frequently used colours for the forehead, and red was more often used for stripes or dots on the cheek, vertical stripes on the cheek and chest, or for painted jewellery (Hendrix, 2003, pp. 416-31; Birtacha, 2017, p. 496). Hendrix has suggested that some motifs may have been generic, like the almond-shaped eyes, while others were more specific, possibly peculiar to smaller groups of people or individuals (Hendrix, 2003, p. 442).

Some of the painted patterns were not exclusive to marble figurines, but appear on other classes of materials. Lozenges, parallel lines and zigzag motifs often decorated pottery and bone tubes found in funerary contexts. Zigzag decoration and engraved pubic triangles were present on “frying-pans”, sometimes in association with ship representations, spiral symbols etc. The combinations of individual patterns could have expressed different meanings. Engraved pubic triangles along with ship representations on the frying-pans have suggested connections

between long range navigation and biological reproduction in the form of exogamy (Broodbank, 2000, pp. 249-53; Sherratt, 2000, 197-200). Repeated representations of almond-shaped eyes across the whole body of a figurine could refer to the multiple dimensions of the body perceived by Early Cycladic people. Hendrix pointed out that the diversity of painted motives and forms rather suggest personal identities as material expressions of constructed social identities. She argued that the concept of painting the figurines might have derived from the practice of body decoration or body ornamentation. The painted motifs were often considered as reflections of social identity and status (Broodbank, 1992, 543-5; 2000, 247-75; Sherratt, 2000 134; Hoffman, 2002, 532-4). Renfrew suggested that painted features may have given identity to the figurines (Renfrew, 1984, pp. 25-9) and Broodbank proposed that the painted motifs may have recorded crucial messages related to the person's identity or have marked important stages in their life (Broodbank, 2000, pp. 173-4). The painted motifs might have symbolized shared knowledge and cultural memories that could have been transferred across space and through time (Hendrix, 2003, p. 444). Papadatos has argued that painted motifs could have been erased and replaced by new symbols according to the cultural environment in order to transfer different messages (Papadatos, 2003, p. 286). Current interpretative approaches have been trying to understand the painted motifs through their symbolic meanings that might have carried messages associated with the function of the figurines, the relations between communities, or the rendering of individual or group identity (Papadatos, 2003). However, the available data does not demonstrate diversity or complexity in the painted decoration. I agree with the Birtacha (2017), the painted motifs were rather basic and simple, suggesting a more human and natural appearance of the figurines. Although simple and linear, however, their combination can create variety, diversity and unique themes.

Based on the available data, any differences in the motifs exclusively expressing differentiation between the figurines could refer to local particularities, regional styles, different workshops or chronological differences (Birtacha, 2017, p. 493). Motifs could have been erased and replaced by new ones, and non-anatomical eyes were painted multiple times, usually over previous motifs on the surfaces of figurines. Birtacha pointed out that such painted motifs could have faded or even disappeared through the long period of use and lifetime of the figurines, and therefore might have been renewed and preserved (Birtacha, 2017, p. 493). Although the painted motifs were usually simple and linear, their combination could create diversity and complexity (Birtacha, 2017, p. 496). Painted motifs were often overemphasized to highlight individual details in contrast to the standardized forms of the figurines. However, figurines were

composed of form and iconography embedded in their social, cultural and archaeological context (Goula, 2016 p. 21). In order to understand the EC marble figurines in their social contexts, the messages of such painted patterns must be analysed in relation to the archaeological contexts and close associations of the figurines.

Indirect evidence for painting has been found in funerary and domestic contexts, sometimes in association with the deposition of figurines. Some of the EC burials contained red and blue lumps of pigment, pigment containers with residues of paint (illustrated in Fig. 6.6), grinders and marble palettes in addition to implements for applying pigment such as bone tubes. The mineral pigments cinnabar, hematite and azurite were most likely used for body-decoration as cosmetics while charcoal and organic pigments were intended for tattooing (Birtacha, 2017). Body decoration and wearing cosmetics were perhaps important for certain individuals in Cycladic communities, who possessed rich sets of prestigious and valuable objects, including figurines. These individuals wore rich adornments (jewellery) and cosmetics, body decoration that perhaps demonstrated their particular social role and status (Birtacha, 2017, p. 496). The cemetery of Chalandriani has provided remarkable evidence of using blue pigment found either in lumps or traced on the surface of bone tubes and marble vessels (Hekman, 2003, pp. 62-8, 133, 158-9, 163, 182, 185-7). Such body-decoration materials were rare in the burials, and only a few EC burials furnished with marble figurines also contained bone tubes or marble vessels with traces of pigments. These must have been precious since they were usually found in association with rich grave offerings, as in graves 192, 242 and 356 at the cemetery of Chalandriani (Hekman, 2003, pp. 67, 173, 188-9). These burials were amongst the richest and most well-provided burial associated with the deposition of figurines. In the cemetery of Aplomata, grave 23 provided important evidence for blue paint and bone tubes. Because of the dubious reliability of the contextual data, I have not investigated the context of this burial, as has been noted in Chapter II. According to the excavator Kontoleon, the blue colour impregnated not only the soil, but the bone tubes and some of the marble vessels as well (Kontoleon, 1972, pp. 149-54). A bone tube was also recovered from one of the Chalandriani graves (grave XI) in the Roussos cluster, which included a Spedos figurine (No. 135), pottery, one marble bowl, an obsidian blade, copper scraper and a bone tube (Marthari, 2017c, pp. 303-4). A marble bowl with traces of red pigment was found in one of the best-provided EC I burials furnished with four Plastiras figurines (Nos. 90-93) (Doumas, 1977, pp. 98-100, pl. XXXIV-XXXV.) at the cemetery of Plastiras, and in grave 14 at the cemetery of Dhokathismata which yielded two FAF figurines (Tsountas, 1898, pp. 154-5). Marble palettes were rare amongst the

grave offerings associated with figurines. One example was found in the rich EC I grave 129 at the cemetery of Livadhi which was furnished with three schematic marble figurines (Nos. 112-114) and a marble kandili (Tsountas, 1898, p. 163; Rambach, 2000a, pp. 52-53. pl. 19 and 20), and another example is known from grave 68, furnished with a figurine head of a possible Louros figurine (NO. 149), pottery and seashell in the cemetery of Agrilia on Epano Kouphonisi (Gavalas, 2017, p. 275). Grave 468 at the cemetery of Chalandriani furnished with a marble figurine (No. 133), yielded one marble palette in addition to a rich assemblage of pottery, stone beads, silver rings and two silver pins, three copper scrapers, three copper needles, three copper awls, a rubber and ten perforated shells (Tsountas, 1899, p. 114, Fig. 29; Rambach, 2000a, pp. 138, pls. 65.7, 166.14)



Figure 6.6 Marble bowl (EAM5302) with azurite residue on the interior from the Chalandriani cemetery (Birtacha, 2018, pp. 340, Fig. 10)

Pigments such as azurite and cinnabar were rare and valuable materials with great importance for the Cycladic communities, and they must have been traded in small and controlled amounts (Birtacha, 2017, p. 496). Perhaps only a few members of the community who acquired a rich variety of precious and valuable objects, in some cases including marble figurines, were able to acquire and use pigments (Broodbank, 2000, p. 247). However, pigments and their utensils for processing and application were not necessarily associated with funerary rituals, since they were found in association with figurine deposition in domestic contexts as well.

Evidence for painting has been found in domestic contexts relating to deposition of figurines, as in the settlement of Skarkos, where evidence for processing red and blue pigments has been observed. Three of the painted Skarkos figurines (Nos. 173, 192 and 161) were unearthed in the same room 399, where a bone tube and lumps of mineral pigments were found (Marthari, 2017b, pp. 137-9). Initially, painted motifs were often interpreted in their funerary context with special emphasis on the funerary use of the figurines and their employment in funerary rituals (Doumas, 1968; Barber, 1984; Carter, 1994; Hofman, 2002; Carter, 1994), however, the application of paint on the Skarkos figurines possibly happened in the workshop at the

settlement. Elemental analysis of the pigments preserved on figurines with secure provenance would be significant to identify the type of pigments and their range of distribution in order to understand which pigments were imported as prepared products and the way pigment processing functioned (Birtacha, 2017, p. 494).

6.2 SOCIAL CONTEXT

Social context shapes actions and interactions. Representations display material cultures through the negotiation of multiple identities in and with their social environment (Goula, 2016, p. 20). Differences in the social contexts of the Cycladic islands are likely, as is suggested by the heterogeneity of the material. However, there are certain commonalities in material culture which demonstrate intense interactions between the islands (Broodbank, 2000, pp. 211-46).

The term ‘Cycladic’ represents a geographic cluster of a group of islands sharing similarities in their material culture. But “being Cycladic” also demonstrates levels of individuality and diversity manifested in specific features and unique characteristics in the material culture of the individual islands. These variations in material culture were already recognized by Tsountas at the end of the 19th century (Tsountas, 1898, p. 177), and have been employed in the long-established cultural historical frameworks and chronology of Aegean prehistory. The heterogeneous nature of the selected materials in association with the deposition of the figurines in burial, domestic and other special deposition contexts, reflects variations in the function and use of the figurines which participated in different aspects of the life and death of certain groups of individuals who possessed them. Such differences arose from the unique features and characteristics of the EC communities and were also incorporated into the culturally specific nature of the marble figurines that identified them as ‘Cycladic’ as opposed to other figurines from Mainland Greece, Crete or Anatolia. The marble figurines could be approached as constructed social identities acting in a specific social context (Goula, 2016, p. 20). Their meaning expressed through their form, iconography and depiction can be understood in their social context which becomes visible through their place of recovery, in the archaeological contexts in which they were found.

6.2.1 Avenues for interpretation

The aesthetic appreciation of former interpretative approaches constrained the study of the Early Cycladic figurines. Theoretical approaches often borrowed pre-existing interpretative models formulated for other classes of materials from different time periods and regions, such as the Neolithic figurines (Great Mother Goddess theory) or figurines from historical times

(depiction of heroes or nymphs), using ethnographic parallels from other cultures (Birtacha, 2017, p. 491). Ethnographic parallels for some of the painted motifs, such as vertical red stripes on the cheek, evoked further consideration of the possible meaning of the female FAF figurines as related to body modification (Carter, 1994) and mourning as an important stage of the funerary ritual (Hoffman, 2002, 525-6; Dimitra p. 18). The first speculations perceived the figurines through their physical evidence with an emphasis on their form, gesture and surface treatment. Cycladic figurines were interpreted as deities like a Great Mother goddess guiding birth and death (Thimme, 1965, pp. 72-86; Zervos 1957, 43; Doumas, 1968, p. 181). They were considered as guides to the underworld (Zervos, 1957, p. 45; Thimme, 1965, 78-81; Renfrew, 1991, 95) and protective guardians with apotropaic function, such as divine nurses taking care of the dead on their journey to the underworld (Mylonas, 1934, p. 275; 1959, p. 140).

These androcentric approaches differentiated power and status between man and women (Mina, 2005, p. 29), stressing female power through the female folded-arm figurines as religious symbols, female divinities (Fitton, 1989; Höckman, 1977; Sapouna-Sakellaraki, 1983; Warren, 1973; Zervos 1957), while emphasis on male-power interpreted other figurines as 'male warriors' (Zervos, 1957) or male divinities (Marinatos, 1933) in spite of the fact that most figurines were obviously anatomically female (Mina, 2005, p. 29). Related to the status of women, figurines were interpreted as female concubines (Barber, 1987, p. 131; Fitton, 1989) and speculation, reflecting the interpretation of Palaeolithic female figurines by Guthrie (1977), proposed that Early Cycladic figurines could have been handled like forms of soft pornography (Mina, 2005, p. 30). A generalized image attesting to a passive role played by women in the EBA communities was invested in the Early Cycladic figurines. Sherratt saw a possible function of the figurines in the context of exogamy, the acquisition of women from the other islands as part of an elite ideology, regarding the figurines as sexual possessions of high-status males (Sherratt, 2000, pp. 135-6). Broodbank also proposed the possible interpretation of female figurines in relation to the acquisition of high-status women between the exogamous communities of the Cycladic islands (Broodbank, 2000, p. 173). The acquisition of women by exchange was driven by an elite male ideology and lifestyle, while the status of women was conferred through marriage to their possessors (Sherratt, 2000, pp. 135-6; Broodbank, 2000, p. 173). Theoretical approaches to the Cycladic figurines showed interest in the individual from an early stage (Renfrew, 1972, pp. 371-83; Doumas, 1987, pp. 17-8) in the form of attribution (Getz-Preziosi, 1987) and typological studies defining individual sculpture hands, identifying single burials (Doumas, 1977, pp. 52-68), and recognizing an emerging elite in the contrast between rich and poorly provided burials (Broodbank, 2000, p. 174).

Approaching the perceptual dimensions of the figurines from a cognitive aspect, the dynamics of body perception are important factors for attention-capturing. The painted motifs emphasized significant facial and body perceptions that captured attention (Aston, 2020, p. 595). Aston has argued that the EC marble figurines were potential tools of Cycladic social cognition by manifesting identity, kinship and relatedness, and by participating in gifting practices. The emergence of the marble folded-arm figurines coincides with a time when the scale and diversity of social interactions among the Aegean communities increased (Aston, 2020, p. 604). Aston has argued that the EC marble figurines were suitable for generating collective attention and shared understanding through which Cycladic social relationships could be conceptualized and performed (Aston, 2020, p. 606). Therefore, they could have served as suitable tools for coordinating maritime activities while generating collective attention and shared understanding (Aston, 2020, p. 606). Seafaring intensified exchange and interactions and led to the exchange of cultural practices which reshaped social concepts, identity and social organization (Aston, 2020, pp. 602-4). Voyaging demanded a high degree of shared knowledge and trust and required organization of multiple scales of social interactions on a local scale of immediate families, on a regional scale of Cycladic settlements and on a global scale of Aegean communities (Aston, 2020, p. 602).

Analytical studies of surface treatment (painted motifs) encouraged theoretical approaches to the study of figurines which were more concerned with the expression of body and individual in order to access embodied lives (Goula, 2016, p. 20). However, the perception of EC marble figurines must depend on the primary archaeological contexts of the figurines and their close associations in relation to the physical evidence of figurines including their form, posture, sexual/gender features and painted decoration. In the lack of written sources, the recovery contexts including the close associations of the figurines are the most crucial and essential archaeological evidence for approaching the figurines as widely symbolic artefacts.

6.3 FINAL CONCLUSION

The variety of types, shapes and forms and the chronological, geographical and typological distribution of the figurines between different archaeological contexts span a long time period, offering multiple possibilities of use through time and space. The archaeological contexts of the figurines provide important evidence through the patterns of figurine deposition relating to the social context of the figurines embodied in the form, shape, condition and decoration of the artefacts. However, the recovery contexts of the figurines do not necessarily demonstrate the

primary or exclusive contexts of use of the figurines rather than just their ultimate context in which the life trajectories of the figurines ended. The fragmentary nature, deliberate deposition practice (Special Deposit South), evidence of ancient repairs and repainted motifs in addition to their chronological, typological and geographical distribution indicates that the figurines had multiple ways of use in in different contexts over a long time period.

6.3.1 Funerary aspect

The earliest evidence for EC marble figurines was associated with funerary contexts, in which the marble figurines were part of the grave assemblages of usually individual and less often multiple (EC II) burials. Compared to the previous Neolithic period, the funerary context of figurines was new to the EC I period, since the Neolithic figurines were usually found in domestic contexts. The ECI schematic forms seem to have developed from Neolithic origins and produced more numerous sexless examples. The naturalistic forms of the EC I period derived from Neolithic models, and the Plastiras and Louros types were found in association with the transitional Kampos group (Renfrew, 1969). The deposition patterns of the figurines showed differences in terms of the quantity and quality of the figurines and the associations of the figurines in grave assemblages. The deliberate funerary use of figurines is obvious from the burials, but the fragmentary nature and scarce evidence of ancient repairs also suggest that they had been used before their final deposition. Although no information is available on the sex, gender or age of the deceased buried with the figurines, the figurines seem to have been possessed by certain individuals or small group of people, perhaps important members of the community who possibly acquired important roles and responsibilities that were not based on economic wealth and status. Those figurines found in EC burials demonstrate the funerary use of the figurines, in which the manipulation of the figurines was organized by certain members or small groups of individuals within the Early Cycladic communities.

The deposition of figurines in the burials continued during the EC II period, when the figurines were often part of a large grave assemblage associated with single and multiple burials. The sizes of the graves and their assemblages not only became larger and richer, but the number and varieties of naturalistic forms increased, with the folded-arm figurines with emphasis on their female representation predominating. The shape of the female form became slenderer compared to the *steatopygia* of the Neolithic period. The deposition patterns were different in terms of the quality and quantity of figurines and the selection of grave objects associated with their deposition. Evidence of secondary deposition of figurines in funerary context has been observed in the cemetery of Aplomata, where figurines and other grave objects, spanning a long

time period, were collected from other burials and they were redeposited in a shallow cavity. The rich selection of grave objects associated with figurine deposition usually included marble vessels, and metal jewellery and/or weaponry were also occasionally present. Direct evidence for painting has been found in the richest burials furnished with marble figurines. The possession of marble figurines connected certain individuals or small group of people of a community who shared similar roles and responsibilities on a local and regional scale within islands, and in the Aegean communities at a global scale. The differentiation of these individuals or group of people, who possessed marble figurines was not necessarily based on material wealth and status. They perhaps acquired important roles and power within the community dependent not necessarily on economic wealth or social status, but rather in their skills, responsibilities or the combination of their roles (Broodbank, 2000, p. 496). The fragmentary nature of the figurines, their multiple deposition in the same burial and their association with multiple burials might suggest that the figurines did not necessarily belong to individual members of the community, but that the possession, manipulation and deposition of the figurines might have been connected with a small group of people within the community.

6.3.2 Aspect of everyday life

The emergence of the marble folded-arm figurines and the practice of depositing figurines in burial, domestic and other contexts coincide with a time when the scale and diversity of social interactions among the Aegean communities increased. Figurines found in the settlements highlight the everyday aspects of their use and regional or inter-regional circulation through the social interactions of daily life within and between the Cycladic communities. The spatial and horizontal movement of the figurines in the Cycladic settlements spans a much longer period of circulation and use than that of the original production and use of the figurines.

The recovery contexts of figurines in the settlements do not necessarily refer to the primary context and use of the figurines, since evidence of redeposition of the figurines has been found in secondary contexts in long-lived settlements. The circulation of figurines in EC domestic sites underlines the non-funerary use of figurines which participated in everyday life. During the timespan of the Keros-Syros culture, the new schematic Apeiranthos variety was the most widely distributed in EC II settlements (Skarkos and Dhaskalio) but was more rarely present in EC II burials (cemetery of Chalandriani, Syros). Evidence of a marble workshop for the Apeiranthos type has been identified on Skarkos, where figurines were produced together with marble vessels. Based on the available contextual data, the figurines seem to have been associated with households and other buildings of the settlements, but no evidence of their

deliberate deposition has been found that suggests any ritual activity carried out in domestic contexts in these settlements. However, evidence for the possibly deliberate and arguably ritual deposition of folded-arm figurines was found at the EC II settlement of Ayia Irini. The possible deliberate and arguably ritual deposition of the Ayia Irini figurines as part of the construction deposit in the EC II settlement was perhaps not coincidental, although the intention of such a practice cannot be identified. The folded-arm figurines were rarely present in EC II domestic contexts (settlement of Ayia Irini on Kea, Akrotiraki on Siphnos, Plakalona on Seriphos), but were found in most cases in secondary domestic contexts of a much later time period than production of the figurines in long-lived settlements (Ayia Irini, Akrotiri, Phylakopi, Epano Kouphonisi). Although the production of figurines stopped at the end of the third millennium BC, figurines were not forgotten. However, the secondary contexts of the figurines cannot provide secure indications of their original meaning and use. Evidence of the accidental redeposition of figurines has been observed, where the redeposited figurines seem to have percolated upwards through the stratigraphic layers as a result of later construction works.

Deliberate redeposition of the EBA figurines has also been observed at the LBA settlement of Akrotiri, Thera and their curation and valuing by later inhabitants demonstrates an antiquarian attitude towards the ‘old objects’ which they perhaps related to their ancestors. The symbolism of incorporating the figurines into their own time must have been powerful. The chronological circulation of figurines in settlements occasionally lasted into historical periods (e.g. the Roman settlement on Epano Kouphonisi).

6.3.3 Ritual aspect

Evidence for the deliberate and ritual deposition of marble figurines is associated with the Special Deposit South on Dhaskalio-Kavos, the largest EC deposit containing abundant symbolic materials ever to have been discovered in the EBA Aegean. The area was a natural focal point around which Cycladic communities organized a high degree of inter-regional interactions. Renfrew describes it as a ‘symbolic attractor’ (Renfrew, et al., 2012), where social interactions took place between Cycladic communities across the Cycladic islands and beyond. The unusual deposition practice of the figurines coincides with the time when the scale and diversity of social interactions among the Aegean communities increased. Such interactions were distinct from the social interactions of daily life in the Cyclades. Similar deposition patterns were also observed on the island of Epano Kouphonisi (Alonistria Chousouri and Tsavaris plot). According to Renfrew et al., the figurines were part of the expression of regional and interregional identities manipulated through ritual activities by complex human practices

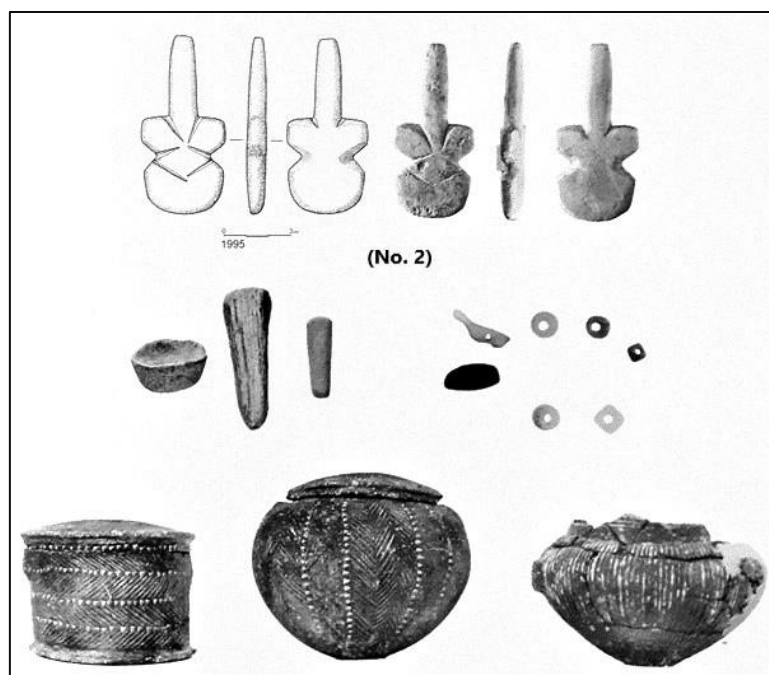
and interconnections controlled by a regional centralization (Renfrew, et al., 2022, p. 31). Such acts of confederation and congregation must have required a high degree of social organization and interaction that was distinct from the social interactions of daily life in Cycladic communities (Aston, 2020, p. 604). Renfrew has argued that Dhaskalio-Kavos embodied the centre of power demonstrated by the first maritime sanctuary of the Aegean on Kavos and the ‘monumental’ settlement on Dhaskalio (Renfrew, et al., 2013; 2015a). The ritual component, regional centralization and intense expression of identity of the Special Deposit South on Kavos in relation to the intensified production, monumentality and regional centralization of the settlement of Dhaskalio perhaps pointed the way towards an urbanism in the same way as the Prepalatial centers of Crete, where deep social changes took place in the third millennium. The unusual deposition practice on Keros finished while the site of Dhaskalio still flourished. The settlement of Dhaskalio went out of use c. 2250 BC and was not subsequently reoccupied. The reasons for its abandonment remain unknown (Renfrew, et al., 2022, p. 31).

The deposition patterns of Early Cycladic marble figurines preserve the only visible evidence of the horizontal and vertical movements of the figurines highlighting different aspects of their life cycle. Practice of deposition, breakage and painting were frequent parts of the life cycle of the figurines, which stimulated their circulation in various aspects of life and death over a long period of time. Their meaning and value related to their contexts perhaps changed over time, but they were equally valued and cared as in their own time. Our ability to understand symbolic artefacts is limited by our preconceptions and evolutionary way of thinking. Many assumptions and speculations have contributed to the interpretation of the figurines, and our imagination offers numerous avenues for speculation. However, the variety of the archaeological materials and the fragmentary contextual data do not allow secure interpretative approaches. My aim is not to propose further avenues for possible interpretation, but rather to stress the importance of future systematic work on the contexts, condition and physical evidence of new figurines discovered through archaeological fieldwork. Cycladic marble figurines remain deeply enigmatic artefacts because their interpretation is almost impossible in the absence of written sources. Hopefully the amount of contextualized evidence will continuously grow with future discoveries, if only in order to raise further questions. The contextual evidence can contribute to the better understanding of the Early Cycladic figurines, provoking questions on different aspects relating to their possible roles and functions; but at the same time, it can contribute to making them yet more enigmatic.

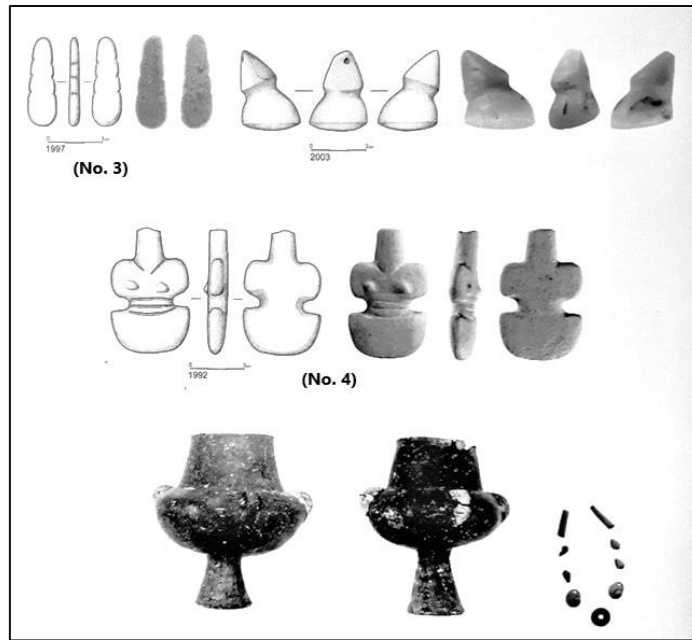
7 ILLUSTRATIONS



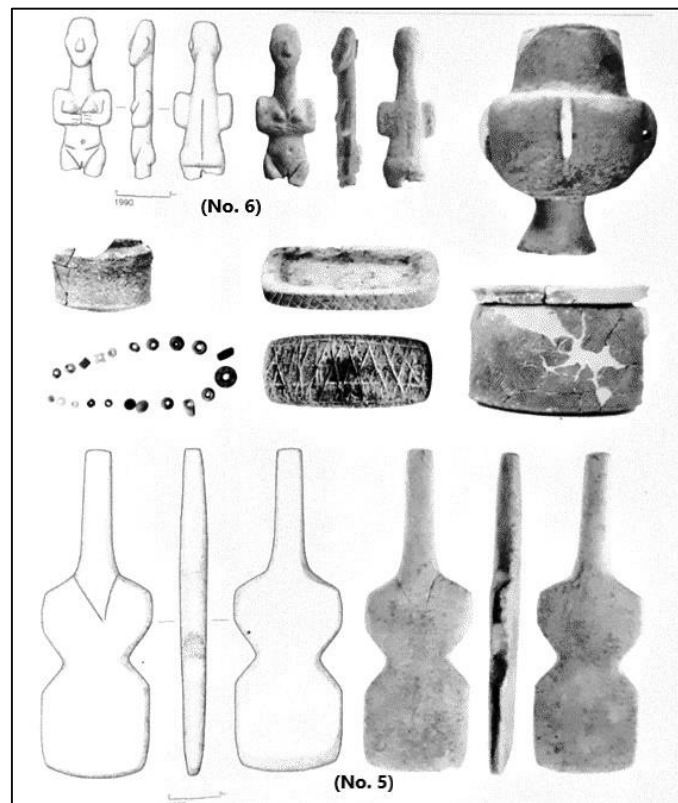
No. 1. Schematic figurine (NM1996) and content of grave 3 at the cemetery of Akrotiri, Naxos (Rambach, 2017, pp. 59, Fig. 6.5)



No. 2 Schematic figurine (1995) and content of grave 21 at the cemetery of Akrotiri, Naxos (Doumas, 2017a, pp. 59, Fig.6.5)



No. 3 - 4 Schematic figurines (NM1997 and NM1992) and content of grave 9 at the cemetery of Akrotiri, Naxos (Doumas, 2017a, pp. 60, Fig. 6.6)



No. 5-6 Schematic figurine (NM1989) and Plastiras figurine (NM 1990) contents of grave 5 at the cemetery of Akrotiri, Naxos (Rambach, 2017, pp. 61, Fig. 6.7)

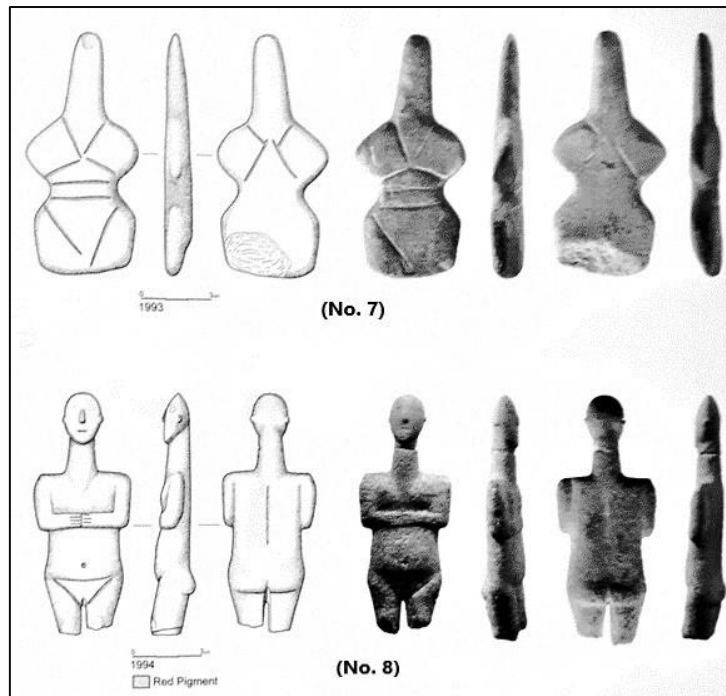
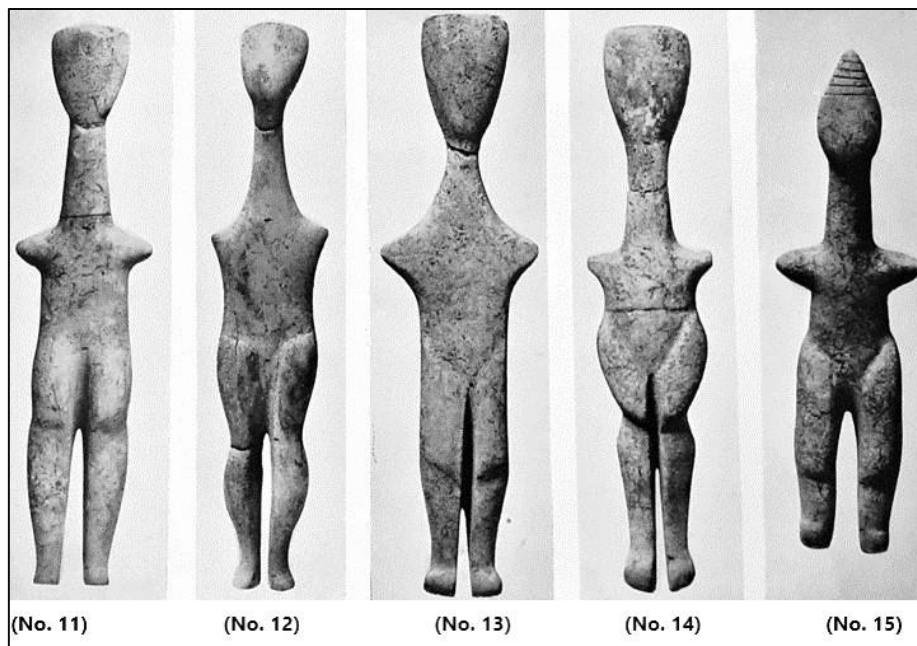
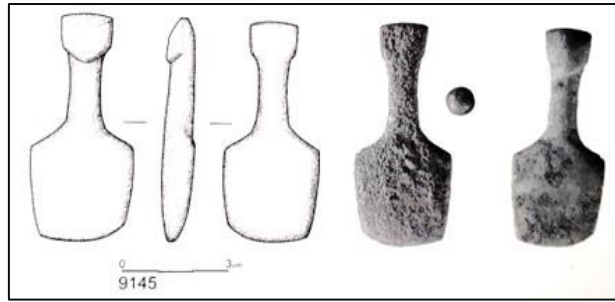


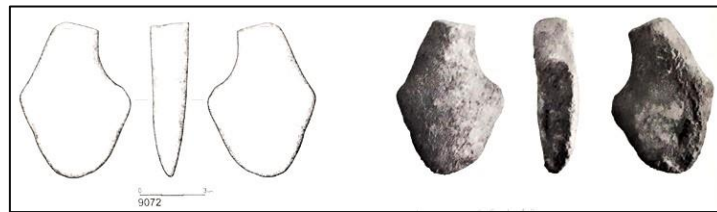
Figure 7 and 8 Schematic figurine (NM1993) and Plastiras figurine (NM1994) with content of grave 20 at Akrotiri at the cemetery of Naxos (Doumas, 2017a, pp. 62, Fig. 6.8)



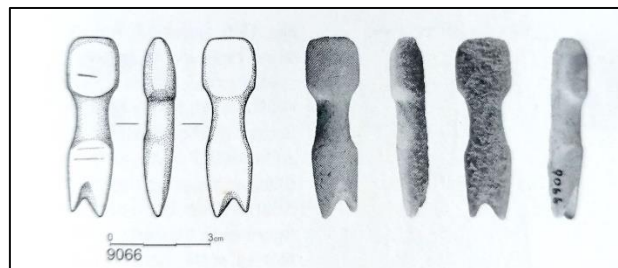
No. 11-15 Louros figurines (EAM6140.7, EAM6140.9, EAM6140.10, EAM6140.11 and EAM6140.6) from grave 26 at the cemetery of Louros Athalassou, Naxos (Papathanasoulous, 1961-1962, p. Pl. 70)



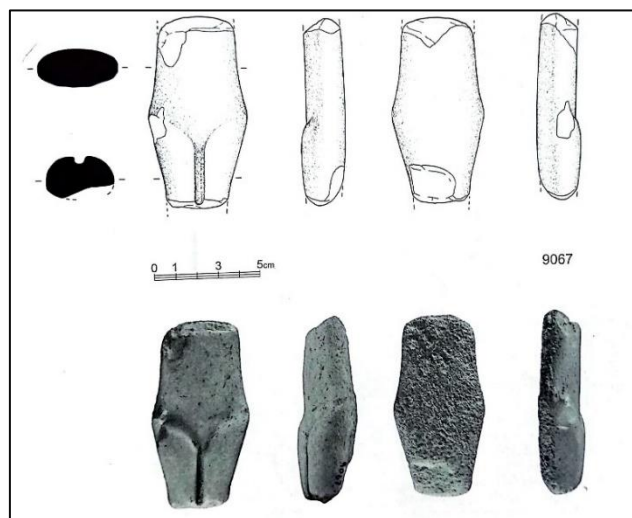
No. 18 Schematic figurine (NM9145) with bead from grave 113 at the cemetery of Tsikniades, Naxos (Marthari, 2017b, p. 267, Fig. 18.9)



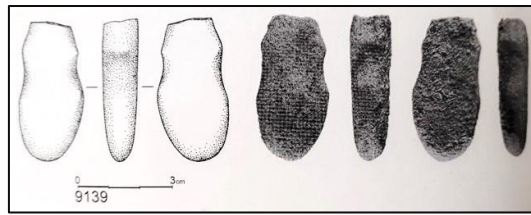
No. 19 Schematic figurine (NM9072) from grave 5 at the cemetery of Tsikniades, Naxos (Marthari, 2017b, p. 264, Fig. 18.2)



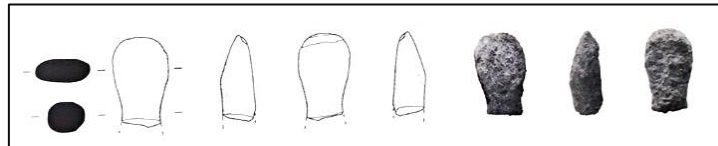
No. 20 Hybrid (NM9066) figurine from grave 17 at the cemetery of Tsikniades (Philaniotou, 2017b, p. 265, Fig. 18.4)



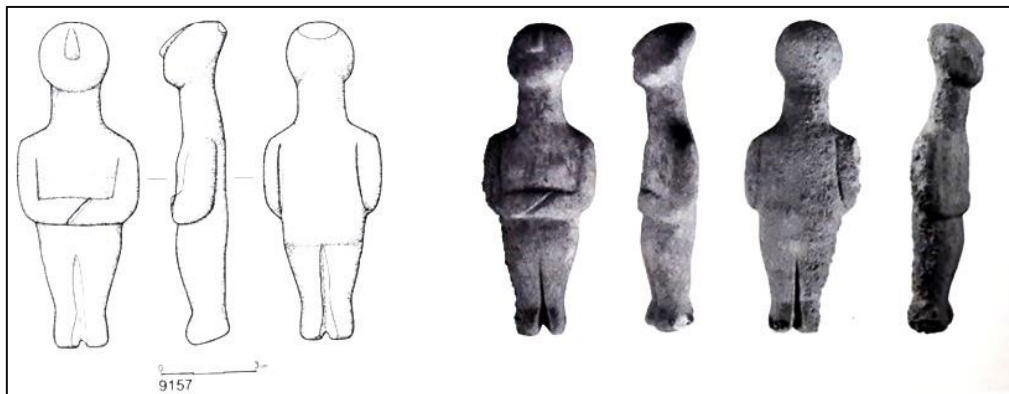
No. 21 Torso of Louros figurine (NM9067) from grave 17 at the cemetery of Tsikniades (Philaniotou, 2017b, p. 265, Fig 18.5)



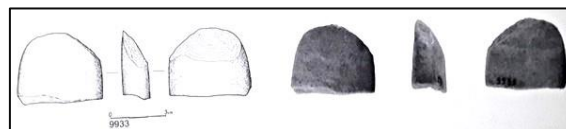
No. 22 Schematic figurine (NM9139) from grave 90 at the cemetery of Tsikniades, Naxos (Marthari, 2017b, p. 266, Fig. 18.7)



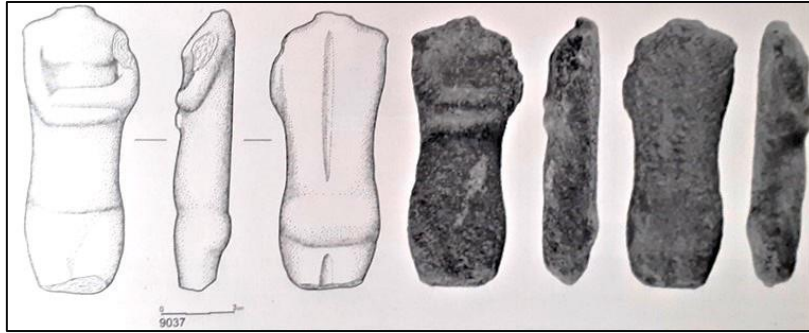
No. 23 Head of schematic figurine (NM9140) from grave 90 at the cemetery of Tsikniades, Naxos (Marthari, 2017b, pp. 267, Fig. 18.8)



No. 24 Pre-canonical figurine (NM9157) from grave 121 at the cemetery of Tsikniades, Naxos (Marthari, 2017b, p. 268, Fig. 18.11)



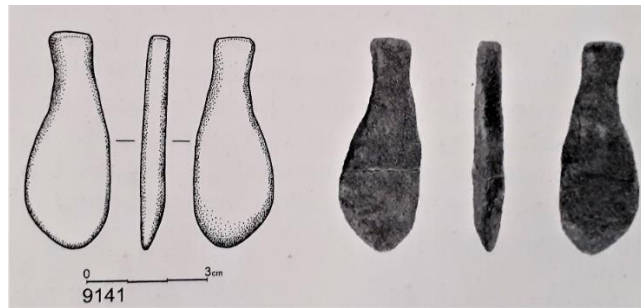
No. 25 Fragment of schematic figurine (NM9933) from stone heap above grave 15 at the cemetery of Tsikniades, Naxos (Marthari, 2017b, p. 270, Fig. 18.16)



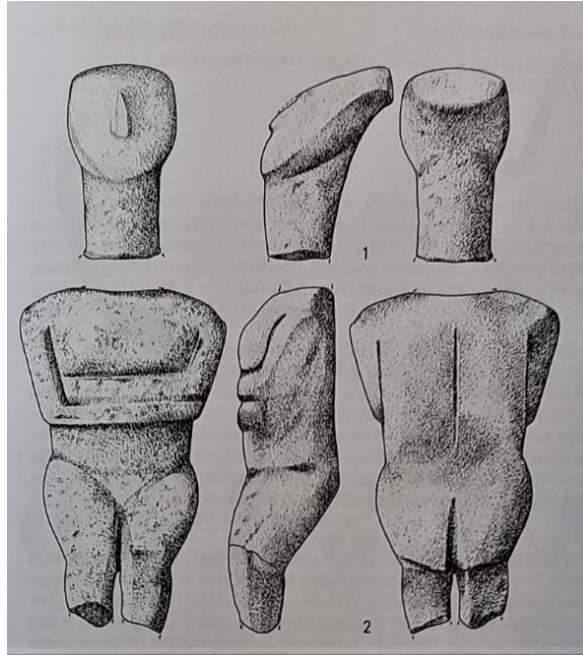
No. 26 Torso fragment of folded-arm figurine (NM9037) from the surface at the cemetery of Tsikniades, Naxos (Marthari, 2017b, p. 269, Fig. 18.13)



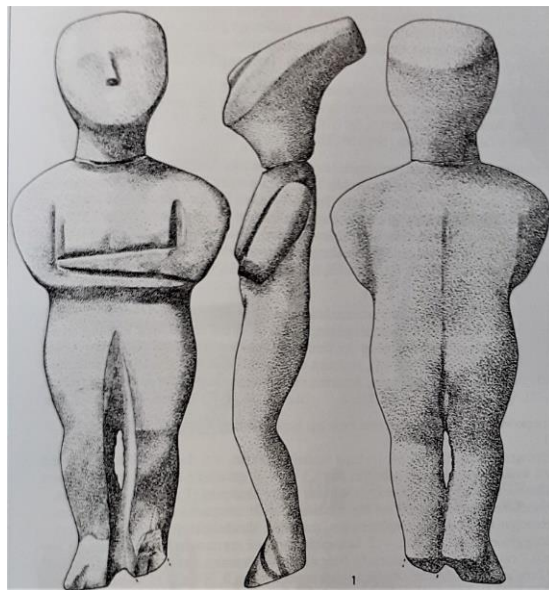
No. 27 Head of Louros figurine (NM9065) found outside grave at the cemetery of Tsikniades, Naxos (Marthari, 2017b, p. 269, Fig. 18.14)



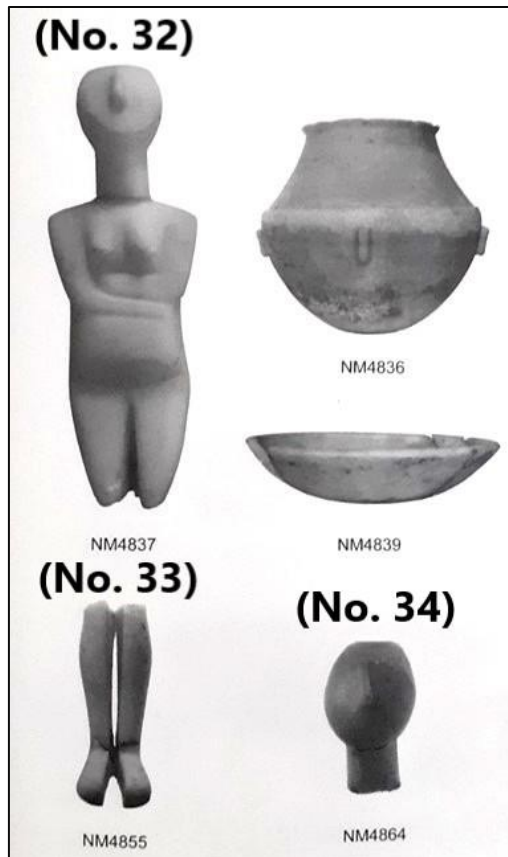
No. 28 Schematic figurine (NM9141) found outside burial at the cemetery of Tsikniades, Naxos (Marthari, 2017b, pp. 269, Fig. 18.15)



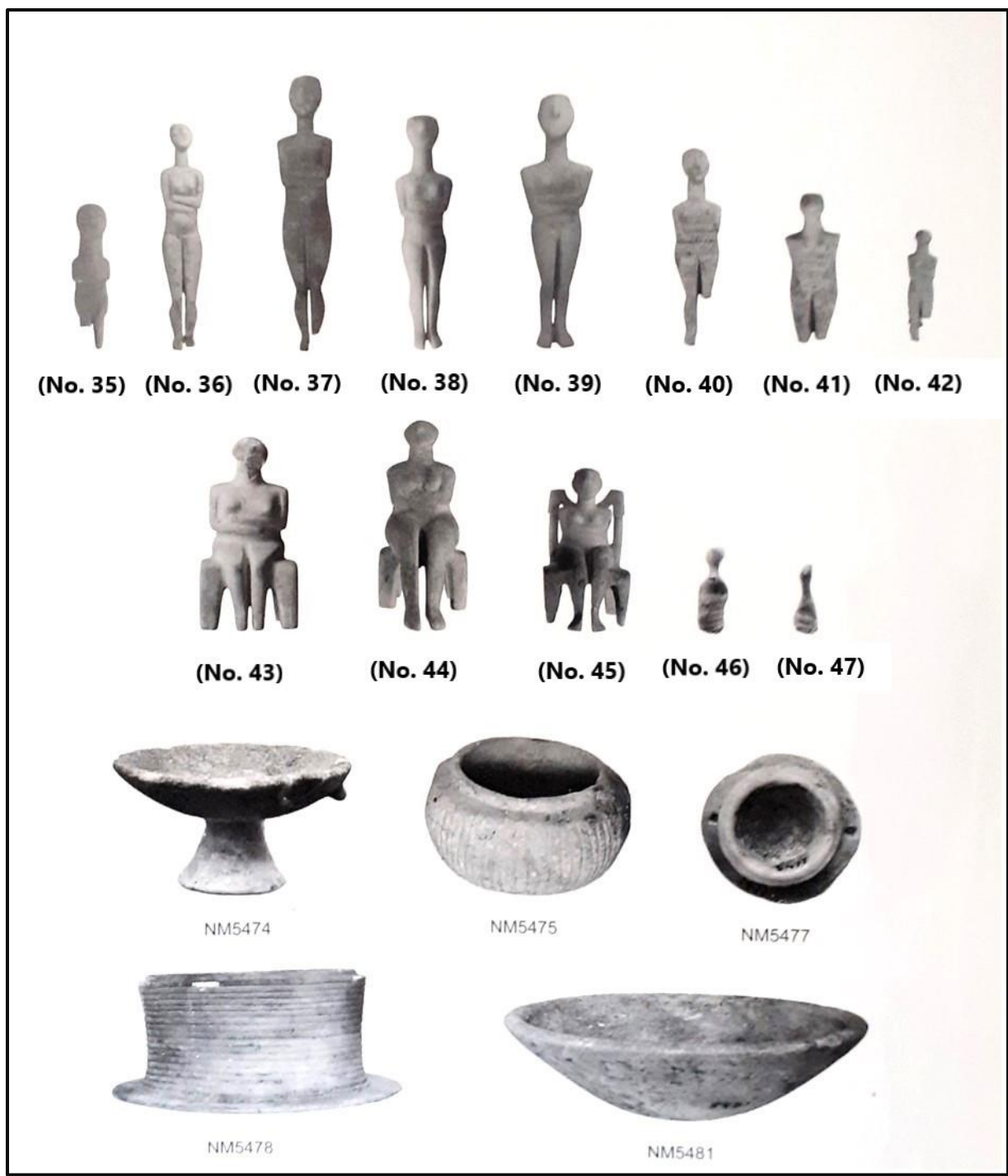
Nos. 29-30 Torso (NM2018) and head (NM2019) of Spedos figurine from grave 1 at the cemetery of Avdeli, Naxos (Rambach, 2000a, p. Taf. 93.1)



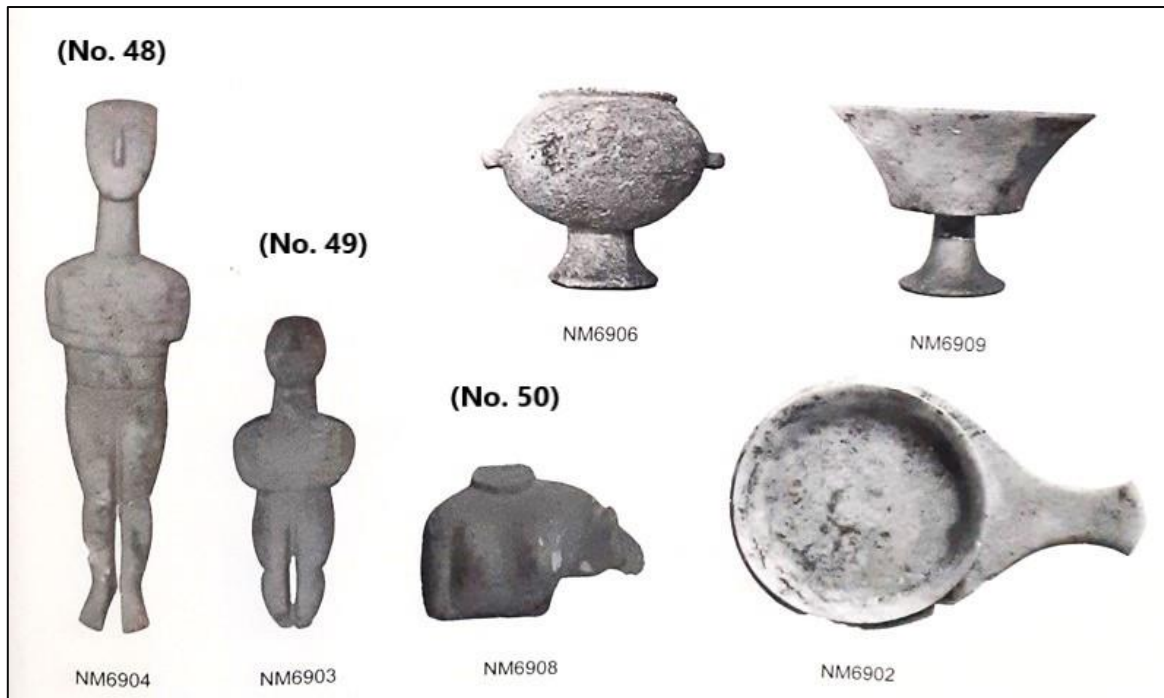
No. 31 Spedos figurine from grave 21 at the cemetery of Aghioi Anargyroi, Naxos (Rambach, 2000a, p. Taf. 86.1)



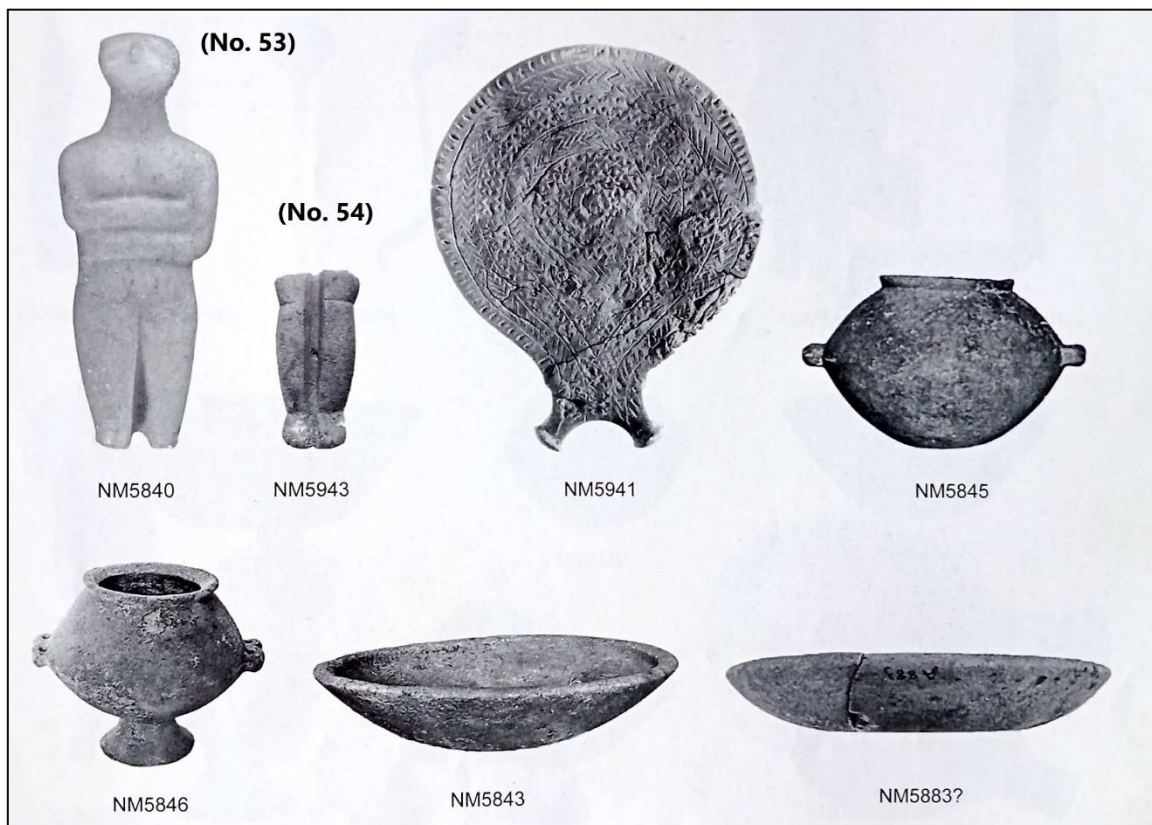
Nos. 32-34 Torso with head (NM4837) of Spedos, lower legs of Kapsala (NM4855) and head of Spedos (NM4864) with contents of grave 4 at Aplomata, Naxos (Doulas & Lambrinouidakis, 2017, p. 187, Fig. 15.3)



Nos. 35-47 (From left to right see figurines) Contents of grave 13 at the cemetery of Aplomata, Naxos (Doumas & Lambrinouidakis, 2017, pp. 188, Fig. 15.4)



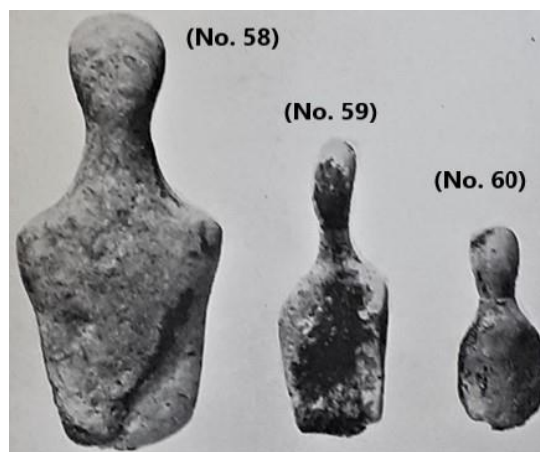
Nos. 48-50 Spedos figurines (NM6904 and NM6903) and torso of other figurine (NM6908) with contents of grave 27 at Aplomata, Naxos (Doumas & Lambrinoudakis, 2017, p. 191, Fig. 15.7)



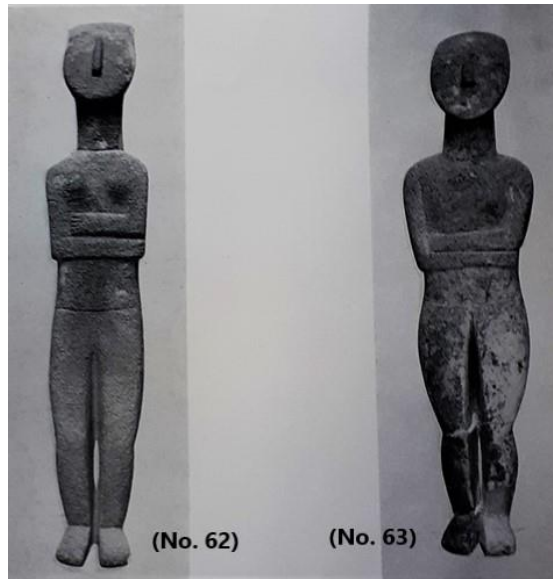
Nos. 53-54 Upper body with head of Spedos figurine (NM5840) and lower legs of Spedos figurine (NM5943) from grave 19 at the cemetery at Aplomata (Doumas & Lambrinoudakis, 2017, p. 189, Fig. 15.5)



No. 55-57 Spedos figurine (No. 57), torso of seated figurine (NM5803) and head fragment (NM5804) from grave 23 at the cemetery at Aplomata (Doulas & Lambrinouidakis, 2017, p. 190, Fig. 15.6)



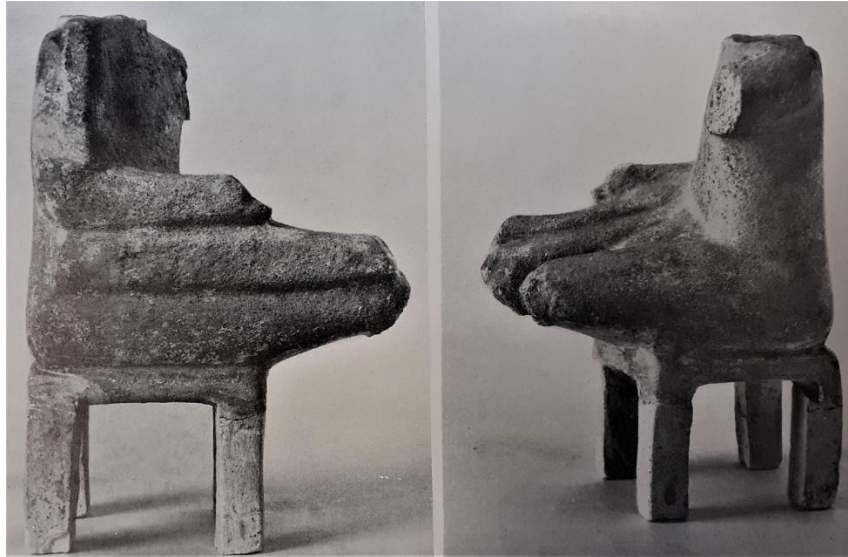
Nos. 58-60 Schematic figurines (EAM6140.1, EAM6140.2 and EAM6140.4) from grave 16 at the cemetery of Spedos, Naxos (Papathanasopoulos, 1961-1962, p. Table 55)



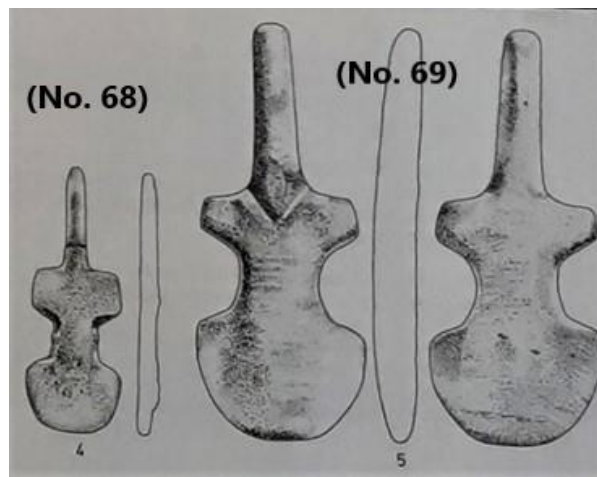
Nos. 62-63 Spedos figurines (EAM6140.21 and EAM6140.20) from graves 13 (left) and 14 (right) at Spedos, Naxos (Papathanasopoulos, 1961-1962, p. Table 54.)



No. 65 Kapsala figurine (EAM6140.18) with content of grave 12 at Spedos, Naxos (Papathanasopoulos, 1961-1962, p. Table 54.)



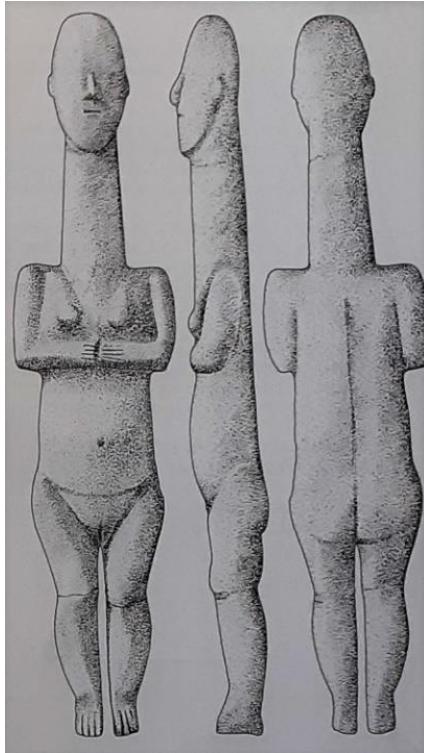
No. 67 Male harpist (EAM8830) from grave 40 at the cemetery of Apendika, Naxos (Papathanasoplous, 1962, p. Table 79)



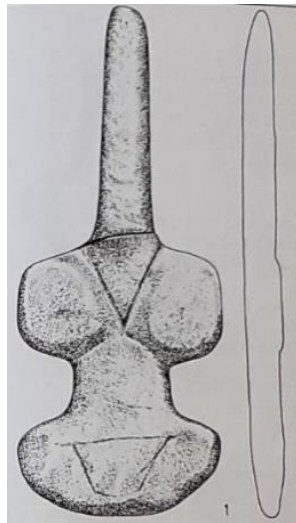
No. 68 and 69 Schematic figurines (EAM4757.1 and EAM4757.2) from grave 21 at the cemetery of Glypha, Paros (Rambach, 2000a, Taf. 4.4-8)



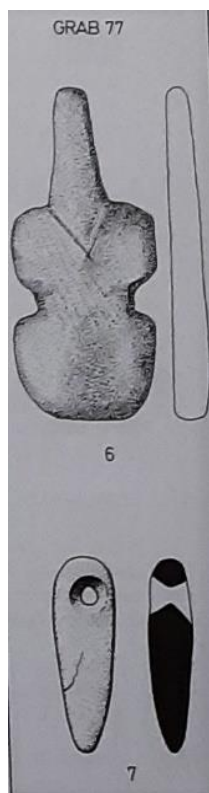
No. 70 Headless schematic figurines (EAM4757.3) from grave 21 at the cemetery of Glypha, Paros (Rambach, 2000a, Taf. 4.4-8)



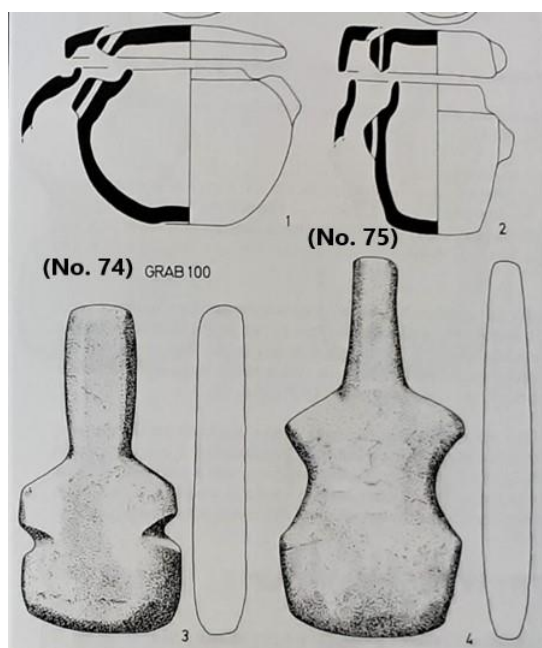
No. 71 Plastiras figurine (EAM4762) from grave 23 at the cemetery of Glypha, Paros (Rambach, 2000a, Taf. 5.3)



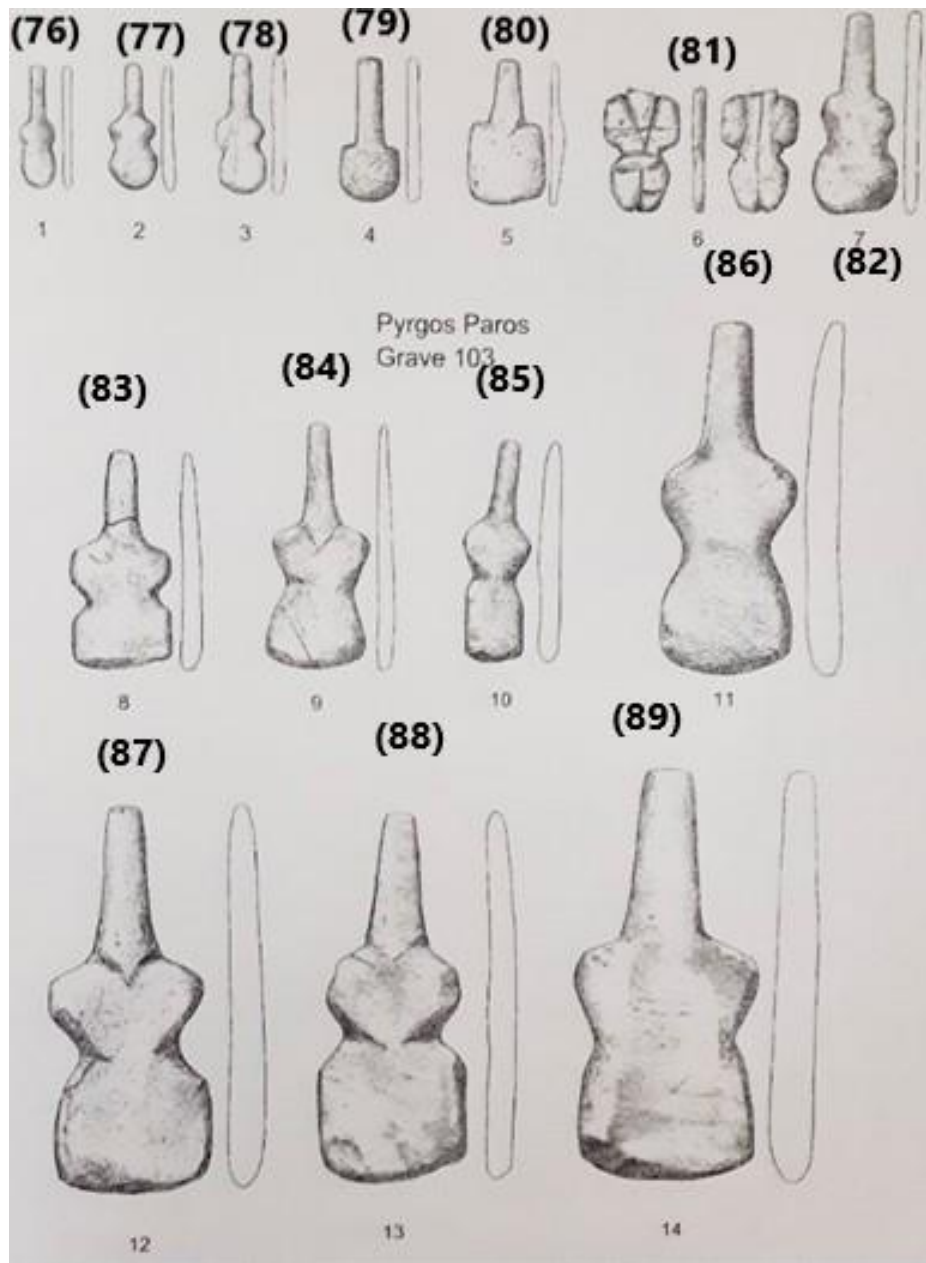
No. 72 Schematic figurine (EAM4765) from grave 24 at the cemetery of Glypha, Paros (Rambach, 2000a, Taf. 6.1)



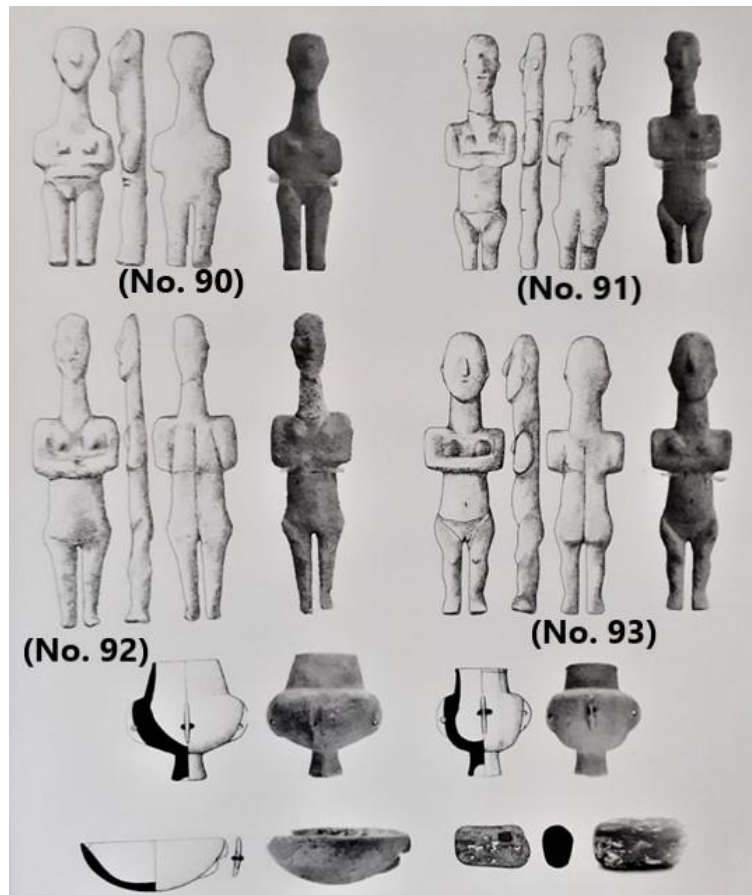
No. 73 Schematic figurines from grave 77 at the cemetery of Panayia, Paros (Rambach, 2000a, Taf. 11.6)



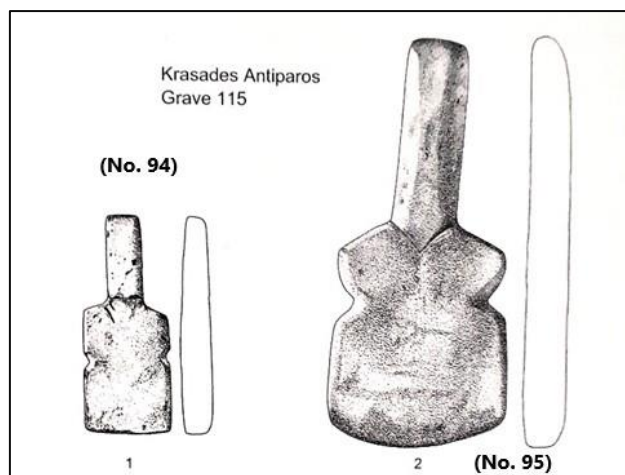
Nos. 74 and 75 Schematic figurines (EAM4818.2 and EAM4818.1) from grave 100 at Pyrgos, Paros (Rambach, 2000a, Taf. 13.3-4)



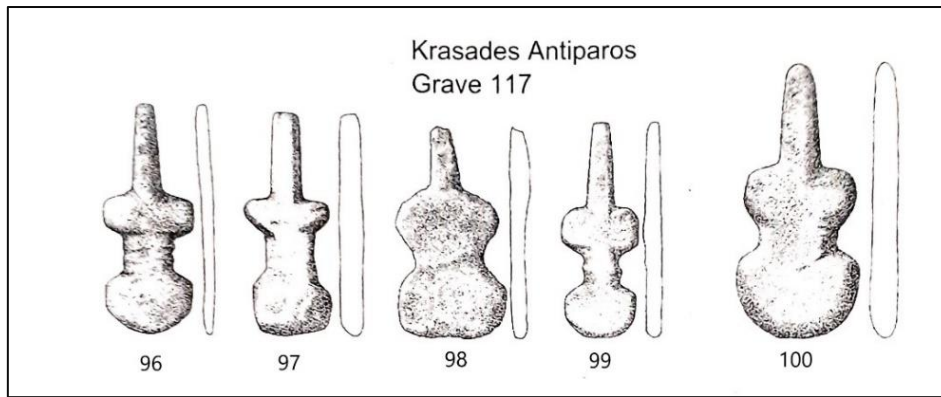
Nos. 76-89 Schematic figurines from grave 103 (EAM4821.1 – EAM4821.14) at the cemetery of Pyrgos, Paros
(Rambach, 2017, p. 67, Fig. 7.1)



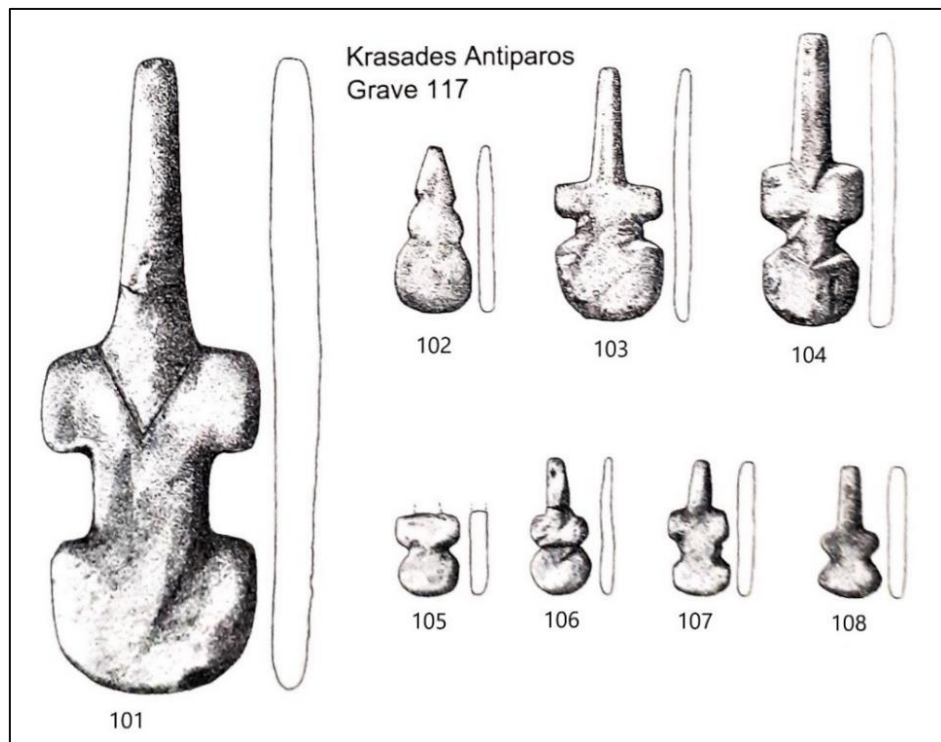
Nos. 90 - 93 Plastiras figurines (PM656 – PM659) from grave 9 at the cemetery of Plastiras, Paros (Doumas, 2017a, p. 63, Fig. 6.9)



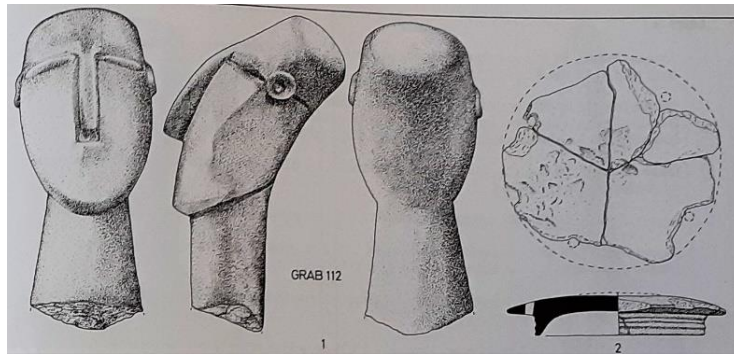
Nos. 94 and 95 Schematic figurines (EAM4852 and EAM4853) from grave 115 at the cemetery of Krasades, Antiparos (Rambach, 2000a, p. Taf.16.21 and Taf.17.1)



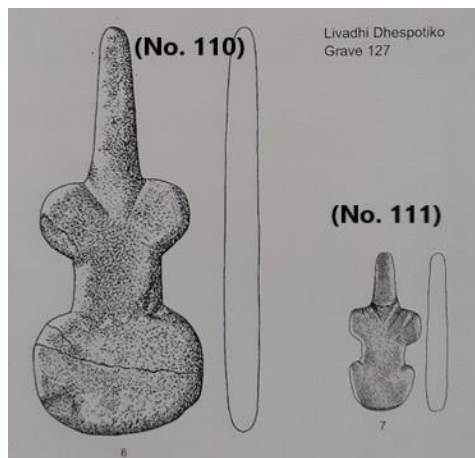
Nos. 96 – 100 Schematic figurines (EAM 4856.6, EAM4856.8, EAM4856.7, EAM4856.5 and EAM4856.11) from grave 117 at the cemetery of Krasades, Antiparos (Doumas, 2017a, pp. 71, Fig. 7.4.1-5)



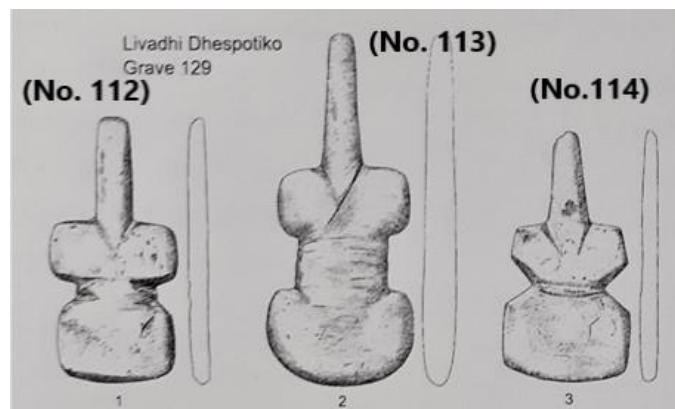
Nos. 101 – 108 Schematic figurines (EAM4856.12, EAM4856.13, EAM4856.10, EAM4856.9, EAM4856.4, EAM4856.2, EAM4856.1 and EAM4856.3) from grave 117 at the cemetery of Krasades, Antiparos (Doumas, 2017a, pp. 71, Fig. 7.3.3-10)



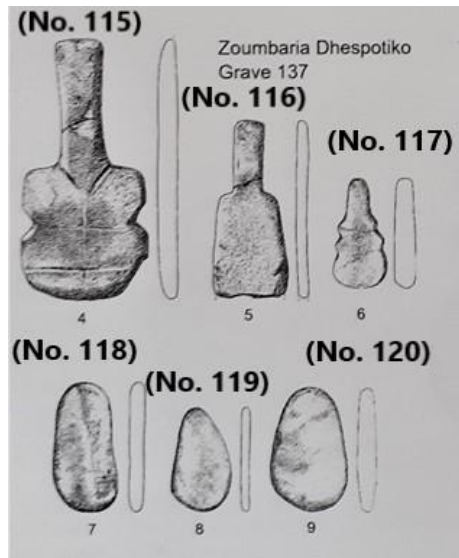
No. 109 Head of Kapsala figurine (EAM4868) from grave 112 at the cemetery of Krasades, Antiparos
(Rambach, 2000a)



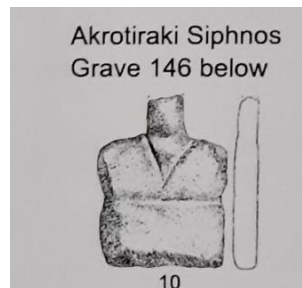
Nos. 110 and 111 Schematic figurines (EAM4869) and (EAM4868) from grave 127 at Livadhi, Dhespotiko
(Rambach, 2017, pp. 73, Fig. 7.4.6-7)



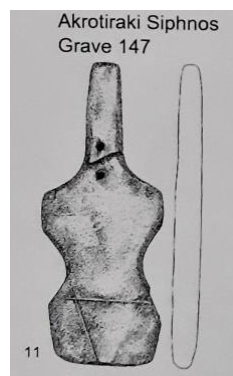
Nos. 112-114 Schematic figurines (EAM4873, EAM4874 and EAM4875) from grave 129 at the cemetery of Livadhi, Dhespotiko (Rambach, 2017, pp. 74, Fig.7.5.1-3)



Nos. 115-120 Schematic figurines (EAM4885.3, EAM4885.2 and EAM4885.1) and three marble pebbles (Nos. 118-119) from grave 137 at the cemetery of Zoubaria, Dhespotiko (Rambach, 2017, pp. 74, Fig. 7.5.4-9)



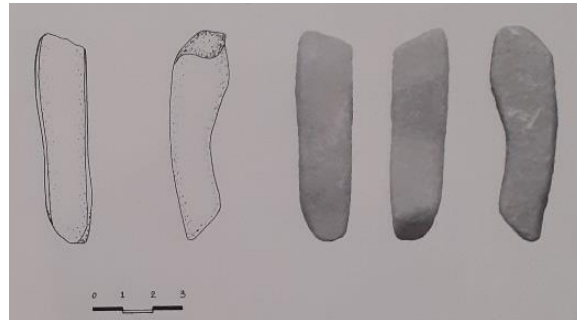
No. 121 Schematic figurine (EAM4958) from grave 146 at the cemetery of Akrotiraki, Siphnos (Rambach, 2017, pp. 74, Fig. 7.5.10)



No. 122 Schematic figurine (EAM4959) from grave 147 at the cemetery of Akrotiraki, Siphnos (Rambach, 2017, pp. 74, Fig. 7.5.11)



No. 123 Marble pebble (MN488) above grave at the cemetery of Akrotiraki, Siphnos (Papadopoulou, 2017, pp. 109, Fig. 11.3)



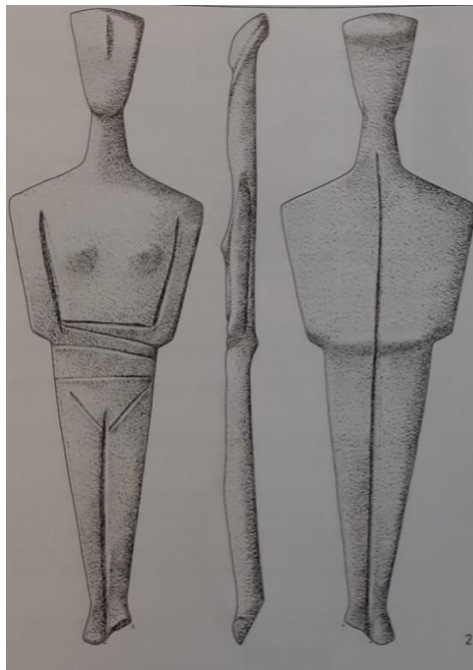
No. 124 Leg fragment of a possible Louros figurine (MN497) above grave at the cemetery of Akrotiraki, Siphnos (Papadopoulou, 2017, pp. 109, Fig. 11.4)



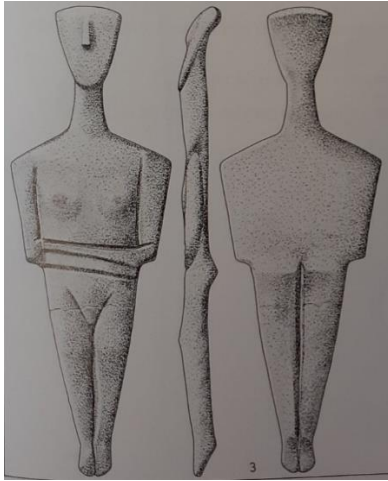
No. 125 Head fragment of an Apeiranthos type figurine (MN489) above grave at the cemetery of Akrotiraki, Siphnos (Papadopoulou, 2017, pp. 109, Fig. 11.5)



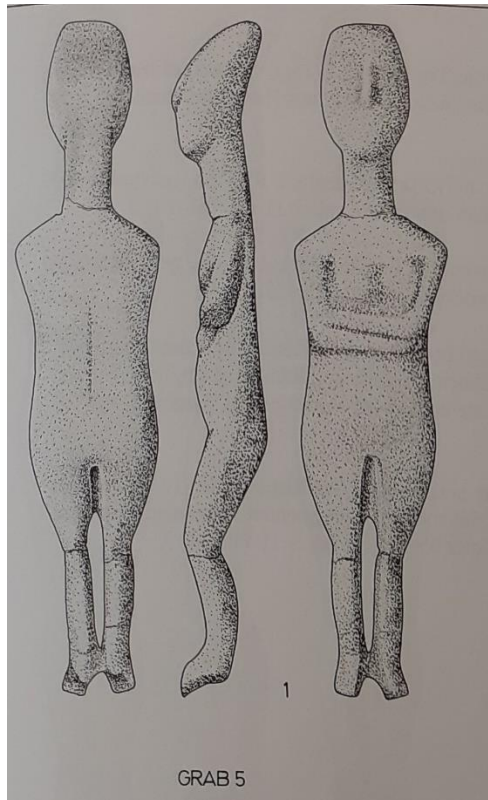
No. 126 Kapsala figurine (NM4719) from grave 13 at the cemetery of Dhokatismata, Amorgos (Rambach, 2000a, Taf.2.1)



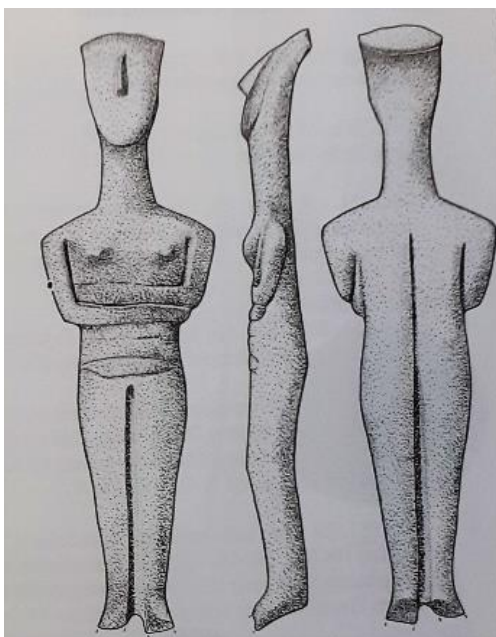
No. 127 Dhokatismata figurine (EAM4722) from grave 14 at the cemetery of Dhokatismata, Amorgos (Rambach, 2000a, Taf. 2.2)



No. 128 Dhokatismata figurine (EAM4723) from grave 14 at the cemetery of Dhokatismata, Amorgos (Rambach, 2000a, Taf. 2.3)



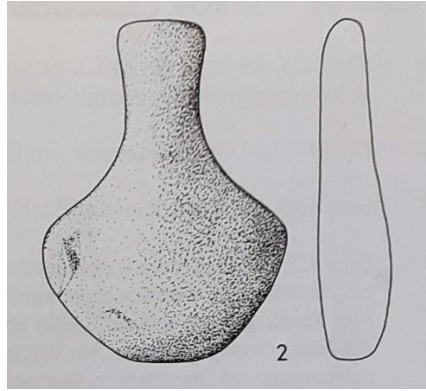
No. 129 Kapsala figurine (NM4711) from grave 5 at the cemetery of Kapsala, Amorgos (Rambach, 2000a, Taf. 1.1)



No. 130 Spedos figurine (EAM5107) from grave 345 at the cemetery of Chalandriani, Syros (Rambach, 2000a, Taf.45.3-6)



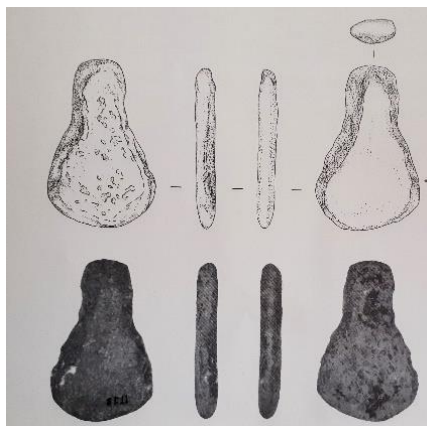
No. 131 Chalandriani figurine (EAM5201) from grave 447 at the cemetery of Chalandriani (Rambach, 2000a, pp. 134, Taf. 63.2)



No. 132 Schematic figurine (EAM5186) from grave 415 at the cemetery of Chalandriani, Syros (Rambach, 2000a, p. Taf. 60.2)



No. 133 Apeiranthos type figurine (EAM5211) from the cemetery of Chalandriani, Syros (Papazoglou-Manioudaki, 2017, p. 301, Fig. 20.8)



No. 134 Schematic figurine (SM1128) near grave II at Chalandriani, Syros (Marthari, 2017c, pp. 302, Fig. 20.9)



No. 135 Folded-arm figurine (SM1176) from grave XI at the cemetery of Chalandriani, Syros (Marthari, 2017c, p. 303, Fig. 20.10)



No. 136 Folded-arm figurine (EAM6169.9) from Stephanos' excavation on Syros (Papazoglou-Manioudaki, 2017, p. 316, Fig. 21.6)



No. 137 Folded-arm figurine (EAM6169.10) from Stephanos' excavation on Syros (Papazoglou-Manioudaki, 2017, p. 316, Fig. 21.7)



No. 138 Spedos figurine (EAM6193) from Stephanos' excavation on Syros (Papazoglou-Manioudaki, 2017, p. 316, Fig. 21.8)



No. 139 Folded-arm figurine (EAM6169.8) from Stephanos' excavation on Syros (Papazoglou-Manioudaki, 2017, p. 317, Fig. 21.9)



No. 140 Chalandriani figurines (EAM6164) from Stephanos' excavation on Syros (Papazoglou-Manioudaki, 2017, p. 317, Fig. 21.10)



No. 141 Chalandriani figurines (EAM6164) from Stephanos' excavation on Syros (Papazoglou-Manioudaki, 2017, p. 317, Fig. 21.11)



No. 142 Dhokatismata figurine (EAM6174) from Stephanos' excavation on Syros (Papazoglou-Manioudaki, 2017, pp 314, Fig. 21.4)



No. 143 Hybrid schematic figurine (EAM6169.1) of an Apeiranthos body with a naturalistic head from Stephanos' excavation on Syros (Papazoglou-Manioudaki, 2017, pp. 319, Fig. 21.18)



No. 144 Schematic figurine (EAM6169.2) from Stephanos' excavation on Syros (Papazoglou-Manioudaki, 2017, p. 319, Fig. 21.16)



No. 145 Schematic figurine (EAM6169.3) from Stephanos' excavation on Syros (Papazoglou-Manioudaki, 2017, p. 318, Fig. 21.12)



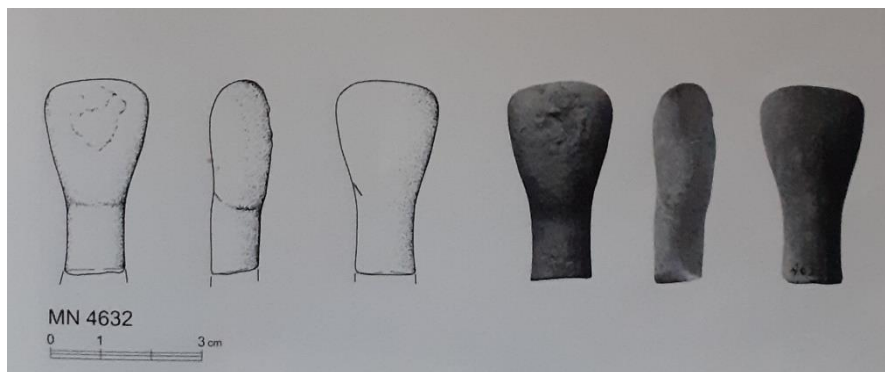
No. 146 Schematic figurine (EAM6169.4) from Stephanos' excavation on Syros (Papazoglou-Manioudaki, 2017, p. 318, Fig. 21.13)



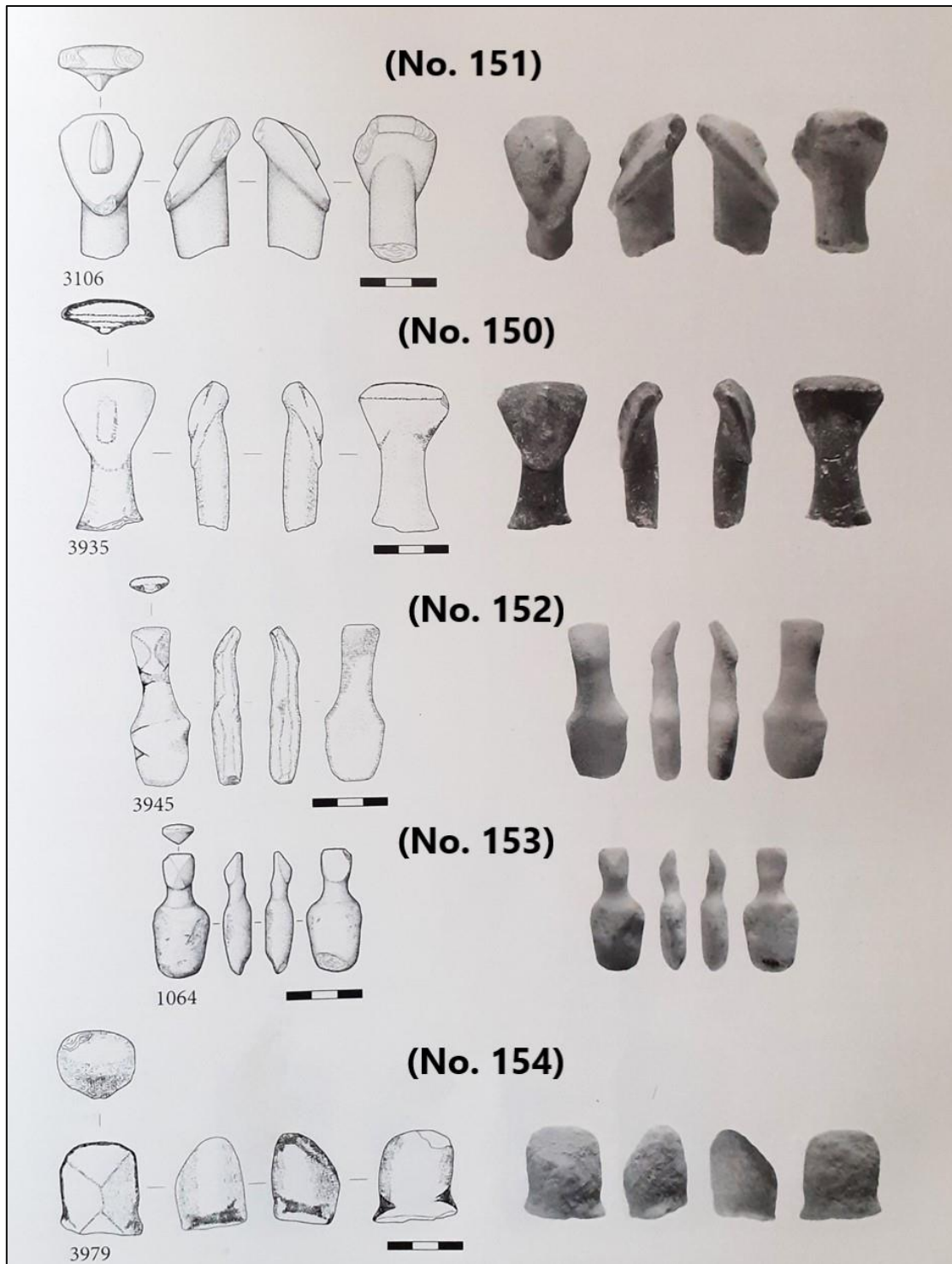
No. 147 Schematic figurine (EAM6169.5) from Stephanos' excavation on Syros (Papazoglou-Manioudaki, 2017, pp. 319, Fig. 21.17)



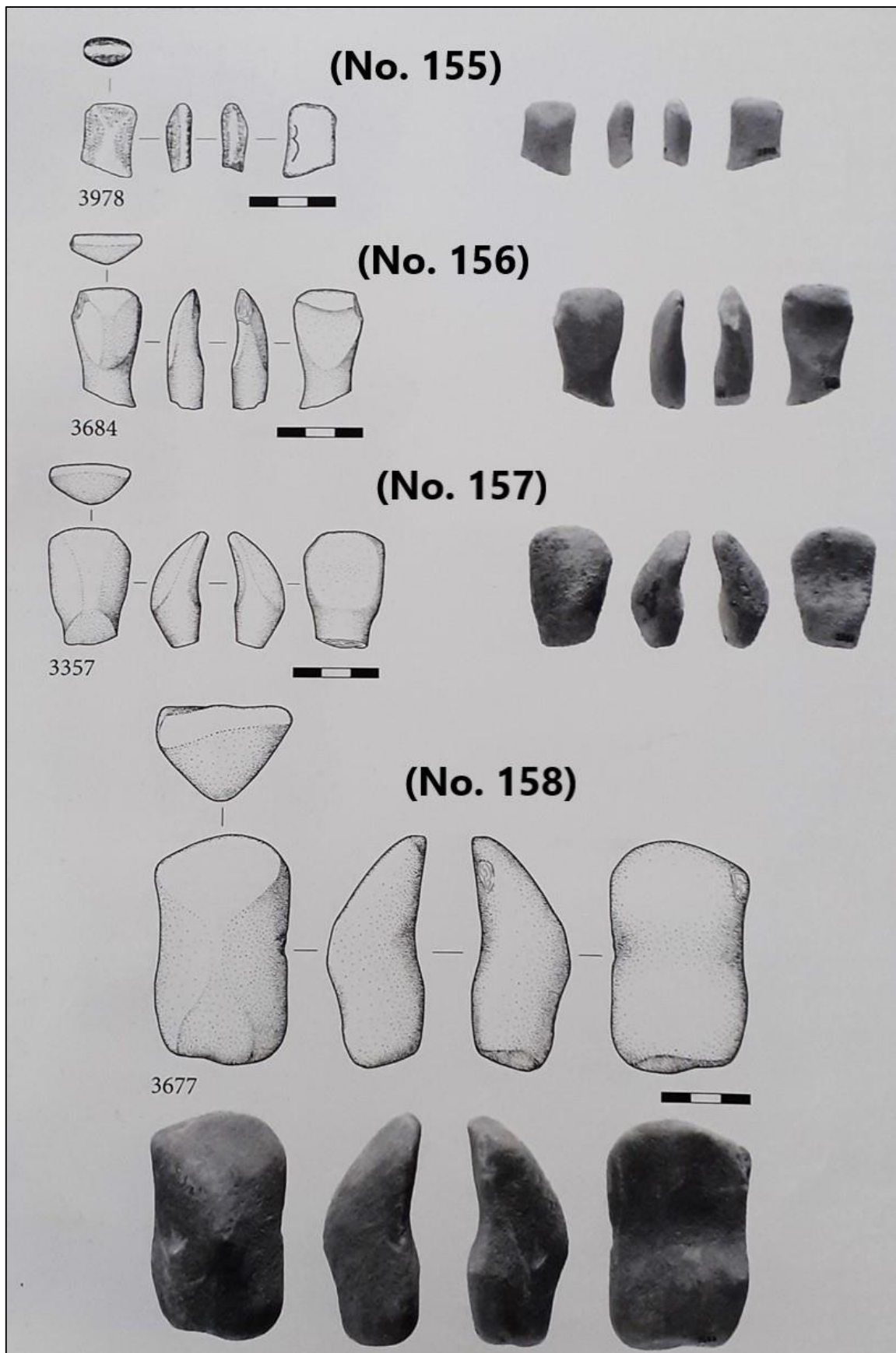
No. 148 Schematic figurine (EAM6169.6) from Stephanos excavation on Syros (Papazoglou-Manioudaki, 2017, pp. 318, Fig. 21.14)



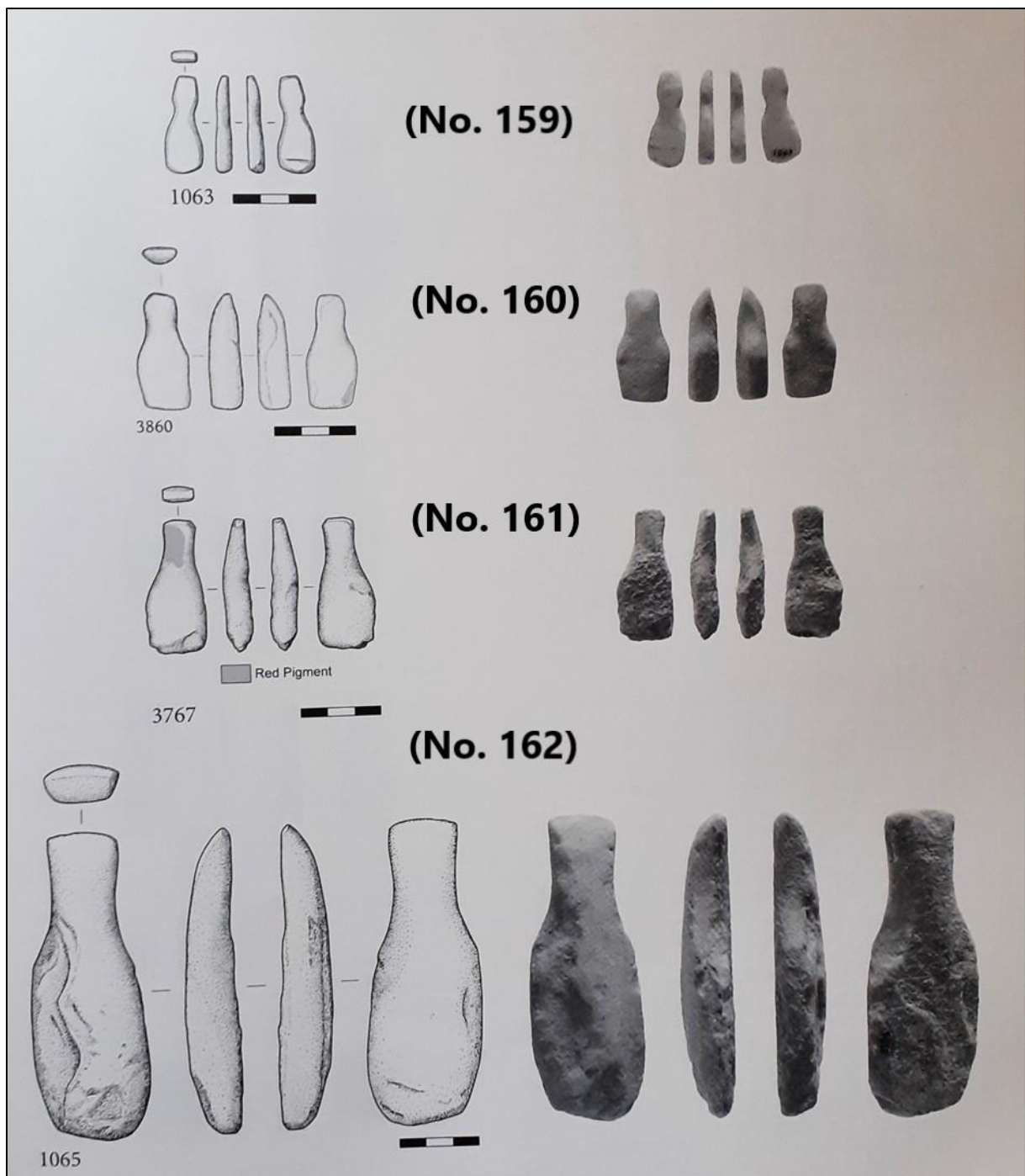
No. 149 Head of a Louros figurine (NM4632) from grave 67 at the cemetery of Agrilia, Epano Kouphonisi (Gavalas, 2017, p. 275, Fig. 19.3)



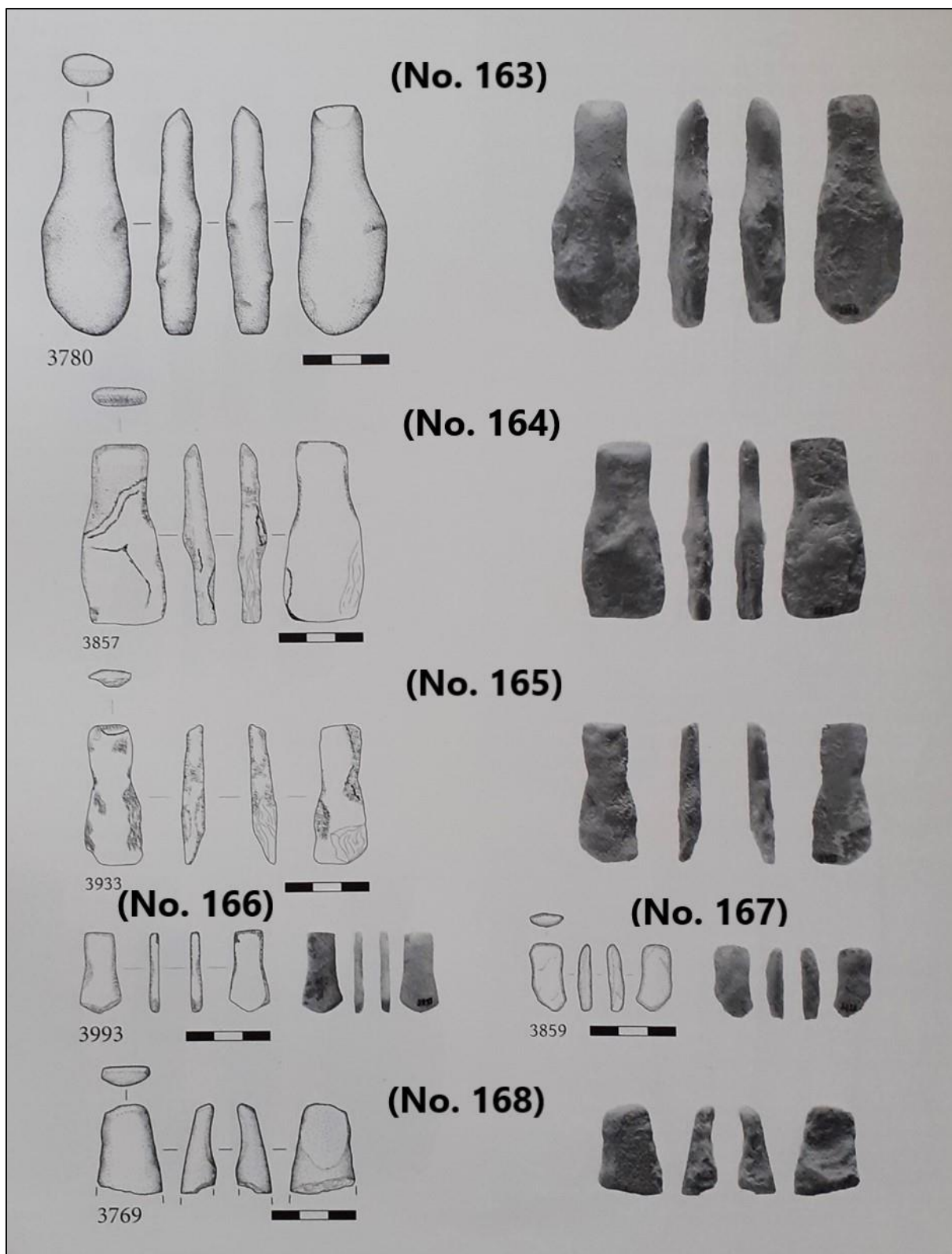
Nos. 150-154 Heads of Chalandriani figurines (3106, 3935) and Schematic Apeiranthos types (3945, 1064, 3979) from Skarkos (Marthari, 2017b, p. 141, Fig. 12.15)



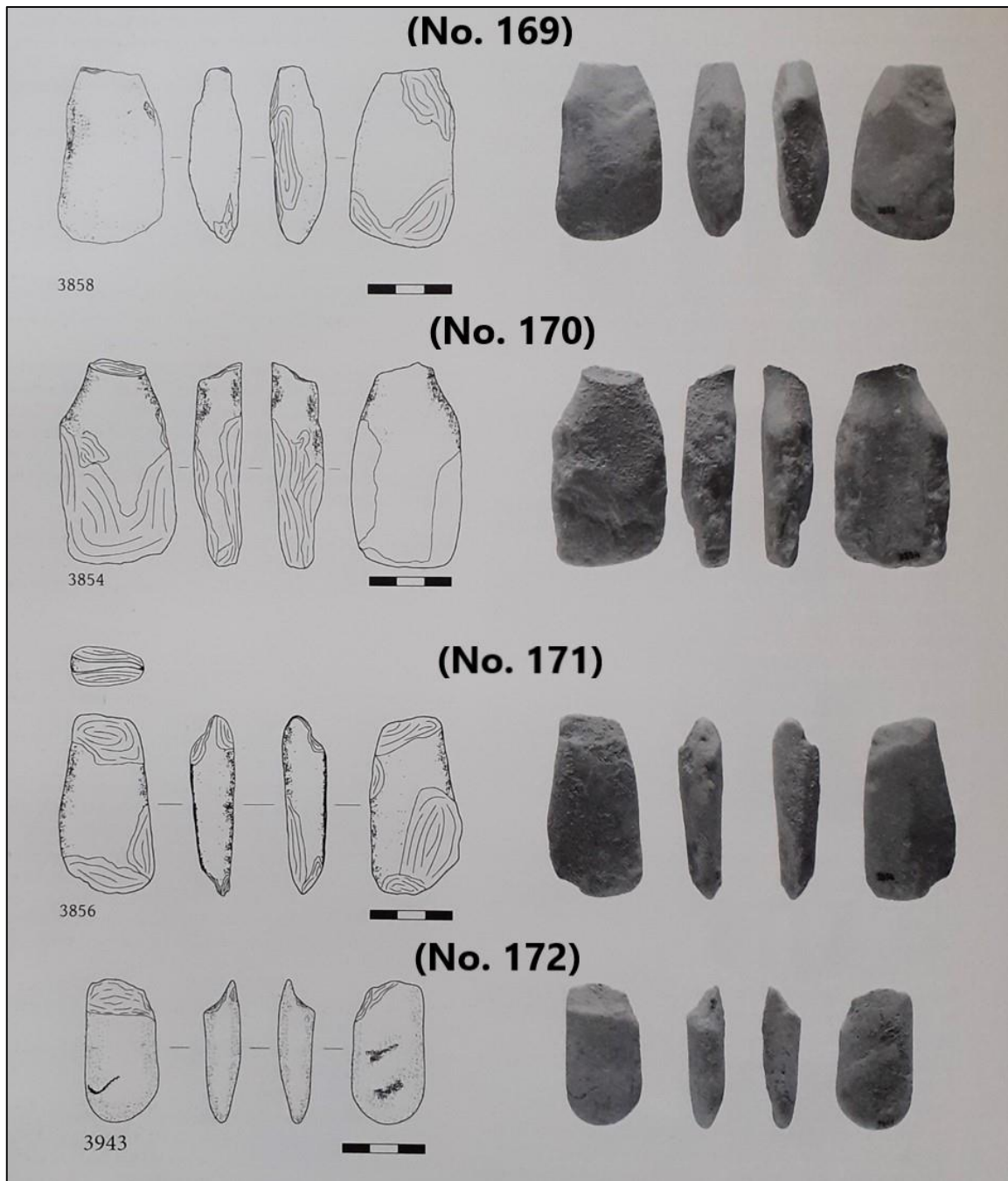
Nos. 155-158 Schematic Apeiranthos type figurines (3978, 3684, 3357, 3677) from Skarkos (Marthari, 2017b, p. 142, Fig. 12.16)



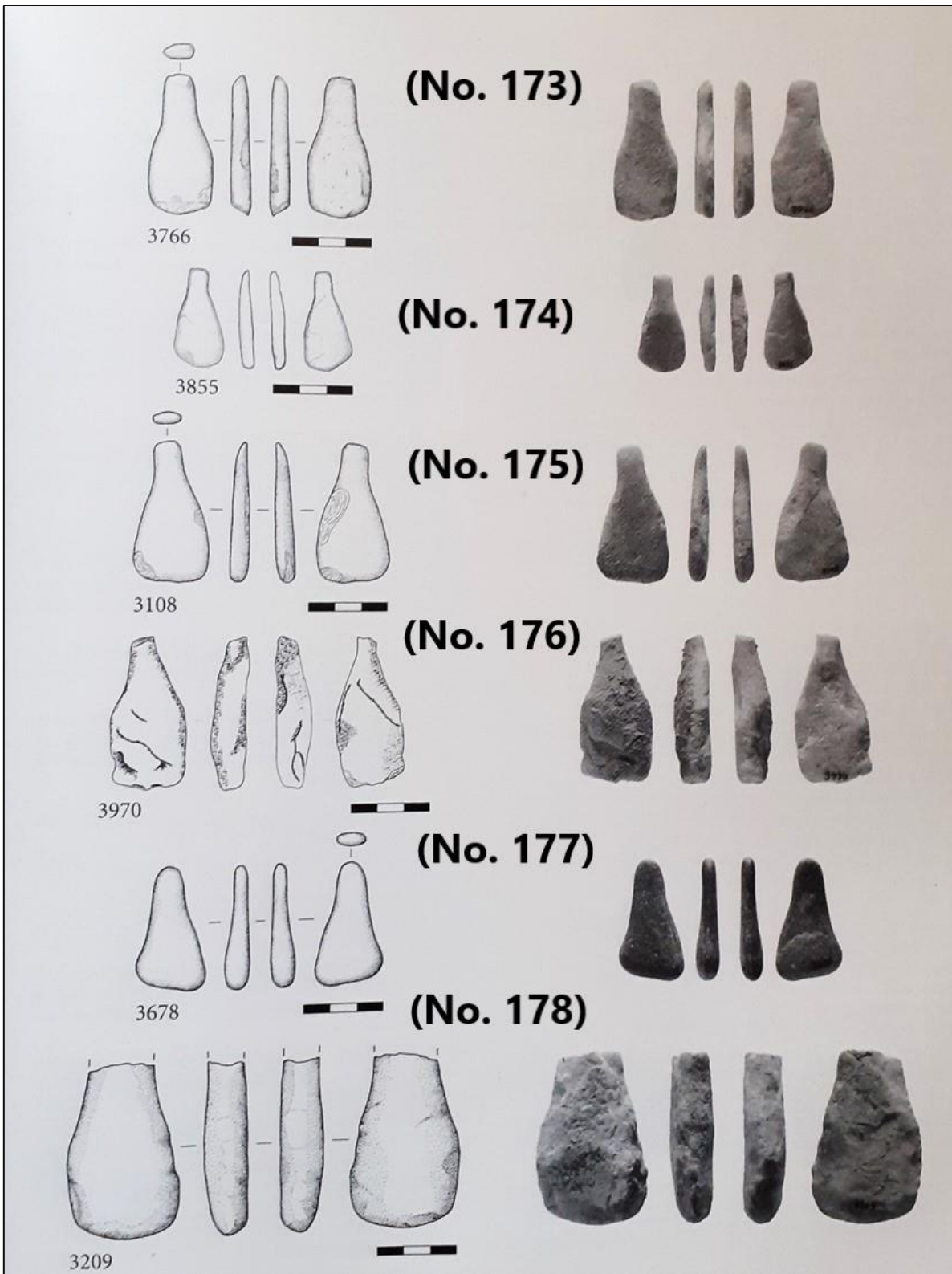
Nos. 159-162 Schematic Apeiranthos type figurines (1063, 3860, 3767, 1065) from the settlement at Skarkos (Marthari, 2017b, p. 145, Fig. 12.17)



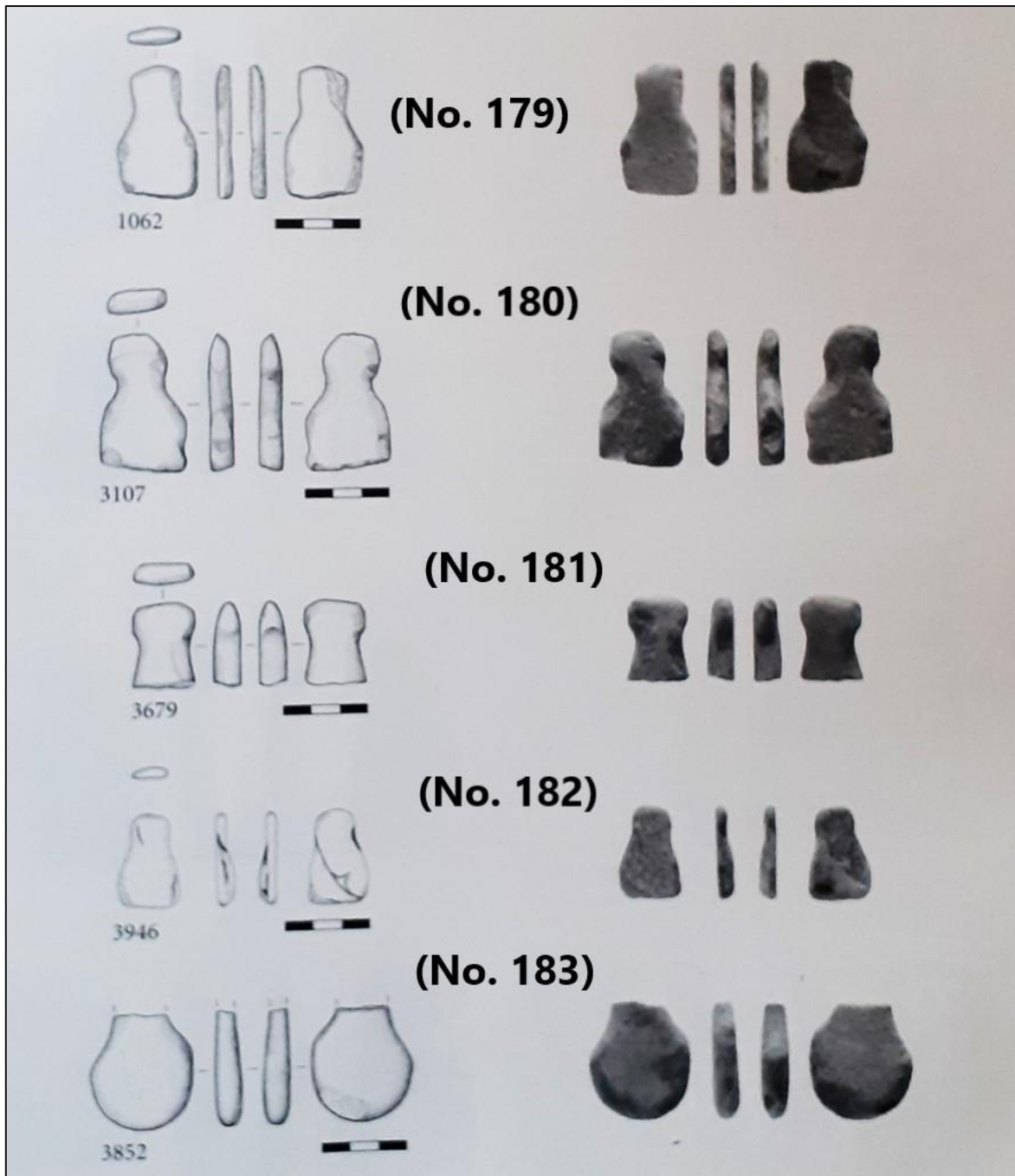
Nos. 163-168 Schematic Apeiranthos type figurines (3780, 3857, 3933, 3769) from the settlement at Skarkos
(Marthari, 2017b, p. 146, Fig. 12.18)



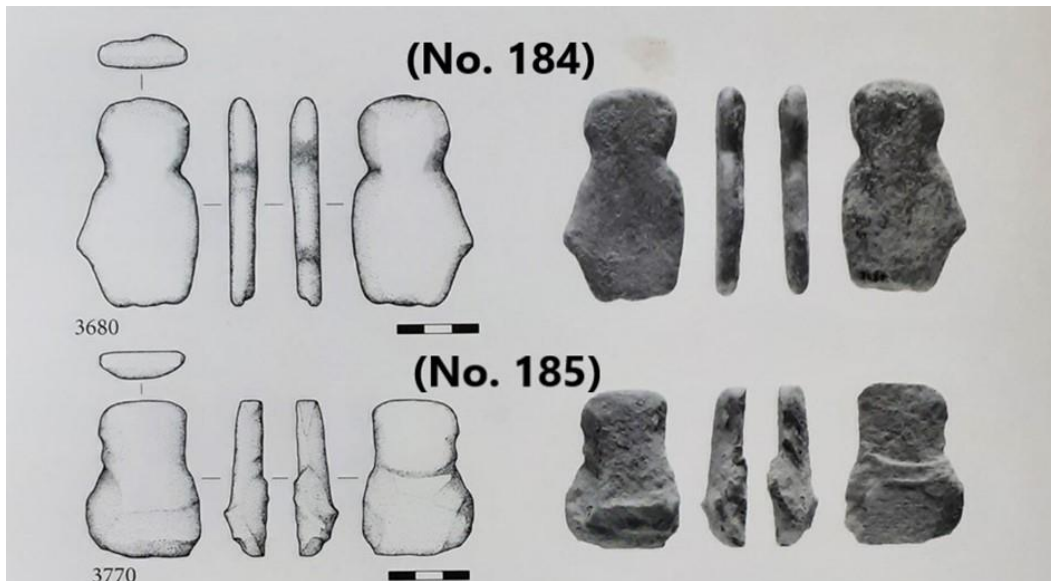
Nos. 169-172 Schematic Apeiranthos type figurines (3858, 3854, 3856, 3943) from the settlement at Skarkos (Marthari, 2017b, p. 148, Fig. 12.19)



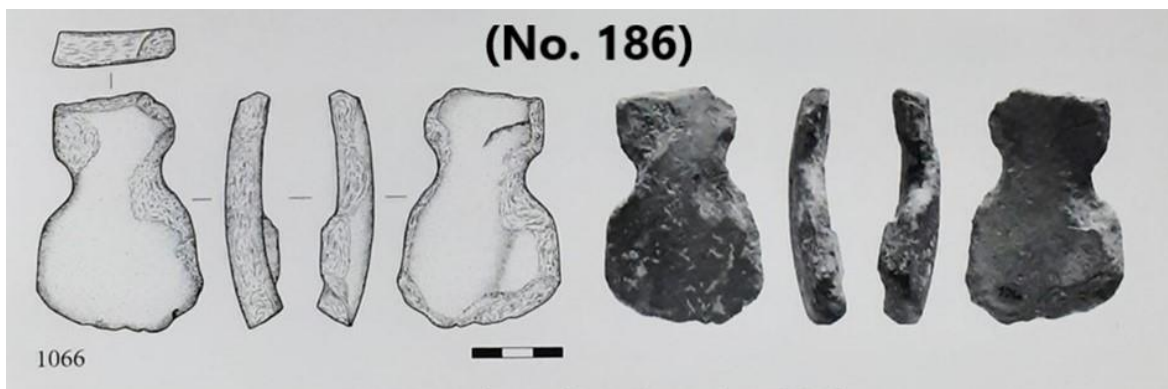
Nos. 173-178 Schematic Apeiranthos type figurines (3766, 3855, 3970, 3678, 3209) from the settlement at Skarkos (Marthari, 2017b, p. 151, Fig. 12.20)



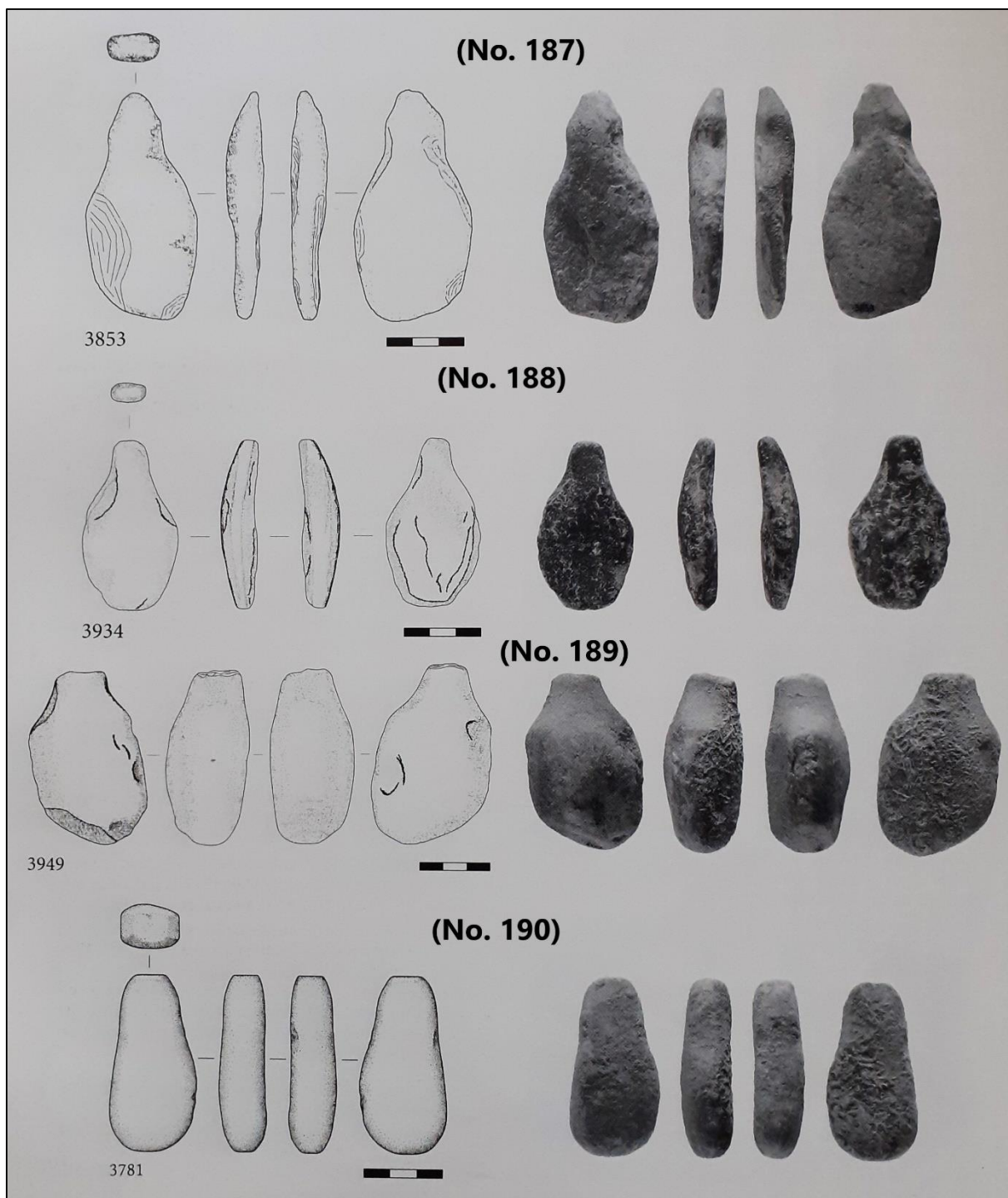
Nos. 179-183 Schematic Apeiranthos type figurines (1062, 3107, 3679, 3946, 3852) from the settlement at Skarkos (Marthari, 2017b, p. 153, Fig. 12.21)



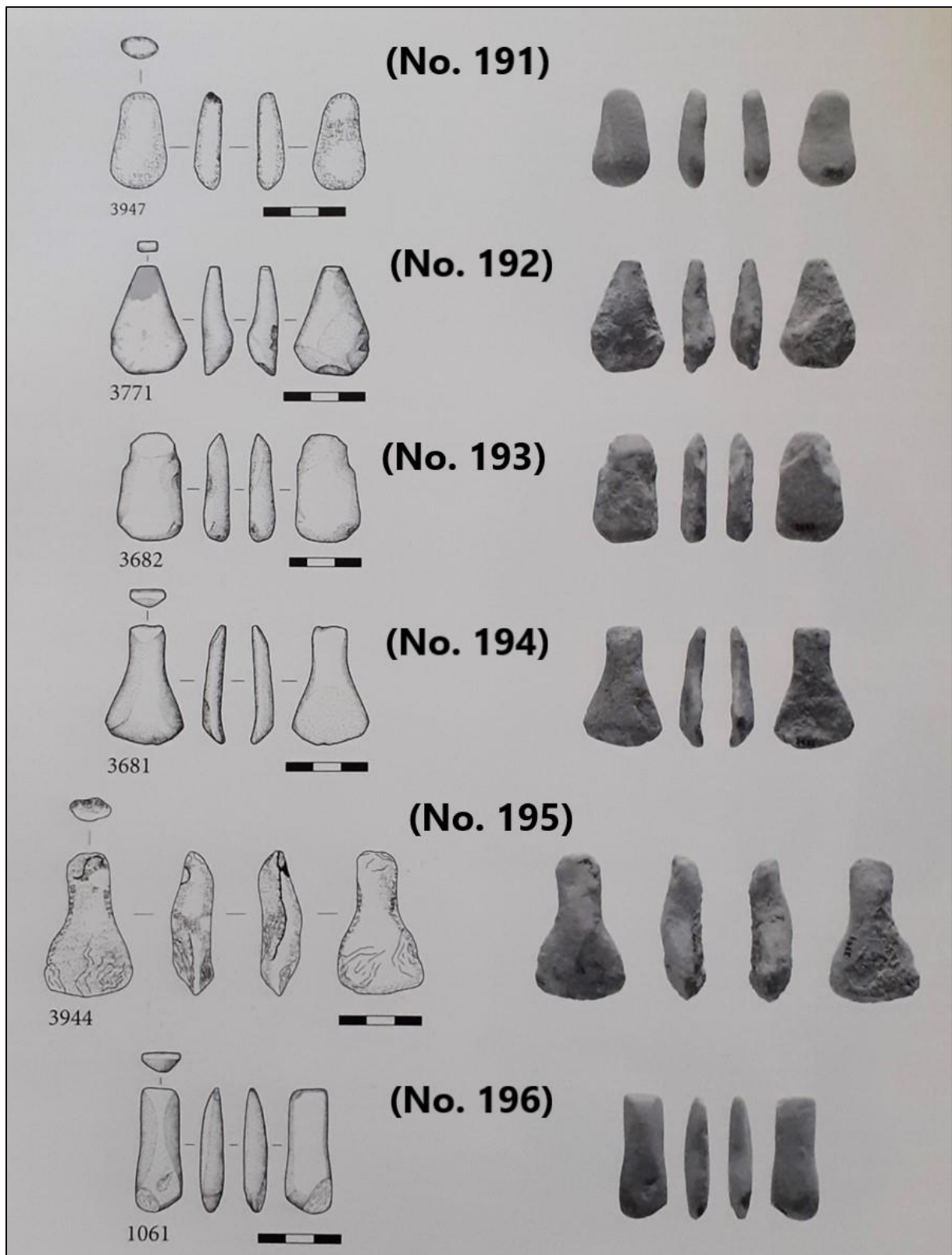
Nos. 184-185 Apeiranthos type figurine (3680) and unfinished figurine (3770) from the settlement at Skarkos (Marthari, 2017b, p. 154, Fig. 12.22)



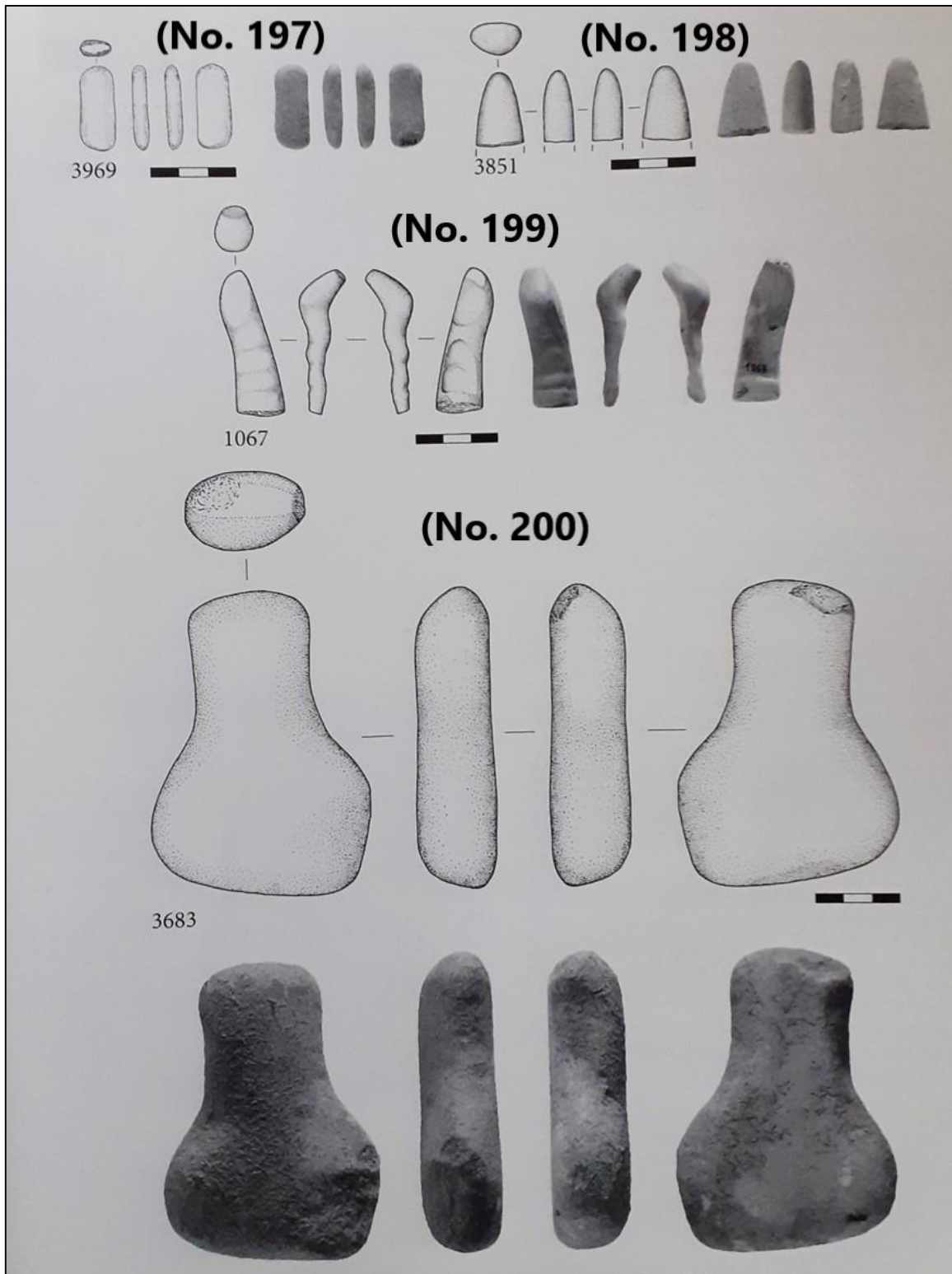
No. 166 Apeiranthos type figurine (1066) from the settlement at Skarkos (Marthari, 2017b, pp. 154, Fig. 12.22)



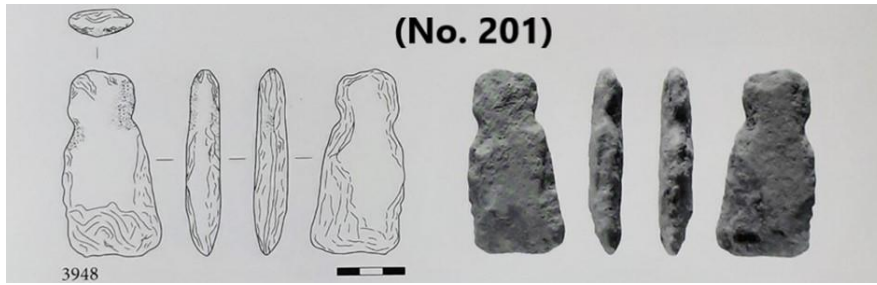
Nos. 187-190 Schematic Apeiranthos type figurines (3853, 3934, 3949, 3781) from the settlement at Skarkos (Marthari, 2017b, p. 156, Fig. 12.23)



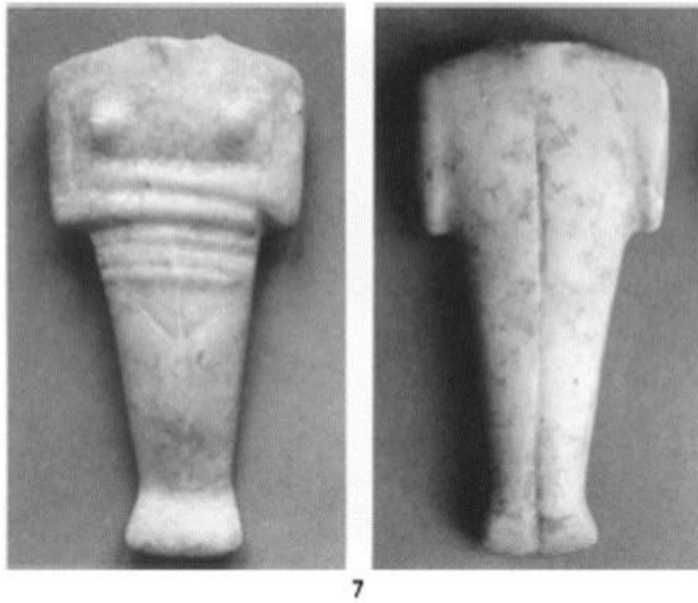
Nos. 191-196 Schematic Apeiranthos type figurines (3947, 3771, 3682, 3681, 3944, 1061) from the settlement at Skarkos (Marthari, 2017b, pp. 158, Fig. 12.24)



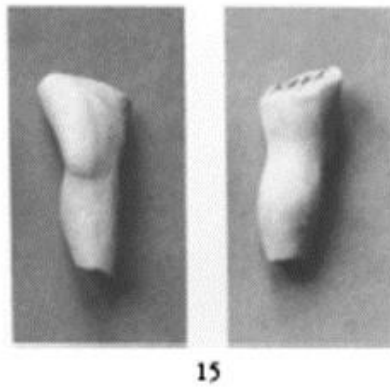
Nos. 197-200 Schematic figurines (3969, 3851) shell figurine (1067) and irregular form (3683) from the settlement at Skarkos (Marthari, 2017b, pp. 159, Fig. 12.25)



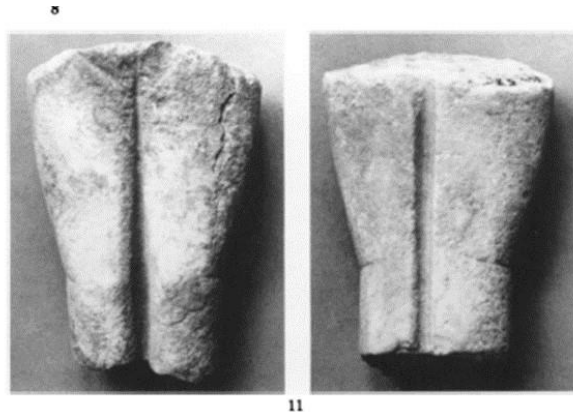
No. 201 Apeiranthos figurine (3948) from the settlement at Skarkos (Marthari, 2017b, pp. 154, Fig. 12.22)



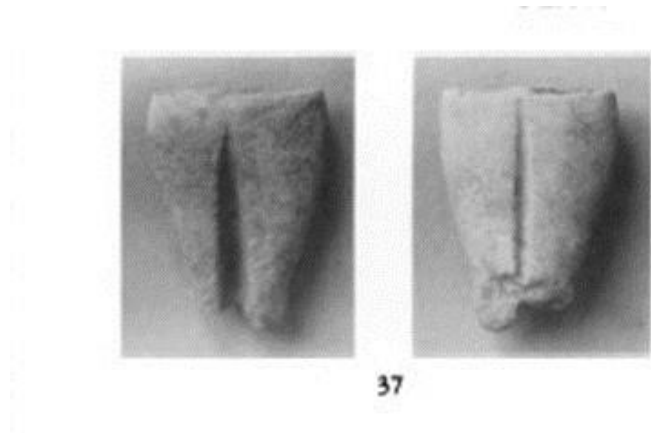
No. 202 Kea sub-variety of folded-arm figurine from the EBA settlement at Ayia Irini, Kea (Caskey, 1971, Table 19.7)



No. 203 Right leg fragment of a naturalistic (Plastiras?) figurine from the EBA settlement at Ayia Irini, Kea



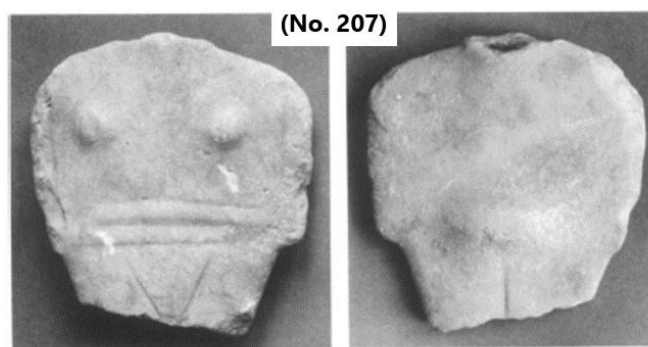
No. 204 Fragment of upper legs of folded-arm figurine from the EBA settlement at Ayia Irini, Kea (Caskey, 1971, Table 19.11)



No. 205 Fragment of upper legs of folded-arm figurine from the EBA settlement at Ayia Irini, Kea (Caskey, 1974, Plate 11.37)

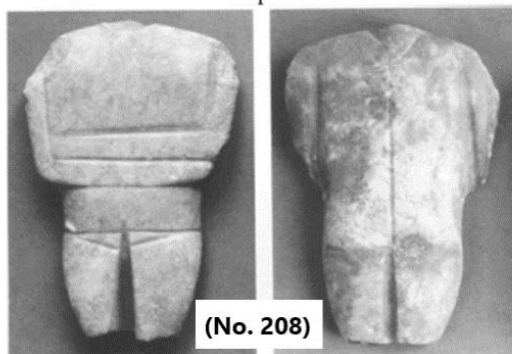


No. 206 Fragment of lower legs of folded-arm figurine from the settlement at Ayia Irini, Kea (Caskey 1971, Plate 19.9)



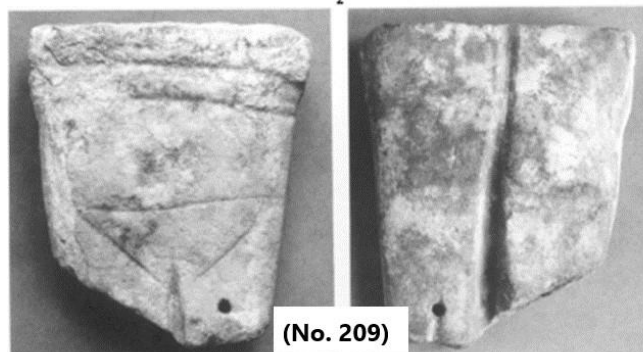
(No. 207)

1



(No. 208)

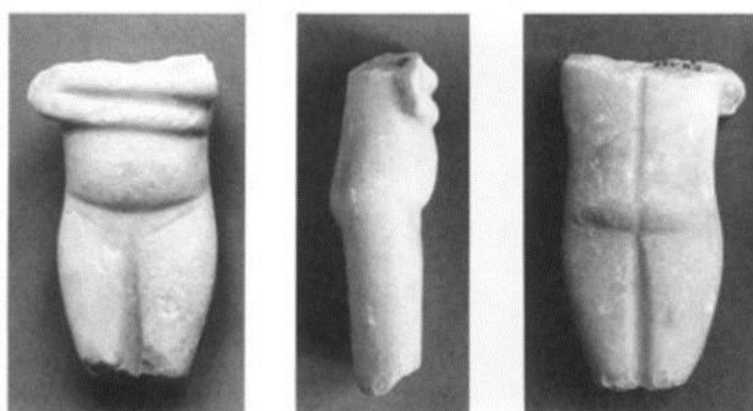
2



(No. 209)

3

Nos. 207-209 Torso fragments (nos. 1-3) of folded-arm figurines from the settlement at Ayia Irini, Kea (Caskey, 1971, Plate 17.1-3)



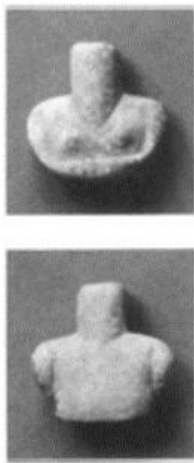
5

No. 210 Torso of folded-arm figurine (no.5) from the settlement at Ayia Irini, Kea (Caskey, 1971, Plate 18.5)



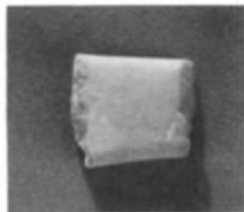
8

No. 211 Torso of Kea sub-variety from the settlement at Ayia Irini, Kea (Caskey, 1971, Plate 19.8)



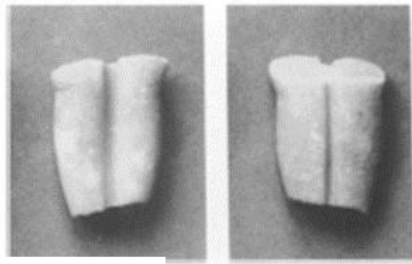
10

No. 212 Fragment of upper body with neck of a Plastiras figurine (no.10) from the settlement at Ayia Irini, Kea (Caskey, 1971, Plate 19.10)



41

No. 213 Neck fragment of schematic figurine from the settlement of Ayia Irini, Kea (Caskey 1974, Plate.11.41)



(No. 214)

12



(No. 215)

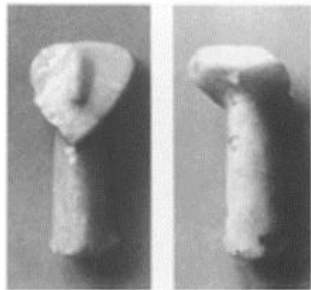


14

(No. 216)

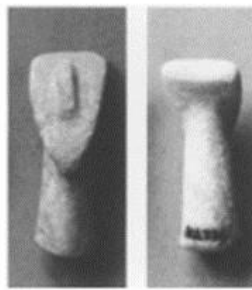
Nos. 214-216 Leg fragments (nos. 12-14) of folded arm figurines from the settlement at Ayia Irini, Kea (Caskey 1971, Plate 20.12-14)

(No. 217)



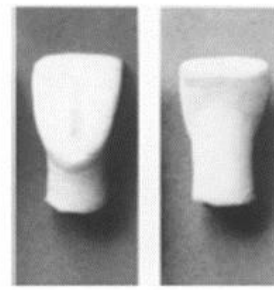
16

(No. 218)



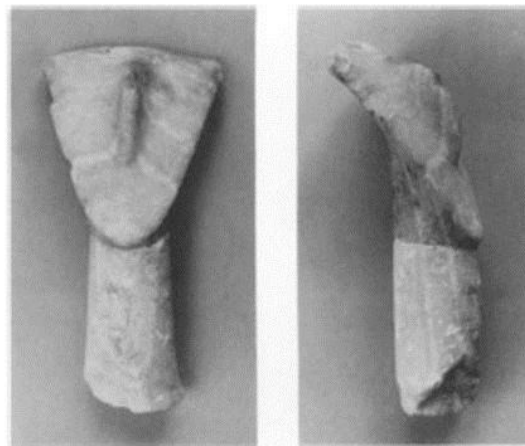
17

(No. 219)



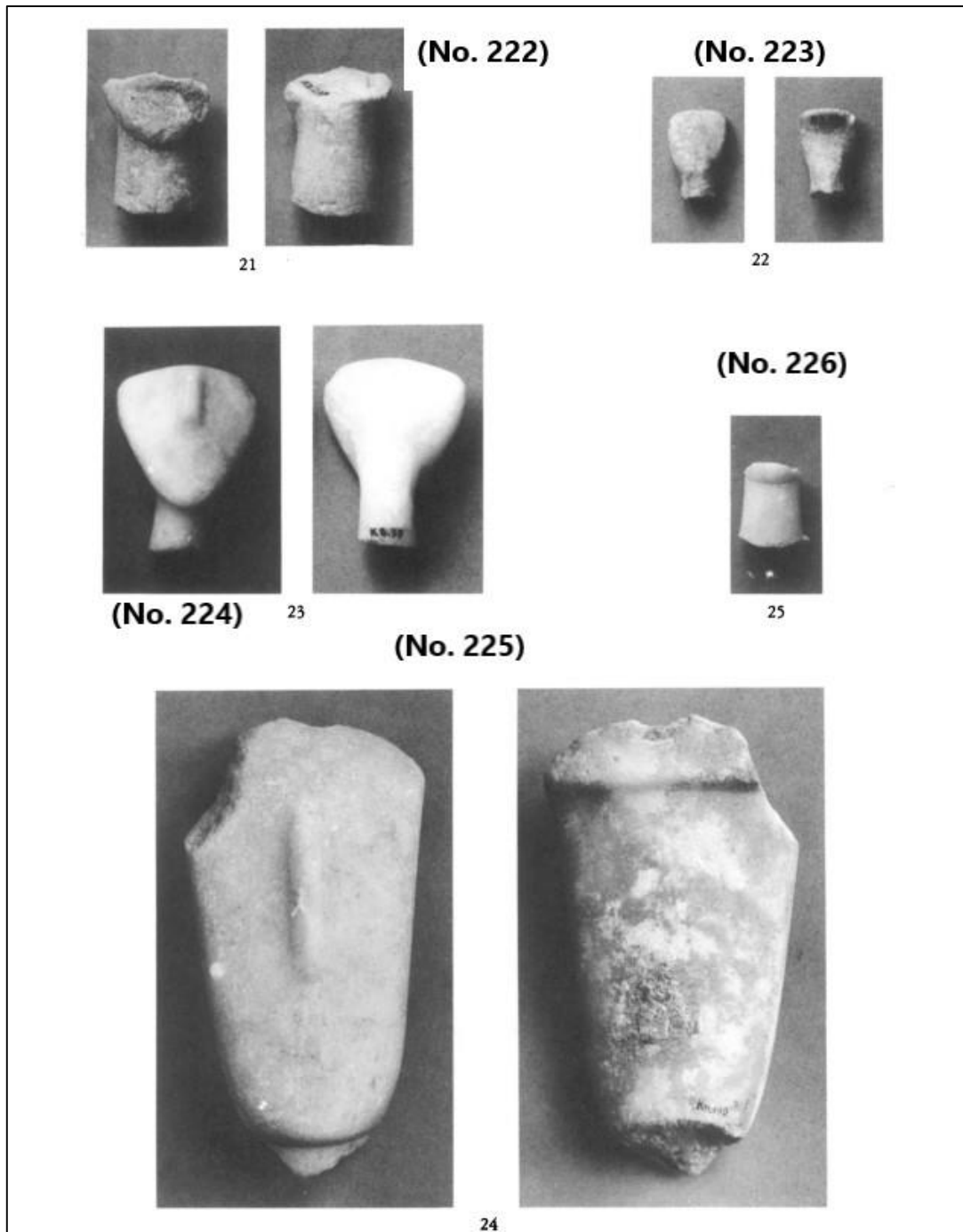
18

Nos. 217-219 Fragments of head with neck of Chalandriani figurines (nos. 16 and 17) and fragment of head with neck of Spedos figurine (no. 18) (Caskey 1971, Plate 20.16-18)

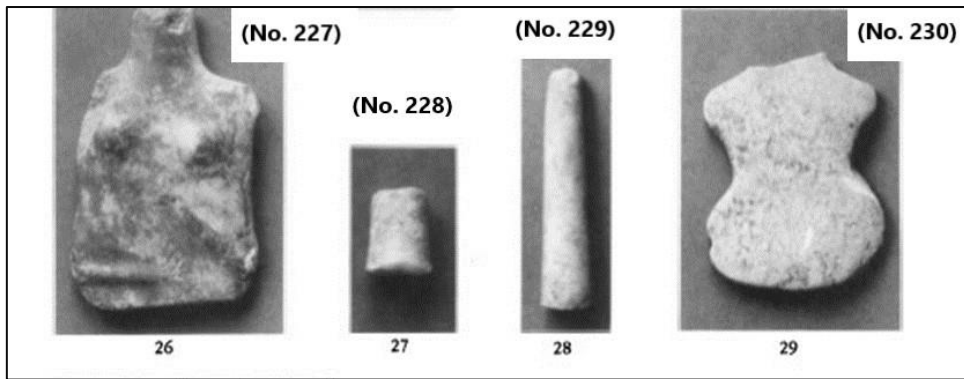


(Nos. 220 and 221)

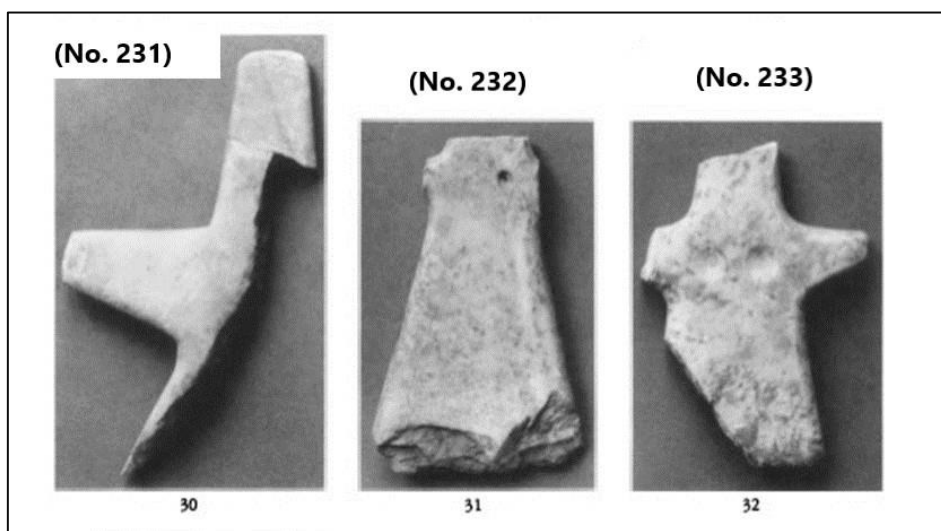
Nos. 220 and 221 Head and neck fragments (no. 19) of Dhokatismata figurine from the settlement of Ayia Irini, Kea (Caskey, 1974, Plate 11.19)



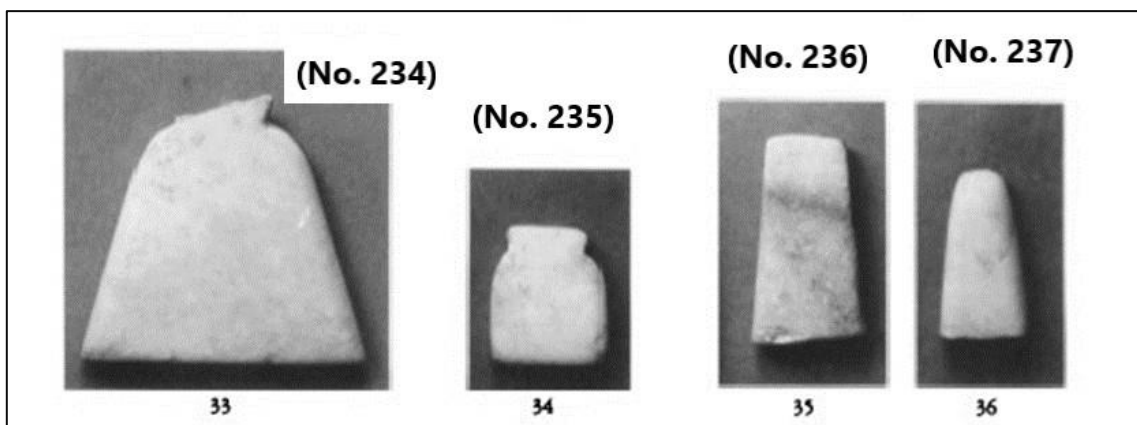
Nos 222-225 Fragments of head with neck of folded-arm figurines (nos.21, 22 and 25) and fragment of head with neck of Chalandriani figurine (no.23), and a head fragment of Spedos figurine (no. 24)
 (Caskey 1971, Plate 21)



Nos. 227-230 Torso fragment (no.26), neck fragments of schematic figurines (nos. 27 and 28) and body fragment of schematic figurine (no. 29) form the settlement of Ayia Irini, Kea (Caskey 1971, Plate 22.26-29)



Nos. 231-233 Fragmentary Pylakopi type figurines from the settlement of Ayia Irini, Kea (Caskey, 1974, Plate 22.30-32)

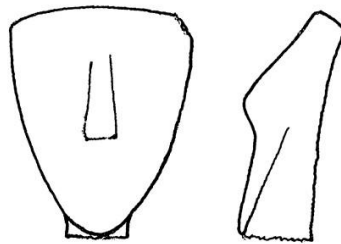


Nos. 234-237 Body fragments (nos. 33 and 34) and neck fragments (nos. 35 and 36) of schematic figurines from the settlement of Ayia Irini, Kea (Caskey, 1971, Plate 22.33-36)



42

No. 238 Neck fragment of schematic figurine from the settlement of Ayia Irini, Kea (Caskey, 1974, Plate 11.42)

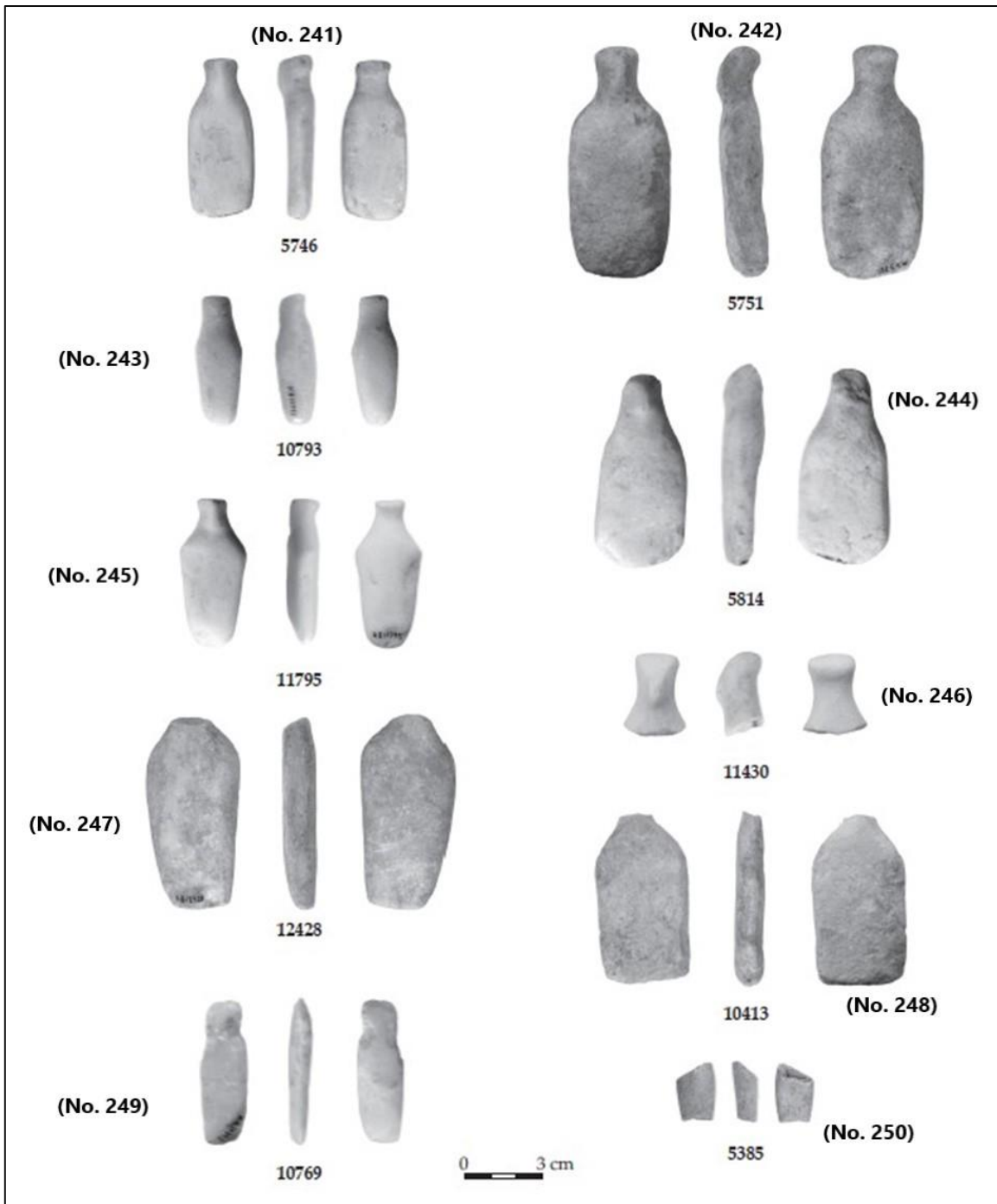


43

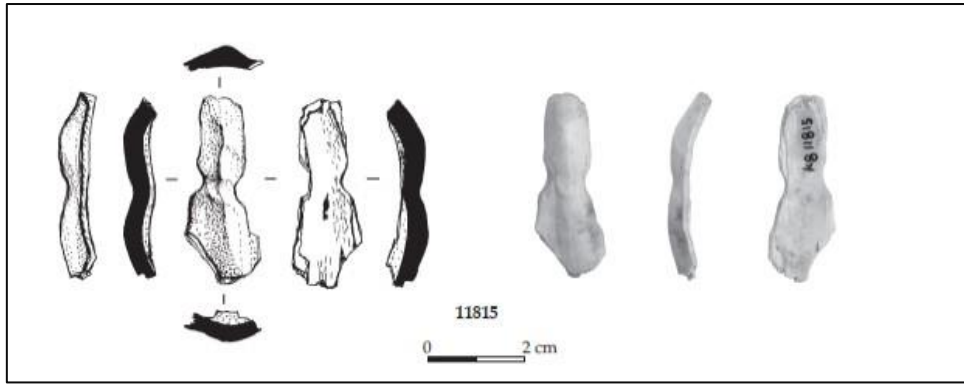
No. 239 Head of Chalandriani figurine from the settlement of Ayia Irini, Kea (Caskey 1974, p. 78, Fig. 1)



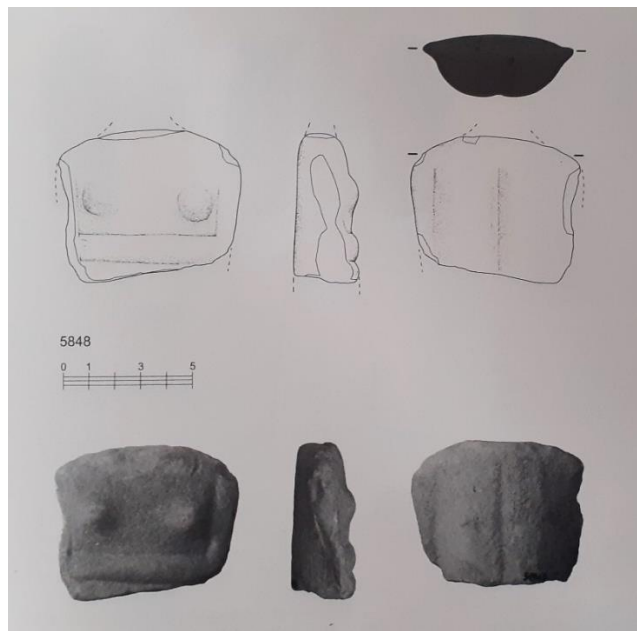
No. 240 Schematic marble figurine (DF11) from Dhaskalio, excavated in 1963 (Renfrew, 2013b, p. 490, Fig. 24.5)



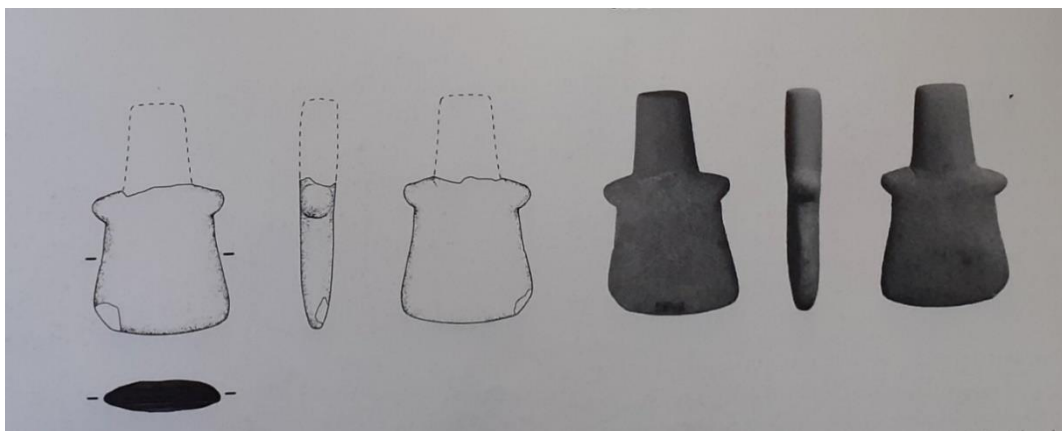
Nos. 241-250 Schematic marble figurines from Dhaskalio (Renfrew, 2013b, p. 489, Fig.24.3)



No. 251 Shell figurine from Dhaskalio (Renfrew, 2013b, p. 490, Fig. 24.4)



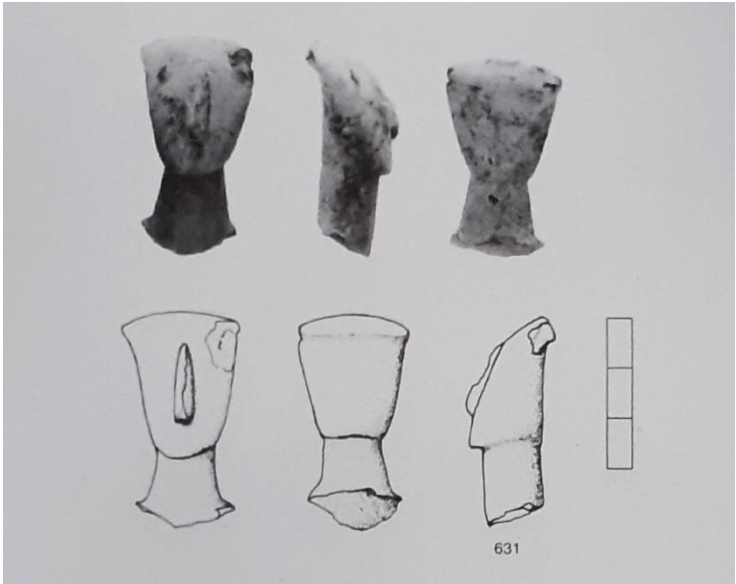
No. 252 Torso fragment of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Phyl 2) from the settlement at Phylakopi, Melos (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. 439, Fig. 30.3)



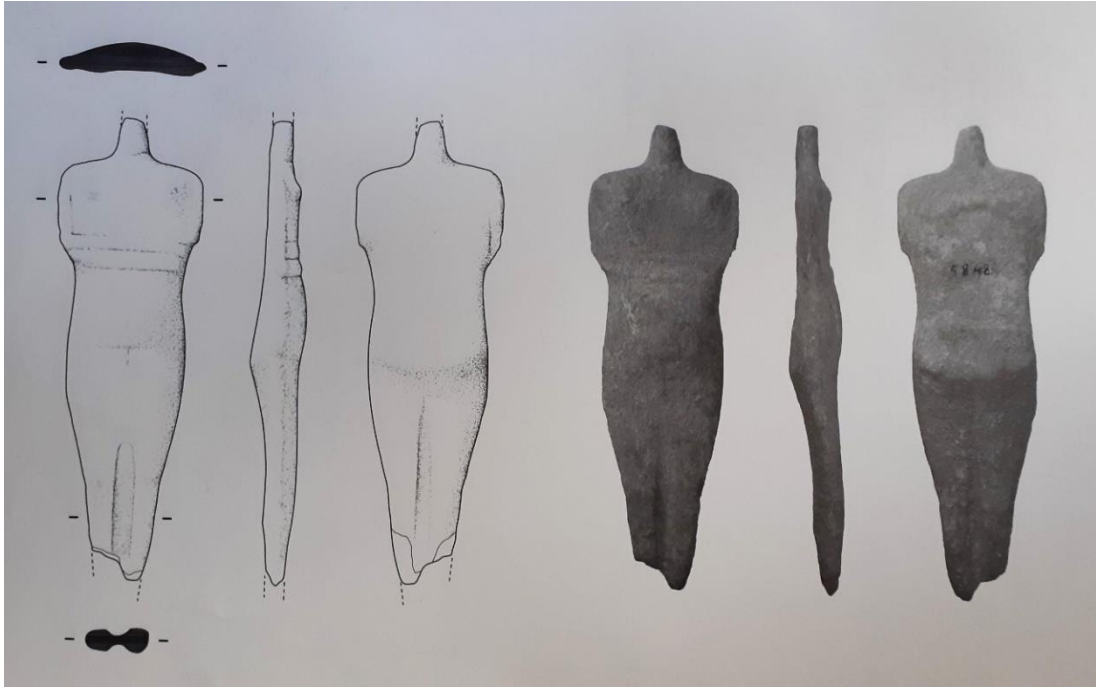
No. 253 Schematic figurine of Phylakopi I type (Phyl 8) from the settlement at Phylakopi, Melos (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. 442, Fig. 30.11)



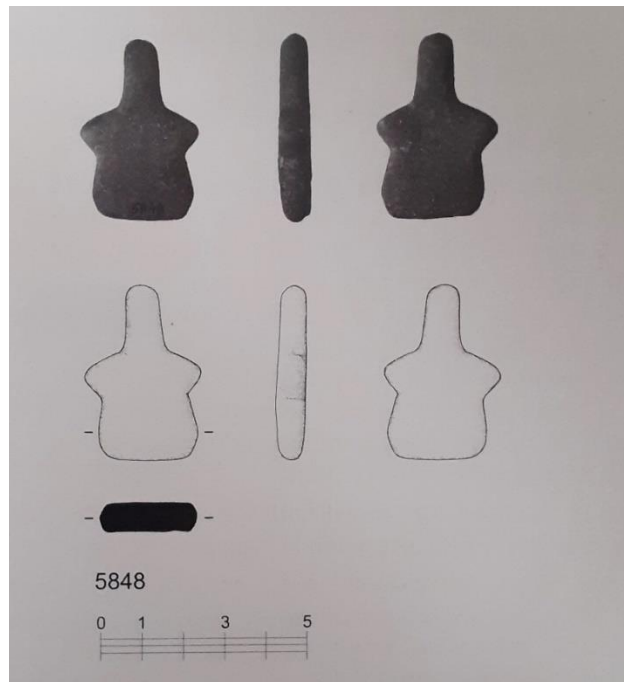
No. 254 Schematic figurine (Phyl 11) from the settlement at Phylakopi, Melos (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. 441, Fig. 30.9)



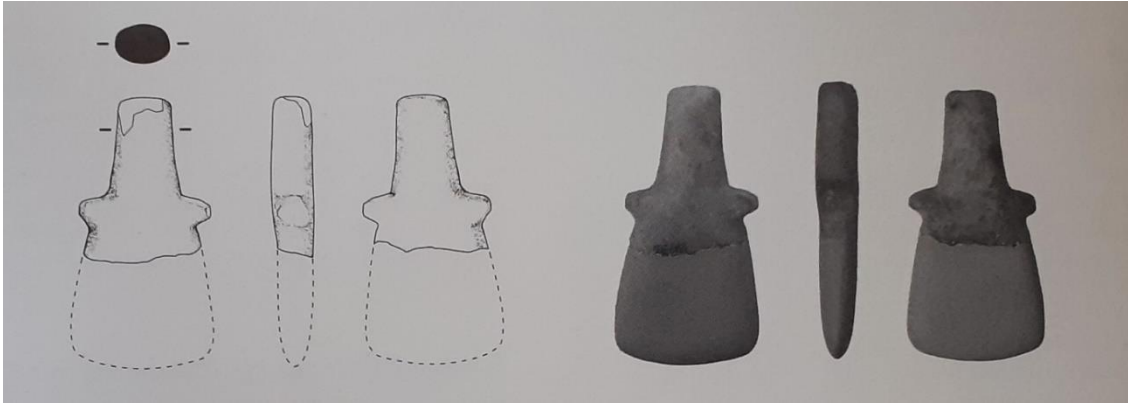
No. 255 Head of folded-arm figurine of Spedos variety (Phyl 12) from the settlement at Phylakopi, Melos (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. 440, Fig. 30.4)



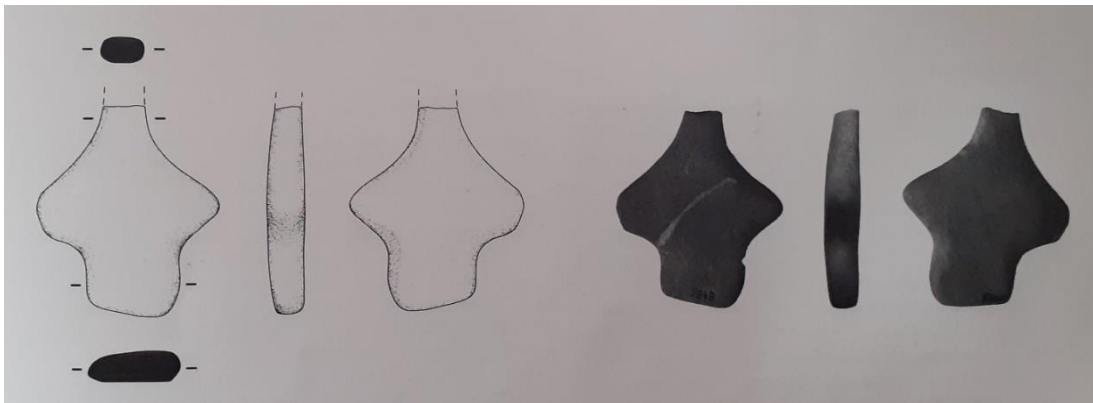
No. 256 Torso of folded-arm figurine (Phyl 1) from the settlement at Phylakopi, Melos (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. 438, Fig. 30.2)



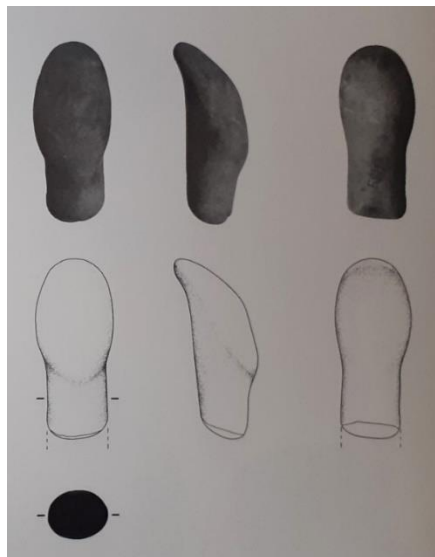
No. 257 Schematic figurine of shouldered form (Phyl 3) from the settlement at Phylakopi (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. 441, Fig. 30.7)



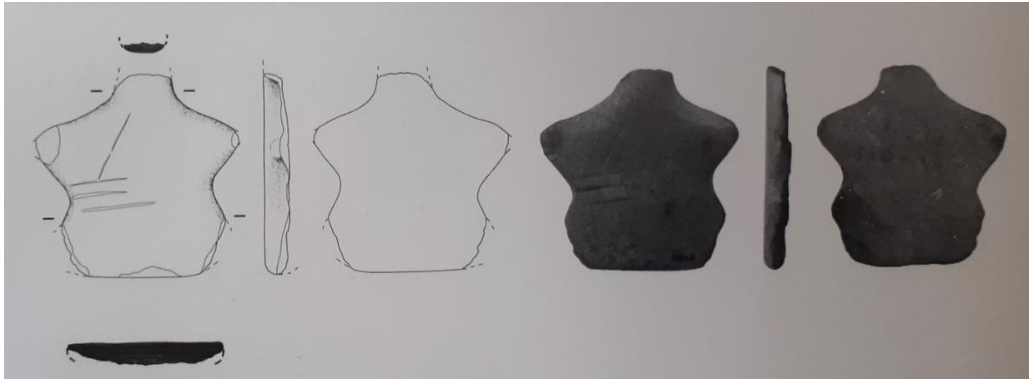
No. 258 Schematic figurine of Phylakopi I type (Phyl 4) from the settlement at Phylakopi (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. 442, Fig. 30.10)



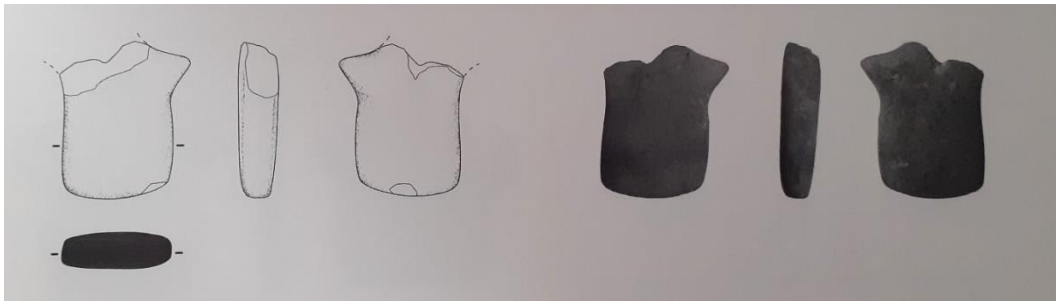
No. 259 Schematic figurine (Phyl 5) from the settlement at Phylakopi (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. 443, Fig. 30.13)



No. 260 Head of pre-canonical figurine (Phyl 6) from the settlement at Phylakopi (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. 440, Fig. 30.06)



No. 261 Schematic figurine with incised arms (Phyl 7) from the settlement at Phylakopi, Melos (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. 444, Fig. 30.14)



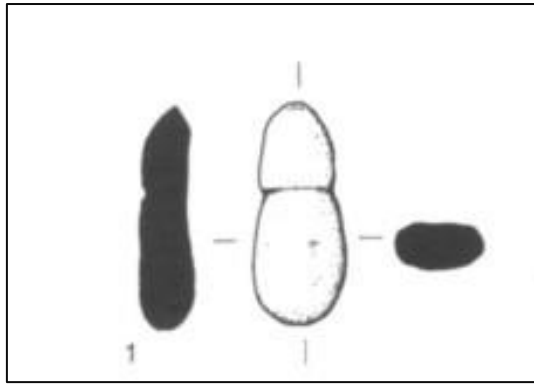
No. 262 Schematic figurine of Phylakopi I type (Phyl 9) from the settlement at Phylakopi, Melos (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. 443, Fig. 30.12)



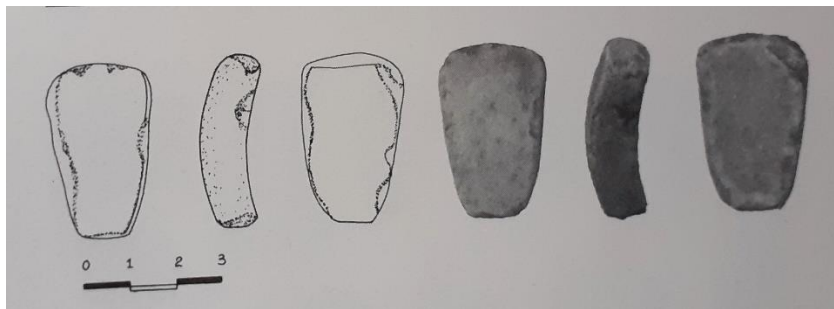
No. 263 Schematic figurine (Phyl 13) from the settlement of Phylakopi, Melos (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. 441, Fig. 30.8)



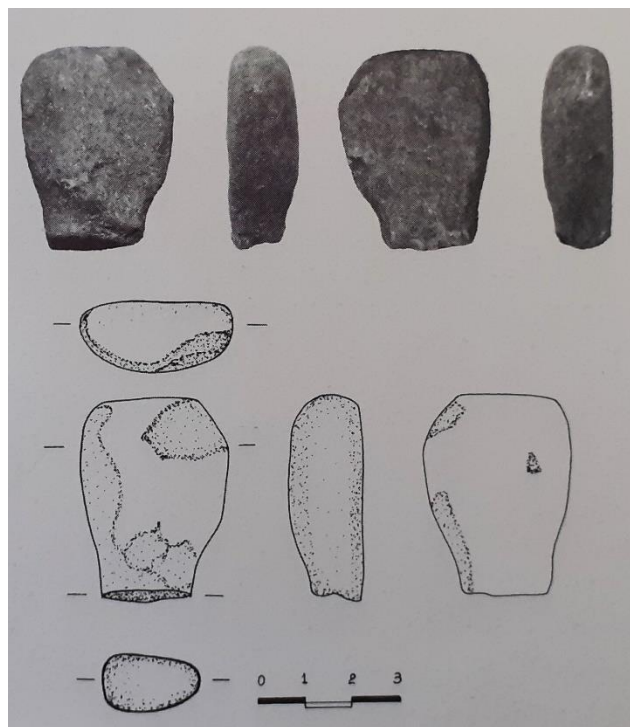
No. 264 Head and neck of folded-arm figurine from the settlement of Phylakopi, Melos (Renfrew & Boyd, 2017, p. 440, Fig. 30.5)



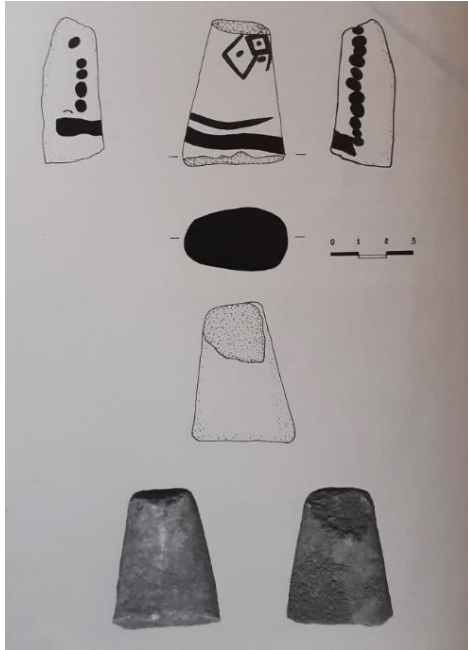
No. 265 Uncertain schematic figurine from the settlement at Markiani, Amorgos



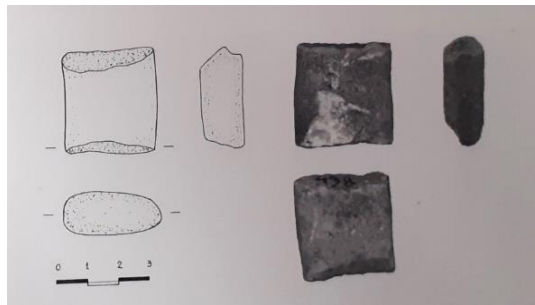
No. 266 Head of Louros type figurine (490) from the settlement at Akrotiraki, Siphnos (Papadopoulou, 2011, p. 114, Fig. 11.13)



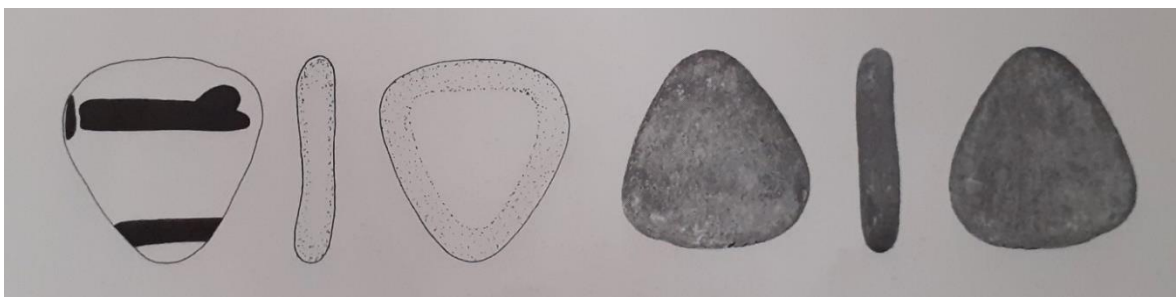
No. 267 Head of Apeiranthos type figurine (491) from the settlement at Akrotiraki, Siphnos (Papadopoulou, 2011, p. 114, Fig. 11.14)



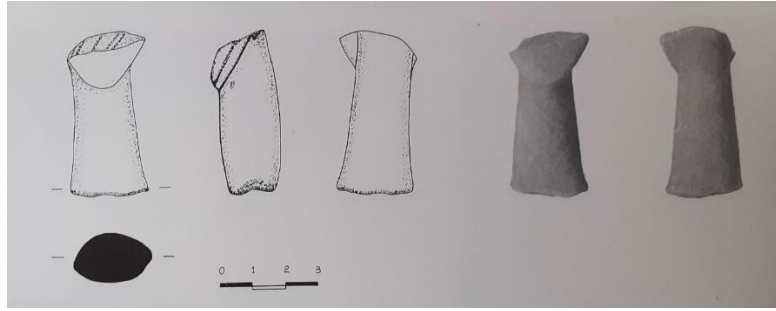
No. 268 Neck of an undetermined figurine with painted motifs (492) from the settlement at Akrotiraki, Siphnos (Papadopoulou, 2011, p. 114, Fig. 11.15)



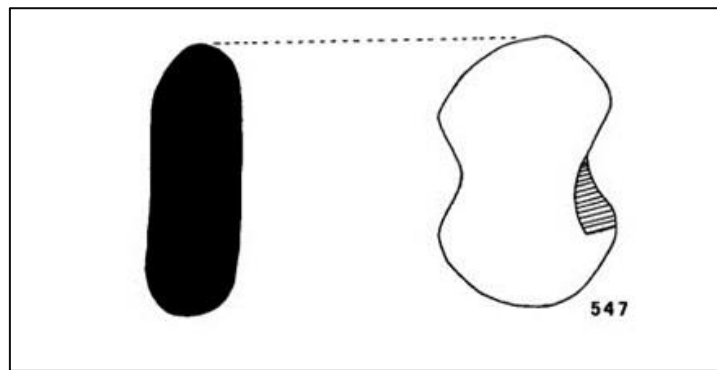
No. 269 Fragment of an undetermined figurine (498) from the settlement at Akrotiraki, Siphnos (Papadopoulou, 2011, pp. 115, Fig. 11.16)



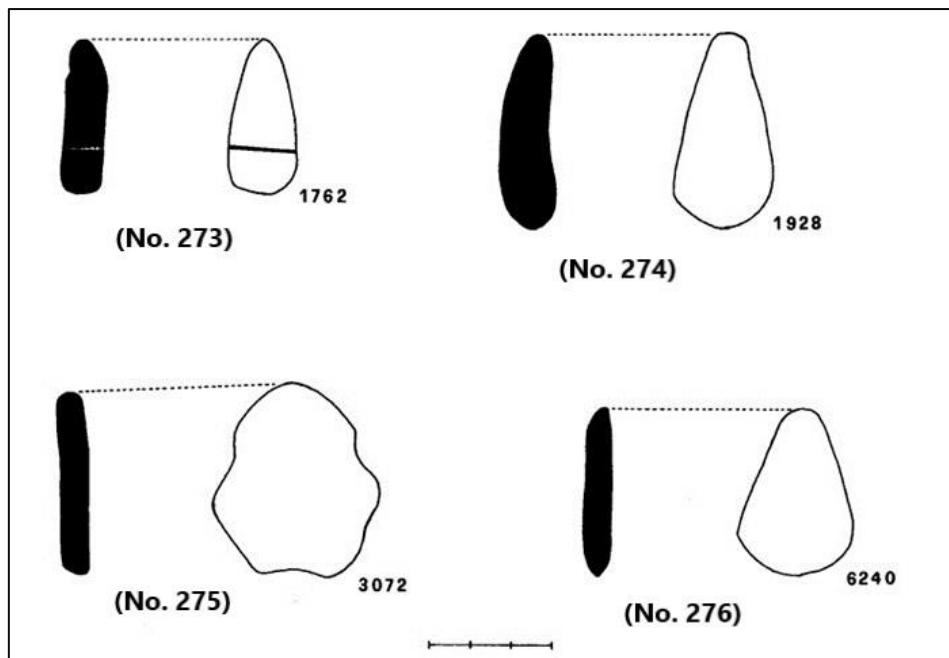
No. 270 Schematic figurine (499) with painted motifs from the settlement at Akrotiraki, Siphnos (Papadopoulou, 2011, p. 113, Fig. 11.12)



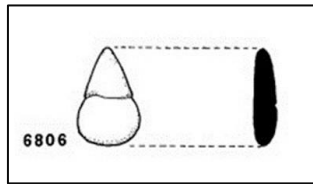
No. 271 Neck fragment of a folded-arm figurine (no. 66) from the settlement at Plakalona, Seriphos
(Pantou, 2017, p. 106, Fig. 10.7)



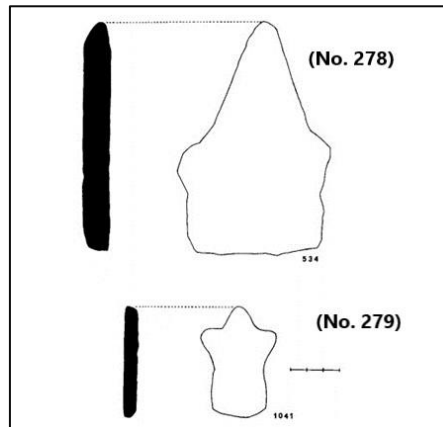
No. 272 Troy type figurine from the EBA settlement at Akrotiri, Thera (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 116, Fig. 4)



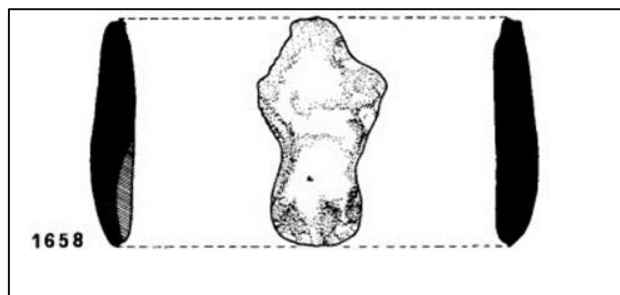
Nos. 273-276 Schematic worked pebbles from the settlement at Akrotiri, Thera (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 111, Fig. 1)



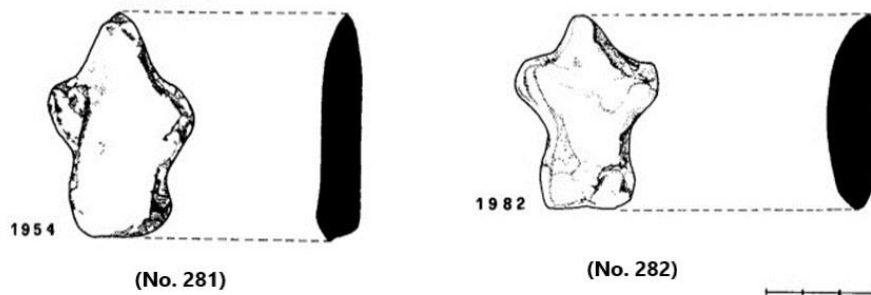
No. 277 Schematic figurine of the bipartite type from the settlement at Akrotiri (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 113, Fig. 2)



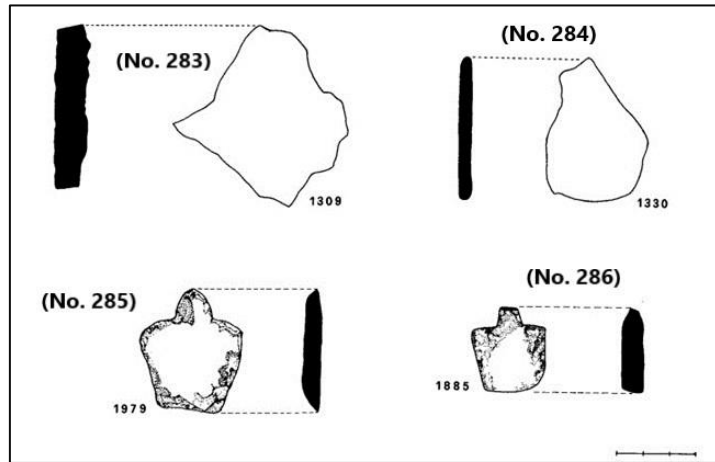
No. 278 and 279 Schematic figurines of shouldered type from the settlement at Akrotiri (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 115, Fig. 3)



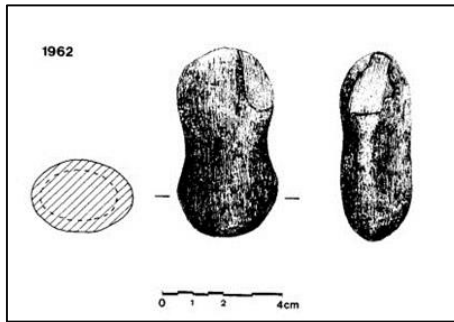
No. 280 Schematic figurine of the bipartite type from the settlement at Akrotiri (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 113, Fig. 2)



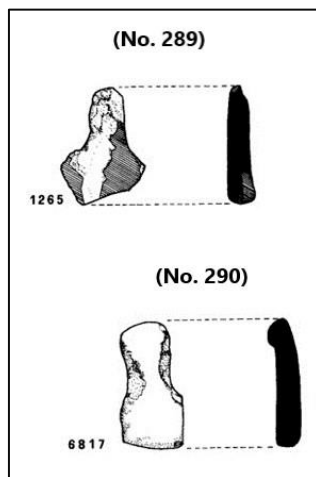
Nos. 281 and 282 Schematic figurines of the bipartite type from the settlement at Akrotiri (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 113, Fig. 2)



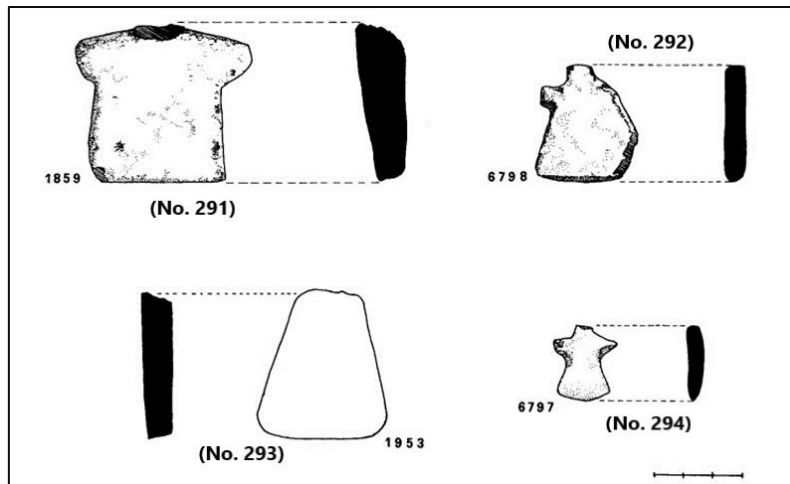
Nos. 283-286 Fragmentary schematic figurines from the settlement at Akrotiri, Thera (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 116, Fig. 4)



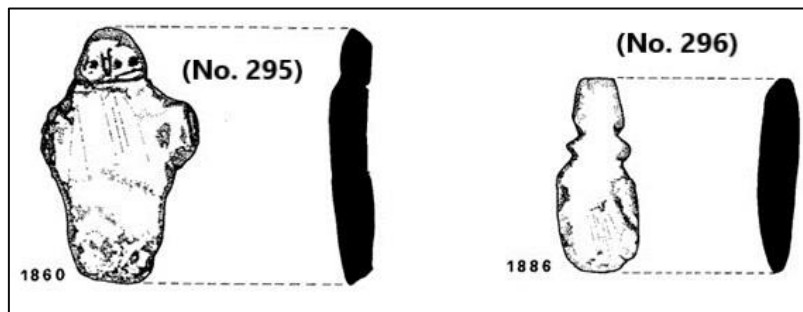
No. 288 Schematic Troy type figurine from the settlement at Akrotiri, Thera (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 116, Fig. 4)



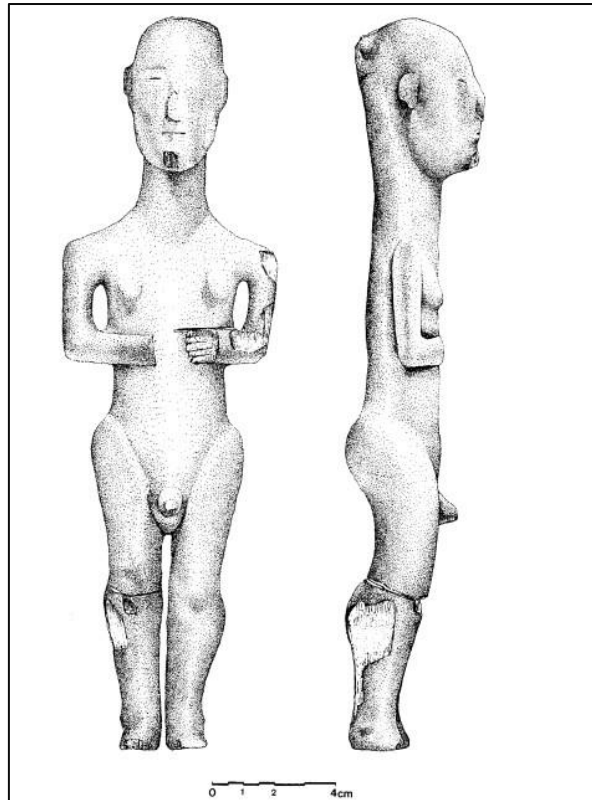
Nos. 289 and 290 Apeiranthos figurines from the settlement at Akrotiri, Thera (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 116, Fig. 4)



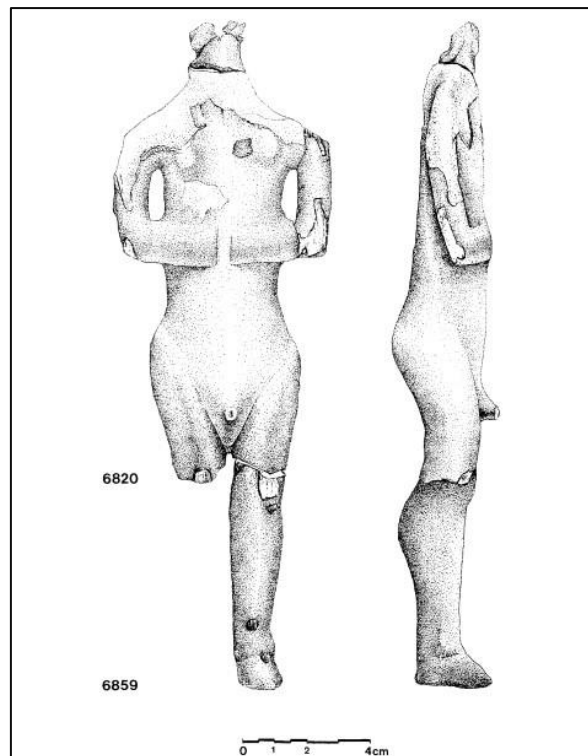
Nos. 291-294 Schematic figurines of Phylakopi I type from the settlement at Akrotiri (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 122, Fig. 6)



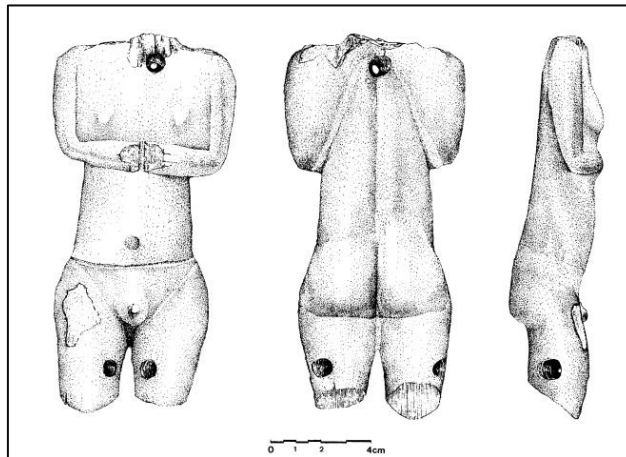
Nos. 295 and 296 Schematic figurines of peculiar form from the settlement at Akrotiri, Thera (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 124, Fig. 7)



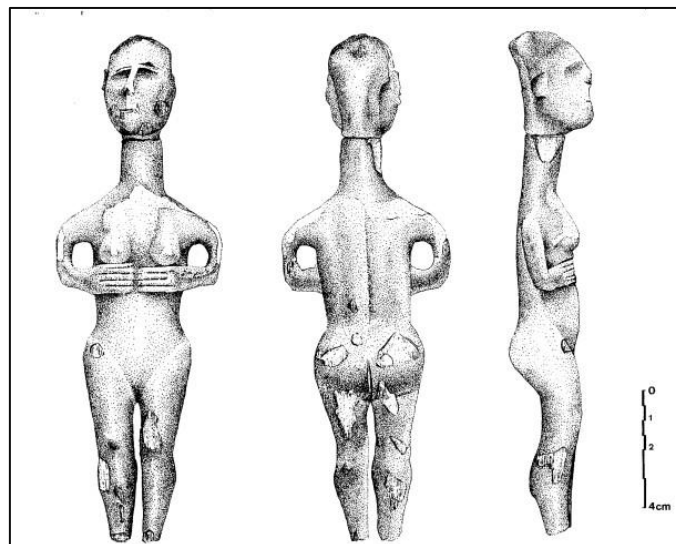
Nos. 297 and 298 Fragmentary male Plastiras type figurine with right leg fragment (No.298) from the settlement at Akrotiri, Thera (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 127, Fig. 8)



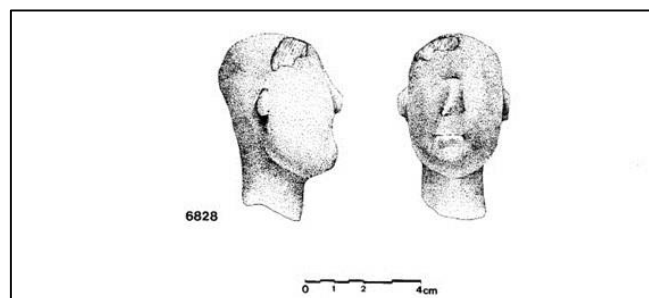
Nos. 299 and 300 Torso (6820) and left lower leg (6859) of male Plastiras type figurine from the settlement at Akrotiri, Thera (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 128, Fig. 9)



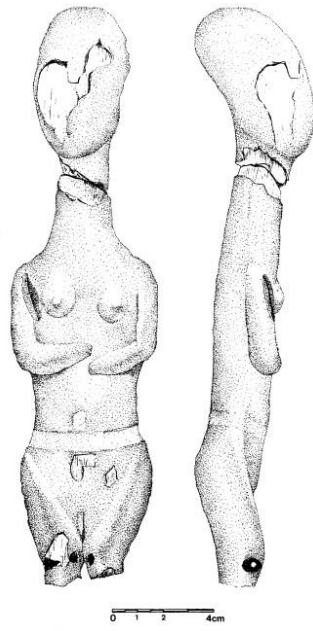
Nos. 301 Torso of mended male Plastiras type (6858) figurine from the settlement at Akrotiri (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 130, Fig. 10)



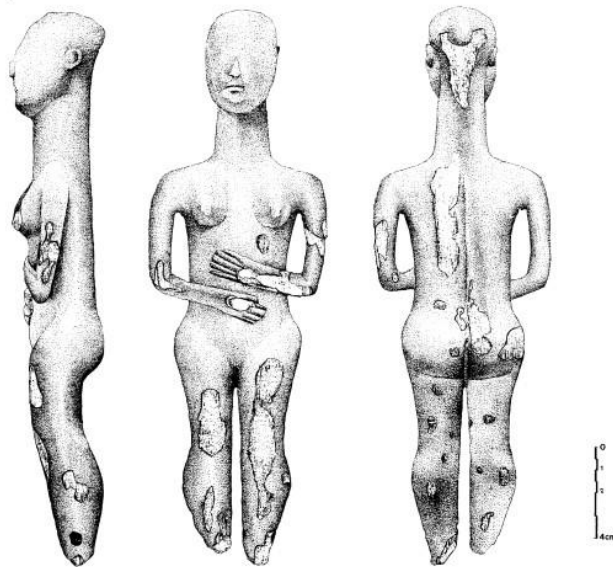
Nos. 302 and 303 Torso (6830) and head (6829) of female Plastiras type figurine from the settlement at Akrotiri (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 131, Fig. 11)



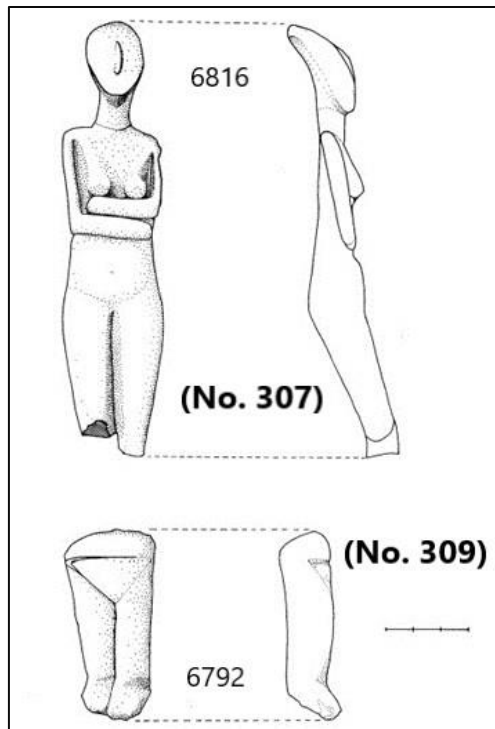
No. 304 Head of Plastiras figurine from the settlement at Akrotiri, Thera (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 124, Fig. 7)



No. 305 Pre-canonical figurine (6815) from the settlement at Akrotiri, Thera (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 135, Fig. 12)



No. 306 Pre-canonical figurine (6821) from the settlement at Akrotiri, Thera (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 138, Fig. 13)



Nos. 307 and 308 Fragmentary Kapsala figurine (6816) and lower leg fragments of a Chalandriani variety (6792) from the settlement at Akrotiri (Sotirakopoulou, 1998, p. 139, Fig. 14)



No. 308 Spedos figurine (2684) from the settlement at Akrotiri, Thera (Doumas, 2017c, p. 450, Fig. 31.5)



No. 310 Schematic figurine from the settlement at Koukounaries, Paros (Katsarou & Schilardi, 2017, p. 412, Fig. 28.3)



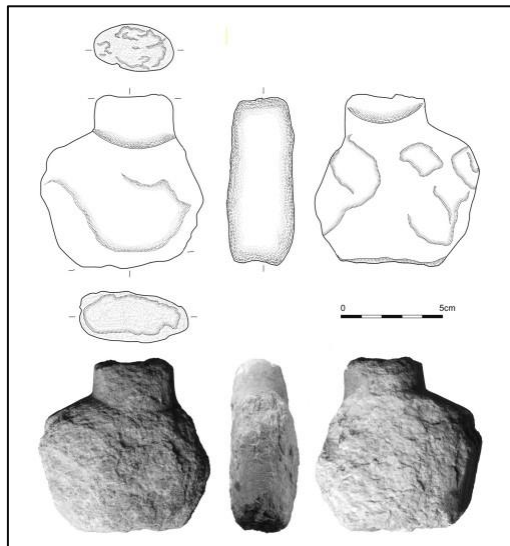
No. 311 Head of pre-canonical figurine from the settlement at Koukounaries, Paros (Katsarou & Schilardi, 2017, pp. 412, Fig. 28.5)



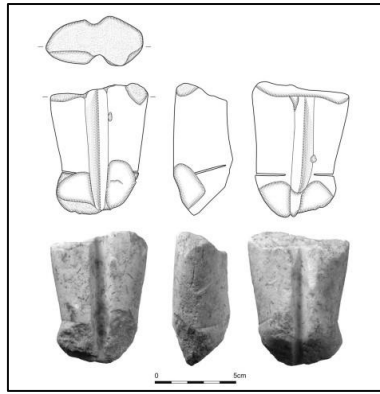
No. 312 Head of folded arm figurine from the settlement at Koukounaries, Paros (Katsarou & Schilardi, 2017, p. 413, Fig. 28.6)



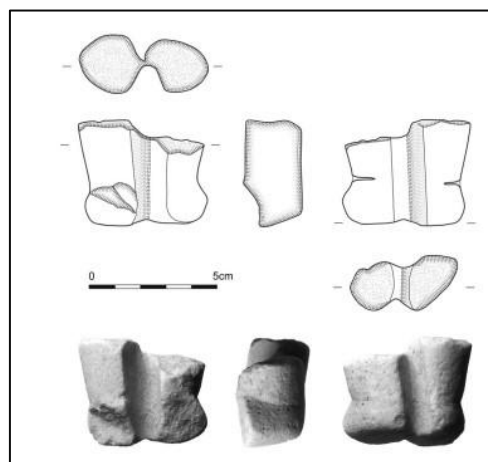
No. 313 Pelvis and upper leg of folded arm figurine from the settlement at Koukounaries, Paros (Katsarou & Schilardi, 2017, p. 412, Fig. 28.3)



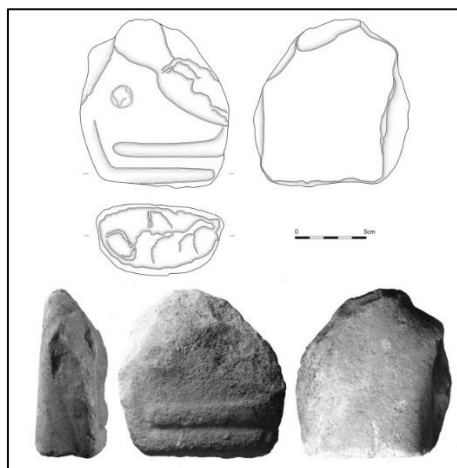
No. 314 Torso of Spedos figurine (NM 14528) from the LR settlement at Papaikononou plot, Epano Kouphonisi (Legaki, et al., 2019, p. 270, Fig.29.3)



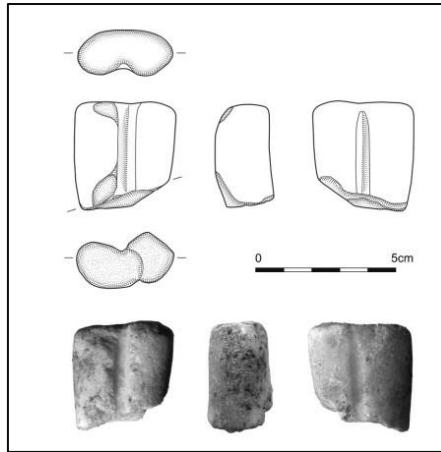
No. 315 Lower legs and feet of Spedos figurine (NM 14529) from the LR settlement at Papaoikonomou plot, Epano Kouphonisi (Legaki, et al., 2019, p. 272, Fig. 29.5)



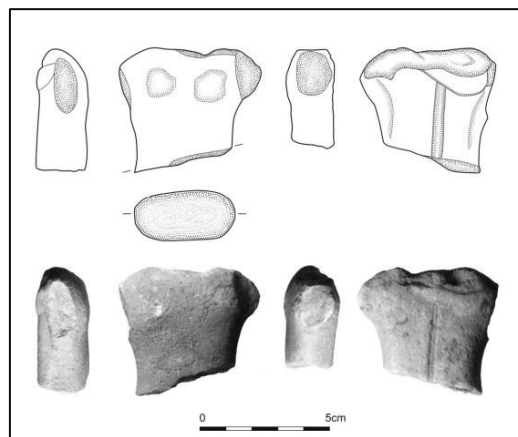
No. 316 Lower legs and feet of Spedos figurine (NM 14532) from the LR settlement at Papaoikonomou plot, Epano Kouphonisi (Legaki, et al., 2019, pp. 272, Fig. 29.6)



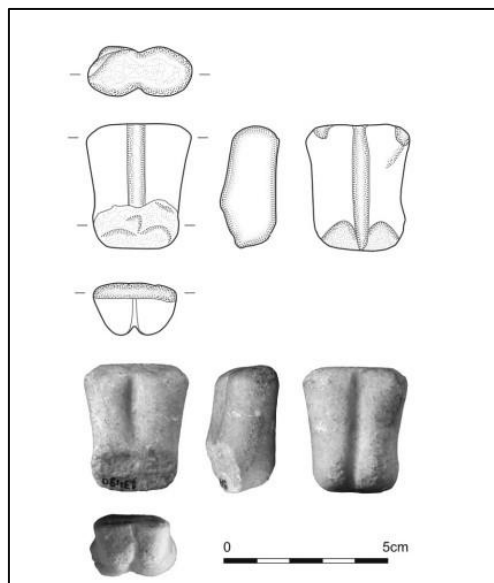
No. 317 Torso of Spedos figurine (NM 14527) from the LR settlement at Papaoikonomou plot, Epano Kouphonisi (Legaki, et al., 2019, p. 273. Fig. 29.7)



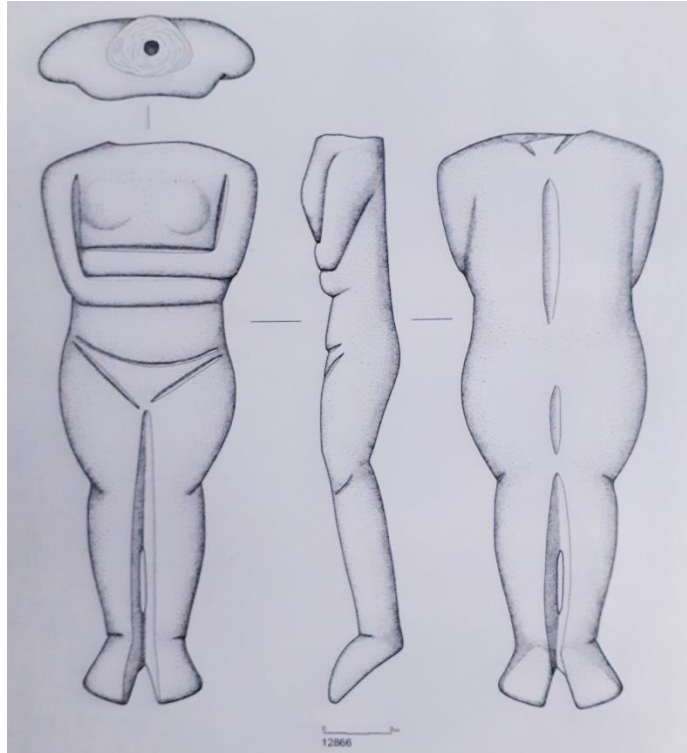
No. 318 Lower or upper legs of Spedos figurine (NM 14531) from the LR settlement at Papaoikonomou plot, Epano Kouphonisi (Legaki, et al., 2019, pp. 274, Fig. 29.8)



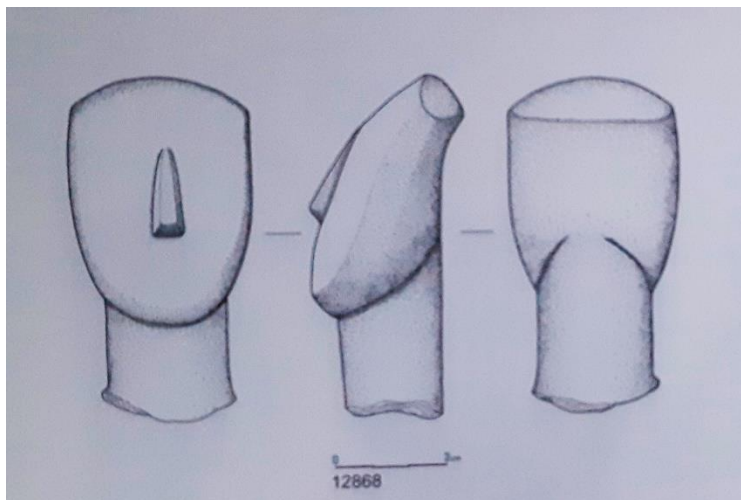
No. 319 Torso of a standing figurine related to folded-arm type (NM 14514) from the LR settlement at Papaoikonomou plot, Epano Kouphonisi (Legaki, et al., 2019, pp. 274, Fig. 29.9)



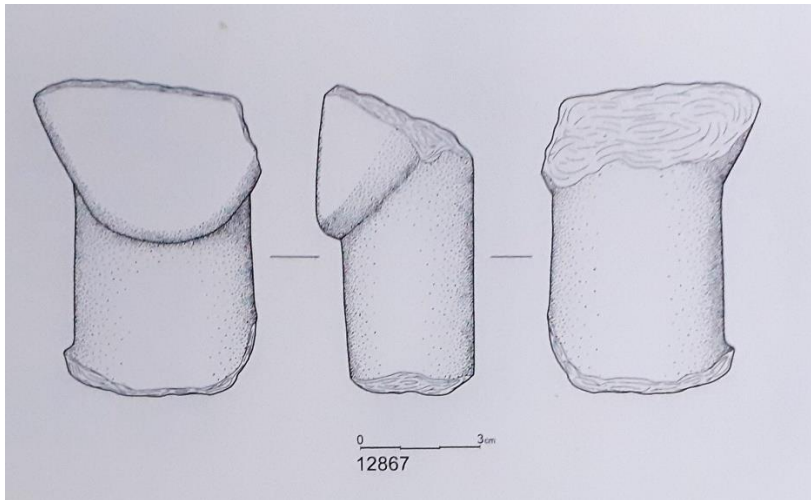
No. 320 Lower leg fragments of Spedos or Chalandriani figurine (NM 13490) from the LR settlement at Papaoikonomou plot, Epano Kouphonisi (Legaki, et al., 2019, pp. 275, Fig. 29.10)



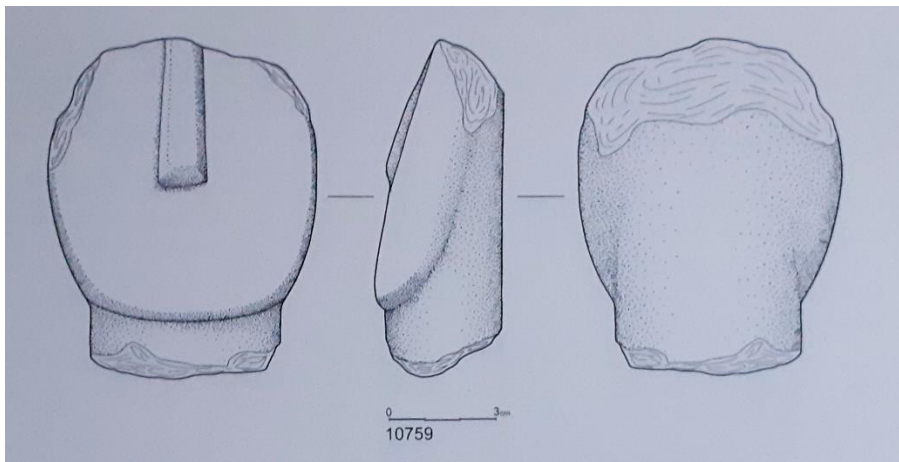
No. 321 Headless folded-arm figurine showing repair hole at the neck (NN12866) from Tsavaris plot, Epano Kouphonisi (Philaniotou, 2017a, p. 178, Fig. 14.15)



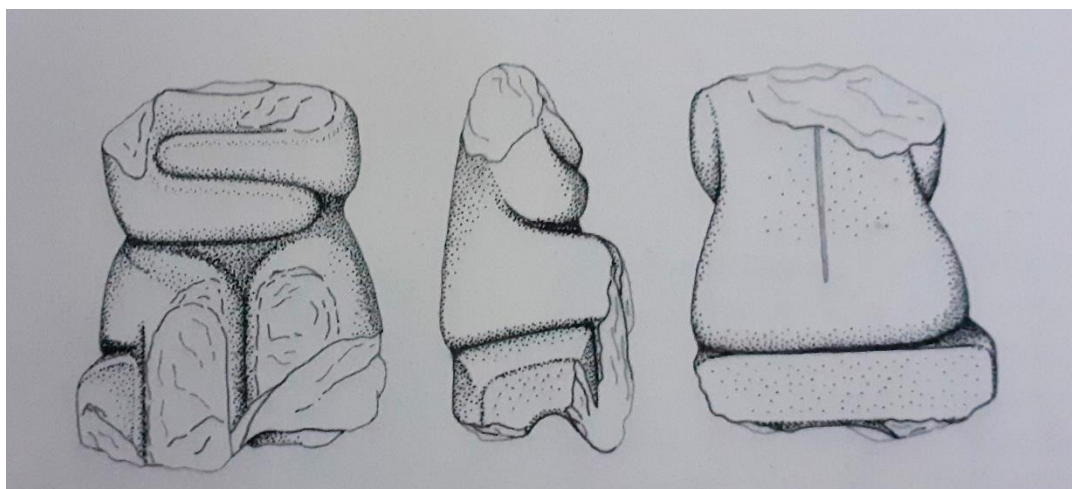
No. 322 Head and neck fragment of folded-arm figurine (NN12868) from Tsavaris plot, Epano Kouphonisi (Philaniotou, 2017a, p. 180, Fig. 14.18)



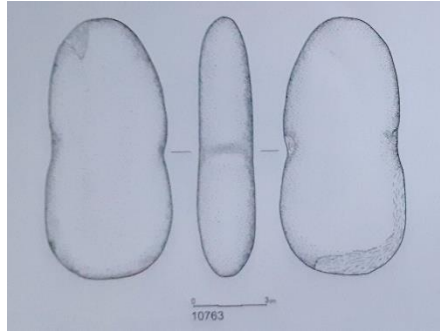
No. 323 Lower head and neck fragment of folded-arm figurine (NN12867) from Tsavaris plot, Epano Kouphonisi (Philaniotou, 2017a, p. 180, Fig. 14.19)



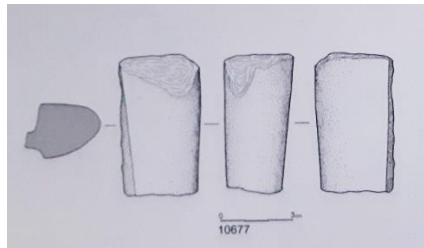
No. 324 Head and neck fragment of folded-arm figurine (NN10759) from Tsavaris plot, Epano Kouphonisi (Philaniotou, 2017a, p. 181, Fig. 14.20)



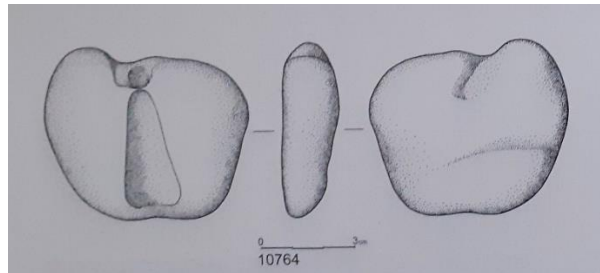
No. 325 Torso of seated folded-arm figurine (NM10674) from Tsavaris plot, Epano Kouphonisi (Philaniotou, 2017a, pp. 175, Fig. 14.9)



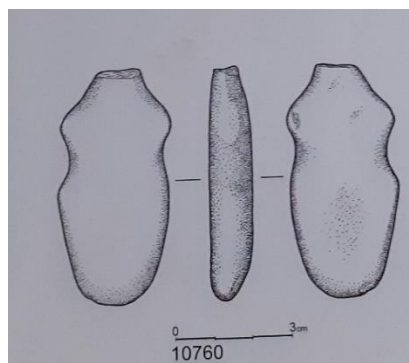
No. 326 Schematic figurine (NM10763) from Tsavaris plot, Epano Kouphonisi (Philaniotou, 2017a, pp. 176, Fig. 14.11)



No. 327 Left leg fragment of folded-arm figurine (NM10677) from Tsavaris plot, Epano Kouphonisi (Philaniotou, 2017a, pp. 176, Fig. 14.12)



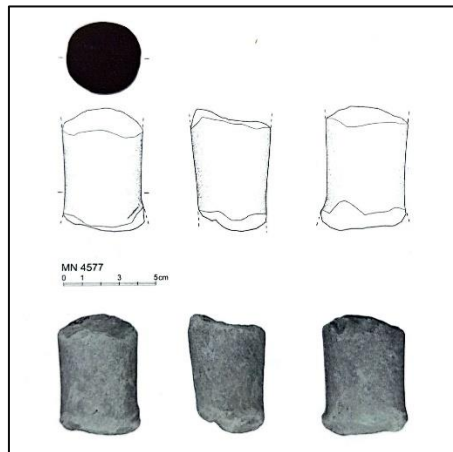
No. 328 Uncertain fragment, possibly a worked pebble (NM10764) from Tsavaris plot, Epano Kouphonisi (Philaniotou, 2017a, p. 176, Fig. 14.13)



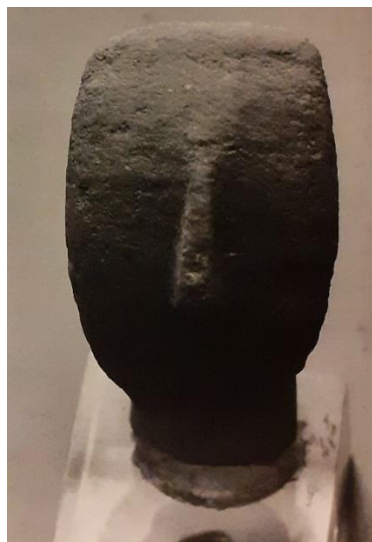
No. 329 Schematic shouldered-type figurine (NM10760) from Tsavaris plot, Epano Kouphonisi (Philaniotou, 2017a, pp. 176, Fig. 14.14)



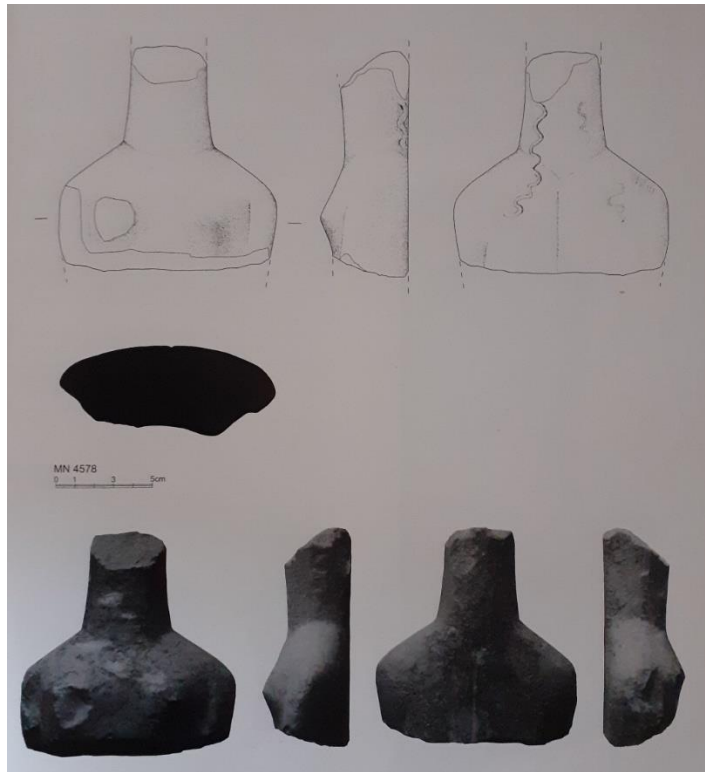
No. 330 Thigh and calf of naturalistic figurine (NM4576) showing paint ghost on the neck from Tomb 3 at Alonistria Chousouri, Epano Kouphonisi (Gavalas, 2017, p. 279, Fig. 19.23)



No. 331 Neck fragment of folded-arm figurine from Tomb 1 at the Alonistria Chousouri, Epano Kouphonisi (Gavalas, p. 280, Fig. 19.10)



No. 332 Head of Spedos figurine (NM4571) showing paint ghost on the neck from Tomb 3 at Alonistria Chousouri, Epano Kouphonisi (Gavalas, 2017, p. 279, Fig. 19.19)



No. 333 Torso of Spedos figurine (NM4578) showing paint ghost on the neck from Tomb 9 at Alonistria Chousouri, Epano Kouphonisi (Gavalas, 2017, p. 281, Fig. 19.11)



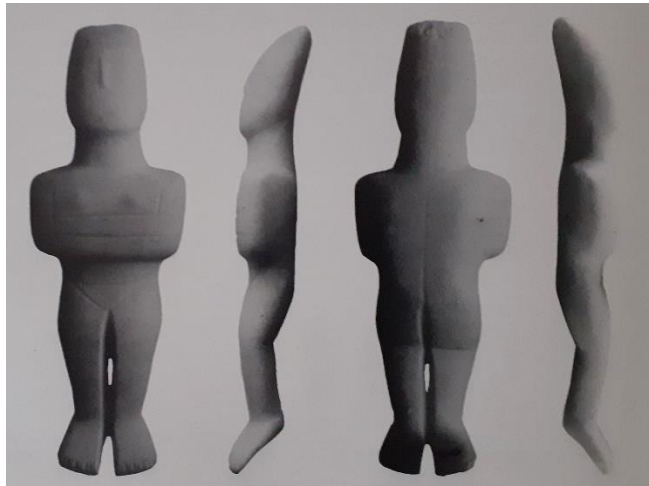
No. 334 Torso of Spedos figurine (NM4580) showing paint ghost on the neck from Tomb 9 at Alonistria Chousouri, Epano Kouphonisi (Gavalas, 2017, p. 283, Fig. 19.13)



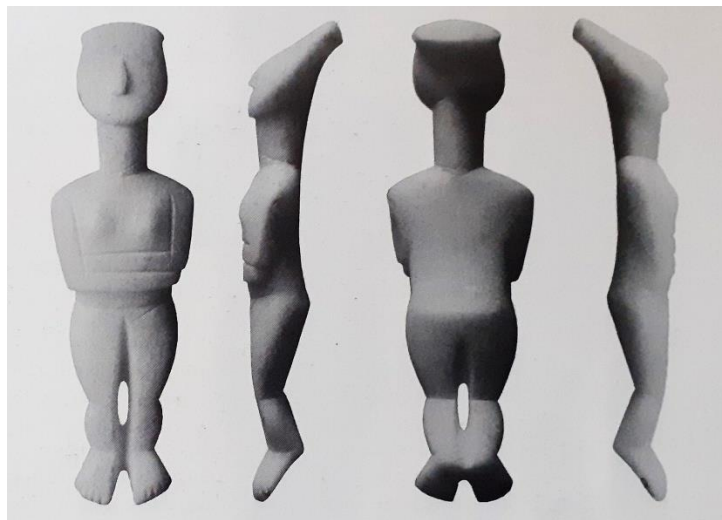
No. 335 Calf fragment of Spedos figurine (NM4581) showing paint ghost on the neck from tomb 9 at Alonistria Chousouri, Epano Kouphonisi (Gavalas, 2017, p. 289, Fig. 19.22)



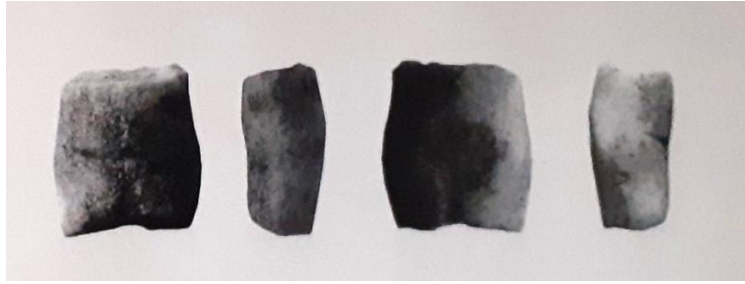
No. 336 Thigh fragment of Spedos figurine from surface deposit south of Tombs 6 and 7 (Gavalas 2017, pl 274, Fig. 19.17)



No. 337 Spedos figurine (NM4569) from rock cut pit 5 at Alonistria Chousouri, Epano Kouphonisi (Gavalas, 2017, p. 276, Fig. 19.4)



No. 338 Spedos figurine (NM4570) from rock cut pit 5 at Alonistria Chousouri, Epano Kouphonisi (Gavalas, 2017, p. 278, Fig. 19.6)



No. 339 Lower torso and thighs of Spedos figurine from east part of Trench 1 (Gavalas, 2017, p. 285, Fig. 19.16)



No. 340 Thighs and calves of Spedos figurines from east part of Trench 1 at Alonistria Chousouri, Epano Kouphonisi (Gavalas, 2017, p. 287, Fig. 19.19)



No. 341 Lower torso and thighs of Spedos figurine from east part of Trench 1 at Alonistria Chousouri, Epano Kouphonisi (Gavalas 2017, p. 285, Fig. 19.15)



No. 342 Head and neck of schematic figurine from east part of Trench 1 at Alonistria Chousouri, Epano Kouphonisi (Gavalas 2017, p. 290, Fig. 19.24)



No. 343 Knees and calves of Spedos figurine from west part of Trench 1 at Alonistria Chousouri, Epano Kouphonisi (Gavalas 2017, p. 288, Fig. 19.20)



No. 344 Calf of Spedos figurine from west part of Trench 1 at Alonistria Chousouri, Epano Kouphonisi (Gavalas 2017, p. 289, Fig. 19.21)



No. 345 Thigh fragment of Spedos figurine from Alonistria Chousouri, Epano Kouphonisi (Gavalas 2017, p. 287, Fig. 19.18)

8 TABLES

Table I. Catalogue of EC marble figurines found during excavation, including condition and main physical characteristics of figurines

No. of figurine in Table I	Catalogue no. of figurine	Cemetery, grave no.	Date of context	Material of figurine	Type of figurine	Sex of figurine	Condition of figurine								Evidence of paint	
							Intact	Damaged but almost complete	Complete but broken	Broken incomplete	Missing part	Place of breakage	Number of breaks	Repair		
1	NM 1996	Akrotiri 3	EC I	marble	tripartite	not marked	intact							n.r.		
2	NM 1995	Akrotiri 21	EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact							n.r.		
3	NM 1997	Akrotiri 9	EC I	marble	quadripartite	not marked	intact							n.r.		
4	NM 1992			marble	violin	female			body	head	neck	one				
5	NM 1989	Akrotiri 5	EC I-II	marble	violin	not marked	intact							n.r.		
6	NM 1990			marble	Plastiras	female			body with head and upper thigh	lower legs	thigh	one				
7	NM 1993	Akrotiri 20	EC I-II	marble	violin	female	intact							n.r.	red pigment on the neck	
8	NM 1994			marble	Plastiras	female			body with head and upper thigh	lower legs	knee	one			red pigment on the eyes	
9	EAM8830	Kampos Makris 5	EC I	marble	spatula-shaped	not marked	intact							n.r.		
10	EAM6140.3	Kampos Makris 6	EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact							n.r.		
11	EAM6140.7	Louros grave 26	EC I-II	marble	Louros	not marked			complete but broken			neck	one			
12	EAM6140.9			marble	Louros	not marked			complete but broken			neck and right knee	two	right knee		
13	EAM6140.10			marble	Louros	not marked			complete but broken			neck	one			
14	EAM6140.11			marble	Louros	female			complete but broken			neck	one			
15	EAM6140.6			marble	Louros	not marked	intact							n.r.		
16	AN1946.117			marble	Louros	not marked	intact							n.r.		
17	missing			marble	Louros	n.k.								n.k.		
18	NM 9145	Tsikniades 113	EC I/ECI-II	marble	schematic, hybrid	not marked	intact							n.r.		
19	NM 9072	Tsikniades grave 5	ECI/EC I-II	limestone	schematic, asymmetrical	not marked			body	head	neck	one				
20	NM 9066	Tsikniades grave 17	ECI/EC I-II	marble	schematic, hybrid	not marked	intact							n.r.		
21	NM 9067			marble	Louros	female			torso	head & legs	knee and upper body	two				
22	NM 9139	Tsikniades grave 90	ECI/EC I-II	marble	shouldered?	not marked			headless	head	neck	one				
23	NM 9140			marble	schematic, unidentifiable	not marked			head	body	neck	one				
24	NM9157	Tsikniades 121	EC I-II /early EC II	marble	pre-canonical	female	intact							n.r.		
25	NM9933	Tsikniade utside grave 15	n.k.	marble	schematic, unidentifiable				lower body	upper body and head	lower body	one				
26	NM9037	surface find	n.k.	marble	FAF, unidentifiable	female			torso	head and legs	neck and thighs	two				

27	NM9065	Tsikniades outside graves 13 and 14	n.k.	marble	Louros	n.k.				head	body	neck	one			
28	NM9141	Tsikniades outside graves 27-30 and 32	n.k.	marble	schematic	not marked			complete but broken			body	one			
29	NM2018	Avdeli 1	EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female				torso	head and lower legs	neck and knee	two			
30	NM2019		EC II	marble							head	body	neck	one		
31	NM1919	Aghioi Anargyroi 21	EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female		left foot			tip of the	neck and feet	two			
32	NM4837	Aplomata 4	EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female				torso with head	lower legs	below knee and neck	two			
33	NM4855		EC II	marble	FAF, Kapsala	n.k.				lower legs	body	knee and ankle	two			
34	NM4864		EC II	marble		n.k.				head with neck	body	neck	one			
35	NM5470	Aplomata 13	EC II	marble	pre-canonical	female				head, body and upper leg	right leg and left lower leg	right knee and left ankle	two			
36	NM5461		EC II	marble	FAF, Kapsala	female				head, body, legs and right foot	left foot	left ankle and neck	two			
37	NM5463		EC II	marble	FAF, Kapsala	female				head, body, legs and right foot	left foot	left foot	one			
38	NM5460		EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female	intact							n.r.		
39	NM5462		EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female	intact							n.r.		
40	NM5465		EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female				head, body, right leg and left upper leg	left lower leg	left knee and right toes	two			
41	NM5464		EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female				head, body and upper legs	lower legs	knee	one			
42	NM5469		EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female				head, body, right leg and left upper leg	right foot and left lower leg	right ankle and left knee	two			
43	NM5466		EC II	marble	FAF, seated	female		lower right face				lower right face	lower right face	one		
44	NM5467		EC II	marble	FAF, seated	female			complete but broken				right knee	one		
45	NM5468		EC II	marble	FAF, seated	female			complete but broken				left ankle	one		
46	NM5479		EC II	shell	schematic	not marked	intact							n.r.		
47	NM5480		EC II	shell	schematic	not marked	intact							n.r.		
48	NM6904	Aplomata 27	EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female			complete but broken			knee and right ankle	two			
49	NM6903		EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female				fragmentary	feet	ankle	one			
50	NM6908		EC II		Hugging composition	female				torso	head and lower body	neck and lower body	two			
51	unknown number		EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	n.k.	n.k.							n.k.		
52	unknown number		EC II	marble	violin	n.k.	n.k.							n.k.		
53	NM5840	Aplomata grave 19	EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female				head with upper body	lower legs	knees	one			
54	NM5943		EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	n.k.				lower legs	upper legs and body	knees	one			
55	NM5803	Aplomata grave 23	EC II	marble	seated	female				torso	head and lower legs	neck and calves	two			
56	NM5804		EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	n.k.				head with neck	body	neck	one			

57	NM5800		EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female			complete but broken			neck, knees and calves	three			
58	EAM6140.1	Spedos grave 16	EC II	marble	schematic	not marked	intact						n.r.			
59	EAM6140.2	Spedos grave 16	EC II	marble	schematic	not marked	intact						n.r.			
60	EAM6140.4	Spedos grave 16	EC II	marble	schematic	not marked	intact						n.r.			
61	EAM6140.20	Spedos grave 14	EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female			complete but broken			right knee	one			
62	EAM6140.21	Spedos grave 13	EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female	intact						n.r.			
63	EAM6140.22	Spedos, grave 10	EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female	no info						n.k.			
64	EAM6195	Spedos, grave 10	EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female	no info						n.k.		traces of colour on the face	
65	EAM6140.18	Spedos, grave 12	EC II	marble	FAF, Kapsala	female				headless	head and feet	neck, ankle and knee	three			
66	EAM6140.19	Phyrroges, grave 28	EC II	marble	FAF	female	intact?						n.k.		paint ghosts of eyes, eyebrow and hair	
67	EAM8833	Aphendika	EC II	marble	harpist	male				torso with right arm and four-legged stool	head, left hand and lower legs	neck and knee	two			
68	EAM4757.1	Glypha 21	EC I	marble	violin				complete but broken			neck	one			
69	EAM4757.2		EC I	marble	violin		intact						n.r.			
70	EAM4757.3		EC I	marble	violin					body	head and neck	neck and body	two			
71	EAM4762	Glypha 23	EC I-II	marble	Plastiras	female			complete but broken			knee	one			
72	EAM4765	Glypha 24	EC I	marble	violin	female			complete but broken			neck	one			
73	EAM4798	Panayia 77	EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact						n.r.			
74	EAM4818.2	Pyrgos 100	EC I	marble	notch-waisted	not marked	intact						n.r.			
75	EAM4818.1		EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact						n.r.			
76	EAM4821.1		EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact						n.r.			
77	EAM4821.2	Pyrgos 103	EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact						n.r.			
78	EAM4821.3		EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact						n.r.			
79	EAM 4821.4		EC I	marble	spade-shape	not marked	intact					head with neck	neck	one		
80	EAM 4821.5		EC I	marble	spade-shape	not marked	intact							n.r.		
81	EAM 4821.6		EC I	marble	violin	not marked				body	head with neck	neck	one			
82	EAM 4821.7		EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact							n.r.		
83	EAM 4821.8		EC I	marble	violin	not marked				complete but broken			neck	one		
84	EAM 4821.9		EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact							n.r.		
85	EAM 4821.10		EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact							n.r.		
86	EAM 4821.11		EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact							n.r.		
87	EAM 4821.12		EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact							n.r.		
88	EAM 4821.13		EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact							n.r.		
89	EAM 4821.14		EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact							n.r.		
90	PM656	Plastiras 9	EC I-II	marble	Plastiras	female	intact						n.r.			
91	PM657		EC I-II	marble	Plastiras	female				complete but broken			neck	one		red paint on the face and neck

92	PM658		EC I-II	marble	Plastiras	female				head and body	head with neck	neck and below the folded-arms	two			
93	PM659		EC I-II	marble	Plastiras	female	intact						n.r.			
94	EAM4852	Krasades 115	EC I	marble	notch-waist	not marked			complete but broken			neck	one			
95	EAM4853		EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact						n.r.			
96	EAM4856.6	Krasades 117	EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact						n.r.			
97	EAM4856.8		EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact							n.r.		
98	EAM4856.7		EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact			body	head with neck	neck	one			
99	EAM4856.5		EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact							n.r.		
100	EAM4856.11		EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact							n.r.		
101	EAM4856.12		EC I	marble	violin	not marked			complete but broken				neck	one		
102	EAM4856.13		EC I	marble	tripartite	not marked	intact							n.r.		
103	EAM4856.10		EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact							n.r.		
104	EAM4856.9		EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact							n.r.		
105	EAM 4856.4		EC I	marble	violin	not marked				body	head with neck	neck	one			
106	EAM 4856.2		EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact							n.r.		
107	EAM4856.1	EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact							n.r.			
108	EAM4856.3	EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact							n.r.			
109	EAM4868	Krasades 112	EC II	marble	FAF, Kapsala	n.k.				head and neck	body	neck	one			
110	EAM4869	Livadhi 127	EC I	marble	violin	not marked			complete but broken			lower body	one			
111	EAM4868		EC I	marble	violin	not marked			complete but broken			neck	one			
112	EAM4873	Livadhi 129	EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact						n.r.		red band on the neck	
113	EAM4874		EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact							n.r.		red band on the head
114	EAM4875		EC I	marble	violin	not marked	intact							n.r.		
115	EAM4885.3	Zoumbaria 137	EC I	marble	violin	not marked			complete but broken			neck	one			
116	EAM4885.2		EC I	marble	bottle-shape	not marked			complete but broken			neck	one			
117	EAM4885.1		EC I	marble	tripartite	not marked	intact							n.r.		
118	EAM4885.4		EC I	marble pebble	flat pebble	not marked	intact							n.r.		
119	EAM4885.5		EC I	marble pebble	flat pebble	not marked	intact							n.r.		
120	EAM4885.6		EC I	marble pebble	flat pebble	not marked	intact							n.r.		large red eye
121	EAM4958	Akrotiraki 146	EC I	marble	violin	not marked				body	head	neck	one			
122	EAM4959	Akrotiraki 147	EC I	marble	violin	female			complete but broken			neck	one	two repair holes at the neck		
123	MN 488	Akrotiraki above grave 1	n.k.	pebble	pebble	not marked	intact						n.r.			
124	MN 497	Akrotiraki above grave 1	n.k.	marble	Louros/hybrid?	n.k.				lower leg	head, body and feet	thigh and ankle	two			
125	MN 489	Akrotiraki above grave 1	n.k.	marble	Apeiranthos	n.k.				head with neck	body	neck	one			
126	NM4719	Dhokatismata 13	EC II	marble	FAF, Kapsala	female			complete but broken			neck	one			
127	EAM4722	Dhokatismata 14	EC II	marble	FAF, Dhokatismata	female		left foot			tip of the left foot	foot	one		red stripes on chest	

128	EAM4723	Dhokatismata 14	EC II	marble	FAF, Dhokatismata	ambiguous?			complete but broken			body	one		
129	NM4711	Kapsala 5	EC II	marble	FAF, Kapsala	female			complete but broken			neck and ankles	one		
130	EAM5107	Chalandriani 345 (Tsountas)	EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female		tip of feet			tip of feet	toes	one		
131	EAM5201	Chalandriani 447 (Tsountas)	EC II	marble	FAF, Chalandriani	female		tip of right foot			tip of right foot	neck	one		
132	EAM5186	Chalandriani415 (Tsountas)	EC II	marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
133	EAM5211	Chalandriani 468 (Tsountas)	EC II	marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
134	SM1128	Chalandriani grave II (Marthari)	EC II	marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
135	SM1176	Chalandriani grave XI (Marthari)	EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female	intact						n.r.		
136	EAM6169.9	Syros (Stephanos)	EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female		tip of feet			tip of the feet	feet	one		
137	EAM6169.10	Syros (Stephanos)	EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female		tip of feet			tip of the feet	feet	one		painted eye
138	EAM6193	Syros (Stephanos)	EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female	intact						n.r.		
139	EAM6169.8	Syros (Stephanos)	EC II	marble	FAF, hybrid	female		tip of feet			tip of the feet	feet	one		
140	EAM6164	Syros (Stephanos)	EC II	marble	FAF, Chalandriani	female	intact						n.r.		
141	EAM6165	Syros (Stephanos)	EC II	marble	FAF, Chalandriani	female			complete but broken			neck	one		painted red circle on the chest
142	EAM6174	Syros (Stephanos)	EC II	marble	large FAF, Dhokatismata	female			complete but broken			neck	one		one pair of painted eyes and diagonal band across the chest
143	EAM6169.7	Syros (Stephanos)	EC II	marble	schematic, hybrid	not marked	intact						n.r.		
144	EAM6169.2	Syros (Stephanos)	EC II	marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
145	EAM6169.3	Syros (Stephanos)	EC II	marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
146	EAM6169.4	Syros (Stephanos)	EC II	marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
147	EAM6169.5	Syros (Stephanos)	EC II	marble	Apeiranthos	not marked				head and body	right lower body	body	one		
148	EAM6169.6	Syros (Stephanos)	EC II	marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						one		
149	MN4632	Agrilia 68	EC I - II	marble	Louros	n.k.				head and neck	body	neck	one		
150	3935	Skarkos	EC II	blue marble, local	FAF Chalandriani variety	n.k.				head and neck	body	shoulder	one		
151	3106	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	FAF Chalandriani variety	n.k.				head and neck	body	shoulder	one		red paint on the nose
152	3945	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
153	1064	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
154	3979	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	n.k.				head and neck	body	shoulder	one		
155	3978	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	n.k.				head and neck	body	neck	one		
156	3684	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	n.k.				head and neck	body	neck	one		

157	3357	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	n.k.				head and neck	body	neck	one		
158	3677	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	n.k.				head	body with neck	neck	one		
159	1063	Skarkos	EC II	white marble, local	unfinished, Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
160	3860	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
161	3767	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		red paint on front head
162	1065	Skarkos	EC II	white marble, local	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
163	3780	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
164	3857	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
165	3933	Skarkos	EC II	light grey marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
166	3993	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
167	3859	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	n.k.				head and neck	body	shoulder	one		
168	3769	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	n.k.				head and neck	body	shoulder	one		
169	3858	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked				body	head with neck	shoulder	one		
170	3854	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked				body	head with neck	neck	one		
171	3856	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked				body	head with neck	shoulder	one		
172	3943	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked				body	head with neck	shoulder	one		
173	3766	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	Intact						n.r.		front and back side of head
174	3855	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	Intact						n.r.		
175	3108	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	Intact						n.r.		
176	3970	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked				body	head	neck	one		
177	3678	Skarkos	EC II	blue local marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	Intact						n.r.		
178	3209	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked				body	head	neck	one		red paint on the front and back side of upper body
179	1062	Skarkos	EC II	white marble, local?	Apeiranthos	not marked	Intact						n.r.		
180	3107	Skarkos	EC II	white, local	Apeiranthos	not marked	Intact						n.r.		
181	3679	Skarkos	EC II	white, local	Apeiranthos	n.k.				head and neck	body	neck	one		
182	3946	Skarkos	EC II	light grey, local?	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
183	3852	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	n.k.				body	head with neck	neck	one		
184	3680	Skarkos	EC II	white marble local?	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact					body	one		
185	3770	Skarkos	EC II	white local marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
186	1066	Skarkos	EC II	pottery sherd	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
187	3853	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		

188	3934	Skarkos	EC II	blue local marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact							n.r.	
189	3949	Skarkos	EC II	blue local marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact							n.r.	
190	3781	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact							n.r.	
191	3947	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact							n.r.	
192	3771	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact							n.r.	red paint on forehead
193	3682	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact							n.r.	
194	3681	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact							n.r.	
195	3944	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact							n.r.	
196	1061	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact							n.r.	
197	3969	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	irregular	not marked	intact							n.r.	
198	3851	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	irregular	n.k.			head	body and neck	shoulder	one			
199	1067	Skarkos	EC II	shell	shell	not marked	intact							n.r.	
200	3683	Skarkos	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact							n.r.	
201	3948	Skarkos, no context	EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact							n.r.	reddish paint on the body
202	K9.55 / no. 7	Ayia Irini	EC II	marble	FAF, Kea-subvariety	female			headless	head	neck	one			
203	K9.65 / no. 15	Ayia Irini	EC II	marble	Plastiras?	n.k.			right leg	body with head, left leg and right feet	thigh and ankle	two			
204	K9.57 / no. 11	Ayia Irini	EC II	marble	FAF, not specified	female			upper legs	body with head and lower legs	waist and knee	two			
205	K70.67 / no. 37	Ayia Irini	EC II	marble	FAF, not specified	female			upper legs	body with head and lower leg	waist and knee	two			
206	K9.56 / no. 9	Ayia Irini	EC II	marble	FAF, not specified	n.r.			lower legs	body with head and upper leg	lower leg	one			
207	K1.306 / no. 1	Ayia Irini	MBA	white marble	FAF, Chalandriani	female			torso	head and lower legs	neck and hips	two			
208	K9.9 / no. 2	Ayia Irini	MBA	white marble	FAF, Spedos	female			torso	head and lower legs	neck	two			
209	K9.8 / no. 3	Ayia Irini	MBA	white marble	FAF, Chalandriani	female			torso	head and lower legs	above folded hands and thighs	two	perforated left thigh		
210	K8.256 / no. 5	Ayia Irini	MBA	white marble	FAF, not specified	female			torso	head and lower legs	arms and knees	two			
211	K3.1 / no. 8	Ayia Irini	LBA	white marble	FAF Kea-subvariety	female			torso	head and lower legs	neck and knees	two			
212	K4.10 / no. 10	Ayia Irini	LBA	white marble	Plastiras	female			upper body with neck	head, lower body and legs	neck and below arms	two			
213	K 4.219no. 41	Ayia Irini	MBA	white marble	schematic, Phylakopi?	n.k.			neck	head and body	neck	two			
214	K1.418 / no. 12	Ayia Irini	MBA	white marble	FAF, not specified	n.k.			lower legs	head, upper body and feet	from knees to ankles	two			
215	K8.44 / no. 13	Ayia Irini	MBA	white marble	FAF, Spedos	n.k.			right calf	head, upper body, left legs, right upper leg and feet	calf	two			

216	K3.212 / no. 14	Ayia Irini	MBA	white marble	FAF, not specified	n..k.				right leg	head, upper body, left legs, right upper leg and feet	right thigh and knee	two		
217	K3.218 / no. 16	Ayia Irini	MBA	greyish white marble	FAF, Chalandriani	n..k.				head and neck	body	neck	one		
218	K6.236 / no. 17	Ayia Irini	MBA	greyish white marble	FAF, Chalandriani	n..k.				head and neck	body	neck	one		
219	K6.6 / no. 18	Ayia Irini	MBA	white marble	FAF, Spedos	n..k.				head and neck	body	neck	one		
220	K4.248 / no. 19	Ayia Irini	MBA	white marble	FAF, Dhokatismata	n..k.				head	body	head	one		
221	K9.12 / no. 19	Ayia Irini	LBA	white marble		n..k.				neck		neck	one		
222	K3.297 / no. 21	Ayia Irini	MBA	marble	FAF, not specified	n..k.				lower part of face and neck	head and body	neck	one		
223	K3.30 / no. 22	Ayia Irini	MBA	white with grey	FAF, not specified	n..k.				head and neck	body	neck	one		
224	K8.37 / no. 23	Ayia Irini	MBA	white marble	FAF, Chalandriani	n..k.				head and neck	body	neck	one		
225	K8.180 / no. 24	Ayia Irini	MBA	greyish white	FAF, Spedos	n..k.				head and neck	body	neck	one		
226	K1.530 / no. 25	Ayia Irini	MBA	white marble	FAF, not specified	n..k.				from chin to top left shoulder	head and body	chin and shoulder	two		
227	K4.250 / no. 26	Ayia Irini	MBA	greyish white marble	pte-canonical	female				torso	head and legs	neck and hip	two		
228	K7.10 / no. 27	Ayia Irini	MBA	white marble	schematic, irregular	n..k.				neck	head and body	neck	one		
229	K1.368 / no. 28	Ayia Irini	MBA	white marble	schematic, irregular	n..k.				head and neck	body	neck	one		
230	K4.98 / no. 29	Ayia Irini	MBA	greyish white marble	Violin	not marked				headless body	body	neck	one		
231	K8.182 / no.30	Ayia Irini	LBA	white marble	Phylakopi I	n..k.				head and right arms	body	half body	two		
232	K1.231 / no. 31	Ayia Irini	LBA	white marble	Phylakopi I	not marked				lower body	head and upper body	lower body	one		
233	K3.107 / no. 32	Ayia Irini	LBA	white marble	Phylakopi	female			tip of head		tip of head	tip of head	one		
234	K8.181 / no. 33	Ayia Irini	LBA	white marble	schematic, irregular	not marked				headless body	head	upper body	one		
235	K7.163 / no. 34	Ayia Irini	LBA	white marble	schematic, irregular	not marked				body	head and arms	neck	one		
236	K8.371 / no. 35	Ayia Irini	LBA	white marble	schematic, irregular	not marked				arm?	body and head	arm?	one		
237	K.8.145 / no. 36	Ayia Irini	LBA	white marble	Phylakopi I	not marked				head or arm?	body and head	neck?	one		
238	K.72.17 / no. 42	Ayia Irini	MBA	white marble	Phylakopi I?	n..k.				corner of lower body	upper body and head	lower body	one		
239	K.74.4 / no. 43	Ayia Irini	MBA	white marble	FAF, not specified	n..k.				head	body and head	neck	one		
240	DF11 (Doumas 1963)	Dhaskalio	early EC III	marble	Apeiranthos	not marked				body	head	neck	one		
241	5746	Dhaskalio	early EC III	marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
242	5751	Dhaskalio	early EC III	marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
243	10793	Dhaskalio	early EC III	marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
244	5814	Dhaskalio	early EC III	marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
245	11795	Dhaskalio	early EC III	marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						one		

246	11430	Dhaskalio	early EC III	marble	Apeiranthos	n.a.				head with neck	body	neck	one		
247	12428	Dhaskalio	early EC III	marble	Apeiranthos	not marked				body	head with neck	neck	one		
248	10413	Dhaskalio	EC II	marble	Apeiranthos	not marked				body	head with neck	neck	one		
249	10769	Dhaskalio	early EC III	marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
250	5385	Dhaskalio	early EC III	marble	Apeiranthos	not marked				body?			one		
251	11815	Dhaskalio	early EC III	shell	Shell	not marked				lower body	upper body	lower body	one		
252	Phyl 2	Phylakopi	EC III	marble	Spedos	female				torso	head, neck, lower body and legs	shoulder and below the folded arm	two		
253	Phyl 8	Phylakopi	EC III	marble	Phylakopi I	not marked				body	head	neck and right corner of lower body	two		
254	Phyl 11	Phylakopi	EC II	marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact						n.r.		
255	Phyl 12	Phylakopi	EC II	marble	Spedos	n.k.				head with neck	body	neck and tip of head	two		
256	Phyl 1	Phylakopi		marble	FAF, Dhokatismata / Spedos?	female				torso	head and lower legs	neck and knees	two		
257	Phyl 3	Phylakopi	unknown	marble	Shouldered	not marked	intact						n.r.		
258	Phyl 4	Phylakopi	unknown	marble	Phylakopi I	not marked				upper body	lower body	upper body and tip of head	two		
259	Phyl 5	Phylakopi	MBA/LBA	marble	hybrid?	not marked				body	head	neck	one		
260	Phyl 6	Phylakopi	LBA	marble	Plastiras	n.r.				head with neck	body	neck and end of right hand	two		
261	Phyl 7	Phylakopi	MBA	marble	schematic, hybrid	not marked				body	head and tip of right arm	neck and right arm	two		
262	Phyl 9	Phylakopi	unknown	marble	Phylakopi I	not marked				body	head and right arm hand	upper body	two		
263	Phyl 13	Phylakopi	MBA	marble	Phylakopi I type	not marked	intact						n.r.		
264	Phyl 14	Phylakopi	unknown	marble	FAF, Chalandriani	n.r.				head with neck	body	neck	one		
265	EE396	Markiani	EC II	marble	schematic, uncertain		intact						n.t.		
266	MN 490	Akrotiraki	EC	white marble	Louros type	n.k.				head	body with neck	neck	one		
267	MN 491	Akrotiraki	EC	whitish marble	Apeiranthos type	n.k.				head with neck	body	neck	one		
268	MN 492	Akrotiraki	EC	whitish marble	schematic undetermined					neck	body and head	neck	one		vertical red dots and horizontal stripes
269	MN 498	Akrotiraki	EC	whitish marble	schematic undetermined					neck??	head and body?	neck?	one		red paint
270	MN 499	Akrotiraki	EC	white marble	pebble type	not marked	intact						n.r.		black horizontal stripes
271	Seriphos Coll.no. 66	Plakalona	not known	marble	FAF, Spedos/Dhokatismata	n.k.				neck with lower part of the head	body and head	neck	one		
272	547	Akrotiri (Thera)	EC	marble	Troy type	not marked	intact						n.r.		
273	1762	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	white tuff	pebble type	not marked	intact						n.r.		
274	1928	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	limestone	pebble type	not marked	intact						n.r.		
275	3072	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	sea pebble	pebble type	not marked	intact						n.r.		

276	6240	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	white tuff	pebble type	not marked	intact							n.r.		
277	6806	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	bipartite type	not marked	intact							n.r.		
278	534	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	shouldered	not marked	intact							n.r.		
279	1041	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	shouldered	not marked	intact							n.r.		
280	1658	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	shouldered	not marked				body	upper head	upper head		one		
281	1954	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	shouldered	not marked	intact							n.r.		
282	1982	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	shouldered	not marked	intact							n.r.		
283	1309	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	shouldered	not marked				head	body	head		one		
284	1330	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	shouldered	not marked				upper body	lower body	body		one		
285	1979	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	shouldered	not marked				upper body	lower body	body		one		
286	1885	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	white tuff	spade type	not marked				body	upper head and left lower edge of body	body and upper head		one		
287	1981	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC		notch waisted	not marked	n.k.							n.k.		
288	1962	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	Troy type	not marked	intact							n.r.		
289	1265	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	Apeiranthos	not marked				upper body	lower body	body		one		
290	6817	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	Apeiranthos	not marked	intact							n.r.		
291	1859	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	Phylakopi I	not marked				body	top head and end of right arm	head and right arm		one		
292	6798	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	Phylakopi I	not marked				body	top head and left arm - stump	head and left arm		one		
293	1953	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	Phylakopi I	not marked				lower body	upper body and head	body		one		
294	6797	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	Phylakopi I	not marked				body	upper head and of right arm-stum	head and right arm		two		
295	1860	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	white tuff	schematic, not identifiable	not marked	intact							n.r.		
296	1886	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	white tuff	schematic, not identifiable	not marked	intact							n.r.		
297	6818	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	Plastiras	male				missing right arm	right hand	neck and right hand		two		paint ghost on the back part of head
298	6819	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble							right leg	head, body and eft leg	right leg		one	
299	6820	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	Plastiras	male				torso	head and legs	neck and knee		two		
300	6859	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble							left leg	head, body and right leg	knee			
301	6858	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	Plastiras	male				torso	head and legs	neck and thighs		two		
302	6830	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	Plastiras	female				torso	legs	neck, ankles		two		
303	6829	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble									head			
304	6828	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	Plastiras	n.k.				head with neck	body	neck		one		
305	6815	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	Pre-canonical	female				torso with head	legs	thighs		one		
306	6821	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	Pre-canonical	female				missing feet	feet	ankles		one		paint on the back part of head
307	6816	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	FAF, Kapsala	female				body and head	lower legs	knees		one		
308	2684	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	FAF, Spedos		intact							n.r.		
309	6792	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC	marble	FAF, Chalandriani	female				lower legs and pelvis	body and head	pelvis and lower legs		two		

310	Fig. 28.3 (Katsarou & Schilardi 2017, 413)	Koukounaries (Paros)	Times	marble	schematic	not marked	intact						n.r.		
311	Fig. 28.5 (Katsarou & Schilardi 2017, 413)	Koukounaries (Paros)	LBA	marble	pre-canonical	n.k.			head	body	neck	one			
312	Fig. 28.6 (Katsarou & Schilardi 2017, 413)	Koukounaries (Paros)	LBA	marble	FAF	n.k.			head	body	neck	one			
313	Fig. 28.7 (Katsarou & Schilardi 2017, 413)	Koukounaries (Paros)	Archaic	marble	FAF	n.k.			pelvis and thigh	head, body and lower legs	pelvis and ankles	two			
314	NM14528	Papaoikonomou property (Epano Kouphonisi)	LR	marble	FAF, Spedos	female			torso	head, lower body and legs	neck and lower arms	three			
315	NM14529	Papaoikonomou property (Epano Kouphonisi)	LR	marble	FAF, Spedos	n.k.			lower legs and feet	head, body and upper legs	knee, feet	three			
316	NM14532	Papaoikonomou property (Epano Kouphonisi)	LR	marble	FAF, Spedos	n.k.			lower legs and feet	head, body, legs	above ankle	two			
317	NM14527	Papaoikonomou property (Epano Kouphonisi)	LR	marble	FAF, Spedos	female			torso	head, lower body and legs	neck and below the arms	three			
318	NM14531	Papaoikonomou property (Epano Kouphonisi)	LR	marble	FAF, Spedos	n.k.			lower or upper legs	head, body and legs	lower or upper leg?	two			
319	NM14514	Papaoikonomou property (Epano Kouphonisi)	LR	marble	standing	female			torso	head, arms, lower body and legs	neck and lower body	three			
320	NM13490	Papaoikonomou property (Epano Kouphonisi)	LR	marble	FAF, Spedos or Chalandriani	n.k.			lower legs	head, body and upper legs	lower legs	two			
321	12866	Tsavaris plot, Area of the pit	EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female			headless	head	neck and knees	two	repair hole on the neck		
322	12868	Tsavaris plot, Area of the pit	EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	n.k.			head and neck	body	neck and knees	two			
323	12867	Tsavaris plot, Area of the pit	EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	n.k.			neck with lower head	body	neck and lower face	two			
324	10759	Tsavaris plot, trial trench	n.k.	marble	FAF, Spedos	n.k.			head with neck	upper head and body	neck and upper head	two			
325	10674	Tsavaris plot, area of the deposit	EC II		FAF, seated	female			torso	head and lower legs	knees and neck	two			
326	10763	Tsavaris plot, deposit	EC II	limestone	schematic	not marked		damaged at the tip of head				one			
327	10677	Tsavaris plot, deposit	EC II	marble	FAF	n.k.			left leg	body and head	leg	two			
328	10764	Tsavaris plot, deposit	EC II	pebble	schematic, unidentifiable	not marked			uncertain			one?			
329	10760	Tsavaris plot	n.k.	marble	shouldered	not marked			body	head	neck	one			
330	NM4576	Alonistria Chousouri Tomb 1	EC II	marble	Naturalistic, not identifiable	n.k.			left thigh and lower leg	head, body, left upper leg, right leg	thigh and calf	two			
331	NM4577	Alonistria Chousouri Tomb 1	EC II	marble	FAF	n.k.			neck	head and body	neck	two			
332	NM4571	Alonistria Chousouri Tomb 3	ECH	marble	FAF	n.k.			head with neck	body	neck	one			2 pairs of eyes and nose

333	NM4578	Alonistria Chousouri Tomb 9	ECII	marble	FAF, Spedos	female				torso	head and body	neck and lower body	two	
334	NM4580		ECII	marble	FAF, Spedos	female				torso	head and lower body	neck and elbow the folded arm	two	2-2 long curves at the neck in low relief
335	NM4581		ECII	marble	FAF, Spedos	n.k.				very fragmentary left lower leg	body, head, upper legs, right leg	calf	three	
336	NM4579	Alonistria Chousouri surface deposit south of Tombs 6 & 7	n.k.	marble	FAF, Spedos	n.k.				thighs	thighs	body and lower legs	two	
337	NM4569	Alonistria Chousouri , rock cut pit 5	EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female	intact						n.r.	paint ghost of eyes + 2 non- anatomical eyes, band above forehead
338	NM4570		EC II	marble	FAF, Spedos	female	intact							n.r.
339	NM4601	Alonistria Chosouri, Trench 1 east part	between EC I-II and EC II	white marble	FAF, Spedos	female				waist with pelvis and thighs	upper body and legs	waist and thighs	two	
340	NM 4575		between EC I-II and EC II	white marble	FAF, Spedos	n.k.				thighs and lower legs	upper body and feet	thighs and calves	two	
341	NM4574		between EC I-II and EC II	white marble	FAF, Spedos	female				waist, pelvis and thighs	upper body and lower legs	waist and thighs	two	
342	NM4607		between EC I-II and EC II	white marble	Apeiranthos?	n.m.				head with neck	body	neck	one	
343	NM4572	Alonistria Chousouri, Trench 1, west part	between EC I-II and EC II	white marble	FAF, Spedos	n.k..				lower legs	upper body and feet	thighs and calves	two	
344	NM4573		between EC I-II and EC II	white marble	FAF, Spedos	n.k.				right lower leg	body, head, left leg, right upper leg	calf	three	
345	NM8572	Alonistria Chousouri, surface find	n.k.	white marble	FAF, Spedos	n.k.				thighs	body and lower legs	thighs	two	n.a.

Table II. Grave assemblages of EC burials furnished with marble figurines

Cemetery, Grave No. (island)	No. of figurines	No other offering	Pottery	Bead	Necklace	Metal jewellery	Pendant	Shell	Marble vessel	Marble palette	Stone mortar	Stone pestle	Obsidian	Metal object	Whetstone	Bone object	Rubber	Schist	Pebble	Piece of marble	Rock crystal
Akrotiri 3 (Naxos)	1		1 collared jar		seashell																
Akrotiri 21 (Naxos)	1		1 cylindrical pyxis 1 sea urchin-shaped pyxis 1 conical pyxis/jar	7 stone							1 small mortar	2 pestles									
Akrotiri 9 (Naxos)	2		2 collared jars	1 stone	seashell		1 (stone)														
Akrotiri 5 (Naxos)	2		2 cylindrical pyxis		21 stone beads				1 collared jar	1 palette											
Akrotiri 20 (Naxos)	2			1 bronze																	
Kampos Makris 5 (Naxos)	1		1 two footed fig-shaped vessels					not recorded					not recorded								
Kampos Makris 6 (Naxos)	1		1 cylindrical pyxis					not recorded					not recorded								
Tsikniades 113 (Naxos)	1		1 cylindrical pyxis	1 stone																	
Louros Athalassou 26 (Naxos)	7		3 spherical pyxis and fragments, 5 miniature collared jars with eight fragments	1 stone 1 silver 4 seashells	200 silver discs				2 small bowls				1 nucleus 14 blade fragments	3 copper awls							
Tsikniades 5 (Naxos)	1		1 ellipsoid pyxis with incised and painted red decoration						1 shallow bowl	1 small palette											
Tsikniades 17 (Naxos)	2	no other offering																			
Tsikniades 90 (Naxos)	2	no other offering																			
Tsikniades 113 (Naxos)	1		1 cylindrical pyxis	green steatite																	
Tsikniades 121 (Naxos)	1		1 conical cup																		
Avdeli 1 (Naxos)	2		1 footless jar 2 small bowls					spondylus shell					8 obsidian blades	1 silver pin							
Aghioi Anargyroi 21 (Naxos)	1		1 frying - pan 1 cup					not recorded	3 bowls				8 obsidian blades								
Aplomata 4 (Naxos)	3 fragments of 2 figurines							not recorded	1 bowl 1 jar				not recorded								

Aplomata 13 (Naxos)						1 silver bracelet 1 silver ring		not recorded	3 pyxides 1 kylix 1 bowl				not recorded								
Aplomata 27 (Naxos)	5							not recorded	1 frying-pan 1 kylix 1 pyxis				not recorded								
Spedos 10 (Naxos)	2		2 decorated sauceboats 2 decorated spouted jugs 2 footed kandiles 1 spouted goblet					not recorded	3 bowls 3-spout lamp models				not recorded								
Spedos 12 (Naxos)	1							seashell	2 kandiles 1 spouted phiale 2 bowls				not recorded								
Spedos 13 (Naxos)	1	no other offering						not recorded					not recorded								
Spedos 14 (Naxos)	1	no other offering						not recorded					not recorded								
Spedos 16 (Naxos)	3 or 4							not recorded					obsidian fragments	copper blade							
Phyrroges 28 (Naxos)	1		1 spouted jug					not recorded					not recorded								
Aphendika 40	1	not recorded other offering	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded
Glypha 21 (Paros)	3							1 murex seashell				1 pestle	not recorded						1 plaque of schist		
Glypha 23 (Paros)	1	no other offering						not recorded					not recorded								
Glypha 24 (Paros)	1							not recorded	1 kandili 1 small kandili				not recorded								
Panayia 77 (Paros)	1						1 oval pendant	not recorded					not recorded								
Pyrgos 100 (Paros)	2		1 spherical pyxis 1 cylindrical pyxis					not recorded					not recorded								
Pyrgos 103 (Paros)	14		1 collared jar	7 stone beads	13 dentalium shells			not recorded					not recorded								
Plastiras 9 (Paros)	4							not recorded	2 collared jars 1 bowl with red pigment				blade fragment	bronze needle fragments	1 whetstone						
Krasades 115 (Antiparos)	2			14 stone beads 1 lead bead				not recorded					not recorded								1 pieces of rock crystal 1 perforated piece of a rock crystal

Krasades 117 (Antiparos)	13							not recorded	1 small bowl (+1 beaker?)				not recorded								
Krasades 112, looted (Antiparos)	1		n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	fragments of two marble basins	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	not recorded	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.
Livadhi 127 (Dhespotiko)	2	no other offering						not recorded					not recorded								
Livadhi 129 (Dhespotiko)	3							not recorded	1 kandili	1 palette			not recorded						1 pebble	1 large chip of marble	
Zoubaria 137 (Dhespotiko)	3		decayed clay vessel					not recorded					not recorded						3 pebbles		
Akrotiraki 146 (Siphnos)	1		decayed clay pyxis																		
Akrotiraki 147 (Siphnos)	1	no other offering																			
Dhokatismata 13 (Amorgos)	1 + 2 fragments outside burial		pottery sherds						1 marble bowl												
Dhokatismata 14 (Amorgos)	2		1 jar and fragments of phiale			1 silver diadem 2 bronze bracelets/rings			1 bowl, 1 four-lug bowl with red pigment					1 fragment of silver bowl, 1 copper blade, 1 bronze dagger with silver rivets							
Kapsala 5 (Amorgos)		no other offering recorded																			
Chalandriani 345 (Syros)	1		1 jar						1 small bowl 1 large deep bowl												
Chalandriani 447 (Syros)	1		2 bowls 1 globular vessel											1 copper scraper							
Chalandriani 415 (Syros)	1		1 pyxis						1 bowl												
Chalandriani 468 (Syros)	1		1 conical cup	6 stone beads		2 silver rings 2 silver or bronze pins		10 perforated seashells		1 palette				3 copper scrapers 3 copper needles 3 copper awls		1 needle	1 rubber				
Chalandriani grave II (Syros)	1												1 blade								
Chalandriani XI (Syros)	1		1 frying-pan 1 footer jar						1 bowl				1 blade	1 copper scraper		1 bone tube					
Agrilia 68 (Epano Kouphonisi)	1		3 pyxis lids 2 cylindrical pyxides 1 cup with four lugs					seashell		1 palette											

Table III. Main characteristics of EC burials furnished with marble figurines

Cemetery, Grave No.		Date of context	Number of figurines	Type of grave	Condition of grave	Grave construction		Type of burial	Skeletal remains	In-situ position of the figurines	Other
Inside burial	Outside burial					No. of storey	Size of grave				
Akrotiri 3		EC I	1	cist	preserved	one-storey	ordinary	single	No	no info	
Akrotiri 21		EC I	1	type A cist	intact	one-storey	ordinary	single	No	no info	
Akrotiri 9		EC I	2	type A cist	damaged	one-storey	ordinary	single	no	no info	
Akrotiri 5		EC I-II	2	cist	damaged	one-storey	ordinary	single	No	no info	
Akrotiri 20		EC I-II	2	cist	preserved	one-storey	ordinary	single	No	no info	
Kampos Makris 5		EC I	1	cist	no info	not recorded	no info	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	
Kampos Makris 6		EC I	1	cist	no info	not recorded	no info	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	
Louros Athalassou 26		EC I-II	7	cist	preserved	not recorded	no info	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	
Tsikniades 113		EC I/ECI-II	1	type B1 cist	preserved	not recorded	ordinary	no info	not recorded	below clay pyxis	careful deposition of figurines
Tsikniades 5		EC I/ECI-II	1	no info	no info	one-storey	no info	no info	no info	no info	
	Tsikniades 15	n.k.	1	cist	preserved	no info	no info	no info	no info	above stone heap	
Tsikniades 17		ECI/EC I - II	2	type A cist	preserved	one-storey	no info	no info	no info	below a pile of stone, schematic placed on top of the torso fragment	careful deposition of figurines
Tsikniades 90		ECI/EC I - II	2	type B1 cist	destroyed	no info	no info	no info	no info	no info	
Tsikniades 121		EC I - II /early ECII	1	type B1 cist	damaged	two-storey	no info	no info	no info	no info	
Avdeli 1		EC II	2	type-E cist	higher layer disturbed	two-storey	not recorded	multiple	lower part of the grave	in the lower part of the grave	lower part of the grave was an ossuary
Aghioi Anargyroi 21		EC II	1	type-A cist		three-storey	not recorded	multiple	remains of min. 12 individuals	highest layer	ossuary?
Aplomata 4		EC II	3 fragments of 2 figurines	oblong shallow cavity	preserved	not recorded	ordinary	multiple	not recorded	no info	secondary deposition?
Aplomata 13		EC II	13	pit cut into bedrock	damaged	not recorded	ordinary	multiple	not recorded	in the hallow grave fill	secondary deposition?
Aplomata 27		EC II	5	pit cut into bedrock	damaged	not recorded	ordinary	multiple	not recorded	high in the grave fill	secondary deposition?
Spedos 10		EC II	2	cist	no info	one-storey	not recorded	single	not recorded	not recorded	
Spedos 12		EC II	1	cist	no info	one-storey	not recorded	single	not recorded	not recorded	
Spedos 13		EC II	1	cist	no info	one-storey	not recorded	single	not recorded	not recorded	
Spedos 14		EC II	1	cist	no info	one-storey	not recorded	single	not recorded	not recorded	
Spedos 16		EC II	3 or 4	cist	no info	one-storey	not recorded	single	not recorded	not recorded	

Phyrroges 28		EC II	1	cist	not recorded	two-storeys?	not recorded	multiple?	not recorded	not recorded	
Aphendika		EC II	1	not recorded	not recorded	one-storey	not recorded	single	not recorded	not recorded	
Glypha 21		EC I	3	presumably type-A	destroyed	one-storey?	no info	single?	not recorded	not recorded	
Glypha 23		EC I-II	1	presumably type-A	?	one-storey?	no info	single?	not recorded	not recorded	
Glypha 24		EC I	1	type A cist	preserved	one-storey?	ordinary	single?	skull	in front of skull	
Panayia 77		EC I	1	type A cist	preserved	one-storey?	small	single?	no	not recorded	
Pyrgos 100		EC I	2	type A cist	preserved	one-storey?	small	single?	no	in front of stone plaque	
Pyrgos 103		EC I	14	type A cist	preserved	one-storey?	small	single?	no	close to the right side of cist	
Plastiras 9		EC I-II	4	not known	damaged	one-storey?	no info	single	no	below marble vessels, haphazardly face down	
Krasades 112		EC II	1	not recorded	looted	no info	no info	no info	not recorded	not recorded	
Krasades 115		EC I	2	type A cist	preserved	one-storey?	ordinary	single	skeletal remains	in front of skull, 1 figurine head beside the feet of deceased	
Krasades 117		EC I	13	type A cist	preserved	one-storey?	ordinary	single	skeletal remains	at the feet of deceased	
Livadhi 127		EC I	2	type A cist	preserved	one-storey?	ordinary	single	not recorded	left and right side of cist	
Livadhi 129		EC I	3	type A cist	preserved	one-storey?	ordinary	single	not recorded	right side of cist, upon the marble palette	
Zoumbaria 137		EC I	3	type A cist	preserved	one-storey?	ordinary	single	skull	in front of skull	
Akrotiraki 146		EC I	1	?	not recorded	two-storeys	no info	multiple	not recorded	no info	
Akrotiraki 147		EC I	1	?	not recorded	one-storey?	no info	no info	not recorded	no info	
	Akrotiraki, above grave 1	not known	3	cist grave	preserved	two-storeys	ordinary	multiple	poorly preserved skeletal remains	disturbed soil above the grave	
Dhokatismata 13		EC II	1	cist grave	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	
Dhokatismata 14		EC II	2	cist grave	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	
Kapsala 5		EC II	1	cist grave	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded	skeletal remain	not recorded	
Chalandriani 345		EC II	1	corbelled, pentagonal shape	not recorded	n.r.	not recorded	single	body placed on a stone slab	behind the skull with other offerings	
Chalandriani 468		EC II	1	corbelled, rectangular shape	not recorded	n.r.	not recorded	single	not recorded	in the niche with other offerings	
Chalandriani II		EC II	1	corbelled	collapsed	n.r.	ordinary	single	well preserved skeleton	outside the grave	
Chalandriani XI		EC II	1	corbelled	preserved	n.r.	ordinary	single	well-preserved skeleton	in the chamber, at the head of the deceased	

Agrilia 68		EC I-II	1	pit cut into the bedrock, consist of fore-pit and burial chamber	no info	no info	no info	single	no info	no info	
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Table IV. Archaeological context and close associations of figurines in domestic contexts

No. of figurine in Table I.	Cat. No of figurine	Settlement, (Island)	Date of context	Excavation Area	Nature of context	Stratigraphic context			Spatial context						
						Stratum	Nature of stratum	In situ position of figurine	Building			Structure	Open Area	Other	Associated objects
									Name of Building	Building Unit	Function of building				
No. 150	3935	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Ashy layer	ashy deposit on the floor	no info	Building of the Figurines	room 417	no info				no info
No. 151	3106	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Northeast part	Surface	Surface level		no info	Area of Building Kappa Gamma room 300 and Building Kappa Delta room 299		no info				no info
No. 152	3945	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Destruction layer	destruction deposit	no info	Building Lambda Delta	room 430	no info				no info
No. 153	1064	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Northeast part	Primary	Ashy Layer	ashy deposit on the surface	no info					Square 7		no info
No. 154	3979	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Northeast part	Primary	Destruction layer	destruction deposit	no info	Building Iota Zeta/Sigma Tau/Ksi	room 269	no info				no info
No. 155	3978	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Northeast part	Primary	Destruction layer	destruction deposit	no info	Building Kappa Beta, room 273	room 273	no info				no info
No. 156	3684	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast	Primary	Destruction layer	destruction deposit	no info	Building Lambda Alpha	room 367	no info				no info
No. 157	3357	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Northeast part	Primary	Destruction layer	destruction deposit	no info	Building Kappa Eta, room 318	room 318	no info				no info
No. 158	3677	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Northeast part	Primary	Surface level	surface deposit	no info	Building Mu	room 344	no info				no info
No. 159	1063	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Northeast part	Primary	Ashy layer	ashy deposit on the floor	no info	Building Beta		no info				no info
No. 160	3860	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Destruction layer	destruction deposit	no info	Building of the Figurines	room 399	workshop				pumice, emery stone tools, stone axe, lump of red pigment, bone tube,
No. 161	3767	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Destruction layer	destruction deposit	no info	Building of the Figurines	room 398	workshop				unfinished marble bowl, fragment of marble vessels, marble flakes, great concentration of obsidian, emery, pumice, spondylos spool, lumps of red pigment

No. 162	1065	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Northeast part	Primary	Destruction layer	destruction deposit	no info	Building Mu	room 35	no info				no info
No.163	3780	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Ashy layer	ashy deposit on the floor	no info	Building Lambda Delta,	room 352	no info				no info
No. 164	3857	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast	Primary	Destruction layer	destruction deposit	no info	Building Mu Beta	room 418	no info				no info
No. 165	3933	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Ashy layer	ashy deposit on the floor	no info	Building of the Figurines	room 417	workshop?				no info
No. 166	3993	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Destruction layer	destruction deposit	no info	Building of the Figurines	room 399	workshop				pumice, emery stone tools, stone axe, lump of red pigment, bone tube,
No. 167	3859	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Destruction layer	destruction deposit	no info	Building of the Figurines	room 399	workshop				pumice, emery stone tools, stone axe, lump of red pigment, bone tube,
No. 168	3769	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Ashy layer	ashy deposit on the floor	no info	Building of the Figurines	room 398	workshop				unfinished marble bowl, fragment of marble vessels, marble flakes, great concentration of obsidian, emery, pumice, spondylus spool, lumps of red pigment
No. 169	3858	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Destruction layer	deposit	no info						Square 18	no info
No. 170	3854	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Ashy layer	ashy deposit on the floor	no info	Building of the Figurines	room 399	workshop				pumice, emery stone tools, stone axe, lump of red pigment, bone tube,
No. 171	3856	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Destruction layer	deposit	no info	Building of the Figurines	room 419	no info				no info
No.172	3943	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Ashy layer	ashy deposit on the floor	no info	Building of the Figurines	room 417	no info				no info
No. 173	3766	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Ashy layer	ashy deposit on the floor	no info	Building of the Figurines	room 398	workshop				unfinished marble bowl, fragment of marble vessels, marble flakes, great concentration of obsidian, emery, pumice, spondylos spool, lumps of red pigment
No. 174	3855	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Ashy layer	ashy deposit on the floor	no info	Building of the Figurines	room 399	workshop				pumice, emery stone tools, stone axe, lump of red pigment, bone tube,
No. 175	3108	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Northeast part	Primary	Destruction layer	deposit	no info						Area Building Sigma	no info

No. 176	3970	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast	Primary	Ashy layer	ashy deposit on the floor	no info	Building Lambda Epsilon	room 353	no info				no info
No. 177	3678	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Northeast part	Primary	Ashy layer	ashy deposit on the floor	no info	Building Iota Epsilon	room 244	no info				no info
No. 178	3209	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Northeast part	Primary	Destruction layer	destruction deposit	no info	Building Kappa Zeta	room 316	no info				no info
No. 179	1062	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Northeast part	Primary	Destruction layer	destruction deposit	no info					Square 4		no info
No. 180	3107	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Northeast part	Primary	Destruction layer	destruction deposit	no info					Building Kappa Delta and Square 11		no info
No. 181	3679	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Northeast part	Primary	Surface level	surface deposit	no info					Area 14		no info
No. 182	3946	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast	Primary	Destruction layer	destruction deposit	no info	Building Lambda Gamma	room 407	no info				no info
No. 183	3852	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Destruction layer	destruction deposit	no info					Square 19, area at the east of Road 3		no info
No. 184	3680	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Northeast part	Primary	Destruction layer	destruction deposit	no info					Area 9		no info
No. 185	3770	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Ashy layer	ashy deposit on the floor	no info	Building of the Figurines	room 398	workshop				unfinished marble bowl, fragment of marble vessels, marble flakes, great concentration of obsidian, emery, pumice, spondylus spool, lumps of red pigment
No. 186	1066	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	West	Primary	Destruction layer	deposit	no info	Building Omicron	room 60	residential?				no info
No. 187	3853	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Destruction layer	deposit	no info	Building of the Figurines	room 399	workshop				pumice, emery stone tools, stone axe, lump of red pigment, bone tube,
No. 188	3934	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Ashy layer	ashy deposit on the floor	no info	Building of the Figurines	room 417	no info				no info
No. 189	3949	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Ashy layer	ashy deposit on the floor	no info	Building Lambda Delta,	room 352	no info				no info
No. 190	3781	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Ashy layer	ashy deposit on the floor	no info	Building Lambda Delta,	room 352	no info				no info
No. 191	3947	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Destruction layer	deposit	no info	Building Mu Gamma	room 426	no info				no info
No. 192	3771	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Ashy layer	ashy deposit on the floor	no info	Building of the Figurines	room 398	workshop				unfinished marble bowl, fragment of marble vessels, marble flakes, great concentration of obsidian, emery, pumice, spondylus spool, lumps of red pigment
No. 193	3682	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Ashy layer	ashy deposit on the floor	no info	Building Mu Alpha	room 361	no info				no info

No. 194	3681	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Destruction layer	deposit	no info	Building Mu Alpha	between room 364 and 367						no info
No. 195	3944	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Ashy layer	ashy deposit on the floor	no info	Building Lambda Delta,	room 352	no info					no info
No. 196	1061	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Northeast part	Primary	Ashy Layer	ashy deposit on the surface	no info					Square 6			no info
No. 197	3969	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast	Primary	Destruction layer	deposit	no info	Building Lambda Beta	room 362	no info					no info
No. 198	3851	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Ashy layer	ashy deposit on the floor	no info	Building Lambda Epsilon	room 395	no info					no info
No. 199	1067	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Northeast part	Primary	Destruction layer	destruction deposit	no info					Square 5			no info
No. 200	3683	Skarkos (IOS)	EC II	Southeast part	Primary	Ashy layer	ashy deposit on the floor	no info	Building Mu Alpha	room 361	no info					no info
No. 202	K9.55 / no. 7	Ayia Irini (KEA)	EC II	Area C	Primary	late Period II	deliberate and ritual? deposit	laid directly over the earlier floor of the initial construction	House E	western corner of room 3	residential	upper floor				no other finds, stone hearth at the south corner of the room
No. 203	K9.65 / no. 15	Ayia Irini (KEA)	EC II	Area J	Primary	early Period II	deliberate and ritual? deposit	beneath paving			communal	Western Road				
No. 204	K9.57 / no. 11	Ayia Irini (KEA)	EC II	Area C	Primary	late Period II	deliberate and ritual? deposit	beneath floor paving, at the bottom of schist fill	House D	room 2	main living or dining area?					crushed schists and pottery
No. 205	K70.67 / no. 37	Ayia Irini (KEA)	EC II	Area C	Primary	late Period II	deliberate and ritual? deposit	beneath floor paving, just inside the door	House D, entrance	corridor						stone hearth
No. 206	K9.56 / no. 9	Ayia Irini (KEA)	EC II	Area C	Primary	late Period II	deliberate and ritual? deposit	beneath floor paving, top of schist fill, directly underneath a circular stone	House D	room 2	main living or dining area?					crushed schists and pottery
No. 207	K1.306 / no. 1	Ayia Irini (KEA)	MBA	Area A	Secondary	Period VIIb	destruction deposit	"collection" of stone vases	House A	room A.31	residential					no info
No. 208	K9.9 / no. 2	Ayia Irini (KEA)	MBA	Area C	Secondary	Period IV			House F and C	basement	residential					no info
No. 209	K9.8 / no. 3	Ayia Irini (KEA)	MBA	Area C	Secondary	Period IV b					no info		Between building CJ and north part of the stepped street			no info
No. 210	K8.256 / no. 5	Ayia Irini (KEA)	MBA	Area E	Secondary	Period Iva/b					no info		west of the tower door			no info
No. 211	K3.1 / no. 8	Ayia Irini (KEA)	LBA	Area A	Secondary	Period VII	destruction deposit		House A	Room A.16	residential?					no info
No. 212	K4.10 / no. 10	Ayia Irini (KEA)	LBA	Area A	Secondary	Period VII			House A, Courtyard		residential?					no info
No. 214	K1.418 / no. 12	Ayia Irini (KEA)	MBA	Area C	Secondary	Period IV b	destruction deposit	debris of Wall 1	House F and C	basement	residential?	Wall 1				no info
No. 215	K8.44 / no. 13	Ayia Irini (KEA)	MBA	West Cemetery South	Secondary	Period IV b					no info					no info
No. 217	K3.218 / no. 16	Ayia Irini (KEA)	MBA	Area A	Secondary	Period VII?			House A		no info		between House A and adjacent alley			no info
No. 220	K9.12 / no. 19	Ayia Irini (KEA)	MBA	Area C	Secondary	Period IV c					no info		Square G8??			no info
No. 221	K9.12 / no. 19	Ayia Irini (KEA)	LBA	Area N	Secondary						no info	Great fortification wall				no info

No. 223	K3.30 / no. 22	Ayia Irini (KEA)	MBA	Area A	Secondary	Period IV b			House A	Room A.16	residential?				no info
No. 224	K8.37 / no. 23	Ayia Irini (KEA)	MBA	Area J	Secondary	Period IV b					residential?				no info
No. 225	K8.180 / no. 24	Ayia Irini (KEA)	MBA	Area J	Secondary	Period IV c					residential?				no info
No. 229	K1.368 / no. 28	Ayia Irini (KEA)	MBA	Area C	Secondary	Period IV b/c			House F and C	basement	residential?				no info
No. 230	K4.98 / no. 29	Ayia Irini (KEA)	MBA	Area N	Secondary	Period V					residential?				no info
No. 231	K8.182 / no.30	Ayia Irini (KEA)	LBA	Area C	Secondary	Period VII?		on the floor (deposit B)		Room A.7	residential?	floor			no info
No. 232	K1.231 / no. 31	Ayia Irini (KEA)	LBA	Temple	Secondary	Period VII?		under the clay floor	Temple	Room BB	residential?				no info
No. 234	K8.181 / no. 33	Ayia Irini (KEA)	LBA	Area C	Secondary	Period VII?		on the floor (deposit B)		Room A.7	residential?				no info
No. 237	K.8.145 / no. 36	Ayia Irini (KEA)	LBA	Area J	Secondary	Period VI / VII a		on the floor		Room W.33	residential?				no info
No. 238	K.72.17 / no. 42	Ayia Irini (KEA)	MBA	Area A	Secondary	Period IV a/b			House A	Room A.3	residential?				no info
No. 239	K.74.4 / no. 43	Ayia Irini (KEA)	MBA	Area A	Secondary	Period IV b/c			House A	Room A.3	residential?				no info
No. 240	DF11 (Doumas 1963)	Dhaskalio	early EC III	Trench XVII	Primary	Phase C									
No. 241	5746	Dhaskalio	early EC III	Trench VI	Primary	layer 12	deposit of collapsed upper floor	within rubble	Building		residential?				large pottery assemblage, one fragment of a marble vessel, lead and copper small artefacts, stone tools and discs, larger quantity of organic material
No. 242	5751	Dhaskalio	early EC III	Trench VI	Primary	layer 13									
No. 243	10793	Dhaskalio	early EC III	Trench VII (Central)	Primary	layer 39	deposit		building		evidence of obsidian production				pottery, ceramic heart, some stone discs, stone tools and obsidian
No. 244	5814	Dhaskalio	early EC III	Trench VII (Central)	Primary	layer 6, part of layer 11	deposit including abundant architectural stone materials		building						pottery, lead axe-hammer, a limestone spool, a limestone pendant and a fragment of a marble basin
No. 245	11795	Dhaskalio	early EC III	Trench XX	Primary	layer 13									stone disc, pebbles
No. 246	11430	Dhaskalio	early EC III	Trench XIV	Primary	layer 6	deposit		building		possible working area				stone tools

No. 247	12428	Dhaskalio	early EC III	Trench XVIII	Primary	layer 7	tumble of large building stone	within rubble	building						spondylus spool, a stone mortar and some stone discs
No. 248	10413	Dhaskalio	EC II	Trench IV	Primary	layer 9	tumble	within rubble				wall A			spindle whirl
No. 249	10769	Dhaskalio	early EC III	Trench VII (Central)	Primary	layer 32	deposit of collapsed upper floor	within rubble	building		residential?				large quantity of pottery, large quantity of stone discs, stone tools (emery and andesite hammers, pounders) worked and unworked pebbles
No. 250	5385	Dhaskalio	early EC III	Trench VII (West)	Primary	layer 5	tumble	within rubble				wall J	area between walls I and J		stone discs, stone tools, lead rivet, large stone mortar, spindle whirl, gridding slab
No. 251	11815	Dhaskalio	early EC III	Trench XXI	Primary	layer 7	tumble	within rubble					passage between two structures		
No. 252	Phyl 2	Phylakopi (MELOS)	EC III	B5	Primary	First City	deposit	deposit above the rock							
No. 253	Phyl 8	Phylakopi (MELOS)	EC III	H3	Primary	First City	floor?	nearby the foundation of wall		room					
No. 254	Phyl 11	Phylakopi (MELOS)	EC II	A2	Primary	Pre-City	layer 128								
No. 255	Phyl 12	Phylakopi (MELOS)	EC II	A2	Primary	Pre-City	layer 134	above EC I deposit and below the First City levels							EC II pottery
No. 256	Phyl 1	Phylakopi (MELOS)		E4,1	Secondary	Mycenaean deposit	mixed deposit	near N. wall							bronze bowl fragments, LBA terracotta figurine fragment
No. 257	Phyl 3	Phylakopi (MELOS)	unknown	K2	unstratified	near surface level									no info
No. 258	Phyl 4	Phylakopi (MELOS)	unknown	H2	unstratified	Second City									no info
No. 259	Phyl 5	Phylakopi (MELOS)	MC/LC	G2	Secondary	Third or Second City				Room 21					no info
No. 260	Phyl 6	Phylakopi (MELOS)	LC	C5,1	Secondary	Third City				Room C5.1					no info
No. 261	Phyl 7	Phylakopi (MELOS)	MC	H2	Secondary	Second City						wall			no info
No. 262	Phyl9	Phylakopi (MELOS)	unknown	G3	unstratified	mixed									no info
No. 263	Phyl 13	Phylakopi (MELOS)	EC -MC	H4	Secondary	mixed EC and MC		above the bedrock and below the MC floor		Room 28 by Mackenzie = Room 15					at the southwest corner of the room: bronze double axe, spearhead
No. 264	Phyl 14	Phylakopi (MELOS)	unknown	E3, WWII Trench	unstratified	surface									

No. 265	EE396	Markiani (PAROS)	EC II	Trench 3	Primary		layer 4										pebble tools, a copper and bronze blade in addition to a notable concentration of metal objects and several fine stone pestles
No. 266	NM490	Akrotiraki (SIPHOS)	EC	bauk between Trenches II 6 and II 7	Primary?	EC layer	mixed EC layer										pottery sherds, fragmentary marble vessels, spoils
No. 267	NM491	Akrotiraki (SIPHOS)	EC	II 6	Primary?	EC layer	mixed EC layer										pottery sherds, fragmentary marble vessels, spoils
No. 268	NM492	Akrotiraki (SIPHOS)	EC	N 6	Primary?	EC layer	mixed EC layer										pottery sherds, fragmentary marble vessels, spoils
No. 269	NM498	Akrotiraki (SIPHOS)	EC	Trench I 5	Primary?	EC layer	mixed EC layer										pottery sherds, fragmentary marble vessels, spoils
No. 270	NM499	Akrotiraki (SIPHOS)	EC	Trench I 5	Primary?	EC layer	mixed EC layer										pottery sherds, fragmentary marble vessels, spoils
No. 271	Coll.No.66	Plakalona (SERIPHOS)	EC	surface	unstratified												no
No. 272	547	Akrotiri (Thera)	EC	Cenotaph Square	Primary								Pillar pit 6, rock-cut vaulted structure				
No. 273	1762	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Cenotaph Square	Secondary	seismic destruction layer	debris							SE of pillar pit 17			
No. 274	1928	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Triangle Square	Secondary	volcanic destruction layer											
No. 275	3072	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Sector B	Secondary	volcanic destruction layer				Room B1			SW part of floor				
No. 276	6240	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Sector D	Secondary	volcanic destruction layer				E of D 3			bed of modern torrent				
No. 277	6806	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Xeste 3	Secondary	volcanic destruction layer				middle of Room 15							
No. 278	534	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	S part of Telchine Road	Secondary	seismic destruction layer	debris									pillar pit 12	
No. 279	1041	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Sector D	Secondary	volcanic destruction layer				Room D3			NE part of rock-cut chamber				

No. 280	1658	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Xeste 4	Secondary	volcanic destruction layer	debris			Room 3		NW part of W wall			
No. 281	1954	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Monkeys Suare (D14)	Secondary	volcanic destruction layer					NW part				
No. 282	1982	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Sector D	Secondary	volcanic destruction layer				Room D9.1		floor			
No.283	1309	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Sector D	Secondary	seismic destruction layer	debris			E of Room D9.1					
No. 284	1330	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Cenotaph Square	Secondary	volcanic destruction layer						NE of staircase D5			
No. 285	1979	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Xeste5	Secondary	volcanic destruction layer								pillar pit 33	
No. 286	1885	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Cenotaph Square	Secondary	seismic destruction layer							SE part near pillar pit 18		
No. 287	1981	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Cenotaph Square	Secondary	volcanic destruction layer									
No 288	1962	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Monkey's Square (D14)	Secondary	volcanic destruction layer									
No. 289	1265	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Cenotaph Square	Secondary	seismic destruction layer	debris			N of Room D4					
No. 290	6817	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Xeste 3	Secondary	volcanic destruction layer							narrow lane between Xeste 3 and Jouse of Benches		
No. 291	1859	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Sector D	Secondary	volcanic destruction layer				Room D3	E of N wall				
No. 292	6798	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Cenotaph Square	Secondary	seismic destruction layer	debris					Structure SE of Pillar pit			
No. 293	1953	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Monkey Square (D14)	Secondary	volcanic destruction layer							western part		
No. 294	6797	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Xeste 3	Secondary	volcanic destruction layer							S or room 15		
No. 295	1860	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Xeste 3	Secondary	volcanic destruction layer							Square of the Benches, NW part		
No. 296	1886	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Cenotaph Square	Secondary	seismic destruction layer	debris						SE part, near Pillar pit 18		
No. 297	6818	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Cenotaph Square	Secondary	seismic destruction layer	deliberate deposit	figurines deposited in three successive layers of packed fill containing abundant stone materials				SE of pillar pit 17			fragmentary pottery, marble vessels, stone tools, obsidian blades and flakes, fragmentary bones
No. 298	6820	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Cenotaph Square	Secondary	seismic destruction layer	deliberate deposit					SE of pillar pit 17			
No. 299	6858	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Cenotaph Square	Secondary	seismic destruction layer	deliberate deposit					SE of pillar pit 17			

No. 300	6830	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Cenotaph Square	Secondary	seismic destruction layer	deliberate deposit					SE of pillar pit 17			
No. 301	6829	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Cenotaph Square	Secondary	seismic destruction layer	deliberate deposit					SE of pillar pit 17			
No. 302	6828	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Cenotaph Square	Secondary	seismic destruction layer	deliberate deposit					SE of pillar pit 17			
No. 303	6819	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Cenotaph Square	Secondary	seismic destruction layer	deliberate deposit					SE of pillar pit 17			
No. 304	6859	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Cenotaph Square	Secondary	seismic destruction layer	deliberate deposit					SE of pillar pit 17			
No.305	6815	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Cenotaph Square	Secondary	seismic destruction layer	deliberate deposit					SE of pillar pit 17			
No. 306	6821	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Cenotaph Square	Secondary	seismic destruction layer	deliberate deposit					SE of pillar pit 17			
No. 307	6816	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Cenotaph Square	Secondary	seismic destruction layer	deliberate deposit					SE of pillar pit 17			
No. 308	2684	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Between D15 and B5-B5a	Secondary	volcanic destruction layer	debris			outside wall D15			Apsidal cavity in pumice		
No. 309	6792	Akrotiri (Thera)	LC I	Cenotaph Square	Secondary	seismic destruction layer	deliberate deposit	deliberate deposit				SE of pillar pit 17			
No. 310	Fig. 28.3 (Katsarou & Schilardi 2017, 413)	Koukounaries, (Paros)	LBA	Square C2	Secondary	destruction deposit	mixed deposit	underneath the E-W post-destruction wall	Mycenaean mansion						incinerated remains of domesticated animals
No. 311	Fig. 28.35 (Katsarou & Schilardi 2017, 413)	Koukounaries, (Paros)	LBA	Square D2	Secondary	rubble, wall debris	mixed deposit	on top of the rubble, east wall of Mycenaean room	Mycenaean mansion						no info
No. 312	Fig. 28.6 (Katsarou & Schilardi 2017, 413)	Koukounaries, (Paros)	LBA	Square D3	Secondary	rubble	mixed deposit	on top of the rubble from collapsed LBA building	Mycenaean mansion						no info
No. 313	Fig. 28.7 (Katsarou & Schilardi 2017, 413)	Koukounaries, (Paros)	Early Archaic	terrace XI of the South Ascent	Secondary	debris and deposit of ash	mixed deposit	within disturbed layer	associated with a house of the Early archaic settlement						LH, Mycenaean, Geometric, Subgeometric pottery; deposit of ash including animal bones
No. 314	NM14528	Papaoikonomou property (Epano Kouphonisi)	Later Roman	east extension of Trench 4 and 8	unstratified	surface layer									
No. 315	NM14529	Papaoikonomou property (Epano Kouphonisi)		trench 1	Secondary	LR	Layer III					close to LR wall 35	SW part of LR road		MBA-LBA cooking vessel, 2 Minoan sherds, 4 partly preserved obsidian blade fragment of stone palette, obsidian flake, iron gobbet

No. 316	14532	Papaoikonomou property (Epano Kouphonisi)		between trench 5 and 9	Secondary	LR	Layer II					close to LR wall 28	western part of South Quarter		pottery from historical period, obsidian blades
No. 317	14527	Papaoikonomou property (Epano Kouphonisi)		trench 4	Secondary	LR	Layer III						northern boundary of LR road	pottery from historical time, obsidian blade and flakes, grin stone, stone axe	
No. 318	NM14531	Papaoikonomou property (Epano Kouphonisi)		trench 4	Secondary	LR	surface layer					northeast of modern wall 46		pottery from historical time and obsidian flake	
No. 319	NM14514	Papaoikonomou property (Epano Kouphonisi)		trench 4	Secondary	LR	Layer II					northern boundary of LR road		LR pottery, bronze coin, animal bones, obsidian flakes	
No. 320	NM13490	Papaoikonomou property (Epano Kouphonisi)			Secondary	LR	Layer III					W side of the LR wall 9	eastern part of the South Quarter	EC, LC and LR pottery, obsidian blades and flakes, stone disc	

Table V. Archaeological contexts and close associations of figurines in other deposition contexts

No. of figurine in Table I	Cat. no. of figurine	Settlement, (Island)	Date of context	Excavation Area	Stratigraphic context			Spatial context	
					Stratum	Nature of stratum	In situ position	Associated archaeological feature	Closest association of marble figurine
No. 321	12866	Tsavaris plot (Epano Kouphonisi)	EC II?	Area of the pits	top layer	disturbed layer	on top of pit	pit A	No
No. 322	12868	Tsavaris plot (Epano Kouphonisi)							
No. 323	12867	Tsavaris plot (Epano Kouphonisi)							
No. 324	10759	Tsavaris plot (Epano Kouphonisi)	not known	trial trench, northeast of the pits	below surface	disturbed layer	surface find	no	No
No. 325	10674	Tsavaris plot (Epano Kouphonisi)	EC II	deposit	deposit	large cavity in the bedrock	in the loose soil with other objects	shallow deposit	fragmentary and intact pottery, marble vessels, stone tools, spools
No. 326	10763	Tsavaris plot (Epano Kouphonisi)	EC II						
No. 327	10677	Tsavaris plot (Epano Kouphonisi)	EC II						
No. 328	10764	Tsavaris plot (Epano Kouphonisi)	EC II						
No. 329	10760	Tsavaris plot (Epano Kouphonisi)	n.k.	near wall structure	deliberate deposit	tumble	in the rubble	wall	no
No. 330	NM4576	Alonistria Chousouri 'Tomb 1'	EC II	area of the pits	deposit	deliberate deposit	no info	rock cut put (Tomb 1)	1 vertically placed schist slab, 4 marble bowls, 6 fragments of marble bowl
No. 331	NM4577								
No. 332	NM4571	Alonistria Chousouri 'Tomb 3'	EC II	area of the pits	deposit	deliberate deposit	no info	rock cut pit (Tomb 3)	2 marble bowl, 1 marble vessel, 2 fragments of marble bowl
No. 333	NM4578	Alonistria Chousouri 'Tomb 9'	EC II	area of the pits	deposit	deliberate deposit	no info	rock cut pit (Tomb 9)	marble vessels, 7 fragments of marble bowls, fragment of marble palette
No. 334	NM4580								
No. 335	NM4581								
No. 336	NM4579	Alonistria Chousouri 'Tomb 6 and 7'	EC II	the area of the pits	deposit	secondary deposit	outside the pit	rock cut pit (Tombs 6 and 7)	no
No. 337	NM4569	Alonistria Chousouri , rock cut pit 5	EC II	area of the pits	deposit	deliberate deposit	figurine placed carefully below the marble bowl	rock cut pit 5	intact marble bowl and figurines
No. 338	NM4570								
No. 339	NM4601	Alonistria Chosouri, east part of Trench 1	EC II	Trench 1	deposit	secondary deposit	no info	east part of Trench 1	pottery, marble bowl, marble palettes, 1 intact spool, 2 terracotta figurines, obsidian fragments
No. 340	NM 4575								

No. 341	NM4574								
No. 342	NM4607								
No. 343	NM4572	Alonistria Chousouri, west part of Trench 1	EC II					west part of Trench 1	
No. 344	NM4573								
No. 345	NM8572	Alonistria Chousouri, surface find	Surface find		Surface				no

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