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Volume 3

TEGEA I

**INVESTIGATIONS IN THE TEMPLE
OF ATHENA ALEA 1991–94**

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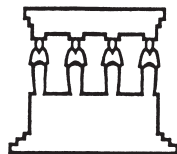
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OBJECTS FROM THE TEMPLE EXCAVATION

Introduction

More than 900 objects made of various materials were catalogued from the Norwegian excavations at Tegea. About two-thirds of them were found in the northern sector. Of the remaining artefacts, we have approximately 228 pieces from the temple, 61 from the bothros and 45 from the workshop area.

In this section we examine the small objects found inside the 8th-century B.C. temples, in the metal workshop in the pronaos area, and in the bothros underneath it. Although the objects uncovered in the northern sector are only referenced in this volume, they are fully illustrated and discussed in my text in *Tegea* II, section **ix**. Overall, the character of the entire assemblage is similar to that of material found in previous excavations at the site.¹ The recently recovered small finds are made of various materials, including bronze, iron, lead, gold, terracotta, bone, stone and glass. Bronze is the most ubiquitous material by far, partly because of the bronze workshop that was situated at the site in the late 8th century B.C.²

The objects from the Norwegian excavation are currently housed in a storage facility connected with the Tegea museum. They will soon be transferred to the newly renovated museum. At the end of each season, the catalogued bronze objects were sent to the archaeological museum in Sparta for conservation. After conservation they were returned to Tegea, where they are now kept with the other catalogued objects. The terracotta objects were carefully washed to make it easier to discern details of form or painted decoration. The bone, gold and other objects were gently brushed to remove dirt, etc. Once cleaned and conserved, nearly all the catalogued small finds were then drawn, photographed and studied.

Each object was registered with a find number (F. no.) identifying its trench location (the grid square with eventual horizontal subdivision, then the stratigraphical unit,

and normally the number of the object within that unit) and another so-called Tex number which it received in the preliminary protocol. The catalogue is organized using a different system, with separate sections for each group of objects – basically by material, which is indicated by a prefix to the catalogue number (**Br** for bronze, **Ld** for lead, etc.), and

Br-P	bronze pins
Br-R	bronze rings
Br-Fi	bronze fibulae
Br-Be	bronze beads
Br-Sh	bronze sheets
Br-Di	bronze discs and shields
Br-Pd	bronze pendants
Br-Mi	various bronze objects
Ir	iron objects
Gd	gold objects
Ld	lead objects
Tc	terracotta objects
Bo	bone objects
St	stone objects
Gl	glass objects

with additional sub-sections for particularly numerous groups (**Br-P** for bronze pins, **Br-R** for bronze rings, etc.) – and its final number. (See the inserted table.) However, location and Tex numbers are included in each entry, and a concordance based on the Tex numbers is provided at the end of the volume. Official inventory numbers are provided both in the entries and in the concordance.

The various categories of artefacts are discussed below, beginning with the metal finds. It is important to bear in mind that the number of objects mentioned in each category does not equal the total number found in our campaign; the figures only indicate the total number that were catalogued. Many pieces were too fragmentary to be included, or they lacked diagnostic features. I believe, however, that one may obtain a clear and accurate sense of the nature, distribution, and extent of the finds based on the following account.

Bronze objects

We begin our discussion with the many bronze objects found at Tegea. These include pins, rings, fibulae, bands, beads, discs and pendants. The greatest single category of objects recovered from Tegea is jewellery, with bronze

All the drawings and inkings in this section were made by Lois Kain. The photographs were taken by Deborah Newton and Jørgen Bakke.

¹ Milchhöfer, *Untersuchungsausgrabungen*, 66–9, pl. 4; Mendel, *Fouilles*, 256–7; Dugas, *Sanctuaire*; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 62–248; Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 117–26.

² See section **ii** (Nordquist), 157–78.

pins and rings being the most abundant. We commence with the pins.

Pins

46 bronze pins found during the recent excavation in the temple sector at Tegea have been selected for the catalogue. An additional 103 were found in the investigation of the northern sector; these are published in *Tegea II*.³ The previous excavations of the site by German and French archaeologists yielded hundreds of pins as well.⁴ Analyses of the bronze pins found in the earlier excavations reveal a great variety of types represented at Tegea.⁵ The range of pins recently found at the site further confirms this assessment. The excellent, detailed survey of bronze pins from the Peloponnese by Irma Kilian-Dirlmeier provides the foundation for our discussion of the bronze pins from Tegea, and her pin categories provide the framework for the following analysis.⁶

The bronze pin was a ubiquitous jewellery item found primarily in Greek cemeteries and sanctuaries on the mainland from the Early Iron Age onwards. The large number of pins found at Tegea is in keeping with the overall picture from other Peloponnesian sanctuary sites, particularly those dedicated to female deities. We know that in Attica and the Peloponnese pins were used in everyday life to fasten a woman's peplos; pins were also used by men, but less commonly so.⁷ It is quite likely that many of the pins dedicated at sanctuary sites were originally personal jewellery items that were subsequently offered to a female deity. The practice of dedicating personal jewellery items at the sanctuaries of goddesses is explored further below (p. 527).

We examine the bronze pins found in the temple excavation according to type. The best-represented type is Jacobsthal's "Geometric III" pin, or Kilian-Dirlmeier's "Mehrkopf-Nadeln", which dates to the second half of the 8th through the early 7th centuries.⁸ This date corresponds with a major flourishing of the cult place, when the metal workshop and apsidal buildings were in use. Many other pin types are represented as well, some of which are contemporary, some stylistically earlier, and some later than the "Mehrkopf-Nadeln". It appears that the custom of dedicating pins at the sanctuary at Tegea became popular in the 8th century and continued until the latter part of the 7th century B.C.

Geometric I

In his seminal 1956 work, Jacobsthal divides Geometric pins into three main types (I, II and III). More recently, Kilian-Dirlmeier has reclassified these types into more than 20 groups with subgroups. Jacobsthal's "Geometric I" thus corresponds to Kilian-Dirlmeier's types I A–I D.⁹

During the recent excavation in the temple, we found two pins of Type I D (**Br-P 1–2**). Another four were uncovered in the northern sector.¹⁰ Previous excavations at the site have yielded about 35 examples of these pins.¹¹

This type of pin typically has a quadrangular cross-section, both above and below a large globe, with a flat disc and finial at the top. Below the globe, the shaft changes from a quadrangular to a round cross-section. Sometimes the pin has a tremolo decoration on the lower part.

The recently uncovered Geometric I pins from Tegea were found in the cella trenches, one in conjunction with a surface layer, and one with Building 1.

Geometric I D pins have been found in contexts dating from the Early through the Late Geometric period, and they have been uncovered at many sites in the Argolid and the Corinthia. They were probably manufactured in the north-eastern part of the Peloponnese.¹² The type was particularly popular at the Argive Heraion, where about 350 were found.¹³

Geometric II

One pin that may fit Kilian-Dirlmeier's Geometric II type was found in the recent excavation in the temple sector at Tegea (**Br-P 3**). Many more were uncovered in previous campaigns. Between 20 and 30 in total are known from Tegea, but very few from other sites. This rarity at other sites suggests Arcadian production.¹⁴

Geometric II pins feature two globes separated by a plain section; the upper globe is usually larger than the lower one. Because **Br-P 3** is incomplete, it is quite possible that it does not belong to this category. Extant portions that seem to fit the type include the lower part of the pin and the shank, the rectangular section above and the beginnings of the lower globe or bead on top.

Geometric III

No Geometric III pins were recovered during the recent campaign in the temple cella at Tegea, but one was recovered in the northern sector, and eight examples were found in previous campaigns.¹⁵ This triple-globed type has a

³ Many more small fragments of bronze pins were also unearthed in the recent campaign, but these were not catalogued due to their poor condition. See Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 120–2, for a preliminary account of pins found in the Norwegian excavation.

⁴ Milchhöfer, *Untersuchungsausgrabungen*, pl. 4; Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 375–81; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 203–9.

⁵ Jacobsthal 1956, 3–15; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 203–9.

⁶ Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984.

⁷ Strøm 1995, 78.

⁸ Jacobsthal 1956, 12–3; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 163–203.

⁹ Jacobsthal 1956, 3–9; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 85–105.

¹⁰ See **BrN-P 5–8** (*Tegea II*, section **ix**, 168).

¹¹ Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 105–31; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 204, 340 nos B208–B209, pl. 148; Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 120–1.

¹² Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 104–5.

¹³ Strøm 1995, 79.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* Jacobsthal 1956, 9–12; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 105–9; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 340 no. B210, pl. 149. See Milchhöfer, *Untersuchungsausgrabungen*, pl. 4.a for a Kilian-Dirlmeier Type II E pin found in the earliest campaign at the site.

¹⁵ See **BrN-P9** (*Tegea II*, section **ix**, 168); Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, pls 32–34.

broad distribution in the Peloponnese, with a concentration at sites in the Corinthia and at the Argive Heraion.

Geometric IV–VII

The following groups of pins are decorated with several globes and have very limited distribution. Kilian-Dirlmeier's Type IV has four globes, Type V has five, Type VI has one large central globe and three smaller ones around it, and Type VII has one large central globe and four smaller ones around it.¹⁶ None of these types were uncovered in the recent campaign, but two examples were found in the French excavations, one of Type IV and one of Type V.¹⁷ These pin types, all of which have been found in the Peloponnese, date to the late 8th and 7th centuries B.C.

Geometric VIII–XI

The next four categories are similarly constructed in that the different elements do not form separate parts. Type VIII features a reduced disc with smaller beads above and below it. There are many examples of this type from previous excavations at Tegea.¹⁸ Type IX is very similar to VIII but with more beads (separated by rows of spirals) above the disc. One such example was recently found in the temple sector (**Br-P 4**), two were recovered in the northern sector;¹⁹ and about 30 were discovered in previous campaigns.²⁰ Types X–XI are very similar to Type IX except that they feature beads separated by spirals above and below the disc. Two Type X pins and four of Type XI were found in the previous excavations; only one of Type XI was uncovered in our present project, in the northern sector.²¹ These four categories of pins, found mainly in Laconia and Arcadia, were probably produced in the central Peloponnese.²²

Geometric XII–XVII

The pins in these groups are all very similar, and generally consist of long rows of spirals on top followed by two biconical beads and a shank below. They were extremely popular at Tegea; about 120 examples were found during previous excavations.²³ Stylistically, this type of pin is related to Kilian-Dirlmeier's types II–XI and Jacobsthal's Type II. It seems to be a local variation.

Five such pieces were uncovered in the recent investigation of the temple (**Br-P 5–9**), and nine came from the northern sector.²⁴ **Br-P 5** is an example of Geometric XIII A; **Br-P 6–7** are examples of Geometric

XVI A; **Br-P 8** falls into Geometric XVII B. **Br-P 9**, though in very poor condition, appears to be a Type XVI pin. Four of the five examples were found in conjunction with Building 1, and one came from a mixed context.

All of these types (XII–XVIII) must have been produced in the central Peloponnese, and it is believed that Type XVII was made in Arcadia.²⁵ The contexts of these pins are generally Late Geometric. The same appears to be true at Tegea. Given their concentration in Arcadia, and at Tegea in particular, I would argue for local Tegean production.

Geometric XVIII

Next we consider hammerhead- or T-pins. Four examples of this type were found during the French excavations, and another one was recently unearthed in the temple, found in association with Building 1 (**Br-P 10**). This pin has two large conical caps at either end of a horizontal bar, which is in turn intersected by an iron shank. It is very similar to one of the pins recovered during the French excavations at the site.²⁶

About 30 similar pins were found at the Argive Heraion. It is thought that this type was produced in Argos.²⁷

Geometric XIX–XXI

The following three types include pins with conical heads (Type XIX), flathead pins (Type XX) and western Peloponnesian pins (Type XXI). Only one Type XXI B pin was found in the northern sector at Tegea.²⁸

A number of flathead pins were found at Tegea in both the recent campaign and the earlier French investigations.²⁹ About 11 examples of this type of pin were already known from the site. We recently found another six during the temple excavation (**Br-P 11–16**), two from the pronaos area, three from Building 1 and one from Building 2. In her typology, Kilian-Dirlmeier distinguishes between single, round-bladed (Type XX A) and double-bladed types (Type XX B). Although many of the new finds are incomplete, it appears that we have three examples of the single-bladed variety (**Br-P 11–13**) and three of the double-bladed types (**Br-P 14–16**). Another example of a Type XX B pin was found in the northern sector.³⁰

The function of these unusual pins is not immediately clear. Their distribution is limited to Arcadia and the Argolid. Within these areas, such pins were found in graves in the Argolid and at the sanctuary of Athena Alea at Tegea in Arcadia (and possibly the sanctuary at Asea as well).³¹ It is likely that the pins found at Tegea were

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, pls 38–43; Strøm 1995, 79.

¹⁷ Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 114–5 nos 1053 and 1060, pl. 38.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, pls. 44–45; see also Jacobsthal 1956, 9 (his Type II pin).

¹⁹ **BrN-P 10, 12** (*Tegea* II, section ix, 169).

²⁰ Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, pls 45–49.

²¹ *Ibid.*, pls 49–50. See **BrN-P 11** (*Tegea* II, section ix, 169).

²² Strøm 1995, 80.

²³ Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, pls 50–60; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 205, pls 153–154.

²⁴ **BrN-P 13–21** (*Tegea* II, section ix, 169).

²⁵ Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 145–6; Strøm 1995, 80–1.

²⁶ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 394 no. 209, fig. 20; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 341 no. B225, pl. 155.

²⁷ Strøm 1995, 81.

²⁸ **BrN-P 22** (*Tegea* II, section ix, 171).

²⁹ Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, pls 63–64; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 206, 341 nos B229–B233, pls 156–158.

³⁰ See **BrN-P 23** (*Tegea* II, section ix, 171).

³¹ Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 152–5.

made at the workshop there. Interestingly, one of these pins (**Br-P 15**) was found in the metal workshop itself, in the stratigraphical unit E1S/97.³²

“Mehrkopf-Nadeln”

The best-represented pin type at Tegea is Kilian-Dirlmeier’s “Mehrkopf-Nadeln”, or Jacobsthal’s Group III. Kilian-Dirlmeier distinguishes 12 variations within this category (types A–L). This category of pin generally consists of a vertical row of beads with a flat disc at the top and a rectangular cross-section below the beads, at the intersection with the shank. Types A–K have these features, but with some variation. Some pieces have decoration on the top disc, in the form of a cross, or stamped, dotted circles. Type L is quite different: these have a large conical bead, sometimes in the form of a pomegranate, crowning the pin.

The recent investigation in the temple sector at Tegea yielded 21 specimens: two Type A, 13 Type C, two Type D, one Type K and three Type L pins. About 140 such pieces were uncovered in the French excavations,³³ and 14 were found in the recent excavation of the northern sector.³⁴ The 21 pieces catalogued here came from inside the Geometric temples and metal workshop areas (**Br-P 17–37**).

It is noteworthy that none of these pins were recovered from the bothros. Five were found in the workshop, eight in association with Building 1 and three in association with Building 2. Five were found in mixed contexts as well.

Similar pins have been uncovered at sanctuaries throughout the Peloponnese; they are particularly well represented at the Artemis Orthia sanctuary at Sparta as well as at the Argive Heraion.³⁵ They typically range in date from the second half of the 8th through the early 7th centuries B.C. Their distribution and contexts at Tegea confirm this dating.

Archaic pins

Another pin type uncovered in the two early temples at Tegea falls into Kilian-Dirlmeier’s “Archaic” category, or Jacobsthal’s “Orientalizing” style. Between 22 and 25 pins of this type were found during previous excavations; six more were recently unearthed in the temple excavation (**Br-P 38–43**).³⁶ Five were found in 7th-century contexts in the later of the two Geometric temples, Building 1. One example (**Br-P 43**) was found in a mixed context of the workshop, but it is so worn that it is unclear if it is indeed an “Archaic” type. About 49 examples were also recently uncovered in the northern sector.³⁷

³² See section ii (Nordquist), 175.

³³ Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, pls. 65–82; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 207, 341 nos. B235–B236, pls 159–160.

³⁴ See **BrN-P 24–37** (*Tegea II*, section ix, 171–2).

³⁵ De Cou 1905, 208; Droop 1929, 197; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 201–3; Strøm 1995, 81.

³⁶ Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, pls 85–111; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 208, 342 nos. B238–B241, pls 160–161.

³⁷ See **BrN-P 40–88** (*Tegea II*, section ix, 172–9). For a summary, see Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 122, figs 68–70.

Kilian-Dirlmeier distinguishes a number of different types and subtypes (types A I–F IV) beyond those noted by Jacobsthal.³⁸ From the temple sector at Tegea, we may identify one example of Type B (**Br-P 38**), two of Type D (**Br-P 39–40**) and three of Type E (**Br-P 41–43**). There is much wider representation of the various types of Archaic pins from the northern sector.

Other pins of this type have been found throughout Arcadia and the Peloponnese. They are generally thought to be a Peloponnesian invention. Jacobsthal asserts that, “there can be no doubt that the Orientalizing pin is a Peloponnesian creation”.³⁹

Unrepresented types

Other pin types which were not represented in the temple or workshop areas, but found in the previous campaigns at the site and in the northern sector, include “loop pins”, pomegranate pins, “Pilzkopf” (or mushroom) pins and other Archaic types.⁴⁰ These are discussed in greater detail in *Tegea II*, section ix, 166.

Distribution and significance of pins

It should be noted that *no* pins were found in the bothros. From the excavation in the temple sector, a small number (nine) came from the metal workshop, but the majority was uncovered inside the Late Geometric buildings. Only one possible “Orientalizing” or “Archaic” pin was found in the workshop area (in a mixed context); the remaining five Archaic pins came from trenches in squares D1 and C1.

The pins from the northern sector present a very different picture. Of the 103 unearthed from this sector, the majority (or 66) represent Archaic or related types, while only 33 exemplify earlier Geometric types, and four are Early Helladic in date.

Conclusions: Pins

Our understanding of the nature of this category of offering is enhanced considerably by the results of the recent investigations at Tegea. The spectrum of pins uncovered in the previous campaigns at the site was of limited value, due to the lack of accurate information on provenience. We now have much more knowledge about the stratigraphy of the bothros, workshop and temple areas, and the dates of the various levels.

The following picture emerges from our analysis of the pins: the custom of dedicating pins at Tegea may not have begun before the 8th century B.C. The absence

³⁸ Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 208–81, types A–F.

³⁹ Jacobsthal 1956, 23; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 290–5.

⁴⁰ For the finds from the earlier excavations, see Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 207–8.

of bronze pins of any type in the bothros supports this conclusion. The relatively small number of early types of pins (*i.e.* Geometric I types) found at the site may reflect the dedication of heirlooms, or may simply indicate that older styles of pin continued to be used in later periods. The practice became increasingly popular in the second half of the 8th century, and probably peaked between 720 and 625 B.C. The earlier part of this period corresponds to the time when “Mehrkopf-Nadeln” pins were more or less in fashion (720–675), and the two apsidal buildings were in use. The Archaic or Orientalizing pins were probably dedicated between 675 and 625 B.C. After this time the entire temple area was cleared in preparation for the building of the first monumental structure at the site. In the process of clearing the temple area, this material was apparently dumped in the northern sector. Indeed, most of the pins from the northern sector were uncovered in mixed contexts that presumably consisted of this fill from the cella which was discarded at the time of the building of the 4th-century temple.⁴¹ This may well account for the presence of a large number of Archaic pins in the northern sector and the smaller number found in the temple, although other reasons may become apparent as we continue to analyze the stratigraphical situations in the northern sector.

There is also considerable evidence for local production of pins at Tegea. Long before our excavations began, Kilian-Dirlmeier proposed this possibility, based upon her study of pins found throughout the Peloponnese (and for her types II, XVII and XX in particular). The recently found pins from Tegea and the evidence for the 8th-century B.C. metal workshop confirm this theory that pins, together with other small bronzes, were locally manufactured.

Catalogue, bronze pins

Br-P 1

Fig. 1

Bronze pin with a large finial above a flat disc; shank with rectangular cross-section and biconical bead below. Preserved dimensions: L 5.3, D 1.3 cm (disc). In good condition. Top part of pin preserved; disc bent and burning visible on top and on bead.

Inv. no. 3504 (Tex no. 32). Location, F. no.: B1Sa/1-2 (Building 1).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 3–9, figs 9–22; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 84–105, pls 17–25, esp. 97 nos 538–539, pl. 22 (Type I D2); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 204, 340 no. B208, pl. 148.

Br-P 2

Fig. 1; Pl. 1

Bronze pin with bead and rectangular cross-section above and below. Preserved dimensions: H 4.3 cm. In fair condition, but very worn with a rough surface; only the bead and part of the shank remain. Accretion.

Inv. no. 4111 (Tex no. 653). Location, F. no.: C1d/5-3 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 3–9; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 84–105, 96 nos 512–513, pl. 20; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 204, 340 no. B208, pl. 148.

Br-P 3

Fig. 1; Pl. 1

Bronze pin with broken bead at top (not clear what exactly was above), long part with rectangular cross-section, then round shank. Preserved dimensions: L 8.4 cm. In good condition; top of pin missing, surface worn.

Inv. no. 3592 (Tex no. 120). Location, F. no.: E1S/3-2 (workshop).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 108 no. 973, pl. 30 (Type II E?).

Br-P 4

Fig. 1; Pl. 1

Bronze pin with conical bead on top and nine beads below; each bead separated by a section of incised spirals. Preserved dimensions: L 8.0 cm. In fair condition. Upper section preserved; extremely corroded, surface very worn. Accretion.

Inv. no. 3823 (Tex no. 359). Location, F. no.: D1/11-4 (outside Building 1).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 9–12; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 129 no. 1448, pl. 49; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 340 no. B210, pl. 149.

Br-P 5

Fig. 1

Bronze pin with a long row of spirals on top, and then two biconical beads followed by a shank. Preserved dimensions: L 2.8, D 1.45 cm. Two fragments, in fair condition; surface very worn.

Inv. no. 3825 (Tex no. 361). Location, F. no.: D1/11-5 (outside Building 1).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 9–12; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 137 no. 1586, pl. 53; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 205, pls 153–154.

Br-P 6

Fig. 1; Pl. 1

Top of a bronze pin with a conical top, incised spirals, and biconical beads below. Conical head missing after cleaning. Preserved dimensions: L 5.4 cm. In fair/good condition, but very worn; accretion, corrosion.

Inv. no. 4229 (Tex no. 772). Location, F. no.: B1T/21-6 (outside Building 2).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 9–12; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 141 nos 1701–1702, pl. 57 (Type XVI A); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 205, pls 153–154.

Br-P 7

Fig. 1; Pl. 1

Top of a bronze pin with a rounded top, spirals, two biconical beads and a rectangular section remaining. Preserved dimensions: L 5.05 cm. In very good condition; surface worn, accretion.

Inv. no. 4263 (Tex no. 807). Location, F. no.: B1T/22-1 (below Building 2).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 9–12; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 142 no. 1715, pl. 58; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 205, pls 153–154.

⁴¹ See *Tegea II*, section iv (Tarditi) for discussion of the stratigraphy in the northern sector.

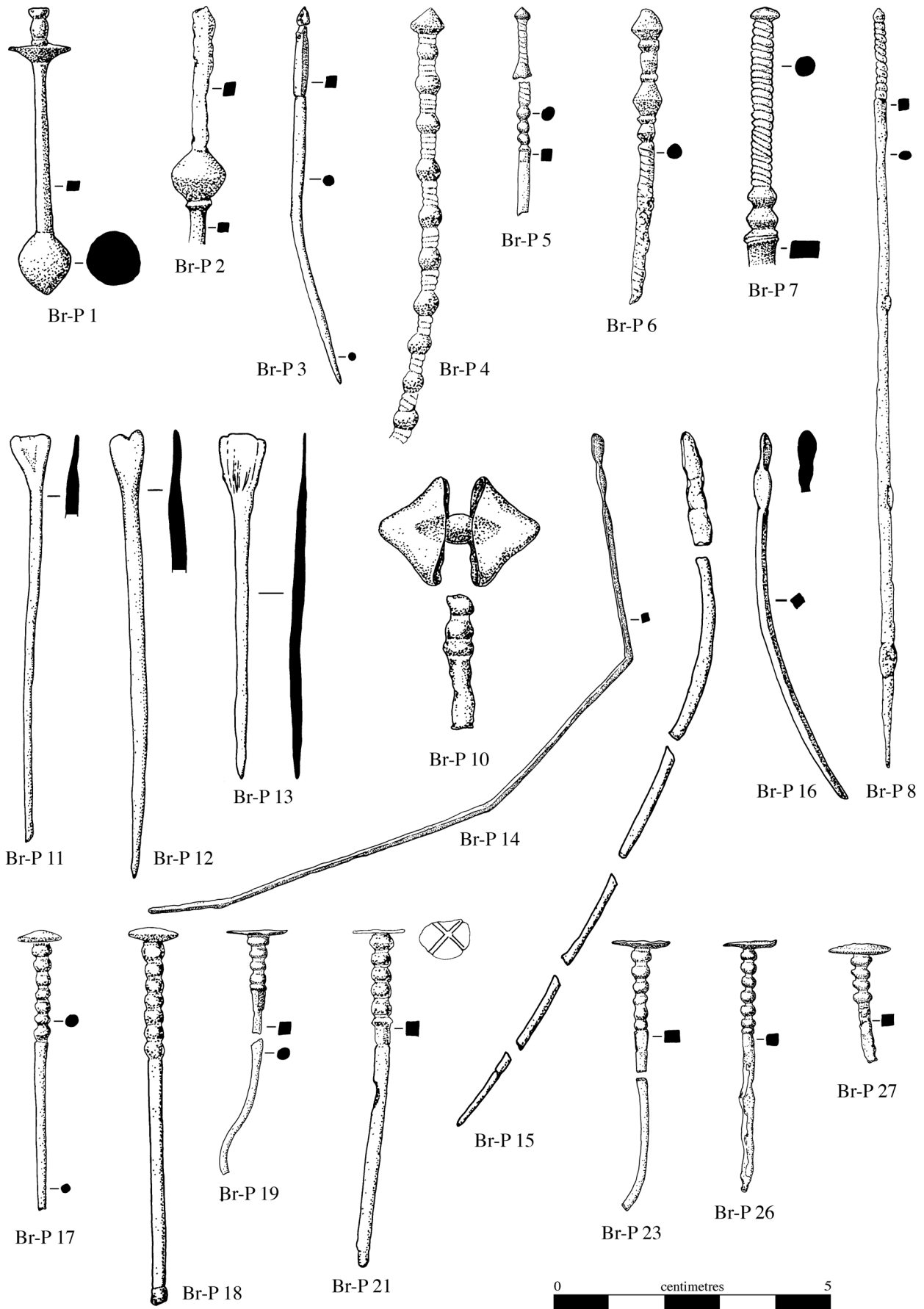


Figure 1. Bronze objects (Br-P 1–27).

Br-P 8*Fig. 1*

Geometric pin with spirals and part with rectangular cross-section followed by a round shank. Preserved dimensions: L 13.85 cm. In good condition; complete, with a worn surface and a little corrosion.

Inv. no. 4257 (Tex no. 801). Location, F. no.: D1/74-34 (Building 1).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 9–12; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 146 no. 1793, pl. 60 (Type XVII B); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 205, pls 153–154.

Br-P 9

Top of a very dark bronze pin with a small cone at the tip, and then an incised spiral, large blob and bead below. Preserved dimensions: L 4.75 cm. In poor condition; shank missing.

Inv. no. 3781 (Tex no. 315). Location, F. no.: D1/5-4 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, pl. 58; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 205, pls 153–154.

Br-P 10*Fig. 1; Pl. 1*

Bronze T-pin with a conical cap on either end of horizontal bar, iron shank. Preserved dimensions: H 3.8, W 3.0 cm. In good condition, but iron shank mostly missing; bronze worn and iron very corroded.

Inv. no. 3609 (Tex no. 138). Location, F. no.: C1b/4-6 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 141–4; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 150 no. 1887, pl. 62; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 205–6, 342 no. B237, pl. 155.

Br-P 11*Fig. 1; Pl. 1*

Bronze flathead (spatula) pin with a thin, flat head and round shank. Preserved dimensions: L 7.45 cm. In good condition, but missing top of spatula and bottom tip of pin; surface very worn, corroded.

Inv. no. 3613 (Tex no. 142). Location: F1/2 (pronaos, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 144; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 152 no. 1931, pl. 63 (Type XX A); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 206, 341 nos B229–B230, pl. 157.

Br-P 12*Fig. 1; Pl. 1*

Small spatula-type pin. Round shank. Preserved dimensions: H 8.2 cm. In fair/good condition; top missing, surface very worn and corroded.

Inv. no. 4095 (Tex no. 637). Location, F. no.: D1/72-37 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 144; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 153 no. 1939, pl. 63 (Type XX A); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 206, pls 156–158.

Br-P 13*Fig. 1; Pl. 1*

Bronze spatula with a rectangular section and a very flat blade. No decoration evident. Preserved dimensions: L 6.2 cm. In very good condition, nearly complete; top of the spatula missing. Surface full of accretion.

Inv. no. 4133 (Tex no. 675). Location, F. no.: B1T/3-1 (outside Building 2).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 144; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 153 no. 1938, pl. 63 (Type XX A); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 206, pls 156–158.

Br-P 14*Fig. 1; Pl. 1*

Bronze flathead pin with a rectangular cross-section all the way down. Flat cross-section above in one direction, then flat in another. Preserved dimensions: L 14 cm. In fair condition; bent, with broken top and pin.

Inv. no. 4085 (Tex no. 626). Location, F. no.: D1/72-30 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 144; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 153 no. 1955, pl. 64; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 206, pls 156–158.

Br-P 15*Fig. 1*

Flathead pin consisting of two flat oval sections on a round shank. Preserved dimensions: L 8.7 cm. In fair condition. Found in four parts (now six); very worn, corroded bronze. Tip broken, very fragile.

Inv. no. 4207 (Tex no. 750). Location, F. no.: E1S/97-2 (workshop).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 144; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 153 no. 1955, pl. 64 (Type XX B); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 206, 341 no. B229, pl. 156.

Br-P 16*Fig. 1*

Small, fat, rounded top of spatula pin; flat rectangular section below. Rectangular shank becomes round. Preserved dimensions: L 6.0 cm. In good condition, nearly complete; chipped at top and tip. accretion on surface.

Inv. no. 3694 (Tex no. 223). Location, F. no.: C1c/3-3 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 144; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 153 nos 1949–1950, pl. 63 (Type XX B); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 206, pls 156–158.

Br-P 17*Fig. 1*

Geometric pin with flat disc; seven biconical beads and round shank below. Preserved dimensions: L 5.0, D (top) 0.9 cm. In good condition; lower part missing, surface chipped and worn.

Inv. no. 3566 (Tex no. 95). Location, F. no.: B1Sc/4-11 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 12–3; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 167 no. 2144, pl. 67 (Type A); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 207, pls 159–160.

Br-P 18*Fig. 1*

Bronze pin with flat disc; seven beads and round shank below. Preserved dimensions: L 6.7, D (top) 0.9 cm. In good condition, nearly complete; tip missing, surface chipped and worn.

Inv. no. 3576 (Tex no. 105). Location, F. no.: B1Sb/14-1 (posthole in Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-P 17**.

Br-P 19*Fig. 1; Pl. 1*

Geometric pin with a flat disc, beads, and a rectangular shank that becomes round. Preserved dimensions: L 4.7, D 1.1 cm. In good condition, but missing lower shank; very corroded, worn and chipped.

Inv. no. 3952 (Tex no. 490). Location, F. no.: D1/51-2 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 12–3; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 171 no. 2260, pl. 69 (Type C); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 207, pls 159–160.

Br-P 20*Fig. 2; Pl. 1*

Pin with flat disc, four small beads; upper part of shank with rectangular cross-section, then round. Preserved dimensions: L 11.3 cm. In good condition; largely complete with worn surface and part of pinhead missing.

Inv. no. 3586 (Tex no. 114). Location, F. no.: C1b/3-1 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 12–3; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 173 no. 2391, pl. 70 (Type C); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 207, pls 159–160.

Br-P 21*Fig. 1*

Bronze pin with disc and five small round beads on top, then a part with rectangular cross-section and a round shank below. Preserved dimensions: L 6.0 cm. In good condition; most of pin preserved except for the tip, worn surface.

Inv. no. 3512 (Tex no. 40). Location, F. no.: B1Sa/7-1 (Building 2).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 12–3; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 173 no. 2393, pl. 70 (Type C); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 207, pls 159–160.

Br-P 22*Fig. 2; Pl. 1*

Bronze pin with flat disc at top, six beads below; then a part with a rectangular cross-section, and round shank below. Cross incised on top of disc. Preserved dimensions: L 11.3 cm. Complete, in nearly perfect condition; a little corrosion at top.

Inv. no. 3822 (Tex no. 358). Location, F. no.: E1S/17-3 (workshop). Excavation photo: Section **ii** (Nordquist), 166 *Fig. 84*.

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-P 21**.

Br-P 23*Fig. 1; Pl. 1*

Bronze pin with flat disc, six beads, a part with rectangular cross-section, and round pin below. Preserved dimensions: H 5.0, D (disc) 1.1 cm. In good condition. Almost complete; only lower shank missing. Surface very worn and corroded.

Inv. no. 3850 (Tex no. 386). Location, F. no.: E1S/17-4 (workshop).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 12–3; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 173 no. 2402, pl. 71 (Type C); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 207, pls 159–160.

Br-P 24*Fig. 2; Pl. 1*

Geometric pin with at least six beads below a flat disc, round shank below. Preserved dimensions: head: L 3.15 cm; three shank fragments: L 4.6, 2.9, 1.3 cm. In fair condition, complete with all four parts put together; surface very worn and corroded.

Inv. no. 4043 (Tex no. 583). Location, F. no.: E1S/51-6 (workshop).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 12–3; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 173 no. 2404, pl. 71 (Type C); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 207, pls 159–160.

Br-P 25*Fig. 2; Pl. 1*

Geometric pin with five beads remaining; a part with rectangular cross-section below, then a round shank. Preserved dimensions: L 6.4 cm. In good condition, but very worn surface; bent and corroded. Top and tip missing.

Inv. no. 4136 (Tex no. 678). Location, F. no.: B1T/3-2 (outside Building 2).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 12–3; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 173 no. 2420, pl. 71 (Type C); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 207, pls 159–160.

Br-P 26*Fig. 1; Pl. 1*

Bronze pin with flat disc, six beads, rectangular section and round shank. Preserved dimensions: L 4.5 cm. In good condition; lower part of shank missing; surface very corroded and worn.

Inv. no. 3804 (Tex no. 340). Location, F. no.: E1S/17-2 (workshop).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 12–3; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 174 no. 2442, pl. 71 (Type C); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 207, pls 159–160.

Br-P 27*Fig. 1; Pl. 1*

Geometric pin with flat disc, four beads visible and a part with rectangular cross-section below. Preserved dimensions: H 2.3, D 1.1 cm (disc). In good condition. Upper part intact; surface worn; corroded.

Inv. no. 3580 (Tex no. 250). Location, F. no.: D1/2-2 (cella, top).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 12–3; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 174 nos 2444 and 2454, pl. 72 (Type C); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 207, pls 159–160.

Br-P 28*Fig. 2*

Bronze pinhead with seven beads, a part with rectangular cross-section, and a round shank below. Preserved dimensions: H 3.8 cm. In very good condition. Chipped disc; lower shank missing, surface very worn.

Inv. no. 4051 (Tex no. 591). Location, F. no.: C1d/3-3 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 12–3; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 174–5 no. 2487, pl. 72 (Type C); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 207, pls 159–160.

Br-P 29*Fig. 2*

Geometric pin with flat disc on top, followed by a series of seven beads and then a part with rectangular cross-section below. Preserved dimensions: H 4.9, D 1.5 cm. In fair condition; top of pin preserved, surface worn.

Inv. no. 3510 (Tex no. 38). Location, F. no.: B1Sc/5-1 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 12–3; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 175 no. 2499, pl. 72 (Type C); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 207, pls 159–160.

Br-P 30*Fig. 2*

Bronze pin with flat disc for head and eleven beads below. Preserved dimensions: L 8.7 cm. In fair condition, but lower part of pin missing; shank bent; surface very worn.

Inv. no. 3522 (Tex no. 50). Location, F. no.: B1Sc/6-1 (Building 2).

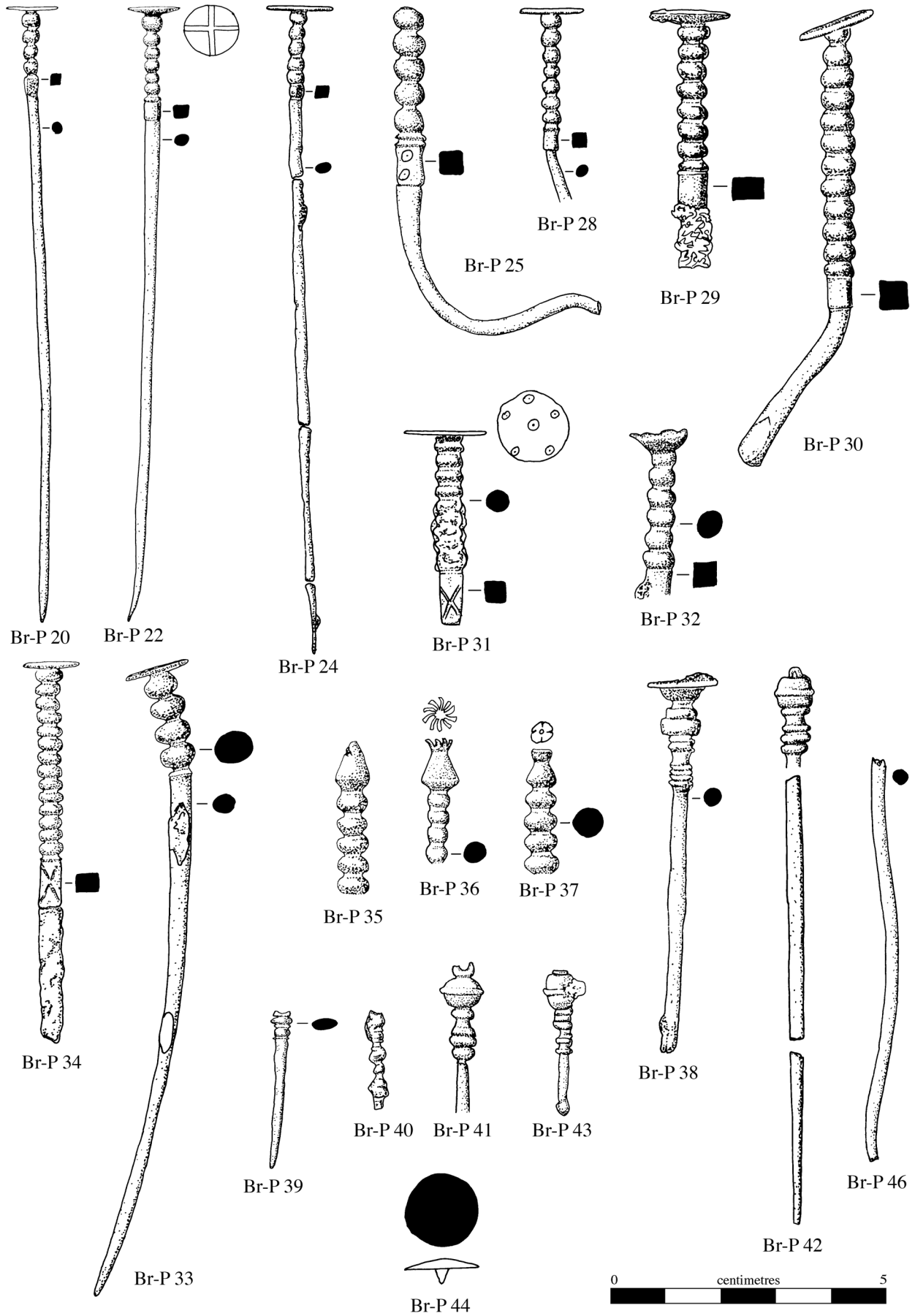


Figure 2. Bronze objects (Br-P 20–46).

Date: 8th–7th c.
Parallels: See **Br-P 29**.

Br-P 31 *Fig. 2 ; Pl. 1*

Geometric pin with flat disc, nine beads, and long part with rectangular cross-section and with an X on each face. Preserved dimensions: H 3.8, D 1.3 cm (top disc). In good condition; entire shank missing, surface worn.

Inv. no. 3603 (Tex no. 132). Location, F. no.: C1b/4-4 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 12–3; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 175 nos 2499 and 2501, pl. 72 (Type C); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 207, pls 159–160.

Br-P 32 *Fig. 2 ; Pl. 1*

Geometric pin with flat disc and six beads and a piece with rectangular cross-section below. Preserved dimensions: L 3.1 cm. In fair condition; missing shank and part of top disc, surface worn.

Inv. no. 3735 (Tex no. 269). Location, F. no.: D1/4-10 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 12–3; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 177 no. 2619, pl. 74 (Type D); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 207, pls 159–160.

Br-P 33 *Fig. 2 ; Pl. 1*

Bronze pin with four beads and a flat round disc above; round cross-section of the shank below. Preserved dimensions: L 11.6 cm. Nearly complete, in very good condition; some corrosion and accretion on the shank.

Inv. no. 4167 (Tex no. 710). Location, F. no.: E1S/88-1 (workshop).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 12–3; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 177 nos 2619.a and 2648, pl. 74 (Type D); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 207, pls 159–160.

Br-P 34 *Fig. 2 ; Pl. 1*

Geometric pin with fourteen beads above a piece with rectangular cross-section; iron (?) shank below. Preserved dimensions: L 7.0 cm. In fair condition, but iron shank corroded.

Inv. no. 4112 (Tex no. 654). Location, F. no.: C1a/6-5 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 12–3; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 196 nos 3201–3202, pl. 82 (Type K); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 207, pls 159–160.

Br-P 35 *Fig. 2 ; Pl. 2*

Top of a bronze pin with a conical top and six flattish beads above the shank. Preserved dimensions: H 2.8 cm. In fair condition, but corroded; broken at shank, lower portion missing.

Inv. no. 3844 (Tex no. 380). Location, F. no.: D1/8-3 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, pl. 83 (Type L).

Br-P 36 *Fig. 2 ; Pl. 2*

Pinhead crowned with a pomegranate bead and four small round beads below. Preserved dimensions: H 1.9 cm. In good condition, but worn; upper part complete, bottom of pin (below the fourth bead) broken and missing.

Inv. no. 4019 (Tex no. 557). Location, F. no.: C1d/2-2 (cella, top).

Date: 8th–7th c.
Parallels: Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 199 no. 3314, pl. 83 (Type L).

Br-P 37 *Fig. 2 ; Pl. 2*

Pinhead with four beads, topped with a large, pomegranate-shaped conical bead with a flat, incised top. Preserved dimensions: L 2.4 cm. In very good condition, but surface worn and chipped; top part of bead missing disc and shank.

Inv. no. 3965 (Tex no. 503). Location, F. no.: D1/51-4 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-P 36**.

Br-P 38 *Fig. 2 ; Pl. 2*

Orientalizing pin with round bead, and small, thin beads below. Round shank. Preserved dimensions: L 9.85 cm. Nearly complete and in very good condition, but worn and a little corroded.

Inv. no. 4226 (Tex no. 769). Location, F. no.: D1/74-7 (Building 1).

Date: 7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 20–4; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 226 nos 3714–3715, pl. 89 (Type B IV); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 208, 342 nos B238–241, pls 160–161.

Br-P 39 *Fig. 2 ; Pl. 2*

Very small Orientalizing pin; two beads below extant portion of suspension loop; round shank. Preserved dimensions: L 5.65 cm. In good condition, but surface worn; accretion. Missing most of suspension loop and tip of shank.

Inv. no. 3969 (Tex no. 507). Location, F. no.: D1/49-14 (Building 1).

Date: 7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 20–4; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 262 no. 4547, pl. 108 (Type D); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 208, pls 160–161.

Br-P 40 *Fig. 2 ; Pl. 2*

Bronze fragment broken from the top of an Orientalizing pin or pendant with two thin beads alternating with larger beads; larger bead below. Preserved dimensions: H 1.85 cm. In fair condition, but surface very worn; row of beads broken at one end.

Inv. no. 4021 (Tex no. 559). Location, F. no.: C1d/2-1 (cella, top).

Date: 7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 20–4; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 265 no. 4579, pl. 108 (Type D); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 208, pls 160–161.

Br-P 41 *Fig. 2*

Archaic (Orientalizing) pin with suspension loop, bronze bead with rib and smaller bead below. Preserved dimensions: L 2.1 cm. In fair condition. Upper portion missing part of top and lower shank.

Inv. no. 3704 (Tex no. 233). Location, F. no.: C1c/3-4 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 20–4; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 266 no. 4596, pl. 108 (Type E 1).

Br-P 42 *Fig. 2 ; Pl. 2*

Bronze pin with a round shank and large spherical bead with a horizontal ridge above; suspension loop above. One small bead

followed by three small beads beneath the top bead, remainder is missing. Preserved dimensions: L 5.9 cm. In fair condition, but corroded. Broken bead with blunt surface; bent and a little broken on the shank; top and tip missing.

Inv. no. 4185 (Tex no. 728). Location, F. no.: C1a/30-1 (Building 2).

Date: 7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 20–4; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 266 no. 4596, pl. 108 (Type E II); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 342 no. B241, pl. 161.

Br-P 43

Fig. 2 ; Pl. 2

Bronze pin with the top part missing; appears to be one large bead with horizontal ridge and several thin beads below. Hard to discern decoration – very corroded. Preserved dimensions: L 2.15 cm. In fair/good condition, but surface very worn, and significant corrosion and accretion; upper part broken above and below.

Inv. no. 4028 (Tex no. 566). Location: E1S/44 (pronaos, disturbed).

Date: 7th c.

Parallels: Jacobsthal 1956, 20–4; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 266 no. 4596, pl. 108 (Type E II); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 342 no. B241, pl. 161.

Br-P 44

Fig. 2

Top of nail or pin with a large, flat, round disc and a thin, round shank. Preserved dimensions: D 1.4 cm. In good condition, but surface worn; nearly all of shank missing.

Inv. no. 3942 (Tex no. 480). Location, F. no.: D1/18-7 (Building 1).

Date: Indeterminate

Br-P 45

Pl. 2

Small bronze nail or pin with short, round shank and corroded top. Preserved dimensions: L 6.9 cm. Complete; in good condition, but corroded top and worn surface.

Inv. no. 3751 (Tex no. 285). Location, F. no.: D1/4-17 (cella, disturbed).

Date: Indeterminate

Br-P 46

Fig. 2 ; Pl. 2

Shank of bronze pin with round section; rectangular portion visible at top. Preserved dimensions: L 7.4 cm. In fair condition; surface good; slightly bent; top and lower shank missing.

Inv. no. 3607 (Tex no. 136). Location, F. no.: C1b/4-5 (debris above Building 1).

Date: Indeterminate

Rings

Bronze rings were very popular votive offerings at Tegea. Over 100 were unearthed in previous campaigns at the site, and a good number were also recently found in the Norwegian excavation.⁴² 64 rings were catalogued from the temple sector, including 11 from the bothros and four from the workshop area. Another 104 were

catalogued from the northern sector. These rings fall into two main types: spiral rings and plain rings.⁴³

Most of the rings (ca. 49) recently uncovered in the temple sector have simple, plain bands; some are thick, some are thin, and some are carinated. They also vary in cross-section: some are round in section, some diamond-shaped, and some rectangular. In a few cases, because of the object's large width, it is not clear if it is a bead or a ring (for example, **Br-R 39**). Compared to the spiral rings, however, these rings generally consist of a single band. This band may be wide or narrow, ornamented or plain.

The simple rings include **Br-R 1–49**. Some of these rings consist of very wide, flat bands, such as **Br-R 31–35, 38**. A few have patterns of small chevrons going around the band (**Br-R 26, 27, 29**). One ring has a twisted band (**Br-R 45**). The majority of the rings found in the French campaign are also of this simple type.⁴⁴

Simple rings have been found in graves and sanctuaries throughout the Greek world, dating from the Submycenaean period onwards.⁴⁵ A variety of types was uncovered at Olympia, Sparta, and Argive Heraion, among other sites.⁴⁶

Much less common at Tegea were the spiral rings. Only 15 examples of spiral rings were recently uncovered in the temple sector (**Br-R 50–64**). Just a few of these rings were from the bothros or the workshop; most of them were from the cella. Another 20 were found in the northern sector.⁴⁷ About a dozen spiral rings were also uncovered during previous excavations at Tegea.⁴⁸

Although Dugas refers to these earlier examples from Tegea as spirals for the hair,⁴⁹ Kilian-Dirlmeier identifies them as spiral finger-rings of a type found throughout the Greek world and in central Europe.⁵⁰ In Greece, they are typically found at sanctuary sites, and date primarily from the 8th through the 7th century B.C., though earlier examples are known.⁵¹

Kilian-Dirlmeier divides spiral rings into two main types: Type One, which features only one rotation of the band, and Type Two, which has two or more rotations of the band. She further divides the two types into several variants.⁵² The spiral rings from Tegea are of both main types. Type One spiral rings include **Br-R 50–53, 60–61**,

⁴² From the northern sector these include 83 plain rings: **BrN-R 1–83**; and 20 spiral rings, **BrN-R 84–103**. See my contribution in *Tegea II*, section **ix**, 181–8.

⁴³ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 386 no. 165, fig. 39.

⁴⁴ Philipp 1981, 138–45; Lemos, *Aegean*, 115–7.

⁴⁵ For Olympia, see Philipp 1981, 138–45; for Sparta, see Droop 1929, 199, pl. 85.Q–Z; for the Argive Heraion, see De Cou 1905, 250–62, pls 88, 90, 91; for the Argolid generally, see A. Foley, *The Argolid 800–600 B.C. An archaeological survey (SIMA 80)*, Göteborg 1988, 85–6.

⁴⁶ See **BrN-R 84–103** (*Tegea II*, section **ix**, 188–90).

⁴⁷ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 387.

⁴⁸ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 387 nos 167–170, fig. 20.

⁴⁹ Kilian-Dirlmeier 1980, esp. 261 no. 20, fig. 5.

⁵⁰ Kilian-Dirlmeier 1980, esp. 258.

⁵¹ Kilian-Dirlmeier 1980, 251, fig. 3.

⁴² For the previously uncovered rings, see Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 386–7 nos 165–170, figs 20, 39, 42. See also Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 122–3, figs 71–72, for a preliminary account of the rings found in the Norwegian excavations.

63–64. Type Two examples include **Br-R 54–59, 62.** Some of the rings are incomplete, and it is occasionally unclear if indeed they were spiral rings, such as **Br-R 63.** This ring is also very small in diameter, but its similarity to other spiral ring bands makes it a strong possibility; perhaps it was a child's ring.

Spiral rings of both types were found at many other sites in the Greek world, including the Artemis Orthia site at Sparta, the Artemis sanctuary at Lousoi, the Argive Heraion at Perachora, and the sanctuaries at Philia, Lindos, Olympia, Knossos, Asea and Phigaleia.⁵³

The plain rings typically have a fairly large diameter (ca. 2.3–2.5 cm). The spiral rings generally have somewhat smaller diameters. Most of the plain rings are much too big for my ring finger. This could mean that women in ancient Tegea had thicker fingers than I, or that they wore their rings on a different finger (on an index finger?), or that some of the rings originally belonged to men – but even for most men, these rings would be too big for their ring finger. It is conceivable that because of the types of work men and women did in ancient rural communities, their hands, fingers and knuckles would have been bigger than ours today. Another possibility is that these rings were originally made for another purpose, and not worn on the finger (perhaps some of them were beads). Finally, it is also possible that these offerings represent rings that were intentionally larger than life-size, specifically for dedication to the deity (such as some of the very large pins found at Greek sanctuary sites, including Tegea).

The distribution of the rings at Tegea may also help us to establish a typology of sorts. For instance, the rings found in the bothros, especially in the lower levels, must date to the 9th century at the latest. If we look at the 11 rings from the bothros (**Br-R 32–38, 44, 55, 58, 59**) the following pattern emerges. All but one of the rings (**Br-R 55**) consist of a very wide band, sometimes with a slight carination in the middle, forming a triangular cross-section. These wide, flat (or slightly carinated) bands are seen in both the spiral rings and the plain rings. The exception, mentioned above, is one of the spiral rings found at a higher level than the other rings, **Br-R 55**, from E1S/108 (Level B-1), which dates to the first half of the 8th century, or Late Geometric I, based on the pottery. Not a single narrow band ring or wire was found in the bothros levels B-2 to B-6. This suggests to me that the wide band rings are typically earlier than the narrow band rings, and may be dated from the 9th to the early 8th century. In fact, **Br-R 59** was found in one of the lowest levels of the bothros, which contained Mycenaean, Protogeometric and Early Geometric I pottery. Such a context provides evidence for an early date (9th century B.C.) for this type of spiral ring. There are many early examples of bronze (and gold) rings with similar wide bands, from numerous Greek sites, of both the spiral and band types.⁵⁴

⁵³ Kilian-Dirlmeier 1980, 261–2, figs 4–5; Philipp 1981, 146–52.

⁵⁴ See for instance Verdélis 1963, esp. 7 fig. 3.B, D, E (from

Based on the evidence of rings from graves at various sites in the Greek world, the material from the bothros at Tegea seems to fit the pattern that earlier rings tend to have wider bands, either flat or with a triangular profile. Verdélis offers a typology for the rings from graves from Tiryns, and identifies eight types, A–H. These types vary according to their width, profile, and size. Their contexts seem to fit the pattern described above, *i.e.* that the wider rings are from earlier contexts, typically Submycenaean to Protogeometric or Early Geometric.⁵⁵

There may be a technological explanation for this phenomenon we observe in the rings at Tegea. It may be that the wide, flat bands were easier to make and required a simpler technology than the rings with the narrow bands or wires. This issue requires further investigation.

The dedication of such large numbers of rings at Tegea invites us to consider the significance of this kind of offering once more. It is tempting to see these rings as objects of personal adornment, and to suggest that they were offered to the goddess in highly personal dedications. When we look at the distribution of rings from sacred contexts in the Greek world (both spiral and plain), we see, as with other jewellery items, a concentration in the sanctuaries of female deities.⁵⁶

Catalogue, rings

Plain rings

Br-R 1

Fig. 3

Bronze ring with a thick band, oval cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.2 cm. Complete, in very good condition; surface a little worn.

Inv. no. 3507 (Tex no. 35). Location, F. no.: B1Sc/4-5 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Philipp 1981, 139–52, pl. 42.

Br-R 2

Fig. 3

Bronze ring with thick band and round cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.2 cm. Complete, in excellent condition; smooth surface.

Inv. no. 3516 (Tex no. 44). Location, F. no.: B1Sa/7-2 (Building 2).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Submycenaean–Protogeometric and Early Geometric contexts in graves from Tiryns); P. Courbin, *Tombes géométriques d'Argos I* (Etudes péloponnésiques 7), Paris 1974, 38, T.37 (for two spiral rings from an Early Geometric context in the Argos); Kilian-Dirlmeier 1980, 252, figs 4.1 (Submycenaean–Protogeometric example from Perati) and 4.2 (Submycenaean–Protogeometric); Philipp 1981, 150 nos 549–550, pl. 42; Lemos, *Aegean*, 115–7, figs 9.16–17 (Early Protogeometric examples from Lefkandi).

⁵⁵ Verdélis 1963, esp. 7 fig. 3.

⁵⁶ Artemis, Hera, Athena and Demeter, among others (and to a much lesser extent, Apollo). See also the discussion below, p. 527.

Br-R 3*Fig. 3*

Bronze ring with thin oval cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.2 cm; band 0.3 cm thick. Complete, in good condition; worn surface.

Inv. no. 3517 (Tex no. 45). Location, F. no.: B1Sa/5-3 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 4*Fig. 3; Pl. 2*

Bronze ring with thick band. Preserved dimensions: D 2.5 cm. Complete, in good condition; surface very worn.

Inv. no. 3582 (Tex no. 110). Location, F. no.: C1b/2-1 (cella, top).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 5*Fig. 3; Pl. 2*

Simple bronze ring with rectangular cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.25 cm. Complete, in very good condition; corroded and worn surface.

Inv. no. 3611 (Tex no. 140). Location, F. no.: E1S/7-1 (workshop).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 6*Fig. 3*

Simple bronze ring, rectangular cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.25 cm. Complete, in good condition; corroded, very worn surface.

Inv. no. 3669 (Tex no. 198). Location, F. no.: E1S/5-4 (workshop).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 7*Fig. 3*

Simple bronze ring with thick band, oval cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.5 cm. Complete, in excellent condition; worn surface.

Inv. no. 3691 (Tex no. 220). Location, F. no.: C1b/1-1 (cella, top).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 8*Fig. 3; Pl. 2*

Bronze ring with rectangular cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.35 cm. Complete, in very good condition; surface worn and covered in accretion.

Inv. no. 3738 (Tex no. 272). Location, F. no.: D1/4-9a (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 9*Fig. 3; Pl. 2*

Simple bronze ring with a flat, almond-shaped cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.3 cm. Complete, in very good condition; worn, corroded surface.

Inv. no. 3739 (Tex no. 273). Location, F. no.: D1/4-9b (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 10*Fig. 3; Pl. 2*

Large, simple bronze ring with thick band. Preserved dimensions:

D 2.45 cm. Complete, in very good condition; surface worn and chipped.

Inv. no. 3740 (Tex no. 274). Location, F. no.: D1/4-9c (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 11*Fig. 3; Pl. 2*

Simple bronze ring with thin rectangular cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.3 cm. In two parts. In good condition; surface very worn and corroded.

Inv. no. 3752 (Tex no. 286). Location, F. no.: D1/4-18 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 12*Fig. 3; Pl. 2*

Bronze ring with large, thick, round band. Oval cross-section (with points). Preserved dimensions: D 2.55 cm. Complete, in very good condition; some corrosion and very worn surface.

Inv. no. 3766 (Tex no. 300). Location, F. no.: D1/4-25 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 13*Fig. 3; Pl. 2*

Bronze ring of simple type, with oblong cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.25 cm. Complete, in good condition; surface worn and chipped.

Inv. no. 3892 (Tex no. 428). Location, F. no.: D1/14-1 (outside Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 14*Fig. 3; Pl. 2*

Plain bronze ring with rectangular cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.15 cm. Complete, in good condition; worn surface, accretion and corrosion.

Inv. no. 4956 (Tex no. 596). Location, F. no.: D1/72-13 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 15*Fig. 3; Pl. 2*

Complete bronze ring with rectangular cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.3 cm. Complete, in good condition; very corroded, worn surface.

Inv. no. 4072 (Tex no. 613). Location, F. no.: D1/72-22 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 16*Fig. 3; Pl. 2*

Bronze ring with diamond-shaped cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.2 cm. Complete, in very good condition; accretion, worn surface.

Inv. no. 4100 (Tex no. 642). Location, F. no.: C1a/6-4 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 17*Fig. 3; Pl. 2*

Bronze ring with rectangular cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.3 cm. Complete, in fair condition; rough and very corroded.

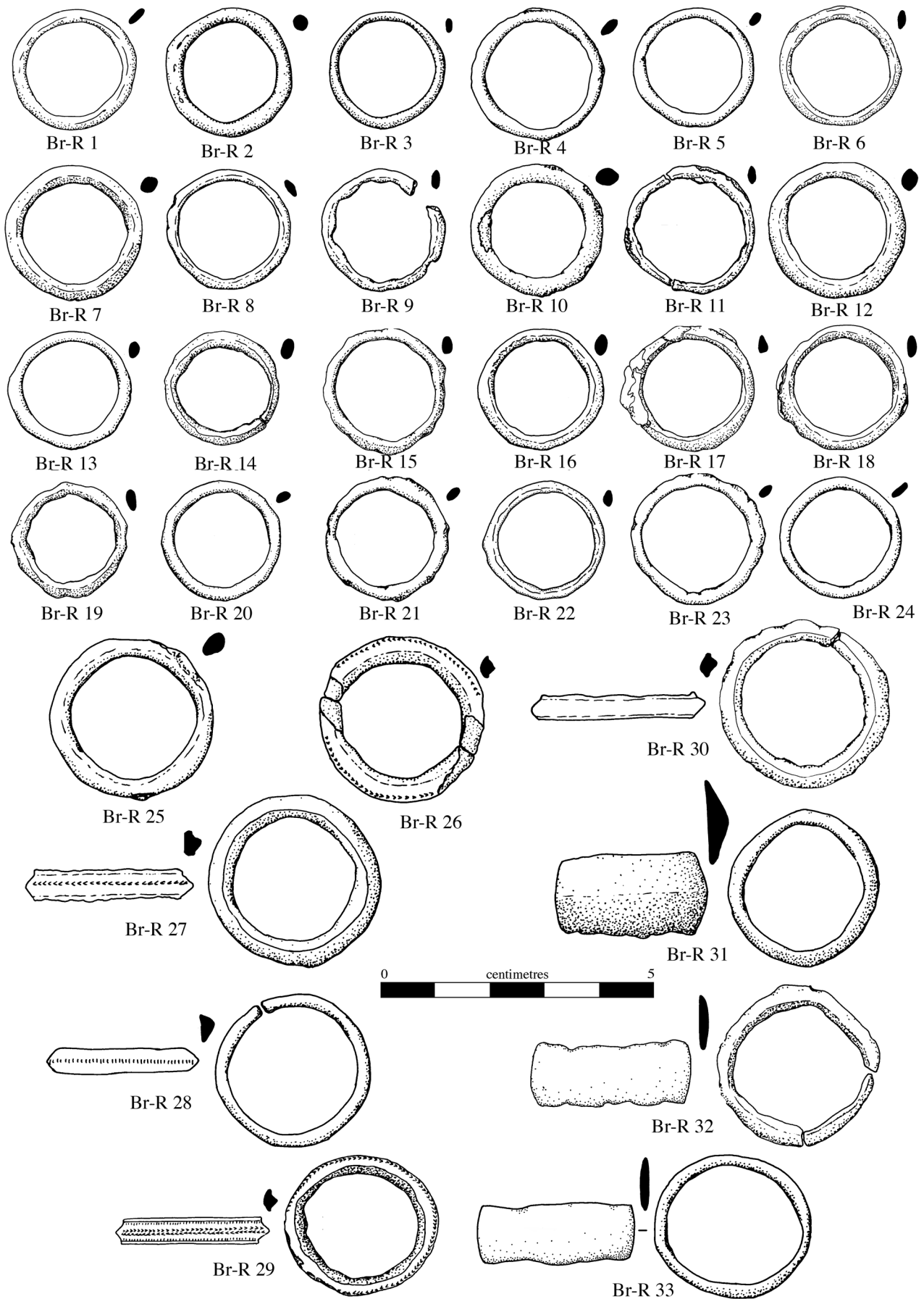


Figure 3. Bronze objects (Br-R 1–33).

Inv. no. 4184 (Tex no. 727). Location, F. no.: B1T/11-2 (outside Building 2).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 18 *Fig. 3; Pl. 2*

Simple bronze ring with rectangular cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.3 cm. Complete, in fair/good condition; worn and corroded, evidence of burning.

Inv. no. 4200 (Tex no. 743). Location, F. no.: D1/73-4 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 19 *Fig. 3; Pl. 2*

Bronze ring with rectangular cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.1 cm. Complete, in good condition; surface very worn, accretion and corrosion.

Inv. no. 4245 (Tex no. 789). Location, F. no.: D1/74-14 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 20 *Fig. 3; Pl. 2*

Simple bronze ring with a rectangular section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.2 cm. Complete, in very good condition; surface very worn and chipped.

Inv. no. 4289 (Tex no. 833). Location, F. no.: C1a/52-3 (below Building 2).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 21 *Fig. 3; Pl. 2*

Simple bronze ring, originally rectangular in cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.3 cm. Complete; in fair/good condition, but covered in corrosion.

Inv. no. 4299 (Tex no. 843). Location, F. no.: D1/75-3 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 22 *Fig. 3; Pl. 2*

Bronze ring with rectangular cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.15 cm. Complete, in fair/good condition; very worn surface.

Inv. no. 4268 (Tex no. 812). Location, F. no.: C1d/19-4 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 23 *Fig. 3; Pl. 2*

Plain bronze ring with rounded rectangular cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.6 cm. Complete; in fair/good condition, but rough and worn, significant corrosion.

Inv. no. 4308 (Tex no. 852). Location, F. no.: D1/76-7 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 24 *Fig. 3; Pl. 2*

Plain bronze ring, round cross-section; carinated inner edge. Preserved dimensions: D 2.25 cm. Complete, in very good condition; worn, corroded surface.

Inv. no. 4319 (Tex no. 863). Location, F. no.: C1a/61-5 (Building 2).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 25 *Fig. 3; Pl. 2*

Plain bronze ring with rounded rectangular cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.4 cm. Complete, in good condition; accretion, worn.

Inv. no. 4328 (Tex no. 873). Location, F. no.: C1a/61-2 (Building 2).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 26 *Fig. 3*

Bronze ring with tetragonal cross-section; sharp ridges at each edge. Horizontal band of small chevrons decorate outer edge. Preserved dimensions: D 2.45 cm. Complete; in good condition, with some wearing around edges.

Inv. no. 3547 (Tex no. 76). Location, F. no.: B1Sc/26-1 (Building 2).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 27 *Fig. 3; Pl. 2*

Bronze ring with a large band with a ridge in the middle. Band of small chevrons decorate ridge. Preserved dimensions: D 2.5 cm. Complete; in very good condition, but extremely worn surface.

Inv. no. 3769 (Tex no. 303). Location, F. no.: D1/4-28 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 28 *Fig. 3; Pl. 3*

Bronze ring with a carinated outer edge, forming an almost triangular section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.2 cm. In good condition; chipped surface and crack on band.

Inv. no. 3634 (Tex no. 163). Location, F. no.: F1/3-1 (pronaos, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 29 *Fig. 3; Pl. 3*

Bronze ring with a carinated middle section and short incised lines on edges and middle. Preserved dimensions: D 2.3 cm. Complete, in excellent condition; worn surface.

Inv. no. 3615 (Tex no. 251). Location, F. no.: D1/2-1 (cella, top).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 30 *Fig. 3; Pl. 3*

Simple bronze ring with diamond-shaped cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.5 cm. Complete, in very good condition; band cracked in one spot, surface very worn and corroded.

Inv. no. 3842 (Tex no. 378). Location, F. no.: D1/11-10 (outside Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 31 *Fig. 3; Pl. 3*

Simple bronze ring with wide band, forming a low and wide, triangular cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.35 cm. Complete, in very good condition; chipped edge and very worn surface.

Inv. no. 3666 (Tex no. 195). Location, F. no.: C1c/6-1 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 32

Fig. 3; Pl. 3

Bronze band formed into a ring. Preserved dimensions: D 2.35 cm. Complete, in fair/good condition; very corroded surface, edges chipped.

Inv. no. 4249 (Tex no. 793). Location, F. no.: E1S/112-2 (bothros, Level B-1).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Parallels: Verdellis 1963, 7 fig. 3 F; Philipp 1981, 139–52, pl. 42.

Br-R 33

Fig. 3; Pl. 3

Bronze ring with an irregularly tapered, flat band, wider on one side than on other; flat cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.35 cm. Complete, in good condition; surface very worn.

Inv. no. 4323 (Tex no. 827). Location, F. no.: E1S/132-1 (bothros, Level B-6).

Date: 9th c.

Parallels: Verdellis 1963, 7 fig. 3 D; Philipp 1981, 139–52, pl. 42.

Br-R 34

Fig. 4; Pl. 3

Bronze ring of irregularly sized bronze sheet, possibly a bead. No decoration. Preserved dimensions: D 2.5, H (max.) 1.5 cm. Complete, in good condition.

Inv. no. 4265 (Tex no. 809). Location, F. no.: E1S/119-2 (bothros, Level B-3).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 33**.

Br-R 35

Fig. 4; Pl. 3

Large bronze ring with a rectangular cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.5 cm. Complete, in very good condition; corroded and worn.

Inv. no. 4312 (Tex no. 856). Location, F. no.: E1S/131-1 (bothros, Level B-5).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Parallels: Verdellis 1963, 7 fig. 3 D (?); Philipp 1981, 139–52, pl. 42.

Br-R 36

Fig. 4; Pl. 3

Bronze ring with an articulated, carinated ridge in the middle. Preserved dimensions: D 2.35 cm. Complete, in very good condition; surface corroded, accretion.

Inv. no. 4278 (Tex no. 822). Location, F. no.: E1S/116-4 (bothros, Level B-2).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Parallels: Verdellis 1963, 7 fig. 3 A; Philipp 1981, 139–52, pl. 42.

Br-R 37

Fig. 4; Pl. 3

Thin-banded bronze ring; might be wrapped around, but not likely. Central ridge visible after cleaning. Preserved dimensions: H 1.05, D 2.1 cm. Complete; in good condition, but very worn surface, appears to be cracked.

Inv. no. 4266 (Tex no. 810). Location, F. no.: E1S/119-3 (bothros, Level B-3).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: Verdellis 1963, 7 fig. 3 B; Philipp 1981, 139–52, pl. 42.

Br-R 38

Fig. 4; Pl. 3

Large bronze ring, probably rectangular cross-section; similar to **Br-R 35**. Preserved dimensions: D 2.5 cm. Complete, in good condition.

Inv. no. 4313 (Tex no. 857). Location, F. no.: E1S/131-2 (bothros, Level B-5).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Parallels: Verdellis 1963, 7 fig. 3 D; Philipp 1981, 139–52, pl. 42.

Br-R 39

Fig. 4

Wide, thin bronze ring with a carination in the middle. Preserved dimensions: D 2.3 cm. Complete, in very good condition; crack on band, surface very worn.

Inv. no. 3695 (Tex no. 224). Location, F. no.: C1c/8-2 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 40

Large, thick bronze ring (or possibly bead) with a very sharp horizontal carination in the middle of the exterior. Preserved dimensions: D 2.0 cm int., 3.0 cm ext. Complete, in fair condition; very corroded surface.

Inv. no. 3596 (Tex no. 125). Location, F. no.: E1S/5-1 (workshop).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 41

Fig. 4; Pl. 3

Thin, wide bronze band rolled into a ring or bead. Slight carination in the middle. Preserved dimensions: D 1.7, W 0.8 cm. Essentially complete, in very good condition; chipped edges, worn surface.

Inv. no. 3628 (Tex no. 253). Location: D1/2 (cella, top).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 42

Fig. 4; Pl. 3

Small rolled bronze band with overlapping edges. Tiny punched dots along middle. Preserved dimensions: D 1.4 cm. Complete, in good condition; worn surface and chipped edges.

Inv. no. 3805 (Tex no. 341). Location, F. no.: D1/5-7 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 43

Fig. 4; Pl. 3

Small bronze ring (or bead) with rectangular cross-section and adjustable band. Preserved dimensions: D 1.6 cm. In good condition; worn surface.

Inv. no. 3633 (Tex no. 162). Location, F. no.: C1c/5-1 (cella, top).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Br-R 44

Rolled bronze ring formed from a small, wide band. No decoration evident. Preserved dimensions: D 1.7 cm. In good condition; very corroded surface.

Inv. no. 4252 (Tex no. 796). Location, F. no.: E1S/116-2 (bothros, Level B-2).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: Verdellis 1963, 7 fig. 3 E; Philipp 1981, 139–52, pl. 42.

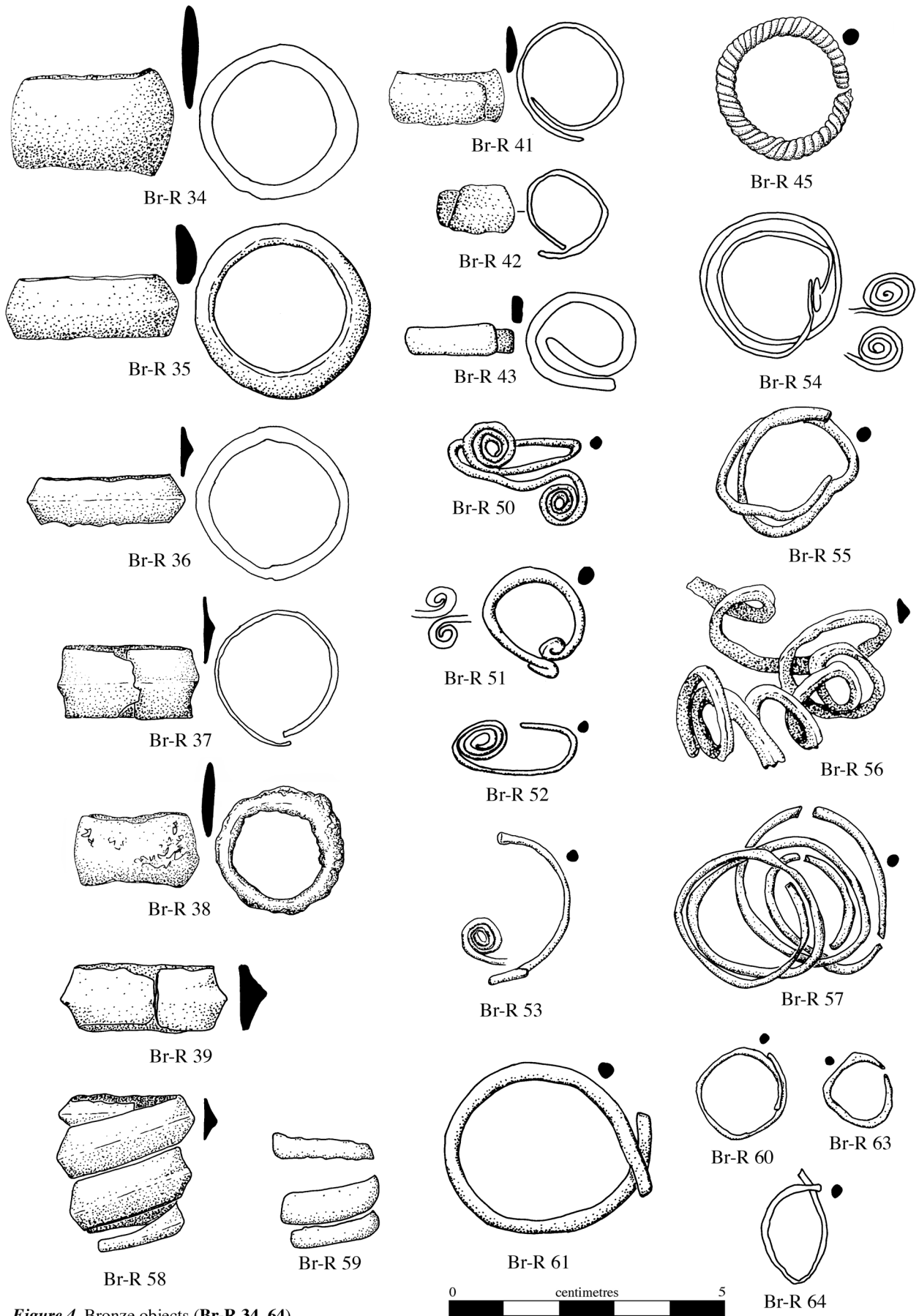


Figure 4. Bronze objects (Br-R 34–64).

Br-R 45*Fig. 4; Pl. 3*

Bronze ring with a twisted band. Preserved dimensions: D 2.55 cm. Ring in two parts, otherwise in good condition; surface worn and a little corroded.

Inv. no. 4253 (Tex no. 797). Location, F. no.: B1T/19-1 (below Building 2).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: De Cou 1905, 261 no. 1464, pl. 91; Philipp 1981, 139–52, pl. 42.

Br-R 46*Pl. 3*

Bronze ring with round cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.4 cm. Complete, in good condition; corroded surface, worn.

Inv. no. 4255 (Tex no. 799). Location, F. no.: D1/74-24 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Kilian-Dirlmeier 1980.

Br-R 47

Simple bronze ring with rectangular cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.5 cm. Complete, in fair condition, but very corroded; some burning evident.

Inv. no. 3667 (Tex no. 196). Location, F. no.: C1c/6-2 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Br-R 48

Plain bronze ring with rectangular cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.3 cm. In three pieces; otherwise in fair condition, but corroded and worn.

Inv. no. 4300 (Tex no. 844). Location, F. no.: D1/76-4 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Br-R 49*Pl. 3*

Simple bronze ring with rectangular cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D 2.3 cm. Complete, in very good condition; worn, corroded surface.

Inv. no. 3801 (Tex no. 337). Location, F. no.: D1/5-10 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

*Spiral rings***Br-R 50***Fig. 4*

Bronze spiral ring with two spirals meeting on top. Preserved dimensions: D 1.9 cm. Complete, in good condition; a little bent and very worn.

Inv. no. 3508 (Tex no. 36). Location, F. no.: B1Sc/4-10 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Kilian-Dirlmeier 1980; Philipp 1981, 139–52, pl. 42.

Br-R 51*Fig. 4; Pl. 3*

Tiny bronze spiral ring, perhaps for a child. Preserved dimensions: D 1.4 cm. Complete, in good condition, but extremely corroded.

Inv. no. 3840 (Tex no. 376). Location, F. no.: D1/11-8 (outside Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Kilian-Dirlmeier 1980, 255 fig. 3 (Variant 1a) and 256 fig. 4.5; Philipp 1981, 139–52, pl. 42.

Br-R 52*Fig. 4*

Piece of thin bronze wire with a spiral at one end; original function unclear. Preserved dimensions: L 1.7 cm. In fair condition; fragile, worn.

Inv. no. 3808 (Tex no. 344). Location, F. no.: D1/5-8 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 50**.

Br-R 53*Fig. 4*

Bronze spiral ring in three parts. Preserved dimensions: L 2.2, 1.0, 0.6 cm. In fair condition, both spirals preserved; surface worn and corroded.

Inv. no. 3690 (Tex no. 219). Location, F. no.: C1c/6-3 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 50**.

Br-R 54*Fig. 4*

Piece of very thin coiled bronze wire; original function not clear, possibly a spiral ring. Preserved dimensions: D 2.1 cm. In good condition; surface very worn.

Inv. no. 3846 (Tex no. 382). Location, F. no.: D1/11-9 (outside Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 50**.

Br-R 55*Fig. 4; Pl. 3*

Bronze wire wound around twice into a sort of ring. Preserved dimensions: D 2.0 cm. In good condition.

Inv. no. 4244 (Tex no. 788). Location, F. no.: E1S/108-1 (bothros, Level B-1).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 50**.

Br-R 56*Fig. 4; Pl. 3*

Coiled bronze ring, elongated and twisted out of shape. Band seems to have a central rib. Preserved dimensions: W 3.3, H 3.1 cm. In fair condition, but broken at one end; surface very worn.

Inv. no. 3841 (Tex no. 377). Location, F. no.: D1/11-7 (cella).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 50**.

Br-R 57*Fig. 4; Pl. 3*

Bronze spiral with five bands of a thin rectangular strip of bronze. In four fragments now; largest piece consists of three complete spirals. Preserved dimensions: H 3.65 cm; largest piece 3.05 cm; fragments 1.7, 2.05, 2.2 cm. Not clear if complete; in fair condition, slightly corroded.

Inv. no. 4034 (Tex no. 574). Location, F. no.: C1a/3-2 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Kilian-Dirlmeier 1980, 255 fig. 3 (Variant 2a) and 257 fig. 5.11; Philipp 1981, 139–52, pl. 42.

Br-R 58*Fig. 4; Pl. 3*

Bronze spiral ring with carinated ridge on the two central bands. Preserved dimensions: H 2.2, D approx. 2.2 cm. Small portion missing, otherwise in fair condition; cracked on edge, charcoal on surface.

Inv. no. 4273 (Tex no. 817). Location, F. no.: E1S/122-1 (bothros, Level B-4).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Parallels: Kilian-Dirlmeier 1980, 255 fig. 3 (Variant 2c) and 257 fig. 5.5 (from Tegea); Philipp 1981, 139–52, pl. 42.

Br-R 59

Fig. 4

Thin, narrow bronze band very evenly formed into a spiral ring. One large piece with a double spiral and a small piece from band. Preserved dimensions: D 1.15 cm. In good condition; surface worn, accretion and corrosion.

Inv. no. 4301 (Tex no. 845). Location, F. no.: E1S/130-1 (bothros, Level B-8).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 50**.

Br-R 60

Fig. 4; Pl. 3

Plain bronze ring of thin wire wound into a single spiral. Preserved dimensions: D 1.4 cm. Attached to a stone. Missing spirals at top, otherwise in good condition; surface very worn.

Inv. no. 4052 (Tex no. 592). Location, F. no.: C1d/3-2 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 50**.

Br-R 61

Fig. 4; Pl. 3

Oblong bronze ring with round cross-section; originally a spiral ring? Band crosses at the top. Preserved dimensions: H 3.0 cm. In good condition; surface worn.

Inv. no. 4091 (Tex no. 632). Location, F. no.: E1S/51-12 (workshop).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 50**.

Br-R 62

Pl. 3

Thin bronze strip rolled into a spiral with four circles; from a spiral ring. Preserved dimensions: W 2.5, H 1.2 cm. In fair/good condition; surface very worn and corroded.

Inv. no. 4135 (Tex no. 677). Location, F. no.: B1T/6-2 (below Building 2).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 50**.

Br-R 63

Fig. 4; Pl. 3

Tiny ring, probably spiral; round cross-section. Preserved dimensions: D (approx.) 1.1 cm. In fair/good condition; broken/cracked edge, worn surface.

Inv. no. 4042 (Tex no. 582). Location, F. no.: C1d/2-5 (cella, top).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-R 50**.

Br-R 64

Fig. 4; Pl. 3

Thin piece of bronze wire formed into a sort of ring; original shape/function unclear, perhaps formed a spiral ring. Preserved dimensions: L 1.65 cm. In fair condition; broken at top, surface worn.

Inv. no. 3770 (Tex no. 304). Location, F. no.: D1/4-24 (cella, disturbed).

Date: Indeterminate

Parallels: See **Br-R 1**.

Fibulae

A small number of fibulae were uncovered in the recent excavations, including four examples from the temple excavation and three from the northern sector.⁵⁷ About

32 examples are known from previous campaigns at the site.⁵⁸ The fibulae from the cella are numbered **Br-Fi 1–4**.

A wide range of fibulae are already known from Tegea. Based on various studies of the earlier material, we know that these fibulae include some simple Geometric examples, as well as Boeotian, Thessalian, Island, Spectacle and Phrygian types.⁵⁹

Br-Fi 1 is a fragmentary piece broken from the curved, arched upper part of a plate fibula. It has a wide middle section that tapers at either end. Similar examples are known from previously excavated Tegean assemblages.⁶⁰

Br-Fi 2 is a very well-preserved example of a “Peloponnesian-Thessalian” type of fibula (as identified by H. Philipp in her study of the Olympia examples). It is very similar to a piece found by the French.⁶¹ On one side of the catch-plate are a double border and a vertical row of fish; on the other side are a double border and Geometric ornament in the form of a complex meander. The fish motif is known from a number of other fibulae.⁶² Other examples are known from Andritsaina, Olympia, Delphi and Elateia.⁶³

The decoration on the plate of **Br-Fi 2**, like all of the Peloponnesian-Thessalian fibulae from Arcadia, consists of a figurative theme inside a heavy double border. It could well be that all fibulae with double borders were locally produced.⁶⁴ Kilian notes that these fibulae and similar examples from the Argolid reflect local production in the Argolid or even in Arcadia.⁶⁵

Another likely example of a Peloponnesian-Thessalian fibula is **Br-Fi 3**. It has an unusual oblong bead with ribs, and part of the very worn catch-plate is preserved. A somewhat similar fibula was unearthed at Olympia.⁶⁶ There are also similarities between **Br-Fi 3** and Blinkenberg’s “Submycenaean” fibulae with symmetrical arcs.⁶⁷

Br-Fi 4 is an unusual piece that may come from the curved part of a fibula. It consists of a bronze rod bent at a right angle, with one short, complete and one longer, broken end. At the end of the short side it has an oval hole, perhaps for securing the pin of a fibula. Along both parts of the bent rod, but not on the bend itself, rectangular blocks cover the rod; they are decorated with an incised check pattern. The overall design is unusual, and no parallels have been found for this piece.

Comparable collections of fibulae have also been

⁵⁸ Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 209–17, pls 163–168.

⁵⁹ Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 209–14.

⁶⁰ Kilian 1979, pl. 6.

⁶¹ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 383–4 no. 149, figs 19, 43; Philipp 1981, 273–4 nos 1009–1010; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 211–2, 343–4 no. B249.a, pl. 165. See also Blinkenberg 1926, 128–47, who classifies this type as “helladique” (Type VII).

⁶² Philipp 1981, 271–2 n. 458.

⁶³ Jacobsthal 1956, 8–9; B. Schweitzer, *Greek Geometric art*, London 1971, 203–4.

⁶⁴ Coldstream, *Geometric Greece*, 157 fig. 51.a.

⁶⁵ Kilian 1979, 37.

⁶⁶ Philipp 1981, 276 no. 1013, pls 19, 61.

⁶⁷ Blinkenberg 1926, 71 no. 14.a, fig. 51.

⁵⁷ The fibulae from the northern sector include **BrN-Fi 1–3**; for these, see *Tegea II*, section ix, 190–2.

uncovered at other Peloponnesian sites, such as the Artemis Orthia site in Sparta, the sanctuary of Hera at Perachora, and the Argive Heraion.⁶⁸

Like the other jewellery items discussed above, such as pins and rings, fibulae represent dedications of a highly personal nature.

Catalogue, fibulae

Br-Fi 1

Fig. 5

Upper part of bronze fibulae with wide, flat, curving top that tapers at either end. Preserved dimensions: L 5.0 cm. In fair condition; bent, surface worn.

Inv. no. 3509 (Tex no. 37). Location, F. no.: B1Sa/4-3 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Kilian 1979, pl. 6.

Br-Fi 2

Fig. 5; Pl. 4

Peloponnesian/Thessalian-type fibula with plate, arch with bead, and pin. Plate has a double border, typical of Arcadia. Inside the border is a vertical row of fish on one side, and a complex meander on the other side. Found in two parts, fibula and pin. Preserved dimensions: L 9.5 cm, of pin 9.3 cm. Nearly complete; in very good condition, but corroded.

Inv. no. 4212 (Tex no. 755). Location, F. nos: B1T/21-1 (pin) and /21-4 (fibula), outside Building 2.

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: Philipp 1981, 270–6, nos 1009–1010; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 211–2, 343–4 no. B249.a, pl. 165.

Br-Fi 3

Fig. 5; Pl. 4

Bronze fibula consisting of a plate and an arched bow with an oblong/oval heavy bead with ribs. There may be some punched decoration on the reverse side of the plate, though it is very difficult to be certain. Preserved dimensions: L 5.1 cm. Plate broken and pin missing, otherwise in good condition; surface very worn and corroded.

Inv. no. 4227 (Tex no. 770). Location, F. no.: B1T/21-2 (outside Building 2).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Philipp 1981, 276 no. 1013, pls 19, 61.

Br-Fi 4

Fig. 5; Pl. 4

Unusual object, not clearly identified, possibly half of a fibula. Piece of bronze bent at right angles with two rectangles on either side of the bend; rectangles incised with a checked pattern, oval hole. Three centimetres at the end of the top are shaped as a rectangle for securing the pin. Preserved dimensions: H 2.2, W 1.6 cm. In good condition; one end bent up, surface covered with accretion and worn.

Inv. no. 4020 (Tex no. 558). Location, F. no.: C1a/2-1 (cella, top).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Beads

28 beads found during the excavation in the temple

sector have been chosen for the catalogue. Of these, five came from the bothros and ten from the workshop area; the remaining 13 were found in the cella trenches. These 28 pieces are listed as **Br-Be 1–28**.

In addition, 13 beads were discovered in the northern sector.⁶⁹ A large number of beads were likewise uncovered in the French campaign. Dugas discussed 74 examples, which he divided into three principal types. A Type One bead consists of a short barrel, with a slight widening at the centre and no rims; Type Two has a tubular shape with rims on the edge and a ridge around the middle; Type Three is biconical with a central ridge.⁷⁰

The recently unearthed beads are of various types. Two beads (**Br-Be 1–2**) with a wide barrel shape fall into Dugas' Type One. A couple of beads that are similar in shape to Type One feature punched decoration (**Br-Be 4–5**).

One bead, with a tubular form and a ridge around the middle (**Br-Be 6**), falls into Dugas's Type Two category. He catalogued 20 such examples from the site.⁷¹

There are also a number of beads that require us to expand Dugas' classifications. One variety is comprised of a thin, small piece of bronze rolled into a circle with an open end, such as **Br-Be 7–13**. Many such examples have also been found at the Artemis Orthia site near Sparta.⁷² Other related examples without an open end include **Br-Be 14–18**. **Br-Be 18, 19, 21** are all much larger in scale. **Br-Be 19** has a horizontal row of tiny incised lines around the middle; **Br-Be 21** has a tall, tubular appearance and is slightly concave in the middle.

Br-Be 22 is quite different from the other examples; it is very big and squat with a sharp carination. It has a fairly close parallel from Olympia, and many similar examples are known from Olynthus, of late 8th- to early 7th-century date.⁷³

There is a clear connection between the aforementioned beads of rolled bronze and the rolled bronze sheets discussed below. It is likely that objects in both categories had the same or similar functions, possibly as beads.

Catalogue, beads

Br-Be 1

Fig. 5; Pl. 4

Large tubular bronze bead with central rib. Preserved dimensions: L 4.5, W 2.2 cm. Squashed, with part missing, otherwise in good condition; worn, corroded surface.

Inv. no. 3771 (Tex no. 305). Location, F. no.: D1/5-1 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 385–6 nos 160–164, fig. 42.

⁶⁹ See **BrN-Be 1–13** (*Tegea* II, section ix, 192–4).

⁷⁰ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 385–6 nos 160–164, fig. 42; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 195–7.

⁷¹ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 386 nos 163–164; Bouzek 1974, 113 fig. 38.15–16; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 195, 336–7 nos B172–B181, pls 127–131.

⁷² Droop 1929, 199, pl. 85.i, k–n, s, t.

⁷³ See the references in the catalogue entry.

⁶⁸ For Sparta see Droop 1929, 198–9, pls 81–84; for Perachora see Payne 1940, 167–72, pls 72–73; for the Argive Heraion, see De Cou 1905, 240–9, pls 84–88.

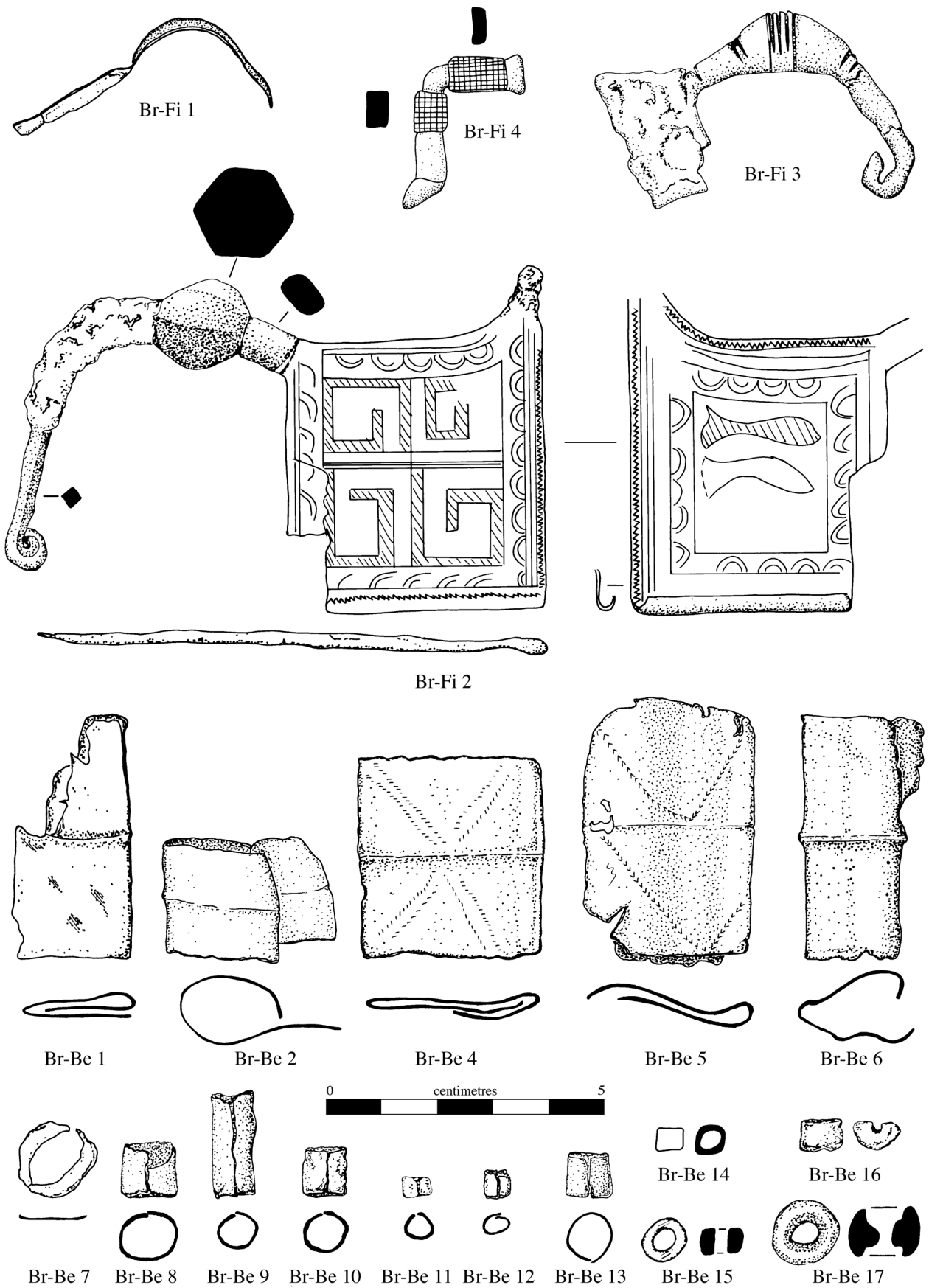


Figure 5. Bronze objects (Br-Fi 1-4, Br-Be 1-17).

Br-Be 2*Fig. 5; Pl. 4*

Tubular bronze bead with a ridge in the middle, formed from a rectangular sheet wound into a bead. Preserved dimensions: H 2.0 cm. In very good condition; surface worn and chipped.

Inv. no. 3824 (Tex no. 360). Location, F. no.: D1/11-1 (outside Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Be 1**.

Br-Be 3

Barrel-shaped bead with a slight ridge in the middle. Made from a rolled bronze sheet. Preserved dimensions: H 3.5 cm. In fair condition; nearly complete but for chipped edges, flattened; very worn and fragile.

Inv. no. 3614 (Tex no. 143). Location, F. no.: B1Nb/2-1 (cella, top).

Date: Indeterminate

Br-Be 4*Fig. 5; Pl. 4*

Folded bronze bead with a ridge in the middle. Folded three times. Middle 0.2 cm of the bronze sheet is raised/pinched with punched decoration of horizontal zigzags on either side. Preserved dimensions: H 3.3, W 3.65 cm. In good condition; flattened, surface very worn.

Inv. no. 4053 (Tex no. 593). Location, F. no.: E1S/52-3 (workshop).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Br-Be 5*Fig. 5; Pl. 4*

Rectangular piece of a large, flattened bronze bead. Midsection is raised/pinched, and remainder is decorated with incision of horizontal zigzags on either side (cf. **Br-Be 4**). Preserved dimensions: H 4.85, W 3.2 cm. In fair condition.

Inv. no. 4210 (Tex no. 753). Location, F. no.: E1S/100-2 (bothros, Level B-Top).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Br-Be 6*Fig. 5; Pl. 4*

Rolled tubular bronze bead with a central ridge. Preserved dimensions: H 4.4, W 2.2 cm. In good condition. Nearly complete, with corroded surface and hole and chips on edges.

Inv. no. 3772 (Tex no. 306). Location, F. no.: D1/4-26 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 195–7.

Br-Be 7*Fig. 5; Pl. 4*

Loop for a bead or earring made of flat bronze. Preserved dimensions: D 1.4 cm. In good condition, nearly complete with worn surface; broken on band.

Inv. no. 3734 (Tex no. 268). Location, F. no.: D1/4-12 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Droop 1929, 199, pl. 85.i, k–n, s, t.

Br-Be 8*Fig. 5; Pl. 4*

Thin strip of bronze rolled into a small bead shape. Preserved dimensions: H 1.1, D 1.5 cm. In good condition; surface very worn and chipped.

Inv. no. 4092 (Tex no. 633). Location, F. no.: E1S/51-13 (workshop).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Be 7**.

Br-Be 9*Fig. 5; Pl. 4*

Small piece of bronze sheet rolled into a cigar-shaped bead. No decoration. Preserved dimensions: H 1.85 cm. In good condition; surface worn, some accretion, edges chipped.

Inv. no. 4174 (Tex no. 717). Location, F. no.: E1S/84-1 (workshop).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Droop 1929, 199, pl. 85.i, k–n, s, t; Philipp 1981, 204 no. 251, pl. 47.

Br-Be 10*Fig. 5; Pl. 4*

Small bronze bead formed from a piece of bronze sheet. No decoration apparent. Two edges meet. Preserved dimensions: H 0.95, D 0.85 cm. In good condition; surface very worn, corroded.

Inv. no. 4206 (Tex no. 749). Location: E1S/47 (workshop).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Be 7**.

Br-Be 11*Fig. 5; Pl. 4*

Tiny cylindrical bead, quite a thick piece of bronze. Preserved dimensions: H 0.5, D 0.6 cm. In fair/good condition, but cracked? and corroded, worn.

Inv. no. 4218 (Tex no. 761). Location, F. no.: E1S/104-1 (workshop).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Be 7**.

Br-Be 12*Fig. 5*

Tiny rolled bronze sheet forming a bead (many other examples). Preserved dimensions: H 0.6, D 0.55 cm. In fair condition; cracked, chipped.

Inv. no. 4236 (Tex no. 779). Location, F. no.: D1/74-19 (cella).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Be 7**.

Br-Be 13*Fig. 5; Pl. 4*

Small bead made from a rolled bronze sheet. No decoration evident; join visible. Preserved dimensions: H 1.2 cm. In good condition.

Inv. no. 4317 (Tex no. 861). Location, F. no.: C1a/61-3 (Building 2).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Be 7**.

Date: 8th–7th c.

Br-Be 14*Fig. 5*

Small, thin bronze sheet rolled into a tiny bead. Seam visible; no decoration. Preserved dimensions: D 0.65, H 0.5 cm. In good condition, but corroded and chipped.

Inv. no. 4288 (Tex no. 832). Location, F. no.: E1S/123-1

(bothros, mixed context).

Date: 8th c.

Br-Be 15*Fig. 5; Pl. 4*

Small bronze bead; thick bronze with a hole pierced through it. Preserved dimensions: H 0.55, D 0.8 cm. In good condition; surface worn, accretion.

Inv. no. 4286 (Tex no. 830). Location, F. no.: E1S/119-1

(bothros, Level B-3).

Date: 8th c.

Br-Be 16*Fig. 5*

Very simple, round bronze bead with rectangular cross-section.

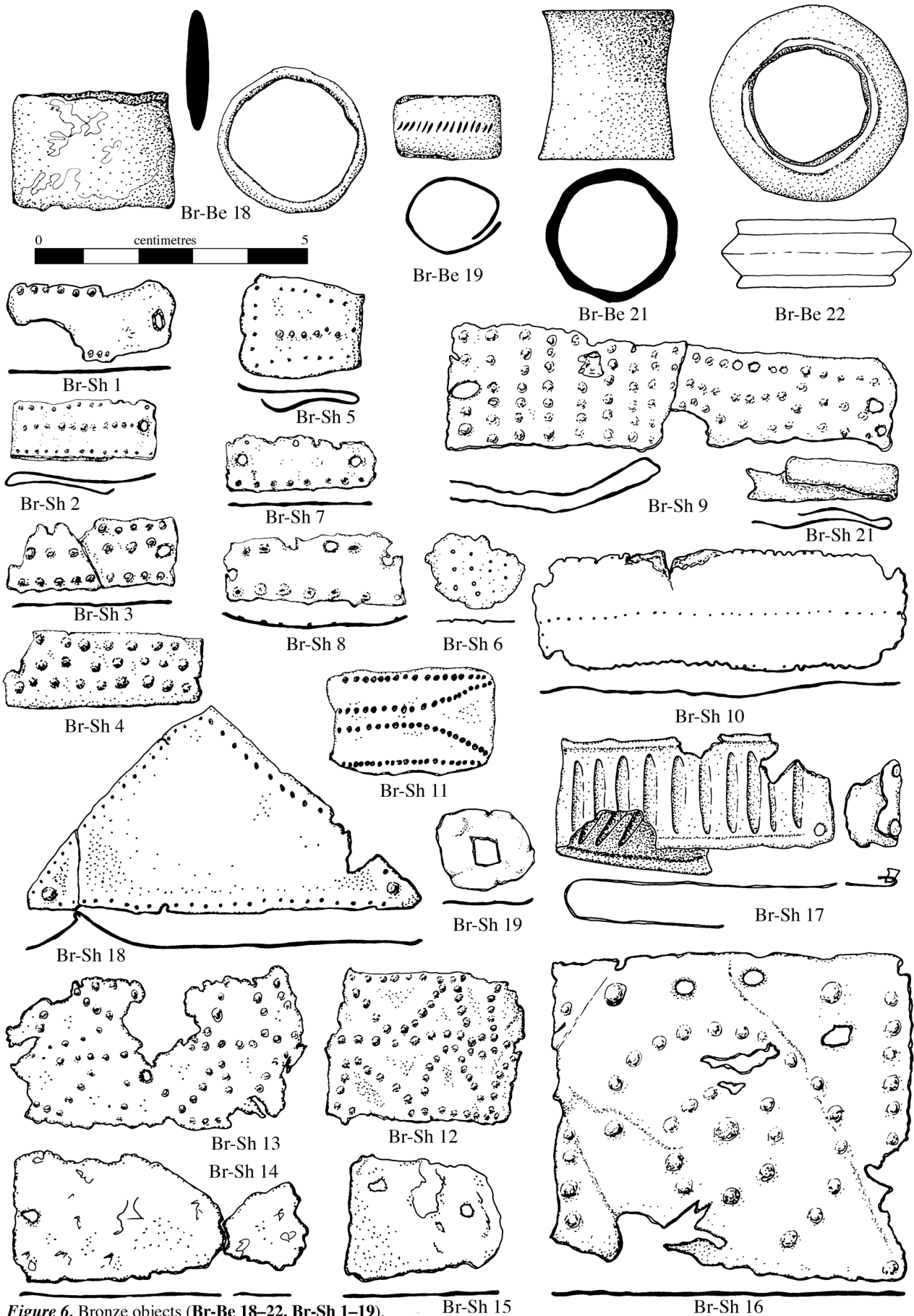


Figure 6. Bronze objects (Br-Be 18-22, Br-Sh 1-19).

Br-Sh 15

Br-Sh 16

Preserved dimensions: D 0.9 cm. In fair condition; cut in half, one half remains; surface very worn and rough, dark.

Inv. no. 4161 (Tex no. 704). Location, F. no.: E1S/70-2 (workshop).
Date: 8th–7th c.

Br-Be 17 *Fig. 5; Pl. 4*
Small bronze bead. No break in ring. Preserved dimensions: H 1.0, D 1.4 cm. In fair/good condition; surface corroded and worn.

Inv. no. 4254 (Tex no. 798). Location, F. no.: E1S/115-3 (bothros, Level B-3).
Date: 8th c.

Br-Be 18 *Fig. 6; Pl. 4*
Thin-walled bronze band, probably a bead (likely too wide to be a ring). No apparent decoration. Preserved dimensions: D 2.5, H 1.8 cm. In good condition, but corroded.

Inv. no. 4159 (Tex no. 702). Location, F. no.: C1a/10-1 (Building 1).
Date: 8th–7th c.

Br-Be 19 *Fig. 6; Pl. 4*
Thin, rolled bronze sheet forming a bead; both ends meet on one side. Middle has a slightly carinated ridge with incision marks. Preserved dimensions: H 1.5, W 1.9 cm. In good condition; edges chipped, surface very worn. Originally carbon inside.

Inv. no. 4287 (Tex no. 831). Location, F. no.: E1S/120-3 (bothros, Level B-3).
Date: 8th c.

Br-Be 20
Small piece of bronze sheet rolled into a bead. Preserved dimensions: H 1.0, L 2.2 cm. In fair condition, but fragmentary (three pieces, bits broken off); surface worn.

Inv. no. 4054 (Tex no. 594). Location, F. no.: E1S/52-2 (workshop).
Date: 8th–7th c.

Br-Be 21 *Fig. 6; Pl. 4*
Barrel-shaped bronze bead with central rib; large, heavy and quite thick. Preserved dimensions: H 2.7, D 2.55 cm. Complete, in very good condition.

Inv. no. 3783 (Tex no. 317). Location, F. no.: D1/5-3 (cella, disturbed).
Date: 8th–7th c.

Br-Be 22 *Fig. 6; Pl. 4*
Squat bronze bead with a sharply carinated ridge in the middle; straight rim above and below. Preserved dimensions: H 1.2, D 3.5 cm. Complete, in good condition; worn surface, chipped edges.

Inv. no. 3612 (Tex no. 141). Location, F. no.: C1b/5-2 (Building 1).
Date: 8th–7th c.
Parallels: Furtwängler 1890, 63 no. 443, pl. 24; Bouzek 1974, 109–10, 102 fig. 31.5.

Br-Be 23
Tiny piece of bronze sheet rolled into a bead. Preserved dimensions: H 0.8, W 1.1 cm. In good condition; chipped, surface very worn, accretion.

Inv. no. 4228 (Tex no. 771). Location, F. no.: B1T/21-5 (outside Building 2).
Date: 8th–7th c.

Br-Be 24
Rectangular piece of bronze rolled into a small, tubular bead. Preserved dimensions: H 1.2, D 0.7 cm. Complete, but may be broken on side; very good condition, but chipped edge and worn surface.

Inv. no. 3727 (Tex no. 261). Location, F. no.: D1/4-4b (cella, disturbed).
Date: 8th–7th c.

Br-Be 25 *Pl. 4*
Tiny round bronze bead. Preserved dimensions: D 0.6 cm. In good condition; a little corrosion.

Inv. no. 4160 (Tex no. 703). Location, F. no.: C1d/9-1 (Building 1).
Date: 8th–7th c.

Br-Be 26
Tiny bead formed from a rolled, very thin bronze sheet. Preserved dimensions: H 0.6, D 0.55 cm. In fair/good condition; surface worn, corrosion.

Inv. no. 4197 (Tex no. 740). Location, F. no.: E1S/97-1 (workshop).
Date: 8th c.

Br-Be 27
Small bronze bead. Preserved dimensions: D 0.9 cm. In fair condition; slightly flattened and chipped.

Inv. no. 4183 (Tex no. 726). Location, F. no.: E1S/67-4 (workshop).
Date: 8th–7th c.

Br-Be 28
Small bronze bead made of rolled bronze sheet. No apparent decoration. Preserved dimensions: H 0.8 cm. In fair condition; flattened, chipped surface, very worn and covered in accretion.

Inv. no. 4134 (Tex no. 676). Location, F. no.: E1S/71-1 (workshop).
Date: 8th c.

Bands and sheets

About 21 pieces of flat bronze sheet that were recently found in the temple sector have been selected for the catalogue. Although most are rectangular in shape, one is triangular (**Br-Sh 18**) and was found in a lower level of the bothros. One has an irregular shape and a large hole in the middle (**Br-Sh 19**). The latter example may have functioned as a bead of some sort. The remaining examples are more or less rectangular in shape: **Br-Sh 1–17, 20, 21**. 33 more examples were found in the northern sector.⁷⁴

Rectangular sheets of bronze were uncovered in great abundance in the previous campaigns as well.⁷⁵ Such sheets are known from sanctuary sites throughout the Greek world. They are also made of gold (for gold objects, see below, pp. 500–2). They typically feature punched decoration, and form a variety of patterns. **Br-Sh 17** is very unusual in that

⁷⁴ See **BrN-Sh 1–33** (*Tegea II*, section ix, 194–9).

⁷⁵ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 391–2 nos 190–198, figs 19, 39; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 203. See Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 122, fig. 76.

it is decorated with a series of vertical grooves. It also has a nail still in one curved end, where it appears to have originally been affixed to something. It may well have been a sort of cauldron handle.

Large numbers of such sheets are known from the Argive Heraion, Sparta, Perachora and Olympia, and smaller numbers are known from other Arcadian sites such as Lousoi, Alipheira, Bassai, Gortsouli and Orchomenos.⁷⁶

There has been considerable discussion about the function of these bronze sheets; suggestions range from diadems to bracelets to ornaments for clothing. Dugas proposed that they had an ornamental function, as decorations for clothing or diadems.⁷⁷ Payne identified the more elaborate ones from Perachora as diadems.⁷⁸ Some of the long rectangular sheets with punched decoration from Olympia have been identified as bracelets or armbands.⁷⁹ It is conceivable that some of the small examples from Tegea represent miniature, votive bracelets.

Variation in the types found at Tegea suggests that they had multiple functions. The perforations typically punched through the short ends of the rectangular sheets may have enabled the sheets to be affixed to another material (such as wood or fabric), or allowed the ends to be tied together. The punched decoration of dots in various patterns also suggests an ornamental function, such as in jewellery items, whether actual size or votive.

Rolled sheets

14 pieces of rolled bronze sheet were also recently uncovered in the temple sector. They are listed as **Br-Sh 22–35**. Another seven were unearthed in the northern sector.⁸⁰ These pieces are clearly related to the bronze sheets discussed above, but have been rolled into beads. They tend to be small and may have functioned as rings or beads (see the text on bronze beads above). They may also represent miniature bracelets. Similar rolled sheets have also been found at other Greek sites.⁸¹

Catalogue, bands and sheets

Br-Sh 1

Fig. 6

Rectangular piece of fairly thick bronze sheet with punched

⁷⁶ De Cou 1905, 270–2, pls 102–104; Dawkins *et al.* 1929, pl. 85; Payne 1940, 181, pl. 81; Furtwängler 1890, 46 nos 299–300, pl. 18. For Arcadian sites see W. Reichel and A. Wilhelm, “Das Heiligtum der Artemis zu Lusoi,” *ÖJh* 4, 1901, 56–7 figs 103–110; K. Kourouniotis, “Το ἐν Βάσσαις ἀρχαιότερον ἱερόν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος,” *ArchEph* 1910, 323–4 figs 47–48; A. Orlandos, *Ἡ ἀρχαϊκὴ Ἀλίφεια καὶ τὰ μνημεῖα τῆς* (*BiblArchEt* 58), Athens 1968, 100. The bronze sheets from Gortsouli and Orchomenos are unpublished.

⁷⁷ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 391.

⁷⁸ Payne 1940, 181.

⁷⁹ Philipp 1981, 202–4, nos 749–753, pl. 47.

⁸⁰ See **BrN-Sh 34–39** (*Tegea* II, section ix, 199). For a preliminary account see Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 122.

⁸¹ Droop 1929, 199, pl. 85; Philipp 1981, 204 no. 251, pl. 47.

decoration around edge; hole at one end. Preserved dimensions: L 3.0, W 1.5 cm. In good condition, but broken at one end; accretion on surface.

Inv. no. 3506 (Tex no. 34). Location, F. no.: B1Sa/4-1 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Furtwängler 1890, 46 nos 299–300, pl. 18; De Cou 1905, 270–2, pls 102–104; Dawkins *et al.* 1929, pl. 85; Payne 1940, 181, pl. 81.

Br-Sh 2

Fig. 6; Pl. 5

each three rows of punched dots. Preserved dimensions: L 2.6 cm (folded). Folded but complete, in good condition; worn and chipped surface.

Inv. no. 3806 (Tex no. 342). Location, F. no.: D1/5-9 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Sh 1**.

Br-Sh 3

Fig. 6; Pl. 5

Small bronze sheet with three rows of punched decoration and one hole at each short end. Preserved dimensions: L 3.1, W 1.1 cm. Nearly complete, in very good condition; chipped edges, worn surface, much accretion.

Inv. no. 4086 (Tex no. 627). Location, F. no.: E1S/51-11 (workshop).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Sh 1**.

Br-Sh 4

Fig. 6

Rectangular bronze sheet with two holes at each end and three rows of punched decoration. Preserved dimensions: L 3.5, W 1.4 cm. Almost complete, but corner missing; in good condition, surface worn.

Inv. no. 3567 (Tex no. 96). Location, F. no.: B1Sb/2-1 (cella, top).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Sh 1**.

Br-Sh 5

Fig. 6; Pl. 5

Rectangular bronze sheet now in seven pieces; six fragments are small. Largest piece has punched decoration. Preserved dimensions: H 1.9 cm. Folded, in fair condition; surface very worn.

Inv. no. 3848 (Tex no. 384). Location, F. no.: D1/8-4 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Sh 1**.

Br-Sh 6

Fig. 6; Pl. 5

Small fragment of bronze sheet (originally a rectangle? original shape unclear) with five rows of small punched dots. Preserved dimensions: H 1.7, W 1.3 cm. In fair condition, but corroded and worn.

Inv. no. 3595 (Tex no. 124). Location, F. no.: C1b/4-1 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Sh 1**.

Br-Sh 7

Fig. 6; Pl. 5

Small, rectangular piece of bronze sheet with one hole at each end. Punched dots visible. Preserved dimensions: L 2.8, W 1.1 cm. Complete, in good condition; chipped edges.

Inv. no. 4099 (Tex no. 641). Location, F. no.: E1S/51-16 (workshop).

Date: 8th–7th c.
Parallels: See **Br-Sh 1**.

Br-Sh 8 *Fig. 6; Pl. 5*
Rectangular bronze sheet. Preserved dimensions: L 3.4, W 1.4 cm. In fair condition; looks broken at edges.
Inv. no. 4242 (Tex no. 786). Location, F. no.: E1S/109-1 (bothros, Level B-1).
Date: 8th c.
Parallels: See **Br-Sh 1**.

Br-Sh 9 *Fig. 6; Pl. 5*
Rectangular piece of bronze sheet with 20 vertical rows of punched circle decoration. Folded in half; possible evidence of burning. Preserved dimensions: L 4.35, W 2.3 cm. In good condition; surface extremely worn and corroded (one side much worse than the other), but punched dots still visible.
Inv. no. 3847 (Tex no. 383). Location, F. no.: D1/12-1 (outside Building 1).
Date: 8th–7th c.
Parallels: See **Br-Sh 1**.

Br-Sh 10 *Fig. 6; Pl. 5*
Rectangular bronze sheet with punched dots on edges, and horizontal row of dots along the middle; may have had punched holes at the four corners, but now worn away. Preserved dimensions: L 6.9, W 2.2 cm. Nearly complete, in very good condition; torn on edges, surface worn.
Inv. no. 3724 (Tex no. 257). Location, F. no.: D1/4-2 (cella, disturbed).
Date: 8th–7th c.
Parallels: See **Br-Sh 1**.

Br-Sh 11 *Fig. 6; Pl. 5*
Large, rectangular piece of bronze sheet with punched dot decoration and a hole on one side. Preserved dimensions: L 3.2, W 2.0 cm. In very good condition, but broken at one end; surface very worn and chipped.
Inv. no. 3951 (Tex no. 489). Location, F. no.: D1/51-1 (Building 1).
Date: 8th–7th c.
Parallels: See **Br-Sh 1**.

Br-Sh 12 *Fig. 6; Pl. 5*
Rectangular bronze sheet with punched dots in three rows with two zigzags between. Preserved dimensions: L 3.7, W 2.8 cm. Fragment broken at one end, otherwise in good condition; chipped along edges, worn.
Inv. no. 3636 (Tex no. 165). Location, F. no.: C1c/3-2 (debris above Building 1).
Date: 8th–7th c.
Parallels: See **Br-Sh 1**.

Br-Sh 13 *Fig. 6; Pl. 5*
Rectangular bronze sheet with a punched diamond pattern on the surface. Preserved dimensions: L 5.35, W 2.85 cm. Very worn, corroded; broken on all sides.
Inv. no. 3966 (Tex no. 504). Location, F. no.: D1/51-3 (Building 1).
Date: 8th–7th c.
Parallels: See **Br-Sh 1**.

Br-Sh 14 *Fig. 6*
Rectangular sheet of bronze; one large and three smaller pieces. Originally had punched decoration around the rim, now hard to discern. Preserved dimensions: L 4.35 and 1.55 cm. In fair/good condition; corroded and worn, accretion.
Inv. no. 4322 (Tex no. 866). Location, F. no.: E1S/19-1 (workshop).
Date: 8th–7th c.
Parallels: See **Br-Sh 1**.

Br-Sh 15 *Pl. 5*
Piece of bronze sheet, probably originally rectangular. No decoration evident; hole in one end. Preserved dimensions: L 2.9 cm. Incomplete, but in fair condition; traces of burning, broken edges, worn surface.
Inv. no. 4271 (Tex no. 815). Location, F. no.: E1S/122-3 (bothros, Level B-4).
Date: 8th c.
Parallels: See **Br-Sh 1**.

Br-Sh 16 *Fig. 6*
Large, nearly square piece of flat bronze sheet that appears to have punched decoration on it. Preserved dimensions: 6.5 × 6.3 cm. In poor condition; piece missing, very worn surface.
Inv. no. 3531 (Tex no. 60). Location, F. no.: B1Sc/6-5 (Building 2).
Date: 8th–7th c.
Parallels: See **Br-Sh 1**.

Br-Sh 17 *Fig. 6; Pl. 5*
Rectangular sheet of bronze with a moulded surface in the form of short vertical ribs. One corner has a nail in it; originally affixed to something, possibly a bronze vessel (perhaps a handle of sorts?). Second corner also preserved with two nails in it. Preserved dimensions: L 5.1 cm. Bent in half, but in good condition; chipped on edges, accretion, worn surface.
Inv. no. 4198 (Tex no. 741). Location, F. no.: C1a/31-1 (Building 2).
Date: 8th–7th c.
Parallels: See **Br-Sh 1**.

Br-Sh 18 *Fig. 6; Pl. 5*
Thin piece of bronze in the shape of a triangle. Hole pierced at either end. Punched decoration all around the edge; difficult to determine if there is decoration on the face. Preserved dimensions: L 5.85, max. H 3.75 cm. One corner bent flat, the other bent a little; in good condition, but surface very worn, accretion, corrosion.
Inv. no. 4295 (Tex no. 839). Location, F. no.: E1S/127-1 (bothros, Level B-4).
Date: 9th–8th c.

Br-Sh 19 *Fig. 6; Pl. 5*
Nearly square, flat piece of bronze with a large, almost rectangular hole in middle; possibly a bead. Preserved dimensions: H 1.6, W 1.5 cm. In good condition; chipped edges, worn surface.
Inv. no. 3591 (Tex no. 119). Location, F. no.: E1S/3-3 (workshop).
Date: 8th–7th c.

Br-Sh 20 *Pl. 5*
Piece of a bronze sheet folded over on one side; original shape

not clear. Sheet has a rim/lip on one end. Preserved dimensions: H 5.2 cm. In fair condition; worn.

Inv. no. 4163 (Tex no. 706). Location, F. no.: C1d/7-2 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Sh 1**.

Br-Sh 21 *Fig. 6; Pl. 5*
Thin bronze strip without decoration. Three additional fragments. Preserved dimensions: L (folded) 3.5, W 0.6 cm. In good condition; bent, surface worn.

Inv. no. 4090 (Tex no. 631). Location, F. no.: C1d/4-1 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Sh 1**.

Rolled sheets

Br-Sh 22 *Fig. 7*
Wide piece of bronze sheet folded/rolled into a bead, decoration unclear. Preserved dimensions: H 2.7, W 3.1 cm. In fair condition, but flattened; edges chipped; surface worn; carbon evident.

Inv. no. 3706 (Tex no. 235). Location, F. no.: E1/10-1 (pronaos, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Droop 1929, 199, pl. 85; Philipp 1981, 204 no. 751, pl. 47.

Br-Sh 23 *Fig. 7*
Rectangular bronze sheet rolled into a bead; six horizontal rows of punched dots. Preserved dimensions: L 2.5, W 2.4 cm. Nearly complete, in very good condition; surface very worn, accretion.

Inv. no. 3689 (Tex no. 218). Location, F. no.: C1c/5-3 (cella, top).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Sh 22**.

Br-Sh 24 *Fig. 7; Pl. 5*
Rectangular bronze sheet rolled into a bead; three horizontal rows of punched dots. Preserved dimensions: H 2.0, W 2.2 cm. In good condition; flattened, with worn and chipped edges and worn surface.

Inv. no. 3726 (Tex no. 260). Location, F. no.: D1/4-4a (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Sh 22**.

Br-Sh 25 *Fig. 7; Pl. 5*
Small piece of bronze sheet rolled into a bead. Punched design in a rectangular pattern. Preserved dimensions: H 1.55 cm. Complete, in good condition; surface worn and corroded.

Inv. no. 3943 (Tex no. 481). Location, F. no.: D1/18-8 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Sh 22**.

Br-Sh 26 *Fig. 7; Pl. 5*
Thin, small bronze band rolled into a bead with punched dots on the surface. Preserved dimensions: D 1.5, W 0.9 cm. In very good condition; surface covered in accretion, maybe some burning?

Inv. no. 3962 (Tex no. 500). Location, F. no.: E1S/42-2 (bothros, Level B-2).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Sh 22**.

Br-Sh 27 *Fig. 7; Pl. 5*
Fragment broken from a rolled bronze sheet. Punched decoration on the bottom, middle and top. Preserved dimensions: L 3.85, H 2.9 cm. In fair condition; corrosion, accretion.

Inv. no. 4279 (Tex no. 823). Location, F. no.: C1d/26-1 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Sh 22**.

Br-Sh 28 *Fig. 7; Pl. 5*
Bronze bead formed from a thin sheet, flattened. After cleaning, repoussé circles down the middle appear, and some evidence of rolled/incised design as well. Preserved dimensions: H 2.4, L 3.0 cm. In fair/good condition; chipped at one edge.

Inv. no. 4243 (Tex no. 787). Location: E1S/111 (bothros, Level B-1).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Br-Sh 29
Rolled bronze sheet with punched decoration. Preserved dimensions: 2.5 × 2.5 cm. In fair condition; flattened and cracked, worn surface.

Inv. no. 4158 (Tex no. 701). Location, F. no.: E1S/70-1 (workshop).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Sh 22**.

Br-Sh 30 *Fig. 7; Pl. 5*
Flattened bronze band rolled into a bead. Preserved dimensions: L 2.1, W 1.0 cm. Complete, in good condition; surface very worn, with accretion and burning.

Inv. no. 3901 (Tex no. 437). Location: D1/15 (outside Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Sh 22**.

Br-Sh 31
Thin, rectangular piece of bronze sheet rolled into a bead. Preserved dimensions: L 3.0, W 1.0 cm. Nearly complete, in good condition; worn, corroded surface and chipped edges.

Inv. no. 3807 (Tex no. 343). Location, F. no.: D1/5-6 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Sh 22**.

Br-Sh 32
Small, rolled strip of bronze. Preserved dimensions: 1.2 × 1.2 cm. In fair/good condition; very worn surface, corroded and chipped.

Inv. no. 4071 (Tex no. 612). Location, F. no.: D1/72-17 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Sh 22**.

Br-Sh 33
Small bronze sheet, rolled, but beginning to unroll. Preserved dimensions: H 1.2 cm. In fair condition; chipped, edges broken, surface very worn, corroded.

Inv. no. 4166 (Tex no. 709). Location, F. no.: E1S/87-1 (workshop).

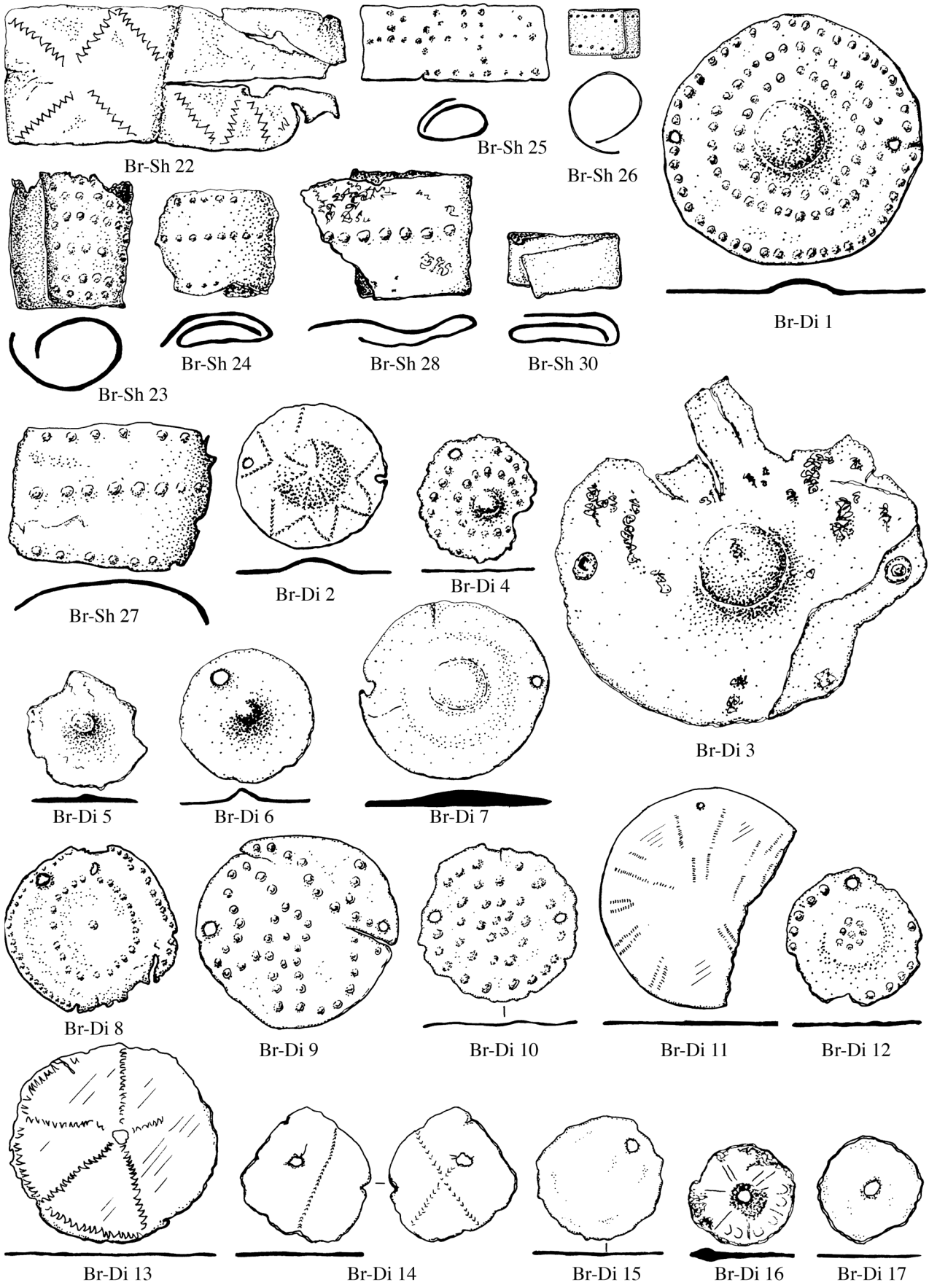


Figure 7. Bronze objects (Br-Sh 22-30, Br-Di 2-17).

0 centimetres 5

Date: 8th–7th c.
Parallels: See **Br-Sh 22**.

Br-Sh 34

Small, rolled bronze sheet with no apparent decoration. Preserved dimensions: L approx. 1.4 cm. In fair condition; edges chipped, accretion on the surface.

Inv. no. 4187 (Tex no. 730). Location, F. no.: BIT/13-1 (outside Building 2).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Sh 22**.

Br-Sh 35

Bronze sheet rolled into a bead. No decoration apparent. Preserved dimensions: L 2.2, max. H 1.8 cm. In fair condition; very worn surface, cracked and corroded.

Inv. no. 4269 (Tex no. 813). Location, F. no.: C1d/19-7 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Sh 22**.

Discs

17 bronze discs were recently unearthed in the temple sector and are included in the catalogue. Ten of these came from all levels of the bothros; the workshop area yielded none. The discs are numbered as **Br-Di 1–17**. In the northern sector, 13 more were found.⁸²

These discs are similar to examples found during earlier excavations at the site.⁸³ Many have punched decoration. Some may represent votive shields; see **Br-Di 1–7**.⁸⁴ Snodgrass discussed miniature shields from a number of sites in the Greek world. They typically have stamped decoration and a raised boss in the middle. They differ from phialai in that the edges are not curved upward.⁸⁵ Phialai were found at Tegea during previous excavations and in the northern sector during the recent campaign.⁸⁶ None were uncovered in the temple sector, however.

The remaining discs are flat, usually with incised decoration and one or two perforations (**Br-Di 8–17**). I would argue that these round bronze sheets are related to the rectangular sheets discussed above. They probably had a similar ornamental function. It is interesting to note that two of these flat discs (**Br-Di 14–15**) were found in the lowest excavated level of the bothros (B-8b). Both of these examples are small with uneven edges, and they each have one crude perforation. Their exact function remains unknown.

⁸² See **BrN-Di 1–13** (*Tegea* II, section ix, 199–201).

⁸³ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 364 nos 61–62, 392 no. 195, figs 20 and 42. See also Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 123, figs 78–79, for a preliminary account of the recently found discs.

⁸⁴ See Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 198–200, pls 135–140.

⁸⁵ Snodgrass 1964, 41. For the various discs from Argos, see De Cou 1905, 267–9, pls 99–101.

⁸⁶ Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 201, pls 142–143; and *Tegea* II, section xi (Tarditi), 274–5: **BrN-V 13–16**.

Catalogue, discs**Br-Di 1**

Fig. 7; Pl. 6

Bronze disc (or shield) with three rows of punched dots and a raised boss in the middle; plain on back. Suspension hole at either side. Preserved dimensions: D 4.45 cm. Complete, in very good condition; surface worn, with traces of burning or charcoal, accretion and corrosion.

Inv. no. 4282 (Tex no. 826). Location, F. no.: E1S/120-2 (bothros, Level B-3).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: Snodgrass 1964, 41.

Br-Di 2

Fig. 7; Pl. 6

Bronze disc with raised, pointed boss in the middle; two pierced holes on edges, incised zigzags. Preserved dimensions: D 2.65 cm. Complete, in very good condition; chipped edges, worn surface.

Inv. no. 3768 (Tex no. 302). Location, F. no.: D1/5-2 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Di 1**.

Br-Di 3

Fig. 7

Round bronze disc with a raised centre; apparently a shield. So worn that no decoration is evident. Two holes. Preserved dimensions: D 6.0 cm. Complete, in good condition; corroded, chipped and worn.

Inv. no. 4267 (Tex no. 811). Location, F. no.: E1S/119-4 (bothros, Level B-3).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Di 1**.

Br-Di 4

Fig. 7; Pl. 6

Round disc with punched decoration visible. Hole at the top for suspension, boss in the middle. Preserved dimensions: D (approx.) 2.45 cm. In fair/good condition, chipped around the edge.

Inv. no. 4285 (Tex no. 829). Location, F. no.: E1S/125-1 (bothros, Level B-5).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Di 1**.

Br-Di 5

Fig. 7

Bronze disc. Preserved dimensions: H 2.15 cm. In fair condition; appears to be broken at edge.

Inv. no. 4248 (Tex no. 792). Location, F. no.: E1S/110-1 (bothros, Level B-Top).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Di 1**.

Br-Di 6

Fig. 7; Pl. 6

Thin bronze disc with a hole at the rim. Raised pointed boss in the middle; no decoration evident. Preserved dimensions: D 2.45 cm. Complete, in good condition; possible traces of burning.

Inv. no. 4277 (Tex no. 821). Location, F. no.: E1S/120-1 (bothros, Level B-3).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Di 1**.

Br-Di 7

Fig. 7; Pl. 6

Flat, plain bronze disc. Punched decoration at rim barely visible; no other decoration apparent. Preserved dimensions: D 3.3 cm. Complete, in good condition; evidence of burning.

Inv. no. 4296 (Tex no. 840). Location, F. no.: E1S/126-2 (bothros, Level B-6).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Di 1**.

Br-Di 8 *Fig. 7*
Bronze disc with punched dots forming two concentric circles and a dot in the middle of disc; hole on one side. Preserved dimensions: D 3.3 cm. Almost complete, in fair condition; bent in middle; part of edge missing, surface worn.

Inv. no. 3513 (Tex no. 41). Location, F. no.: B1Sc/5-3 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 364 nos 61–62, 392 no. 195, figs 20 and 42; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 200–1, pls 142–143.

Br-Di 9 *Fig. 7; Pl. 6*
Thin, flat bronze disc. Elaborate punch decoration with leaf (?) pattern and two holes on either side; plain back. Preserved dimensions: D 3.6 cm. Appears complete, in good condition.

Inv. no. 3963 (Tex no. 501). Location, F. no.: E1S/42-1 (bothros, Level B-2).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Di 8**.

Br-Di 10 *Fig. 7; Pl. 6*
Bronze disc with two holes on either side and punched dots in a concentric pattern. Preserved dimensions: D 2.95 cm. Complete, in excellent condition; edges chipped and surface worn.

Inv. no. 3736 (Tex no. 270). Location, F. no.: D1/4-7 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 9th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Di 8**.

Br-Di 11 *Fig. 7; Pl. 6*
Fragment of bronze disc. Surface was decorated on one side with a pattern of tiny short, incised lines in rows, going from near the edge towards the centre of the disc; there are many rows of these small lines, but they do not seem to form a particular design overall. In a small section it appears plain. Small suspension hole near edge. Preserved dimensions: D 4.0 cm. Two-thirds of the piece preserved, in good condition; worn.

Inv. no. 4088 (Tex no. 629). Location, F. no.: C1a/6-1 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Di 8**.

Br-Di 12 *Fig. 7; Pl. 6*
Round bronze disc with punched dots around the rim; a larger hole was possibly for suspension. Preserved dimensions: D 2.5 cm. Nearly complete, in good condition; chipped edge, surface very worn.

Inv. no. 4055 (Tex no. 595). Location, F. no.: D1/72-12 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Di 8**.

Br-Di 13 *Fig. 7; Pl. 6*
Bronze disc with incised zigzag around the rim and from the central hole to the edge. Preserved dimensions: D 3.75 cm. Complete, in good condition; bone and debris attached behind, lots of carbon.

Inv. no. 3950 (Tex no. 488). Location, F. no.: E1S/41-1 (bothros, Level B-1).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Di 8**.

Br-Di 14 *Fig. 7; Pl. 6*
Bronze disc with chipped edges. Suspension hole and some stamping visible after cleaning; no other decoration apparent. Maybe not quite round. Preserved dimensions: D 2.3 cm. In good condition; worn, corroded surface.

Inv. no. 4334 (Tex no. 879). Location, F. no.: E1S/134-2 (bothros, Level B-8).

Date: 9th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Di 8**.

Br-Di 15 *Fig. 7; Pl. 6*
Bronze disc with a hole pierced at the top; not clear if it was decorated or not. Preserved dimensions: D 2.25 cm. Complete, in good condition; rough edges and worn surface, corrosion.

Inv. no. 4335 (Tex no. 880). Location, F. no.: E1S/134-1 (bothros, Level B-8).

Date: 9th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Di 8**.

Br-Di 16 *Fig. 7; Pl. 6*
Pierced bronze disc; hole in centre. No decoration evident. Preserved dimensions: D 1.9 cm. In good condition; corroded.

Inv. no. 4297 (Tex no. 841). Location, F. no.: C1d/22 (Building 2).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Di 8**.

Br-Di 17 *Fig. 7; Pl. 6*
Simple, flat bronze disc, possibly used as a bead; very thin, pierced with an irregular hole in the centre. Preserved dimensions: L or D 1.9 cm. Complete, in good condition; much corrosion, chipping, and wearing.

Inv. no. 3845 (Tex no. 381). Location, F. no.: D1/8-2 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Pendants

21 pendants were found during the recent campaign at Tegea; eight were uncovered in the temple excavation (**Br-Pd 1–5, 7, 8**), and 13 more came from the northern sector.⁸⁷ Hundreds of pendants of various types were also recovered at Tegea during the previous campaigns.⁸⁸ The dedication of items that could be suspended, presumably from somewhere in the sanctuary, must have been an important part of the cult and ritual.

Br-Pd 1 is a standard type of stamp pendant with rectangular base that is already well represented at Tegea – 23 examples emerged during earlier excavations.⁸⁹ The biconical bead in the middle of its rod identifies it as an example of Kilian-Dirlmeier's "Variant II" of the type. Like the others of this category, it has stamped, dotted circles on the faces of its base. Four hollowed-out

⁸⁷ See **BrN-Pd 1–13** (*Tegea II*, section ix, 201–3).

⁸⁸ Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 175–200.

⁸⁹ Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 182, 323–5 nos B94–B104, pls 103–105; see Kilian-Dirlmeier 1979, 37 nos 220 and 227, pl. 14 for good parallels.

triangles on the underside of its base are similar to those on other rectangular stamp pendants.⁹⁰

Br-Pd 2–3 are examples of small pyramidal pendants with incised decoration. Similar pieces were also recently found in the northern sector.⁹¹ These miniature pyramids seem to be related to a sizeable group of larger-scale stamp pendants found in previous excavations at the site. A group of about 25 large pyramidal pendants published by Dugas should be included in this class.⁹² They are different from our miniatures in that the larger examples have intaglio decoration on their undersides. Dugas also published a miniature example identical to the two recent finds.⁹³

These miniature pyramidal pendants may have been attached to necklaces or wires for earrings. The larger examples seem to belong to the group of stamp pendants (and probably pomegranate pendants) from the site. The function of these objects has been much discussed and debated: they may even be loom weights.⁹⁴

Br-Pd 4 is an example of a simple ring pendant with a small wire around the top. It could be from an earring or necklace, or it may represent a “decorative straight pin with ring head” as at the Argive Heraion.⁹⁵

Br-Pd 7 is also an unusual pendant; it consists of a solid bronze cylinder with a hole pierced through the middle and tremolo cross decoration on either end. It is very similar to the hammer pendants found by Dugas, consisting of the same bronze cylinder as **Br-Pd 7**, but with a suspension rod attached in the middle.⁹⁶ It is very likely that **Br-Pd 7** was originally a hammer pendant too; a hole is visible where the rod would have been attached.

Br-Pd 5 appears to be the top of a pendant with a suspension loop at the top and beads below. Other examples are attested at the site.⁹⁷ It is not clear what shape followed this beaded top, but in any case it appears to be similar to other pendants found at the site.

A related item (**Br-Pd 6**) may be some kind of pendant. It seems to have a parallel from the site.⁹⁸ Dugas considered a similar object to be a type of pin (related to the loophead type), but with a hole pierced at the top, like a needle. Zigzag incisions decorate both sides. It could also be part of a stamp pendant of sorts.⁹⁹

Only two bronze double-axes were discovered in

the recent excavations, one from the temple (**Br-Pd 8**) and one from the northern sector.¹⁰⁰ 23 examples were found in previous excavations at the site.¹⁰¹ There are also many examples of double-axes in bone, mostly from the northern sector; only one is from the temple.¹⁰² Many more examples of double-axes of both bronze and bone are known from the Artemis Orthia site.¹⁰³ Their distribution seems to be concentrated in the Peloponnese; relatively few are known from Central Greece, Thessaly or the Ionian islands.¹⁰⁴

The significance of this type of offering is also interesting. We know that the double-axe played an important role in Minoan and Mycenaean religion, as both a tool for slaughtering animals and a symbol of renewal from sacrificial death.¹⁰⁵ To what extent these dedications may have symbolized this (presumably) earlier ritual practice is not entirely certain, but given the large number found at early Peloponnesian sanctuaries, a case could be made for it.

Catalogue, pendants

Br-Pd 1

Fig. 8; Pl. 6

Stamp pendant with a rectangular base (Variant II). Base faces have stamped concentric circles; underside has four hollows (triangular shape). Suspension portion consists of a biconical bead and a suspension loop with a squared top and oblong hole. Preserved dimensions: H 4.95 cm. Complete, in very good condition, but with much corrosion and accretion, especially on the base.

Inv. no. 4137 (Tex no. 679). Location, F. no.: B1T/6-1 (below Building 2).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: Kilian-Dirlmeier 1979, 37 nos 220 and 227, pl. 14.

Br-Pd 2

Fig. 8; Pl. 6

Tiny bronze pyramidal pendant with incised zigzag on all faces. Suspension loop. Preserved dimensions: L 2.0 cm. Part of suspension wire missing, otherwise in very good condition; smooth surface.

Inv. no. 3743 (Tex no. 277). Location, F. no.: D1/4-11 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 375 no 106, fig. 37.

⁹⁰ Kilian-Dirlmeier 1979, pl. 14.

⁹¹ See **BrN-Pd 1–7** (*Tegea* II, section ix, 202). For a preliminary account see Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 122, fig. 74.

⁹² Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 371–3 nos 88–91, fig. 22; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1979, 38–42, pls 15–16; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 183, pls 106–108.

⁹³ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 375 no. 106, fig. 37.

⁹⁴ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 369–75; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1979, 40–2; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 177–87; Voyatzis 1998, 133–47.

⁹⁵ De Cou 1905, 249–50 nos 947–948, pl. 88.

⁹⁶ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 368 no. 73, fig. 20; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1979, 49 no. 304, pl. 20; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 189–90, 334 no. B153, pl. 117.

⁹⁷ Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 333 no. B146, pl. 114 (found in G. Steinhauer’s unpublished excavation in the northern sector).

⁹⁸ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 376 no. 107, fig. 38.

⁹⁹ Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 181–2, 322 no. B93, pl. 103.

¹⁰⁰ **BrN-Pd 12** from the northern sector; see *Tegea* II, section ix, 203.

¹⁰¹ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 390 nos 183–186, figs 41–42 (according to Dugas 27 such pieces were found); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 194–5, 336 nos B164–B169, pls 123–125 (B169 found in G. Steinhauer’s unpublished excavation). For the type in general and its distribution in the Peloponnese, see Kilian-Dirlmeier 1979, 247–52.

¹⁰² From the temple: **Bo 1** (pp. 516–9 below). For those from the northern sector (**BoN 1–6**), see *Tegea* II, section ix, 237–40.

¹⁰³ Dawkins *et al.* 1929, pls 85 and 163.6; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1979, 254 n. 33.

¹⁰⁴ Bouzek 1974, 148–52; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1979, 252–4; Chr.G. Simon, *The archaic votive offerings and cults of Ionia* (PhD diss. Berkeley 1986), Ann Arbor 1986, 400.

¹⁰⁵ B.C. Dietrich, “The instrument of sacrifice,” in R. Hägg and N. Marinatos (eds), *Early Greek cult practice (SkrAth 4^o, 38)*, Stockholm 1988, 35–40.

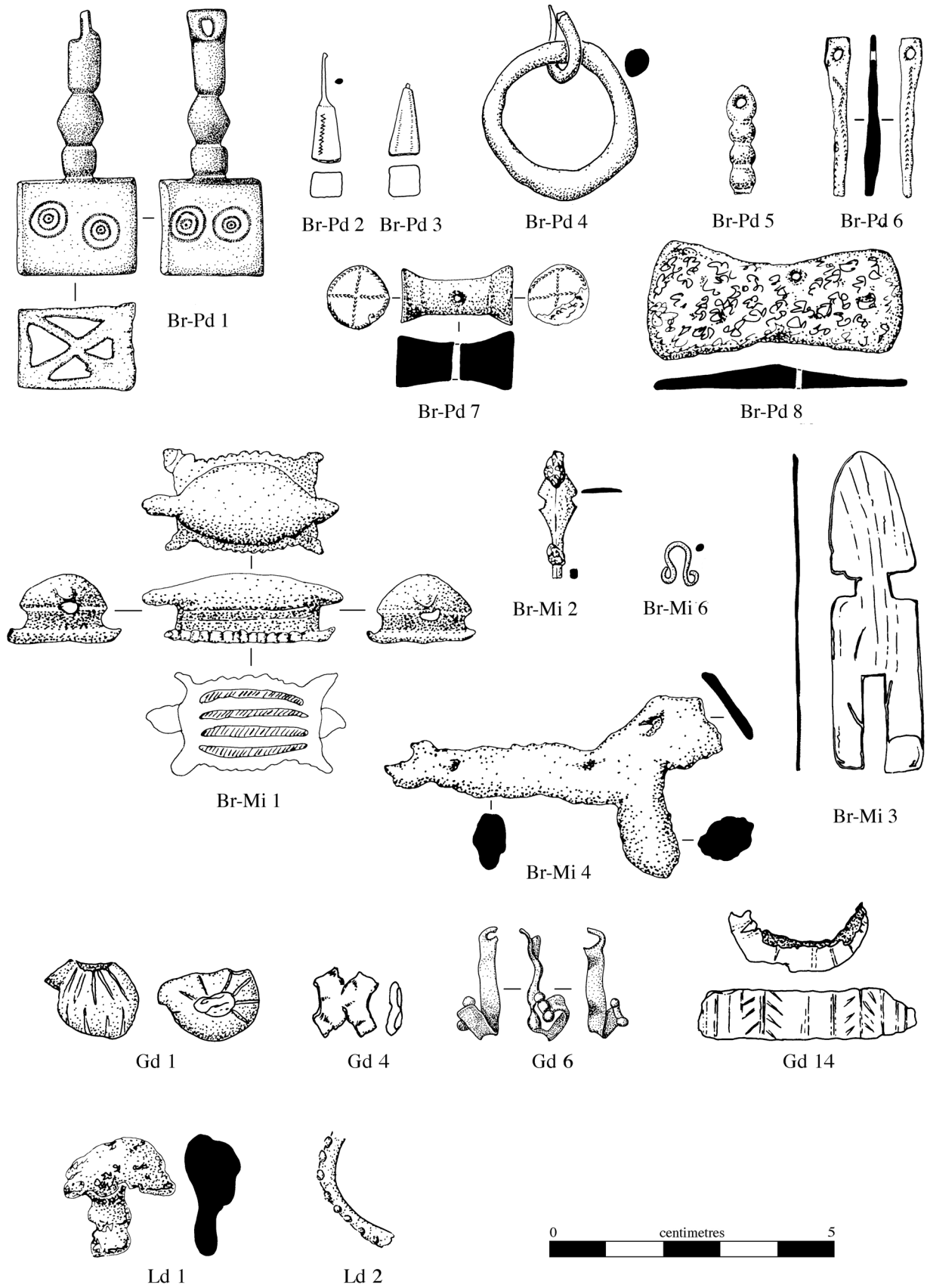


Figure 8. Objects of bronze, gold and lead (Br-Pd 1-8, Br-Mi 1-6, Gd 1-14, Ld 1-2).

Br-Pd 3*Fig. 8; Pl. 6*

Very small pyramidal pendant with the suspension loop missing. No decoration visible. Preserved dimensions: L 1.3 cm. In good condition; corrosion on the surface.

Inv. no. 3891 (Tex no. 427). Location, F. no.: D1/8-6 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Br-Pd 2**.

Br-Pd 4*Fig. 8; Pl. 6*

Bronze pendant consisting of a ring, round in cross-section, with a thin bronze wire dangling from it. Maybe originally a decorative pin as at Argos. Preserved dimensions: D 2.35 (ring), L 3.35 cm (entire). Complete, wire broken and part missing, otherwise in good condition; surface very corroded and worn, ring surface very dark, accretion.

Inv. no. 4171 (Tex no. 714). Location, F. no.: E1S/67-2 (workshop).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: De Cou 1905, 249–50 nos 947–948, pl. 88.

Br-Pd 5*Fig. 8*

Upper part of pendant (pomegranate?) with a diamond-shaped suspension loop and three biconical beads. Preserved dimensions: L 1.9 cm. Bottom of pendant missing; upper part in good condition, smooth surface.

Inv. no. 3521 (Tex no. 49). Location, F. no.: B1Sc/5-12 (Building 1).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 333 no. B146, pl. 114.

Br-Pd 6*Fig. 8; Pl. 6*

Long piece of bronze with a flat, rectangular top, suspension hole and rectangular section. Incised zigzag decoration down center of object. Preserved dimensions: L 2.8 cm. In good condition; worn and corroded surface, accretion.

Inv. no. 4294 (Tex no. 838). Location, F. no.: B1T/25-3 (below Building 2).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 376 no. 107, fig. 38.

Br-Pd 7*Fig. 8; Pl. 6*

Solid, cylindrical bronze bead with wider ends, hole pierced through vertically. Probably it is the lower part of a hammer pendant. No decoration apparent, except on the ends, where tremolo lines form a cross on either end. Preserved dimensions: L 2.0 cm. In good condition.

Inv. no. 4284 (Tex no. 828). Location, F. no.: B1T/25-1 (below Building 2).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 189–90, 334 no. B153, pl. 117; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1979, 49 nos 301–306, pl. 20.

Br-Pd 8*Fig. 8; Pl. 6*

Bronze double-axe with tiny hole pierced through it. Preserved dimensions: L 4.4 cm. Complete; in very good condition, but very worn surface.

Inv. no. 3826 (Tex no. 362). Location, F. no.: D1/11-2 (outside Building 1).

Date: late 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Kilian-Dirlmeier 1979, 252–4.

Miscellaneous bronze objects

A bronze *turtle* (**Br-Mi 1**) found in the temple sector can be added to the single bronze turtle already known from the site.¹⁰⁶ Kilian-Dirlmeier published only two such turtles with suspension loops from the entire Peloponnese. Apparently a third from Mavriki is now lost.¹⁰⁷ With **Br-Mi 1**, we now have four bronze turtles in total, all from this specific part of the Peloponnese (Sparta, Mavriki, Tegea).¹⁰⁸ The recently uncovered example, however, is quite different from the previously published pieces. It is on a thin rectangular base with four hollowed-out lines on the underside. The figurine itself is pierced horizontally through the body and does not have a suspension loop like the two published examples.

There has been some interesting research on the significance of turtles in Greek religious cults.¹⁰⁹ The evidence seems to indicate that this type of votive was found at shrines of female deities. E. Bevan argues that the turtles may represent an embodiment of earth and moisture, and as such may symbolize the power of the goddess over earth and fertility.

One miniature bronze *spearhead* was recently found in the temple sector (**Br-Mi 2**). Three more were unearthed in the northern sector.¹¹⁰ These can be added to the 12 or so which were found at the site and published by Dugas.¹¹¹ Iron spear- and arrowheads were also uncovered at the site: one from the temple sector and two from the northern sector.¹¹²

These pieces are perhaps best understood in conjunction with the other pieces of miniature armour found at the site. In addition to the 12 spear- and arrowheads mentioned above, Dipylon shields, circular shields and a bronze sword were also found during previous excavations.¹¹³ More round bronze shields were found in the recent campaign. Altogether this group of votives reflects an interest in warfare and protection.

Various other bronze pieces were found in the temple sector, but their function is not always immediately clear. For instance, we recovered a Y-shaped bronze (**Br-Mi 5**), a flat, hairpin-shaped fitting of some sort (**Br-Mi 3**), a small hook (**Br-Mi 6**) and a lump of bronze ribbon (**Br-Mi 4**).

¹⁰⁶ Kilian-Dirlmeier 1979, 215–6, pl. 73; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 196–7, 337 no. B184, pl. 134. Note that Dugas identified another bronze as a turtle, though I think it is more likely to be a scarab. See Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 352 nos 40–41; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 197, 337 no. B185, pl. 134.

¹⁰⁷ Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 197, no. TM 394.

¹⁰⁸ For the turtle from Sparta, see Droop 1929, 197, pl. 80.a.

¹⁰⁹ E. Bevan, “Ancient deities and tortoise representations in sanctuaries,” *BSA* 83, 1988, 1–6.

¹¹⁰ See **BrN-Ar 1–3** (*Tegea* II, section ix, 203–5).

¹¹¹ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 389 nos 178–180, figs 40–41; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 201.

¹¹² See **Ir 1** (from the temple), p. 503. **IrN 1–2** are from the northern sector; see *Tegea* II, section ix, 206.

¹¹³ See Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 270.

Catalogue, miscellaneous bronze objects

Br-Mi 1 *Fig. 8; Pl. 6*
Bronze turtle on a rectangular base. Preserved dimensions: base 2.6 × 1.9, H 1.3 cm. In good condition, but corroded and worn.
Inv. no. 4318 (Tex no. 862). Location, F. no.: C1a/61-4 (Building 2).
Date: late 8th–7th c.
Parallels: Kilian–Dirlmeier 1979, 215–6, pl. 73; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 196–7, 337 no. B184, pl. 134.

Br-Mi 2 *Fig. 8; Pl. 6*
Mini spearhead with flat faces and central rib and rod. Preserved dimensions: H 2.35 cm. In good condition; tip missing and sides chipped, corroded and worn surface.
Inv. no. 4311 (Tex no. 855). Location: B1T/26 (Surface/Building 3).
Date: 8th–7th c.
Parallels: Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 389 nos 178–180, figs 40–41.

Br-Mi 3 *Fig. 8; Pl. 6*
Fitting, shaped as an apsidal bronze sheet with two cut-out areas in the middle and one at the straight end. Preserved dimensions: L 5.6, W 1.5 cm. Complete, in very good condition, but very worn surface.
Inv. no. 3780 (Tex no. 314). Location, F. no.: D1/5-5 (cella, disturbed).
Date: Indeterminate

Br-Mi 4 *Fig. 8*
Bronze ribbon in three pieces. Impossible to discern if decoration was present; rim/lip visible? Preserved dimensions: L 1.9, 1.3, 1.2 cm, one piece 5.25 × 3.25 cm. In fair condition; corroded.
Inv. no. 4175 (Tex no. 718). Location, F. no.: E1S/67-1 (workshop).
Date: 8th–7th c.
Used for metallurgical analysis (**Mspl 5**).¹¹⁴

Br-Mi 5
Long, cylindrical piece of bronze intersecting two shorter pieces (forming a Y); fragment of original piece, shape and function unclear. Preserved dimensions: L 5.9 cm. In fair condition; worn, corroded surface.
Inv. no. 3767 (Tex no. 301). Location, F. no.: D1/4-23 (cella, disturbed).
Date: Indeterminate

Br-Mi 6 *Fig. 8; Pl. 6*
Tiny, thin piece of bronze wire with curled edges forming a U-shape; function not clear. Preserved dimensions: 0.9 × 0.6 cm. In good condition, worn surface.
Inv. no. 4247 (Tex no. 791). From a drill core in E1S, 0.50–0.60 m below the surface.
Date: Indeterminate

Conclusions: Bronzes

The preceding collection of bronzes enhances the picture which we had already gleaned from previous campaigns at the site. A vast and rich variety of offerings

¹¹⁴ See section **xiii** (Bassiakos), 591. This piece has an unusually high content of tin; see the conclusion to that section, p. 595, for the implications of this.

were dedicated to the early goddess at Tegea. The discovery of the bronze workshop during the Norwegian campaign certainly helps to explain this remarkable assemblage of bronze finds.¹¹⁵ The evidence now confirms that K. Kilian was certainly correct in his contention that local workshops must have been responsible for the production of bronzes found at early Peloponnesian sanctuaries, especially in Laconia and Arcadia.¹¹⁶ No one, however, could have predicted the major role that Tegea appears to have played in the production of regional bronzes in the 8th and 7th centuries B.C.

Gold objects

A modest selection of gold votives was uncovered at Tegea during the Norwegian campaign. Most came from the temple sector; of the 18 catalogued pieces of gold from the site, only two were uncovered in the northern sector.¹¹⁷ Almost all of these gold objects are very small and fragmentary.

The gold votives from the temple include six beads (**Gd 1–5, 14**); six pieces of sheet or foil (**Gd 7–12**); coiled wire (**Gd 15–16**); a leaf (**Gd 13**); and an earring (**Gd 6**).¹¹⁸

Dugas presented an array of items of gold from earlier excavations at Tegea, including about a dozen circular discs and rectangular sheets, an Orientalizing plaque, a bead, part of a spiral ring, and a pin.¹¹⁹ The recently found pieces seem much more fragmentary in nature than those previously found. Yet seen together the collection of gold artefacts reflects a long tradition of dedicating gold votives at the site, beginning in the 9th and continuing into the 7th century B.C., if not longer. The Orientalizing plaque published by Dugas is clearly 7th century in date, and depicts a female figure flanked by wild beasts, or a “Potnia Theron”.¹²⁰ The earliest, datable gold piece from Tegea is **Gd 9**, from Level B-6 in the bothros. It is a somewhat crumbled, bent piece of gold foil; its original shape is not clear. It may be dated to the second quarter of the 9th century B.C. Other pieces of gold foil include **Gd 7** (from Level B-4), **8** (from Level B-3) and **13** (Level B-4). These fragments may be dated to the first half of the 8th century B.C. (Middle Geometric II). Two beads from the bothros, **Gd 1** and **14**, were found in Levels B-2 and B-3 respectively and may also be dated to the first half of the 8th century (Middle Geometric II). **Gd 1** is actually quite a well-preserved gold foil bead with a biconical

¹¹⁵ See section **ii** (Nordquist), 157–78.

¹¹⁶ Kilian 1979.

¹¹⁷ See **GdN 1–2** in *Tegea II*, section **ix**, 208.

¹¹⁸ For a preliminary account, see Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 124–5, figs 88–89.

¹¹⁹ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 427–8 nos 364–369, fig. 54; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 247–8, 348 no. M4, fig. 28, pl. 187.

¹²⁰ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 428 no. 365, fig. 54; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 247–8, fig. 28.

shape and repoussé decoration. **Gd 14** was also originally likely to have been formed into a bead. Gold beads are known from numerous other sites in the Peloponnese.¹²¹ The findspot of these various gold objects in the bothros indicates that gold jewellery items were being dedicated at Tegea in the 9th and early 8th centuries, before the first major flourishing of the site in the later 8th century B.C.

Gold objects of various types have also been unearthed at many other Greek sites. From Perachora we have examples of pins, rings, earrings, bands, discs and pendants.¹²² Large quantities of gold were also uncovered at the Artemis Orthia site in Sparta, including various types of jewellery, wreaths and leaves.¹²³ Although there are no exact parallels for the gold objects from Tegea, related objects are found in the assemblages from these other sites.

Most, if not all, the gold objects found at Tegea are items of jewellery. They reveal a fairly high level of craftsmanship and detail. One imagines that such offerings were highly personal in nature, and that these pieces had a primary function as personal adornments prior to their dedication.

It is noteworthy that of the 16 catalogued pieces from the temple, four were found in association with Building 1, four came from the workshop, and eight (or 50%) were recovered from the bothros. The contexts of the pieces from the bothros range from Levels B-2 to B-6. Level B-6 can be dated to the second half of the 9th century B.C. The significance of this distribution is discussed further below (p. 527).

Catalogue, gold objects

Beads

Gd 1 *Fig. 8; Pl. 7*
Small, biconical gold foil bead with impressed lines around the top and bottom. Preserved dimensions: H 1.1 cm. In good condition; complete on one side and cracked on the other, small piece broken off.

Inv. no. 4250 (Tex no. 794). Location, F. no.: E1S/116-1 (bothros, Level B-2).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: Dunbabin 1940, 184–5 nos 26–46, pl. 84; Dawkins 1929, 383, pls 202–203.

Gd 2

Tiny, thin piece of gold broken from a piece of gold leaf; possible bead. Preserved dimensions: L 0.3 cm. In fair condition; bent in half, chipped, broken and worn.

Inv. no. 4109 (Tex no. 651). Location, F. no.: E1S/51-14 (workshop).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: See **Gd 1**.

Gd 3

Pl. 7

Tiny bead of thin gold leaf. Flattened; original shape unclear. Preserved dimensions: L 0.95 cm. In fair/good condition; surface very worn, accretion.

Inv. no. 4118 (Tex no. 660). Location, F. no.: D1/76-1 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Gd 1**.

Gd 4

Fig. 8; Pl. 7

Bead fragment made of thin gold sheet; difficult to discern original shape. Preserved dimensions: H 0.9, W 0.9 cm. In fair condition, but flattened; surface worn; ends missing.

Inv. no. 3590 (Tex no. 118). Location, F. no.: E1S/3-6 (workshop).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Gd 1**.

Gd 5

Tiny squashed fragment of thin gold foil, probably from a bead. Preserved dimensions: L 0.65 cm. In fair condition; very worn.

Inv. no. 3728 (Tex no. 262). Location, F. no.: D1/4-5 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Gd 1**.

Earring

Gd 6

Fig. 8; Pl. 7

Thin gold ribbon formed into a curl; original shape difficult to determine. Preserved dimensions: L 2.0 cm. In good condition, but bent; hook broken, part missing? Worn surface.

Inv. no. 3514 (Tex no. 42). Location, F. no.: B1Sc/5-4 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Gd 1**.

Foils, leaves, sheets

Gd 7

Pl. 7

Small piece of gold foil; originally a bead? Preserved dimensions: L 0.85 cm. In fair condition; flattened and crumpled.

Inv. no. 4302 (Tex no. 846). Location, F. no.: E1S/127-2 (bothros, Level B-4).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Parallels: See **Gd 1**.

Gd 8

Pl. 7

Thin piece of gold bent in half; original shape unclear. Preserved dimensions: L 1.0 cm. In fair condition; worn.

Inv. no. 4293 (Tex no. 837). Location, F. no.: E1S/120-4 (bothros, Level B-3).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: See **Gd 1**.

Gd 9

Pl. 7

Small piece of gold foil; original shape unclear. Preserved dimensions: L 1.32 cm. In fair condition; bent and crumpled.

Inv. no. 4283 (Tex no. 827). Location, F. no.: E1S/126-1 (bothros, Level B-6).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Parallels: See **Gd 1**.

¹²¹ R. Higgins, *Greek and Roman jewellery*, London 1980², 101–3.

¹²² Dunbabin 1940, 184–5 nos 26–46, pl. 84.

¹²³ Dawkins 1929, 381–3, pls 202–203.

Gd 10

Piece of soft gold foil; appears to be two rectangular beads, attached. Preserved dimensions: 1.0 cm square (approx.). In fair/good condition; crumpled up in a blob, cracked and broken.

Inv. no. 4280 (Tex no. 824). Location, F. no.: E1S/123-2 (bothros, mixed context).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Parallels: See **Gd 1**.

Gd 11

Tiny fragment of gold foil, possibly from a bead. Plain surface except for two dots. Preserved dimensions: L 0.6 cm. In good condition; surface worn and bumpy.

Inv. no. 4033 (Tex no. 573). Location, F. no.: E1S/47-1 (workshop).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Gd 1**.

Gd 12

Pl. 7

Small piece of crumpled gold foil; originally a bead? Numerous additional tiny fragments. Preserved dimensions: L 0.9 cm. In fair condition; very soft and fragile.

Inv. no. 4276 (Tex no. 820). Location, F. no.: D1/75-2 (Building 1).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: See **Gd 1**.

Gd 13

Tiny gold leaf fragment. Preserved dimensions: L 0.3 cm. In fair condition.

Inv. no. 4307 (Tex no. 851). Location, F. no.: E1S/127-7 (bothros, Level B-4).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Parallels: See **Gd 1**.

Gd 14

Fig. 8; Pl. 7

Small, rectangular piece of gold leaf with incised decoration of short lines all along the length of the band. (Originally formed a bead.) Preserved dimensions: 1.2 × 0.6 cm. In good condition; folded up at either short end, cracked a bit, curved.

Inv. no. 4239 (Tex no. 782). Location, F. no.: E1S/115-1 (bothros, Level B-3).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Parallels: See **Gd 1**.

*Wire***Gd 15**

Pl. 7

Tiny gold wire. Part of a larger object, originally attached to something. Preserved dimensions: L 0.6 cm. In good condition; bent a little.

Inv. no. 4264 (Tex no. 808). Location, F. no.: E1S/121-1 (bothros, mixed context).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Parallels: See **Gd 1**.

Gd 16

Pl. 7

Small, thin, rolled piece of gold wire; form of original piece unclear. Preserved dimensions: L 0.8 cm. In good condition; bent, surface worn, broken.

Inv. no. 3693 (Tex no. 222). Location, F. no.: E1S/6-2 (workshop).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: See **Gd 1**. Similar to gold wire from Tegea illustrated in Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 348 no. M4, pl. 187.

Lead objects

Many lead objects were uncovered at Tegea, mostly from the northern sector, from which 63 pieces were catalogued. Only two lead objects came from the temple sector (**Ld 1–2**). Dugas catalogued some lead objects in his account, including a fibula, a disc and seven wreaths.¹²⁴

The two lead pieces from the temple sector include a possible wreath (**Ld 2**) and a piece of molten lead (**Ld 1**); both were found in conjunction with Building 1.

It is hard to comment on **Ld 1** because it is rather amorphous. It may indicate metalworking at the site. On the other hand, the wreath fragment, **Ld 2**, is similar to wreaths already known from previous excavations.¹²⁵ Many similar examples were also found in the northern sector at Tegea.¹²⁶ **Ld 2** appears to have knobs on its outer edge, which is not common, and is related to a “Lead II” example from Sparta.¹²⁷

Thousands of lead objects were found at the Artemis Orthia site, and most of the pieces from Tegea have parallels with this site. They are also similar to lead objects from Perachora.¹²⁸

Lead objects are discussed in detail in *Tegea II* because a great variety of types was found in the northern sector.

Catalogue, lead objects**Ld 1**

Fig. 8

Clump of molten lead; may indicate metalworking. Preserved dimensions: H 2.1 cm. Surface worn.

Inv. no. 4089 (Tex no. 630). Location, F. no.: C1a/6-2 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Ld 2

Fig. 8; Pl. 7

Lead ring with ribs on top, sides and bottom; in four joining pieces.¹²⁹ Diamond-shaped in section; appears to have bumps on surface, ornaments? Probably a wreath. Preserved dimensions: L 2.5, 1.2, 1.1, 1.0, D ca. 2.5 cm. In fair condition; surface very worn and cracked, accretion.

¹²⁴ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 428–9 nos 370–378, figs 39, 42. For the objects from the northern sector, and a full discussion of the lead objects, see *Tegea II*, section ix (Voyatzis), 215–6.

¹²⁵ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 429 nos 372–376; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 247.

¹²⁶ **LdN 31–45**; see *Tegea II*, section ix, 215–6.

¹²⁷ Wace 1929, 270, pl. 186.33.

¹²⁸ For a preliminary discussion, see Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 124–5; Wace 1929, 249–84, pls 179–191, and Dunbabin 1940, 186–7, pl. 85, for parallels.

¹²⁹ Only the largest fragment is shown on *Fig. 8*.

Inv. no. 4246 (Tex no. 790). Location, F. no.: D1/76-2 (Building 1).
Date: 7th c.
Parallels: Wace 1929, 270 no. 33, pl. 186.

Iron objects

A fairly large number of iron objects were recently uncovered in the sanctuary. Of these, 29 were catalogued; although many more were found, they are in very poor condition. 15 iron pieces were catalogued from the temple excavation, and 14 from the northern sector.¹³⁰ None were found in the bothros (except for two nail/pin fragments from a mixed upper level). Ten of the catalogued pieces were uncovered in association with Building 1, two with Building 2, one with Building 3, and one in the workshop. Dugas does not mention any objects of iron from the site in his account.

An *iron spearhead* was found in the temple excavation (**Ir 1**), and two more were unearthed in the northern sector.¹³¹ They are similar to bronze examples found at the site.¹³² Iron arms were likewise found at Perachora; these examples include a javelin head and a spearhead.¹³³

Three *nails* from the temple area (**Ir 2, 3, 6**) were catalogued. Many more were recovered, especially from floor levels 2, 3 and 4 in the porch area of Building 1.¹³⁴ These pieces are all very corroded, but their forms suggest that they are nails rather than pins.

There is another possible function for some of these objects: they might be fragments from *spits*, particularly **Ir 2–3**. T.J. Dunbabin discusses spits from Perachora that are similar to those from Sparta.¹³⁵ At least 300 fragments of iron spits were found in the excavations at the Artemis Orthia sanctuary, and they seem to date to the 7th century B.C.¹³⁶

About 11 examples of iron *pins* from the temple sector were catalogued (**Ir 4–5, 7–15**; some of these may be nails, it is not always clear). Iron pins are generally much less common than their counterparts in bronze, and it is interesting that we have a fair representation of the iron variety here. Two of the pinheads (**Ir 14–15**) appear to be 7th century in date (*i.e.* “Orientalizing” in style).¹³⁷ There are also some iron pins known from Perachora.¹³⁸

Although very corroded, **Ir 10** has the look of a

Protogeometric style pin with its single globe below a flat disc.¹³⁹ Given the find spot of the pin, on the floor-level in association with Building 1, and its poor state of preservation, however, I am reluctant to read too much significance into the seemingly early appearance of the pin.

Catalogue, iron objects

Ir 1 *Fig. 9*
Spear- or arrowhead with a triangular point. Preserved dimensions: L 2.6 cm. Broken; very worn surface; full of accretion.

Inv. no. 3519 (Tex no. 47). Location, F. no.: B1Sc/5-11 (Building 1).
Date: 8th–7th c.
Parallels: Payne *et al.* 1940, pl. 86.6–7.

Nails/pins

Ir 2 *Fig. 9; Pl. 7*
Large piece of corroded iron, probably originally a nail; difficult to discern shape. Preserved dimensions: L 10.9 cm. In fair condition, but very corroded.

Inv. no. 4314 (Tex no. 858). Location, F. no.: B1T/27-1 (below Surface/Building 3).
Date: 8th c.
Parallels: Woodward 1929, 391–3.

Ir 3 *Fig. 9*
Long and heavy, corroded iron object (possibly a spit) with a rectangular shape. Preserved dimensions: L 17.5 cm. In fair condition, but very corroded.

Inv. no. 4310 (Tex no. 854). Location, F. no.: D1/76-11 (Building 1).
Date: 8th–7th c.
Parallels: See **Ir 3**.

Ir 4 *Fig. 9; Pl. 7*
Iron nail in very corroded condition, in two parts. Appears to have a large, flat head; decoration on top visible after cleaning. Preserved dimensions: L 4.0, D (disc head) 2.45 cm. In fair condition, but very corroded; lower shank missing.

Inv. no. 3967 (Tex no. 505). Location, F. no.: D1/49-3 (Building 1; 15 others found on same level¹⁴⁰).
Date: 8th–7th c.

Ir 5 *Pl. 7*
Small iron pin or nail with a flat shank (rectangular cross-section) topped by a head of uncertain shape. Preserved dimensions: L 3.2 cm. In fair condition; corroded.

Inv. no. 4186 (Tex no. 729). Location, F. no.: E1S/67-6 (workshop).
Date: 8th–7th c.
Parallels: Payne *et al.* 1940, pl. 86.29.

Ir 6 *Fig. 9; Pl. 7*
Three fragments broken from an iron nail. Impossible to see

¹³⁰ See Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 124–6, figs 92–93 for a preliminary account of these finds. The objects from the northern sector are listed as **IrN 1–14** in *Tegea* II, section **ix**, 205–8.

¹³¹ See **IrN 1–2** in *Tegea* II, section **ix**, 206.

¹³² Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 247; see also **Br-Mi 2** above on bronze spearheads.

¹³³ Dunbabin 1940, 190 nos 6–7, pl. 86.

¹³⁴ For this context, see section **ii** (Nordquist), 100–6 and 153, with the illustrations *Figs 35–45* (the surfaces) and 118 *Fig. 49* (some uncatalogued iron pins).

¹³⁵ Woodward 1929, 391–3; Dunbabin 1940, 187–90 nos 9–15, pl. 86.

¹³⁶ Woodward 1929, 391.

¹³⁷ See Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 219 no. 3607, pl. 87.

¹³⁸ Dunbabin 1940, 190 no. 29, pl. 86.

¹³⁹ Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, pls 8–9.

¹⁴⁰ See section **ii** (Nordquist), 101.

the original shape. Preserved dimensions: L 6.4, 1.6 cm. In fair condition; corroded.

Inv. no. 4211 (Tex no. 754). Location, F. no.: E1S/100-1 (bothros, Level B-Top).

Date: 8th c.

Ir 7 *Fig. 9; Pl. 7*

Small iron pin. Head appears to have two beads; round cross-section of shank below. Preserved dimensions: L 5.2 cm. In fair/good condition; corroded head and shaft, tip missing.

Inv. no. 4164 (Tex no. 707). Location: B1T/5 (outside Building 2).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Ir 5**.

Ir 8 *Fig. 9; Pl. 7*

Small iron pin in three parts, so corroded that form is not clear. There may be a bead on top; shank is flat and rectangular in cross-section. Preserved dimensions: L 3.7, 2.2 cm. In fair/good condition; very corroded on both bits.

Inv. no. 4213 (Tex no. 756). Location: E1S/99 (bothros, Level B-Top).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: See **Ir 5**.

Ir 9 *Fig. 9; Pl. 7*

Small iron nail/pin with a round, flat disc and short shank. In two parts. Preserved dimensions: L 3.35, D (top) 1.9 cm. In fair condition; very corroded.

Inv. no. 4237 (Tex no. 780). Location, F. no.: D1/74-17 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Ir 5**.

Ir 10 *Fig. 9; Pl. 7*

Iron nail or pin in three pieces, with a flat head and round shank, too corroded to see any detail; one of many found in cella trenches. Preserved dimensions: L 2.65, 3.75 (shank), 1.7 cm (shank). In fair condition; very corroded.

Inv. no. 4093 (Tex no. 634). Location, F. no.: D1/72-35 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Payne *et al.* 1940, pl. 86.29; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, pls 8–9.

Ir 11 *Fig. 9; Pl. 7*

Top of pin with (probable) disc on top, beads below, and a shank; some form and top visible. Preserved dimensions: H 3.8 cm. In fair condition, very corroded.

Inv. no. 4094 (Tex no. 636). Location, F. no.: D1/72-29 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Ir 5**.

Ir 12 *Fig. 9; Pl. 7*

Iron pin shank and separate top disc, in three pieces. Preserved dimensions: L 5.1, D (top) 2.0 cm. In fair condition; very corroded, traces of burning.

Inv. no. 4309 (Tex no. 853). Location, F. no.: D1/76-8 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Ir 5**.

Ir 13 *Fig. 9; Pl. 7*

Iron pin with a round disc and a shank below. In three parts. Preserved dimensions: L 2.1, 3.2, 1.9 cm. In fair condition, but very corroded and worn; tip missing.

Inv. no. 4256 (Tex no. 800). Location, F. no.: D1/74-25 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Ir 5**.

Ir 14 *Fig. 9; Pl. 7*

Top of an iron pin with a flat disc; small knob and large bead below, then round shank. Preserved dimensions: L 2.3, D (top) 1.6 cm. In fair condition, but very corroded; most of shank missing.

Inv. no. 3635 (Tex no. 164). Location, F. no.: C1c/3-1 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Ir 5**.

Ir 15 *Fig. 9*

Half of iron pinhead, thick disc and knob at top. Preserved dimensions: H 2.2 cm. In fair condition; very corroded.

Inv. no. 3637 (Tex no. 166). Location, F. no.: C1c/4-1 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Ir 5**.

Terracotta objects

115 terracotta objects were catalogued from the recent investigations: 40 from the temple, and 75 from the northern sector. Of those catalogued from the temple sector, 20 were found in the cella, 18 in the bothros (all levels) and two in the workshop region. Fairly large numbers of terracottas were also unearthed in previous campaigns at the site.¹⁴¹

The terracotta objects include human and animal figurines, wreaths, wheels, house models¹⁴² and other, more ambiguous pieces. The most unusual objects were found in the lower levels of the bothros. A much broader spectrum of terracotta offerings were uncovered in the northern sector, including human and animal figurines, wreaths, beads, pendants, loom weights, a gorgon shield, a lamp fragment and a monkey.¹⁴³

The terracotta material from the temple area has a wide chronological span, from Mycenaean times to the 7th century B.C., with a few pieces from the Classical period. The distribution of the finds generally reflects patterns already seen in the pottery: Mycenaean and Early Iron Age terracottas in the bothros; some Mycenaean, Geometric and 7th-century material in the temple; and mainly Archaic and later objects in the northern sector.

The terracotta figurines found in the previous campaigns at the site include a Mycenaean *psi*-figurine

¹⁴¹ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 423–6, figs 59, 63, 64; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 239–42, pls 173–178.

¹⁴² For an analysis of the house model fragments **Tc 38–40**, see section **viii** (Nordquist).

¹⁴³ See *Tegea II*, section **ix**, 218–36.

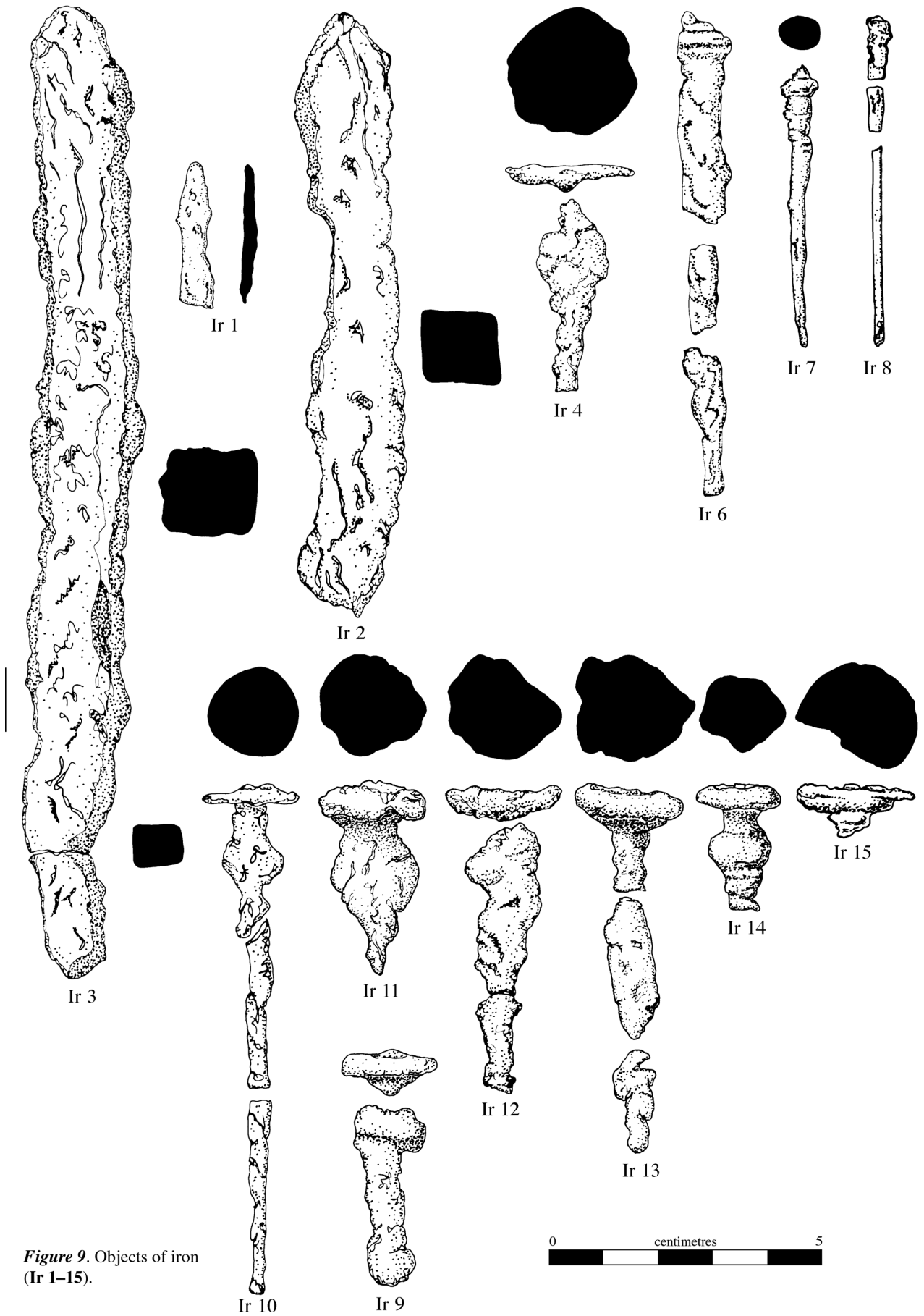


Figure 9. Objects of iron (Ir 1-15).

and various other early animal and human figurines. A number of Archaic figurines were also uncovered in the early excavations at Tegea, similar in type to those known from Hagios Sostis to the north of Tegea, where several thousand terracotta figurines were found.¹⁴⁴

Animal figurines

The animal figurines from the temple sector include one bird (**Tc 1**) and three horses (**Tc 2–4**). From the northern sector we catalogued another bird and 13 quadruped fragments (probably also from horses).¹⁴⁵

Found in the cella, **Tc 1** is a fine example of a Geometric bird. It is handmade with painted, rectilinear decoration and a hole on the underside for the legs (or, perhaps, for a metal stand). There is a good parallel for this bird from Attica.¹⁴⁶ The Geometric decoration and similarity to the Attic piece likely place it in the late 8th century B.C.

The horse figurines from the temple are similar to pieces uncovered in previous campaigns.¹⁴⁷ **Tc 2** is so similar to a fragment originally published by Dugas that probably both pieces are from the same horse.¹⁴⁸ **Tc 3** is another example of a horse figurine with painted decoration. Although its linear decoration recalls Mycenaean terracotta animals, I think it is more likely that it dates to the late 8th century.¹⁴⁹ **Tc 4** represents the back part of a quadruped. It has softer modelling than the previous examples. It is decorated with solid brown paint. This piece is probably early 7th century in date.¹⁵⁰ **Tc 2–4** were all found in association with Building 1.

Tc 5–6 are not immediately recognizable pieces. They originally seemed to be broken from the tails of quadrupeds.¹⁵¹ Based on further study, however, they now appear to be the upraised arms broken from Mycenaean *psi*-figurines.¹⁵²

Animal figurines of terracotta are typically found at sanctuaries throughout the Greek world. For instance, there are rich collections at Perachora, Sparta and Olympia.¹⁵³ Horse figurines are very common at all of these sites, but other varieties of animals are also represented, including dogs, cattle, bulls, goats, rams and birds.

¹⁴⁴ For material from Tegea, see Voyatzis *Sanctuary*, 239–42; for an analysis of the terracottas from Hagios Sostis, see the MA thesis by A. Nagel, “Ein Heiligtum der Demeter und Kore in Tegea-Arkadien,” Humboldt University of Berlin 2002.

¹⁴⁵ See *Tegea* II, section ix, 219 and 224–6: **TcN 1–13** (quadrupeds) and **15** (bird).

¹⁴⁶ Higgins 1967, 22, pl. 7.B. For a preliminary notice, see Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 119, fig. 46.

¹⁴⁷ See Dugas, *Sanctuary*, 426 no. 355, fig. 52; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 240–2, 346 no. T7, pl. 177; Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 119, fig. 45. For a parallel see Heilmeyer 1972, pl. 1 (Kerameikos 1310).

¹⁴⁸ Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 119, fig. 45.

¹⁴⁹ See Heilmeyer 1972, 105 no. 100, pl. 18.

¹⁵⁰ See Heilmeyer 1972, 100 no. 46, pl. 9.

¹⁵¹ See for instance Heilmeyer 1972, 105 no. 97, pl. 17.

¹⁵² See French 1971, pl. 19.c.

¹⁵³ For Perachora, see Jenkins 1940, 191–225, pls 100–101; for Sparta, see Dawkins 1929, 157–8, pl. 41; for Olympia, see Heilmeyer 1972, 10–31, pls 1–19.

Human figurines

Approximately nine terracotta human figurines were recently found in the excavation in the temple sector, including two Mycenaean figurines (**Tc 7–8**), three possibly Mycenaean figurine fragments (**Tc 5, 6, 9**), two Geometric figurines (**Tc 10–11**), and two Classical figurines (**Tc 12–13**). All appear to be female (possibly except **Tc 10**, which is too fragmentary to determine its original form). We also have 38 human figurines of various types from the northern sector, most of which depict standing or seated female figures.¹⁵⁴

Tc 7–8 represent standard Mycenaean terracotta figurines found at sites throughout the Greek world. Although both are fragmentary, **Tc 7** appears to be a torso from a *phi*-figurine, and **Tc 8** seems to be a head from a *tau*- or *psi*-figurine.¹⁵⁵ Dugas discovered a Mycenaean figurine of *psi* type from the site.¹⁵⁶ We do not know the find-spot of Dugas’s figurine, but we do know that **Tc 7** was found in association with Building 2 and **Tc 8** with Building 1.

Tc 9 is an unpainted, flat base fragment that probably comes from a figurine similar to the previously mentioned types. Although it is not clear exactly what type of figurine this piece represents, it could well be Mycenaean. The slight swelling above the base is also seen on late *psi*-figurines from Amyclae.¹⁵⁷

Tc 5–6 might also be broken from Mycenaean figurines. Their shape and form suggest that they come from the rear (tail) part of quadrupeds, but their relative flatness and decoration parallel the upraised arms of Mycenaean *psi*-figurines of late type.¹⁵⁸

Although none of the Mycenaean figurines were found in context, they may still – together with the Late Helladic pottery – represent an earlier phase of activity at the site. The precise nature of this activity cannot be determined at present, but we hope that future excavations will shed light on this question.

There is no consistency in terms of fabric among the Mycenaean figurines. Dugas no. 345 and **Tc 9** are pale pink; **Tc 7** is very pale brown; and **Tc 8** is light brown. **Tc 5** is reddish yellow, and **Tc 6** is pale yellow. It is not clear if any of these pieces were locally made, though I believe a case could be made for Dugas no. 345 and **Tc 7** and **9**. Pink and very pale brown fabrics are common in all of the ceramic phases at the site, and are likely to be local clays.¹⁵⁹

The Geometric figurine (**Tc 11**) consists of the flat

¹⁵⁴ For fuller discussion of such terracottas from the northern sector (**TcN 16–53**), see *Tegea* II, section ix, 219–21 and 226–32.

¹⁵⁵ French 1971, pls 16.a–b (for **Tc 7**) and 21.c.12 (for **Tc 8**).

¹⁵⁶ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 424 no. 345, fig. 63; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 240 and 345 (no. T1), pl. 173.

¹⁵⁷ Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, pl. 173, no. T1 (lower part). See also French 1971, pl. 22.b.29; Demakopoulou 1982, pls 4, 16.

¹⁵⁸ French 1971, pls 19.c (for **Tc 6**), 21.a.8, d.21 (for **Tc 5**); Demakopoulou 1982, pls 4.6 and 16.40 (for **Tc 6**).

¹⁵⁹ See section iii (Voyatzis), 198–202 for the Late Helladic pottery, and section xii (Fenn, Ponting and Voyatzis) for the ceramic analysis.

torso of a handmade, nude female figure with breasts, wide shoulders and a very narrow waist. Originally her arms were outstretched to the sides.¹⁶⁰ There are hints that the figure was originally decorated with orange paint. The yellow fabric (2.5Y 8/4) is not typical at Tegea. The shape of the body recalls Geometric figurines of bronze known from Tegea and other sites.¹⁶¹ Found in association with Building 1, the figurine fragment likely dates to the late 8th or early 7th century B.C. The fabric suggests that it may be an import to the site.

Tc 10 is a shoulder and arm fragment from a large, unpainted figurine. It was found in Level B-4 of the bothros (an early 8th-century context).¹⁶² It seems to represent a figure with arms stretched out in front of the body. Although there are 8th-century examples of male figures in terracotta with such a pose, they are not as finely worked as **Tc 10**. The very thick size of the upper arm of this piece is also unusual. The piece may be prehistoric.

The two remaining catalogued pieces of human figurines from the temple area are **Tc 12–13**. Mould-made of reddish-yellow clay, they are much later in date than the other pieces presented here. **Tc 13** represents a female head with a triple-crested helmet. This type of head gear is often associated with Athena. It is probably 5th century B.C. in date.¹⁶³ **Tc 12** comes from the lower part of a draped figure, and may be as late as 4th century B.C.¹⁶⁴ Both were found in a disturbed context (D1/4), and reflect later activity at the site.

Wreaths

Ten wreath fragments were catalogued from the temple sector at Tegea (**Tc 14–23**); another four came from the northern sector.¹⁶⁵ Dugas presents a group of wreaths with pinched edges found during earlier excavations; one is illustrated.¹⁶⁶

Three of the recently uncovered wreaths with pinched edges are like the one illustrated by Dugas (**Tc 14–16**). The others are flatter, with smoother edges, and many have pellets added to the ring (**Tc 20, 21, 23**). Some have incised lines decorating the surface (**Tc 17**). This last piece is from Level B-4 in the bothros, and may represent our earliest example of a wreath known from the site. Many wreaths or koulouria have also been found at Perachora, the Argive Heraion and Tiryns.¹⁶⁷

The distribution of the wreaths is interesting. Of the ten fragments recently found, six came from the bothros

(from Level B-4 and above), one from Building 2, and three from mixed contexts. In terms of fabric, we have many different colours: pale brown, reddish yellow and dark orange. Most of the koulouria with the added pellets are dark orange (5YR 6/6).

Various scholars have discussed the function of these objects.¹⁶⁸ It is likely that some of them represent circular votive cakes. It is also conceivable that those with pinched edges are simply meant to represent votive wreaths, like those of lead which were found in large quantities at Tegea and Sparta.

Bobbins

A couple of terracottas recently found in the temple sector may be identified as bobbins (**Tc 24–25**). Two similar objects were found in the northern sector.¹⁶⁹ The two from the excavation in the temple were found in the metal workshop and in a mixed context in the cella. These objects fit well with the numerous loom weights of different materials that were also found at the site. Both classes of object are intimately connected to weaving.

Pendants

Two possible terracotta pendants were recovered in the temple sector (**Tc 26** and maybe **28**). Many more were unearthed in the northern sector.¹⁷⁰ **Tc 26** is somewhat similar to the stamp pendants we have in bronze, with a suspension hole and round base.¹⁷¹ It may, however, have functioned as a loom weight.

At first glance, **Tc 28** also appears to be some sort of pendant since it has a hole at the top, presumably for suspension. Closer examination, however, reveals that it probably represents a spoke from a wheel; it is discussed in the catalogue.

Chariot wheels

Tc 27 is clearly part of a wheel, presumably from a chariot. It consists of four spokes and a large, ribbed axle. It was found in the bothros, Level B-3. A later terracotta wheel is also known from Perachora.¹⁷² Early terracotta chariot models have been found in Attica and Olympia.¹⁷³

Tc 28 looks like it could have functioned as a spoke in a chariot wheel, similar to **Tc 27** above. It was also found in the bothros, Level B-5. The slight curve at its end is similar to the form of the existing spoke on **Tc 27**. The hole at the opposite end would allow the axle to be affixed.

Another two fragments from the bothros, which may also be broken from wheels are **Tc 29–30**. **Tc 30** consists of three pieces from a wheel. It was found at Level B-5 of the bothros. **Tc 29** is a T-shaped object, which may also be

¹⁶⁰ Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 119, fig. 44.

¹⁶¹ Coldstream, *Geometric Greece*, 127 fig. 40.b–d and 176 fig. 58.c–d; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 303–4 nos B3–B4, pls 54, 56.

¹⁶² Heilmeyer 1972, 109–10 nos 138 and 143, pl. 24.

¹⁶³ Higgins 1954, 253 no. 930, pl. 133 (head).

¹⁶⁴ Higgins 1954, 196 no. 732, pl. 95.

¹⁶⁵ **TcN 54–57**; see *Tegea* II, section ix, 221 and 234.

¹⁶⁶ Dugas, *Sanctuary*, 400 no. 232, fig. 54.

¹⁶⁷ Perachora: Payne 1940, 67–9, pl. 16, and Dunbabin 1962, 328–30, pl. 130. Argive Heraion: Ch. Waldstein and G.H. Chase in Waldstein *et al.* 1905, 42 no. 267, fig. 77. Tiryns: H. Schliemann, *Tiryns*, New York 1885, 148, fig. 73.

¹⁶⁸ Rouse 1902, 200, 290; Payne 1940, 67–9.

¹⁶⁹ **TcN 58–59**; see *Tegea* II, section ix, 221 and 234.

¹⁷⁰ **TcN 60–67**; see *Tegea* II, section ix, 221–2 and 234–6.

¹⁷¹ Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 319 nos B74–B76, pl. 98.

¹⁷² Jenkins 1940, 229 no. 178, pl. 101.

¹⁷³ For Attica see Higgins 1967, pl. 8.B (although the wheels are very different from the Tegea examples). For Olympia see Heilmeyer 1972, 107 no. 118, pl. 21.

broken from a wheel with spokes. It was found at Level B-6 of the bothros. These pieces may all be from chariot wheels. Many fragments which are described as fragments from chariots have been published from Olympia; some of these look as mysterious as the Tegean examples.¹⁷⁴ These terracottas from Tegea require further investigation and study.

Lyre?

Tc 31, a curved fragment with painted lines, may be from a terracotta lyre (or possibly from a chariot wheel). Bronze lyres are known from Tegea and Mavriki, and a terracotta lyre was found at Amyclae.¹⁷⁵ A somewhat similarly shaped object was found at Olympia, and it appears to derive from a chariot wheel.¹⁷⁶ At this stage, I am uncertain about the original form of the piece from Tegea.

Stands

There are a number of pieces that might represent stands (**Tc 32–35**). These objects appear to be different from the ceramic stands discussed in the pottery section, though their identification is by no means certain.

Tc 33 might be broken from the leg of a throne for a “seated goddess” figurine. Similar examples are known from other sites, from the Mycenaean period and from the 8th century and later.¹⁷⁷ This particular piece was found in the bothros in Level B-4 (Middle Geometric II); as such, it dates to the mid-8th century at the latest.

Tc 32 may come from some sort of a thick stand with painted horizontal lines on the front. It was found in a mixed context in the cella.

Tc 34 seems to be some sort of fitting with a hole pierced through it. It is painted with horizontal bands framed within two thick vertical bands. It was found in one of the lowest levels of the bothros, B-7. It is possible that the piece may be Late Bronze Age.

Miscellaneous

A number of other curious terracottas were unearthed in the temple sector. They include the following, some of which have already been mentioned above: two T-shaped objects, **Tc 29–30**; a figurine or stand base, **Tc 36**; and an object with a projection, **Tc 37**. This last piece is very unusual with its hook-shaped projection. Could it be a stylized tail, perhaps? It comes from a mixed context in the cella. The aforementioned objects are among the most challenging to identify.

Many of the unusual terracotta objects from Tegea were found in the bothros, some in the lower levels. Although it is not at all clear what many of the pieces represent, it seems certain that they reflect fairly early cult activity. They are probably closely tied to the original, fundamental, local cult practices at the site.

¹⁷⁴ Heilmeyer 1972, 32–40, pls 21–22.

¹⁷⁵ For bronze lyres, see Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 338–9 nos B200–B202, pls 143–144; for a lyre from Amyclae, see Demakopoulou 1982, 76–7, pl. 53.121.

¹⁷⁶ Heilmeyer 1972, 108 no. 125, pl. 21.

¹⁷⁷ Higgins 1967, pl. 7.F–G; French 1971, pl. 28.c.

Like the ceramics, the terracottas reflect activity at the site from the Late Bronze Age. The Mycenaean figurines suggest connections with the late *psi*-types from Amyclae. The earliest stratified terracottas (**Tc 31, 34, 36**) may be from the early 9th century B.C., if not earlier, and many of the others may be from the later 9th to the early 8th century (**Tc 5, 10, 17, 21–23, 29, 30, 33, 35**). These objects should be examined more carefully for any clues they might provide about the nature of the cult in the 9th and early 8th centuries B.C.

In terms of the fabric of the terracottas from the bothros, those in Levels B-8 through B-6 are pale brown or pink. From Level B-5, and especially from B-4 through B-1, there are many pieces with reddish yellow fabric as well. It may be significant that the two clearly Mycenaean female figurines found in the cella, **Tc 7–8**, also have light brown and pink fabric respectively. Such a pattern is also reflected in the pottery from the site: the Late Helladic and Protogeometric pottery is mostly pale (or light) brown and pink, whereas the Laconian Protogeometric and some of the (earlier) Geometric pottery tends to have reddish yellow fabric. Some of the puzzling terracotta objects from the lower levels of the bothros (Levels B-8 through B-6: **Tc 29, 31, 34, 36**), which have no known parallels, and have similar fabric to the previously mentioned Mycenaean figurines and to Late Helladic and Protogeometric pottery, may in fact be earlier than 900 B.C.

Architectural models

Five fragments of house models, or more generally architectural models, could be identified (**Tc 37–41**). Two of these (**Tc 39, 41**), and the general character of such models, are more thoroughly discussed in a separate contribution by G.C. Nordquist (section **viii**).¹⁷⁸

Catalogue, terracotta objects

Figurines

Tc 1 *Fig. 10; Pl. 8*
Terracotta bird figurine with hole on underside for legs; painted horizontal lines on back, and vertical lines on wings and on underside. Preserved dimensions: L 4.2, W 2.5 cm. Fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6). In very good condition; missing head, tail and parts of wings.

Inv. no. 3575 (Tex no. 104). Location, F. no.: B1Sb/6-1 (Building 1).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: Higgins 1967, 22, pl. 7.B.

Tc 2 *Fig. 10; Pl. 8*
Hind part of terracotta quadruped, probably a horse. Hatched decoration in black paint on back and legs. Preserved dimensions: L 4.1, W 2.9 cm. Fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6). In fair condition; only back part preserved, legs and tail missing, paint worn.

¹⁷⁸ See also *ead.*, “A house for Athena Alea? On two fragments of house models from the sanctuary at Tegea,” in Østby (ed.), *Arcadia*, 151–66.

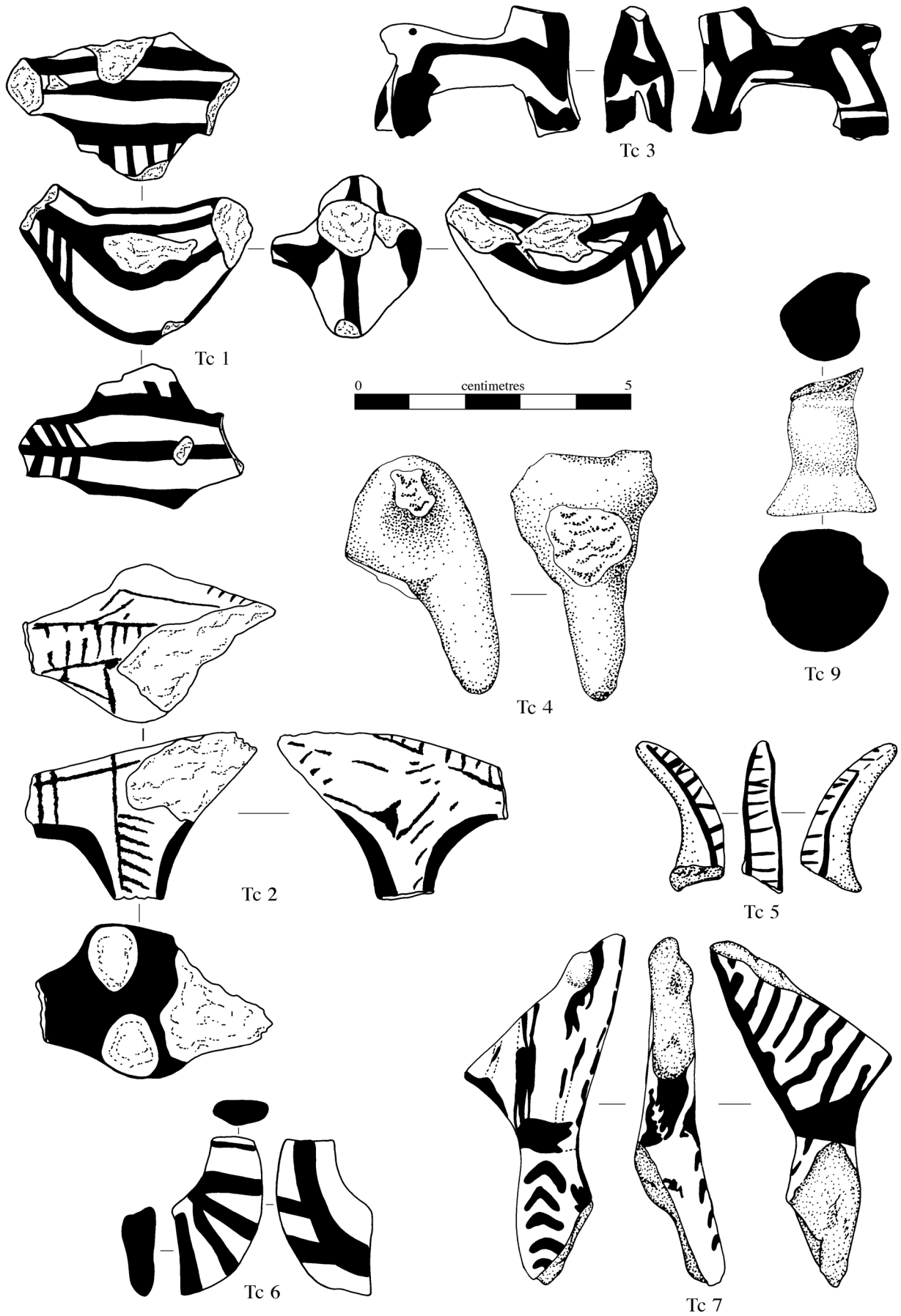


Figure 10. Terracotta objects (Tc 1-7).

Inv. no. 3520 (Tex no. 48). Location, F. no.: B1Sc/5-7 (Building 1).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: Heilmeyer 1972, pl. 1 (Kerameikos no. 1310). For other part of same or similar horse see Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 426 no. 355, fig. 52; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 240–2, 346 no. T7, pl. 177.

Tc 3 *Fig. 10; Pl. 8*

Small terracotta horse figurine with a high rump, flatish legs, round tail and a neck with diamond-shaped cross-section. Dark painted lines (10YR 3/2) on body. Preserved dimensions: L 3.8, max. H 2.3 cm. Fabric: light brown (7.5YR 6/4), very micaceous. Head, tail, and lower legs missing, otherwise in very good condition; worn, but some painted decoration visible.

Inv. no. 4262 (Tex no. 806). Location, F. no.: E1S/117-1 (bothros, Level B-3). Excavation photo: Section ii (Nordquist), 185 *Fig. 98*.

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: Heilmeyer 1972, 105 no. 100, pl. 18.

Tc 4 *Fig. 10; Pl. 8*

Back portion of quadruped with one leg intact. Painted dark brown. Preserved dimensions: H 4.4 cm. Fabric: light greyish brown (10YR 6/2), very few small white inclusions. In fair condition; tail broken, one leg missing and front of body missing.

Inv. no. 3843 (Tex no. 379). Location, F. no.: D1/11-6 (outside Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Heilmeyer 1972, 100 no. 46, pl. 9.

Tc 5 *Fig. 10; Pl. 8*

Fragment of a figurine with a curved body in the shape of half a crescent with a pointed end. Short horizontal lines painted between two long lines as decoration. May be an arm from a *psi*-figurine or an animal tail. Preserved dimensions: H 2.7 cm. Fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 7/6), paint red (2.5YR 5/8); smooth. In fair condition; worn, cracked.

Inv. no. 4261 (Tex no. 805). Location: E1S/112 (bothros, Level B-1).

Date: Mycenaean?

Parallels: French 1971, pl. 21.a.8, d.21; Heilmeyer 1972, 105 no. 97, pl. 17.

Tc 6 *Fig. 10; Pl. 8*

Curved, flat terracotta fragment with dark painted lines on both sides; tail or arm of a *psi*-figurine. Preserved dimensions: L 3.15 cm. Fabric: pale yellow (2.5Y 8/4), a few inclusions. In fair condition; broken at both ends.

Inv. no. 3730 (Tex no. 264). Location, F. no.: E1S/3-1b (workshop).

Date: Mycenaean

Parallels: French 1971, pl. 19.c; Heilmeyer 1972, 105 no. 97, pl. 17; Demakopoulou 1982, pls 4.6, 16.40.

Tc 7 *Fig. 10; Pl. 8*

Middle of torso of a female terracotta figurine of *phi*-type. One breast visible. Back decorated with diagonal wavy lines; chevrons featured on lower front and belt. Preserved dimensions: L 6.5 cm. Fabric: very pale brown (10YR 8/4). In very good condition.

Inv. no. 3450 (Tex no. 59). Location, F. no.: B1Sc/6-8 (Building 2).

Date: LH IIA2–B

Parallels: French 1971, 109 and 116–20, fig. 1, pl. 16.a–b.

Tc 8 *Fig. 11; Pl. 8*

Head and neck of a late *psi*- or *tau*-figurine. Flat head (polos), large nose, cylindrical neck, body broken below. Red cross painted on head; painted eye with a dot and red paint around the edge of the head, red painted necklace. Preserved dimensions: H 4.4 cm. Fabric: light brown (7.5YR 6/4), paint red (10R 4/4). In very good condition.

Inv. no. 4201 (Tex no. 744). Location, F. no.: C1d/13-1 (Building 1).

Date: LH IIIB–C

Parallels: French 1971, 109, fig. 1, pl. 21.c.12.

Tc 9 *Pl. 8*

Plain, unpainted, round, flat, clay figurine base. It bulges above and then narrows. Preserved dimensions: H 2.5, D (base) 2.2 cm. Fabric: pink (7.5YR 7/4), large inclusions. In good condition. Part of round base and lower body preserved; worn surface.

Inv. no. 3711 (Tex no. 240). Location: C1b/2 (cella, top).

Date: LH IIIC

Parallels: French 1971, 109 fig. 1, pl. 21.d.20–21; Demakopoulou 1982, pls 4, 16.

Tc 10 *Fig. 11; Pl. 8*

Shoulder and left arm from a figurine. Tooled around the upper shoulder; part of neck visible. No added paint. Preserved dimensions: L 4.75, max. W 2.45 cm. Fabric: pale red (2.5YR 7/3); fine, very smooth clay. In very good condition; arm broken and rest of body missing.

Inv. no. 4341 (Tex no. 886). Location: E1S/122 (bothros, Level B-4).

Date: 8th c. (?)

Parallels: Heilmeyer 1972, pls 138, 143.

Tc 11 *Fig. 11; Pl. 8*

Upper torso of a handmade figurine with narrow waist and protruding breasts; arms originally extended outwards. Back flat. Trace of orange paint. Preserved dimensions: H 5.3 cm. Fabric: yellow (2.5Y 8/4). In very good condition; upper torso preserved, no head, arms or lower body.

Inv. no. 3505 (Tex no. 33). Location, F. no.: B1Sc/4-1 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: Coldstream, *Geometric Greece*, 127 fig. 40.b, d and 176 fig. 58.c–d; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 303–4 nos B3–B4, pls 54, 56.

Tc 12 *Fig. 11; Pl. 8*

Mould-made terracotta figurine fragment from the body of a draped female. One hand visible. Smooth, concave back. Preserved dimensions: L 4.1 cm. Fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6), small white inclusions. In fair condition; worn surface, accretion.

Inv. no. 3782 (Tex no. 316). Location, F. no.: D1/4-31 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 4th c.

Parallels: Higgins 1954, 196 no. 732, pl. 95.

Tc 13 *Fig. 11; Pl. 8*

Mould-made head of a female figurine with an elaborate triple-crested helmet and added white paint, possibly depicting

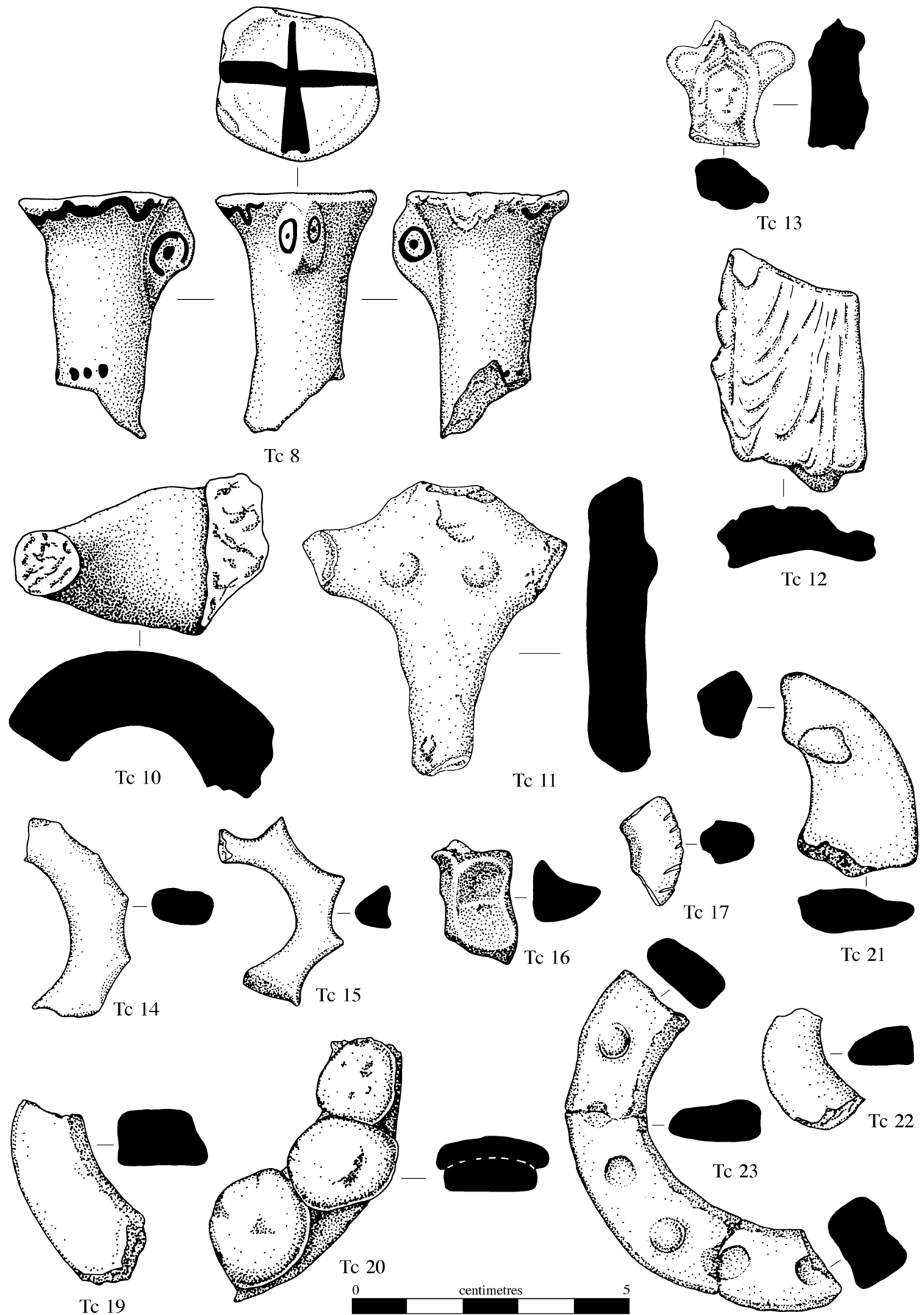


Figure 11. Terracotta objects (Tc 8–23).

Athena. Preserved dimensions: H 2.3 cm. Fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6, core 5YR 6/6), a few inclusions. In good condition. Head and neck present, body missing; top chipped, surface worn.

Inv. no. 3778 (Tex no. 312). Location, F. no.: D1/4-30 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 5th c.

Parallels: Higgins 1954, 253 no. 930, pl. 133 (head).

Wreaths, koulouria

Tc 14

Fig. 11; Pl. 8

Fragment of a terracotta wreath with four points visible; black paint. Preserved dimensions: L 3.8 cm. Fabric: pale brown (10YR 6/3), small to medium white inclusions. In fair condition; chipped and worn around edges.

Inv. no. 3777 (Tex no. 311). Location, F. no.: D1/4-22 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Rouse 1902, 200, 290; Payne 1940, 67–9; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 300 no. P96, pl. 45.

Tc 15

Fig. 11; Pl. 8

Terracotta wreath fragment with five pinched edges; not clear if it was originally painted. Preserved dimensions: L 3.4 cm. Fabric: very pale brown (10YR 7/4), a few small white inclusions. In good condition, about one-third is present; surface worn.

Inv. no. 3742 (Tex no. 276). Location, F. no.: D1/4-8 (cella, disturbed).

Date: : 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Tc 14**.

Tc 16

Fig. 11

Small terracotta wreath fragment with indentations visible. Preserved dimensions: L 2.1 cm. Fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), a few white inclusions. In fair condition; surface very worn.

Inv. no. 3764 (Tex no. 298). Location, F. no.: D1/4-27 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Tc 14**.

Tc 17

Fig. 11; Pl. 8

Tiny fragment of a koulouri with a curved edge. Flat on either side; grooves incised on edge. Preserved dimensions: L 2.05 cm. Fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6). In fair condition.

Inv. no. 4306 (Tex no. 850). Location: E1S/122 (bothros, Level B-4).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Parallels: Rouse 1902, 200, 290; Payne 1940, 67–9.

Tc 18

Two pieces broken from a wide, flat clay ring with incised lines on both faces and a smooth edge. Preserved dimensions: L 6.6, Th 2.2 cm. Fabric: very pale brown (10YR 7/3). In fair condition.

Inv. no. 4381 (Tex no. 896). Location: B1Sa/7 (Building 2).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Tc 17**.

Tc 19

Fig. 11

Fragment from a koulouri. No decoration, no paint. Coarse fabric. Preserved dimensions: L 3.75 cm. Fabric: yellowish

red (5YR 5/6), coarse; many small stones and grey and white inclusions. In fair condition.

Inv. no. 4260 (Tex no. 804). Location: E1S/112 (bothros, Level B-1).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Parallels: See **Tc 17**.

Tc 20

Fig. 11; Pl. 8

Fragment broken from a koulouri. Handmade from very coarse clay. Three flat, round discs on top (cp. **Tc 22**). Preserved dimensions: L 5.2 cm. Fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6). In good condition.

Inv. no. 4241 (Tex no. 785). Location, F. no.: E1S/112-1 (bothros, Level B-1).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Parallels: See **Tc 17**.

Tc 21

Fig. 11; Pl. 8

Flat, rounded piece of terracotta; perhaps a koulouri, but it is uneven in thickness. Added piece of clay is also like a koulouri, but it is broken; no evidence of added clay on the other side, does not appear to be a head with an eye. Coarse fabric. Preserved dimensions: H 3.8, W 2.15 cm. Fabric: light brown (7.5YR 6/3); white inclusions. In fair condition; broken at both ends.

Inv. no. 4340 (Tex no. 885). Location: E1S/111 (bothros, Level B-1).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Parallels: See **Tc 17**.

Tc 22

Fig. 11

Fragment of a koulouri; handmade from coarse fabric, no decoration or paint. Preserved dimensions: L 1.9 cm. Fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6). In fair condition.

Inv. no. 4240 (Tex no. 784). Location, F. no.: E1S/111-1 (bothros, Level B-1).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Parallels: See **Tc 17**.

Tc 23

Fig. 11; Pl. 8

Fragments of a circular terracotta object (three pieces glued together¹⁷⁹) with small round discs on top. Possibly a votive cake. Unpainted. Preserved dimensions: L 4.2, 2.8, 2.2, glued together 7.0 cm. Fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), coarse; small to medium white and grey inclusions. In fair/good condition.

Inv. nos. 4240 (Tex no. 803) and 4259. Location, F. no.: E1S/114-1 (bothros, Level B-2).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Parallels: See **Tc 17**.

Knobs, bobbins

Tc 24

Fig. 12; Pl. 8

Terracotta knob or bobbin with round top and bottom and concave sides. Preserved dimensions: H 1.2, D 1.55 cm. Fabric: light brownish yellow (10YR 6/4); coarse clay inside. In good condition, nearly complete; chips from one side, surface worn.

Inv. no. 3753 (Tex no. 287). Location, F. no.: D1/4-16 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

¹⁷⁹ These three pieces are shown separately on *Pl. 8*, but joined together on *Fig. 11*.

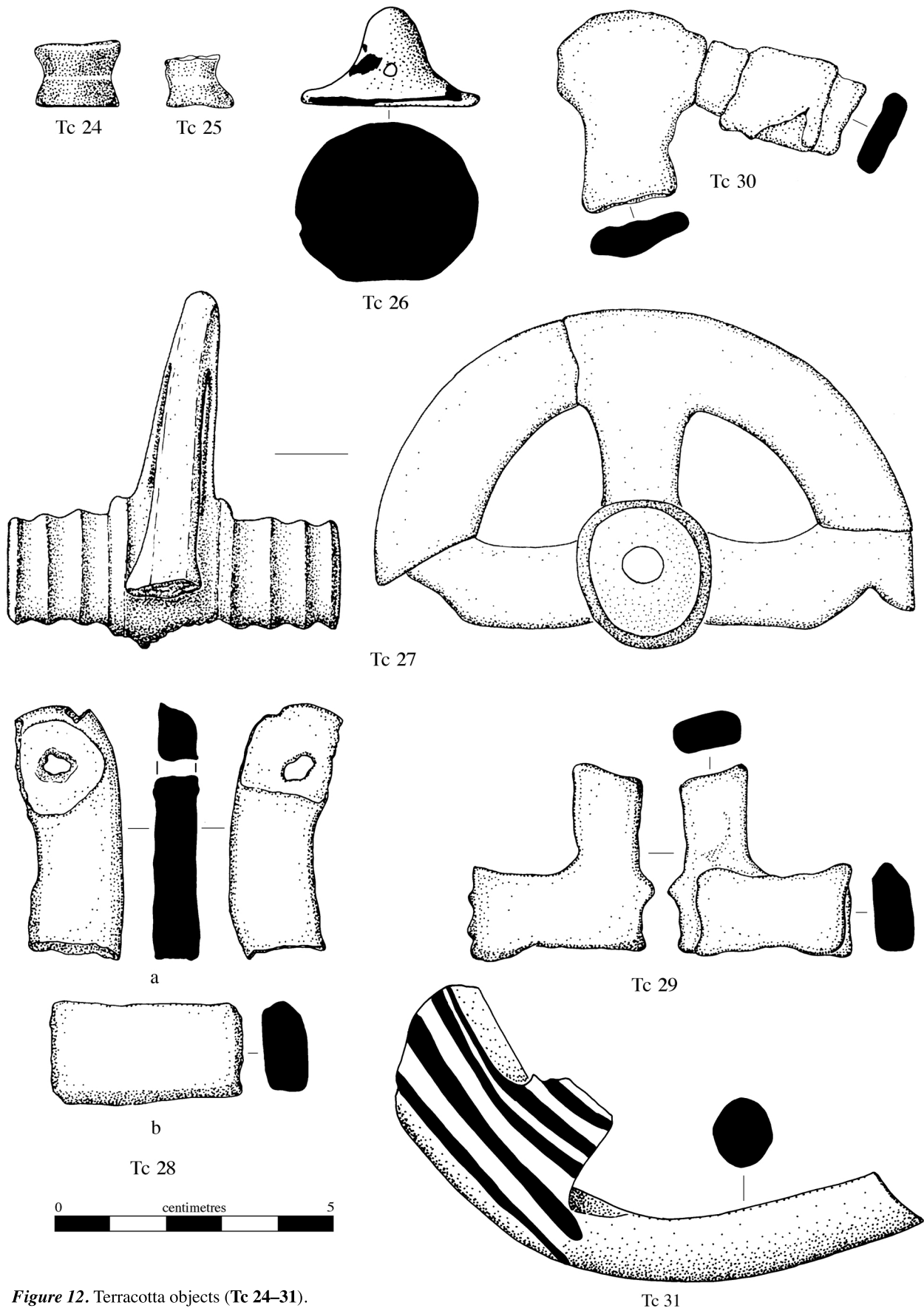


Figure 12. Terracotta objects (Tc 24–31).

Tc 25*Fig. 12*

Small terracotta bobbin or knob with circular flat top and bottom and concave middle. Preserved dimensions: H 1.1, D (approx.) 1.3 cm. Fabric: pale brown (10YR 6/3). In good condition, but chipped on one end and one side; blackened, possibly from burning.

Inv. no. 3765 (Tex no. 299). Location, F. no.: E1S/16-1 (pronaos, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

*Pendants***Tc 26***Fig. 12; Pl. 8*

Terracotta object consisting of a flat, circular base with an upper section coming out of it and narrowing it to a small, round mound. Hole pierced through for suspension. Painted. Preserved dimensions: D 3.2, H 1.85 cm. Fabric: light brown (7.5YR 6/4). In very good condition. Edge of base chipped; surface worn, top also a little chipped.

Inv. no. 4035 (Tex no. 575). Location, F. no.: C1d/2-4 (cella, top).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 319 nos B74–B76, pl. 98.

*Chariot wheels***Tc 27***Fig. 12*

Parts of a chariot wheel, including part of the outside rim, central axle and four spokes; three pieces fit together. Decorated with dark reddish grey paint (5YR 4/2). Preserved dimensions: wheel D 9.5, axle W 6.0, H 5.2 cm. Fabric: pink (7.5YR 7/4). In good condition; surface worn, paint cracked.

Inv. no. 4258 (Tex no. 802). Location, F. no.: E1S/115-2 (bothros, Level B-3). Excavation photo: Section ii (Nordquist), 185 *Fig. 97*.

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: Jenkins 1940, 229 no. 178, pl. 101; Heilmeyer 1972, 107 no. 118, pl. 21.

Tc 28.a–b*Fig. 12; Pl. 9*

Two terracotta fragments, both in the shape of a rectangle; the two pieces probably belong together. The longer piece (a) is pierced with a hole at the top and has a somewhat curved shape; it was probably broken from part of a wheel. Very rough on one side at the top; becomes a little thicker and larger at the bottom. The other piece (b) is a slightly smaller, more regularly shaped rectangle, without any hole. Both are handmade from coarse clay. Preserved dimensions: (a) L 4.45, W 1.5 cm; (b) L 3.45, W 1.8 cm. One fragment (a) is reddish yellow; the other (b) is very pale brown. In fair condition.

Inv. no. 4336 (Tex no. 881). Location: E1S/131 (bothros, Level B-5).

Date: 9th c.

Tc 29*Fig. 12; Pl. 9*

Flat piece of terracotta object, forming a right angle of sorts. May originally have been in a T-shape, but one edge is broken, not clear. Back reveals two strips of clay attached perpendicularly. Original function unclear. Coarsely made. Preserved dimensions: 3.1 × 3.15 cm. Fabric: pink (7.5YR 7/4), some micaceous inclusions. In fair/good condition, but missing one part of the T; all edges broken, surface worn.

Inv. no. 4316 (Tex no. 860). Location: E1S/132 (bothros, Level B-6).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Tc 30*Fig. 12; Pl. 9*

Three flat terracotta strips that join to form what may be part of a wheel; curve visible on one terracotta strip and on intersecting piece. Possible hint of reddish brown paint on the surface. Fabric quite coarse. Preserved dimensions: 5.5 × 3.6, 2.5 × 1.9, 2.6 × 1.45 cm. Fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 7/6); quite coarse, with white/grey micaceous inclusions, porous. In fair condition.

Inv. no. 4342 (Tex no. 887). Location: E1S/131 (bothros, Level B-5).

Date: 9th–8th c.

*Possible lyre***Tc 31***Fig. 12; Pl. 9*

Strange terracotta object that looks like a handle with a larger section attached. Larger piece is flatter and has horizontally painted bands. Preserved dimensions: L 9.6 cm. Fabric: Very pale brown (10YR 7/4), paint also very pale brown (10YR 8/3); some large white inclusions. In good condition, but half is missing, and bottom is broken too; surface worn.

Inv. no. 4304 (Tex no. 848). Location, F. no.: E1S/129-3 (bothros, Level B-7).

Date: 11th–9th c. (?)

Parallels: Heilmeyer 1972, 108 no. 125, pl. 21 (for wheel); Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 338–9 nos B200–B202, pls 143–144. For lyre from Amyclae, see Demakopoulou 1982, 76–7, pl. 53.121.

*Stands***Tc 32***Fig. 13; Pl. 9*

Large, thick terracotta fragment with painted horizontal orange bands on one side and a plain back; stand fragment, cut on either side. Preserved dimensions: L 5.4, Th 1.2 cm. Fabric: pink (7.5YR 7/4). In very good condition.

Inv. no. 3779 (Tex no. 313). Location, F. no.: D1/4-32 (cella, disturbed).

Date: Mycenaean or later

Tc 33*Fig. 13; Pl. 9*

Small, rectangular piece of terracotta with two vertical bands of dark paint on one face. Other faces are unpainted (two), or solid painted (one). Broken from a larger object; probably leg from a stool. Preserved dimensions: L 3.9, W 1.2 cm. Fabric: yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), paint dark reddish brown (10YR 3/2). In fair/good condition; surface worn.

Inv. no. 4305 (Tex no. 849). Location, F. no.: E1S/127-3 (bothros, Level B-4).

Date: 9th–8th c. (or earlier).

Parallels: Higgins 1967, pl. 7.F–G; French 1971, pl. 28.c.

Tc 34*Fig. 13; Pl. 9*

Long rectangular terracotta object with two holes pierced vertically at one end; other end has a partial hole. Underneath, there are two pieces or legs, which also show continuation of holes. Possibly a yoke for a chariot broken in half. Thick horizontal bands in orange-brown paint. Preserved dimensions: L 4.9, (max.) H 2.15 cm. Fabric: pink (7.5YR 7/4), tiny white

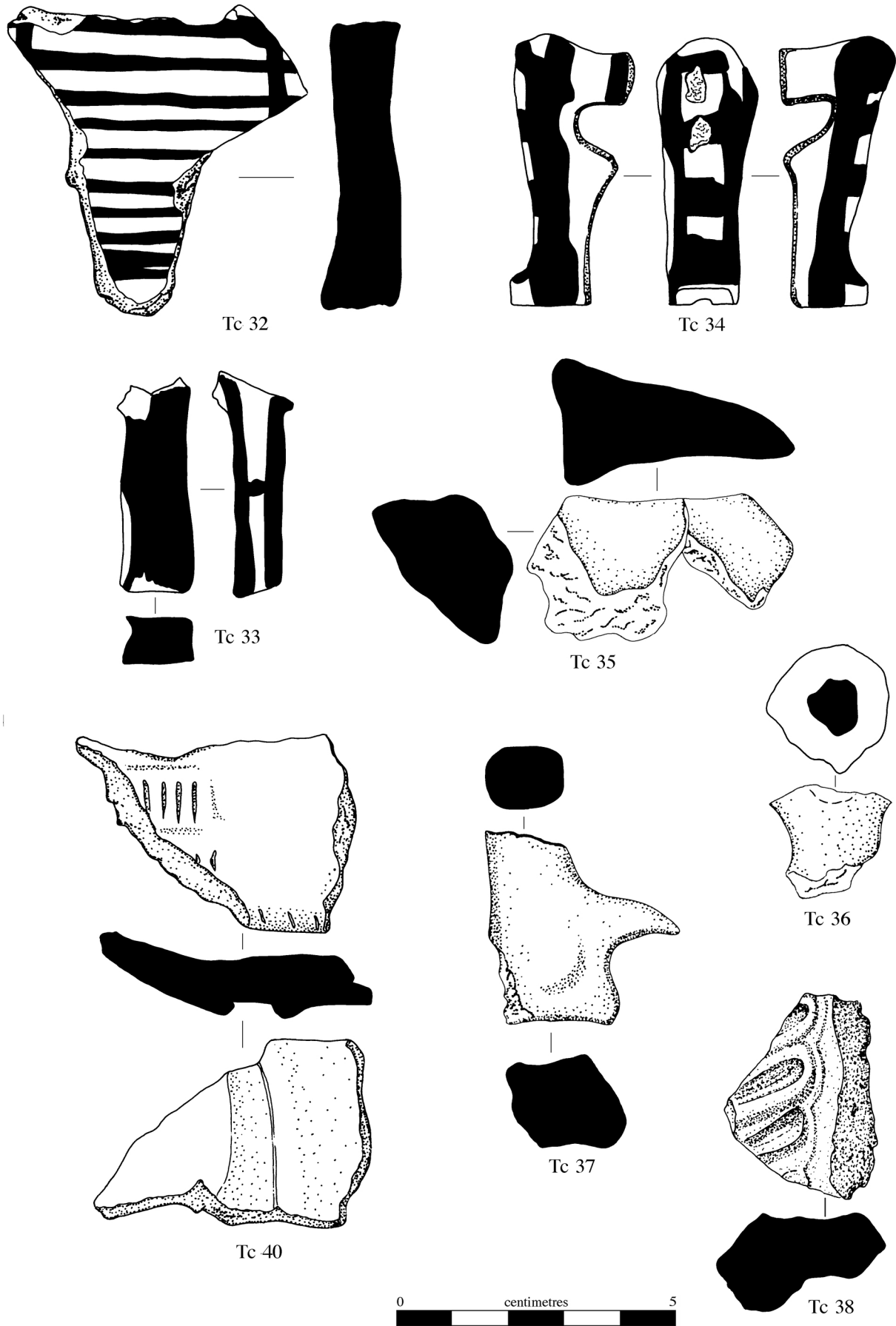


Figure 13. Terracotta objects (Tc 32–40).

inclusions. Nearly complete form, in good condition; surface chipped, worn, and cracked.

Inv. no. 4303 (Tex no. 847). Location, F. no.: E1S/129-2 (bothros, Level B-7).

Date: 11th–9th c.

Tc 35*Fig. 13; Pl. 9*

Object with a smoothed, straight top, almost triangular in shape; bends into a thin shoulder at the narrow end. Two pieces glued together, but most of object is missing; wide end of the triangle is broken and missing. Possible shoulder of human figure – but very sharp curve for a shoulder; could also be a fragment from a stand. Very coarse fabric. Smooth surface. Preserved dimensions: H 4.4, W 2.9, Th max. 2.15 cm. Fabric: fired to reddish yellow (part to 5YR 7/6, part to 7.5YR 7/6); many large, grey and white/reddish yellow inclusions. In fair condition.

Inv. no. 4343 (Tex no. 888). Location: : E1S/114 (bothros, Level B-2).

Date: 9th–8th c.

Tc 36*Fig. 13; Pl. 9*

Terracotta base of a figurine or pot. Handmade; very coarse. Preserved dimensions: max. H 2.1, W 1.8 cm. Fabric: brown (10YR 5/3), medium-sized white inclusions. In fair/good condition, but very worn; evidence of burning.

Inv. no. 4324 (Tex no. 868). Location: E1S/133 (bothros, Level B-8).

Date: 9th c.

*Architectural models (?)***Tc 37***Fig. 13*

Terracotta object with downward-pointing hook (big nose or tail?), rectangular base and body (or possibly the other way around). Original function/shape unclear, possibly fragment from a house model. Preserved dimensions: H 3.65 cm. Fabric: yellow (10YR 7/6), reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) in patches; a few inclusions. In fair condition; chipped at base, broken at top.

Inv. no. 3756 (Tex no. 290). Location, F. no.: D1/4-21 (cella, disturbed).

Date: Indeterminate

Tc 38*Pl. 9*

Very crudely made object, fragment, with grooves on top, flat on underside. Some sort of architectural fragment or perhaps a handle from a vessel. Made of very coarse clay. Preserved dimensions: L 3.5 cm. Fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6), red inclusions. In fair/good condition.

Inv. no. 4016 (Tex no. 895, formerly 554.c). Location: D1/18b (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Tc 39*Pl. 9; section viii (Nordquist), Figs 1–2*

Large piece of terracotta forming a triangle with incised lines on top and along the sides; appears to be from a pitched roof of an architectural house model. Preserved dimensions: L 7.1, W 4.2 cm. Fabric: brownish grey (10YR 6/2), core yellowish red (5YR 5/6). In good condition, but chipped edges and worn surface.

Inv. no. 3754 (Tex no. 288). Location, F. no.: D1/4-19 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

For this piece, see the discussion in section viii (Nordquist).

Tc 40*Fig. 13; Pl. 9*

Rectangular flat terracotta fragment, with its lower part bent forward and diagonal incised lines in the middle. From a house model? Preserved dimensions: L 5.15, W 3.4 cm. Fabric: very pale brown (10YR 7/4). In good condition; surface worn.

Inv. no. 3755 (Tex no. 289). Location, F. no.: D1/4-20 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Tc 41*Section viii (Nordquist), Figs 4–5*

Four joining fragments from a house model, including parts of a straight-sided roof and parts of the wall. Pale and fine clay, light yellowish grey. Preserved dimensions: L 10.4, H 9.8 cm. In good condition.

Location: B1T/21 (outside Building 2).

Date: 8th–7th c.

For this piece, see the discussion in section viii (Nordquist).

Bone objects

46 catalogued objects of bone were uncovered in the recent campaign, 29 from the temple sector and the workshop, and 17 from the northern sector.¹⁸⁰ It is worth noting that no bone objects were uncovered in the bothros.

Bone artefacts such as seals and reclining rams were also unearthed in previous campaigns at the site (by the French archaeologists and by G. Steinhauer).¹⁸¹ As a result of the Norwegian excavations at Tegea, the spectrum of types has increased considerably. In addition to more seals and reclining rams, we now have double-axes, beads, pendants, relief plaques and even a four-sided seal. All of these objects have parallels at other large sanctuary sites such as Artemis Orthia at Sparta, the Argive Heraion, and the Heraion at Perachora.

Double-axes

Seven examples of bone double-axes were recently found at Tegea: six from the northern sector¹⁸² and one from the temple, **Bo 1**. **Bo 1** has unusual stamped circle decoration, rather than the typical zigzag ornamentation found on such axes. 93 examples, both plain and decorated, are known from the Artemis Orthia sanctuary, where they were found with a variety of pottery: from Geometric through Laconian IV.¹⁸³ Three examples with very little ornament were also found at Perachora.¹⁸⁴

¹⁸⁰ See *Tegea II*, section ix, 237–41; **BoN 1–17**.

¹⁸¹ Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 246–7; Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 427–32. For a preliminary report of bone objects from the Norwegian campaign, see Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 123–5.

¹⁸² **BoN 1–6**; see *Tegea II*, section ix, 238–40.

¹⁸³ Dawkins 1929, 238, pls 163.6 and 166.2.

¹⁸⁴ Stubbings 1962, 443 nos A316–A318, pl. 188.

Other sites where a small number of double-axes were found include Olynthos, Aegina, Ithaka, Siphnos, Ephesos, Megara Hyblaea and Syracuse.¹⁸⁵

The function of the double-axes is not clear. Bronze double-axes were also dedicated at Tegea and the Artemis Orthia site.¹⁸⁶ The bone examples are always drilled to take a handle, though none have handles extant. J.M. Stubbings believes that they were worn as charms, and cites a necklace of double-axes and beads on the neck of a hydria in the Vatican museum.¹⁸⁷ Their possible symbolic connection to Minoan double-axes warrants further exploration. (See above, pp. 497–9, on bronze double-axes.)

Reclining rams

Three bone figures of reclining rams were recently found at Tegea, all from the temple sector (**Bo 2–4**). Two similar rams were also recovered from a 7th-century context during Dr Steinhauer's unpublished excavation in the northern sector.¹⁸⁸ About 160 examples of bone reclining animals were found at the Artemis Orthia site, and 12 came from the Limenia deposit at Perachora.¹⁸⁹

All the reclining bone rams from Tegea have the same basic features: they are placed on rectangular, flat bases with a hole pierced from the front to the back of the body for suspension. The examples from Tegea are very worn, but the pieces from Sparta and Perachora confirm that many had shallow intaglio (or even relief) decoration on the underside of the bases. It is well known that seals with *couchant* animals were popular in Western Asia, though the home for the type in Greece is most likely Sparta.¹⁹⁰

Seals

Six round bone seals were recently uncovered at Tegea. Four were found in the temple sector (**Bo 5–8**) and two in the northern sector.¹⁹¹ All of the Tegean examples from the temple feature a carved rosette on one face and some sort of intaglio design on the other. Four of the five are pierced horizontally, presumably to allow suspension from a string or wire. **Bo 8** is the only one of the five that is pierced vertically to the other face of the seal, through the centre of the rosette.

Eight round bone seals were also found during past campaigns at the site. Dugas published five of them, and Dr Steinhauer found three more in his unpublished excavations in the northern sector.¹⁹² The Artemis Orthia

site at Sparta has produced many examples of seals, including 30 of this type of circular seal (Dawkins's Type 2).¹⁹³ These examples were often found with Protocorinthian pottery. A few examples were also found with Geometric and Laconian I sherds. The Limenia sanctuary at Perachora also produced bone seals – over 100 – and most were circular and stepped with a hole bored across the diameter.¹⁹⁴ Although the Perachora and Orthia seals are carved with similar subjects (Protocorinthian animals such as centaurs, deer, birds, monsters, etc.), they vary in style. Stubbings believes that the Orthia examples are closer to their Oriental prototypes, whereas the Perachora pieces are more refined and Greek.¹⁹⁵

Another type of seal was also recently found at Tegea. It is a fragment of a four-faced seal (**Bo 9**). This is the first such seal to be found at Tegea. There are a number of examples of four-faced seals from the Artemis Orthia site (Dawkins' Type 1).¹⁹⁶ The type is also known from the Argive Heraion.¹⁹⁷

Although the example from Tegea (**Bo 9**) is fragmentary, it is clear that it was originally a four-sided seal. Now only two of the sides remain. They are carved with various types of ornament, and the two faces meet at a 45° angle. It seems that this sort of seal was made using the hollow area of the original bone, which was then carved on its exterior surface to form four faces.

Pendants

Three probable bone pendants were uncovered in the recent excavation at Tegea (**Bo 10–12**). These examples all have holes for suspension in their upper parts. It is not always easy to distinguish between pendants, beads and other objects meant for suspension, so there may be some overlap in these discussions. These three examples have fairly close parallels from the Orthia site.

Bo 10 has a suspension hole through its upper rectangular part and a round bead below. There is a hole drilled vertically part way through the round bead. The examples from Sparta do not have the hole drilled through the lower section, but otherwise they are very similar.¹⁹⁸ The hole at the underside of the bead is wider at the bottom and narrower at the top. It is unlike the more regular holes drilled in pinheads. The hole may have been used to affix the lower part of the pendant, which was made of another material.

Bo 11 consists only of the upper part of a pendant, and its form recalls bronze stamp and pomegranate pendants. It is not clear what this piece originally carried. **Bo 12** is

¹⁸⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁸⁶ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 390 nos 183–186, figs 41–42; Droop 1929, 199, pl. 85; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 194–5, 336 nos B164–B169, pls 123–125.

¹⁸⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸⁸ Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 247, 347 no. M2, pl. 186.

¹⁸⁹ Dawkins 1929, 230–4, pl. 168; Stubbings 1962, 407–10, pl. 174.

¹⁹⁰ Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 144–7. For a detailed analysis, see Carter 1985, 62–101, figs 20–22.

¹⁹¹ See *Tegea* II, section ix, 240: **BoN 8–9**.

¹⁹² Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 430–1 nos 381–384, 386; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 246–7, 347 no. M3, pl. 186.

¹⁹³ Dawkins 1929, 228–30, pl. 140.

¹⁹⁴ Stubbings 1962, 410–32, pl. 180.

¹⁹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁹⁶ Dawkins 1929, 228–9, pls 139–140 (top). There are 18 examples from the Artemis Orthia site.

¹⁹⁷ R. Norton in Waldstein *et al.* 1905, 348 no. 29, pl. 140.

¹⁹⁸ Dawkins 1929, 226, pl. 135.

technically a pendant, because it has a hole in its upper part, but its rectangular shape links it more closely to the following beads (and **Bo 16** in particular).

Beads

A number of bone beads were uncovered during the Norwegian excavation at Tegea. About eight were catalogued from the temple (**Bo 13–20**), and one from the northern sector.¹⁹⁹ They consist of various shapes and styles, including simple cylindrical beads with the horn cut off at either end (**Bo 13–15**); square, flattish pieces of bone with a hole drilled from the middle of one edge through to the middle of the opposite edge (**Bo 1–17**); gable-shaped pyramidal pendants (**Bo 18–19**); and a tiny round bead (**Bo 20**).

No examples of bone beads are published from previous excavations at the site, but a number of examples are known from the Artemis Orthia sanctuary and from the Heraion at Perachora. From Sparta, there are both cylindrical beads and square flat beads.²⁰⁰ Cylindrical and pyramidal beads were unearthed at the Limenia shrine at Perachora.²⁰¹

Plaques

Two bone relief plaques were recently found in the temple sector at Tegea (**Bo 21–22**). To my knowledge, no such plaques were previously found at the site.²⁰² Many plaques were uncovered at the Artemis Orthia site; it is thought that many of them were once fastened to the front of bronze fibulae.²⁰³

These plaques consist of rectangular pieces of bone with relief decoration and borders around the edges. Both of the Tegean examples depict male figures. **Bo 22** features a bearded, winged male figure with a head in profile facing left, frontal torso, the border of a skirt or kilt, and a leg in profile stepping forward. Perhaps he was originally holding birds in his hands, as in the Spartan examples.²⁰⁴ He may depict the “Herr der Vögel”, or Master of the Birds.²⁰⁵ **Bo 21** is more fragmentary, but the simple depiction of a male leg is clearly visible.²⁰⁶ Both of these examples may have been attached to fibulae.

The Spartan parallels are mostly from the 7th century. One of the Tegean examples was found in relation to Building 1 (**Bo 21**), and the other was recovered from a surface layer (**Bo 22**). Based on the style and on the findspot of **Bo 21**, it probably dates to the second quarter

of the 7th century. **Bo 22** appears to be stylistically later, perhaps the third quarter of the 7th century.

Inlays

Three examples of bone or ivory inlays were catalogued from the temple sector (**Bo 23–25**), and possibly also a fourth, **Bo 29**. **Bo 23** is a rectangular piece of ivory with a beautiful intaglio of an eagle on one side.²⁰⁷ The other side is somewhat hollowed out into two rectangular shapes with protrusions, as if the piece were meant to fit into a larger object. The intaglio of the eagle is similar to one on the round seal recently found at Tegea, **Bo 5**.²⁰⁸

Bo 25 is a tear-shaped piece of bone with a small protrusion on the back, perhaps so it could be attached to another object. Although **Bo 24** is a very fragmentary piece, it probably also derived from some sort of bone inlay. **Bo 29** consists of a triangular piece of bone with a circular glass inlay at the wide end, and may have also functioned as an inlay, though it is not certain.

Pinheads

Two examples of bone pinheads from the temple sector at Tegea were selected for cataloguing (**Bo 26–27**). Another three were catalogued from the northern sector.²⁰⁹ **Bo 26** consists of several large beads separated by groups of flat discs. This would have been inserted into an iron shaft for which a hole has been drilled. Two other similar examples were found in the northern sector.²¹⁰ There are at least 24 examples of this type from the Orthia site.²¹¹ This type of bone pinhead seems to mirror Jacobsthal’s Geometric III type bronze pin, or Kilian-Dirlmeier’s “Mehrkopf-Nadeln” (see above, p. 470).²¹²

Bo 27 consists of a round, knob-like top with two flat discs below it, and a hole drilled through the underside. There are similar examples from the Orthia site.²¹³

Feather or arrowhead

An unusual bone object from the temple was initially published as an arrowhead (**Bo 28**).²¹⁴ The piece is shaped like an arrowhead with a point and the beginnings of a narrow shaft at its wider end. The back is plain, and the front features a central rib and short, oblique incised lines. A similar bone “feather” from Orthia has four holes drilled through the central rib and is less pointed at the top.²¹⁵ The shape of **Bo 28** is also similar to an arrowhead,

¹⁹⁹ **BoN 10**; see *Tegea* II, section ix, 240.

²⁰⁰ Dawkins 1929, 227–8, pls 137.1–6 and 138.5–16.

²⁰¹ Stubbings 1962, 444 nos A337–A340 and A383, pls 188–189.

²⁰² For a preliminary discussion of bone relief plaques from the site, see Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 124–5.

²⁰³ Dawkins 1929, 209, pl. 99.1. See also Marangou 1969, 31, fig. 21.

²⁰⁴ See parallel in Carter 1985, fig. 45; Marangou 1969, 30–1, figs 21–22.a.

²⁰⁵ Marangou 1969, 34.

²⁰⁶ See Carter 1985, fig. 45 for a possible parallel for this image.

²⁰⁷ For a preliminary discussion, see Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 124, fig. 85.

²⁰⁸ For parallels to the intaglio of the eagle, see Dawkins 1929, 228–30, pl. 140; Stubbings 1962, 410–32, pl. 180.

²⁰⁹ **BoN 11–13** are discussed in *Tegea* II, section ix, 240.

²¹⁰ For bone pins of this type from the northern sector (**BoN 11–12**), see the reference last note.

²¹¹ Dawkins 1929, 226–7, pl. 136.2.

²¹² Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 124.

²¹³ Dawkins 1929, 227, pl. 136.4.

²¹⁴ Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 124, fig. 87.

²¹⁵ Dawkins 1929, 242, pl. 172.4.

however, and we know that many bronze arrowheads were found at Tegea.²¹⁶ The identification and function of this piece remain open to interpretation.

Bo 29 is an unusual triangular piece of bone with a circular amber inlay, whose function is not immediately clear. It recalls a bone two-headed eagle riveted to a bronze fibula from the Orthia sanctuary. The eagle's eyes were made of circular amber inlays.²¹⁷ It is conceivable that **Bo 29** was broken from a similar sort of object, with the eye left intact.

Discussion: Bone objects

The spectrum of bone objects from Tegea is now far greater than that of previous excavations. Additional pieces from the northern sector, published in *Tegea II*, include a bone ring, spatula, disc and die, among other pieces. Parallels with the Artemis Orthia site are striking, and there is no doubt that some artistic connections existed between these two communities in the late 8th and 7th centuries B.C. It is also striking that certain categories of bone objects are also made in bronze, such as double axes, reclining animals on square bases, certain types of pins ("Mehrkopf-Nadeln"), pendants and fibulae plaques. This overlap in crafts merits further exploration.

Catalogue, bone objects

Double-axe

Bo 1 *Fig. 14; Pl. 10*
Bone double-axe with thick middle and punched concentric circles on both sides; pierced with vertical hole for bronze shank (missing). Preserved dimensions: L 2.8 cm. Complete, but bronze shank is missing; in good condition. Discoloured surface.

Inv. no. 3518 (Tex no. 46). Location, F. no.: B1Sc/5-10 (Building 1). Excavation photo: Section ii (Nordquist), 93 *Fig. 31*.

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Dawkins 1929, 238, pls 163.6, 166.2.

Animal figurines

Bo 2 *Fig. 14; Pl. 10*
Reclining ram on a thin rectangular base with a hole pierced through the middle horizontally. Preserved dimensions: base 2.5 × 0.9, H 1.0 cm (without head). Broken in three parts: base, body and tiny fragments from horn. In good condition; surface dirty and worn.

Inv. no. 4274 (Tex no. 818). Location, F. no.: D1/75-1 (Building 1).

Date: 7th c.

Parallels: Dawkins 1929, 230–4, pl. 168; Stubbings 1962, 407–10, pl. 174.

Bo 3 *Fig. 14; Pl. 10*
Reclining ram figurine. Hole pierced horizontally; rectangular base is flat underneath. Preserved dimensions: base 2.6 × 1.4, H 0.9 cm. In two pieces, cut horizontally. In fair/good condition; some carbon on the underside, surface covered with earth and accretion; object very worn.

Inv. no. 4179 (Tex no. 722). Location, F. no.: B1T/11-3 (outside Building 2).

Date: 7th c.

Parallels: Dawkins 1929, 230–4, pl. 168; Stubbings 1962, 407–10, pl. 174.

Bo 4 *Fig. 14; Pl. 10*
Small bone reclining ram with a plain rectangular base and a suspension hole pierced through the body. Preserved dimensions: base 3.25 × 1.8, H 1.1 cm. Top of head is shaved. In very good condition; surface very worn, accretion.

Inv. no. 3961 (Tex no. 499). Location, F. no.: D1/49-7 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **Bo 3**.

Seals

Bo 5 *Fig. 14; Pl. 10*
Bone seal with a flower design in relief and an eagle in intaglio on other side; pierced. Preserved dimensions: D 2.75 cm. Almost complete. In very good condition; cracked bottom edge, very worn.

Inv. no. 3775 (Tex no. 309). Location, F. no.: E1S/6-3 (workshop).

Date: 7th c.

Parallels: Dawkins 1929, 228–30, pl. 140; Stubbings 1962, 410–32, pl. 180.

Bo 6 *Fig. 14; Pl. 10*
Pierced bone seal with a flower in relief on one face and an eagle in intaglio on the other. Preserved dimensions: D 2.0, Th 0.5 cm. Complete, in very good condition; worn surface.

Inv. no. 3589 (Tex no. 117). Location, F. no.: E1S/3-5 (workshop).

Date: 7th c.

Parallels: See **Bo 5**.

Bo 7 *Fig. 14; Pl. 10*
Pierced bone seal, with one face showing three circle incisions and flower designs with 15 petals; the other side decorated in intaglio with a shape that is hard to determine (some sort of an animal?). Preserved dimensions: D 2.25, Th 0.7 cm. Complete, in very good condition; surface worn and covered in accretion.

Inv. no. 3968 (Tex no. 506). Location, F. no.: D1/49-16 (Building 1).

Date: 7th c.

Parallels: See **Bo 5**.

Bo 8 *Fig. 14; Pl. 10*
Bone disc/seal with hole pierced through the centre; undecorated back; flower on the front. Preserved dimensions: D 3.2 cm. Complete; broken into two parts. In very good condition; surface worn.

Inv. no. 3737 (Tex no. 271). Location, F. no.: D1/4-14 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 7th c.

Parallels: See **Bo 5**.

²¹⁶ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 389 nos 178–180; and see p. 500 above (**Br-Mi 2**) for a recently recovered example in bronze.

²¹⁷ Dawkins 1929, 225–6, pl. 134.1.

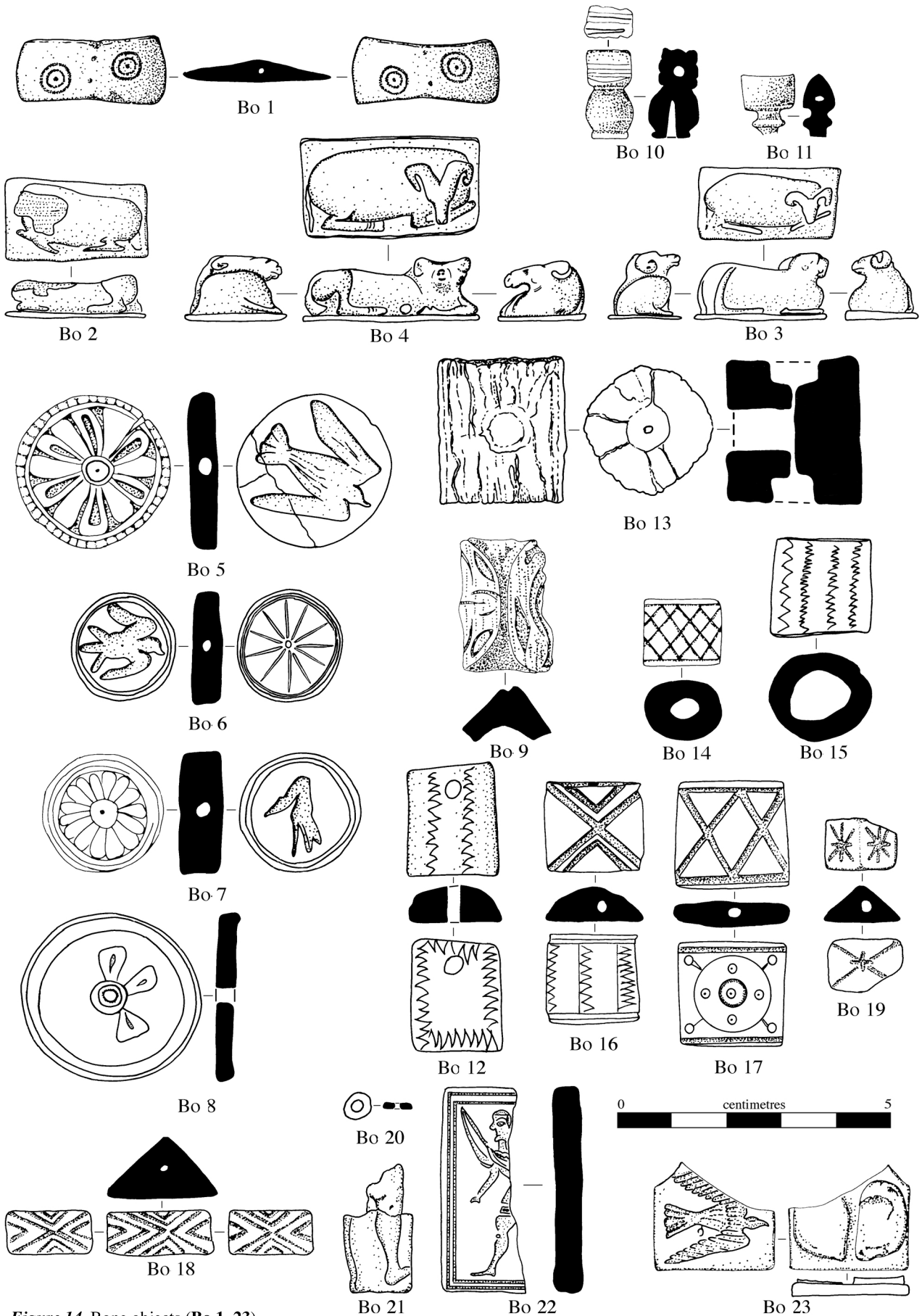


Figure 14. Bone objects (Bo 1-23).

Bo 9 *Fig. 14; Pl. 10*
 Rectangular bone object, half of a four-sided seal with incised decoration; underside curved (seems like natural curve of the bone), and upper part forms an angle. Crescent-shaped incisions on two faces with a groove separating them. Preserved dimensions: L 2.5, W 1.6 cm. In very good condition; chipped along edges, surface worn.
 Inv. no. 4032 (Tex no. 572). Location, F. no.: C1a/3-1 (debris above Building 1).
 Date: 8th–7th c.
 Parallels: Dawkins 1929, 228–9, pls 139–140 (top).

Beads, pendants

Bo 10 *Fig. 14; Pl. 10*
 Bluish bone bead with a horizontally pierced hole through the rectangular part above a vertically pierced round bead. Grooves on rectangular portion. Preserved dimensions: L 1.6 cm. Complete, in excellent condition.
 Inv. no. 3583 (Tex no. 111). Location, F. no.: E1/1-2 (pronaos, surface).
 Date: 8th–7th c.
 Parallels: Dawkins 1929, 226, pl. 135.

Bo 11 *Fig. 14; Pl. 10*
 Bone bead with a triangular bead on top and a small squarish bead with a carinated middle below. No decoration evident. Preserved dimensions: H 1.2, L 1.1 cm. Bottom portion missing. In very good condition; surface a little chipped and worn.
 Inv. no. 4291 (Tex no. 835). Location, F. no.: C1a/52-1 (below Building 2).
 Date: 8th–7th c.
 Parallels: Dawkins 1929, 226, pl. 135.

Bo 12 *Fig. 14; Pl. 10*
 Rectangular bone pendant. Pierced with a hole at the top and decorated with curved zigzag decoration on the flat side. Impossible to discern decoration on rounded portion due to accretion. Preserved dimensions: L 2.05, W 1.6 cm. Complete. In very good condition; accretion, slight greenish tint on worn surface.
 Inv. no. 3970 (Tex no. 508). Location, F. no.: D1/49-2 (Building 1).
 Date: 8th–7th c.
 Parallels: See **Bo 12**.

Bo 13 *Fig. 14; Pl. 10*
 Large, cylindrical bone bead with a large hole pierced through the top and bottom. Another hole is pierced into the side of the cylinder, but it goes only halfway through the bead. Preserved dimensions: H 2.7, D 2.3 cm. Complete, in good condition; surface very coarse, cracked and worn.
 Inv. no. 4188 (Tex no. 731). Location, F. no.: C1a/30-3 (Building 2).
 Date: 8th–7th c.
 Parallels: Dawkins 1929, 227–8, pls 137.1–6, 138.5–16; Stubbings 1962, 444 nos A337–A340 and A383, pls 188–189.

Bo 14 *Fig. 14; Pl. 10*
 Cylindrical bone bead with a large hole pierced through the center. Incised diagonal lines forming a cross-hatched pattern around the exterior. Preserved dimensions: H 1.3, D 1.45 cm. Complete, in excellent condition; surface a little worn.

Inv. no. 3904 (Tex no. 441). Location, F. no.: D1/8-5 (cella, disturbed).
 Date: 8th–7th c.
 Parallels: See **Bo 13**.

Bo 15 *Fig. 14; Pl. 10*
 Tubular bead with ten rows of zigzags incised around it; hole carved out of inside of bead. Preserved dimensions: H 1.7, D 1.6–1.8 cm. In excellent condition; surface worn, one crack.
 Inv. no. 3741 (Tex no. 275). Location, F. no.: D1/4-13 (cella, disturbed).
 Date: 8th–7th c.
 Parallels: See **Bo 13**.

Bo 16 *Fig. 14; Pl. 10*
 Rectangular bone bead with a flat bottom and rounded top; hole pierced through the bead horizontally. Incised decoration below, with zigzags and two deep lines; X-pattern on top. Preserved dimensions: 1.7 × 1.8 cm, H 0.6 cm. Complete, in very good condition; surface very worn, crack along the top.
 Inv. no. 3893 (Tex no. 429). Location, F. no.: D1/10-1 (debris above Building 1).
 Date: 8th–7th c.
 Parallels: See **Bo 13**.

Bo 17 *Fig. 14; Pl. 10*
 Squarish bone bead with hole pierced through it horizontally and incised decoration on both sides: diamonds, circles and dots on one side, double X-pattern on other side. Preserved dimensions: H 1.95, W 2.0 cm. Complete, in excellent condition; surface a little worn.
 Inv. no. 4041 (Tex no. 581). Location, F. no.: C1d/2-6 (cella, top).
 Date: 7th c.
 Parallels: See **Bo 13**.

Bo 18 *Fig. 14; Pl. 10*
 Bone bead originally shaped like a triangle, now split into five rectangular sections; hole pierced through the bead. Carved decoration of chevrons on faces. Preserved dimensions: H 1.1 cm, sides of the triangle 1.9, 1.4, 1.4 cm. In good condition; surface worn.
 Inv. no. 4049 (Tex no. 589). Location, F. no.: D1/72-1 (Building 1).
 Date: 7th c.
 Parallels: See **Bo 13**.

Bo 19 *Fig. 14; Pl. 10*
 Triangular bone bead pierced horizontally with a hole. Two side faces have a star incised, and bottom incised with a cross design. Preserved dimensions: W 1.3, H 0.5 cm. In good condition, but one corner missing; surface worn.
 Inv. no. 4138 (Tex no. 680). Location, F. no.: C1d/6-1 (debris above Building 1).
 Date: 7th c.
 Parallels: See **Bo 13**.

Bo 20 *Fig. 14; Pl. 10*
 Tiny bone bead with a hole pierced through it. Preserved dimensions: D 0.55, H 0.2 cm. Complete, in good condition; surface worn, accretion.
 Inv. no. 4290 (Tex no. 834). Location, F. no.: C1a/52-2 (below Building 2).
 Date: 8th–7th c.
 Parallels: See **Bo 13**.

Plaques

Bo 21 *Fig. 14; Pl. 10*
Fragment of a bone plaque (fragmentary, in four pieces) depicting a man's thigh and lower leg; originally possibly a fibula plaque. Preserved dimensions: L 2.4 cm. In fair/good condition; surface worn.

Inv. no. 3720 (Tex no. 249). Location, F. no.: C1c/8-3 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 7th c.

Parallels: Carter 1985, 146, fig. 45.

Bo 22 *Fig. 14; Pl. 10*
Beautiful piece broken from a bone plaque, one half is extant. Back flat, originally fastened to a bronze fibula? Carved with a male figure; face in profile (beard?), wing and arm; skirt with decoration and muscular leg in profile are visible. Possibly originally holding something (a bird) in his hand, now not visible. Double border carved around the edge. Preserved dimensions: L 3.7 cm. In very good condition; surface worn.

Inv. no. 4031 (Tex no. 571). Location, F. no.: C1d/2-3 (cella, top).

Date: 680–650 B.C.

Parallels: Carter 1985, 129 and 146, figs 29, 45.

Inlays

Bo 23 *Fig. 14; Pl. 10*
Rectangular piece of ivory inlay with an eagle incised on top; two protruding pieces on underside. Preserved dimensions: L 2.2 cm. In good condition, but broken on two corners; chips on surface; dark yellowish brown colour.

Inv. no. 3588 (Tex no. 116). Location, F. no.: C1b/3-3 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 7th c.

Bo 24 *Fig. 15*
Diamond-shaped bone inlay with flat back and carinated front; probably fit into another object. Preserved dimensions: H 1.4 cm. Complete, in very good condition; smooth surface.

Inv. no. 3705 (Tex no. 234). Location, F. no.: C1c/14-1 (cella, top).

Date: 7th c.

Bo 25 *Fig. 15*
Tear-shaped bone originally inlaid in a piece of bronze jewellery; smooth, plain front. Preserved dimensions: L 1.2 cm. Complete, in good condition; bronze patina on back.

Inv. no. 3594 (Tex no. 123). Location, F. no.: E1S/5-2 (workshop).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Pins

Bo 26 *Fig. 15; Pl. 10*
Bone pin with an iron shank below; upper part has large beads separated by many thin discs. Preserved dimensions: L 4.0, D 0.8 cm. In good condition. Upper part preserved except for very top; part of iron shank preserved.

Inv. no. 3511 (Tex no. 39). Location, F. no.: B1Sc/5-5 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Dawkins 1929, 226, pl. 136.2.

Bo 27 *Fig. 15; Pl. 10*
Bone pinhead with a round bead on top followed by two flat beads; hole pierced in bottom for pin, another hole pierced through the two thin, flat beads. Preserved dimensions: H 1.2 cm. Complete, in excellent condition; surface worn, cracked.

Inv. no. 4017 (Tex no. 555). Location, F. no.: D1/71-1 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–early 7th c.

Parallels: See **Bo 27**.

Arrowhead

Bo 28 *Fig. 15; Pl. 10*
Bone arrowhead with a vertical ridge down the middle; incised diagonal lines on front; flat back. Preserved dimensions: L 3.0 cm. Shaft missing. In good condition; surface dark in areas (possibly from burning), incised lines visible.

Inv. no. 3525 (Tex no. 53). Location, F. no.: B1Sc/6-7 (Building 2).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Dawkins 1929, 242, pl. 172.4 (?).

Bone and amber ornament

Bo 29 *Fig. 15; Pl. 10*
Triangular piece of bone with circular amber inlay. Flat back. Some stucco attached to the surface. Preserved dimensions: H 2.3 cm. In very good condition, but very worn surface; accretion. Amber bead in the centre is also very worn.

Inv. no. 4165 (Tex no. 708). Location, F. no.: D1/74-1 (cella, Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Dawkins 1929, 225–6, pl. 134.1.

Stone objects

A total of 74 stone objects were catalogued as a result of the recent project: 53 came from the northern sector (**StN 1–53**) and 21 from the temple sector (**St 1–21**).

26 stone blades and bladelets were catalogued. Of these, five (**St 8–12**) came from the temple sector. Some of these stone blades may be Neolithic in date, and thus may reflect a much earlier phase of activity at the site.

In addition, a stone loom-weight was found in the temple (**St 1**). This piece is catalogued here, since loom-weights of terracotta and bronze were also found in abundance at the site. The other stone objects, including those from the temple, are catalogued and discussed in a special section in *Tegea II*.²¹⁸

St 1 *Fig. 15; Pl. 10*
Almost round stone loom-weight with a large suspension hole at upper (narrower) end. Preserved dimensions: H 5.1 cm. In very good condition. Bumpy surface.

Inv. no. 3621 (Tex no. 150). Location: F1/1-1 (pronaos, surface).

²¹⁸ Section x (Bakke-Alisøy).

Objects of glass and glass paste

Beads




From the recent excavation at Tegea 26 glass beads were chosen for cataloguing: 18 were found in the temple sector, including the bothros (GI 2–19), and eight were recovered in the northern sector.²¹⁹ Of the 18, three were from the bothros, one was found in the workshop area, and the rest came from the cella. Most of the beads were found in conjunction with Building 1, though one was found in conjunction with Surface/Building 3 (GI 17) and another came from an early 8th-century level in the bothros (B-4: GI 8). The earlier examples are very small in diameter.

Dugas presented about 50 beads from earlier campaigns at the site.²²⁰ Most are translucent glass of yellow, green, blue or pale color. They are pierced with a hole through the centre so that they can be strung on a necklace.

Similar beads were uncovered at the Artemis Orthia site, of amber and glass paste. The amber beads consist of 40 to 50 examples primarily from Geometric contexts, and the small spherical glass beads range in date from Geometric through Laconian I.²²¹ A small number were also recovered from Perachora.²²²

Scaraboid seal

Another category of object to be considered in this section is the single scaraboid seal (GI 1) that emerged during recent work. The only scaraboid seal ever found at Tegea, it is a most interesting piece, made of vitreous paste and set in a metal frame.²²³ The glaze is worn to a pale yellow colour.

Expert analysis of the worn hieroglyphs on the underside reveals a group of poorly drawn signs that do not make sense as a coherent text. One of the signs,  is the hieroglyph for “good” or “beautiful”. It is unmistakable. Another,  could be a tadpole glyph, which represents fertility. The lowermost sign,  seems to be the symbol for “lord”. Usually the signs on these Egyptianizing scaraboids do not represent a coherent text. Such scarabs and scaraboids were typically used for their magical significance, to enhance the apotropaic or fecundity aspects of the object. In addition to general

fecundity symbolism, the tadpole hieroglyph had the meaning of “one hundred thousand”, so it could perhaps be used here with the sense of “thousands” – as in the generic expression “thousands of good things”. It is more likely, however, that all the signs on this particular scaraboid were used independently for their individual magical value.²²⁴

Many similar examples have been found at Perachora and Sparta. Between 30 and 40 scarabs made of vitreous paste were found at the Artemis Orthia site, and several hundred were unearthed at Perachora. Some of the examples from Perachora are set in silver mounts, like GI 1. Most are made of the same glazed composition, with the surface glaze no longer visible, leaving a chalky yellowish white body. Although they are Egyptian in type, it is thought that they were imported from Syria or Phoenicia. Scarabs have also been found at other Greek sites, and a large number are known from Rhodes.²²⁵

Most of the scarabs from Sparta were found with Late Geometric and some Laconian I pottery, dating them to the first half of the 7th century. The findspot for GI 1, a mixed stratigraphical unit (D1/4) in the cella, does not permit more accurate dating. Other imports from the East were uncovered in the French campaign at Tegea, including a nude female figurine in bronze that demonstrates north Syrian connections.²²⁶ The bone and ivory objects also indicate “Oriental” connections at Tegea in the 7th century. GI 1 is thus in keeping with the sorts of foreign imports typically found at Greek sanctuary sites in the 7th century B.C.²²⁷

Catalogue, glass beads and miscellaneous

GI 1

Fig. 15; Pl. 10

Scarab made of vitreous paste, encased in a silver setting with spirals on top; symbols incised in glass paste on underside. Some identifiable hieroglyphs on the underside include the sign for “good” or “beautiful”, a tadpole glyph (representing fecundity), the “lord” sign, and maybe a sign for a ring. They make no sense as a coherent text. Preserved dimensions: L 2.0, W 1.25 cm. Complete, in very good condition; glaze worn to a pale yellow colour, metal frame corroded.

Inv. no. 3763 (Tex no. 297). Location, F. no.: D1/4-29 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 7th c.

Parallels: Dawkins 1929, 384–5, fig. 144.d, pl. 205; James 1962, 461–514, figs 30–38, pls 192–193 (particularly: 462 no. D455, pl. 192); Boardman 2001², 110.

²¹⁹ These are discussed in *Tegea* II, section ix, 241–2, and are numbered as GIN 1–8.

²²⁰ Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 432 nos 389–394; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 247, 348 no. M4, pl. 187. For a preliminary account of recently found beads, see Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 126, fig. 94.

²²¹ Dawkins 1929, 386.

²²² Payne 1940, 76; Dumbabin 1962, 519–20.

²²³ It is noteworthy that Dugas published a bronze in his catalogue as a scarab (Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 352 no. 41). When I first studied the piece, I concluded that it was rather more likely to be a turtle (Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 197, 337 no. B185, pl. 134). I would now say, given its size and certain common features with scarabs, that it is a bronze turtle made by someone who had seen a real scarab, and was somehow imitating the style.

²²⁴ Personal communication with my colleague at the University of Arizona, Regents’ Professor Richard Wilkinson. I am grateful to him for examining images of our scaraboid, and for sharing his impressions of it with me. For Egyptian scarabs in general, see O. Keel, *Corpus der Stempelsiegel-Amulette aus Palaestina/Israel von den Anfängen bis zur Perserzeit*, Band 1: *Tell Abu Farag-Atlit*, Freiburg and Göttingen 1995.

²²⁵ Dawkins 1929, 384–5, pl. 205, fig. 144.d (Artemis Orthia); James 1962, 461–511, pls 192–193 (Perachora); Boardman 2001², 110.

²²⁶ Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 121–3, pl. 59.

²²⁷ Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 121–3, 144–7, 197; Boardman 2001², 110.

G12*Fig. 15; Pl. 10*

Round, yellow, opaque glass bead with a hole pierced through the centre. Preserved dimensions: H 9, D 1.2 cm. Complete, in good condition; worn surface.

Inv. no. 3515 (Tex no. 43). Location, F. no.: B1Sa/5-1 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: Dugas, *Sanctuaire*, 432 nos 389–394; Dawkins 1929, 386; Payne 1940, 76; Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 247, 348 no. M4, pl. 187.

G13*Fig. 15; Pl. 10*

Yellow glass bead with a large hole cut through it. Preserved dimensions: H 1.1 cm. In good condition; surface worn, chipped around opening at one end.

Inv. no. 3587 (Tex no. 115). Location, F. no.: C1b/3-2 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **G12**.

G14*Fig. 15*

Blue glass bead with a large hole cut through the centre. Preserved dimensions: H 1.3, D 1.5 cm. Complete, in excellent condition; surface slightly worn.

Inv. no. 3578 (Tex no. 106). Location: F1 (pronaos, surface).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **G12**.

G15*Fig. 15*

Simple glass bead with a large hole in the middle. Many other examples found. Preserved dimensions: H 1.4, D 1.5 cm. In good condition; purple exterior chipping off, grey inside, porous and chipped.

Inv. no. 3867 (Tex no. 403). Location, F. no.: D1/11-11 (outside Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **G12**.

G16*Fig. 15*

Dark, iridescent blue bead fragment with a very large central hole. Preserved dimensions: L 1.6, W 0.75 cm. Less than one-half remains, otherwise in fair condition; accretion, chipped surface.

Inv. no. 3593 (Tex no. 122). Location, F. no.: B1Nb/1-1 (cella, top).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **G12**.

G17*Fig. 15; Pl. 10*

Tiny gold glass bead, pierced with a large hole through the centre. Preserved dimensions: H 0.5, D 0.75 cm. Complete, in very good condition; white encrustations and chips; one side cracked.

Tex no. 121. Location, F. no.: C1b/3-5 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **G12**.

G18*Fig. 15; Pl. 10*

Tiny dark blue glass bead with a hole pierced through it. Preserved dimensions: D 0.6, H 0.4 cm. Complete, in very good condition; shiny surface, a few small chips.

Inv. no. 4272 (Tex no. 816). Location, F. no.: E1S/122-2 (bothros, Level B-4).

Date: 8th c.

Parallels: See **G12**.

G19*Fig. 15; Pl. 10*

Tiny glass bead with circular designs incised on the exterior. Pierced. Preserved dimensions: H 0.55, D 0.6 cm. Nearly complete, in good condition; chipped from top to bottom and on sides.

Inv. no. 3849 (Tex no. 385). Location, F. no.: D1/8-1 (cella, disturbed).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **G12**.

G110*Pl. 10*

Green glass bead with a hole. Preserved dimensions: D 1.2, H 0.7 cm. Broken on one side, otherwise in good condition; powdery exterior, accretion.

Inv. no. 4332 (Tex no. 877). Location, F. no.: C1a/30-2 (Building 2).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **G12**.

G111

Complete yellow glass bead, pierced. Preserved dimensions: D 1.2 cm. In good condition, but very powdery and crumbling; white exterior (yellow shows through).

Inv. no. 4329 (Tex no. 874). Location, F. no.: D1/76-17 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **G12**.

G112*Pl. 10*

Typical small glass bead of a yellow/gold colour. Pierced. Preserved dimensions: H 0.5, D 0.8 cm. Complete, in good condition; outside peeling off, surface chipped.

Inv. no. 4209 (Tex no. 752). Location, F. no.: E1S/100-3 (bothros, Level B-Top).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **G12**.

G113*Pl. 10*

Tiny glass bead, whitish in colour, pierced in centre. Preserved dimensions: D 0.7 cm. In good condition; worn and chipped on the side.

Inv. no. 4180 (Tex no. 723). Location, F. no.: C1d/1-2 (cella, top).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **G12**.

G114

Oval-shaped glass bead, pierced through the centre. Colour difficult to determine. Preserved dimensions: L 1.35, W 1.0 cm. Complete; in good condition, but very worn, chipped surface; accretion.

Inv. no. 3929 (Tex no. 467). Location: E1S/28 (bothros, Level B-Top).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **G12**.

G115*Pl. 10*

Tiny glass bead with a large hole pierced through it. Whitish colour. Preserved dimensions: D 0.85 cm. In fair condition; very worn surface, chipped and cracked.

Inv. no. 4157 (Tex no. 700). Location, F. no.: C1a/10-3 (Building 1).

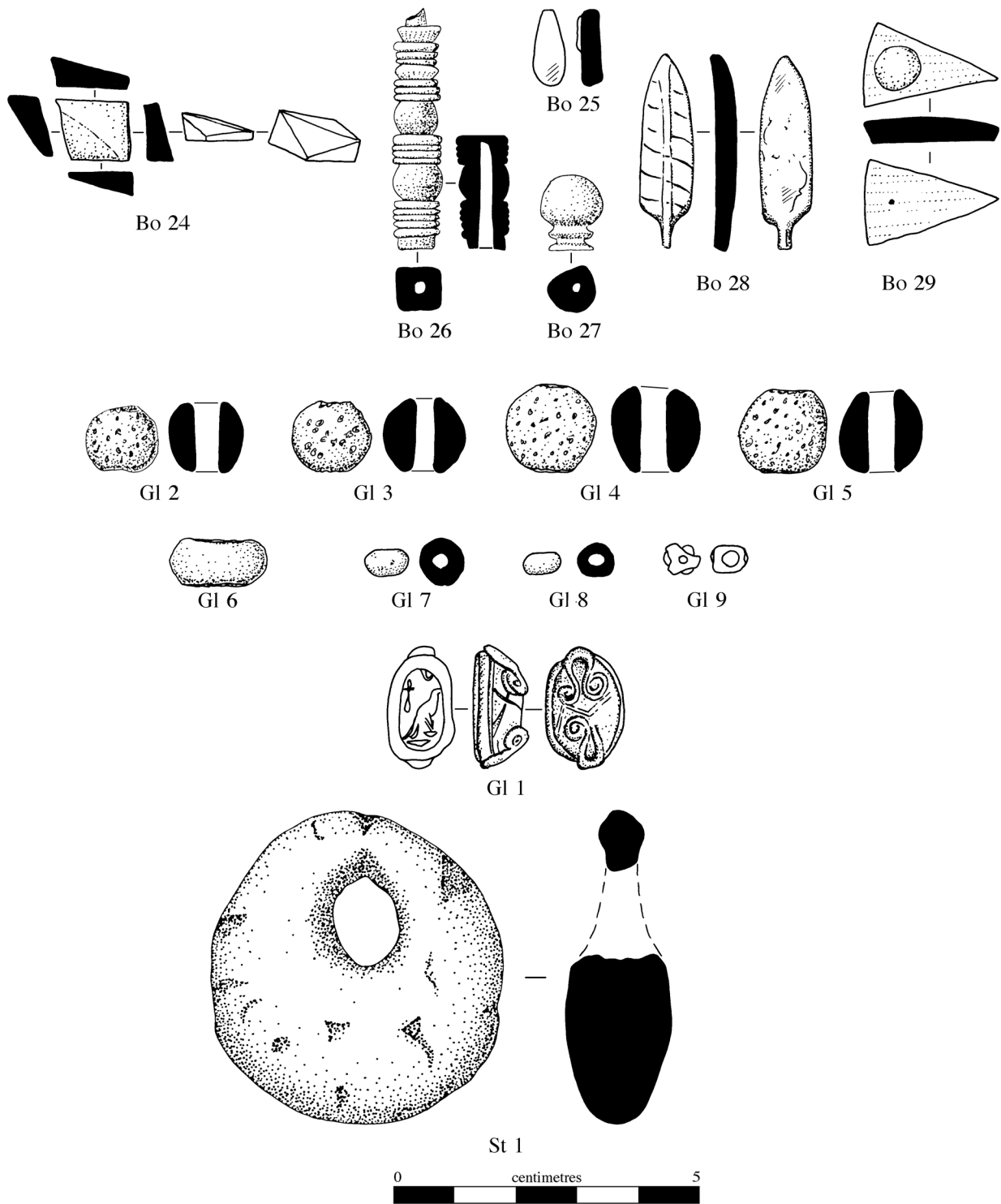


Figure 15. Objects of bone, glass, and stone (Bo 24–29, Gl 1–9, St 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.
Parallels: See **GI 2**.

GI 16

Glass bead with dark blue and other colours. Very fragmentary – in many pieces; originally pierced through the centre. Preserved dimensions: D 1.65 cm. In fair condition; chipped.

Inv. no. 4087 (Tex no. 628). Location, F. no.: D1/72-36 (Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **GI 2**.

GI 17*Pl. 10*

Tiny glass bead with a large hole in the centre. Slight purple hue ranges to an opaque, whitish-looking material. Preserved dimensions: D 0.9, H 0.5 cm. Complete, in very good condition; external layer appears to be chipped off, accretion on the surface.

Inv. no. 4132 (Tex no. 674). Location, F. no.: B1T/6-3 (below Building 2).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **GI 2**.

GI 18*Pl. 11*

Iridescent green piece of a glass bead like a type already known from the site; it sparkles. Preserved dimensions: H 0.9 cm. Small fragment. In fair condition; porous, surface chipped off.

Inv. no. 4113 (Tex no. 655). Location, F. no.: C1d/5-2 (debris above Building 1).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **GI 2**.

GI 19

Half of a glass bead with dark amber-coloured material. Preserved dimensions: D 1.0 cm. In fair condition; surface very worn, accretion.

Inv. no. 4162 (Tex no. 705). Location: C1d (cella, loose find).

Date: 8th–7th c.

Parallels: See **GI 2**.

Distribution, nature and significance of small votive objects

In this discussion we review the body of small finds as a whole in order to determine if there are any patterns in the distribution of the small finds from the temple sector. We also discuss the nature and significance of these finds in relation to other sites in Arcadia and throughout Greece.

In terms of distribution, the small finds discussed in this volume were all found during the excavation of the cella, the metal workshop or the bothros. The objects from the cella and the workshop reveal considerable overlap in terms of types. Those from the bothros, however, comprise a different sort of collection with some unparalleled types, particularly among the terracottas.

It is interesting to compare the assemblage of small finds from the bothros with that of the cella. Indeed the objects found in the bothros differ significantly from the material found in the 8th-century temples and in the metal workshop. The pieces found in Levels B-0

through B-8b represent a period of roughly 200 years from ca. 950 until ca. 730 or so, *i.e.* Late Protogeometric to Late Geometric I.²²⁸ This is the earliest securely datable material from the sanctuary of Athena Alea at Tegea, and may help us to better understand patterns of dedication, the development of technological skills, and ritual preferences at the site. We have already noted that there were no bone, ivory or lead objects uncovered in the bothros. This is not surprising since objects of these materials tend to be found in late 8th-century and later contexts at sanctuaries. Iron pieces were found in mixed levels in a small amount. In terms of bronzes, no bronze pins, fibulae, human or animal figurines or pendants were uncovered. Let us now look at exactly what was uncovered and what it might mean.

The objects from the bothros consist of offerings of terracotta, bronze, gold, and glass. The latter three categories are primarily items of ornamentation and jewellery. The terracotta objects are more challenging to interpret. Most of them are very simply made, unusual in form, and often hard to identify. Some are painted and have holes in them (presumably for suspension or to be affixed to something else).

It may be instructive to look at the material in context. From the lowest level of the bothros, for instance, there are two bronze discs, **Br-Di 14–15**. Both are simply made of flattened bronze, not quite round in shape, with a hole pierced through each, and one has incised decoration. These objects were found together with Late Protogeometric (and earlier) sherds in Level B-8b and may be from the late 10th century B.C. Perhaps they were originally suspended on a necklace. In the level immediately above, B-8a, a bronze spiral ring (**Br-R 59**) and a terracotta base fragment (**Tc 36**) were uncovered. The ring consists of a broad, flat band, which seems to be stylistically earlier than the thinner wire bands found in later contexts. The terracotta object appears to be part of a rather crude base from a handmade figurine or pot. Both were found with Late Protogeometric and Early Geometric I material and are probably from the late 10th to the early 9th century B.C. In Level B-7, a couple more terracotta objects were found, including a very odd, painted stand of sorts, **Tc 34**, and what appears to be part of a painted lyre, **Tc 31**. In Level B-6 we have another unusual terracotta object (**Tc 29**), another bronze disc, this time with two pierced holes (**Br-Di 7**), a simple bronze ring with wide, flat band (**Br-R 33**), and a piece of gold foil (**Gd 9**). The material from Levels B-6 and B-7 can be dated to the first half of the 9th century to judge from the Early Geometric I and II pottery found in these contexts. From Level B-5 there are a couple of simple bronze rings with wide, flat bands (**Br-R 35, 38**), a bronze disc with a slight boss (**Br-Di 4**), and a couple of unusual terracotta fragments **Tc 28** and **30**, possibly from chariot wheels. This level contained a mixture of pottery, with the latest being Middle Geometric I in date, so the objects may be as late as 800 B.C.

²²⁸ See sections **ii** (Nordquist), 178–92, and **iii** (Voyatzis), 359–60.

Levels B-2 to B-4 seem to all contain some Middle Geometric II pottery, so we shall look at their contents together. They consist of a relatively large number of terracottas (**Tc 3, 10, 17, 22, 27, 33, 35**), one glass bead (**Gl 8**), several pieces of gold foil (**Gd 1, 7, 13, 14**), and various bronzes, including four bronze discs (**Br-Di 1, 3, 9, 16**), bronze sheet (**Br-Sh 15, 18**), rolled sheet (**Br-Sh 26**), simple bronze rings (**Br-R 36, 44**), a spiral ring (**Br-R 58**), and three bronze beads (**Br-Be 15, 17, 19**). In these levels we begin to see some material that is familiar to us from later periods. For instance, the terracottas consist of recognizable objects, such as horses, wreaths, human figures, and chariot wheels. The bronze rings continue to have wide, flat bands, as in earlier phases, and one of the bronze sheets is triangular in shape (**Br-Sh 18**), something we do not find in later periods. There is a fair quantity of gold in these levels too, and apparently we have the beginning of the dedication of glass beads at the site. At the top of the bothros in Level B-1, there are more bronzes: a spiral ring without a wide, flat band (**Br-R 55**), a bronze sheet (**Br-Sh 8**), and a number of terracottas, including four koulouria (**Tc 19–21, 23**), and part of a figurine (**Tc 5**). This level is contemporary with Late Geometric I and the material it contains could be as late as ca. 750–730 B.C.

It is interesting that the majority of gold objects from the excavation of the temple sector came from the bothros. If the bothros does indeed represent cult activity from the late 10th to the mid-8th century B.C., as the evidence seems to suggest, then we may be able to gain a sense of the kinds of offerings that were more common in this earlier period. We may speculate that the dedication of bronze pins, bone votives, lead objects and so on did not become standard practice at Greek sanctuaries until after the middle of the 8th century B.C. On the other hand, we see that from the 10th to the early 8th century it was common to dedicate small gold and bronze ornamental objects, as well as simple terracotta objects of various types.

In terms of technological development, it may be significant that the earliest levels reveal bronzes made of simple, flat discs. Such creations reflect a simpler technology and are much easier to produce than say, bronze pins, pendants, or figurines.

Examination of the spectrum of recent finds from the cella and workshop shows that the majority of offerings are jewellery and pendants; most of these items are made of bronze. The remaining dedications are mainly figurines, primarily of terracotta. (A fair number of bronze human and animal figurines were also found in the early excavations at the site.) The large number of jewellery items dedicated at Tegea has been noted before,²²⁹ and I would like to explore it further at this time.

In his book *Greek votive offerings*, W.H.D. Rouse states that “sacrifice and offering was customary at each of the two great moments in human life: at marriage and childbirth”.²³⁰ He also notes that puberty and marriage

often occurred in close succession, so it is difficult for us to discern if an offering was originally intended to commemorate puberty or marriage.

In any case, Rouse discusses the fact that sacrifices were customary before marriage, and there is evidence for initiation, ceremonies and dedications.²³¹ There is also literary evidence that before marriage (perhaps at puberty), maidens dedicated their toys and other symbols of their childhood.²³²

At times of childbirth, prayers and vows were addressed to various deities, and evidence suggests that small offerings accompanied prayers for a safe delivery of the baby. There are inscriptions indicating that articles of clothing were offered after the birth. Herodotos says that the women of Argos and Aegina dedicated their pins at times of childbirth.²³³

Indeed, the distribution of jewellery offerings at Greek sites is striking in terms of the quantity of jewellery found at the sanctuaries of female deities (especially those of Hera and Artemis). The evidence suggests that women’s offerings tended to be dedicated to female deities, although male deities also received some such offerings. Rouse recounts the innumerable brooches, pins and other ornaments dedicated at the Argive Heraion. A mirror from that site is inscribed with a woman’s dedication.²³⁴ This pattern is borne out at many sanctuaries from the 8th and 7th centuries B.C. dedicated to female divinities: Artemis Orthia at Sparta, Artemis at Lousoi, Hera at Perachora, and many others. In contrast, the sanctuaries of male deities contain strikingly few jewellery offerings (*e.g.* Poseidon at Isthmia, Apollo at Delphi, Apollo at Corinth, etc.).

Tegea fits this pattern. The female deity at the site received hundreds of pins, rings, beads, pendants, earrings, fibulae, and other ornaments; most are of bronze, but bone, gold, glass and other materials are also represented. The local deity, presumably Alea at this early stage,²³⁵ was clearly considered an appropriate recipient for such personal items. It is interesting that the recent evidence from Tegea suggests that the custom of dedicating personal jewellery items (rings, in particular) seems to go back to the 9th century B.C, if not earlier. These offerings were almost certainly made by women at critical transitional moments in their lives.²³⁶

The terracotta offerings represent another type of dedication altogether. Simple and sometimes crude, they seem to reflect an older tradition of ritual practice that was continued or revived from the Late Bronze Age. This tradition involved the dedication of clay figurines at cult places.²³⁷ Some of the terracotta objects at Tegea have parallels at other cult places, particularly the figurines, the

²³¹ Rouse 1902, 245–51.

²³² Rouse 1902, 249.

²³³ Rouse 1902, 252; *Hdt.* 5.88.

²³⁴ Rouse 1902, 253.

²³⁵ See section i (Østby), 14.

²³⁶ Voyatzis 1998, 139.

²³⁷ French 1971; Demakopoulou 1982, pls 4, 8, 16.

²²⁹ Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 134; Voyatzis 1998, esp. 139.

²³⁰ Rouse 1902, 240.

possible lyre and the wreaths. The wreaths or koulouria may represent votive cakes. Similar objects have been found at many Greek sites. However, other terracottas – especially those found in the lowest levels of the bothros – are unparalleled and obscure. This category of find clearly requires further study.

Several of the small finds suggest direct or indirect contacts with the East (Phoenicia, Egypt, Western Asia): for example, the various bone seals, beads and pendants, and the scaraboid seal. Most of these 7th-century objects have parallels at the Artemis Orthia sanctuary at Sparta, the Heraion at Argos and at Perachora.

The varied nature of the material at Tegea suggests that visitors came from many different places throughout the Greek world, and that craftsmen likely travelled to various sanctuaries. This may have occurred in circuits based on the local festivals. It is not surprising that Tegea was a stop on these circuits, given its location in the Peloponnese, at the crossroads of the Argolid and Laconia.

In sum, it is clear that the new body of small finds from Tegea, together with the significant contextual information about these finds, provide fresh opportunities to explore and understand ritual practices and patterns of exchange at early Greek sanctuaries.

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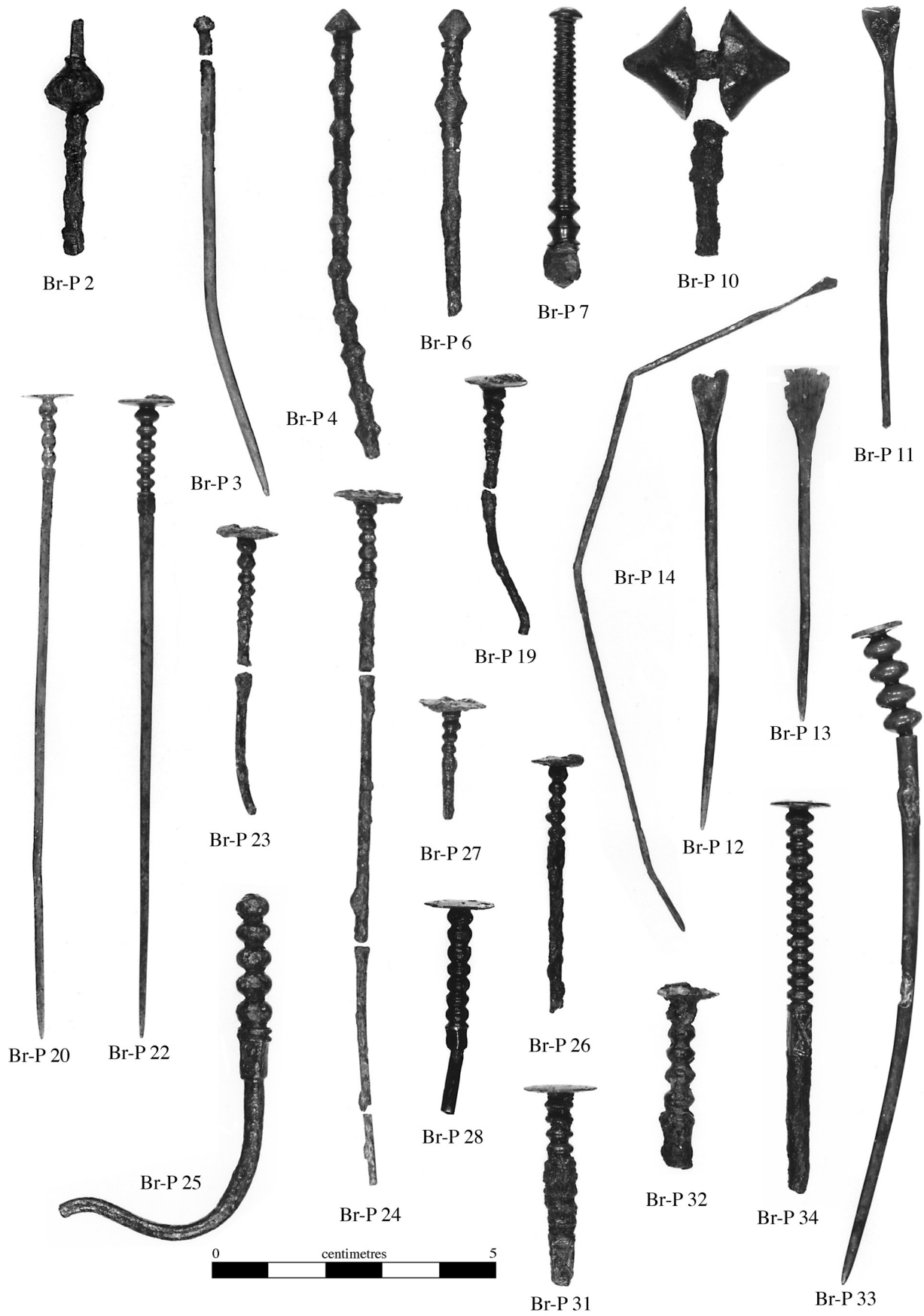


Plate 1. Bronze objects (Br-P 2–34).

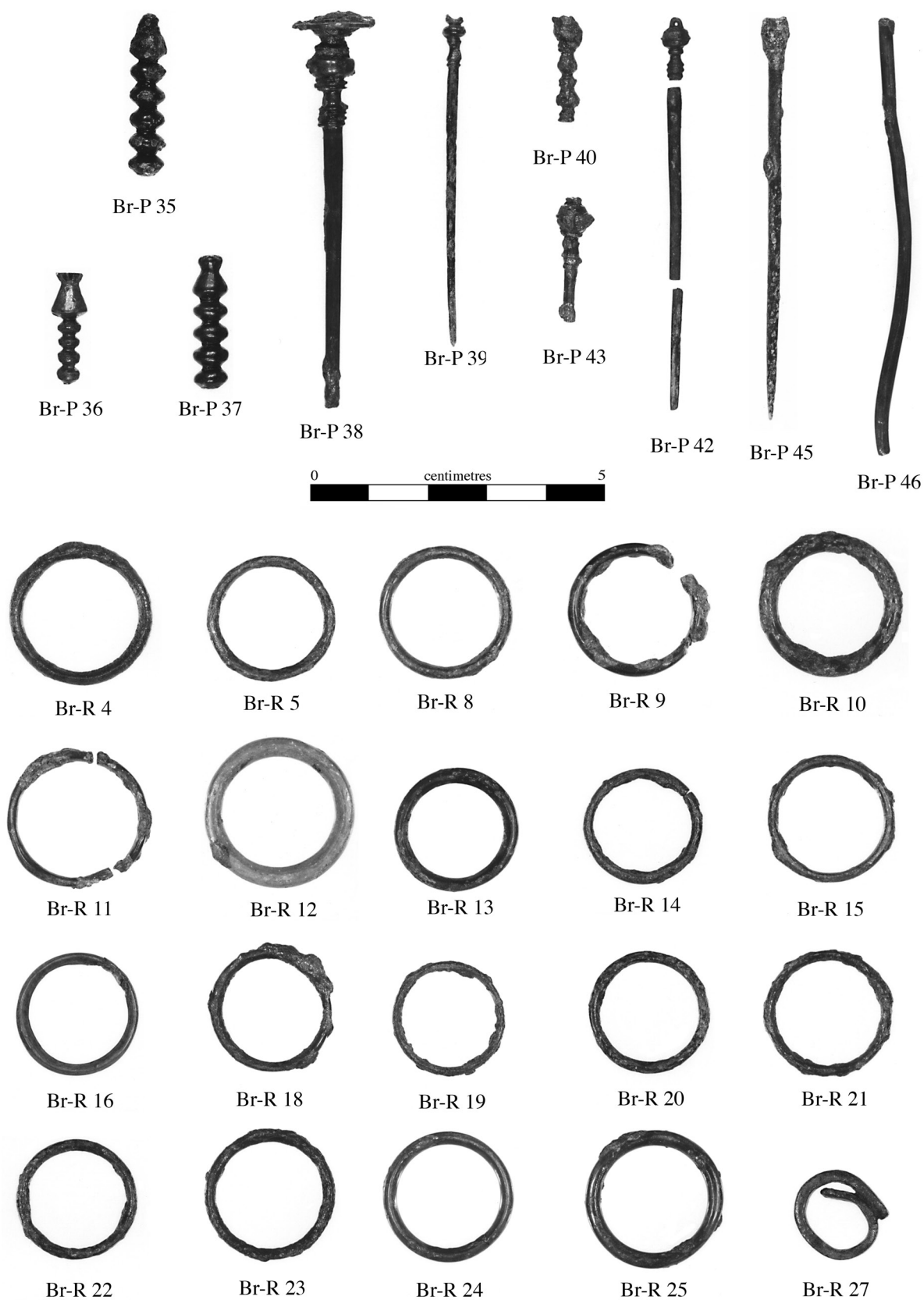


Plate 2. Bronze objects (Br-P 35–46, Br-R 4–27).

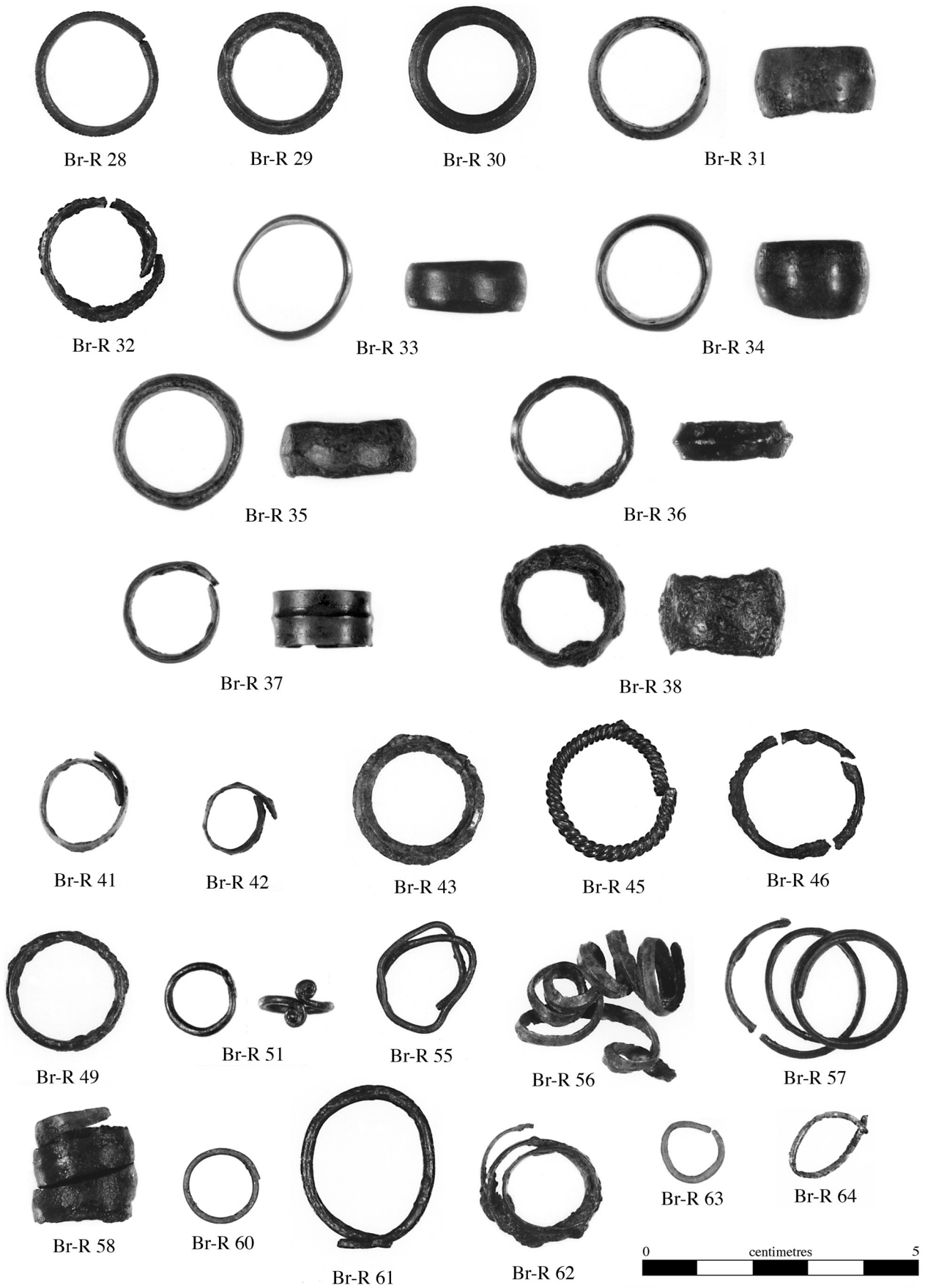


Plate 3. Bronze objects (Br-R 28–64).

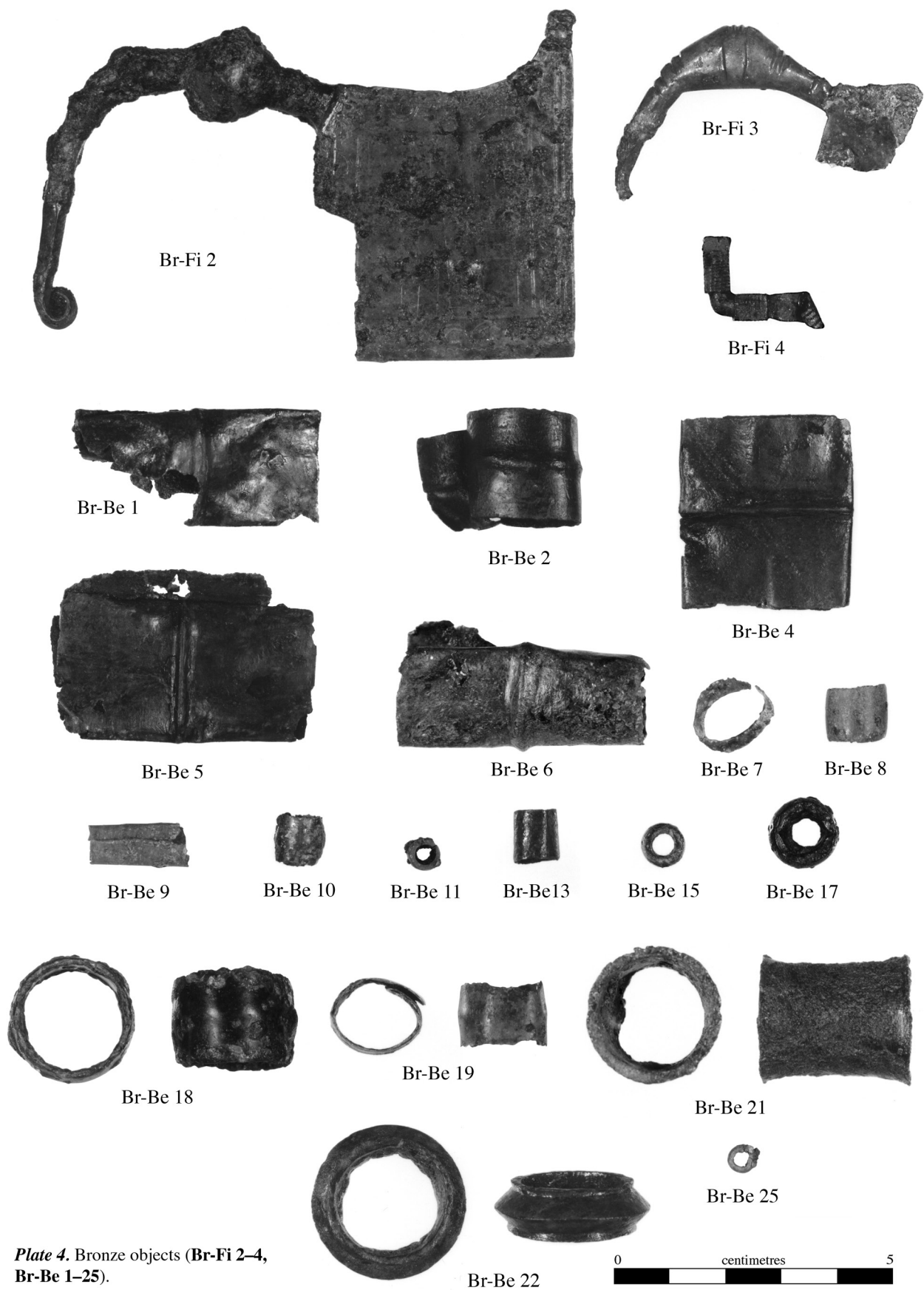


Plate 4. Bronze objects (Br-Fi 2-4, Br-Be 1-25).

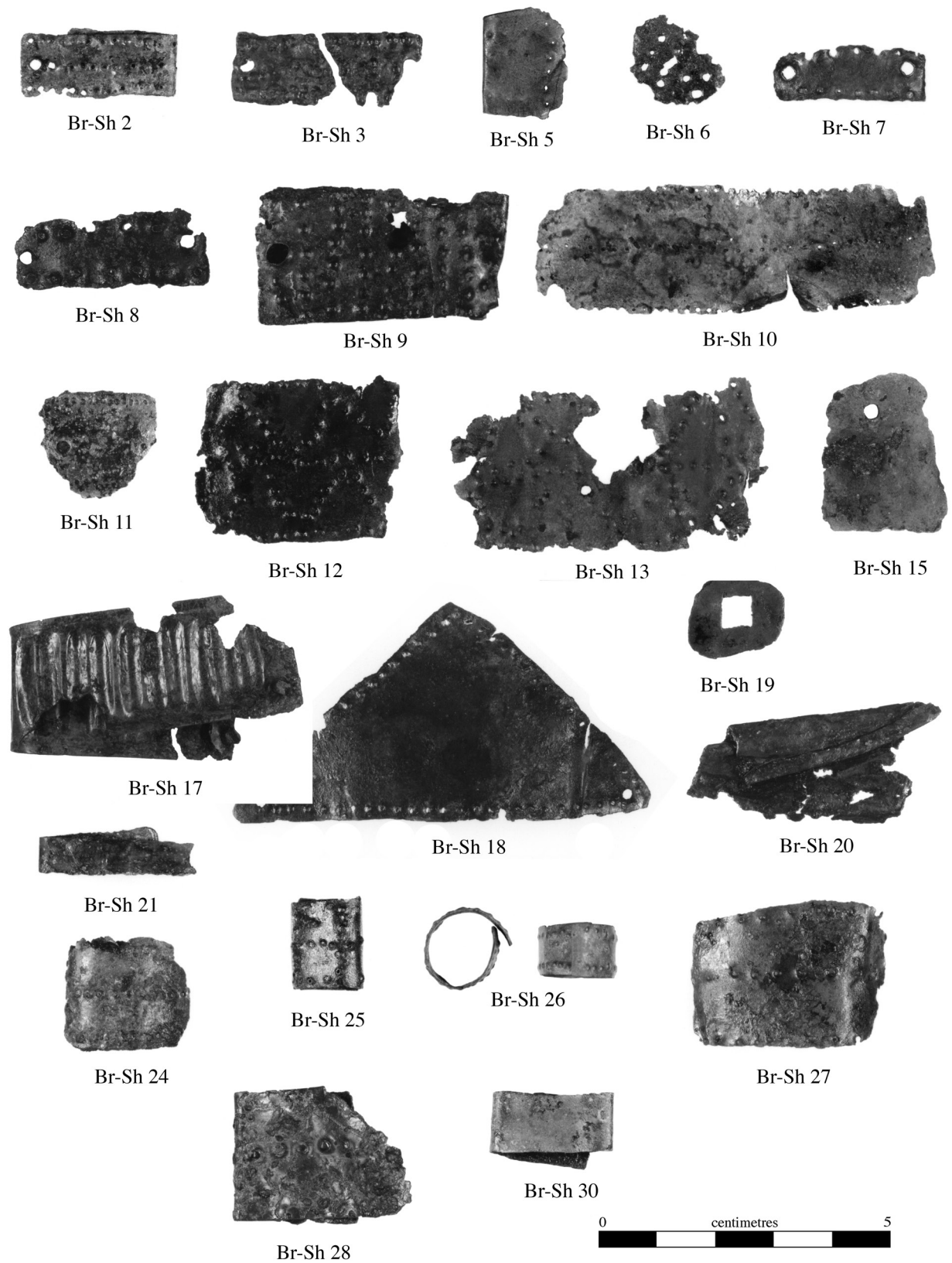


Plate 5. Bronze objects (Br-Sh 2–30).

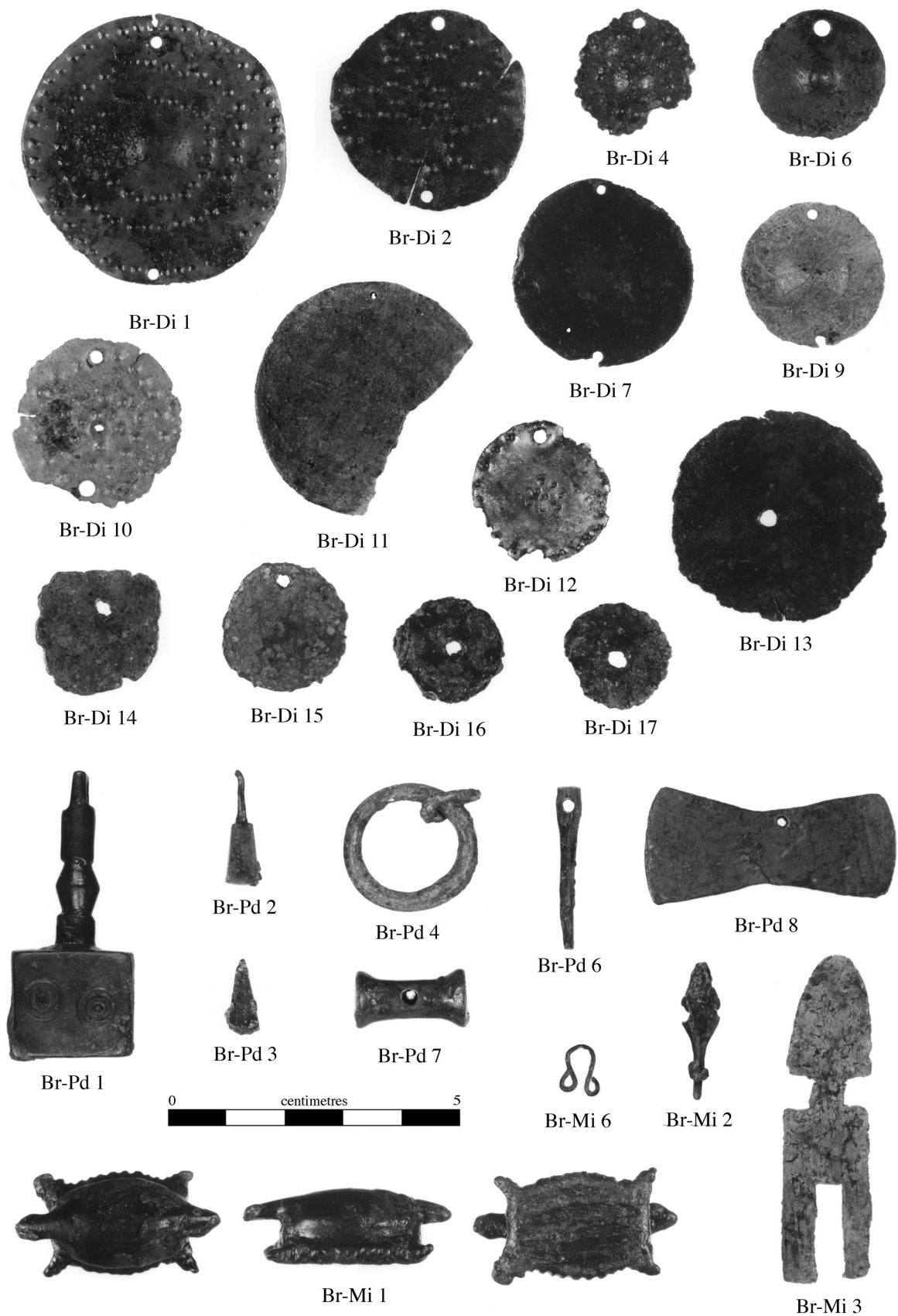


Plate 6. Bronze objects (Br-Di 1-17, Br-Pd 1-8, Br-Mi 1-6).

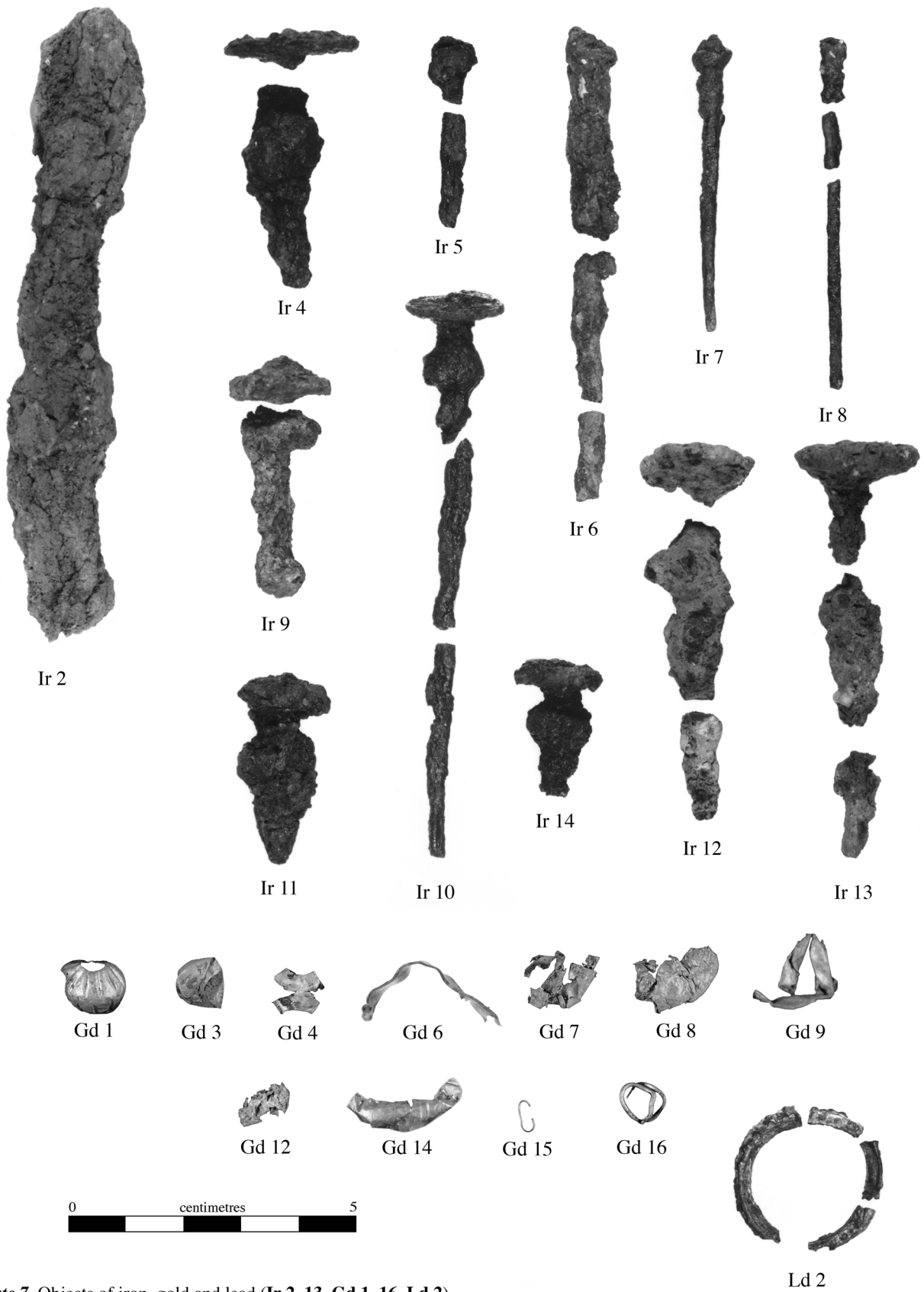


Plate 7. Objects of iron, gold and lead (Ir 2–13, Gd 1–16, Ld 2).

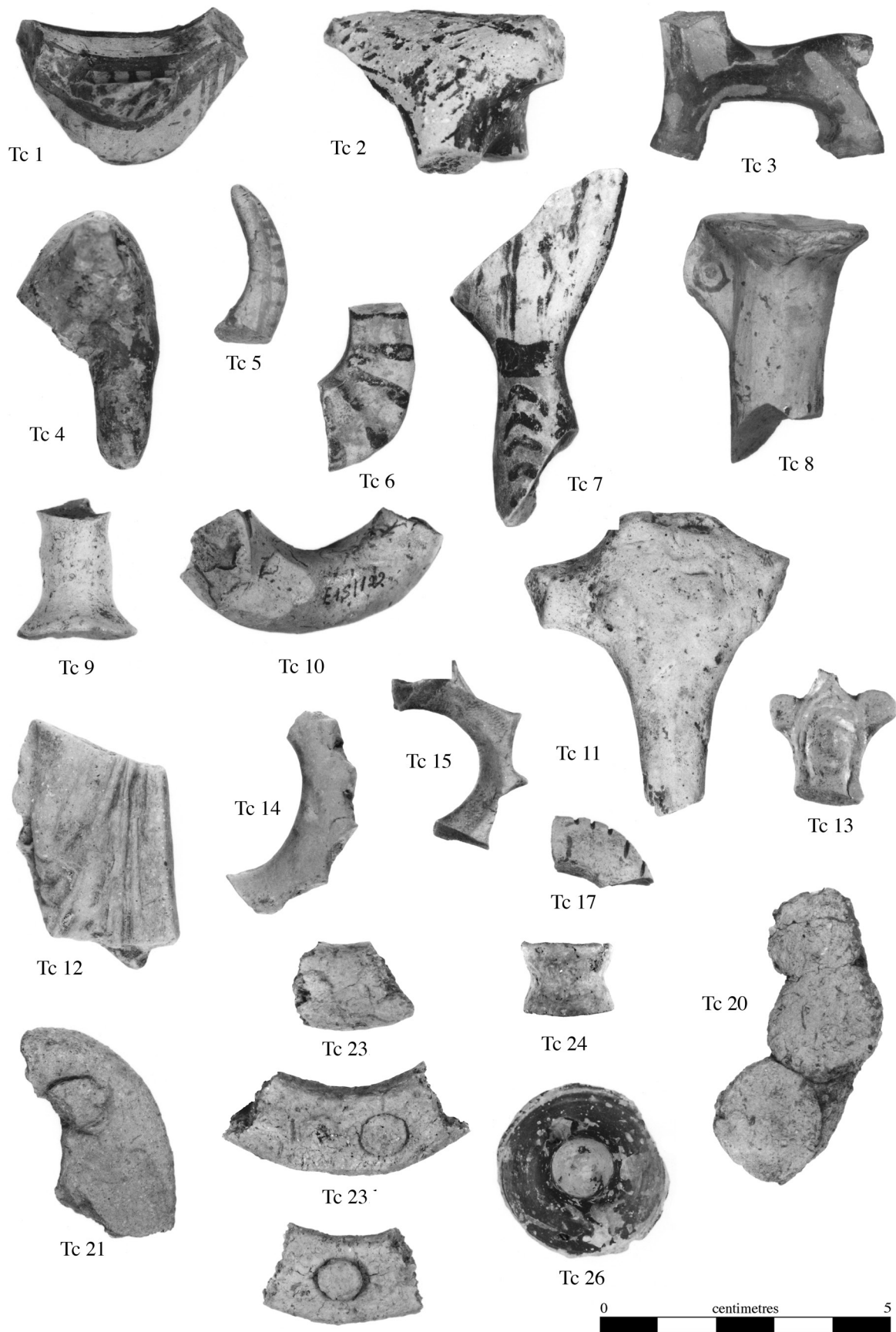


Plate 8. Terracotta objects (Tc 1–26).

Tc 23

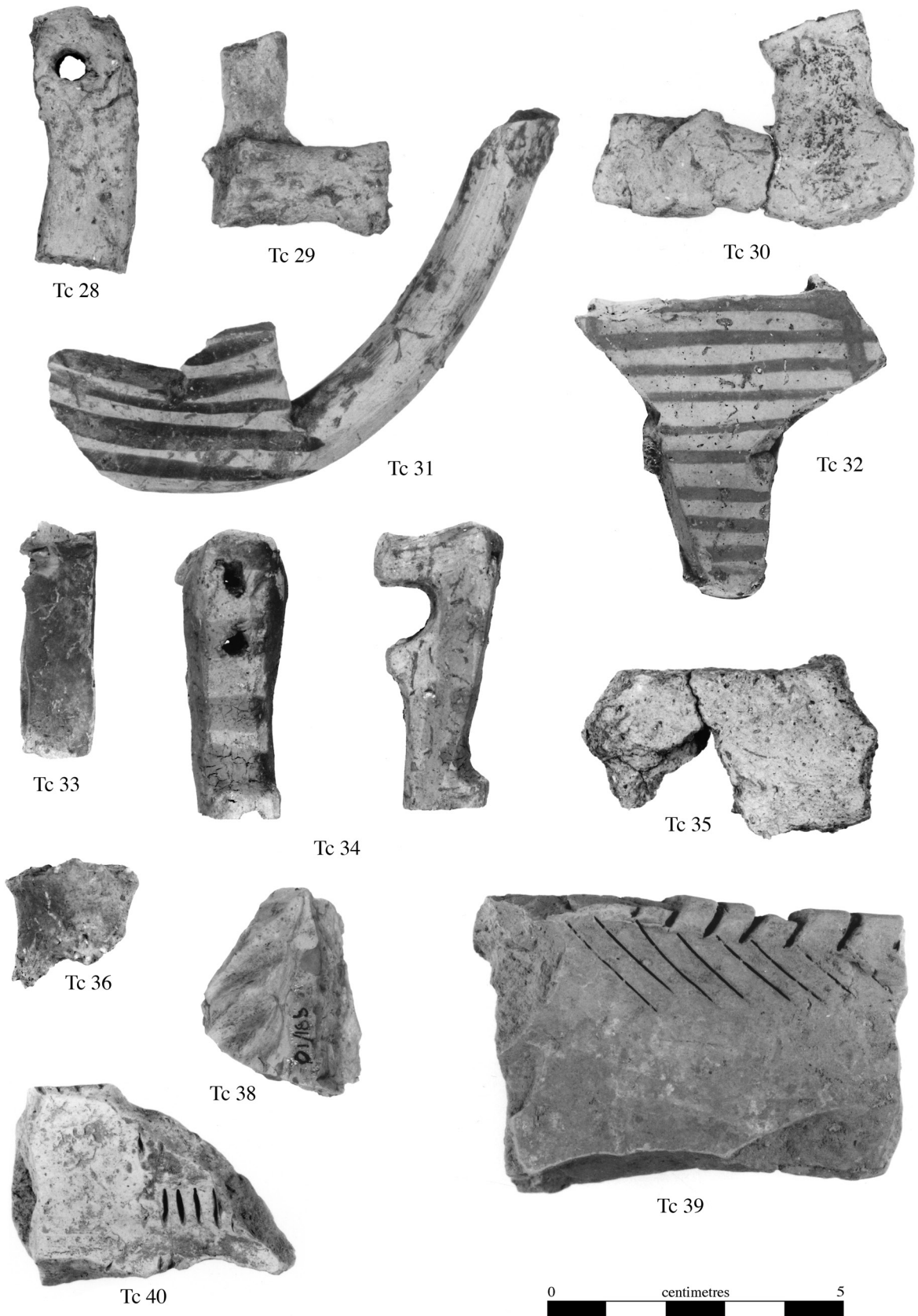


Plate 9. Terracotta objects (Tc 28–40).

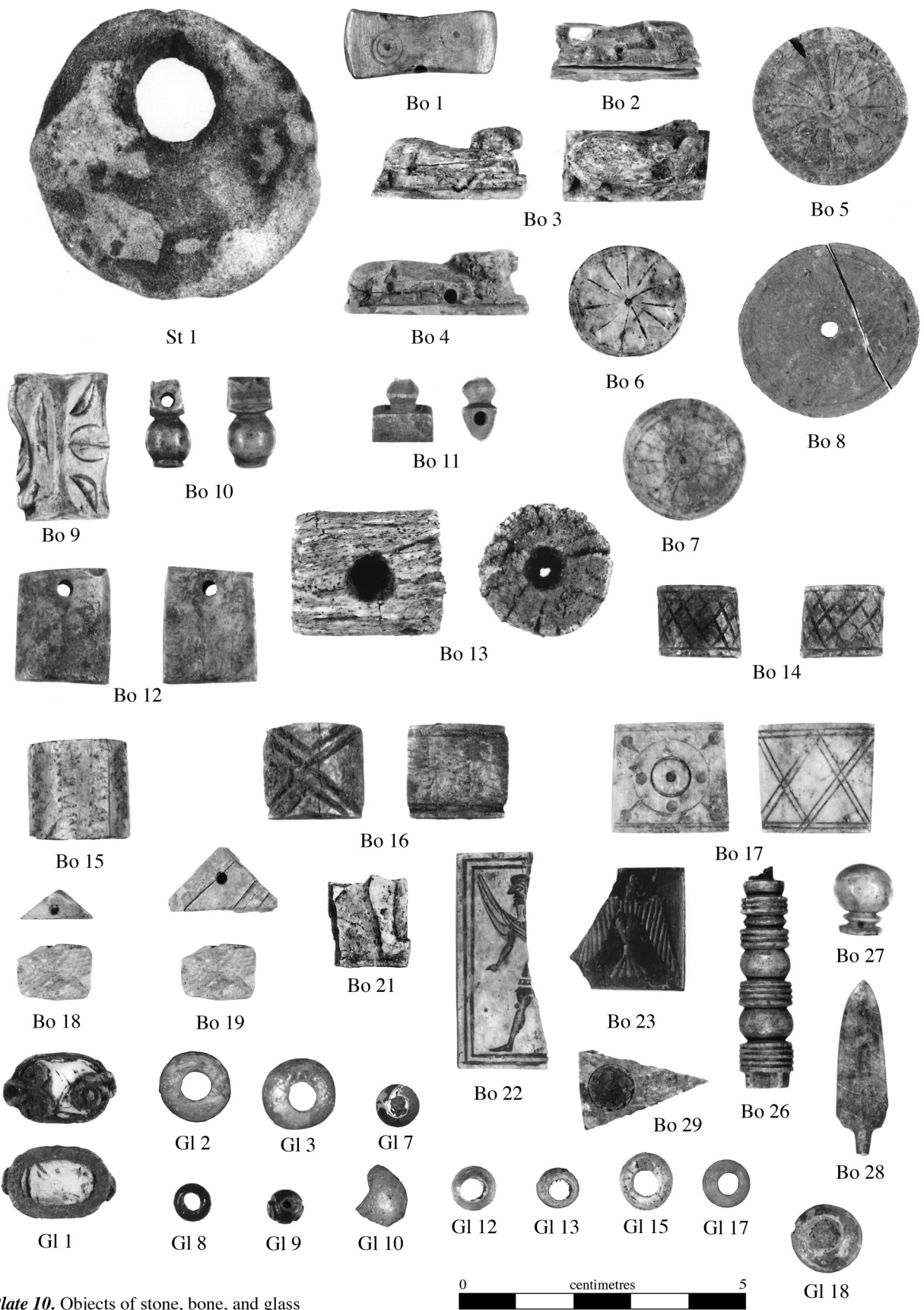


Plate 10. Objects of stone, bone, and glass (St 1, Bo 1–29, Gl 1–18).