



Università
Ca' Foscari
Venezia

Corso di Dottorato di ricerca
in Scienze dell'Antichità
ciclo XXXIV

Tesi di Ricerca

**The settlement of the Trapeza (Aigion, Achaea): study of materials
and contexts for a critical assessment of settlement dynamics and
pottery production in Achaea during the Middle Helladic and early
Late Helladic periods**

SSD: L-FIL-LET/01

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List of abbreviations

EBA	Early Bronze Age
EC	Early Cycladic
EH	Early Helladic
MBA	Middle Bronze Age
MC	Middle Cycladic
MFG	Macroscopic Fabric Group
MH	Middle Helladic
MM	Middle Minoan
LM	Late Minoan
LBA	Late Bronze Age
LH	Late Helladic
O	Object
SU	Stratigraphic Unit

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Preface and acknowledgements

My interest for the settlement of the Trapeza and the MH period developed in 2013 when, as an undergraduate student, I first joined the archaeological campaign at the Trapeza. Since then, I joined all the excavation campaigns conducted at the site and since 2019 I have been entrusted with the documentation, the topographical and graphical plans and the sorting, storing and selection of the materials on the field, as well as their study.

In the last few years, I had the opportunity to spend several study periods abroad at the Archaeological Museum of Aigion as well as international institutes, including the Institute for Oriental and European Archaeology in Vienna (OREA), the Italian Archaeological School at Athens (IASA-SAIA) and the *Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte und Vorderasiatische Archäologie* of the University of Heidelberg. These experiences have substantially improved my research.

I wish to take this space to acknowledge those who have helped me complete this work. I first must thank my supervisor, Professor Elisabetta Borgna, for entrusting me with the study of the settlement of the Trapeza.

I would also like to thank the Ephorate of Antiquities of Achaia and Andreas Vordos for granting me the permit to study the materials and access to the storage rooms and laboratory of the Archaeological Museum of Aigion.

My thanks must be extended to Gaspare De Angeli, Agata Licciardello, Giulio Simeoni, Olivia Jones and all those who joined the archaeological mission of the Trapeza, students and workers, and contributed to the collection of the data included in this thesis.

I express my gratitude to the directors of the institutes which hosted me as a visiting student, Barbara Horejs, Emanuele Papi and Joseph Maran. I would also like to mention all the people I had the pleasure to meet and discuss with during my visits: Joseph Maran, Birgitta Eder, Eva Alram-Stern, Michaela Zavadil, Peter Pavúk, Jasmin Huber, Susanne Prillwitz, Maria Kostoula and Luise Stöhr.

I am truly grateful to Anna Philippa-Touchais who hosted me at the house of the French School at Athens (*EFA*) at Argos in July 2019 and gave me unlimited access to the storerooms of the Archaeological Museum at Argos to inspect the pottery from the important Middle Helladic site of Argos.

Receiving visits on the field and at the Museum of Aigion was one of the things I enjoyed the best of my research. I thank all those who came and left their comments: Walter Gauß, Lena Papazoglou-Manioudaki, Michalis Gazis, Konstantina Aktypi, Peter Day, Panagiotis

Michalopoulos, Andreas Spiroulias, and Konstantinos Philis, who was so kind to introduce me to the EH III – MH context of Lousika, in western Achaea, and to send me some pictures of the pottery.

I cannot forget to mention the chance Michalis Gazis and Andreas Spiroulias gave me to observe the materials from Teichos Dymaion and Keryneia. I truly thank them for letting me get familiar with material from neighbouring sites.

I thank the directors of the Palace of Nestor Excavations at Pylos, Sharon Stocker and Jack L. Davis and, in particular, Salvatore Vitale for his valuable lessons while I joined the mission in Pylos in 2018.

Simona Todaro has dedicated some time to give me precious comments on pottery technology and manufacture and also deserves my gratitude.

I thank Anthi Balitsari and Jasmin Huber for sharing their PhD dissertations with me and Christopher Hale for allowing Professor Maran to send me his dissertation.

Special thanks have to go to Susi Corazza for her valuable opinions.

All drawings in this thesis are by Nikos Petropoulos, whom I thank for his patience with my endless requests.

My last thanks go to my family, my friends and loved ones, my PhD colleagues and all those who supported me through this long and difficult journey.

Introduction

This dissertation focuses on the contexts and materials found between 2015 and 2019 in a newly-discovered and partially excavated settlement in Achaea. Fieldwork was carried out by scholars from the University of Udine coordinated by Elisabetta Borgna, in the framework of a collaboration with the director of the Greek excavations at the Trapeza, Andrea Vordos, for the Ministry of Culture. The site is located immediately to the south of the Trapeza Hill, in the hinterland of Aigion (eastern Achaea).

Most of the materials can be framed in a chronological horizon ranging from the Middle Bronze Age (MH) to the beginning of the Late Bronze Age (LH I), approximately spanning the end of the 3rd millennium BC and the first half of the 2nd millennium.

Provocatively referred to as the “Third World of the Aegean” by O. Dickinson¹, in recent years MH Greece has attracted the attention of scholars who have tried to challenge this conception in many ways. This was carried out particularly by adopting specialised perspectives and science-based approaches, in order to disclose new scenarios on the social and economical dynamics of a period traditionally perceived as static and underdeveloped². Thanks to recent contributions, the knowledge of MH Greece has considerably improved³, although I believe that the general observations made by Dickinson in the key-note lecture of the *Mesohelladika* conference substantially remain valid⁴.

The main goal of the research is to offer a critical edition of the documentation from the excavations and to provide a comprehensive chronological and cultural framework of the MH and early LH settlement of the Trapeza. The corpus of the materials analysed is primarily constituted by pottery, which inevitably became the main lens through which the history of the settlement has been reconstructed based on the stratigraphic sequence.

As will be explained later in detail, this study is based on a partial knowledge of the site, which has been investigated on the field through the excavation of two trenches. Little material was found in primary deposition, but thanks to an accurate stratigraphic approach it has been possible to identify a depositional sequence, which attests to a long-lasting cycle of occupation with successive phases. In 2021 a new excavation campaign brought to light significant evidence which allowed a partial re-consideration of the results obtained in the

¹ Dickinson 1989, 133. The concept has been re-stated again in Dickinson 2010.

² For instance: Spencer 2007; Gauß – Kiriatzi 2011.

³ Philippa-Touchais et al. 2010; Wiersma 2013; Hale 2014a; Balitsari 2017; Wiersma – Voutsaki 2017a; Papadimitriou et al. 2020; Rutter 2020a; Eder – Zavadil 2021 only to cite some of the most recent and significant.

⁴ Dickinson 2010.

previous campaigns. For obvious reasons of time, the results of the latest investigations are not analysed in this thesis, although they are referenced when relevant. Their examination in the near future will bring new fundamental integrations for the interpretation of the site.

The partial loss of the original synchronous ceramic associations has prompted me to expand my goals, which not only encompassed the stylistic and diachronic variations of pottery across the sequence, but also focused on the cultural interconnections of the materials and the relations between shapes, functions and the ceramic classes which I have isolated. Furthermore, I tried to enlarge the spectrum of the analysis by including the examination of the settlement dynamics and pottery production of Achaea during the MH and early LH periods, in order to integrate and re-evaluate the evidence through the data obtained from the settlement of the Trapeza.

Another important factor which has conditioned my research relates the current state of knowledge of the period under examination. The MH period in Achaea and, especially, its pottery production are *terra incognita*. At present, there is no complete ceramic assemblage known from any of the MH settlements in the region, nor has there been a continuous ceramic sequence defined through MH I – II – III. New data has been recently published, though it mostly relates to the latest phases of the period and the transitional stage to LH I⁵. Due to the lack of comparable evidence, the reconstruction of shapes and decorations was rather limited. Comparing the ceramic material from the Trapeza with material from regions that are better known, such as the Argolid, is only marginally useful, because the development of the site followed partially different local trajectories. In this regard, the edition of the Trapeza is hoped to shed new light on the local dynamics of Achaea throughout the MH period and the transition to LH.

The text is subdivided in two sections. The first section is heftier; it describes and discusses in detail the contexts and the materials. In Chapter 1 I introduce the context with a description of the location, fieldwork and stratigraphy. After presenting the objective results I propose a reconstruction of the archaeological sequence subdivided into main stratigraphical horizons. Chapter 2 focuses on pottery. It contains a full description of the aims of the study and the methodology used, in which I declare the criteria adopted for the subdivision of fabrics, surface treatments, pottery classes and the conventions I referred to for the identification and description of shapes. This chapter also includes a catalogue organised according to the archaeological sequence outlined in the previous section, although a subdivision into

⁵ Philis 2017; Argyropoulos 2019; Argyropoulos 2020; Papazoglou-Manioudaki – Paschalidis 2021a; Papazoglou-Manioudaki – Paschalidis 2021b; Soura forthcoming.

stratigraphic units is respected to maintain an objective presentation of the data. The parallels and the chronology of the catalogued pieces are examined in the comment.

Chapter 3 presents the catalogue and the comment on terracotta, stone and bone objects found at the site.

Chapter 4 contains the discussion of the data and concludes the first part of the thesis.

The second section investigates the evidence from the Trapeza in a broader and comparative perspective. Chapter 5 focuses on the cultural interrelations of the site. In particular, it attempts to identify which cultural spheres the site was closer to, which influences it was reached by and whether there was any change in these interrelations over time. In a different paragraph I also attempt a reconstruction of the functional and social meaning of the various MH local pottery classes (or ‘wares’) across the Mainland in a diachronic perspective in order to verify whether general trends attested at other sites were respected at the Trapeza.

Chapter 6 takes into consideration the evidence from Achaea spanning the period between EH III and LH IIA and includes a catalogue of EH III to LH IIA known sites in Achaea (§ 6.7). It also discusses the transition from MH to LH in Achaea in terms of ceramic developments. The evidence available from Achaea is integrated by that of the Trapeza in the final observations.

Chronology

The absolute terms and the internal relative partition of the MH period are a matter of ongoing debate. In this section I included the stages at the end of the EH period and the beginning of LH (LH I – IIA), since these phases relate to the main periods surveyed in my research. According to recent reconsiderations, the phases immediately preceding (EH III) and following (LH I) the MH period are considered to encompass a continuum in the historical developments of Bronze Age Greece⁶.

In terms of absolute dating, the chronology proposed by S. Manning and the internal subdivision elaborated by S. Voutsaki, A. J. Nijboer and C. Zerner have been followed (Table 1)⁷, although the upper term of EH III and the beginning of LH I are subject to oscillations.

Early Helladic III	EH III	2250 - 2100/2050
Middle Helladic I	MH I	2100/2050 - 1900
Middle Helladic II	MH II	1900 - 1800
Middle Helladic III	MH III	1800 - 1700/1675
Late Helladic I	LH I	1700/1675 - 1635/1600
Late Helladic II A	LH IIA	1635/1600 - 1480/1470

Table 1. Absolute chronological scheme followed in this thesis (after Voutsaki et al. 2009 and Manning 2010).

In particular, there is a tendency to push back the absolute date of the beginning of the EH III period based on the C14 dates obtained at the site of Dhaskaleio on Keros⁸, although recent carbon dating from other sites of the Mainland maintained an approximate 2250/2200 BC term⁹.

The beginning of the LH I may oscillate between the 17th and 16th centuries BC, depending on the chronology accepted (high or low, end of 17th or 16th centuries BC, respectively) for the eruption of the Thera volcano. Manning is in favour of the high chronology, which is also supported by C14 dates from Lerna Shaft Graves¹⁰.

⁶ Spencer 2010, 670; Voutsaki 2010a, 100; Rutter 2017, table 2.1; Wiersma – Voutsaki 2017b, vii–viii.

⁷ Voutsaki et al. 2009; Manning 2010.

⁸ Renfrew et al. 2013; Recchia – Fiorentino 2015; Recchia – Cazzella 2017. On this issue see: Jung – Weninger 2015, 222, 230.

⁹ Wild et al. 2010; Cavanagh et al. 2016, 42–47, table 5.

¹⁰ Lindblom – Manning 2011; Manning 2014; Manning et al. 2014. *Contra* see Wiener 2010; Fantuzzi 2019 and cross-references.

There is no real consensus on the division into MH I – II – III periods, if not according to general pottery criteria¹¹. Howell's phasing of MH pottery at Nichoria is one example of how the I – III division of MH has been solved at a single settlement, although this subdivision should be taken cautiously, as warned by the author himself¹². Stratigraphic investigations at several other sites led to the formation of different phasing systems, which fit the traditional partition to a greater or lesser extent¹³.

I will use the traditional partition MH I – II – II since these labels are still standardly used and allow for easy comparisons with other regions of Greece. However, this simple tripartition proved to be insufficient at several recently-published sites, as well as the Trapeza. It is not infrequent to find labels such as, for instance, 'MH I late' or 'MH II early', to indicate a more refined relative phasing in the sequences, although they have not been precisely defined in absolute terms¹⁴.

¹¹ Refer to the critique by Dickinson 1977, 17–31. See also Dickinson 2021, 539–541.

¹² Howell 1992. See also below §§ 4.1.3 and 5.1.

¹³ Maran 1992a; Gauß – Smetana 2007a; Gauß – Smetana 2007b; Zerner 2008; Hale 2016; Balitsari 2017; Dickinson 2020.

¹⁴ Zerner 2008; Hale 2016; Balitsari 2017; Balitsari 2020; Dickinson 2020.

PART 1. THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TRAPEZA. CONTEXTS AND MATERIALS

Chapter 1: The settlement of the Trapeza

1.1 Location and morphology

The settlement of Trapeza is situated in eastern Achaëa, 7 km south-west of Aigion and 400 m to the south of the Trapeza Hill (Pl. 1a), which represents a significant landmark in the history of human occupation, the seat of a long-lasting polis with a monumental temple and a Mycenaean chamber tomb cemetery situated on its southwestern slope (Pl. 1b)¹⁵.

The settlement lies on a flat saddle at the base of a high ground (409 m), located between the Meganitis River to the west and a narrow valley linking the hinterland with the coast to the east. This morphological configuration typically characterises the eastern foothills of the Panachaikon range, made of steep ridges (reaching up to 400-600 m in elevation) and narrow valleys. The valley of the river Meganitis continues inland for c. 15 km before reaching the southeastern fringes of the Panachaikon massif. Here, it meets the valley of the village of Rakita, which constitutes a land route between eastern and western Achaëa to the south of the Panachaikon (§ 6.6).

The natural deposits of the area around the site are composed of alternating gravel and conglomerates layers and horizons of sand, marls and clayey silts¹⁶.

The site is surrounded by a verdant environment highly favourable to habitation and close to water sources, including a perennial small stream to the east of the site. The location is naturally protected, as it is inaccessible on three sides. On the southwestern side, at mid-height, the slope gently declines forming a roughly elliptical protruding plateau surrounded by steep terraces (Pls. 2a-c, 3). Habitation was probably concentrated on this flatter zone, which may have been accessed through its southwestern side.

The strategic location at the crossroad of two valleys, with good visibility on the river Meganitis and easy access to water sources explains the choice of the site as a living place. Wide arable lands are available on the top of the Trapeza Hill, as well as in scattered flat areas around. The inland position of the site is also highly convenient for the practice of

¹⁵ Borgna 2013; Borgna – Vordos 2016; Borgna et al. 2019; Borgna – De Angeli 2019; Licciardello 2019; Borgna – De Angeli 2020; Borgna – Licciardello 2021; Borgna 2021.

¹⁶ De Angeli 2015, 60–62 and cross-references.

herding as a substantial subsistence strategy. The direct access to land routes leading to inland mountainous areas may have possibly been favourable to seasonal pastoralism.

1.2 Fieldwork and research

The settlement was discovered in 2013 during unsystematic explorations around the area of the Trapeza. At the time of the discovery, an extensive number of potsherds was noted on the surface of the site – today covered by an olive grove to the north and a vineyard to the south. The site immediately appeared to have been heavily disturbed by recent land terracing and drainage, as well as other obsolete modern installations including a tile factory. Therefore, the concentration of materials on the surface was not the result of continuous and uniform erosion but was caused by circumscribed episodes relating to olive and vine planting. During the first inspection, a number of pottery fragments were recovered from random locations. Parts of retaining walls of uncertain chronology were also observed in different places.

Investigations resumed in 2015 with a systematic and intensive surface survey. The area was divided into seven zones (from A to G), covering 0.82 ha, according to its geomorphological configuration (Pl. 4).

Materials were collected walking side by side along 2 m-wide strips. They were unevenly distributed due to localised disturbances, although a major cluster was identified in the area at the intersection of zones B, C and D¹⁷. These materials permitted a preliminary dating of the settlement to the MH period, with a major representation of the middle to late phases of the period, including elements pointing to the MH III – LH I transitional stage. The collection of a kylix and other possible Mycenaean fragments also testified to some continuity of occupation into the LBA¹⁸. The few LBA materials were recovered in the easternmost areas of zones A and F (Pl. 4) which are also the ones offering the best condition of visibility on the Mycenaean cemetery located in front of the site.

During the 2015 fieldwork campaign, two small sounding trenches ('Trench 1' and 'Trench 2') were opened where major concentrations of materials had been identified. Hand core drills were also made before opening the trenches in order to test the geoarchaeological

¹⁷ I was responsible for the study of the surface materials which was included in my Master's thesis submitted to the University of Udine. The results of this study will be presented in a specific paper (Mercogliano forthcoming a).

¹⁸ Borgna et al. 2019, Pl. CXXXI-f; Mercogliano forthcoming a.

sequence. Shortly after (Autumn 2015), a topographical survey was carried out and included the plotting and georeferencing of the settlement area (Pl. 2).

A later excavation campaign was carried out in 2019 in order to enlarge Trench 2 ('Trench 2 – Extension', Pl. 4).

The 2015 and 2019 excavations brought to light a complex archaeological sequence attesting to intensive and long-lasting occupation but failed to detect well preserved remains of houses.

In 2021, a new beginning of the archaeological project included the further extension of Trench 2 westwards over an area of c. 5x6 m. This extension allowed an additional check of the stratigraphic sequence documented in the western section of Trench 2 – Extension and provided new data through the excavation of a rectangular sector of c. 1x4 m. This last campaign led to the discovery of the architectural remains pertaining to at least two building phases in the upper sequence of the trench. This horizon documents the construction of a freestanding building, perhaps of 'megaron' type, provided with a central sub-circular hearth with a quasi-monumental substructure made of large stone blocks. The data relating to the building sequence are not included in this study but are of crucial importance for the understanding of the latest phases of occupation of the settlement. According to the preliminary examination of the materials, it seems probable that this phase marked the beginning of the LBA period at the site.

Lastly, the ongoing study of the evidence from the settlement over the last few years also resulted in a few preliminary publications and conference presentations before the completion of this study¹⁹.

1.3 Description of stratigraphy and finds

This section presents the stratigraphical sequence and finds of the excavations. The order of presentation begins with Trench 2 – Extension (incorporating both the results of the 2015 and 2019 campaigns) and then continues with Trench 1. The evidence is described proceeding top-down, i.e., from the upper layers to the lower ones, as they were discovered during the excavations. A synthetic diachronic reconstruction of the sequence in reverse is given in the next section (§ 1.4).

¹⁹ Mercogliano 2021a; Mercogliano 2021b; Mercogliano forthcoming a; Mercogliano forthcoming b; Mercogliano – Borgna forthcoming.

1.3.1 Trench 2 – Extension

Trench 2 was opened at the southwestern edge of the summit of the plateau (zone B, Pl. 4). It originally was a small quadrangular sounding of c. 2x2 m (Pl. 5) which in 2019 was enlarged 1 m to the west and 3,20 m to the south, resulting in a rectangular area of ca. 3x5,20 m. Before starting the excavation, the superficial layer over the entire excavation area was removed and given a separate unit number (SU 1008). The modern disturbances identified during the removal of the agrarian deposit (SU 1009) included a deep ditch running in south-west to north-east direction filled with modern tiles (SU 1057-/1058), several oblong grapevine pits (SU 1027-/1028) and other modern/contemporary pits (SU 1023-/1024). In the southern sector of the trench a deeper agrarian deposit made of a paler brownish sandy silt (SU 1059) was filling a modern east-west oriented terrace cut (SU 1087-), which partly destroyed the archaeological sequence (Pl. 6). This cut corresponded to a slight difference in height (descending north-east to south-west) already observed on the ground surface level of the trench.

In 2015, a structure made of stones was found immediately under the superficial deposits (SU 1014, Pl. 5). It was formed by large, undressed conglomerate blocks filled with small stones and few sherds in the interstices and was interpreted as a surviving part of an imposing wall, but no other elements were found in continuity with this wall in 2019. Nevertheless, the presence of a wall, originally having a north-east to south-west orientation, seemed to be suggested by a shallow hollow found immediately to the west, possibly the result of spoliation activities (SU 1021-/1022). This structure was not associated with any surfaces and its date is uncertain. Indeed, the upper sequence of the trench has been truncated by later agricultural activity (SU 1011-).

The situation documented after the removal of the agrarian layers was discontinuous (Pl. 5): the agrarian soil rested on a whitish clean silt layer incorporating stones and baked clay lumps (SU 1056) mainly concentrated in the central sector of the trench. The stones embedded into this layer formed more cohesive concentrations here and there (SU 1060). This layer was thought to have formed after the decay of elevated structures during a phase of disuse, a hypothesis which has been further corroborated by the finding of the stone foundations of the ‘megaron’ building immediately to the west in 2021.

Under these strata a level made of flat potsherds and gravel was uncovered (SU 1025, Pl. 7), perhaps a semi-structured paving, over the northern sector of the trench and only in its western part to the south. This use surface, which constitutes the highest and latest horizon of occupation of the sequence (although earlier cast-ups were probably used to prepare the

floor) is possibly associated with a neonate burial (Infant Burial 1, SU 1062-/1063) found slightly to the east (Pl. 6). The tomb, a small cist grave oriented west-east, built with small stones only on the short sides, contained the partially disturbed bones of a perinatal infant of approximately 32-40 weeks lying on a side (Pl. 13a)²⁰. The tomb was closed by a slab, which was in turn covered with other small slabs mixed with soil and potsherds (SU 1061, Pl. 7). There is no physical relationship between the tomb and floor level SU 1025, but their contemporaneity seems to be confirmed by the fact that the covering slab was emerging at approximately the same height as SU 1025 and that the heap of stones was already visible at the elevation of SU 1025.

Immediately under SU 1025, an extended thin anthropic level made of a slightly darker soil with sherds, charcoal and lithic instruments has been documented (SU 1026, Pl. 8). Probably to this use level is to be assigned a simple pit-grave found at a slightly lower level in the central sector of the trench (Infant Burial 2, SU 1073-/1074, Pl. 13b). The tomb was aligned within the same axis as Infant Burial 1 (west-east) and consisted of a roughly ellipsoid pit where a perinatal infant (approximately 32-40 weeks) was buried on a side.

After the excavation of the upper part of the sequence composed of SSU 1025 and 1026, a thick layer (c. 0.20-0.30 m) of pale-greenish pure silt mixed with sparse potsherds was found over the entire area of the trench (SU 1035b, Pls. 5, 9). The top of this layer consisted of a grayish surface with a few flat potsherds (called SU 1035a to distinguish it from the deposit beneath) which was associated with a series of shallow hollows filled with loose earth and potsherds (SU 1065-/1064, 1067-/1066, 1069-/1068, 1037-/1038 and 1072-/1043). These were possibly the residual patches of a non-intensive or non-prolonged occupation. Other negative units identified within the sector investigated in 2015 (SSU 1029-/1030, 1031-/1032) were slightly deeper (up to ca. 0.20 m) and are more likely to be true pits (Pl. 5). In particular, pit SU 1031- proved to be the deepest one and its filling could be divided in a higher level (1032a) and a lower one (1032b), richer in pottery fragments.

Although it is not certain whether SU 1035b is the result of natural sedimentation or human action, it can be observed how the deposit thickens from north to south on the western section of the trench (Pl. 11, West section), as though it was expressively brought to raise and level the surface of this area. Moreover, this layer was proven to introduce the architectural sequence of the 'megaron' found during the 2021 season, a fact which further proves the artificial origin of this deposit.

²⁰ The burial has been analysed by Dr Olivia Jones, who is in charge for the study of the skeletal remains and kindly provided the preliminary data on the burials found at the site. Sample of bones (R. petrous) were set aside for aDNA analyses for Infant Burials 1 and 2.

The removal of SU 1035b exposed a nonuniform situation. In the northern sector of the trench two greyish layers bearing the remains of a discontinuous surface with flat pottery and charcoal were identified in a circumscribed area in the eastern side of the trench (SSU 1044, 1045, Pl. 11, East section). The finding of a more than a half-preserved coarse bowl in SU 1044 bearing traces of use-wear and smoke-blackening on the resting surface and around the bottom (Pl. 102, **170**), may suggest that this unit was the residue of a primary or sub-primary use surface of an outdoor area.

These strata (SSU 1044, 1045) partially covered a deposit (varying from c. 0.10 to 0.20 m in thickness) densely packed with materials from collapsed buildings (stones, mudbricks, wall and floor coatings, big coarse potsherds, SU 1046a, Pl. 13c) which was directly emerging on the surface in the western side of the trench. The dense and chaotic composition of materials in SU 1046, as well as the horizontal, slightly undulating outline in section of the layer (Pl. 11), seemed to indicate that this stratum was deliberately dumped or laid out. It was mostly composed of coarse fragments from vessels of domestic used and huge pithoi, but a fraction of fine materials was also included.

Both SSU 1044 – 1045 and 1046a were interrupted by two cuts (SU 1085- observed on the eastern section of the trench, and SU 1086- on the western one) roughly at the centre of the trench (Pl. 11, west and east sections). These two negative units are likely to relate to a single long ditch running south-west to north-east. The fill contained loose clayey silt including huge mudbricks, large stones and potsherds (SSU 1084 to the east and 1075 to the west). The composition of the fill prompted to interpret these cuts as a single extensive robbing trench for the removal of a wall originally delimiting the northern sector of the trench. At the current state of research, it is very difficult to ascertain whether SU 1046a was emerging on the surface during the horizon of use detected above it, represented by SSU 1044 and 1045 and the spoliated wall (SSU 1085-/1084 and 1086-/1075).

The sequence continued in depth with a thick pluri-stratified deposit (c. 0.50 m) likewise composed of chaotic domestic debris but less densely packed with materials compared to SU 1046a. The superficial strata were slightly richer in materials (SU 1046b, 1079), whereas the lower ones (1046 c and 1078) were almost purely composed of earth (yellowish sandy silt) with sparse pottery and lithic elements. These strata sloped down north-east to south-west, gradually filling a void (Pl. 11). The formation processes of this sequence of deposits are not fully understood, although the study of the materials supports the hypothesis that they deposited, either after anthropic or natural (e.g., colluvial) processes, over a period of time (§ 4.1.1).

The void filled by these layers proved to be artificially created by an abrupt sub-vertical cut oriented north-west to south-east found near the northeastern corner of the trench (SU 1051-, Pl 11, North section). This cut was made at the expense of a pure yellow silt deposit (SU 1048), which constitutes the natural bedrock in this zone²¹. The edge of the terrace was coated and shaped with a raw material made of the same soil (SU 1053, Pl 11, North section). It is not clear whether the cut SU 1051- also broke a light-coloured deposit of almost pure silt (SU 1044b) covering the terrace or if SU 1044b formed at a later time, in any case prior to SSU 1046a and 1045 (see in particular the north and east sections in Pl. 11).

The removal of the pluri-stratified deposit filling the depression exposed an extended structure at the bottom of the trench, consisting of a massive layer made up of stones and conglomerate blocks, large pebbles and slabs, remains of mudbricks and fired clay masses, potsherds and, more rarely, bones and horn (SU 1070, Pls. 10, 13d).

The materials mostly had a flat arrangement, sometimes with superimposed levels or fixed elements here and there. They were not deposited after unsystematic dumps as they were carefully placed, forming a single layer. This mantle adapted to a basin-shaped morphology rising towards the northeastern and southeastern corners of the trench and deepening towards the western side. At the southeastern corner of the trench, SU 1070 covered a circumscribed layer of yellow silt mixed with ceramic and lithic elements (SU 1076) which in turn covered a deposit of clean yellow silt with few bones and potsherd in its superficial part (SU 1071, Pl. 10). At the northeastern corner, the structure ended at the base of the cut SU 1051-, where a few bigger lithic elements roughly lined the edge of the terrace. In the eastern sector of the trench, the structure was more cohesive and made of closely assembled pebbles. Some bigger stones were also found in this zone. To the west, the mantle gradually deepened and vanished under a hard level of silt with baked clay, charcoal and lithic grains, roughly semi-circular in shape, located in the central sector of the trench, along its western side (SU 1080). Towards the southwestern corner of the trench, SU 1070 was covered by a thin layer (SU 1081), richer in soil with chaotic stones and potsherds, maybe deriving from the gradual decay of the upper part of the structure (Pl 10).

The high degree of wear of the pottery embedded in the mantle as well as the presence of a layer of decay above it, suggest that SU 1070 may have remained exposed and functioned as an independent structure over a period of time. Most of the ceramics retrieved are ascribable to plain domestic pottery and pithoid vessels. The ceramic record is not

²¹ This datum has been further confirmed by a deep sounding trench opened in 2021 in an analogous pure yellow silt deposit found in another area of the trench (SU 1083), where no anthropic remains have been found.

homogeneous and probably resulted from multiple original contexts, since it contained also some earlier cast-ups (§ 4.1.1).

A sounding opened along a narrow transversely oriented district at the centre of the trench revealed that the structure was laid over a thin anthropic greyish level with potsherds, bones and lithics (SU 1082). This level was probably discontinuous, as it seemed that in some zones SU 1070 directly covered a pure yellow silt deposit (SU 1083). This deposit proved to be the natural substratum after a small sounding opened during the 2021 campaign.

1.3.2 Trench 1

Trench 1 was opened less than 3 m to the north of Trench 2 over a rectangular area of ca. 3x4 m on the summit (zone D) of the central plateau (Pl. 4). As was done for Trench 2 – Extension, the superficial layer was removed and given a separate unit number before proceeding in depth (SU 1000). The removal of the modern agrarian layer (SU 1007) revealed that several modern holes for agrarian use (SSU 1001-/1002, 1003-/1004, 1005-/1006) and vineyard pits (SU 1027-/1028) had deeply incised the archaeological sequence of the trench. The agrarian layer SU 1007 was very rich in potsherds, especially from fine vessels, so that it is probable that it incorporated the pottery from the superficial layers of the archaeological sequence, which is now heavily truncated (SU 1011-).

Immediately underneath the agrarian layer, a thin anthropic level containing sherds, charcoal and a couple of obsidian blades (SU 1010, Pl. 12) was identified over the southern sector of the trench. Associated with this surface was a disturbed infant burial in a simple pit cut into the ground at the western edge of the trench (Infant Burial 3, SSU 1055-/1013, Pl. 14a). The bones belonged to a 4- to 6-week-old perinatal infant²².

The stratum under SU 1010 was a thick extended deposit, light grey in colour, formed by silt and sand mixed with abundant ash and embers and including a high quantity of fragments from fine vessels (SU 1012). This deposit was removed by collecting the pottery separately at three different levels (SSU 1012-I, 1012-II and 1012-III) as it became clear that it was multi-stratified and consisted of successive episodes of deposition (Pl. 12, North and East sections). After SU 1012 was excavated, a few disturbances were noticed in section, which were not detected during the excavation in plan. This may have caused a certain degree of admixture with intrusive elements. SU 1012 indicated that the zone was probably used for

²² This estimate has been made by Dr T. McGeorge who first analysed the bones in 2015. The remains are now being re-studied by Dr Olyvia Jones.

extensive dumping activities, leveling and building up. The removal of this thick layer exposed a primary ashy dump (SU 1054), which was noted only later in section at the north-western corner of the trench (Pl. 12, North section). This dump probably originated from a hearth located just outside the excavated area. It was laid over a thin brown layer of silt with flat pottery fragments (SU 1047), maybe a part of the original primary floor in phase with the hearth.

The removal of the sequence connected with the dumping unveiled very disturbed outlines of rectangular structures associated with earth-beaten floors at the base of the trench (Pl. 12, Final Plan, Pl. 14b). The floors were made of a fine yellow silt and sand (SU 1039). The remains of at least two walls were visible: one along the eastern section of the trench (SU 1040) and a parallel one at the centre of the trench, connected to an orthogonal east-west trace (SSU 1050a, b). The original outlines could be hardly followed along shallow ditches with pebbles, sherds and mudbricks, to be possibly interpreted as residues of foundations of walls which had been razed and dismantled. Two deposits of silt mixed with sherds were found over the earth-beaten floors: SU 1049, in the northwestern part of the trench inside the area delimited by SSU 1050a, b, and SU 1036, immediately to the east, which also covered SU 1040 (Pl. 12, Final plan). In the southern part of the trench further remains of floors, constituted by thin levels of silt with few flat potsherds, were possibly related to the horizon of use of the structures (SSU 1041 and 1042). The fact that SU 1040 was at a lower elevation compared to SU 1050 and that it was obliterated by SU 1036, supposed to be deposited after SU 1050a, may suggest that the two walls were not contemporary, but at the present state of investigation, the evidence seems too poor to support a more refined sequence for this context.

1.3.3 Section Area A

In 2015, a verification was conducted in Area A (Pl. 4), in the easternmost sector of the area, through the sectioning of the edge of a modern terrace cut which exposed part of a stratified archaeological sequence (SSU 1015 – 1020). A few potsherds recovered during the cleaning operations have been collected, of which a small selection is included in the catalogue.

1.4 Archaeological sequence

The interpretation of the archaeological sequences of the two trenches allowed the incorporation of the stratigraphic units into horizons of occupation, which in this section are presented bottom-up for each trench.

Trench 2 – Extension (refer to the Harris matrix at Pl. 15):

- ‘Ballast’ and related deposits (SSU 1082, 1070, 1080, 1081)

A first phase of the life cycle of the site is testified by the structure SU 1070. Neither its original boundaries nor its specific purpose is fully clear (Pl. 17a, highlighted in green). The relatively small number of sherd joins (12 out of 917 fragments, see the sherd counts of SU 1070 in § 2.3) suggests that it was not built re-using materials from structures collapsed in place. Instead, the evidence prompts to interpret it as a planned structure set up by the massive relocation of debris from decayed pre-existing structures located elsewhere, mainly of domestic use, even though some of the larger stones may have been specifically removed or re-used from non-domestic structures.

During the excavation, this structure was initially named ‘Ballast’, as it seemed to be a massive stone mantle created to support some specific activity or structure. A key indicator for the comprehension of the context is found in the partially exposed SU 1080, the artificial layer adjacent to SU 1070, such that they seem to have worked together in a complementary way. It is possible that SU 1070 was planned as the base for SU 1080, which according to this view would be a platform where activities actually took place, although no evidence of any kind of activity has been detected over the exposed surface of SU 1080.

The stone mantle was laid over a thin anthropic level attesting to an earlier phase of activity (SU 1082). This layer was discontinuous over the area and seems to testify a brief or sporadic occupation more than a true horizon of habitation. The ceramics retrieved from SU 1082 are too few to outline a conclusive dating at present but they seem to be roughly contemporary with those collected from SU 1070 (see below § 4.1.1)²³. The formation of SU 1082, then, may have shortly preceded or even been concomitant with the building of the ‘Ballast’. It is not certain whether the terrace cut identified in the northern corner of the trench (SU 1051-) was made to accommodate SU 1070, but it seems probable. In this case, SU 1051- should be interpreted as a more extended digging in order to create a basin in the natural substratum (SSU 1048 and 1083, detected in different places but probably related to the same natural unit), for the creation of a semi-underground structure.

²³ More pottery has been collected during the 2021 campaign in order to provide a more accurate and reliable chronology for this deposit.

- I intermediate deposits – lower strata (SSU 1046c, 1078, 1079, 1046b)

The presence of thick secondary deposits was documented above the ‘Ballast’ (Pl. 17a, highlighted in yellow). It is not clear whether they are artificial dumping or leveling deposits or if they formed after a natural colluvium. The formation and the materials from these strata may document a gap of time between the erection of SU 1070 and the upper strata of the sequence. Indeed, the ceramics from these unit seem to exhibit some diachronic development between the lower and upper strata of the sequence, so that it seems more probable that this horizon attests to the passage of time more than a punctual stage in the life of the settlement (see below § 4.1.1).

- I intermediate deposits – upper strata (SSU 1046a, 1044, 1045)

New activities are documented on top of the thick deposits formed above SU 1070 (Pl. 17a, highlighted in yellow above the red line). A new dumping layer was brought in the northern part of the trench (SU 1046a), this time richer in material. It was partially covered by use surfaces (SSU 1044 and 1045) documented over a limited sector in the northeastern part of the trench. The relatively small number of joins found in SU 1046a (11 out of 451 sherds, see sherd counts of SU 1046a in § 2.3) suggests that this deposit was, as SU 1070, the result of a major relocation of materials.

The residual surfaces SU 1044 and 1045 possibly relate to a new elusive cycle of habitation, maybe associated with a wall running transversally to the trench, which is only indirectly documented by massive robbing trenches (SSU 1085- and 1086-). This wall may have had originally enclosed or delimited an outdoor area of the settlement or a domestic courtyard; this may explain why the evidence related to this horizon is circumscribed only to the north of the trace left by its spoliation. Some problematic aspects or incongruencies would need, however, to be solved. For instance, the fact that SU 1046a was exposed at the same level as SSU 1044 and 1045, although it does not bear clear traces of primary occupation over it, nor it seems to be a proper surface where activities could take place.

- II intermediate deposits (SSU 1086-/1075, 1085-/1084, 1035b, 1035a, 1065-/1064, 1067-/1066, 1069-/1068, 1072-/1043, 1037-/1038, 1029-/1030, 1033-/1034, 1031-/1032b-1032a)

A new substantial reorganisation operation is documented in this stratigraphic horizon. It is likely that the above-mentioned wall originally delimiting the northern sector of the trench

was demolished during this phase. Afterwards, the surface of the area was raised and evened thorough the deposition of an extended leveling deposit (SU 1035b, Pl. 17a, highlighted in red). On top of it, a use surface was noted (SU 1035a), as well as discontinuous patches and concentrations of materials and a couple of pits filled with pottery.

SU 1035b was perhaps intended to support and create more space for new buildings, of which substantial remains were found to the west, in the extension of the trench opened in 2021. This deposit marks the beginning of a new cycle of occupation in the area, testified by two superimposed anthropic layers (SSU 1026 and 1025).

- Outdoor floor SU 1026

SU 1026 is a thin and extended layer formed concurrently with human occupation in the area, which is manifested in the deposition of flat potsherds, lithics and charcoal (Pl. 17a, highlighted in blue). This unit is probably associated with Infant burial 2. Thanks to the new discoveries made in 2021, it is now possible to interpret it as an outdoor area adjacent to a building located immediately to the west.

- Outdoor floor SU 1025

SU 1025 formed over SU 1026 testifying to continuous occupation (Pl. 17a, highlighted in blue). Unlike the layer underneath, SU 1025 was more clearly detectable in the northern sector of the trench and along its western side, was richer in materials and seemed to be more structured, possibly indicating a rough attempt to create an even floor level. Infant burial 1 possibly dates to the same phase as SU 1025 and suggests a continuity of use of this area also for burial purposes.

The discovery, in 2021, of the ‘megaron’ building in the western extension of the trench, prompts to interpret SU 1025 as a semi-paved outdoor area immediately surrounding this building, a fact which also explains why this layer appears to be more clearly identifiable in the western side of the trench.

- Abandonment horizon and later strata (SU 1056, 1060, 1014, 1057-/1058, 1023-/1024, 1021-/1022, 1087/1059, 1011-, 1009, 1027-/1028, 1008)

At the current state of evidence, no defined horizon of occupation has been identified above SU 1025. It seems that the area investigated in Trench 2 – Extension was left into a state of disuse (documented by SU 1056), before being occupied by a stone structure of uncertain

date (SU 1014), almost completely spoiled (SSU 1021-/1022). This situation is truncated by modern activities and covered by the agrarian soil.

Trench 1 (refer to the Harris matrix at Pl. 16):

- Dismantled houses (SSU 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1036, 1049, 1050a, b)

Very disturbed traces of building have been detected at the bottom of Trench 1. The remains consisted of outlines of dismantled rectangular structures (SSU 1050a, b, 1040) associated with earth-beaten floors (SSU 1039, 1039c). Deposits with pottery were identified immediately over the earth-beaten floors, which are either identifiable as residual floor deposits (SSU 1041, 1042) or mixed layers probably formed concurrently with the obliteration of the structures (SSU 1036, 1049). It is possible that the outlines identified correspond to perimetral or partition walls of dwellings. These contexts were uncovered approximately at the same height as SU 1046a in Trench 2 – Extension.

- Dumping deposits (SSU 1047, 1054, 1012-III, II, I)

After the dismantling of the structures, the function of the area changed. A circumscribed floor level was found immediately over the remains of the dismantled houses (SU 1047). This was covered by an ashy dumping (SU 1054) and a multi-stratified extended layer rich in pottery and charcoal (SU 1012) probably connected to repeated dumping and discarding activities. These activities are probably to be related to the presence of a hearth originally located north-west of the trench and documents intense occupation around the area.

- Outdoor floor SU 1010

Immediately over the dumping deposits, a floor level (SU 1010) was found in association with a neonate burial (Infant burial 3). The formation of SU 1010 proves that this area was no longer used for the disposal of domestic waste, but rather functioned as an outdoor space. This unit, in terms of composition, resembles SU 1026 in Trench 2 – Extension. In fact, these SSU may both be possibly part of the same surface, although this assumption cannot be confirmed until further verifications are carried out on the field.

- Modern soils and disturbances (SSU 1011-, 1007, 1001-/1002, 1003-/1004, 1005-/1006, 1027-/1028, 1000)

The archaeological sequence of Trench 1 originally was more extended, but it was heavily truncated by modern activities (SU 1011-). The large number of fine potsherds retrieved from the agrarian soil (SU 1007) probably derives from localised movement of the soil and may partially reflect the original composition of the truncated layers in the upper sequence.

Chapter 2: The pottery: catalogue and comment

2.1 Background and theory

2.1.1 Research background

The approach adopted in this study has been gradually shaped under the influence of two distinct traditions of pottery studies including, on the one hand, (1) the consolidated conventions used in the research on MH pottery assemblages and, on the other, (2) the tradition of systematic typological approaches commonly adopted by Italian scholars for the study of pre- and proto-historical ceramics. These two traditions greatly differ due both to their divergent historical developments and to the intrinsic formal diversity of the ceramics under consideration.

(1) MH pottery consists of highly heterogeneous products in relation to fabric, forming methods, firing techniques and surface treatments even within synchronous contexts. The great variety of MH assemblages has been confronted over the years through the adoption of several methodological approaches that resulted in the introduction of conventional analytical categories and terminologies, such as various ‘wares’²⁴ (e. g. ‘Gray Minyan’, ‘Argive Minyan’, ‘Matt Painted’ etc.), notwithstanding considerable incongruencies in the criteria adopted in each specific case. Comparisons between assemblages edited according to different classificatory systems are considered “time consuming and difficult”²⁵ and any attempt to standardise MH pottery terminologies and classifications has been defined “a perplexing and frustrating enterprise”²⁶. The accomplishment of standardised terminologies for MH pottery is further complicated by the international character of the Aegean research field, which offers multi-language publications using specialised vocabularies which does not always have transparent equivalences.

C. Zerner, in charge for the study of the monumental MH ceramic corpus of Lerna, deeming the traditional ‘ware’ approach to be inadequate and misleading, preferred an objective classification based on fabric and, therefore, on the provenance of the ceramic materials²⁷. Indeed, the presence of both imported products as well as broadly circulating formal models,

²⁴ On the meaning and use of the term ‘ware’ see below § 2.2.4.

²⁵ Gauß – Lindblom 2017, 3–4.

²⁶ Zerner 2008, 178–179.

²⁷ Zerner 1986. Her final study has not been published yet, except for the analysis of Lerna Va (MH I) pottery (Zerner 1978).

imitated or shared, is an issue particularly evident at major coastal MH sites, such as Lerna, where imported pottery constitutes a significant fraction of the local assemblage (see below § 5.2)²⁸. An attempt to introduce a standardised classification system was made by J. Rutter for the publication of the EH III pottery from Lerna IV, by developing an open scheme in which pottery could be sorted according to the following criteria in hierarchical order: painted decoration, gross distinctions in fabric (fine, medium, coarse), surface treatment and colour (Pl. 17b)²⁹. He intentionally preferred descriptive headings and avoided arbitrary terminologies, in order to propose a neutral model that could be applied virtually to all Pre-Mycenaean pottery assemblages. Fine subdivisions based on fabric composition were treated as a separate issue through integrative physico-chemical analyses³⁰.

Rutter's classification has been applied with few modifications for the EH III to LH pottery from Kolonna³¹ but, despite its undisputed potential, it has not been widely implemented by other authors and not even by Rutter himself for the MH III – LH I pottery from Tsoungiza³². The reason is certainly to be ascribed to the burden of long-standing traditions and conventions, the wide recognition of which cannot be ignored, but probably also to the disadvantage of using a general system which does not valorise local tendencies and technical traditions as much as the classical 'ware' approach adapted to single contexts³³.

A widely accepted and shared nomenclature of MH pottery shapes and decorations is currently non-existent. As early as the 60's, R. Buck collected and listed a number of shape types and patterns of vessels bearing matt-painted decoration, taking into account the material published up to 1961, but his classification has not been further adopted in later studies³⁴. Roughly two decades later, G. Nordquist and C. Zerner launched a collective initiative by publishing a work-in-progress inventory of representative MH shapes, which has not been further expanded³⁵. Maran and Rutter developed and employed local shape classifications with types and subtypes, for the local pottery assemblages of MBA Pefkakia-Magoula and EH III Lerna, respectively³⁶. More recent contributions aimed to outline fixed

²⁸ Zerner 1993; Rutter 2007.

²⁹ Rutter 1995.

³⁰ The nature and the results of these analysis are presented in the appendix 'Physico-Chemical Analyses Applied to a selection of Pottery from Lerna IV' with contributions by several authors at the end of the volume.

³¹ Gauß – Kiriati 2011. Likewise, the study of the pottery from Kolonna has been integrated by separate macroscopic, petrographic and chemical analyses of fabrics.

³² Rutter 1990; Rutter 2020a.

³³ As early as 1914 Forsdyke stated that "a descriptive name, where possible, is better than a local name" but, at the same, time "it is too late, however, to repudiate 'Minyan', which has now been widely adopted" (Forsdyke 1914, 128).

³⁴ Buck 1964. The shape typology by Buck, however, has been recently reintroduced by C. Belardelli in her re-examination of the painted pottery of the Upper Citadel of Tyrins (Belardelli 2018).

³⁵ Nordquist – Zerner 1987.

³⁶ Maran 1992; Rutter 1995.

typologies for single features (such as rims, handles, bases and decorations) but not for the overall shapes of the vessels³⁷. At present, a database system for recording all the Pre-Mycenaean pottery shapes known from the central Aegean area is currently being developed by a joint initiative undertaken by W. Gauß and M. Lindblom³⁸.

(2) On the other hand, Italian Bronze Age pottery constitutes a relatively homogeneous group in terms of technology and manufacture ('impasto' pottery)³⁹, likewise characterised by a high rate of morphological variation. This circumstance favoured a preferential convergence towards the definition of groups or 'types' (see below § 2.1.3) based on shape and decoration according to the classification method introduced by R. Peroni, with much effort to foster a shared theoretical, methodological and terminological apparatus in line with formal and rigorous principles⁴⁰. Despite some persisting ambiguities and difficulties, different research groups have worked together to align on homogeneous approaches for the definition and description of 'forms' and 'features' ('elementi tipologici')⁴¹. The aspects relating to fabric and technology are normally considered of irrelevant importance due to the low or undiscernible degree of variability and specialisation of the local contexts of production.

The typological approach often fostered the interest in the study of function in relation to morphology⁴². The focus on the original function and significance of objects has its roots in the anthropological perspective adopted by S. Puglisi, aimed at the all-round reconstruction of life and culture of ancient communities⁴³. The functional analysis conducted on detailed and well-defined morphological parameters is, indeed, a field of research that has received particular attention in the field of the Italian protohistoric studies⁴⁴, whereas, for the Aegean area and in relation to MH pottery, has been only little inspected⁴⁵.

³⁷ Gauß – Kiriati 2011, 35–38; Hale 2016, 259–262.

³⁸ Gauß – Lindblom 2017.

³⁹ This is generally true for most of the Bronze Age period in the Italian Peninsula with the exclusion Southeastern Italy during the Late Bronze Age, where the flourishing of a great variety of wares has been observed (Borgna – Levi 2015).

⁴⁰ Peroni 1994, 25–30; Peroni 1998; Cocchi Genick 1999.

⁴¹ Cf., for instance, the rigorous typological principles adopted for the study of the pottery from Rocavecchia (Scarano 2012, 147-149) or the typology proposed by G. Tasca (Tasca 2011) for the 'Bronzo medio-recente' pottery from the Friulan plain (north-eastern Italy).

⁴² Obviously meant as the study of only a partial aspect of the complex nature of the concept of 'function', which would deserve in itself a multi-layered approach including contextual, scientific, iconographic and other types of analyses (Cardarelli et al. 1999, 281). On the various strategies for the determination of vessel functions: Rice 1987, 210-211.

⁴³ Puglisi 1959.

⁴⁴ G. Recchia, in particular, focused her studies on this issue (Recchia 1997; Recchia 2010)

⁴⁵ J. Rutter proposed a series of valuable observations on the transformations in the functional characteristics of the drinking assemblages throughout the Bronze Age (Rutter 2012; Rutter 2015). Recently, L. Phialon published a reassessment of the function of the goblet in MH and Early Mycenaean times using their capacity

2.1.2 Objective premises

Considering the problematic and multi-layered research background, I decided to develop an *ad hoc* strategy for the study of the pottery from the Trapeza, adopting analytical categories established in response to the empirical approach on the material and adhering to personal choices which have been shaped by both the study traditions illustrated above. These choices, however, were also influenced by the following objective limitations:

1. *Limitations deriving from the history of research and state of the art on the local regional context of Achaea.* To the lack of pre-existent standard typologies and terminologies for the study of MH pottery, the absence of closely comparable pottery assemblages published in the region and adjacent areas should be added, which prevented in most cases references for the reconstruction of local styles and types.

2. *Limitations deriving from the situation of the contexts and state of preservation of pottery.* The materials have been mostly retrieved from mixed or secondary deposits, sometimes at a very high degree of fragmentation. This aspect prompted a methodology aimed at extracting the maximum information from the physical characteristics of the selected sherds, each one regarded as a single unit of knowledge. The analysis conducted in relation to their contextual associations and position across the stratigraphic sequence necessitated a critical approach considering the nature of the formation processes of each single deposit.

3. *Limitations deriving from the available means and skills of the operator.* Since no scientific analyses have been conducted at present, the data on the materials are exclusively based on subjective and autoptic observation. I invested much effort on the recognition of fabric compositions and technical aspects without, however, being a specialist in this sector. For this reason, any strict classifications based solely on fabric composition or formation methods have been avoided⁴⁶.

2.1.3 Aims and theoretical framework

Within the scope of the archaeological analysis of pottery, the creation of classifications is universally recognised as a basic cognitive strategy both for data managing and interpretation⁴⁷. Classification is the process of gathering single entities in groups (or classes)

as a leading interpretative criterion (Phialon 2020). I have also investigated the issue of functional morphological categories associated with traditional MH wares: Mercogliano 2021b.

⁴⁶ J. Rutter (1995, 53–55) lists the disadvantages of methodologies based on fine distinctions in fabrics when implemented for largely local assemblages by non-specialists.

⁴⁷ Rice 1987, 274–275; Renfrew – Bahn 2006, 105; Adams 2008; Bortolini 2017.

on the basis of common characteristics (also called ‘attributes’). The selection of the attributes which determine each class is subjected to the objective limitations of the research as well as the purposes established by the operator in charge for the study⁴⁸. From a theoretical perspective, the analytical choices can be oriented towards two possible lines of research: ‘ethic’ (or ‘devised’) and ‘emic’ (‘folk’)⁴⁹. An ‘ethic’ classification aims to analyse the formal aspects of the material, by employing objective, measurable and arbitrary criteria developed by the analyst in order to manage the data in taxonomic, hierarchical structures. Conversely, the primary objective of an ‘emic’ perspective is to isolate basic classificatory units corresponding to ‘models’ or ‘types’ with a social value that can be shared and transmitted between different individuals of a group or different groups⁵⁰. In other words, a type is socially recognised by a human community in a determined geographical and historical context and therefore can be considered a valuable cultural and chronological indicator.

The theoretical approach applied in this research can be defined as emic, as it aims to trace specific and recurring associations of technical, morphological and decorative choices converging on a certain number of entities. These associations can be considered representative of certain activity sets and conscious behaviours. The purposes of this research may be described as ‘interpretative’, since one of the goals is that of tracing mental templates and perceptions at the base of pottery production and use, as well as ‘historical’, as there is also an attempt to define trajectories of developments and changes in the ceramic associations over the archaeological sequence⁵¹. Each sherd is regarded as a fragmentary representation of broader ‘morpho-functional’ categories⁵². The attributes taken into consideration are the intrinsic characteristics of the ceramics, namely those related to the physical appearance of the sherd and its shape, that can be observed through the naked-eye observation⁵³. This multivariate analysis has been developed in order to overcome the traditional dichotomy of ‘style’, namely of the characteristics related to shape and decoration, as opposed to technique⁵⁴. The most recent research developments have emphasised the cultural dimension of technical choices, which can be considered the result

⁴⁸ On the possible kinds of purposes of an archaeological classification: Adams – Adams 1991, 158–168.

⁴⁹ Rice 1987, 276–278; Adams – Adams 1991, 162; Bietti Sestieri 1999; Cazzella 1999a. The terms ‘etic’ and ‘emic’ were already used in the domain of the cultural anthropology as concepts extended from the field of linguistics (see Cazzella 1999a, 17–18; Nizzo 2018, 441–444 and cross-references).

⁵⁰ Rice 1987, 283–285 and cross-references; Peroni 1994, 25; Borgna 2003, 17–19.

⁵¹ On the definition of ‘interpretative’ and ‘historical’ purposes: Adams – Adams 1991, 161–162.

⁵² The wish is that to treat sherds as partial representations of pots with determined functions. On the difference between ‘pot classifications’ and ‘sherds’ classifications’: Adams – Adams 1991, 166.

⁵³ For the distinction between ‘intrinsic’ and ‘extrinsic’ attributes: Rice 1987, 276.

⁵⁴ Dietler – Herbich 1998, 236–238.

of a complex dialectic between social and environmental factors⁵⁵. The operations which transform the raw material into a finished vessel are part of a concatenation of ideas, choices and gestures that systematically repeat and, according to the concept of the ‘chaîne opératoire’, they have a social significance, as part of a deliberate process performed by manufacturers⁵⁶. Recent methodologies following this theoretical framework have developed a specialistic approach deeply connected to the contribution of the ‘hard sciences’ and built upon analytical categories involving the isolation of groups in relation to forming methods and petrographic composition of the fabric⁵⁷. A comprehensive macroscopic evaluation of the ceramic body, as the one carried out in this study, can likewise shed light on choices pertaining manufacture, firing and surface treatment, by means of the isolation of discrete pottery classes (which are illustrated in the next paragraph). When choices pertaining to shape and decoration systematically repeat within a pottery class, the existence of an artisan’s ‘mental template’ can be postulated, that is a deliberate intention to propose a product meeting the common perceptions of a group. Regular and repetitive correlations between techniques and shapes are seen as a ‘habitus’, namely as the outcome of enduring mental or cognitive structures in the life of human communities, suggesting shared ideas on how vessels with certain purposes should appear⁵⁸. ‘Anomalies’ and diverging patterns observed on a diachronic perspective can be considered the expression of more fluid mental structures in an evolving society. This model has previously been applied to the MH context of Pefkakia-Magoula to explain the introduction of new technical choices in the pottery production as a sign of distinction by intrasocietal groups (see below § 5.2)⁵⁹. Likewise, the observation of morpho-functional variations across different pottery classes isolated in this study is considered indicative of phenomena of cultural and social significance.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Classification procedure

The ceramic material from the settlement of the Trapeza has been divided into nine classes based on basic characteristics of the fabric and surfaces. The method of differentiation between the different classes recalls somehow that of the traditional partition into ‘wares’,

⁵⁵ Albero Santacreu 2014, 194–198 and cross-references.

⁵⁶ Leroi-Gourhan 1964; Gosselain 2000; Schlanger 2005; Gosselain 2018.

⁵⁷ Roux 2011; Roux 2016; Choleva 2018; Roux 2019.

⁵⁸ Dietler – Herbich 1998.

⁵⁹ Maran 2007a.

even though the term ‘class’ has been favoured, because of the ambiguities connected to the use of the term ‘ware’. According to the *Oxford Concise Dictionary of Archaeology* edited by T. Carvill, a ‘ware’ represents: “Distinctive ceramic products made of the same materials from a single production site or area (...) or vessels having the same basic characteristics or technique of manufacture”⁶⁰.

C. Zerner, within her classification system based on the chemico-physical characterisation of the fabrics (see above § 2.1.1), maintained a subdivision by ‘wares’ within each single fabric group to refer to the external appearance of vessels, i.e., how the surface was treated and decorated, and kept the use of traditional classes such as ‘Dark Burnished’ and ‘Matt-painted’⁶¹.

B. Horejs has recently offered a summary of the features suitable for the identification of a ware and observable without any technical equipment, which basically include characters relating to fabric and surface treatment. Though, she specifies that “it is up to the individual researcher to decide whether or not certain elements in the material and production techniques are suitable for the identification of a specific group”⁶². She also stressed the possibilities and limitations of ware analyses on prehistoric pottery and their potential for gaining knowledge concerning the origin and dissemination of specific groups of pottery, using among a few case studies that of MH Minyan pottery in Greece⁶³.

The classification adopted in this study had the simple aim of grouping together sherds with similar technical characteristics and was developed through hands-on experience on the material (Pl. 17c). The categories to the left in the tree diagram reflect gross distinctions made at a preliminary phase of the research, during the first sorting of the pottery. At this stage, I isolated basic groups of materials according to macroscopic features: vessels with painted decoration were grouped separately and the other sherds were sorted on the basis of their general aspect: hard-fired fragments from finely-made vessels were classified into fine categories (with a subdivision of the light-coloured sherds from the dark-coloured ones), whereas plain, thicker-walled ceramics made of coarser, more friable fabrics were assigned to medium-coarse and coarse categories. Pithoi fragments, very distinctive for the coarseness of the fabric and thickness of walls, could be easily put aside in a specific category. A second and more detailed phase in the sorting procedure made it necessary a further subdivision

⁶⁰ 2009 online version:

<https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780199534043.001.0001/acref-9780199534043> (last consulted: 19/02/2021).

⁶¹ Zerner 1978; Zerner 2008.

⁶² Horejs 2010, 20–22

⁶³ Horejs 2010, 17 and 19–20.

within the painted and the fine dark unpainted pottery, due to a higher degree of variety. The remaining classes were left undivided, as they did not exhibit obvious differences in their appearance.

During the overall inspection of the pottery I also made contextual observations on the clay fabrics, which allowed the isolation of seven recurring macroscopic fabric groups supposed to be local (see below §§ 2.2.2 and 2.5). Different types of treatments were also identified. The isolation of specific fabrics and surface treatments went hand in hand with the gradual identification of the pottery classes, as it helped to understand that certain fabric groups and surface treatments were frequently related to specific classes and thus became determining in the attribution of the sherds to one or another class. As regards the effects produced by the treatments employed on the surfaces, it should be pointed out that they were not always detectable due to encrustations or abrasions deriving from depositional and post-depositional processes. A detailed examination of the surfaces has been carried out in order to detect minimal residual traces of the treatments and, when these were not traceable, the attribution to one or another class was made based on the association of the rest of the characteristics taken into consideration, such as fabric type and colour.

As I familiarised with the materials, it became clear that a small number of fragments stood out for the composition and colour of the fabric and the surface treatments. Although, the division scheme was developed in consideration of the characters pertaining to local pottery of MH tradition, it is broad enough to accommodate in the catalogue fragments which display uncommon characteristics. For instance, a fragment displaying a coarse-tempered fabric is included under the ‘Coarse domestic/cooking pottery’ heading, but if it is characterised by a fabric type which is clearly different from the ones that are usually found in the group, it is defined as ‘Atypical/non-local’.

2.2.2 Macroscopic fabric groups

The analysis of the fabrics, here meant as ‘fired pastes’, has been conducted through a personal strategy based on the guidelines offered by the main specialised manuals and contributions on the issue of ceramic characterisation⁶⁴. It aimed at the partition into macroscopic fabric groups (MFG) according to the following macroscopic criteria: (1) hardness, (2) porosity, (3) texture of the break; (4) size, (5) distribution and (6) composition of the inclusions.

⁶⁴ Rye 1981; Rice 1987; Orton et al. 1993; Levi 2010; Gauß – Kiriati 2011, 42–44; Cuomo Di Caprio 2017.

(1) Hardness is described as 'soft', if the fabric can be easily scratched with a fingernail and has a powdery feel to the touch; 'hard' when the fabric cannot be easily scratched with a soft pressure.

(2) When pores are visible on the fabric, this latter is described as 'porous'.

(3) the texture of the break is 'smooth', when the sherd tends to break at an even level in section, or 'grainy', when the break is very rough and irregular, with a granular appearance. The evaluation has been conducted on old breaks.

(4) The size of the inclusions can be 'fine' (0-0,5 mm), 'medium' (0,5-1 mm) and 'coarse' (<1 mm).

(5) In relation to their distribution, the inclusions have been characterised as 'rare', 'common' and 'abundant'. These adjectives describe an approximate frequency of 1, 5 and 20 %, respectively⁶⁵.

(6) Given the impossibility to offer a secure mineralogical identification, the inclusions have been described in relation to their general composition (e.g., 'chalky', 'stone', 'grog'), colour (e.g., 'red', 'black', 'white') and shape ('angular', 'sub-angular', 'sub-rounded'). In some cases, a silver shiny dusting (most probably silver mica) has been observed with the help of natural or artificial light, but the evaluation of this characteristic was very aleatory, as it could be hidden by encrustations, bad state of wear or heavy burnishing operations on the surface. For this reason, this characteristic, when observed, is reported after the MFG entry (e.g., 'MFG1 with silver shiny dusting').

By combining these features, it was possible to distinguish altogether seven MFGs:

- MFG1: hard fabric, smooth texture of the break, rare fine to medium-grained white chalky inclusions of sub-rounded shape, rare fine-grained dark grey stone inclusions of angular shape.
- MFG2: hard fabric, smooth texture of the break, common to abundant fine-grained, rarely medium-grained, white chalky inclusions of subrounded shape and dark grey stone inclusions of angular shape.
- MFG3: soft fabric, porous, smooth texture of the break, rare fine-grained white chalky inclusions of subrounded shape and rare to common fine-grained red and dark grey stone inclusions of angular shape.
- MFG4: soft fabric, porous, smooth texture of the break, common fine-grained white chalky inclusions of subrounded shape and common to abundant fine and medium-

⁶⁵ Cf. the density charts published in Levi 2010, fig. 12.

grained dark grey stone inclusions and rare coarse-grained (up to 2 mm) grey and red stone inclusions.

- MFG5: soft fabric, smooth texture of the break, common to frequent variably-grained (fine to coarse) red stone inclusions and rare variably-grained (fine to coarse) white stone inclusions of subrounded shape.
- MFG6: hard fabric, grainy texture of the break, rare fine and medium-grained white, red and grey stone inclusions.
- MFG7: soft fabric, grainy texture of the break, common to abundant variably-grained (fine to coarse) white, red and grey stone inclusions.

2.2.3 Surface treatments

The general appearance and texture to the touch of the surfaces are considered to be indicative of certain treatments. Here are listed the possible types of surfaces identified.

- ‘Wiped’: the surface is smooth but not perfectly regular to the touch, as it exhibits some asperities.
- ‘Smoothed’: the surface is smooth and regular to the touch and displays an opaque finish (see Pl. 19, cat. 292).
- ‘Burnished’: the surface is smooth and regular, and it displays a shiny finish and several burnishing streak marks (see Pl. 18, cat. 509, 149). In some case, the surface appeared as though it was slipped with the same material that constitutes the clay body, but this is likely to be the result of the orientation of the finest particles of the clay brought on the surface by careful burnishing operations (so-called ‘self-slip’ effect, see Pl. 18, cat. 30⁶⁶).
- ‘Polished’: the surface is smooth and regular, and it displays a shiny finish, but no burnishing streak marks are discernible (see Pl. 18, cat. 235)⁶⁷.
- ‘Translucent’: the surface is smooth and regular, and it appears to be covered by a thin translucent film (Pl. 18, cat. 360). It is not clear whether this effect was achieved through the application of a thin wash or slip on the surface of the vessel⁶⁸.
- ‘Slipped’: the surface is covered by an easily distinguishable white slip which tends to flake off (Pl. 18, cat. 203).

⁶⁶ Rice 1987, 151.

⁶⁷ ‘Burnishing’ and ‘polishing’ treatments manifest in very similar results on the surface of the vessels and are not always easy to discern. There are cases where on the same vessels burnishing streaks are visible only on a part of the surface or on the interior. In these cases, the surface is classified as ‘burnished’.

⁶⁸ On the difference between wash and slip: Rye 1981, 41

- ‘Rough’ the surface was not subjected to any particular treatment. This characteristic is usually observable on the interior of closed shapes.

2.2.4 Pottery classes

Matt-painted, burnished (Pl. 18, no. 1)

Associated fabrics: MFG1.

Associated surface: (mainly) burnished, (rarely) polished, translucent.

Description: the pottery in this class consists of hard-fired vessels decorated with dark-coloured paint on strongly burnished, or polished, surfaces mainly of orange colour, but also ranging from red to yellow (5 YR 7/6 – 7/8 – 6/6 – 6/8, 7.5 YR 7/6-7/8 – 6/6 – 6/8, 10 YR 7/6). The paint has a uniform matt appearance of dark brown or greyish brown colour (5 YR 5/2 – 5/3 – 6/2 – 6/3, 7.5 YR 5/2 – 5/3) and clearly contrasts with the colour of the surface. The substance used for the decoration fades sometimes and patterns are not always easy to detect, but it never cracks or flakes off and it is firmly bonded with the surface of the vessels so that no ridges could be spotted by running fingers over the surface. For this reason, the paint is likely to be a fine clay slip applied on the vessel before firing, probably undergoing burnishing operations after reaching the ‘leather hard’ consistency. The patterns are usually composed by thick bands or solid motifs rather than thin lines. Sometimes the surface appears as though covered by a whitish semi-transparent film, which may be a thin wash (see above § 2.2.3). The matt-painted technique involving the application of the paint on thick white opaque slips does not seem to be popular and have been only attested on a few undiagnostic body sherds.

Comparable wares from other MH mainland sites: matt-painted ‘Fine tempered burnished (FT1)’ variety of the ‘Argive Light Wares’ as defined by Dietz⁶⁹; ‘classe à pâte fine (PM3)’ of the matt-painted pottery from the Aspis of Argos⁷⁰; ‘Yellow and Red Minyan Matt-Painted’ wares from Boiotia⁷¹; heavily burnished variety of the ‘Matt-Painted’ class at

⁶⁹ Dietz 1991, 29.

⁷⁰ Philippa-Touchais 2002, 5.

⁷¹ Sarri 2007, 163; Sarri 2010a, 77–79.

Mitrou⁷²; ‘Matt painted, fine’ at Agios Stephanos⁷³; partially overlapping the ‘mattbemale Ware mit monochromer oder polychromer Bemalung auf hellroter bis gelbem Oberfläche bzw. auf weißem bis gelbem Überzug’ and the ‘Spätbronzezeitliche Mattmalerei’ from Pefkakia-Magoula⁷⁴; similar matt-painted wares are attested in Achaea during the MH III – LH I periods at Pagona⁷⁵ and at Aigion⁷⁶.

Matt-painted, unburnished (Pl. 18, no. 2)

Associated fabrics: (mainly) MFG3, (rarely) MFG4.

Associated surface: wiped, smoothed, (rarely) slipped.

Description: vessels in this class are made of a soft fired paste of orange, pale-yellow or pink colour (5 YR 7/6, 7.5 YR 7/4, 10 YR 8/2). The decoration, applied on the surface of the vessel, is uniform, of light brown or reddish-brown colour (7.5 YR 5/2 – 6/2, 5 YR 5/3), resulting in a slight contrast with the colour of the surface, but this is maybe due to the absence of burnishing treatments, a fact which leaves the decoration more exposed to fading and wear. The physical characteristics of the paint are substantially the same as the burnished class. In some cases, the paint appears streaked, as though wiping had been carried out before it completely dried.

Comparable wares from other MH mainland sites: matt-painted ‘Fine tempered unburnished’ (FT2) and ‘Medium tempered unburnished’ (MT 2) varieties of the ‘Argive Light Wares’ as defined by Dietz⁷⁷; ‘classe à pâte semi-fine (PM1)’ of the matt-painted pottery from the Aspis of Argos; wiped varieties and vessels covered with a thin pale wash of ‘Matt Painted’ from Mitrou⁷⁸; partially overlapping the ‘mattbemale Ware mit monochromer der polychromer Bemalung auf hellroter bis gelbem Oberfläche bzw. auf weißem bis gelbem Überzug’ and the ‘mattbemale Ware mit dunkler Bemalung auf rose bis gelbem Überzug’ from Pefkakia-Magoula⁷⁹.

⁷² Hale 2014b, 44.

⁷³ Zerner 2008, 193–199.

⁷⁴ Maran 1992a, 162–169.

⁷⁵ Dietz – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010, 123.

⁷⁶ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2010, 135.

⁷⁷ Dietz 1991, 29.

⁷⁸ Hale 2014b, 44.

⁷⁹ Maran 1992a, 156–158, 162–169.

Orange burnished or smoothed (Pl. 18, no. 3)

Associated fabrics: MFG1.

Associated surface: burnished, polished, translucent, (rarely) slipped, smoothed.

Description: this class includes fine-grained, hard-fired vessels with uniform light surfaces, highly burnished, but also simply smoothed, in rare cases. The prevailing colour of the surface is orange, but the tones can vary from yellow, to red, pink or beige (5 YR 7/6 – 7/8 – 6/6 – 6/8, 7.5 YR 7/6-7/8 – 6/6 – 6/8, 10 YR 7/6). In many cases burnishing streaks are visible on the surfaces (Pl. 18, no. 3, cat. 509), but sometimes are not discernible, so that the surface treatment is more accurately referred as ‘polishing’ in the best-made exemplars (Pl. 18, no. 3, cat. 235). This last treatment may result in a less shiny finishing but with an extremely smooth and regular feel of the surface when fingers slide over it. Sometimes the surfaces are covered with a thin translucent or semi-transparent film (Pl. 18, no. 3, cat. 360).

Comparable wares from other MH mainland sites: plain ‘Fine tempered burnished’ (FT1) variety of the ‘Argive Light Wares’ from various sites of the Argolid⁸⁰; ‘Hard Orange Ware’ from the south-western Peloponnese⁸¹; ‘Plain ware’ from Nichoria as described in the MH III section⁸²; ‘Yellow Minyan, fine’ from Agios Stephanos⁸³; ‘Yellow and Red Minyan’ wares from Boiotia⁸⁴; ‘hellrote bis rötlichgelbe, gut geglättete Ware’ and ‘hellrote bis gelbe, handgemachte Feineware’ from Pefkakia-Magoula⁸⁵.

Grey burnished (Pl. 18, no. 4)

Associated fabrics: MFG1, MFG2.

Associated surface: burnished, polished.

⁸⁰ Dietz 1991, 29.

⁸¹ Shelmerdine – Gulizio 2016, 160.

⁸² Howell 1992, 66.

⁸³ Zerner 2008, 193–199.

⁸⁴ Sarri 2007, 163; Sarri 2010a, 77–79.

⁸⁵ Maran 1992a, 107–110.

Description: ceramics in this class have a distinctive uniform grey colour, with no discernible sandwiching of the core. Fabrics are always hard-fired and may be very fine (MFG1) or slightly coarser (MFG2). In the first case, the colour is usually silver grey, with light or blueish hues, or dark grey (Gley 1 5/N, 5/10Y – 6/10Y – 7/10Y, 5 YR 4/1, 2.5 Y 4/1, Pl. 18, no. 4, cat. 149). In the second case, fabrics tends to vary from olive grey to brownish grey (10 YR 5/2, 5 Y 5/2, 2.5 Y 6/2, Pl. 18, no. 4, cat. 30-31).

Another characteristic associated with this class is the presence of a highly burnished surface on both the interior and the exterior of all pots, resulting in a homogenous sheen on the surfaces. Burnishing streak marks are usually discernible, but sometimes are hidden by a more accurate rubbing. In the slightly coarser variety, a full coverage of the inclusions was achieved through heavy burnishing, producing a ‘self-slip’ (see above § 2.2.3) effect on the surface (Pl. 18, no. 4, cat. 30).

Comparable wares from other MH mainland sites: ‘Grey Burnished Ware’ from Argos⁸⁶; ‘Gray Minyan’ and ‘Fine grey burnished’ from Lerna⁸⁷; ‘Gray Minyan’ from various sites of the Argolid⁸⁸; grey variety of the ‘Minyan’ ware from Nichoria⁸⁹; ‘Fine Gray burnished’ from Mitrou⁹⁰; ‘feine’ and ‘grobe grauminysche Keramik’ from Orchomenos⁹¹; ‘grauminysche Ware feiner Machart’ and ‘grauminysche Ware grober Machart’ from Pefkakia-Magoula⁹²; ‘Grauminysche Keramik’⁹³.

Dark burnished or smoothed (Pl. 19, no. 5)

Associated fabrics: MFG1, MFG2.

Associated surface: (mainly) smoothed, burnished.

Description: this class is similar to the previous one in terms of hardness and fabric composition but differs in the uniformity of the colour, as it displays several imperfections manifested in a mottled surface colour and sandwiching of the core, probably due to a less

⁸⁶ Balitsari 2020, 481.

⁸⁷ Zerner 1978, 135–142. Rutter 1983.

⁸⁸ Dietz 1991, 31.

⁸⁹ Howell 1992, 44, 46, 50–51, 58.

⁹⁰ Hale 2016.

⁹¹ Sarri 2010a, 74–76.

⁹² Maran 1992a, 81–101.

⁹³ Alram-Stern 2006a, 40–41.

controlled firing phase. The colour of the biscuit varies, ranging from black, dark orange or brown, and surfaces may either appear uniform black (Pl. 19, no. 5, cat. 246) or streaky and mottled (Pl. 19, no. 5, cat. 27, 19), ranging from black to brown or orange (10 YR 6/4 – 5/4 – 5/3 – 4/2 – 3/1). Sometimes the surfaces are burnished to a lustrous finish but more often they are simply well smoothed.

Comparable wares from other MH mainland sites: it partially corresponds to the ‘Dark Burnished Ware’ from Lerna⁹⁴ and other sites of the Argolid⁹⁵; mottled and darker varieties of the ‘Minyan’ ware from Nichoria⁹⁶; ‘Dark burnished’ from Agios Stephanos⁹⁷; ‘Fine dark burnished’ from Mitrou⁹⁸; it partially corresponds to the definition of the ‘gelbe und schwarze, Polierte Feinkeramik’ from Aigeira⁹⁹.

Black burnished or smoothed with red core (Pl. 19, no. 6)

Associated fabric: MFG1.

Associated surface: (mainly) smoothed, burnished.

Description: this class is made of hard-fired and fine ceramics characterised by red or brown biscuit (5 YR 5/4 – 5/6, 7.5 YR 5/4) and uniform black or very dark grey surfaces (5 YR 4/1, 7.5 YR 5/1 – 2.5/1) appearing as a thin layer on the surface which sometimes tends to flake off (Pl. 19, no. 6, cat. 292). It is not always possible to discern with uncertainty whether the peculiar appearance of the surface is the result of the application of a clay slip or specific firing conditions. The surfaces may be burnished or smoothed to produce a shiny or opaque finishing, respectively.

Comparable wares from major other MH mainland sites: formerly known as ‘Argive Minyan’ which is now an obsolete definition¹⁰⁰; it partially overlaps the ‘Dark Burnished

⁹⁴ Zerner 1978, 135–142 (‘Brown burnished’ and ‘Dull red burnished’ categories).

⁹⁵ Dietz 1991, 31.

⁹⁶ Howell 1992, 44, 46, 50–51, 58.

⁹⁷ Zerner 2008, 189–193.

⁹⁸ Hale 2016.

⁹⁹ Alram-Stern 2006a, 40–41.

¹⁰⁰ Wace – Blegen 1916, 181; French 1972, 24.

Ware' from Argos¹⁰¹ and various sites of the Argolid¹⁰²; 'Black burnished' variety of the 'Dark burnished' class at Lerna¹⁰³; black variety with reddish black core of the 'Minyan' ware from Nichoria¹⁰⁴; 'schwarzpolierte Ware' from Pefkasia-Magoula¹⁰⁵; it partially corresponds to the definition of the 'gelbe und schwarze, Polierte Feinkeramik' from Aigeira¹⁰⁶.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted (Pl. 20, no. 7)

Associated fabrics: MFG3, MFG4, (rarely) MFG5.

Associated surface: (mainly) wiped, (rarely) smoothed.

Description: this class includes vessels produced in soft fabric, which usually have unburnished surfaces, porous and 'powdery' to the touch. This group is produced from medium-coarse (rarely coarse) fabrics which were fired in an oxidised atmosphere resulting in a distinctive light colouring ranging from reddish to pale orange (5 YR 6/8 – 7/6, 7.5 YR 7/8 – 6/6 – 7.5 YR 8/4). The cores usually have the same colour as the surfaces and only at times display a slight greyish sandwiching.

Comparable wares from other mainland MH sites: 'Fine tempered unburnished' (FT2) and 'Medium tempered unburnished' (MT 2) varieties of the 'Argive Light Wares' as defined by Dietz¹⁰⁷; fine and semi-fine/Coarse varieties of the 'Light Ware' from Argos¹⁰⁸; 'hellrote bis gelbe Gebrauchskeramik' from Pefkasia-Magoula¹⁰⁹; partially overlapping 'Plain ware' from Lefkandi¹¹⁰ and Nichoria¹¹¹.

¹⁰¹ Balitsari 2020, 482.

¹⁰² Dietz 1991, 31.

¹⁰³ Zerner 1078, 145–147.

¹⁰⁴ Howell 1992, 44, 46, 50–51, 58.

¹⁰⁵ Maran 1992a, 102–105.

¹⁰⁶ Alram-Stern 2006a, 40–41.

¹⁰⁷ Dietz 1991, 29.

¹⁰⁸ Balitsari 2020.

¹⁰⁹ Maran 1992a, 119.

¹¹⁰ Dickinson 2020, 140.

¹¹¹ Howell 1992, passim.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery (Pl. 21, no. 8)

Associated fabrics: MFG6, MFG7.

Associated surface: (mainly) wiped, (rarely) smoothed, burnished.

Description: this category consists of coarse ceramics made of gritty fabrics with grainy core (MFG6 and its coarser variant MFG7). In most cases the fabric is not completely fired through, and a dark grey or black core appears in the breaks. Surfaces are usually brown or red (2.5 YR 6/6 – 6/8 – 5/6 – 5/8, 5 YR 5/4 – 5/8, 7.5 YR 5/2 – 5/6, 10 YR 6/3 – 6/6), but their colour is quite variable as a result of not well-controlled firing atmosphere. Indeed, colour may vary considerably over the surface and within the biscuit itself resulting in a mottled appearance. The varied colour of the surfaces may have also been caused by the use of the vessels for cooking but, given the fragmentary character of the material, it was very difficult to discriminate between the black surfaces created by cooking and those caused by uneven initial firing. In any case, evidence for blackening marks on the surfaces were discernible at times, suggesting that vessels included in this category were used for cooking. Other uses, such as food preparation or storage (especially in the case of bigger vessels) are also possible. As suggested by the evidence of other MH sites, such as Argos or Mitrou, there does not seem to be an exclusive, specialised local fabric type for cooking vessels at most settlements across the Mainland during this period¹¹². Similar observations have been made for the LH I cooking pottery from Tsoungiza¹¹³.

Comparable wares from other mainland MH sites: Local ‘Coarse ware’ (‘GR1’)¹¹⁴ or ‘Coarse and unburnished’¹¹⁵ from Argos; ‘Coarse burnished’ from Lerna Va¹¹⁶; ‘Kitchen Ware (KW)’ as defined by Dietz for the Argolid¹¹⁷; ‘Coarse Ware’ from Nichoria¹¹⁸;

¹¹² The local ‘Coarse ware’ from Argos included shapes intended for both storing and cooking (Touchais 2007, 84). See also Balitsari 2020. On Mitrou see: Hale 2014a, 83; Lis 2017, 197–198. The only exception seems to be Kolonna, where there was a specific fabric recipe used mainly for cooking pots (Gauß – Kiriati 2011, 131, 199; Gauß et al. 2017, 51).

¹¹³ Lis 2020, 854.

¹¹⁴ Touchais 2007, 84; Balitsari 2020.

¹¹⁵ Philippa-Touchais – Touchais 2011, 212–213.

¹¹⁶ Zerner 1978, 186–189. The author specifies that the surfaces in this category “were smoothed and burnished, usually lightly and in a haphazard fashion”.

¹¹⁷ Dietz 1991, 31

¹¹⁸ Howell 1992, passim.

‘Coarse, local group’ from Agios Stephanos¹¹⁹; ‘braune bis graue Grobkeramik’ and ‘hellrote bis gelbe Grobkeramik’ from Pefkakia-Magoula¹²⁰.

Pithoi (Pl. 21, no. 9)

Associated fabrics: MFG5

Associated surface: wiped.

Description: this groups consists of very large storage vessels, the exact size of which is difficult to estimate but must have been massive, since sherds from pithoi usually exceed 1,5 cm in section and are very heavy. The definition of this group on a morphological basis seems apparently contradictory, but it has been observed that it is very homogeneous, maybe the most consistent, in terms of technique. The fabric used is uniform (MFG5) and it seems that it was specifically prepared for these containers. A few vessels from the ‘Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted’ group feature the same fabric (see above) but only in rare occurrences (cf. pl3q). Pithoi are always light-coloured, ranging from pink, pale orange and orange (5 YR 7/4 – 7/8, 7.5 YR 8/3 – 8/4, 7/3 – 7 /6) and their core usually has the same colour, with no discernible sandwiching.

Comparable wares from major mainland sites: pithoi are usually regarded as a separate category or included in the coarse categories at most sites, without being grouped in specific wares.

2.2.5 Shape conventions and terminology

I encountered great difficulties in the description, reconstruction, and attribution of the sherds to specific morphological categories. This was mainly due to the lack of standard parameters and terminologies for the classification and description of MH ceramics (see above § 2.1.1) and to the high degree of fragmentation, variability in shape and manufacturing of the ceramics under consideration.

¹¹⁹ Zerner 2008, 199–201.

¹²⁰ Maran 1992a, 138.

At first, an attempt was made to develop a strict taxonomic classification based on the profiles and attributes of the sherds, but this approach only led to a very confusing and complicated picture, even by applying different methods and parameters. Moreover, this path did not seem to fully meet the theoretical aims established at the beginning of the research (§ 2.1.3). On the other hand, an interpretative and subjective presentation, in which the ceramic materials were presented after models formalised and recognised at other sites, was at risk of being compromised by the ambiguities connected to the use of non-standardised categories.

Therefore, the sherds are catalogued and discussed in sections corresponding to broad ‘morpho-functional’ categories established on the basis of general and easily-recognisable characteristics and not considering secondary features (such as the presence or the position of the handles) as exclusive determining attributes. The main characteristics observed are related to the general profile and rim morphology and to the size of the sherd in terms of estimated diameters and thickness of the walls¹²¹.

This choice was developed in order to overcome the difficulties caused by the high degree of fragmentation of the pottery and to arrange and present the data in consistent groups. The fundamental relationship between functions and secondary attributes is not dismissed but examined from case to case, based on the critical analysis of the features recurring in each stratigraphic horizon and the parallels discussed in the comment.

Cups/kantharoi

The term ‘cup’ is used for vessels suitable for drinking and intended for individual use. Cups have some essential characteristics: their size is suitable for the action of drinking performed by an individual (normally, the vessels indicated as cups in this thesis do not exceed a diameter of 15/16 cm); the profile should be open enough and the shape of the rim should be everted or such to ease this function; a cup should be easily handled and moved by hand. For this purpose, it is normally supplied with handles which are primarily functional for lifting the vessel. Based on the number, morphology and position of the handles a cup may be connected with different uses and gestures (on this issue: § 5.2). The most typical MH cup is the kantharos, characterised by two vertical handles rising above the rim, likely in order to easily pass it. MH handleless cups have been reported sometimes, but at the present

¹²¹ For a similar approach: Maran 1992a, 73.

state of knowledge, the absence of the handles in cups seems to be an exception more than a rule¹²².

A special category of late MH cups consists of very small vessels, usually kantharoi, traditionally known as ‘miniature’¹²³. Small cups assigned to this category in this thesis have an average diameter of 7/8 cm (max. 10 cm)¹²⁴.

At the end of the MH period and in LH I, the cup repertoire enlarges to include a plethora of new types which have received a series of denominations that are now widely used, but not always in a consistent manner. In some cases, it seems that vessels indicated as cups may have had other or, possibly, multiple uses and could be better described as ‘juglets’¹²⁵ or ‘dippers’¹²⁶. To avoid any confusion, vessels with characteristic akin to these hybrid categories are presented as cups, but potential different uses are discussed in the comment.

Bowls/goblets

This category is the broadest and most varied among those defined here. ‘Bowl’ is used for open vessels of various sizes, ranging from small (less than 10 cm in diameter) to medium (average diameter: 14-17 cm) and large (average diameter: 22-24 cm). As a fixed rule, a bowl in this study does not exceed 26 cm in diameter. A bowl could be used for many different purposes, at table, for food serving and individual or shared consumption (especially those produced in fine pottery classes), but also for processing functions (in the case of bowls produced in coarse classes)¹²⁷. Bowls intended for food serving and consumption may have been provided with handles: the bowl with two handles on the shoulder (so called ‘shoulder-handled bowl’) is a dominating shape in table-wares with dark surfaces at several MH sites¹²⁸. Several dark unpainted bowl fragments at the Trapeza feature the presence of handles attached on the shoulder but there is not enough evidence to show conclusively that dark painted bowls with a certain profile were invariably shoulder-handled.

¹²² In the publication of the pottery from Agios Stephanos, C. Zerner says that carinated cups “may have been handleless” (Zerner 2008, 191). Handles in this category of cups may have been obsolete because of the sharp carination of the profile, by which the vessels could be easily held. In the publication of matt-painted pottery from the Aspis at Argos, cups without handles are said to be formally distinguished as ‘gobelets’ but, in fact, given the fragmentary state of the vessels and the impossibility to assign the fragments either to one or the other category, all vessels having a rim diameter smaller than 20 cm are regarded as ‘tasses’ (Philippa-Touchais 2002, 21, note 85).

¹²³ Rutter 1990; Rutter 2020a, *passim*.

¹²⁴ The wall section varies and can be very thin (0,3 cm) but also thicker (up to 0,5 cm).

¹²⁵ See, for instance, types AB-1(2) and AB-6 in Dietz’s classification (Dietz 1991, fig. 48)

¹²⁶ This may well be the case of small globular ring-handled cups. Cf., for instance, types AB-4, AB-7(1), AB-7(3), AB-12 and AB-13 in Dietz’s classification (Dietz 1991, fig. 48).

¹²⁷ On the practical meanings assigned to ‘processing functions’: Rice 1987, 209, fig. 7.1.

¹²⁸ Zerner 2008, 191.

Although a difference in function and shape existed between bowls and goblets, they have been grouped together due to the limitations imposed by the intrinsic character of the preserved assemblage. No complete examples of MH goblets have been found but the presence of this shape at the Trapeza is clearly indicated by several stem fragments. At the present state of knowledge, it is very difficult to know how the upper body of local high-stemmed goblets was made and it is very likely that sherds presented as bowls originally were, in fact, goblets¹²⁹.

There is a certain ambiguity around the use of the term goblet, since it can indicate both the MH – LH I high-stemmed or low-footed goblet and also the Early Mycenaean goblet¹³⁰. The low-footed goblet appears at the end of the MH period and it usually is larger and deeper than the typical MH high-stemmed goblet. Given the high variability in size and shape, the true function of goblets is a matter of discussion. It seems that they were not connected with individual drinking and that the largest examples were used either as mixing vessels or drinking vessels shared by several individuals¹³¹.

With regards to the specific shape repertoire of Achaea, the term ‘krateriskos’ is sometimes used for MH – early LH low-stemmed more or less open vessels and seems to be indicative of a variety of types with a deep carinated or biconical body and a low conical base¹³². Depending on their size and profile, vessels potentially falling within this definition may be included in this category or be regarded as ‘jars’.

Included among the bowls is also a type with simple, open profile and spreading walls usually produced in coarse fabrics, known as ‘wide-open bowl’¹³³.

Basins

In relation to the MH shape repertoire, the term ‘basin’ is normally used for large, stemmed vessels with flat vertical or incurved rims, especially common in the earlier MH production

¹²⁹ On the description, history and distribution of the very distinctive MH high-stemmed goblets there have been several detailed contributions. Maran 1992a, 86–87; Sarri 2010a, 110–124; Hale 2016; Balitsari – Papadopoulou 2018, 234–238. The high-stemmed goblet prototype from Central Greece (‘Lianokladi’ type) was imitated and shared at a local level at several sites with morphological variations that are not clear everywhere (Pavúk 2012a, 35–36).

¹³⁰ Phialon 2020, fig. 3 provides a useful visual reference of all the shape types that can be formally defined as ‘goblets’.

¹³¹ Dietz 1991, 166; Philippa-Touchais 2002, 21; Gauß – Lindblom 2017, 12; Phialon 2020. This issue is discussed in detail in section § 5.2.

¹³² Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2010. This designation is not to be confused with the Mycenaean ‘krateriskos’, i.e., a smaller variant of the ring-base krater typical of western Greece and the Ionian Islands (Mountjoy 1999, 29). Analogous vessels appear commonly in west-central Greece and the northwestern Peloponnese. They are referred to as ‘gobletartige kratere’ by Pavúk 2012b, 54, 65–68 and as a more neutral ‘Fußgefäße’ by Maran 1992a, 317 and footnote 1016.

¹³³ Touchais 2007, 87.

of matt-painted pottery at Aegina¹³⁴. It has been proposed that this type of basin was perhaps used for holding solid or liquid food¹³⁵.

The term ‘basin’ has been adopted here to designate vessels similar to bowls but exceeding 26 cm in diameter. The employment of this category was justified by the presence of a few specimens which clearly distinguish for their size compared to bowls, as they exhibit rim diameters falling on average within a larger interval of 26-30 cm.

A precise function for the basins identified as Trapeza cannot be always ascertained because of the poorly-preserved profiles, although in the few better preserved cases it has been observed that both shallower or deeper variants were produced. The shallower ones were possibly more suitable for the purpose of serving or sharing of solid or semi-solid contents, whereas the deeper basins may have been effectively used for serving and possibly mixing liquids. Therefore, it would be possible to call them ‘kraters’, but the use of this denomination is problematic as it is connected with a specific morphology and a precise cultural and chronological meaning. The krater was usually provided with two horizontal handles attached on the shoulders and a bridge spout on the rim and is supposed to be introduced at the beginning of LHI in connection with the shift to new drinking habits related to feasting and the collective or ceremonial consumption of wine¹³⁶. The diameter of the vessels classified as kraters at Tsoungiza ranges from 26 to 37 cm¹³⁷ and is virtually compatible with the vessels formally classified here as basins. The possible use as kraters of some of the vessels included in this category is specifically discussed from case to case (§ 5.2).

Jugs

A jug is a closed shape of small and medium size with a specific serving and pouring function. MH jugs usually consist of a rounded body, which can be globular or more or less squatted, a narrow neck or spout and a vertical handle. Among the ceramics from the Trapeza, jugs have been mostly recognised in fragments preserving the spout or the upper part of the vessel. In this regard a basic distinction can be made between ‘spouted jugs’, either beaked or with cutaway spout, and ‘round-mouthed jugs’, having a horizontal mouth.

Jars

¹³⁴ Siedentopf 1991, Pls. 79–83, 87–88.

¹³⁵ Phialon 2020, 202.

¹³⁶ This issue has been investigated in detail by J. Rutter (2015; 2020). See also Phialon 2020, 221.

¹³⁷ Rutter 2015, 315.

A jar is a deep, closed shape of variable size usually intended for storage, transport or cooking. Almost in every publication on MH pottery assemblages a basic distinction is made between ‘wide-mouthed jars’ and ‘narrow-necked jars’. These two broad categories may include vessels of many different shapes but can be easily distinguished based on the absence or presence of a neck. In the publication of the EH III pottery from Lerna wide-mouthed jars are considered to be neckless by definition¹³⁸. However, this simple, dichotomic distinction proved to be unsatisfactory for the pottery from the Trapeza, since some of the fragments attributable to wide-mouthed jars may feature a broad neck between the rim and the shoulder of the vessel. Therefore, in terms of general shape of the vessel, ‘wide-mouthed’, ‘narrow-necked’ and ‘wide-mouthed jars with broad necks’ have been distinguished in this study.

Narrow-necked jars may have been transported through handles, which are usually horizontal and attached on the body of the vessel. The presence, position and type of handles attached to narrow-necked jars has been also taken into consideration for the definition of specific types at other sites, such as ‘hydriae’ or ‘stamnoi’¹³⁹. Such distinctions cannot be systematically made for the largely fragmentary sample of narrow-necked jars from the Trapeza.

MH wide mouthed jars with a deep ovoid body produced in coarse fabrics were in most cases used for cooking (see below § 5.2). Smaller wide-mouthed jars variants often had a vertical handle attached at the rim and a handle rising high above the vessel¹⁴⁰. This handled type of jar is sometimes indicated as ‘jug’¹⁴¹. Here the term ‘rim-handled jar’ is preferred to avoid any confusion with the ‘jug’ as described in the previous paragraph.

Lids

A lid has the basic function of covering the mouth of a vessel. MH lids are mostly rounded disk provided with a vertically attached lug or a handle in order to be easily lean or removed. Lids produced in fine and medium-coarse fabrics may have the primary function of preserving the contents of the vessel by external agents. Coarser lids may have been used during the cooking process.

Pithoi

¹³⁸ Rutter 1995, 60.

¹³⁹ A ‘hydria’ was a jar specifically designed for the transport and pouring of liquids, eased by the addition of a vertical handle from rim or neck to shoulder (Dietz 1991, 192).

¹⁴⁰ See for instance: Rutter 1995, 51, form XXI, type 1. Cf. Touchais 2007, 85.

¹⁴¹ For instance, in Rutter 1990 and 2020.

Sherds assignable to pithoi are the most difficult to describe in terms of shape since very little is known about MH pithoi¹⁴². The observation of the pithoi from the Trapeza prompted to establish a basic distinction between ‘wide-mouthed’ and ‘necked pithoi’, similar to that usually made for jars¹⁴³.

Terminology

With regards to the formal distinction made between open and closed shapes, a systematic one based on the mathematical ratio between the height and the diameter at the rim or at the narrower point on body was sometimes misleading or impracticable when the shapes were not fully preserved¹⁴⁴. For this reason, the terms ‘open’ and ‘closed’ are used in this text by evaluating in a simple practical and intuitive manner whether the general direction of the walls may ease or not the direct consumption or manipulation of the contents inside the vessel¹⁴⁵.

Concerning the profile, many typological classifications of Italian Bronze Age pottery are primarily founded on the basic opposition between articulated and unarticulated (or simple) shapes¹⁴⁶. More in general, the structural classification of vessel contours may also be slightly more elaborate¹⁴⁷. These systematic distinctions are not regularly or systematically applied to the study of MH pottery, where the description of the profile of the vessels, which are in most cases articulated, often results in a basic distinction between ‘rounded’ and ‘angular’ or ‘carinated’ shapes¹⁴⁸. ‘Angular’ and ‘carinated’ are often used interchangeably within English-published works, but here they are assigned two different meanings. More specifically, ‘angular’ is used for profiles having more or less sharp angles formed by rectilinear walls or by the junction of a rectilinear and a curving wall. ‘Carinated’ is used when a concave and a rounded wall form an angle¹⁴⁹. True carinated vessels are very rare at the Trapeza.

¹⁴² Rutter 2007, 35.

¹⁴³ A similar distinction has been already made in a context of the Aspis at Argos, where pithoi have been divided in the following categories: ‘Pithos with rounded shoulder and everted rim’, ‘Necked pithos’, ‘Hole-mouthed pithoi’. The first and the latter groups basically include wide-mouthed pithoi (Philippa-Touchais – Touchais 2011, 213).

¹⁴⁴ Cf. Peroni 1994, 106–107.

¹⁴⁵ For a similar approach: Scarano 2012, 147–148.

¹⁴⁶ Peroni 1994, 106–128. Cf. Borgna 1997, 277, footnote 20.

¹⁴⁷ The structure of a vessel may be defined as ‘simple’, ‘composite’, ‘inflected’ or ‘complex’ according to Rice 1987, 218.

¹⁴⁸ Zerner 2008, 190. A recurrent opposition between rounded and angular/carinated shapes can be also observed in Balitsari 2020.

¹⁴⁹ Refer also to the similar definitions elaborated by C. Zerner: “the term angular is used to designate a profile with an everted rim and an angle or carination approximately midway on the body. The profile from lip to

As simple as it may seem, the distinction between rounded and angular may sometimes be challenging. This difficulty may sometimes result in the use of more vague definitions such as ‘sub-rounded’ or ‘sub-angular’.

Profiles and bodies¹⁵⁰, when preserved, are described with basic geometric descriptive or informative adjectives such as ‘rounded’, ‘squat rounded’, ‘s-shaped’, ‘angular’, or ‘carinated’ for profiles, and ‘globular’, ‘ellipsoid’, ‘ovoid’, ‘squat ovoid’, ‘biconical’ etc. for bodies; ‘angular’ and ‘rounded’ may be used for both profile and body.

The rim is mainly defined in terms of direction: plain (with no significant change of direction), everted, flaring, spreading and incurving¹⁵¹. The most recurring rim type is the everted one, represented by a variety of outlines, such that developing an efficient set of designations seemed a very demanding task. An everted rim forming a sharp change of direction may have been described as ‘offset’, but a distinction between ‘everted’ and ‘offset’ was very difficult to make in most cases, as everted rims may sometimes form a sharp angle on the interior and a more rounded curve on the exterior or the other way round¹⁵². Therefore, all rims projecting in outward direction are termed ‘everted’ and may be further described in terms of width (‘short’ or ‘wide’) and shape of the lip, namely of the edge or margin of the rim¹⁵³, which may be ‘thinned’, ‘flat’ or ‘thickened’.

On a form with restricted mouth, the region between the rim (or neck) and the point of maximum diameter of the vessel is a ‘shoulder’¹⁵⁴. Cups and kantharoi do not have a shoulder by definition.

The main reference for the nomenclature used for neck and base profiles were the graphic illustrations by J. Rutter in the publication of Lerna IV¹⁵⁵.

Handles are described in relation to their direction (‘vertical’ or ‘horizontal’), inclination and position in relation to the rim and body of the vessel, e. g. ‘rising vertical handle’ (above the rim), ‘horizontal handle vertically attached on rim’, profile (‘elongated’, ‘angular’, ‘upswinging’ etc.), section (‘strap’, ‘loop’, ‘hollowed strap’, ‘convex-concave’, ‘flat-

carination, has flat planes forming angles”, “The term carinated is used to describe a profile that forms a continuous concave curve from the lip to a point on the body where there is an angle or carination” (Zerner 2008, 190-191).

¹⁵⁰ ‘Body’ is defined as the portion between the rim and the base and here is used for both open and closed shapes (Rice 1987, 212-213).

¹⁵¹ For a graphical representation of these definitions see Rutter 1995, 59, III.T-1.

¹⁵² J. Rutter also discarded this distinction as it could not effectively reflect the variability of rim shapes of the EH III pottery from Lerna (Rutter 1995, 30).

¹⁵³ Rice 1987, 214.

¹⁵⁴ Rice 1987, 212.

¹⁵⁵ Necks: Rutter 1995, 61, III.T-2. Bases: Rutter 1995, 62, III.T-3. As regards the base profiles, the only addition is ‘raised and spreading’ (cf. cat. no. 179), which is a type not represented at Lerna.

convex', 'thick' etc.¹⁵⁶). A 'ring-handle' is a horizontal handle vertically attached on the rim. A 'basket-handle' is attached on the rim and forms a vertical arch from side to side above the mouth of the vessel.

¹⁵⁶ In the case of handles the nomenclature by Rutter (1995, 65, III.T-5) has been only partially followed. A 'strap' section here exclusively has a flat rectangular shape, whereas any other thicker section, regardless its shape, is simply described as 'thick' (and not 'thickened strap', as in Rutter's scheme).

2.3 Catalogue

Preface

Ceramics are presented in their SUs of provenance, following the archaeological sequence outlined for Trench 2 – Extension and Trench 1 (§ 1.4). For each SU the following information is included: a synthetic definition and interpretation; the sequential stratigraphic relationships; the counts, percentages and weight of the sherds contained in the unit (of both total and feature sherds); basic information on the degree of fragmentation and state of preservation of the ceramics recovered; chronological range of the materials and date of formation of the deposit.

The catalogue entries are listed under broad ceramic categories corresponding to the following headings: Painted, Fine light unpainted, Fine dark unpainted, Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted, Coarse domestic/cooking pottery and Pithoi, according to the subdivision previously illustrated (§ 2.2.4). Within each category, the sherds are assigned to broad morpho-functional groups: Cups/kantharoi, Bowls/goblets, Basins, Jugs, Jars, Lids, Pithoi (§ 2.2.5). In the ‘Coarse domestic/cooking pottery’ category, vessels with incised ‘Adriatic’ decoration are listed firstly, regardless of their shape.

The presentation within each morpho-functional group proceeds from smaller to larger reconstructed shapes and from simpler to more articulated profiles. Vessels with flutes or facets are left at the end of the related morpho-functional group, regardless of their size. Fragmentary features which are attributable to a specific morpho-functional group, are listed at the end of each related group. Features from uncertain shapes will follow.

Each entry provides the following information:

- a broad descriptive definition of the original shape (e. g. ‘Bowl with rounded profile’) and the plate where the sherd is illustrated. The number of the catalogue entry corresponds to that on the plate(s) indicated.
- preserved features with indication of the portion and position of attached elements, when preserved, and any evidence of particular characteristics, such as a thickening in section.
- Decoration, first by introducing the mode (‘painted’, ‘incised’, ‘plastic’ etc.) and then describing the patterns, with priority given to main visible patterns on body before describing possible secondary patterns.

- Manufacturing defects or imperfections, such as an alteration caused by overfiring, which may hinder a correct classification of the piece. All vessels are to be considered handmade unless otherwise stated.
- Possible wear or smoke-blackening traces.
- Pottery class, according to the definitions outlined in the previous paragraphs (§ 2.2.4). The class attribution may be accompanied by a question mark if tentative. No pottery class is assigned to pieces supposed to be non-local or of a clearly inconsistent date in relation to the main periods here surveyed.
- Fabric, by indicating one of the macroscopic fabric groups (MFG) presented in the previous paragraph (§ 2.2.2). If the composition of the fabric is ‘Atypical/non-local’, it is described in detail according to the standards adopted for the description of local MFGs (§ 2.2.2).
- Surface treatments, relating to both exterior (*Ext. surf.*) and interior surfaces (*Int. surf.*). No distinction between exterior and interior surfaces is made for handles, for which it is indicated the treatment detectable on front. Treatments are ‘not detectable’ if the state of preservation of the sherd does not allow a secure identification.
- Surface and break colours (*Surf. colour, Break colour*). Both a subjective evaluation and the Munsell value are given (both the 1994 and 2002 editions have been used. The latter contains extra “GLEYS” colour charts used for more accurate measurements of grey surfaces). The subjective evaluation does not necessarily correspond to the corresponding colour indicated in the Munsell diagram. If colour is not uniform, each different hue is measured and given as a Munsell value. The colour of the break may be the same as that of the surface (‘same as surf.’) or display a sandwiching, which is indicated by discrete reading for the portions of the fractures nearest the surfaces (‘edges’) and the core.
- measures, including diameter (\emptyset), maximum height, maximum length and thickness. ‘Est.’ indicate an estimated measure. If not otherwise specified, ‘ \emptyset ’ should be intended as the diameter at the rim (alternatives may be ‘ \emptyset at base’ or ‘ \emptyset at point of max. diameter’). Thickness may consist in a range of measures if it varies consistently along the section of the piece. All measures are in centimetres.
- Number of sherds and state of preservation. Depending on the latter, the piece may be described as ‘well preserved’, ‘moderately worn’ or ‘heavily worn’, mainly referring to the rate of abrasion and encrustation. A ‘moderately worn’ sherd is only partially affected by abrasions or encrustations. In a sherd which is ‘heavily worn’, surfaces are so eroded that they do not preserve traces of the original treatment. If the decoration is hardly visible on painted sherds, ‘fading paint’ is added.

- Drawing number (Draw. no.). All catalogued materials are uninventoried. They were given a one-to-one drawing number for identification. All materials are stored in the Archaeological Museum of Aigion.

- Indication that the product is a ‘Probable import’.

- Date, if the piece is particularly diagnostic of a phase or a circumscribed range of phases.

- Previous edition, if the piece has been already published.

All drawings are at a scale of 1:2 unless otherwise indicated. An asterisk above the drawing is indicative of uncertain inclination.

TRENCH 2 – EXTENSION

‘Ballast’ and related deposits (SSU 1082, 1070, 1080, 1081)

SU 1082

Trench 2 – Extension (2019)

Definition: thin greyish anthropic level with sherds, animal bones and charcoal documented over a small sounding in the south-western sector of Trench 2-Extension.

Interpretation: use surface.

Above: 1083

Below: 1070

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (unburnished only)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	3	-	47	88	62	15	-	215
	1.4%	-	21.9%	40.9%	28.8%	7%	-	100%
Total weight	1.655 kg				1.585 kg	0.899 kg		4.139 kg
Feature sherds	-	-	11	4	11	1	-	27
	-	-	40.7%	14.8%	40.7%	3.7%	-	100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 7.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly moderately worn.

Catalogued ceramics: 1-7.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly MH I late – MH II early/middle.

Date of formation: MH II early/middle.

Fine dark unpainted

Bowls/goblets

1. Large bowl with angular profile (Pls. 22, 100).
Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body.
Incised decoration; group of three horizontal grooves on shoulder.

Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: greyish brown (2.5 Y 5/3 – 5/2). *Break colour:* greyish brown edges and dark grey core (2.5 Y 5/3 – 5/1).
 \emptyset (est.) 22; 3,9 x 5,1 x 0,3.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 516.
MH II (early?).

2. Bowl (Pl. 22).
Rim, junction of shoulder.
Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: greenish grey (10 YR 3/1 – 2.5 Y 5/2). *Break colour:* varying from greenish grey to brown (10 YR 3/1 – 2.5 Y 5/2 – 5 Y 5/4).
 \emptyset (est.) 15-18; 3,1 x 3,2 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 518.
MH I late – MH II early.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Jars

3. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 22).
Rim, shoulder.
MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: varying from orange to black (7.5 YR 5/6 – 3/1). *Break colour:* orange (7.5 YR 5/6).
 \emptyset (est.) 20; 4,7 x 7,4 x 0,4.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 517.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars

4. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 22).
Rim.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. Colour: light brown (7.5 YR 6/4). *Break colour:* dark grey (7.5 YR 5/1).
 \emptyset (est.) 20-25 cm; 2,5 x 4 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 522.
5. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 22)
Rim, junction of shoulder.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped. Marked streaks due to wiping.
Surf. colour: blackish brown (5 YR 4/1 – 3/2). *Break colour:* varying from blackish brown to black (5 YR 4/1 – 3/2 - 5/4).
 \emptyset (est.) <20; 3,7 x 4,9 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 519.
6. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 22).
Rim, junction of shoulder.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: light greyish brown (10 YR 5/2 – 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø (est.) <20; 4,6 x 4,9 x 1.
 Single sherd. Moderately worn.
 Draw. no. 520.

7. Jar with broad neck (Pl. 22).

Rim, neck.
 MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: red (5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* red edges and very dark grey core (5 YR 5/6 – 7.5 YR 4/1).
 Ø (est.) <25; 5,9 x 5,7 x 1,3.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 521

8. Jar (Pls. 22, 100).

Raised base, junction of lower body.
 MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
 Wear traces on the resting surface of base; traces of smoke-blackening on one side around edges of base.
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* red edges and grey core (2.5 YR 5/6 – 5/1).
 Ø at base (est.) 8; 3 x 8,4 x 1,4.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 523.

SU 1070

Trench 2 – Extension (2019)

Definition: extended layer made of debris from dismantled buildings (stones, gravel, potsherds, mudbrick, clay lumps and, rarely, animal bones and horn) documented over most of the extension of Trench 2 – Extension.

Interpretation: structure of uncertain function.

Above: 1082

Below: 1080

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (unburnished only)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic /cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical /non-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	18 2.0%	- -	203 23.0%	250 27.7%	257 28.5%	167 18.5%	8 0.9%	903 100%
Total weight	11.077 kg				7.333 kg	18.057 kg		36.467 kg
Feature sherds	9 5.0%	- -	79 44.6%	29 16.4%	55 31.0%	4 2.3%	1 0.6%	177 100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: uneven, moderate to high.

Joins: 12.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly heavily worn, at times moderately worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **9-76**.

Catalogued objects: **O-17, O-21**.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly MH I late – MH II early/middle with some Late Neolithic and EH III/MH I.

Date of formation: MH II early/middle.

Painted

Jugs

9. Spouted jug with globular body (Pl. 22).
Lower part of spout, shoulder; upper attachment of handle on spout.
Painted decoration; vertical bands on spout, group of oblique bands on shoulder, horizontal band at junction of neck and shoulder.
Altered due to overfiring
Matt-painted, unburnished (?). MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* wiped (?). *Int. surf.:* rough.
Surf. colour: varying from red to orange (5 YR 6/4 – 7/6). *Break colour:* varying from pink to bluish grey (7.5 YR 7/4 – Gley 5/N). *Paint colour:* very dark grey (5 YR 3/3).
3,3 x 5,1 x 4,7.
Mended from 3 sherds. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 437.
MH I – II.
10. Spouted jug (Pl. 22).
Spout.
Painted decoration; horizontal band below the lip.
Matt-painted, unburnished. MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* dark brown (5 YR 3/3)
4,2 x 3,2 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Heavily worn, fading paint.
Draw. no. 442.

Jars

11. Narrow-necked jar (Pl. 22).
Rim, junction of neck.
Painted decoration; broad horizontal band on interior rim.
Matt-painted, unburnished. MFG5. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* brown (5 YR 5/2).
Ø (est.) 13; 2,1 x 5,7 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Moderately worn, fading paint.
Draw. no. 438.
MH I – II (early?).

Features from jugs or jars

12. Thick vertical handle with hollowed front (Pl. 22).
Painted decoration; vertical band on front.
Matt-painted, unburnished. MFG3. *Surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: pink (7.5 YR 7/4). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* brown (7.5 YR 5/2).
7,4 x 3.
Single sherd. Heavily worn, fading paint.
Draw. no. 441.
13. Thick vertical handle with hollowed front (Pl. 22).
Painted decoration; vertical band on front.
Matt-painted, unburnished. MFG3. *Surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: pale yellow (10 YR 8/2). *Break colour:* orange (7.5 YR 7/6). *Paint colour:* light brown (7.5 YR 6/2).
4,2 x 2,6.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 440.

14. Thick vertical handle (Pl. 22).
Painted decoration; intersecting thin bands on front, broad vertical bands on both sides; paint streaked due to wiping.
Matt-painted, unburnished. MFG3. *Surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: pale yellow (7.5 YR 8/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* brown (7.5 YR 4/2).
4,3 x 2,4.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 439.

Fine light unpainted

Bowls

15. Bowl with inturned rim (Pls. 23, 100).
Rim, shoulder and lower body.
Incised decoration; double chevrons on shoulder.
Atypical/non-local fabric, soft and porous, with rare white chalky inclusions. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: greenish grey (5 Y 7/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 15; 5,6 x 10 x 0,8-1,2.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 435.
Late Neolithic.

Fine dark unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

16. Kantharos with rounded profile (Pl. 23).
Rim, upper wall; beginning of upper attachment of rising vertical handle on rim.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: greyish light brown (2.5 Y 6/3). *Break colour:* same as surf.
2,5 x 4,4 x 0,4.
Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 470.
MH I late – MH II (early?).
17. Cup, probably a kantharos, with sub-angular profile (Pl. 23).
Rim, upper wall, junction of lower body.
Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: greyish light brown (2.5 Y 6/2). *Break colour:* greyish light brown edges and grey core (2.5 Y 6/2 – 6/1).
 \emptyset (est.) 12; 3,9 x 5,1 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 469.
MH I (late?)
18. Small cup, probably a kantharos, with angular profile (Pl. 23).
Beginning of rim, upper wall, lower body.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: grey (5 Y 6/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.
3 x 2,6 x 0,5.

- Single sherd. Heavily worn.
 Draw. no. 476.
 MH II.
19. Small cup, probably a kantharos, with angular profile (Pl. 23).
 Rim, upper wall, lower body.
 Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: varying from grey to light brown (2.5 Y 5/1 – 7/4). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 11; 4,2 x 4,8 x 0,6-0,7.
 Single sherd. Moderately worn.
 Draw. no. 475.
 MH II.
20. Kantharos with angular profile (Pls. 23, 100).
 Rim, wall, lower body; upper and lower end of rising vertical handle.
 Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (2.5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* grey (2.5 Y 5/1).
 \emptyset (est.) 16; 8 x 11,4 x 0,7.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 457.
 MH II.
21. Kantharos, probably with angular profile (Pl. 23).
 Rim, upper wall; upper end of rising vertical handle on rim.
 Plastic decoration; longitudinal midrib on handle.
 Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: grey (5 Y 6/1 – 6/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 4,8 x 5,5 x 0,5.
 Single sherd. Heavily worn
 Draw. no. 463.
 MH II.
22. Cup or kantharos with rectilinear upper wall (Pl. 23)
 Rim, upper wall.
 Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: greyish light brown (2.5 Y 6/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 16; 3,7 x 5,8 x 0,5.
 Single sherd. Heavily worn.
 Draw. no. 468.
 MH I late – MH II.
23. Kantharos with flutes (Pl. 23).
 Rim, upper wall; beginning of rising vertical handle on rim.
 Plastic decoration; horizontal flutes on shoulder.
 Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (Gley 4/10Y). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 17; 3 x 4,3 x 0,5.
 Single sherd. Moderately worn.
 Draw. no. 467.
 MH II.
24. Cup or kantharos (Pl. 23).
 Handle.
 Incised decoration; two opposed groups of irregular diagonals.
 Grey burnished. MFG1. *Surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (2.5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

6,5 x 2,3.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 484.

25. Cup or kantharos (Pl. 23).
Conical foot, slightly hollowed, junction of lower body.
Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: grey (5 Y 5/1). *Break colour:* greyish light brown (2.5 Y 6/2).
Ø at base 4,5; 2,9 x 3,9 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 436.

Bowls/goblets

26. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 23).
Rim, shoulder.
Altered due to overfiring.
Grey burnished (?). MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: bluish grey (Gley 5/10BG – 7/5B). *Break colour:* red (10 R 5/6), discoloured due to overfiring.
Ø (est.) 18; 4,5 x 5,2 x 0,4.
Mended from 3 sherds. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 477.
EH III late – MH I early.
27. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 23).
Rim, shoulder; thin walls.
Incised decoration; group of three horizontal grooves on upper shoulder; horizontal broad groove on lower shoulder.
Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: varying from dark orange to dark grey (10 YR 6/8 – 5 Y 4/2). *Break colour:* dark orange (10 YR 6/8).
Ø (est.) 18; 2,4 x 6,9 x 0,4.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 473.
MH I late.
28. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 24).
Rim, shoulder.
Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: greyish light brown (5 Y 6/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 16; 2,9 x 6 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 472.
MH I late – MH II early.
29. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 24).
Rim, shoulder.
Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: greyish brown. (10 YR 4/2 – 5/4). *Break colour:* brown (7.5 YR 5/6).
Ø (est.) 18; 2,2 x 5,2 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 474.
MH I late – MH II early.
30. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 24).

- Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body.
 Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: grey (Gley 4/N – 5/10Y). *Break colour:* grey (Gley 6/N – 5/N).
 \emptyset (est.) 20 x 5,9 x 5,7 x 0,6.
 Single sherd. Moderately worn.
 Draw. no. 464.
 MH I late – MH II early.
31. Bowl with sub-rounded profile (Pl. 24).
 Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body; upper end of vertical handle on shoulder.
 Incised decoration; group of two horizontal grooves on upper shoulder.
 Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: greenish grey (5 Y 5/2). *Break colour:* brownish grey (5 Y 5/1).
 \emptyset (est.) 21; 5,1 x 9,7 x 0,5.
 Single sherd. Moderately worn.
 Draw. no. 460.
 MH I late – (MH II early?).
32. Large bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 24).
 Rim, shoulder.
 Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: light grey (Gley 6/5GY). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 23; x 2,7 x 6,3 x 0,7.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 471.
 MH I late – MH II early.
33. Large bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 24).
 Rim, shoulder.
 Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* brown (5 Y 4/1 – 7.5 YR 5/4).
 \emptyset (est.) 24; 3,1 x 5,1 x 0,3.
 Single sherd. Moderately worn.
 Draw. no. 466.
 MH I late – MH II early.
34. Large bowl/basin with rounded profile (Pl. 24).
 Rim, shoulder; thickened walls at inner edge of rim.
 Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (Gley 1 5/N). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 26; 3,8 x 15,1 x 0,5-1,1.
 Mended from 2 sherds. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 462.
 MH II.
35. Bowl with sub-rounded profile (Pl. 24).
 Rim, body; upper and lower attachment of vertical handle on shoulder and lower body, respectively.
 Plastic and incised decoration; horizontal flutes on shoulder, multiple hanging festoons on lower body.
 Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: light greyish brown (2.5 Y 6/3 – 5/2). *Break colour:* grey (2.5 Y 6/1).
 \emptyset (est.) 21; 8,6 x 11,9 x 0,4.
 Single sherd. Heavily worn
 Draw. no. 458.
 MH II.

36. Large bowl with sub-rounded profile (Pl. 25).
 Rim, body.
 Plastic decoration; horizontal flutes on shoulder.
 Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: varying from grey to light brown (2.5 Y 5/1 – 10 YR 7/3). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 25; 5,8 x 9,9 x 0,7.
 Single sherd. Moderately worn.
 Draw. no. 459.
 MH II.
37. Large bowl with angular profile (Pl. 25).
 Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body.
 Plastic decoration; horizontal flutes on shoulder.
 Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: greenish grey (5 Y 6/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 24; 4,5 x 5,1 x 0,5.
 Single sherd. Heavily worn.
 Draw. no. 465.
 MH II.
38. Large bowl/basin (Pl. 25).
 Rim, shoulder; upper end of vertical handle on shoulder.
 Plastic decoration; horizontal flutes on shoulder; longitudinal midrib on handle.
 Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: greenish grey (5 Y 6/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 28; 3 x 8,5 x 0,3.
 Single sherd. Heavily worn.
 Draw. no. 461.
 MH II.
39. High-stemmed goblet (Pl. 25).
 Lower body, junction of stem.
 Plastic decoration; multiple horizontal ribs.
 Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: brownish grey (5 Y 4/1-5/2). *Break colour:* grey (5 Y 5/2).
 5,4 x 4,7 x 1,4.
 Single sherd. Heavily worn.
 Draw. no. 483.
 MH II.
40. High-stemmed goblet (Pl. 25).
 Lower body, junction of stem.
 Incised decoration; intersecting groups of grooves on lower body, horizontal grooves on stem.
 Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: very dark grey (2.5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* brownish grey (2.5 Y 5/2).
 7,6 x 5,1 x 1,5-0,8.
 Single sherd. Moderately worn.
 Draw. no. 482.
 MH II.
41. High-stemmed goblet (Pls. 25, 100).
 Stem, junction of lower body.
 Incised decoration; horizontal grooves.

Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Wear traces on resting surface of foot.
Surf. colour: grey (2.5Y 5/1). *Break colour:* brown edges and grey core (10 YR 5/2 – 5/1).
Ø at base 12; 8,8 x 12 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 480.
MH II.

42. Bowl (Pl. 25).
Lower body, junction of shoulder; lower end of vertical strap handle on lower body.
Incised decoration; multiple hanging festoons.
Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: dark grey (2.5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* brownish grey (2.5 Y 5/2).
7,7 x 8,6 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 481.
MH II.

43. Bowl (Pl. 25).
Flat base.
Grey burnished. MFG. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (5 Y 6/1). *Break colour:* grey (Gley 6/N).
Ø at base (est.) 12; 3 x 5,4 x 1,2.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 487.

Features from uncertain shapes

44. Rim or flaring end of a stem (Pl. 26).
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (Gley 6/N). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 16; 1,9 x 4,2 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 479.
45. Rim or flaring end of a stem (Pl. 26)
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (Gley 6/N). *Break colour:* same as surf.
2,6 x 4,6 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 478.
46. Horizontal loop handle, possibly vertically attached on rim (Pl. 26).
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (2.5 Y4/1 – 6/2). *Break colour:* grey (Gley 6/N).
3,3 x 4,5.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 486.
47. Horizontal convex-concave handle (Pl. 26).
Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: very dark grey (2.5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* very dark grey edges and grey core
(2.5 Y 4/1 – Gley 6/N).
2,6 x 4,7.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 485.

48. Body sherd from an open shape with rounded profile (Pls. 26, 100).
Incised decoration; multiple concentric curvilinear grooves.
Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (2.5 Y 6/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.
2,9 x 4,3 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 456.
EH III – MH I (?).
49. Body sherd with rounded profile (Pls. 26, 100).
Incised decoration; multiple concentric circles.
Dark burnished or smoothed (?). MFG2 (?). *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: dark grey (2.5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* brownish dark grey (2.5 Y 5/2).
4 x 3,4 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 455.
EH III – MH I (?)

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

50. Wide-mouthed jar (Pls. 26, 100).
Rim, shoulder.
MFG4. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 16; 5,8 x 6,4 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 444.
51. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 26)
Rim, shoulder.
MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange (7.5 YR 7/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 17; 2,6 x 4,7 x 1.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 446.
52. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 26).
Rim, shoulder; thick walls.
MFG5. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 18; 7,8 x 5,2 x 1,3.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 447.
53. Narrow-necked jar (Pl. 27).
Rim, neck, junction of shoulder.
MFG5. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 12; 5,5 x 5,3 x 0,9.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 448.
54. Narrow-necked jar (Pl. 27).
Rim, junction of neck.
MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.

Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 16; 2,8 x 5,3 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 443.

55. Narrow-necked jar (Pl. 27).

Rim, junction of neck.

MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø (est.) 18; 3,8 x 7 x 0,8.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 445.

56. Narrow-necked jar (Pl. 27)

Neck.

MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.

6,3 x 7,9 x 0,8.

Single sherd. Heavily worn.

Draw. no. 449.

57. Narrow-necked jar (Pl. 27).

Horizontal convex-concave handle on body.

MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø at point of max. diameter on body (est.) ca. 30; 5,3 x 11,6 x 0,8.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 451.

Features from uncertain shapes

58. Conical foot (Pls. 27, 100).

MFG4. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: orange (7.5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø at base 9; 8,4 x 12,2 x 0,8.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 452.

59. Raised base (Pl. 27).

MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: greyish orange (5 YR 6/8- Gley 6/10 Y). *Break colour:* grey (Gley 6/10 Y).

Ø at base (est.) 4; 4,6 x 6,7 x 0,9.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 453.

60. Flat base from closed shape (Pl. 27).

MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* rough.

Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* varying from orange to red (5 YR 7/6 – 6/8).

Ø at base 6; 4,7 x 7,2 x 1.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 454.

Lids

61. Conical lid (Pl. 27).

Convex disk; attachment of cylindrical lug rising vertically in middle.

MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 15; 2,9 x 10,7 x 1,1.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 450.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars

62. Small wide-mouthed jar, probably rim-handled (Pls. 27, 100).
Rim, shoulder.
'Adriatic' incised decoration; two groups of opposed diagonals on shoulder, horizontal groove below exterior rim.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: reddish brown (5 YR 5/4). *Break colour:* varying from reddish brown to greyish brown (5 YR 5/4 – 5/1).
 \emptyset (est.) 12; 3,5 x 5,1 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 488.
63. Wide-mouthed jar, probably rim-handled (Pl. 27).
Rim, shoulder.
'Adriatic' incised decoration; diagonals on shoulder.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: red (5 YR 6/4). *Break colour:* dark grey (Gley 4/N).
 \emptyset (est.) >15; 3,2 x 2,7 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 489.
64. Rim-handled jar (Pl. 27).
Vertical strap handle.
'Adriatic' incised decoration; opposed diagonals in panels.
MFG7. *Surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* black (7.5 YR 2.5/1).
4,7 x 4,9.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 490.
65. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 28).
Rim, upper body.
MFG6. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: blackish red (7.5 YR 4/2 – 5 YR 5/3). *Break colour:* black (7.5 YR 2.5/1).
 \emptyset (est.) 18; 5,7 x 6,9 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 491.
66. Wide-mouthed jar with broad neck (Pl. 28).
Rim, neck, shoulder.
MFG6. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: blackish brown (5 YR 5/4 – 3/2). *Break colour:* brown edges and black core (5 YR 5/4 – 3/2).
 \emptyset (est.) 21; 4,2 x 9,3 x 0,8.
Mended from 2 sherds. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 492.

67. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 28).
Rim, flaring wall.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: varying from orange to red (7.5 YR 6/6 – 5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) <25; 6,8 x 8,5 x 1,1.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 500.
68. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 28).
Rim.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* red edges and greyish light brown core (2.5 YR 5/6 – 7.5 YR 6/2).
 \emptyset est. <25; 4,3 x 5,4 x 1,2.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 493.
69. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 28).
Rim.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: blackish brown (10 R 4/3 – 5 YR 2.5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) <25; 3,6 x 5,2 x 1,1.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 494.
70. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 28).
Horizontal convex-concave lug
MFG7. *Surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* red edges and dark red core (2.5 YR 5/6 – 5/4).
2,6 x 7,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 497.
71. Small jar (Pl. 28).
Base, lower body.
MFG6. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Blackened all over and possible traces of secondary burning on resting surface of the base.
Surf. colour: brownish black (10 YR 6/2 – 2.5/1). *Break colour:* black (10 YR 2.5/1).
 \emptyset at base (est.) 6; 3,5 x 4 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 498.
72. Large wide-mouthed jar (Pls. 28, 100).
Base, lower body
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: red (5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* red edges and black core (5 YR 5/6 – 2.5/1).
 \emptyset (est.). 10; 12,5 x 15,8 x 1,3-1,6.
Mended from 3 sherds. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 499.

Features from uncertain shapes

73. Horned lug on body (Pls. 29, 100).

Atypical/non-local fabric, hard, grainy texture, common fine to medium-grained grog inclusions and rare fine-grained grey stone inclusions of angular shape. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: varying from orange to black (5 YR 6/6 – 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
4,5 x 3,6 x 0,7.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Neolithic – MH (?).

Draw. no. 496.

74. Body sherd (Pl. 29, 97).

Plastic decoration; two converging plain ropes.

Atypical/non-local fabric, soft, grainy texture, abundant fine to medium-grained grog inclusions and common fine to medium-grained grey and red stone inclusions of angular shape. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* orange edges and very dark grey core (5 YR 5/6 – 10 YR 4/1).

5,1 x 5,2 x 1,3.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Late/Final Neolithic.

Draw. no. 495.

Pithoi

75. Pithos, probably necked (Pl. 29).

Rim.

MFG5. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: light orange (7.5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.

\emptyset (est.) <40; 5,7 x 13,5 x 2,6.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 501.

76. Necked pithos (Pl. 29).

Junction of neck and shoulder.

Impressed decoration; two parallel rows of circles at junction of neck and shoulder.

MFG5. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: light orange (7.5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.

6,8 x 9,4 x 2,9-2,3.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 502.

SU 1080

Trench 2 – Extension (2019)

Definition: layer made of silt with baked clay, charcoal and lithic grains, roughly semi-circular in shape, located along the eastern side of the central sector of Trench 2 – Extension.

Interpretation: platform?

Above: 1070

Below: 1081

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (unburnished only)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	3 4.3%	- -	21 30.0%	19 27.1%	21 30.0%	6 8.6%	- -	70 100%
Total weight	0.611 kg				0.490 kg	1.017 kg	-	2.118 kg
Feature sherds	2 18.2%	- -	2 18.2%	3 27.3%	4 36.4%	- -	- -	11 100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 0.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly heavily worn

Catalogued ceramics: 77-82.

Catalogued objects: none

Chronological range of the materials: mostly MH I late to MH II early/middle with some possible EH III/MH I.

Date of formation: MH II early/middle.

Painted

Bowls

77. Bowl with angular profile (Pl. 29)

Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body.

Painted decoration; intersecting diagonals on shoulder, horizontal band below exterior rim. The pattern is hardly visible due to severe discolouring caused by overfiring.

Matt-painted, unburnished (?) MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: Light brown to black (10 YR 7/4 – 4/1). *Break colour:* varying from reddish black to grey (2.5 YR 4/4 – Gley 4/N). *Paint colour:* brownish black (2.5 YR 3/2).

\emptyset (est.) 18; 3,3 x 3,9 x 0,6.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 504.

MH II.

Fine dark unpainted

Bowls/goblets

78. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 29).

Rim, shoulder; upper attachment of vertical handle on shoulder.

Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: greyish orange (10 YR 6/4 – 5/3). *Break colour:* orange (10 YR 6/4).

\emptyset est. 17; 3 x 4,8 x 0,5.

Single sherd. Heavily worn.

Draw. no. 506.
MH I late – MH II early.

79. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 29).
Rim, shoulder.
Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: grey (Gley 5/10Y). *Break colour:* same as surf.
3 x 3,8 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 507.
MH I late – MH II early.

Features from uncertain shapes

80. Body sherd (Pls. 29, 101).
Incised decoration; double row of irregular circles with central dot alternating with a horizontal band filled with oblique bars and hanging triangles filled with diagonals.
Dark burnished or smoothed (?). MFG2 (?). *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: brownish grey (2.5 Y 5/2). *Break colour:* grey (2.5 Y 6/1).
5,1 x 6,4 x 0,9.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 503.
EH III – MH I.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Features from uncertain shapes

81. Thick horizontal handle vertically attached on rim (Pl. 29)
MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.
3,6 x 4,7 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 505.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars

82. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 29).
Rim.
Impressed decoration; small circular impressions at exterior rim.
MFG6. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: blackish brown (2.5 YR 4/1 – 5/8 – 2.5 Y 2.5/1). *Break colour:* varying from red to blackish red (2.5 YR 4/1 – 5/8).
4,6 x 4,5 x 1-0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 535.
EH III – MH I.

SU 1081

Trench 2 – Extension (2019)

Definition: layer made of earth mixed with chaotic stones and potsherds documented in the south-western sector of Trench 2 – Extension over the stone structure SU 1070.

Interpretation: decay of SU 1070 after some exposure over a period of time.

Above: 1070

Below: 1046c

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (unburnished only)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/c ooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/n on-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	1 1.2%	- -	19 23.5%	25 30.9%	26 32.1%	10 12.4%	- -	81 100%
Total weight	1.177 kg				0.779 kg	0.475 kg	-	2.431 kg
Feature sherds	1 6.7%	- -	7 46.7%	3 20.0%	4 26.7%	- -	- -	15 100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 1.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly heavily worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **83-90**.

Catalogued objects: **O-3**.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly MH I late to MH II early/middle.

Date of formation: MH II early/middle.

Painted

Jugs

83. Spouted jug (Pl. 30).

Lower part of the spout.

Painted decoration; multiple oblique and horizontal bands; paint streaked due to wiping
Matt-painted, unburnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.

Surf. colour: pink (7.5 YR 8/4). *Break colour:* same as surf.

4,6 x 3,3 x 0,6.

Single sherd. Moderately worn, fading paint.

Draw. no. 508.

Fine dark unpainted

Bowls/goblets

84. Bowl with sub-rounded profile (Pl. 30)

Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body.

Plastic decoration; horizontal flutes on shoulder, slightly marked.

Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: grey (2.5 Y 6/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø est. 16; 4,5 x 3,9 x 0,4-0,7.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 510.

MH II.

85. Large bowl with angular profile (Pl. 30)
 Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body.
 Plastic decoration; horizontal flutes on shoulder.
 Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: dark grey (2.5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* brown (2.5 Y 5/3).
 \emptyset est. 26; 3,6 x 4,6 x 0,5.
 Single sherd. Moderately worn.
 Draw. no. 509.
 MH II.

Features from uncertain shapes

86. Slightly raised base from open shape (Pl. 30).
 Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (2.5 Y 6/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset at the base (est.) 6,5; 4,1 x 7,1 x 0,5.
 Single sherd. Moderately worn.
 Draw. no. 511.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Bowls (?)

87. Uncertain, probably a small bowl (Pl. 30).
 Rim (but possibly broken edge), body, base.
 MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: pink (7.5 YR 8/4). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset est. 6; 3,4 x 4,9 x 0,4-0,7.
 Single sherd. Heavily worn.
 Draw. no. 536.
 EH III – MH I (?).

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars

88. Small rim-handled wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 30).
 Rim, shoulder; rise of rim at left-hand on sherd indicates imminence of handle.
 MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: dark red (2.5 YR 4/6). *Break colour:* dark red edges and dark grey core (2.5 YR 4/6 – 4/1).
 \emptyset est. 13; 5,4 x 4,7 x 0,5-0,8.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 513.
89. Large wide-mouthed jar (Pls. 30, 101)
 Rim, junction of shoulder; thick walls.
 Impressed decoration; circular impressions at exterior rim.
 MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 5/8 – 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset est. 38; 5,9 x 9,3 x 1-1,4.
 Single sherd. Moderately worn.
 Draw. no. 512.
 EH III – MH I.

90. Wide-mouthed jar, probably with broad neck (Pl. 30).
 Rim, neck (?).
 MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: varying from dark red to greyish brown (2.5 YR 4/6-10 YR 6/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \varnothing est. 30; 3,5 x 6,2 x 1.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 514.

I intermediate deposits: lower strata (SSU 1046c, 1046b, 1078, 1079)

SU 1046c

Trench 2 – Extension (2015 and 2019).

Definition: thick deposit of clayish silt, with sparse stones, mudbricks, wall and floor coatings, big coarse potsherds, found in across the whole extension of Trench 2 – Extension (2015 and 2019).

Interpretation: anthropic or natural fill of the depression created by the stone structure SU 1070.

Above: 1081

Below: 1078, 1079

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (unburnished only)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	5	-	110	119	122	29	-	385
	1.3%	-	28.6%	30.9%	31.7%	7.5%	-	100%
Total weight	1.363 kg				1.105 kg	1.705 kg	-	4.173 kg
Feature sherds	3	-	28	13	17	1	-	62
	4.8%	-	45.2%	21.0%	27.4%	1.6%	-	100%

Faunal remains: 0,052 kg

Clay lumps: 0,185 kg

Modern tiles: none.

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 6.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly moderately to heavily worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **91-110**.

Catalogued objects: **O-16**.

Chronological range of the materials: MH II, with some possible MH III early.

Date of formation: MH III early?.

Painted

Bowl

91. Bowl with angular profile (Pls. 31, 101)

Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body; the rim appears crudely moulded, with a thickening at the inner edge.

Painted decoration; intersecting opposed diagonals on shoulder, horizontal band below exterior rim.

Matt-painted, unburnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.

Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* light grey (10 YR 7/1). *Paint colour:* reddish brown (5 YR 5/3)
Ø est. 15; 4,3 x 5,4 x 0,6-1.
Single sherd. Moderately worn, fading paint.
Draw. no. 408.
MH II – III.

Jugs

92. Jug (Pl. 31).
Junction of neck and shoulder.
Painted decoration; diagonals and net-pattern on shoulder; horizontal band at junction of neck and shoulder.
Matt-painted, unburnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange (7.5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* light greyish brown (7.5 YR 5/1)
3,5 x 4,7 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 409.
MH I – MH II.

Features from jugs or jars

93. Thick vertical handle (Pl. 31).
Painted decoration; three vertical bands on front.
Matt-painted, unburnished. MFG3. *Surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange (7.5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* fading from brown to grey (10 YR 6/1 – 5 YR 6/4). *Paint colour:* dark brown (5 YR 5/2).
8,6 x 4,4.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 410.

Fine dark unpainted

Bowls

94. Large bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 31)
Rim, shoulder.
Incised decoration; group of two grooves on upper shoulder.
Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: greenish grey (2.5 Y 6/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø est. 22; 3 x 6,1 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 415.
MH I late – MH II early.
95. Large bowl with angular (?) profile (Pl. 31).
Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body (or, possibly, edge of a facet).
Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: grey (10 YR 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø est. 24; 3,1 x 5,2 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 417.
MH II – III.
96. Bowl with sub-rounded profile (Pls. 31, 101).

- Rim, body.
 Plastic decoration; broad horizontal facets on shoulder.
 Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: grey (5 Y 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset est. 16; 4,9 x 5,9 x 0,6.
 Single sherd. Heavily worn.
 Draw. no. 413.
 MH I late – MH II early.
97. Bowl with angular profile (Pl. 31).
 Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body.
 Plastic decoration; horizontal flutes on shoulder.
 Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: grey (2.5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset est. 15; 3,7 x 3,9 x 0,4.
 Single sherd. Heavily worn.
 Draw. no. 414.
 MH II – MH III.
98. Large bowl with angular profile (Pl. 31)
 Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body.
 Plastic decoration; horizontal flutes on shoulder.
 Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: greenish grey (2.5 Y 6/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset est. 21,5; 3,7 x 5,3 x 0,4-0,7.
 Single sherd. Heavily worn.
 Draw. no. 416.
 MH II – III.
99. Bowl with inturned rim (Pls. 31, 101).
 Rim, upper wall, junction of lower body.
 Dark burnished or smoothed (?). Atypical/non-local fabric (?), hard, grainy texture, common fine-grained chalky inclusions and rare fine-grained black and red stone inclusions of angular shape. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: greyish brown (7.5 YR 4/4 – 4/1). *Break colour:* brown edges and dark grey core (7.5 YR 4/4 – 4/1).
 \emptyset 19; 3,9 x 3,7 x 0,6-0,8.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 412.
 Probable import. MH I – II.
100. Bowl (Pl. 31).
 Rim, junction of shoulder; thin walls.
 Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: Greenish black (5 Y 4/1 – 2.5 Y 5/2). *Break colour:* grey (2.5 Y 6/1).
 \emptyset est. 19; 3,3 x 3,9 x 0,4.
 Single sherd. Moderately worn.
 Draw. no. 418.
 MH I late – MH II early.
101. Bowl or cup (Pl. 31).
 Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: grey (Gley 6/10Y). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 2,4 x 2,9 x 0,5.
 Single sherd. Heavily worn.
 Draw. no. 419.

102. Bowl or cup (Pl. 32).
 Body.
 Plastic and incised decoration; horizontal flute on shoulder and multiple incised hanging festoons on lower body.
 Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: light grey (5 Y 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 2,7 x 2,6 x 0,6.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 420.
 MH II – III.
103. Bowl or cup with rounded profile (Pl. 32).
 Flat base.
 Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: light grey (Gley 7/10Y). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset at base (est.) 5; 2,6 x 4,6 x 0,5.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 421.
 EH III – MH I.
104. Bowl or cup (Pl. 32).
 Flat base.
 Incised decoration; group of two vertical grooves.
 Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: light grey (Gley 6/10Y). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset at base (est.) 5; 2,4 x 4,6 x 0,6.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 422.
105. Bowl (Pl. 32).
 Spreading foot, slightly hollowed.
 Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: greyish orange (7.5 YR 5/4). *Break colour:* orange edges and dark grey core (7.5 YR 6/6 – 4/2).
 \emptyset 6,2; 3,2 x 6,2 x 0,9.
 Single sherd. Moderately worn.
 Draw. no. 411.
 MH III early (?).

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Jars

106. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 32).
 Rim shoulder; thickening at inner edge of rim
 MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: varying from orange to grey (7.5 YR 4/2 – 6/6). *Break colour:* orange (7.5 YR 6/6)
 \emptyset est. 22; 3,8 x 8,3 x 0,5-1,1.
 Single sherd. Moderately worn.
 Draw. no. 288.

Features from uncertain shapes

107. Foot; thick walls (Pls. 32, 101).

Possibly from the same vessel as **130**.

MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: red (5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* same as surf

Ø at base 6; 3,6 x 6,3 x 1,4.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 289.

MH III early (?)

108. Flat base, lower body (Pl. 32).

MFG5. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: varying from pink to black (7.5 YR 8/4 – Gley 4/N). *Break colour:* pink (7.5 YR 8/4).

Ø at base 9; 12,2 x 16 x 1,2.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 537.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars

109. Large wide-mouthed jar with broad neck (Pl. 32).

Rim, neck.

MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: orange (2.5 YR 6/8 – 5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø est. 43; 7 x 9,4 x 1,4.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 290.

110. Wide-mouthed jar (Pls. 32, 101).

Base, lower body.

Wear traces and blackening on resting surface of base.

MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: varying from red to brown (2.5 YR 5/6 – 5/2). *Break colour:* red edges and brown core (2.5 YR 5/6 – 5/2).

Ø at base (est.) 7; 12 x 9,5 x 1,3.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 291.

SU 1078

Trench 2 – Extension (2019)

Definition: thick deposit of clayish silt, with sparse stones and big coarse potsherds, found in the western sector of Trench 2 – Extension (2019).

Interpretation: anthropic or natural fill of the depression created by the stone structure SU 1070.

Above: 1046c

Below: 1046b

Same as 1079?

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (unburnished only)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non- local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	1 7.1%	- -	4 28.6%	8 57.2%	1 7.1%	- -	- -	14 100%
Total weight	0.956 kg				0.227 kg	-	-	1.120 kg
Feature sherds	1 33.3%	- -	- -	1 33.3%	1 33.3%	- -	- -	3 100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 2.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly heavily worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **111**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: MH.

Date of formation: MH II middle/late – III early.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars

111. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 33).

Rim.

MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: blackish brown (5 YR 4/6 – 2.5/1). *Break colour:* brown edges and black core (5 YR 4/6 – 2.5/1)

Ø est. ca. 30; 5,7 x 7,2 x 1,3.

Mended from 2 sherds. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 428.

SU 1079

Trench 2 – Extension (2019)

Definition: thick deposit of clayish silt, with sparse stones and big coarse potsherds, found in the eastern sector of Trench 2 – Extension (2019).

Interpretation: anthropic or natural fill of the depression created by the stone structure SU 1070.

Above: 1046c

Below: 1046b

Same as 1078?

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (unburnished only)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	2	-	23	16	42	12	-	95
	2.1%	-	24.2%	16.8%	44.2%	12.6%	-	100%
Total weight	0.864 kg				1.368 kg	1.239 kg	-	3.471 kg
Feature sherds	-	-	7	4	8	-	-	19
	-	-	36.8%	21.0%	42.1%	-	-	100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 5.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly heavily worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **112-117**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: MH.

Date of formation: MH III early.

Fine dark unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

112. Small kantharos with angular profile (Pl. 33)

Rim, body; upper and lower end of rising vertical handle.

Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: grey (5 Y 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

3,5 x 5,8 x 0,4.

Single sherd. Heavily worn.

MH II.

Draw. no. 430.

113. Cup or bowl (Pl. 33).

Rim, junction of shoulder.

Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: greyish brown (2.5 Y 5/2). *Break colour:* brown (10 YR 5/4).

Ø est. 13; 2,9 x 4 x 0,5.

Single sherd. Heavily worn.

Draw. no. 431.

EH III – MH I (?).

114. Kantharos (Pl. 33).

Vertical strap handle.

Plastic decoration; longitudinal midrib.

Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: light grey (Gley 7/10Y). *Break colour:* same as surf.
6,5 x 2,7.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 432.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

115. Narrow-necked jar (Pl. 33).
Rim, junction of neck.
MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset est. 13; 3,7 x 5,5 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 429.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Bowls

116. Wide-open bowl (Pl. 33).
Rim.
MFG6. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: varying from red to black (2.5 YR 4/6 – 5 YR 2.5/1). *Break colour:* red edges and black core (2.5 YR 4/6 – 5 YR 2.5/1).
2,4 x 3,9 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 433.

Jars

117. Jar (Pl. 33).
Base, junction of lower body.
Wear traces and blackening on resting surface of base.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: varying from red to black (5 YR 5/6 – 2.5/1). *Break colour:* red edges and black core (5 YR 5/6 – 2.5/1).
 \emptyset at base (est.) 7; 2,5 x 4 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 434.

SU 1046b

Trench 2 – Extension (2015 and 2019).

Definition: thick deposit of clayish silt, packed with stones, mudbricks, wall and floor coatings, big coarse potsherds, found in across the whole extension of Trench 2 – Extension (2015 and 2019). Interpretation: anthropic or natural fill of the depression created by the stone structure SU 1070.

Above: 1078, 1079

Below: 1046a

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	5	-	82	85	121	81	1	375
	1.3%	-	21.9%	22.7%	32.3%	21.6%	0.3%	100%
Total weight	2.697 kg				1.253 kg	7.335 kg	-	11.285 kg
Feature sherds	2	-	30	10	22	5	-	69
	2.9%	-	43.5%	14.5%	31.9%	7.2%	-	100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 16.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly moderately worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **118-142**.

Catalogued objects: **O-14, O-15**.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly MH II middle/late – MH III early with some EH III – MH I and Late/Final Neolithic.

Date of formation: MH II middle/late – MH III early.

Painted

Jugs

118. Globular jug (Pl. 33)

Base, lower body.

Painted decoration; group of multiple oblique bands departing from a horizontal band above the base. Possibly from the same jug as no. **9**.

Altered due to overfiring.

Matt-painted, unburnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* rough.

Surf. colour: varying from dark grey to yellow (5 Y 8/3 – 5/1). *Break colour:* dark grey (5 Y 5/1). *Paint colour:* very dark grey (2.5 Y 3/1).

Ø at base (est.) 7; 2,5 x 4 x 0,6.

Mended from 3 sherds. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 315.

Features from uncertain shapes

119. Flat base from closed shape (Pl. 33).

Painted decoration; horizontal band above the base.

Matt-painted, burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* rough.

Surf. colour: orange (7.5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* brown (7.5 YR 5/6)

Ø at base (est.) 13; 9,1 x 2,7 x 0,9-1,1.

Single sherd. Moderately worn, fading paint.

Draw. no. 313.

Fine dark unpainted

Bowls/goblets

120. Bowl, probably a goblet, with sub-angular profile (Pl. 33).
Rim, body; upper attachment of vertical strap handle below the rim and lower attachment on lower body.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (5 Y 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 22; 8,8 x 8,3 x 0,7-0,8.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 294.
MH III (?).
121. Large bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 34).
Rim, shoulder.
Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: grey (2.5 Y 5/1-5/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 24; 3,3 x 7,3 x 0,4-0,7.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 390.
122. Large bowl with sub-angular profile (Pl. 34)
Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body.
Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: greyish brown (10 YR 5/3). *Break colour:* brown edges and dark grey core and (7.5 YR 5/6 - 4/1).
 \emptyset (est.) 24; 5,2 x 5,6 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 392.
MH II – III.
123. Bowl with s-shaped profile (Pl. 34).
Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body.
Plastic decoration; single facet at point of max. diameter.
Black burnished or smoothed with red core. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: dark grey (5 YR 4/1). *Break colour:* brown (5 YR 5/6).
 \emptyset (est.) 17; 2,7 x 5,3 x 0,4.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 391.
MH II– III.
124. Bowl with s-shaped profile (Pl. 34).
Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body.
Plastic decoration; single facet at point of max. diameter.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: blueish grey (Gley 6/5GY). *Break colour:* same as surf.
2,8 x 2,9 x 0,3-0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 389.
MH II – III.
125. Goblet (Pl. 34). Drawn flat.
Lower body, junction of base or stem.
Incised decoration; intersecting groups of grooves.

Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (2.5 Y 5/1-5/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.
6,8 x 7,2 x 1,3-0,9.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 395.
MH II – III.

126. Bowl (Pls. 34, 101).
Foot
Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: greyish brown (10 YR 5/3). *Break colour:* brown edges and dark grey core and
(7.5 YR 5/6 - 4/1).
Ø at base (est.) 6,5; 3,5 x 7,3 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 393.

127. Bowl (Pl. 34)
Base; thin walls.
Incised decoration; group of vertical grooves.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (Gley 4/10Y). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø at base (est.) 6; 6,8 x 7,2 x 1,3-0,9.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 394.

128. Bowl (Pl. 34)
Base, junction of lower body.
Incised decoration; group of hanging festoons.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (Gley 5/10Y). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø at base (est.) 8; 3,4 x 3,9 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 396.

Jars

129. Globular jar (Pls. 34, 101)
Rim, shoulder.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (Gley 5/10Y). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 21; 6,4 x 12,9 x 0,7-1,2.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 407.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Bowls

130. Hemispherical bowl (Pl. 34)
Rim, body.
Possibly from the same vessel as **107**.
MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 12; 6,1 x 3,9 x 0,9-0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 314.

MH III (early?).

Jars

131. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 34).
Rim, shoulder.
MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (*est.*) <20; 3,6 x 3,4 x 0,9-0,7.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 388.
132. Narrow-necked jar (Pl. 35).
Rim, neck.
MFG4. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (*est.*) 12; 4,5 x 7,2 x 0,9.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 292.
133. Narrow-necked jar (Pl. 35).
Rim, neck.
MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (*est.*) 15; 5,6 x 5,4 x 1.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 293.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars

134. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 35).
Rim, junction of shoulder.
MFG6. *Ext. surf.:* wiped *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (*est.*) 25; 6,3 x 9,6 x 1,2-0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 398.
135. Wide-mouthed jar with broad neck (Pl. 35).
Rim, neck, shoulder.
MFG6. *Ext. surf.:* wiped *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (*est.*) 23; 5,3 x 8,5 x 0,7-0,9.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 399.
136. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 35).
Rim.
Impressed decoration; circular impressions at exterior rim.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: blackish brown (10 YR 4/2-2/1). *Break colour:* very dark grey (10 YR 3/1).
 \emptyset (*est.*) <25; 4,3 x 7,3 x 1,2.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 540.

EH III – MH I.

137. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 35).

Rim.

Impressed decoration; oblong impressions at exterior rim.

MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: uneven blackish brown (10 YR 7/3-2.5 YR 5/4-5 YR 2.5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

\emptyset (est.) <25; 7 x 8 x 1,5-1,2.

Mended from 2 sherds. Heavily worn.

Draw. no. 397.

EH III – MH I.

138. Jar (Pl. 35).

Raised base, lower body.

MFG5. *Ext. surf.:* wiped *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.

\emptyset at base (est.) 9; 8 x 10,5 x 1,3.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 404.

Features from uncertain shapes

139. Body sherd (Pl. 35).

Plastic decoration; horizontal plain rope.

Atypical/non-local fabric, soft, with common fine-grained grey and white stone inclusions and grog. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: yellowish brown (7.5 YR 5/2-5/3). *Break colour:* brown (7.5 YR 5/2)

5,2 x 4,8 x 1,4.

Single sherd. Heavily worn.

Draw. no. 403.

Late/Final Neolithic.

Pithoi

140. Necked pithos (Pl. 36).

Rim, neck.

MFG 5. *Ext. surf.:* wiped *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.

\emptyset (est) 56; 17,3 x 27,4 x 3,2. 1,961 kg.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 297.

141. Necked pithos (Pl. 36).

Junction of neck and shoulder.

Impressed decoration; two parallel rows of circles.

MFG5. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: pink (7.5 YR 8/4). *Break colour:* same as surf.

9 x 10,4 x 2,5-5,1.

Single sherd. Heavily worn.

Draw. no. 401.

142. Inverted horseshoe lug (Pl. 36).

Impressed decoration; circular impressions on lug.

MFG5. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.

4,5 x 9,4.
 Single sherd. Heavily worn.
 Draw. no. 402.

I intermediate deposits: upper strata (SSU 1046a, 1044, 1045)

SU 1046a

Trench 2 – Extension (2015 and 2019).

Definition: thick deposit of clayish silt, densely packed with stones, mudbricks, wall and floor coatings, big coarse potsherds, found in the northern sector of Trench 2 – Extension (2015 and 2019).

Interpretation: dumping deposit from dismantled buildings.

Above: 1046b

Below: 1044

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic /cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/n on-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	7 1.6%	3 0.7%	102 23.3%	120 27.4%	125 28.5%	77 17.6%	4 0.9%	438 100%
Total weight	1.669 kg				1.465 kg	3.431 kg		6.565 kg
Feature sherds	3 3.3%	2 2.2%	30 33.0%	18 19.8%	27 29.7%	8 8.8%	3 3.3%	91 100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 11.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly ranging from moderately worn to well preserved.

Catalogued ceramics: **143-165**.

Catalogued objects: **O-13**.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly MH II – III with some MH III late and some possible EH III.

Date of formation: MH III late.

Fine light unpainted

Bowls/goblets

143. Bowl or goblet with angular profile (Pls. 36, 101).

Rim, body.

Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1 with rare silver shiny dusting. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* orange (7.5 YR 7/6).

\emptyset (est.) 16; 5,3 x 9,2 x 0,5.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

MH III (late?).

Draw. no. 374.

Jars

144. Jar with angular profile (Pl. 36).
Rim, shoulder.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange to pale orange (5 YR 7/6 – 7.5 YR 8/4). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 20; 4 x 5,2 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 376.
MH III (late?)

Fine dark unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

145. Kantharos with sub-angular profile (Pl. 36).
Rim, body; upper attachment of rising vertical strap handle on rim and lower attachment at point of max. diameter.
Plastic decoration; longitudinal midrib on handle.
Grey burnished; MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: grey (2.5 Y 6/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 12; 5,7 x 5,5 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
MH II – III
Draw. no. 379.

146. Kantharos with angular profile (Pl. 36).
Rim, upper wall, junction of lower body; upper attachment of rising vertical handle on rim.
Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: dark grey (2.5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 17; 5,7 x 6,7 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 381.

Bowls/goblets

147. Goblet with complex profile (Pls. 37, 101).
Rim, upper walls, junction of lower body.
Atypical/non-local fabric, hard, with rare shiny dusting, common fine-grained matt black and dark grey stone inclusions and rare fine to medium-grained chalky inclusions of sub-rounded shape *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* polished.
Surf. colour: light grey (2.5 Y 6/2). *Break colour:* light grey edges and brown core (2.5 Y 6/2 – 7.5 YR 6/4).
 \emptyset (est.) 28; 4,2 x 6,2 x 0,7-0,9.
Mended from 2 sherds. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 373.
Probable import; MH III late.

148. Bowl or goblet with angular profile (Pl. 37).
Rim, body; vertical strap handle on shoulder.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (Gley 6/10Y). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 16; 8,5 x 9,5 x 0,9.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
MH II – III
Draw. no. 377.

149. Bowl with sub-rounded profile (Pl. 37).

Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body; beginning of upper attachment of vertical handle on shoulder.

Plastic decoration; horizontal flutes on shoulder up to point of max. diameter.

Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: grey (5 Y 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

\emptyset (est.) 20; 4 x 7,2 x 0,4-0,6.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 316.

MH II – III.

150. High-stemmed goblet (Pls. 37, 101).

Stem.

Incised decoration; horizontal grooves on stem, group of vertical grooves on lower body.

Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: grey (7.5 YR 5/2). *Break colour:* grey edges and brown core (7.5 YR 5/2-2.5 YR 5/4).

\emptyset on the stem (est.) 6; 5,4 x 6,1 x 0,9.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 317.

MH II – III.

151. Bowl (Pls. 37, 102).

Low foot.

Incised decoration; intersecting groups of multiple grooves.

Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: grey (2.5 Y 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

\emptyset at base (est.) 9; 5 x 9,6 x 0,9.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 380.

MH II – III.

Jars

152. Jar, probably narrow-necked (Pl. 37).

Horizontal convex-concave handle on body.

Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: grey (2.5 Y 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

\emptyset at point of max. diameter (est.) <30; 7,5 x 9,5 x 0,7.

Single sherd. Heavily worn.

Draw. no. 319.

153. Jar, probably narrow-necked (Pl. 37).

Horizontal convex-concave handle

Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: grey (2.5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

3,2 x 8,3.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 318.

154. Jar (Pl. 37).

Raised base.

Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.

Surf. colour: light grey (2.5 Y 6/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.

\emptyset at base (est.) 9; 4,7 x 7,3 x 0,9.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 381.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Bowls

155. Rounded bowl with vertical upper walls (Pls. 38, 102).

Rim, body.

Atypical/non-local fabric, hard and porous, smooth texture of the break, abundant fine-grained white and pink stone inclusions, common fine to medium-grained black stone inclusions and very rare coarse-grained pink sandstone-looking inclusions *Ext. surf.:* wiped.

Int. surf.: wiped.

Surf. colour: varying from red to grey (5 YR 6/8-6/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø (est.) 13; 6,5 x 8,9 x 0,7-0,9.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 375.

Probable import; MH III (late?)

Jars

156. Small rim-handled jar (Pls. 38, 102).

Complete profile; thick vertical handle with upper attachment on rim and lower attachment on shoulder, immediately below the upper one.

MFG5. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: light orange (7.5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø (est.) 11; 14,3 x 10,1 x 0,7.

Mended from 2 sherds, more than a half preserved. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 372.

MH III (late?).

157. Globular jar (Pl. 38).

Rim, shoulder.

MFG5. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: red (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø (est.) 16; 6,8 x 6,4 x 0,5.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 382.

MH III.

158. Narrow-necked jar (Pl. 38).

Horizontal convex-concave handle with narrow opening.

MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: pale orange (7.5 YR 7/4). *Break colour:* same as surf.

6,9 x 10,7 x 1,3.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 386.

159. Jar (Pl. 38).

Horizontal convex-concave lug.

MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.

4,3 x 10,5.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 322.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Features from uncertain shapes

160. Vertical strap handle (Pl. 38).
Plastic decoration; longitudinal midrib on handle.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* grey (2.5 YR 2.5/1).
4,1 x 4,3.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 322.
161. Conical pedestal, lower body with rounded profile (Pls. 38, 102).
Blackened all over and possible traces of secondary burning on interior surface.
Atypical/non-local fabric, hard, grainy texture of the break, abundant fine-grained white and grey inclusions. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: blackish red (5 YR 4/2 – 3/1). *Break colour:* black (5 YR 4/1).
4,5 x 5,1 x 0,7-0,9.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 384.
EH III – MH I.

Pithoi

162. Wide-mouthed pithos (Pl. 39).
Rim, junction of shoulder.
Altered due to overfiring.
MFG5. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: varying from yellowish blue to pink (5Y 5/3 – 4/1 – 7.5 YR 7/4). *Break colour:* varying from yellowish blue to pink (5Y 4/1 – 7.5 YR 7/4).
 \emptyset (est.) <40; 15,8 x 14,1 x 3,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 385.
163. Necked pithos (Pl. 39).
Rim, neck.
MFG5. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 24; 7,5 x 14,6 x 1,8.
Mended from 2 sherds. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 321.
164. Inverted horseshoe lug (Pl. 39).
MFG5. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: pale orange (7.5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* varying from light orange to grey (7.5 YR 7/6 – 5/1).
3,9 x 7,3.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 383.
165. Thick raised base (Pl. 39).
MFG5. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* rough.
Surf. colour: red (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset at base (est.) 10; 13 x 15,2 x 1,7
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 387.

SU 1044

Trench 2 – Extension (2015 and 2019).

Definition: thin greyish layer with flat pottery and charcoal found in the north-eastern sector of Trench 2 – Extension (2015 and 2019).

Interpretation: occupation surface.

Above: 1046a

Below: 1045

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic /cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/n on-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	6 6.4%	5 5.3%	22 23.4%	18 19.1%	33 35.1%	10 10.6%	- -	94 100%
Total weight	0.731 kg				0.563 kg	0.071 kg	-	1.365 kg
Feature sherds	1 4.8%	1 4.8%	8 38.0%	4 19.0%	7 33.3%	- -	- -	21 100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: moderate.

Joins: 3.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly heavily worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **166-171**.

Catalogued objects: **O-1**.

Chronological range of the materials: MH II – III.

Date of formation: MH III late.

Painted

Jugs

166. Rim, handle jug (Pl. 39).

Painted decoration; thin vertical band on front, thin vertical bands on both sides

Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: light orange (7.5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* light brown (7.5 YR 6/3).

3,6 x 1,7.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 366.

Fine dark unpainted

Bowls/goblets

167. Rim, shoulder (Pl. 39).

Plastic decoration; horizontal flutes on shoulder.

Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: grey (Gley 5/10Y). *Break colour:* same as surf.

3,5 x 3,8 x 0,6-1,1.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 367.

MH II – III.

168. Stemmed goblet (Pl. 39).

Stem.

Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: dark grey (Gley 4/10Y). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø at base (est.) 13; 3,5 x 3,8 x 0,6-1,1.

Single sherd. Heavily worn.

Draw. no. 368.

MH II – III.

169. Goblet (Pl. 39).

Stem.

Incised decoration; multiple horizontal grooves.

Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: grey (5 Y 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø at base (est.) 15; 4,1 x 6,4 x 0,9-1,1.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 244.

MH II – III.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Bowls

170. Wide open bowl (Pls. 40, 102).

Complete profile.

Wear traces and blackening on and around resting surface of base.

MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: varying from black to brown (7.5 YR 5/3 – 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf..

Ø (est.) 17; 9,2 x 11,7 x 0,6-1,6.

Mended from 3 sherds, more than a half preserved. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 369.

Jars

171. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 40).

Rim.

MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* varying from grey to red (2.5 YR 5/6 – 6/1).

7 x 5,2 x 1,1.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 370.

SU 1045

Trench 1 (2015)

Definition: thin greyish layer with flat pottery and charcoal found in the north-eastern sector of Trench 2 – Extension (2015 and 2019).

Interpretation: occupation surface.

Above: 1044

Below: 1085-/1086-

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cookin g pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical /non- local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	-	1	6	4	10	3	-	24
	-	4.2%	25.0%	16.7%	41.7%	12.5%	-	100%
Total weight	0.434 kg				0.554 kg	0.359 kg	-	1.347 kg
Featur e sherds	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	8
	-	-	37.5%	12.5%	50.0%	-	-	100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 1.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly well preserved.

Catalogued ceramics: **172-173**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: MH II – III.

Date of formation: MH III late.

Fine dark unpainted

Bowls

172. Bowl with angular profile (Pl. 40).

Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body.

Plastic decoration; horizontal flutes on shoulder

Possibly from the same vessel as **173**.

Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: grey (5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

3,7 x 5 x 0,4-0,6.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 245.

MH II – III.

173. Bowl (Pl. 40)

Flat base.

Possibly from the same vessel as **172**.

Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: grey (5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

\emptyset at base (*est.*) 6; 2,5 x 4,4 x 0,8.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 325.

II intermediate deposits (SSU 1075, 1035B, 1035A, 1066, 1068, 1043, 1038, 1030, 1032b, 1032a)

SU 1075

Trench 2 – Extension (2019)

Definition: deposit filling the trench 1086-, documented along the western section of Trench 2 – Extension, containing loose brownish clayish silt mixed with huge mudbricks, fired clay masses, stones and potsherds.

Interpretation: fill of robbing trench.

Above: 1086-

Below: 1035b

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/coo king pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non -local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	-	-	10	13	12	6	1	42
	-	-	23.8%	31.0%	28.6%	14.3%	2.4%	100 %
Total weight	0.508 kg				0.545 kg	1.093 kg	-	2.146 kg
Featur e sherds	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	3
	-	-	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	-	-	100 %

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 0.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly heavily worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **174-177**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly MH, with some Neolithic.

Date of formation: MH III late.

Fine dark unpainted

Jars

174. Jar (Pl. 40).

Raised base.

Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: dark grey (2.5 Y 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø at base (est.) 12; 7,1 x 7 x 0,7.

Single sherd. Slightly worn.

Draw. no. 425.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Jars

175. Narrow-necked jar (Pl. 40).

Rim, junction of neck.

MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* orange (7.5 YR 7/4).

Ø (est.) 14; 2 x 4,2 x 0,8.
 Single sherd. Heavily worn.
 Draw. no. 424.

176. Large narrow-necked jar (Pl. 40).
 Rim, junction of neck.
 MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange (7.5 YR 7/4). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 Ø (est.) 22; 6,8 x 6,6 x 1,1.
 Single sherd. Heavily worn.
 Draw. no. 423.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Features from uncertain shapes

177. Body sherd (Pls. 40, 102).
 Plastic decoration; two converging ropes with fingertip impressions.
 Atypical/non-local fabric, with abundant fine-grained grog, common fine to medium-grained light and dark grey stone inclusions of angular shape. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* rough.
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 5/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 8,1 x 5,9 x 1,6.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 426.
 Late/Final Neolithic

SU 1035b

Trench 2 – Extension (2015 and 2019)

Definition: thick layer of whitish silt mixed with very few potsherds, documented over the entire area of Trench 2 – Extension.

Interpretation: artificial levelling deposit.

Above: 1075, 1084

Below: 1035a

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	6	12	33	25	57	14	-	147
	3.9%	7.0%	22.6%	17.4%	39.4%	9.7%	-	100%
Total weight	0.725 kg				1.137 kg	0.317 kg	-	2.179 kg
Feature sherds	1	6	14	3	16	2	-	42
	2.4%	14.3%	33.3%	7.1%	38.0%	4.8%	-	100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 8.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly moderately worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **178-183**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly MH III.

Date of formation: MH III late.

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

178. Kantharos with rectilinear upper wall (Pl. 41).
Rim, upper wall; beginning of vertical handle on rim.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 5/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 14; 4,2 x 5 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 1035b-4.
MH III.
179. Cup or kantharos (Pl. 41).
Raised spreading base.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset at base (est.) 5; 2,4 x 6,4 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 1035b-5.
MH III.

Fine dark unpainted

Bowls

180. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 41).
Rim, shoulder.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (Gley 4/N). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 14; 4,2 x 5 x 0,4.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 360.
MH III (?).
181. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 41).
Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body.
Black burnished or smoothed with red core. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: black (7.5 YR 4/1). *Break colour:* brown (7.5 YR 6/4).
 \emptyset (est.) 20; 3,9 x 5,7 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 1035b-2.
MH III (?).
182. Bowl (Pl. 41).
Rim, shoulder; upper end of vertical strap handle on shoulder.
Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: brownish grey (7.5 YR 6/6 – 5/3). *Break colour:* grey (7.5 YR 5/1)
 \emptyset (est.) 18; 3,7 x 6,6 x 1,1.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 1035b-3.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars

183. Wide-mouthed jar, probably rim-handled (Pl. 41).

Rim, shoulder.

MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: varying from black to brown (2.5 YR 4/1 – 4/3). *Break colour:* dark red (2.5 YR 4/8)

Ø (est.) 20; 4,7 x 6,6 x 0,9.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 1035b-1.

SU 1035a

Trench 2 – Extension (2015 and 2019)

Definition: thin greyish surface with charcoal and flat potsherds on top of SU1035b.

Interpretation: occupation surface.

Above: 1035b

Below: 1029-, 1031-, 1033-, 1037-, 1065-, 1067-, 1069-, 1072-

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non- local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	-	5	23	10	32	2	-	72
	-	6.9%	32.0%	13.9%	44.4%	2.8%	-	100%
Total weight	0.303 kg				0.217 kg	0.015 kg	-	0.535 kg
Feature sherds	-	4	8	2	6	-	-	20
	-	20.0%	40.0%	10.0%	30.0%	-	-	100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 1.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly moderately worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **184-187**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly MH II – III.

Date of formation: MH III late.

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

184. Miniature kantharos (Pl. 41).

Base, lower body; thin walls.

Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø at base (est.) 3,5; 1,7 x 4,8 x 0,3-0,5.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 1035a-3.

MH III.

Fine dark unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

185. Kantharos with sub-angular profile (Pl. 41).
Rim, upper wall, lower body; lower end of strap handle in oblique direction on lower body, maybe due to a manufacturing flaw.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (2.5 Y 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
4,2 x 6,6 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 357.
MH II – III.
186. Kantharos (Pl. 41).
Rim, upper end of rising vertical strap handle on rim.
Midrib on handle
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: grey (5 Y 5/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.
5,2 x 3,3 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 358.

Pithoi

187. Body sherd (Pl. 41).
Row of circular impressions.
MFG5. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 5/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.
4,8 x 10,3 x 1,9.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 359.

SU 1068

Trench 2 – Extension (2019)

Definition: deposit filling SU 1069-, found in the central-western sector of Trench 2 – Extension, composed of loose soil mixed with potsherds, fired clay lumps and animal bones.

Interpretation: Possible residue of use surface

Above: 1069-

Below: 1026

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non- local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	-	-	4	13	5	8	-	30
	-	-	13.3%	43.3%	16.7%	26.7%	-	100%
Total weight	0.394 kg				0.157 kg	1.111 kg	-	1.662 kg
Feature sherds	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	5
	-	-	60.0%	40.0%	-	-	-	100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 0.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly moderately worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **188-191**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly MH III.

Date of formation: MH III late.

Fine dark unpainted

Bowls/goblets

188. Bowl or goblet with angular profile (Pl. 42).
Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body; thin walls; upper end of vertical strap handle on shoulder.
Plastic decoration: longitudinal midrib on handle
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: grey (Gley 6/N). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 17; 2,8 x 6,1 x 0,4.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 529.
MH III (?).
189. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 42).
Rim, shoulder.
Grey burnished. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (Gley 6/N). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 16; 4,4 x 5,8 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 530.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Bowls

190. Rounded bowl with vertical walls (Pls. 42, 102).
Rim, body.
MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 15; 5,2 x 6,3 x 0,7-0,9.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 527.
MH III.

Features from uncertain shapes

191. Base, lower body. The base has multiple holes (two preserved), made from exterior to interior. Strainer (?) (Pl. 42).
MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: pink (7 YR 8/4). *Break colour:* light orange (5 YR 7/6).
 \emptyset at base (est.) 6; 3,1 x 4,8 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 528.

SU 1066

Trench 2 – Extension (2019)

Definition: deposit filling SU 1067-, found in the central-eastern sector of Trench 2 – Extension, composed of loose soil mixed with potsherds and fired clay lumps.

Interpretation: possible residue of use surface.

Above: 1067-

Below: 1026

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/no n-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	-	1	2	1	2	3	-	9
	-	11.1%	11.1%	22.2%	22.2%	33.4%	-	100%
Total weight	0.200 kg				0.090 kg	0.677 kg		0.967 kg
Feature sherds	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 0.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly well preserved to moderately worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **199**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly late MH.

Date of formation: MH III late.

Fine light unpainted

Bowls/goblets

192. Low-footed goblet (Pl. 42).

Foot; thickening of the wall indicates imminence of junction of lower body.

Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1 with silver shiny dusting. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø at base (est.) 11; 2,4 x 9,2.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 526.

MH III late.

SU 1043

Trench 2 – Extension (2015 and 2019)

Definition: deposit filling 1072-, found in the south-western sector of Trench 2 (2015) and in the adjacent sector, to the south, of Trench 2 – Extension, composed of soil mixed with potsherds, animal bones and clay lumps.

Interpretation: possible pit or residue of use surface.

Above: 1072

Below: 1026

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/ non-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	4 5.9%	2 2.9%	17 25.0%	12 17.7%	29 42.7%	4 5.9%	- -	68 100%
Total weight	0.695 kg				0.345 kg	0.594 kg	-	1.634 kg
Feature sherds	3 15.0%	1 5.0%	6 30.0%	3 15.0%	6 30.0%	1 5.0%	-	20 100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 4.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly well preserved.

Catalogued ceramics: **193-198**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: MH with some MH III late.

Date of formation: MH III late.

Painted

Features from uncertain shapes

193. Rim, concave wall (Pl. 42).

Painted decoration; horizontal band below exterior rim.

Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: orange (2.5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.

\emptyset (*est.*) ca. 13-15; 2,4 x 3 x 0,6.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 1043-3.

MH III.

Fine light unpainted

194. Low-footed goblet (Pl. 42).

Foot, lower body.

Slab-layering visible in fracture.

Orange burnished or smoothed (?). MFG5. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: light brown (7.5 YR 6/4). *Break colour:* varying from light brown to grey (7.5 YR 6/4 – 6/1).

\emptyset *at base (est.)* 8; 6 x 7,7 x 0,9.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 356.

MH III late.

Fine dark unpainted

Bowls/goblets

195. High-stemmed goblet (Pl. 42).

Stem.

Incised decoration: multiple horizontal grooves.

Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: brown (5 YR 4/3). *Break colour:* varying from brown to grey (5 YR 4/3 – 5/1).

Ø at lower broken edge (est.) 16; 7 x 6,4 x 0,7-1,1.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 355.

MH II – III.

Basins

196. Basin with angular profile (Pl. 42).

Rim, shoulder, junction of lower wall.

Incised decoration; group of wavy and horizontal grooves on lower body.

Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: grey (10 YR 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø (est.) 29; 5,7 x 8,6 x 0,7-1.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 1043-3.

MH III.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Bowls

197. Wide-open bowl (Pl. 43).

Rim, upper wall.

MFG6. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: dark red (5 YR 5/2 – 5/4). *Break colour:* dark red edges and grey core (7 5 YR 5/2 – 5/4).

4,2 x 2 x 0,6.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 1043-4.

Jars

198. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 43).

Rim, junction of shoulder.

MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.

Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* red edges and grey core (2.5 YR 5/6 – 5/1).

Ø (est.) <20; 3,7 x 4,7 x 1,1.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 1043-2.

SU 1038

Trench 2 – Extension (2015)

Definition: deposit filling SU 1037-, found in the south-western corner of Trench 2 (2015) and in the adjacent sector, to the west, of Trench 2 – Extension, composed of earth mixed with very few potsherds and animal bones.

Interpretation: possible residue of use surface.

Above: 1037-

Below: 1026

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/co oking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/ non-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	-	-	3	1	6	2	-	12
	-	-	25.0%	8.3%	50.0%	16.7%	-	100%
Total weight	0.027 kg				0.334 kg	0.187 kg	-	0.548 kg
Feature sherds	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	4
	-	-	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	-	-	100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 1.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly moderately worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **199-202**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly late MH.

Date of formation: MH III late.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Jug/jars

199. Small narrow-necked jar or round-mouthed jug (Pl. 43).
Rim, neck; thin walls.
MFG3. *Ext. surf.*: smoothed (?). *Int. surf.*: smoothed (?).
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 5/8). *Break colour*: same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 7; 4,6 x 2,7 x 0,3-0,5.
Mended from 2 sherds (SU 1038 + 1061). Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 1038-3 + 525.
MH III late.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars

200. Small wide-mouthed jar, probably rim-handled (Pl. 43).
Rim, shoulder.
MFG6. *Ext. surf.*: smoothed. *Int. surf.*: smoothed.
Surf. colour: red (5 YR 5/8). *Break colour*: same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 14; 5,2 x 5,3 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 1038-1.

SU 1030

Trench 1 – 2015

Definition: deposit filling SU 1029-, found in the northern sector of the Trench 1, composed of loose brownish silt mixed with stones, potsherds and a few animal bones.

Interpretation: dumping pit for household waste?

Above: 1029-

Below: 1026

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (unburnished only)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non- local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	1 4.4%	- -	2 8.7%	4 17.4%	16 69.6%	- -	- -	23 100%
Total weight	0.274 kg				0.229 kg	-	-	0.503 kg
Feature sherds	1 25.0%	- -	1 25.0%	1 25.0%	1 25.0%	- -	- -	4 100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 0.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly moderately worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **201-202**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly late MH.

Date of formation: MH III late.

Fine dark unpainted

Bowls

201. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 43).

Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body.

Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: grey (10 YR 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

\emptyset (est.) 16; 4,5 x 4,8 x 0,5-0,6.

Single sherd. Heavily worn.

Draw. no. 1030-1.

MH III (?)

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Jars

202. Globular jar (?) (Pl. 43).

Sub-vertical rim with thinned lip, rounded body.

MFG4. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: orange (7.5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.

6,8 x 6,9 x 0,6-0,9.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 1030-2.

MH III (?)

SU 1032b

Trench 1 (2015)

Definition: lower layer of the fill of SU 1031-, found in the southern sector of the Trench 2, composed of loose brownish silt densely packed with stones, potsherds clay lumps and animal bones.

Interpretation: dumping pit for household waste?

Above: 1031-

Below: 1032a

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/c ooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/n on-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	-	6	9	2	26	7	-	50
	-	12.0%	18.0%	4.0%	52.0%	14.0%	-	100%
Total weight	0.546 kg				1.046 kg	0.742 kg	-	2.334 kg
Feature sherds	-	2	2	1	9	-	-	14
	-	14.3%	14.3%	7.1%	64.3%	-	-	100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 5.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly moderately worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **203-205**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly late MH.

Date of formation: MH III late.

Fine light unpainted

Bowls

203. Bowl with globular body (Pl. 43).

Rim, body.

Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* Slipped. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: pink, where the whitish slip is preserved (10 YR 8/2) and orange (5 YR 7/6).

Break colour: orange (5 YR 7/6)

Ø (*est.*) 13; 4,5 x 6,9 x 0,5.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 1032b-1.

MH III late.

Fine dark unpainted

Cups/kantharoi or bowls

204. Kantharos or bowl with rectilinear upper wall (Pl. 43).

Rim, upper wall.

Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: greenish grey (10 YR 6/3 – 5/1). *Break colour:* grey (10 YR 5/1)

Ø (*est.*) 15; 4,8 x 8,8 x 0,7-0,8.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 1032b-2.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Jars

205. Large narrow-necked jar (Pls. 44, 102).
 Rim, neck, junction of shoulder
 MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* slipped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: white (10 YR 8/2). *Break colour:* orange edges and grey core (5 YR 7/6 – 2.5 Y 5/1)
 \emptyset (*est.*) 12; 12,2 x 9,9 x 1-1,3.
 Mended from 4 sherds (one of which from SU 1028). Moderately worn.
 Draw. no. 1032b-3.

SU 1032a

Trench 1 (2015)

Definition: upper layer of the fill of SU 1031-, found in the southern sector of the Trench 2, composed of loose brownish silt mixed with a few stones, potsherds clay lumps and animal bones.
 Interpretation: dumping pit for household waste?

Above: 1032b

Below: 1026

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/ cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non- local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	-	6	4	5	14	-	-	29
	-	20.7%	13.8%	17.2%	48.3%	-	-	100%
Total weight	0.367 kg				0.322 kg	-	-	0.689 kg
Feature sherds	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	5
	-	40.0%	-	40.0%	20.0%	-	-	100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 0.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly well preserved.

Catalogued ceramics: **206**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly late MH.

Date of formation: MH III late.

Fine light unpainted

206. Carinated kantharos (Pls. 44, 102).
 Body; upper and lower end of vertical strap handle on rim and carination on body, respectively.
 Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: pink (2.5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* pink edges and grey core (10 R 6/4 – 2.5 YR 6/6)
 \emptyset *max. on body (est.)* 15; 4,3 x 7,7 x 0,5-0,8.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 1032a-1.
 MH III (late?).

Outdoor floor SU 1026

SU 1026

Trench 2 – Extension (2015 and 2019)

Definition: occupation surface with flat potsherds, charcoal and lithics uncovered over the entire area of Trench 2 – Extension.

Interpretation: outdoor floor associated with Infant burial 2.

Above: 1064, 1066, 1068, 1043, 1038, 1030, 1034, 1032a

Below: 1073-/1074 (Infant burial 2)

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non- local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Totals sherds	9 1.7%	36 6.8%	96 18.2%	113 21.4%	262 49.6%	12 2.3%	- -	528 100%
Total weight	2.140 kg				2.380 kg	0.217 kg	-	5.637 kg
Feature sherds	2 1.7%	22 18.5%	38 31.9%	7 5.9%	50 42.0%	- -	- -	119 100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 3.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly moderately worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **207-227**.

Catalogued objects: **O-17, O-19**.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly late MH with Transitional MH III – LH I.

Date of formation: 'Transitional MH III – LH I'.

Painted

Bowls/Goblets

207. High-stemmed goblet (Pl. 44).

Stem.

Painted decoration: horizontal bands on stem, groups of transverse bars on lower end.

Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: pale orange (7.5 YR 8/4). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* varying from brown to black (7.5 YR 6/2-2.5/1).

Ø at base (est.) 11; 4,8 x 6,9 x 1,1-1,4.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 1026-4.

MH III.

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

208. Miniature rounded kantharos with vertical walls (Pl. 44).

Rim, body; thin walls

- Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* slipped (possibly painted, originally?).
Int. surf.: not detectable.
Surf. colour: white, where the slip is preserved (2.5 Y 8/1) and orange (7.5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* orange (7.5 YR 7/6).
 \emptyset (est.) 7; 2,4 x 3 x 0,2-0,3.
 Single sherd. Moderately worn.
 Draw. no. 541.
 ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’.
209. Miniature kantharos (Pl. 44).
 Rim, upper wall; beginning of upper attachment of rising vertical handle on rim.
 Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG2 with silver shiny dusting. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: orange (7.5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 7,5; 1,6 x 2,1 x 0,4.
 Single sherd. Moderately worn.
 Draw. no. 1026-10.
210. Cup with rounded profile (Pl. 44).
 Rim, body; beginning of upper attachment of vertical handle at rim.
 Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: yellow (10 YR 8/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 11; 4,8 x 3,9 x 0,7.
 Single sherd. Heavily worn.
 Draw. no. 1026-5.
 ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’.
211. Cup with globular body (Pl. 44).
 Rim, upper body.
 Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: pale orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) >15; 2,9 x 2,5 x 0,6.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 1026-5.
 ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’.
212. Cup or kantharos with sub-rounded body (Pl. 44).
 Rim, body.
 Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: orange (7.5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) >15; 5,4 x 3,5 x 0,5.
 Single sherd. Heavily worn.
 Draw. no. 1026-7.
 ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’.
213. Small cup or kantharos with rounded profile (Pl. 44).
 Base, lower body
 Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset at base (est.) 5; 2,3 x 2,7 x 0,3.
 Single sherd. Moderately worn.
 Draw. no. 542.

Basins

214. Basin with rounded profile (Pl. 44).

Rim, shoulder

Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.

Surf. colour: orange (7.5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø (est.) 26; 3,2 x 5,6 x 0,7.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 1026-13.

Fine dark unpainted

Bowls/goblets

215. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 45).

Rim, shoulder; thickening at inner edge of the rim.

Grey Burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: dark grey (2.5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* grey (2.5 Y 5/1)

Ø (est.) 15; 3,8 x 6,9 x 0,5-0,8.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 349.

MH II – ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’.

216. Bowl (Pl. 45).

Rim, upper wall.

Grey Burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: light grey (Gley 1 6/10Y). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø (est.) 15; 2,4 x 5,4 x 0,6.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 1026-14.

‘Transitional MH III – LH I’ (?).

217. Bowl, probably a goblet, with sub-angular profile (Pl. 24).

Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body; vertical strap handle on shoulder elongated in profile.

Black burnished or smoothed with red core. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.

Surf. colour: black (5 YR 2.5/1). *Break colour:* dark red (2.5 YR 4/8).

5,1 x 4 x 0,6.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 350.

MH III – ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’.

Basins

218. Basin with rounded profile (Pl. 45).

Rim, shoulder; thickening at inner edge of rim.

Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.

Surf. colour: dark grey (7.5 YR 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø (est.) 26; 4 x 5,4 x 0,7-1.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 1026-9.

219. Basin with rounded profile (Pl. 45).

Rim, shoulder.

Black burnished or smoothed with red core. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: dark grey (7.5 YR 4/1). *Break colour:* varying from brown to grey (7.5 YR 5/4 – 5/1).

Ø (est.) 28; 4,3 x 5,6 x 0,9.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 1026-8.

220. Basin with rounded profile (Pl. 45).
Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body; thickening at inner edge of rim; beginning of vertical handle on shoulder.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: olive grey (10 YR 5/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 27; 7 x 7,9 x 0,7-1,3.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 1026-6.

Features from uncertain shapes

221. Thick horizontal handle (Pl. 45).
Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: greyish brown (7.5 YR 5/2 – 2.5 YR 4/4). *Break colour:* different shades of brown (2.5 YR 4/4 – 7.5 YR 4/4).
2,1 x 8,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 1026-3.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars

222. Wide-mouthed jar (Pls. 45, 103).
Rim, shoulder.
'Adriatic' incised decoration: hatched rectangular panel filled, horizontal groove below exterior rim.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* dark grey (2.5 YR 5/1).
4,5 x 3,9 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 1026-2.

223. Jar (Pl. 45).
Flat base.
'Adriatic' incised decoration: multiple inverted chevrons.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: dark red (5 YR 5/4). *Break colour:* varying from brown to black (5 YR 5/4 – 2.5/1).
Ø at base (est.) 5; 2,6 x 5 x 1,1.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 1026-1.

Bowls

224. Small bowl, probably a ladle or dipper (Pls. 45, 103).
Rim, body; attachment of rising handle on rim, probably a ring-handle.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Blackened all over.
Surf. colour: blackish brown (5 YR 3/2 – 4/6). *Break colour:* brown edges and black core (5 YR 3/2 – 2.5/1).
Ø (est.) 8; 3,3 x 4,8 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 264.
 'Transitional MH III – LH I'.

Jars

225. Rim-handled jar (Pl. 45).
 Rim, shoulder; upper attachment of rising vertical strap handle on rim, lower attachment on shoulder.
 MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: varying from red to black (5 YR 6/6 – 2.5/1). *Break colour:* black (5 YR 2.5/1).
 Ø (est.) 15; 4,8 x 5,3 x 0,5.
 Single sherd. Moderately worn.
 Draw. no. 264.
 'Transitional MH III – LH I'.

Features from uncertain shapes

226. Tubular spout (Pl. 46).
 MFG7. *Surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* black (5 YR 2.5/1).
 2,4 x 4,6.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 353.
 'Transitional MH III – LH I'.
227. Broad, solid stem with concave sides (Pl. 46).
 Blackened all over.
 MFG7. *Surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: varying from light brown to black (2.5 Y 2.5/1 – 10 YR 6/4). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 5,8 x 7,1 x 1,4.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 352.

Outdoor floor SU 1025

SU 1025

Trench 2 – Extension (2015 and 2019)

Definition: occupation surface, semi-paved with flat potsherds and stones, located over the northern sector of Trench 2 and only in the western sector to the south.

Interpretation: outdoor floor associated with Infant burial 1.

Above: 1073/1074 (Infant burial 2)

Below: 1062-/1063 (Infant burial 1)

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished and smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	21 2.8%	74 9.9%	116 15.5%	94 12.7%	381 51.1%	60 8.0%	5 0.7%	749 100%
Total weight	4.245 kg				8.422 kg	2.302 kg	-	14.969 kg
Feature sherds	10 6.7%	29 19.5%	37 24.8%	8 5.4%	58 38.9%	5 3.4%	2 1.3%	149 100%

Modern tiles: 0,138 (intrusive).
Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: moderate to high.
Joins: 19.
State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly moderately worn.
Catalogued ceramics: **228-257**.
Catalogued objects: **O-8, O-9, O-23**
Chronological range of the materials: mostly MH III late – LH I early with a EH II cast-up.
Date of formation: LH I early.

Painted

Cups/kantharoi

228. Cup with globular body (Pls. 46, 103).
Rim, upper body; upper end vertical strap handle below the rim.
Painted decoration; upright groups of three concentric semi-circles on horizontal bands on body; horizontal band on exterior rim; fringed band on interior rim.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: pale orange (7.5 YR 8/4). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* dark brown (7.5 YR 5/2).
 \emptyset (est.) 8,5; 3,8 x 6,3 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 1025-1.
LH I early.
Borgna et al. 2019, Pl. CXXI2b.
229. Cup with globular body (Pl. 46).
Rim, upper body.
Painted decoration; multiple concentric bands on shoulder; single horizontal band on exterior rim and multiple (or single thick) horizontal bands at junction of rim and shoulder.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: varying from yellow to orange (7.5 YR 7/6 – 5 YR 7/8). *Break colour:* orange (5 YR 7/8). *Paint colour:* light greyish brown (5 YR 6/3).
 \emptyset (est.) 8; 3,8 x 3,7 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Heavily worn, fading paint.
Draw. no. 1025-2.
LH I early.
230. Cup, probably kantharos, with rounded profile (Pl. 46).
Rim, shoulder.
Painted decoration; solid triangle on shoulder, horizontal band at junction of rim and shoulder.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* translucent. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: white, where the slip is preserved (2.5 Y 8/1) and orange (7.5 YR 8/3). *Break colour:* orange (5 YR 7/8). *Paint colour:* varying from light brown to black (5 YR 6/3-2.5/1).
4,3 x 3,8 x 0,7.
Mended from 3 sherds. Heavily worn, fading paint.
Draw. no. 1025-14.
MH III late – LH I early.
231. Cup or kantharos (Pl. 46).
Low conical foot, junction of lower body
Painted decoration; horizontal band at junction of foot and lower body.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: pink (7.5 YR 7/4). *Break colour:* grey (5 YR 4/1). *Paint colour:* dark grey (5 YR 4/1).

Ø at base (est.) 4; 2,2 x 4,5 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 338.
MH III late – LH I early.

Jars

232. Jar with broad neck (Pl. 46).
Rim, neck, junction of shoulder.
Painted decoration; multiple horizontal bands on neck, solid pattern (possibly a triangle) on shoulder.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* translucent slip. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: pale orange, where the slip is preserved (7.5 YR 7/4). *Break colour:* orange (5 YR 6/8). *Paint colour:* brown (7.5 YR 5/2).
Ø (est.) 12; 4,5 x 6 x 0,5-0,9.
Single sherd. Heavily worn, fading paint.
Draw. no. 344.
MH III late – LH I early.

Bowl/basin

233. Bowl or basin (Pls. 46, 103).
Rim.
Incised decoration: horizontal row of oblique strokes below exterior rim.
Atypical/non-local fabric, soft, with rare, barely discernible whitish and red stone inclusions.
Ext. surf.: solidly-covered with lustrous paint. *Int. surf.:* solidly-covered with lustrous paint.
Surf. colour: black, where the paint is preserved (10 YR 2/1) and orange (10 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* orange (10 YR 7/6).
2,3 x 3,1 x 0,4-0,6.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 1025sud.
EH II.

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

234. Miniature kantharos with sub-angular profile (Pl. 46).
Rim, body; beginning of rising vertical handle on rim.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 9; 3,4 x 2,8 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 1025-15.
MH III late – LH I early.
235. Cup with rounded profile (Pls. 46, 103).
Rim, upper body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* polished.
Surf. colour: pale orange (7.5 YR 8/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 14; 3,2 x 6,1 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 1025-10.
LH I.
Borgna et al. 2019, Pl. CXXI2e.

236. Cup with rounded profile (Pl. 46).
Rim, upper body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: varying from orange to grey (5 YR 6/8 – 5/1). *Break colour:* grey (5 YR 5/1).
 \emptyset (est.) 16; 3,6 x 6,3 x 0,4.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 1025-13.
LH I.
237. Cup or goblet with globular body (Pls. 46, 103).
Rim, upper body; upper end of vertical strap handle on upper body.
Atypical/non-local fabric, soft, with common, very-fine white and black stone inclusions of angular shape. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: yellowish brown (10 YR 6/3). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 11; 4,1 x 5,1 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 1025-18.
Probable import. LH I.
238. Cup with rounded profile (Pl. 46).
Rim, upper body.
Parallel streaks on the interior surface may suggest the employment of the wheel technique.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* translucent. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: pink (7.5 YR 8/4). *Break colour:* orange (5 YR 7/6).
 \emptyset at inner edge of rim (est.) 11; 2,8 x 5,7 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 1025-16.
LH I.
239. Kantharos with sub-rounded profile (Pls. 46, 103).
Rim, body; beginning of rising vertical handle on rim.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: orange (7.5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 13; 4,4 x 4,5 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 1025-8.
MH III late – LH I early.
240. Cup with sub-rounded profile (Pl. 46).
Rim, upper body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1 with silver shiny dusting. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
2,9 x 2,4 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 1025-6.
241. Cup or kantharos with sub-rounded upper wall (Pl. 46).
Rim, upper body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* polished.
Surf. colour: light reddish brown (5 YR 6/4). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 12; 3,8 x 4,5 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 1025-9.

Bowls/goblets

242. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 47).
Rim, shoulder.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable
Surf. colour: orange (7.5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 17; 3,5 x 7,3 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 345.
243. High-stemmed goblet (Pl. 47).
Stem.
Orange burnished or smoothed MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset at base (est.) 8,7; 6,5 x 7,6 x 1-1,8.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 339.
MH III late.
244. Goblet (Pl. 47).
Stem.
Altered due to overfiring.
Orange (or grey ?) burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* slipped (?). *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: varying from white to brown (10 YR 8/2 – 5YR 5/4). *Break colour:* grey (Gley 5/5B).
 \emptyset at base 9,5; 6,3 x 9,5 x 0,9.
Mended from 5 sherds. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 340.
MH III late – LH I early
245. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 47).
Raised base, lower body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange (7.5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset at base 5,5; 5,1 x 12,6 x 0,5.
Mended from 5 sherds (one of which from SU 1022). Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 340.
MH III late – LH I early.

Fine dark unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

246. Cup with s-shaped profile (Pls. 47, 103).
Rim, body.
Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: dark grey (10 YR 3/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 10; 3,8 x 6 x 0,5-0,7.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 1025-4.
LH I.
Borgna et al. 2019, Pl. CXXI2d.
247. Miniature kantharos with angular profile (Pls. 47, 103).
Rim, body; thickened section at junction of upper and lower body; upper and lower attachment of rising vertical strap handle on rim and point of max. diameter on body, respectively.

Incised decoration: group of three horizontal grooves on upper body, groups of two and three hanging festoons on lower body.

Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* polished.

Surf. colour: grey (Gley 5/10Y). *Break colour:* same as surf.

\emptyset (est.) 7; 2,6 x 3,6 x 0,5.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 1025-3.

(MH III late?) – LH I early.

248. Kantharos (Pl. 47).

Rim; upper end of rising vertical strap handle on rim.

Dark burnished or smoothed (?). MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: dark grey (10 YR 5/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.

4,3 x 5,8 x 0,6.

Single sherd. Heavily worn.

Draw. no. 1025-17.

Bowls

249. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 47).

Rim, shoulder.

Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: grey (Gley 5/N). *Break colour:* same as surf.

\emptyset (est.) 16; 2,5 x 6,4 x 0,5.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 1025-17.

250. Large bowl with rounded profile (Pls. 47, 103).

Rim, shoulder.

Incised decoration; isolated groups of hanging festoons on lower body.

Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: light grey (5 Y 6/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

\emptyset (est.) 22; 4,5 x 5,9 x 0,7.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 346.

MH III late – LH I early.

251. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 47).

Rim, shoulder.

Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.

Surf. colour: dark grey (10 YR 5/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.

3,4 x 3,1 x 0,9.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 1025-11.

252. Bowl or goblet (Pl. 47).

Rim, concave wall

Black burnished or smoothed with red core. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: dark grey (10 YR 4/1). *Break colour:* varying from brown to dark grey (10 YR 4/1 – 7.5 YR 5/6)

\emptyset (est.) 18; 3,8 x 4,8 x 0,9.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 1025-5.

MH III late – LH I early.

253. Bowl with sub-rounded profile (Pl. 47).
Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body.
Plastic decoration; horizontal flutes on shoulder.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (Gley 4/N). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 17; 4,3 x 7,4 x 0,5-0,7.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 347.
MH II – III.
254. Goblet (Pl. 47).
Conical foot.
Black burnished or smoothed with red core. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: black (10 YR 3/1). *Break colour:* brown (10 YR 6/8).
 \emptyset at base (est.) 8; 3,3 x 5,1 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 260.
MH III late – LH I early.

Jars

255. Jar, probably narrow-necked (Pl. 47).
Horizontal convex-concave handle on body.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* rough.
Surf. colour: grey (2.5 Y 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
7,6 x 9,9 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 342.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Jars

256. Jar with rectilinear shoulder (Pl. 48).
Rim, shoulder.
MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 20; 4 x 6,7 x 0,9.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 1025-12.
MH III late – LH I.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars

257. Jar with broad neck (Pls. 48, 103).
Rim, neck, shoulder; inverted horseshoe lug on shoulder.
MFG6. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: varying from orange to dark grey (7.5 YR 7/6 – 3/1). *Break colour:* dark grey (7.5 YR 3/1).
 \emptyset (est.) 26; 9,3 x 12 x 0,8-1,2.
Mended from 4 sherds. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 348.
MH III – LH I.

SU 1061

Trench 2 – Extension (2019)

Definition: heap of small stones and slabs, mixed with soil and potsherd, located above the slab covering Infant burial 1.

Interpretation: possibly deposited as a marker for the tomb.

Above: 1063 (Infant burial 1)

Below: 1056, 1060

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished only)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	1 7.7%	1 7.7%	1 7.7%	4 30.8%	6 46.2%	-	-	13 100%
Total weight	0.163 kg				0.066 kg	-	-	0.229 kg
Feature sherds	1 25.0%	1 25.0%	1 25.0%	1 25.0%	-	-	-	4 100%

Modern tiles: 0.029 kg (intrusive)

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 1.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly moderately worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **258-259**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: MH III – LH I.

Date of formation: LH I.

Painted

Jugs

258. Small necked vessel, probably a round-mouthed jug (Pl. 48).

Rim, neck, junction of shoulder.

Painted decoration: broad horizontal band below exterior rim.

Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* brown (5 YR 5/3).

\emptyset (est.) 9; 3,5 x 7,4 x 0,7.

Single sherd. Heavily worn, fading paint.

Draw. no. 354.

MH III – LH I.

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

259. Miniature cup or kantharos with rounded profile (Pl. 48).

Rim, body.

Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.

\emptyset (est.) 10; 3,4 x 2,5 x 0,6.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 524.
MH III – LH I.

Abandonment horizon (SU 1056)

SU 1056

Trench 2 – Extension (2019)

Definition: whitish clean silt layer incorporating large stones and fired clay lumps, located in the central sector of the Trench 2 – Extension.

Interpretation: possibly originating from the decay of a wall.

Above: 1061

Below: 1014

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non- local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	-	6	9	11	15	2	2	45
	-	13.3%	20.0%	24.4%	33.3%	4.5%	4.4%	100%
Total weight	0.428 kg				0.217 kg	0.144 kg	-	0.789 kg
Feature sherds	-	2	3	3	3	-	2	13
	-	15.4%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	-	15.4%	100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 1.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly moderately or heavily worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **260-264**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly late MH – early LH (with some EH).

Date of formation: contemporary with or later than LH I.

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

260. Miniature cup or kantharos with angular profile (Pl. 48).

Rim, upper wall, lower body

Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø (est.) 8; 3,4 x 3,7 x 0,4.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 361.

MH III.

261. Straight-sided (?) cup (Pl. 48).

Base, lower body.

Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: orange (7.5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø at base (est.) 6; 2,6 x 4,3 x 0,5.

Single sherd. Heavily worn.

Draw. no. 363.

LH I (?).

Fine dark unpainted

Bowls/goblets

262. Bowl or goblet with sub-angular profile (Pl. 48).
Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body.
Atypical/non-local fabric, hard, with dense silver shiny dusting, rare fine to medium-grained white and pink stone inclusions.
Ext. surf.: smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: black (7.5 YR 3/1). *Break colour:* red (5 YR 5/6).
6,2 x 5,2 x 0,7-0,9.
Mended from 2 sherds. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 364.
Probable import.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Basins

263. Basin (Pls. 48, 103).
Rim.
Plastic decoration; horizontal disk band below exterior rim.
Atypical/non-local fabric, hard, with common fine-grained white and grey stone inclusions.
Ext. surf.: wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: brown (7.5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* grey (7.5 YR 5/6).
2,9 x 2,7 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 362.
EH II.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars

264. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 48).
Rim.
MFG6. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: brownish black (5 YR 4/2). *Break colour:* black (5 YR 2.5/1).
4,6 x 4,7 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 264.

Residual stone structure SU 1014

SU 1014

Trench 2 (2015)

Definition: stone structure made with conglomerate blocks, documented in the southern sector of Trench 2. Potsherds were found in the interstices between the stones.

Interpretation: residue of an original wall?

Above: 1056

Below: 1009

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non- local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	-	3	2	8	15	3	-	31
	-	9.7%	6.5%	25.8%	48.4%	9.7%	-	100%
Total weight	0.273 kg				0.125 kg	0.602 kg	-	1.000 kg
Feature sherds	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	5
	-	20.0%	20.0%	60.0%	-	-	-	100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 0.

State of preservation of the ceramics: moderately to heavily worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **265-266**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: EH III/MH I (?) – late MH/early LH.

Date of formation: post LH I.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Bowls

265. Bowl with rounded profile (Pls. 49, 103).

Beginning of rim, body; thickening section toward the base; vertical, upswing, strap handle on shoulder.

MFG4. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: varying from pale orange to black (5 YR 7/6 – 2.5/1). *Break colour:* pale orange (5 YR 7/6).

Ø at point of max. expansion on body (est.) 12; 7,1 x 7,5 x 0,7-1,1.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 1014-2.

EH III – MH I (?).

Jars

266. Jar with rectilinear shoulder (Pl. 49).

Rim, shoulder.

MFG3. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: varying from orange to grey (5 YR 6/8 – 5/1). *Break colour:* orange (5 YR 6/8).

Ø (est.) 14; 5,4 x 6,5 x 0,6.

Single sherd. Heavily worn.

Draw. no. 1014-1.

MH III late – LH I.

Modern soils and disturbances (SU 1022, 1058, 1028, 1009, 1008)

SU 1022

Trench 2 – Extension (2015 and 2019)

Definition: fill of probable spoliation pit SU 1021-, found immediately to the west of SU 1014, containing loose earth mixed with potsherds, clay lumps, animal bones and modern tiles.

Above: 1021-

Below: 1011-

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non- local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	1 1.5%	4 6.0%	7 10.6%	14 21.2%	34 51.5%	6 9.0%	- -	66 100%
Total weight	0.090 kg				0.496 kg	0.175 kg	-	0.761 kg
Feature sherds	- -	3 15.8%	1 5.3%	4 21.0%	11 57.9%	- -	- -	19 100%

Modern tiles: 0,082 kg.

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 1.

State of preservation of the ceramics: heavily worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **267-269**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly MH.

Date of formation: modern/contemporary.

Fine light unpainted

267. Cup or kantharos with sub-angular profile (Pl. 49).

Rim, body.

Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.

Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.

\emptyset (est.) 10; 4,4 x 3 x 0,4.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 543.

MH III.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars

268. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 49).

Rim, shoulder; inverted horseshoe lug on shoulder.

'Adriatic' incised decoration; diagonals on shoulder, sub-vertical grooves below the lug, horizontal groove at junction of rim and shoulder.

MFG6. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: varying from black to brown (7.5 YR 4/3 – 5/3 – 2.5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

4,4 x 7,4 x 0,8.

Mended from 2 sherds. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 298.

269. Jar (Pl. 49).

Base, lower body.

'Adriatic' incised decoration; irregular sub-vertical grooves on lower body.

Wear traces on the resting surface of base; traces of smoke-blackening on one side around edges of base.

MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: varying from black to red (7.5 YR 5/4 – 3/2 – 5 YR 5/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø at base 4; 4,1 x 7,2 x 1

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 299.

SU 1058

Trench 2 – Extension (2019)

Definition: fill of SU 1057-, a deep oblong ditch running in south-west to north-east direction, found in the central sector of Trench 2 – Extension. The fill is composed of dark brown loose clayish soil mixed with abundant modern tiles, building rubble (large, fired clay lumps, stones) and potsherds.

Interpretation: dumping ditch for modern tiles.

Above: 1057-

Below: 1011-

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/c ooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non- -local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	-	3	6	8	23	7	1	48
	-	6.3%	12.5%	16.7%	47.9%	14.6%	2.0%	100 %
Total weight	0.466 kg				1.407 kg	0.803 kg	-	2.676 kg
Featur e sherds	-	2	1	2	4	1	1	11
	-	18.2%	9.0%	18.2%	36.4%	9.0%	9.0%	100 %

Modern tiles: 0.433 kg

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 0.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly moderately to heavily worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **270**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly MH with some EH.

Date of formation: modern/contemporary.

Fine light unpainted

270. Saucer (Pl. 49).

Ring base.

Atypical/non-local fabric, hard, with fine-grained black stone inclusions of angular shape.

Ext. surf.: wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: pale orange (7.5 YR 7/4). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø at base (est.) 4; 1,2 x 3,1.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 333.
EH II.

SU 1028

Trench 1, 2 – Extension (2015 and 2019)

Definition: series of deposits filling several oblong pits scattered over the area (SU 1027-), containing loose clayish silt mixed with potsherds, clay lumps, animal bones and tiles.

Interpretation: Modern vineyard pits.

Above: 1027-

Below: 1000, 1008

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/co oking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/n on-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	4 1.5%	37 13.7%	42 15.6%	39 14.0%	130 48.2%	18 6.7%	1 0.4%	271 100%
Total weight	1.606 kg				1.464 kg	0.836 kg		5.637 kg
Feature sherds	3 4.3%	19 27.1%	14 20.0%	7 10.0%	26 37.1%	- -	1 1.4%	70 100%

Modern tiles: 5.600 kg.

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 1.

State of preservation of the ceramics: heavily worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **271-273**.

Catalogued objects: **O-11**.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly MH with some EH.

Date of formation: modern/contemporary.

Painted

271. Basin or bowl (Pls. 49, 103).

Rim; thin vertical lug or vertical end of spool lug on body.

Atypical/non-local fabric, soft, with common fine-grained black stone inclusions of angular shape. *Ext. surf.*: residual traces of lustrous red paint. *Int. surf.*: residual traces of solid red paint.

Surf. colour: pink (7.5 YR 8/4). *Break colour*: same as surf. *Paint colour*: red (2.5 YR 5/6).
2,4 x 2,2 x 0,4.

Single sherd. Heavily worn.

Draw. no. 333.

EH II.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Jars

272. Small jar with broad neck (Pl. 49).

Rim, neck, shoulder.

MFG3. *Ext. surf.*: wiped. *Int. surf.*: wiped.

Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/8). *Break colour*: same as surf.

Ø (*est.*) 14; 3,8 x 5,3 x 0,7.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 330.

MH III (?).

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Bowls/goblets

273. Carinated goblet or bowl (Pl. 49).

Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body; vertical, strap handle on shoulder.

MFG6. *Ext. surf.*: smoothed. *Int. surf.*: smoothed.

Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 6/8). *Break colour*: red edges and black core (2.5 YR 6/8 – 5YR 2.5/1).

Ø (*est.*) 16; 6,1 x 5,5 x 0,8.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 302.

Late MH.

SU 1009

Trench 2 – Extension (2015 and 2019)

Definition: modern agrarian layer found over the entire extension of Trench 1, containing dark brownish soil mixed with potsherds, modern tiles and sparse animal bones.

Above: 1001-

Below: 1027-

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non- local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	19 2.5%	165 22.0%	150 20.0%	30 4.0%	351 47.0%	29 3.9%	3 0.4%	747 100%
Total weight	1.277 kg				3.150 kg	0.365 kg		4.792 kg
Feature sherds	10 5.9%	32 18.8%	55 32.4%	10 5.9%	58 34.1%	4 2.4%	2 1.2%	170 100%

Modern tiles: 0.672 kg.

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 4.

State of preservation of the ceramics: heavily worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **274-284**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly late MH – early LH.

Date of formation: modern/contemporary.

Painted

Cups/kantharoi

274. Cup, probably a kantharos (Pl. 50).

Rim, upper wall.

Painted decoration; horizontal band below exterior rim, group of transverse bars on interior rim.

Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.*: burnished. *Int. surf.*: burnished.

Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour*: same as surf. *Paint colour*: brown (5 YR 4/2).

Ø (est.) 14; 2,6 x 4 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 69.
Late MH.

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

275. Small cup with s-shaped profile (Pl. 50).
Rim, body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* polished.
Surf. colour: pale yellow (10 YR 7/4). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 10; 3 x 2,7 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 70.
MH III late – LH I early.
276. Small cup or kantharos (Pl. 50).
Rim, upper wall.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* grey (5 YR 6/1).
2,2 x 1,6 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 72.
277. Cup or kantharos (Pl. 50).
Rim, upper wall.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* grey (5 YR 6/1).
2,2 x 2,8 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 71.

Bowls

278. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 50).
Rim, body; slight edge on exterior at junction of rim and body.
Atypical/non-local fabric (?), hard, with common fine-grained dark red stone inclusions of angular shape. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: olive brown (10 YR 6/3). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 16; 4,5 x 8,2 x 0,4.
Mended from 2 sherds. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 334.
MH III – LH I (?).
279. Large bowl with sub-rounded profile (Pl. 50).
Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body.
Orange burnished or smoothed (?) MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: light brown (10 YR 7/4). *Break colour:* brown edges and black core (5 YR 5/4 – 4/1).
Ø (est.) 20; 3,9 x 3,8 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 73.
LH I.

Fine dark unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

280. Miniature kantharos (Pl. 50).
Vertical strap handle.
Grey burnished (?). MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: olive grey (10 YR 5/2). *Break colour:* grey (10 YR 5/1).
3,3 x 1,6 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 76.

Bowls/goblets

281. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 50).
Rim, shoulder; vertical strap handle on shoulder.
Black burnished or smoothed with red core. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: black (7.5 YR 3/1). *Break colour:* brown (5 YR 5/4).
4,2 x 3,5 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 335.
282. Bowl with angular profile (Pl. 50).
Vertical strap handle on point of max. diameter on body, upswing in profile.
Plastic decoration; longitudinal midrib on handle.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (Gley 5/10Y). *Break colour:* same as surf.
5,4 x 4,3 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 335.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars

283. Jar (Pl. 50)
Flat base.
'Adriatic' incised decoration; intersecting groups of vertical grooves and multiple diagonals.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Wear traces on the resting surface of base
Surf. colour: brown (5 YR 5/4 – 4/1). *Break colour:* grey (5 YR 4/1).
 \emptyset at base (est.) 5; 3 x 4,7 x 1.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 77.

Features from uncertain shapes

284. Thick vertical handle with angular profile (Pl. 50).
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: blackish red (5 YR 5/6 – 4/2). *Break colour:* black (2.5 Y 2.5/1).
7,7 x 4,2.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 337.

SU 1008

Trench 2 (2015) – Extension (2019)

Definition: superficial layer over the surface of Trench 1.

Above: 1028

Below: -

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non- local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	3 4.0%	16 21.6%	27 36.5%	1 1.4%	25 33.8%	1 1.4%	1 1.4%	74 100%
Total weight	0.441 kg				0.431 kg	1.040 kg		0.872 kg
Feature sherds	2 8.3%	5 20.8%	10 41.7%	- -	6 25.0%	- -	1 4.2%	24 100%

Faunal remains: 0.023 kg.

Clay lumps: none.

Modern tiles: none.

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 0.

State of preservation of the ceramics: heavily worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **285-287**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly late MH.

Date of formation: modern/contemporary

Painted

Cups/kantharoi

285. Kantharos (Pl. 50).

Rim, upper body.

Painted decoration; solid triangle on shoulder, horizontal band below exterior the rim, group of transverse bars on interior rim.

Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: brown (5 YR 5/4). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* dark brown (5 YR 4/2).

3,7 x 3,5 x 0,5.

Single sherd. Heavily worn.

Draw. no. 78.

MH III late – LH I.

Fine dark unpainted

Bowls

286. Bowl (Pl. 50).

Rim, shoulder.

Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: grey (10 YR 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

2,9 x 3 x 0,6.

Single sherd. Heavily worn.

Draw. no. 79.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Jars

287. Narrow-necked jar (Pl. 50).

Rim, neck.

Atypical/non-local fabric, hard, with abundant medium-grained light grey stone inclusions of angular shape. *Ext. surf.*: not detectable. *Int. surf.*: not detectable.

Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/61). *Break colour*: orange edges and grey core (5 YR 7/6 – 5/1).

Ø (*est.*) 14; 2,2 x 4,2 x 0,8.

Single sherd. Heavily worn.

Draw. no. 80.

TRENCH 1

Dismantled houses (SSU 1041, 1042, 1036, 1049, 1050a)

SU 1041

Trench 1 – 2015

Definition: thin level of silt with few flat potsherds found in the central sector of Trench 1.

Interpretation: possible residue of primary floor.

Above: 1040

Below: 1042

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non- local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	-	1	1	-	10	1	-	13
	-	7.7%	7.7%	-	76.9%	7.7%	-	100%
Total weight	0.100 kg				1.049 kg	0.281 kg	-	1.430 kg
Feature sherds	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	4
	-	25.0%	25.0%	-	50.0%	-	-	100%

Modern tiles: 0.036 kg (intrusive).

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: moderate.

Joins: 4.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly moderately worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **288-290**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly late MH.

Date of formation: earlier than or contemporary to MH III late.

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

288. Miniature kantharos with s-shaped profile (Pl. 51).

Rim, body; beginning of vertical handle rising above the rim.

Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange with grey speckles (7.5 YR 5/4). *Break colour:* orange edges and grey core (7.5 YR 6/6 – 5/1).
 Ø (est.) 8; 3,7 x 4,5 x 0,3-0,5.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 240.
 MH III.

Fine dark unpainted

Jars

289. Narrow-necked jar (Pls. 51, 104).
 Rim, neck.
 Black burnished or smoothed with red core. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: reddish black (5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* black edges and red core (5 Y 4/1 – 2.5 YR 4/6).
 Ø (est.) 13; 6,3 x 10,8 x 0,5-1,1.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 241.
 Late MH.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars

290. Wide-mouthed jar (Pls. 51, 104).
 Rim, shoulder; spade, upswinging spade lug on shoulder.
 MFG6. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: varying from red to dark grey (2.5 YR 6/8 – 4/1). *Break colour:* red edges and dark grey core (2.5 YR 6/8 – 4/1).
 Ø (est.) 33; 15,7 x 27,8 x 1-1,3.
 Mended from 5 sherds. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 242.

SU 1042

Trench 1 (2015)

Definition: thin level of silt with few flat potsherds, found in the southern sector of Trench 1.

Interpretation: possible residue of primary floor.

Above: 1041.

Below: 1036.

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (unburnished only)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	2 10.0%	- -	2 10.0%	1 5.0%	15 75.0%	- -	- -	20 100%
Total weight	0.185 kg				0.337 kg	-	-	0.522 kg
Feature sherds	1 20.0%	- -	1 20.0%	- -	3 60.0%	- -	- -	5 100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.
 Joins: 1.
 State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly moderately worn.
 Catalogued ceramics: **291**.
 Catalogued objects: none.
 Chronological range of the materials: MH.
 Date of formation: earlier than or contemporary to MH III late.

Fine dark unpainted

Bowls

291. Large bowl with angular profile (Pl. 51).
 Rim, shoulder.
 Plastic decoration; horizontal flutes on shoulder.
 Altered due to overfiring.
 Dark burnished or smoothed (?). MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished (?) or vitrified. *Int. surf.:* burnished (?) or vitrified.
Surf. colour: black (7.5 YR 2.5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \varnothing (est.) 24; 3,1 x 5,2 x 0,4-0,6.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 243.
 MH II – III.

SU 1036

Trench 1 (2015)

Definition: deposit of silt mixed with sherds found over the earth-beaten floor SU 1039 in the north-eastern sector of Trench 1.

Interpretation: layer formed concurrently with the obliteration of the structures.

Above: 1042

Below: 1050

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (unburnished only)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	1 10.0%	1 1.0%	4 40.0%	- -	4 40.0%	- -	- -	10 100%
Total weight	0.403 kg				0.043 kg	-	-	0.446 kg
Feature sherds	- -	- -	3 60.0%	- -	2 40.0%	- -	- -	5 100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.
 Joins: 2.
 State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly well preserved.
 Catalogued ceramics: **292-293**.
 Catalogued objects: none.
 Chronological range of the materials: MH.
 Date of formation: MH III late.

Fine dark unpainted

Bowls/goblets

292. High-stemmed goblet (Pl. 51).
 Stem, lower body.
 Incised decoration; two broad, barely detectable, horizontal grooves at junction of stem and lower body, two thin horizontal grooves on lower body.
 Black burnished or smoothed with red core. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: black (7.5 YR 2.5/1). *Break colour:* red (5 YR 5/4).
 7,1 x 7,7 x 0,7-0,8.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 82.
 MH II – III.
293. High-stemmed goblet (Pl. 51).
 Stem.
 Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (7.5 YR 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 4,8 x 5,8 x 0,8-1,4.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 81.
 MH II – III.

SU 1049

Trench 1 (2015)

Definition: deposit of silt mixed with sherds found over the earth-beaten floor SU 1039 in the north-western sector of Trench 1.

Interpretation: layer formed concurrently with the obliteration of the structures.

Above: 1039

Below: 1050a, b

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cook ing pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/n on-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	3 4.7%	8 12.5%	18 28.1%	4 6.3%	28 43.8%	3 4.7%	1 1.5%	65 100%
Total weight	0.656 kg				0.950 kg	0.528 kg		2.134 kg
Featur e sherds	1 6.3%	5 31.3%	6 37.5%	- -	4 25.0%	- -	- -	16 100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 3.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly well preserved.

Catalogued ceramics: **294-301**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly MH III, especially late.

Date of formation: MH III late.

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

294. Miniature kantharos with rounded profile (Pl. 52).
Rim, body; upper and lower ends of rising vertical strap handle on rim and lower body, respectively.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 9; 5,8 x 4,3 x 0,3-0,5.
Mended from 2 sherds. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 309.
MH III (late?).
295. Miniature cup or kantharos with sub-rounded profile (Pl. 52).
Rim, upper body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange with grey streaks (7.5 YR 6/8 – 4/3). *Break colour:* orange (7.5 YR 6/8).
 \emptyset (est.) 9; 2,7 x 3,6 x 0,5-0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 239.
Late MH.
296. Miniature cup or kantharos with angular body (Pl. 52).
Rim, upper wall, junction of lower body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 9; 3,2 x 3,8 x 0,3-0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 238.
Late MH.
297. Cup (or bowl) with globular body (Pl. 52).
Rim, upper body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 12; 4,1 x 5,9 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 269.
MH III late.

Fine dark unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

298. Kantharos with sub-rounded profile (Pl. 52).
Rim, upper body, junction of lower body; upper end and lower junction of rising vertical strap handle on rim and at point of max. diameter on body, respectively.
Plastic decoration; horizontal flutes on shoulder, longitudinal midrib on handle.
Altered due to overfiring.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished (?). *Int. surf.:* burnished (?).
Surf. colour: black with greenish streaks (5 Y 7/4 – 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
5,8 x 4,7 x 0,6-0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 271.
MH II – III

Bowls/goblets

299. Large bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 52).
Rim, shoulder.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (7.5 YR 6/4 – 6/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 20; 4,1 x 6,8 x 0,5-0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 270.
300. Low-footed goblet (Pl. 52).
Foot
Black burnished or smoothed with red core. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: black (10 YR 3/2). *Break colour:* red (5 YR 5/8).
Ø at base (est.) 11; 2,5 x 6 x 1,1.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 273.
MH III (late?).
301. Bowl (Pl. 52).
Flat base.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark blueish grey (Gley 2 3/10B). *Break colour:* light grey (2.5 Y 2/1).
Ø at base (est.) 8; 3,9 x 6,6 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 272.

SU 1050a

Trench 1 – 2015

Definition: layer of silt mixed with pebbles, sherds and mudbricks, found in the western sector of Trench 1, divided into 1050a (northwest – southeast axis) and 1050b (southwest-northeast axis).

Interpretation: possibly the residue of the foundation ditch of a wall following a roughly orthogonal outline.

Above: 1049, 1036

Below: 1047

Sherd counts (1050a only):

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/c ooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non- local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	3 3.7%	1 2.5%	13 17.3%	8 9.9%	43 53.0%	11 13.6%	2 2.46%	81 100%
Total weight	0.812 kg				0.866 kg	0.854 kg		2.532 kg
Feature sherds	1 4.8%	1 4.8%	7 33.3%	2 9.5%	10 47.6%	- -	- -	21 100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 5.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly well preserved.

Catalogued ceramics: **302-308**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly late MH.

Date of formation: MH III late.

Painted

Cups/kantharoi

302. Kantharos with rounded profile (Pl. 52).
Rim, upper body.
Painted decoration; horizontal band below exterior rim.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: pale orange (10 YR 7/4). *Break colour:* pale yellow edges and light grey core (7.5 YR 7/4 – 6/1). *Colour of the paint:* brown (5YR 5/2)
 \emptyset (est.) 12; 8,9 x 7,2 x 0,6-0,9.
Single sherd. Moderately worn, fading paint.
Draw. no. 303.
Late MH.

Fine dark unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

303. Kantharos with s-shaped profile (Pl. 52).
Rim, upper wall, lower bod; attachment of vertical rising handle on rim and above the point of max. diameter.
Black burnished or smoothed with red core. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (10 YR 4/1). *Break colour:* brown (7.5 YR 4/6).
 \emptyset (est.) 17; 5,8 x 5,3 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 303.
MH II – III (?).

Bowls/goblets

304. Bowl with rectilinear shoulder (Pl. 52).
Rim, upper wall; attachment of vertical strap handle on shoulder.
Black burnished or smoothed with red core. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (2.5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* brown (7.5 YR 5/4).
 \emptyset (est.) 20; 4,4 x 5,6 x 0,8-1,4.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 303.
305. Large bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 53).
Rim, shoulder.
Plastic decoration; horizontal flutes on shoulder.
Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: black (10 YR 3/2). *Break colour:* brownish black (10 YR 3/3).
 \emptyset (est.) 26; 4,3 x 5 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 306.
MH II – III.
306. Large high-stemmed goblet (Pl. 53).
Stem.

Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (2.5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø at base (est.) 13; 7 x 11 x 1,1.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 307.

Features from uncertain shapes

307. Hollowed base from open shape (Pl. 53).
 Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (5 Y 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø at base (est.) 6; 1,2 x 4,5 x 0,6-0,8.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 311.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Jars

308. Narrow-necked jar (Pls. 53, 104).
 Rim, neck, junction of shoulder; slight recess on the outer surface at junction of neck and shoulder.
 MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* translucent/slipped (?). *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: pale orange (10 YR 7/4). *Break colour:* orange edges and grey core (7.5 YR 7/4-6/1).
Ø (est.) 12; 8,9 x 7,2 x 0,6-0,9.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 303.
 Late MH.

Dumping deposits (SSU 1047, 1012-III, 1012-II, 1012-I)

SU 1047

Trench 1 (2015)

Definition: thin brown layer of silt with flat potsherds found in the norther sector of Trench 1.

Interpretation: residual floor deposit.

Above: 1050a, b

Below: 1054

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non- local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	5 4.2%	12 10.0%	25 21.0%	20 17.0%	56 47.0%	1 0.8%	- -	119 100%
Total weight	1.377 kg				1.905 kg	0.130 kg	-	3.412 kg
Feature sherds	1 2.7%	8 21.6%	10 27.0%	4 10.8%	14 37.8%	-	-	37 100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 10.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly well preserved.

Catalogued ceramics: **309-321**.
Catalogued objects: none.
Chronological range of the materials: mostly late MH.
Date of formation: MH III late.

Painted

Features from uncertain shapes

309. Thick horizontal handle (Pl. 53).
Painted decoration; groups of vertical bars on front.
Matt-painted, unburnished. MFG1. *Surf.*: smoothed.
Surf. colour: brown (7.5 YR 6/4). *Break colour*: same as surf. *Paint colour*: dark brown (7.5 YR 4/2).
1,3 x 5.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 226.

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

310. Kantharos with rounded profile (Pls. 53, 104).
Rim, upper body; upper and lower ends of rising vertical strap handle on rim and upper body, respectively.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.*: burnished. *Int. surf.*: burnished.
Surf. colour: yellow (7.5 YR 8/6). *Break colour*: light grey (7.5 YR 7/1).
 \emptyset (est.) 11; 4 x 4,4 x 0,4.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 227.
Late MH.
311. Cup or juglet (Pl. 53).
Rim, junction of upper wall; upper end of rising vertical strap handle on rim.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.*: burnished. *Int. surf.*: burnished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/4). *Break colour*: same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 10,5; 2 x 5,4 x 0,5.
Mended from 2 sherds. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 310.
MH III (late?).

Fine dark unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

312. Cup or kantharos with sub-angular profile (Pl. 53).
Rim, body.
Altered due to overfiring.
Dark burnished or smoothed (?). MFG1. *Ext. surf.*: not detectable. *Int. surf.*: not detectable.
Surf. colour: dark grey with red streaks (2.5 YR 4/1-5/3). *Break colour*: red edges and dark grey core (2.5 YR 4/2.5 YR 4/1 – 5/31).
 \emptyset (est.) 10,5; 3,7 x 5,2 x 0,4.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 233.

313. Kantharos (Pl. 53).
Upper end of rising vertical strap handle on rim.
Plastic decoration; longitudinal midrib on handle.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (10 YR 6/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 10; 2,8 x 4,1 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 234.
- Bowls/goblets*
314. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 54).
Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body; thick walls.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (2.5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 17; 5,2 x 6 x 1.
Mended from 2 sherds. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 231.
315. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 54).
Rim, shoulder; thick walls.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: light grey (10 YR 6/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) >18; 3,7 x 3 x 1.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 232.
316. Large bowl/basin with rounded profile (Pl. 54).
Rim, shoulder; attachment of vertical strap handle on shoulder; sharp thickening at inner edge of rim.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (2.5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 26; 3,9 x 7 x 0,6-1,2.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 229.
317. Large bowl/basin with rounded profile (Pl. 54).
Rim, shoulder; sharp thickening at inner edge of rim.
Black burnished or smoothed with red core. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: very dark grey (10 YR 4/1). *Break colour:* brown edges and light grey core (7.5 YR 6/6 – 10 YR 7/1).
Ø (est.) <26; 4,6 x 4,3 x 0,8-1,4.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 230.
318. Large high-stemmed goblet (Pls. 54, 104).
Stem.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (10 YR 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø at base (est.) 15; 6,8 x 9,8 x 0,8-1-1,2.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 235.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Jars

319. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 54).
Rim, shoulder.
MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: red (10 YR 4/1). *Break colour:* red edges and grey core (2.5 YR 5/6 – 5/1).
Ø (est.) 18; 4,7 x 6,8 x 0,5-0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 228.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars

320. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 54).
Rim, shoulder; sharp thickening at inner edge of rim.
'Adriatic' incised decoration; groups of horizontal grooves and diagonals on shoulder.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: red (2,5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* black (2,5 YR 2.5/1).
3,6 x 6,1 x 0,7-1,2.
Mended from 2 sherds. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 237.
321. Small wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 54).
Rim, upper body; upswinging spade lug on shoulder.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: blackish brown (2,5 YR 4/1 – 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 14,5; 6,8 x 6,2 x 0,7-1,1.
Mended from 2 sherds. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 237.

SU 1012-III

Trench 1 (2015)

Definition: arbitrary excavation cut of thick pluri-stratified deposit (disturbed by several modern pits) of greyish silt mixed with charcoal and abundant potsherds, documented over the entire area of Trench 1, except for its north-western corner.

Interpretation: dumping deposit with materials from domestic context.

Above: 1054

Below: 1012-II

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non- local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	16 4.7%	40 12.2%	74 21.9%	30 8.9%	159 48.48%	17 5.2%	2 0.6%	338 100%
Total weight	3.359 kg				4.465 kg	1.365 kg		9.189 kg
Feature sherds	6 6.7%	16 17.9%	22 24.7%	4 4.5%	39 43.8%	- -	2 2.2%	89 100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 26.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly well preserved.

Catalogued ceramics: **322-342**.
Catalogued objects: **O-4, O-7, O-10**.
Chronological range of the materials: mostly late MH.
Date of formation: MH III late.

Painted

Cups/kantharoi

322. Kantharos with angular profile (Pl. 54).
Rim, body; a rise of rim at right-hand on sherd indicates imminence of rising vertical handle.
Painted decoration; running solid triangles on upper body, horizontal band below exterior rim, transverse bars on interior rim.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange (7.5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* brown (7.5 YR 5/3).
 \emptyset (est.) 10; 4,4 x 5,5 x 0,3-0,6.
Mended from 2 sherds. Moderately worn, fading paint.
Draw. no. 280.
MH III.

Jugs

323. Round-mouthed jug (Pls. 54, 104).
Rim, body; beginning of upper attachment of rising vertical handle on rim.
Painted decoration; quadrangular panel consisting of two perpendicular thin chains of tangent circles on neck, residues of small circular patterns on neck; thin vertical band at outer edge of rim, two thin horizontal bands at junction of neck and shoulder.
Atypical/non-local fabric, with rare fine to medium-grained black stone inclusions of angular shape. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* rough.
Surf. colour: pale beige (10 YR 8/3). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* brown (7.5 YR 5/2).
 \emptyset (est.) 7; 5,1 x 7 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Moderately worn, fading paint.
Draw. no. 279.
Probable import. MH III late.

Jars

324. Jar with biconical body (Pls. 55, 104).
Body.
Painted decoration; two groups of opposed diagonals framed by horizontal bands on upper body.
Matt-painted, burnished. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange (7.5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* brown (5 YR 5/2).
 \emptyset at point of max. diameter (est.) 25; 9,5 x 6,7 x 0,7-0,9.
Mended from 3 sherds. Moderately worn, fading paint.
Draw. no. 209.
Late MH.
325. Jar (Pl. 55).
Body sherd.
Painted decoration; groups of opposed diagonals framing a vertical wavy band, vertex of a triangle below.

Matt-painted, unburnished. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* rough.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/4). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* varying from brownish grey to dark brown (5 YR 3/2-5/1).
5,8 x 8,3 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 281.
MH III late (?).

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

326. Kantharos with sub-rounded profile (Pl. 55).
Rim, body; beginning of upper and lower attachments of rising vertical handle on rim and body, respectively.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* translucent. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: pale orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* orange (5 YR 7/8).
 \emptyset (est.) 11; 4,4 x 3,8 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 210.

Fine dark unpainted

Bowls/goblets

327. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 55).
Rim, shoulder; beginning of upper and lower attachments of vertical handle on shoulder.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (10 YR 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 13; 4,1 x 3,9 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 214.
Late MH.
328. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 55).
Rim, shoulder.
Altered due to overfiring.
Dark burnished or smoothed (?). MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: varying from beige to black (10 YR 6/3-2.5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* varying from beige to black (2.5 Y 4/1 – 7.5 YR 6/4).
 \emptyset (est.) 16; 4,1 x 7,5 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 212.
Late MH.
329. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 55).
Rim, shoulder.
Dark burnished or smoothed (?). MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: varying from orange to black (10 YR 4/4-3/1). *Break colour:* orange (2.5 Y 4/1 – 7.5 YR 6/4).
 \emptyset (est.) 16; 4,2 x 5,2 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 211.
Late MH.
330. Bowl with complex profile (Pl. 55).

- Rim, shoulder.
Atypical/non-local fabric, hard, with common fine-grained dark grey stone inclusions of angular shape, rarely medium-grained and rare fine to medium-grained white chalky inclusions. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: light grey (10 YR 6/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 17; 4 x 5,5 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 213.
Probable import. MH II – III.
331. Bowl with sub-rounded profile (Pl. 55).
Rim, shoulder; slight sharp thickening at inner edge of rim.
Grey burnished. MFG1 *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: light grey (10 YR 6/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 20; 5,3 x 4,9 x 0,6-1.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 219.
332. Large bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 55).
Rim, shoulder; thickening at inner edge of rim.
Black burnished or smoothed with red core. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: black (10 YR 6/1). *Break colour:* red (5 YR 6/6).
Ø (est.) 24; 3,7 x 5,4 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 219.
333. Goblet (Pl. 56).
Lower end of stem.
Incised decoration; horizontal grooves.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (10 YR 5/1). *Break colour:* grey (10 YR 5/1 – 6/1).
Ø at base (est.) 12; 2,7 x 5,1 x 1.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 221.
334. High-stemmed goblet (Pl. 56).
Stem.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (10 YR 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø at base (est.) 13; 4,9 x 7,2 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 216.
335. High-stemmed goblet (Pl. 56).
Stem.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (10 YR 5/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.
4,7 x 4 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 215.
336. Low-stemmed goblet (Pls. 56, 104).
Stem junction of lower body.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (10 YR 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø at base (est.) 11; 7,1 x 8,7 x 1,4.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 217.
MH III late.

337. Bowl (Pl. 56).
Spreading base.
Slightly altered due to overfiring.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey with yellowish streaks (Gley 5/N – 5 Y 7/4). *Break colour:* black (10 YR 2/1).
Ø at base (est.) 7; 3,2 x 3,4.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 218.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Features from uncertain shapes

338. Thick vertical handle (Pl. 56).
'Adriatic' incised decoration; fishbone pattern on front.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: varying from brown to black (2.5 Y 5/2 – 7.5 YR 6/4 – 10 YR 4/1). *Break colour:* brown (7.5 YR 5/4).
4,5 x 3,4.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 224.
339. Body sherd (Pl. 56).
'Adriatic' incised decoration; multiple parallel grooves framing a row of dots.
MFG6. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: greyish brown (2.5 Y 5/2?). *Break colour:* same as surf.
3 x 2,7 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 287.

Cups/bowls (?)

340. Rim-handled bowl or dipper (Pl. 56).
Rim, shoulder; upper attachment of vertical strap handled on rim, lower end on shoulder.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: varying from pale brown to black (10 YR 7/2-2.5 Y 5/1). *Break colour:* black (10 YR 2/1).
Ø (est.) 10; 4,6 x 4,6 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 222.
Late MH.

Jars

341. Wide-mouthed jar, possibly rim-handled (Pl. 56).
Rim, shoulder.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: greyish brown (2.5 Y 5/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.
3,9 x 2,4 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 223.

Features from uncertain shapes

342. Rim thickened on interior, thick handle rising vertically on rim. Possibly from a strainer (Pl. 56).
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange (7.5 YR 6/4- 5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* black (10 YR 2/1).
Ø (est.) 9; 3 x 3,8 x 1.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 225.

SU 1012-II

Trench 1 (2015)

Definition: arbitrary excavation cut of thick pluri-stratified deposit (disturbed by several modern pits) of greyish silt mixed with charcoal and abundant potsherds, documented over the entire area of Trench 1, except for its north-western corner.

Interpretation: dumping deposit with materials from domestic context.

Above: 1012-III

Below: 1012-I

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non- local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	53 4.1%	114 8.9%	259 20.1%	137 10.6%	669 52.0%	51 4.0%	4 2.1%	1287 100%
Total weight	11.924 kg				16.270 kg	4.816 kg		33.010 kg
Feature sherds	20 5.9%	56 16.5%	98 28.9%	20 5.9%	141 41.6%	1 0.3%	3 0.9%	339 100%

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: medium to high.

Joins: 49.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly well preserved.

Catalogued ceramics: **343-411**.

Catalogued objects: **O-4, O-7, O-10**.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly MH III (especially late) with some possible LH I (intrusive?).

Date of formation: MH III late.

Painted

Cups/kantharoi

343. Cup, probably a kantharos, with rounded profile (Pl. 56).
Rim, upper wall.
Painted decoration; running cross-hatched triangles on upper body, horizontal band below exterior rim, groups of transverse bars on interior rim.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: red (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* brown (5 YR 4/2).
Ø (est.) 12; 3,8 x 6,7 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 133.
MH III late.

344. Kantharos with sub-rounded profile (Pls. 56, 105).
Rim, upper wall; beginning of rising vertical handle on rim.
Painted decoration; running cross-hatched triangles on upper body, horizontal band below exterior rim, groups of transverse bars on interior rim.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: red (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* brown (5 YR 4/2).
 \emptyset (est.) 13; 4 x 5,2 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 133.
MH III late.
345. Cup, probably a kantharos, with sub-rounded profile (Pl. 57).
Rim, upper wall.
Painted decoration; running cross-hatched triangles on upper body, horizontal band below exterior rim, groups of transverse bars on interior rim.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* polished.
Surf. colour: orange (7.5 YR 7/4). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* brown (7.5 YR 5/2).
 \emptyset (est.) 16; 5 x 5,2 x 0,5-0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 132.
MH III late.
346. Cup, probably a kantharos, with sub-rounded profile (Pl. 57).
Rim, upper wall.
Painted decoration; cross-hatched triangle on upper body, horizontal band below exterior rim.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1 with silver shiny dusting. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* light brown (7.5 YR 5/2).
 \emptyset (est.) 14; 3 x 4,7 x 0,6-0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 131.
MH III late.

Bowls/goblets

347. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 57).
Rim, shoulder.
Painted decoration; running cross-hatched triangles on shoulder, horizontal band below exterior rim.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1 with silver shiny dusting. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* dark grey (5 YR 3/1).
 \emptyset (est.) 19; 6,7 x 11,7 x 0,4-0,7.
Mended from 4 sherds. Heavily worn, fading paint.
Draw. no. 144.
MH III late.
348. High-stemmed goblet (Pl. 57).
Stem.
Painted decoration; horizontal band and transverse bars on exterior edge.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* light brown (5 YR 6/3).

Ø at base (est.) 9; 3,4 x 8 x 1,1.

Single sherd. Moderately worn, fading paint.

Draw. no. 153.

Jars

349. Narrow-necked jar (Pl. 57).

Body, lower end of vertical strap handle tapering on front.

Painted decoration: groups of intersecting diagonals on body and handle.

Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* slipped. *Int. surf.:* rough.

Surf. colour: beige (10 YR 8/2). *Break colour:* red (2.5 YR 6/8). *Paint colour:* light reddish grey (2.5 YR 5/2).

9,6 x 9,1 x 0,7.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 134.

MH III late.

Features from uncertain shapes

350. Thick vertical handle (Pl. 57).

Matt-painted, unburnished (?). MFG1. *Surf.:* wiped.

Surf. colour: orange (7.5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* reddish brown (2.5 YR 6/6). *Paint colour:* dark grey (2.5 YR 3/1).

5,2 x 2,1 x 1,2.

Single sherd. Moderately worn, fading paint.

Draw. no. 275.

351. Body sherd from closed shape (Pl. 57).

Painted decoration; upright group of semi-circles on horizontal band.

Atypical/non-local fabric, soft with rare fine to medium-grained black stone inclusions of angular shape. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* rough.

Surf. colour: pale orange (10 YR 7/4). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* dark reddish brown, matt (5 YR 3/2).

3,8 x 4 x 0,7 (left); 3,2 x 3 (right).

Two non-joining sherds (SU 1012-I + SU 1012-II). Heavily worn.

Draw. no. '1012-II painted' tag.

MH III late (?).

352. Goblet? (Pls. 57, 105).

Low foot with slightly everted end.

Incised decoration (?); thin shallowly incised groove at junction of foot and lower body.

Atypical/non-local fabric (?), soft, with very rare, hardly visible black stone inclusions. *Ext. surf.:* solidly-painted. *Int. surf.:* solidly-painted

Surf. colour: dark brown, where the paint is preserved (10 YR 3/2). *Break colour:* very pale brown (10 YR 8/4).

Ø at base (est.) 5; 2,5 x 3,9 x 0,5-1.

Single sherd. Moderately worn, paint cracked all over.

Draw. no. 129.

LH I (?).

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

353. Miniature rounded kantharos with spreading walls (Pl. 57).
Rim, upper body; thickening at inner edge of rim.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 8; 2,3 x 3,5 x 0,3-0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 142.
MH III late.
354. Miniature rounded kantharos with vertical walls (Pl. 57).
Rim, upper body, junction of lower body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: red (5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 8; 3,3 x 5,1 x 0,4.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 277.
MH III late.
355. Shallow miniature kantharos with sub-angular profile (Pl. 57).
Rim, body; upper and lower end of rising vertical handle on rim and upper body, respectively.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: red (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 11; 4,1 x 5 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 139.
MH III late.
356. Kantharos with rounded profile (Pl. 57).
Rim, upper body; rise of rim at left-hand on sherd indicates imminence of a rising handle.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1 with silver shiny dusting. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: pale orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 15; 4 x 5 x 0,4-0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 146.
357. Cup or kantharos with rounded profile (Pl. 57).
Rim, upper body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset at base (est.) 15; 3,5 x 4,3 x 0,6-0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 147.
358. Cup or kantharos with angular profile (Pl. 58).
Rim, body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* polished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* orange edges and grey core (5 YR 6/6 – 5/1).
 \emptyset (est.) 13; 4,2 x 5,4 x 0,6-0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 137.
359. Kantharos with angular profile (Pl. 58).
Rim, body; rise of rim at left-hand on sherd indicates imminence of handle
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* translucent. *Int. surf.:* wiped.

- Surf. colour:* red (10 R 6/4 – 4/6). *Break colour:* orange (2.5 YR 6/8).
 \emptyset (est.) 15; 4,6 x 5 x 0,6-0,8.
 Single sherd. Moderately worn.
 Draw. no. 143.
360. Kantharos with rectilinear upper wall (Pl. 58).
 Rim, upper body; beginning of rising vertical handle on rim.
 Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* translucent. *Int. surf.:* translucent.
Surf. colour: red (10 R 6/6). *Break colour:* orange (5 YR 7/8).
 \emptyset (est.) 13; 4,3 x 4,2 x 0,5.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 141.
361. Kantharos with rectilinear upper wall (Pl. 58).
 Rim, upper body; upper end of rising vertical handle on rim.
 Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/6 – 4/2). *Break colour:* orange (5 YR 6/6).
 \emptyset (est.) 12; 2,8 x 4,9 x 0,6.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 145.
362. Miniature kantharos (Pl. 58).
 Handle.
 Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: beige (10 YR 8/4). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 4,8 x 2,5 x 0,6.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 151.
363. Kantharos (Pl. 58).
 Vertical strap handle.
 Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: orange (7.5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 7,9 x 2,7 x 0,8.
 Single sherd. Moderately worn.
 Draw. no. 152.
364. Cup or kantharos (Pl. 58).
 Raised base.
 Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset at base (est.) 6; 2,2 x 3,7 x 0,5-0,8.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 155.
- Bowls/goblets*
365. Bowl with rounded profile (Pls. 58, 105).
 Rim, body.
 Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: varying from brown to black (7.5 YR 5/4 – 4/1). *Break colour:* brown edges
 and grey core (7.5 YR 5/4 – 5/1).
 \emptyset (est.) 15; 4,7 x 6,7 x 0,5-0,8.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 148.
 MH III late.

366. Bowl with sub-angular profile (Pl. 58).
Rim, body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: brown (7.5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* grey (7.5 YR 5/1).
 \emptyset (est.) 15; 6,7 x 6,8 x 0,5-0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 138.
367. Rounded bowl with vertical upper walls (Pl. 58).
Rim, body; lateral end of upswinging horizontal handle on body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* translucent. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: greyish red (5 YR 7/2 – 6/4 – 5/3). *Break colour:* brown edges and grey core (5 YR 6/4 – 5/1).
 \emptyset (est.) 12; 6 x 10 x 0,6-0,8.
Mended from 2 sherds. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 135.
368. Large bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 58).
Rim, shoulder.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange (5YR 7/6). *Break colour:* orange edges and greyish brown core (5YR 7/6 – 6/2).
 \emptyset (est.) 20; 4,4 x 5,5 x 0,6-1,1.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 140.
369. Bowl with sub-rounded profile (Pls. 59, 105).
Rim, shoulder; thickening at inner edge of rim.
Plastic decoration; multiple horizontal ribs on body.
Wheel-fashioned (?).
Atypical/non-local fabric, hard, with common fine-grained (barely detectable) white chalky inclusions and rare medium-grained dark grey inclusions of angular shape. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange (7.5 YR 6/4). *Break colour:* orange edges and greyish brown core (2.5 YR 5/8 – 5/1).
 \emptyset at point of min. diameter (est.) 14; 4,4 x 5,9 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 150.
Probable import. MH III.

Features from uncertain shapes

370. Flat base from closed shape (Pl. 59).
Rim, shoulder; thickening at inner edge of rim.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* rough.
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset at base (est.) 6; 3,2 x 7,4 x 1.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 154.
371. Flat base (Pl. 59).
Attachment of a feature of uncertain shape at base.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/4). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset at base (est.) 16; 7,8 x 7,1 x 0,8.

Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 156.

Fine dark unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

372. Miniature cup or kantharos with sub-angular profile (Pl. 59).
Rim, body.
Atypical/non-local fabric, hard, with common fine-grained drk grey stone inclusions of angular shape. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: light brownish grey (10 YR 6/2). *Break colour:* pale brown (10 YR 6/3).
 \emptyset (est.) 8; 2,6 x 3,5 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 158.
MH III.
373. Kantharos with rounded profile (Pl. 59).
Rim, shoulder; thickening at inner edge of rim.
Altered due to overfiring.
Dark burnished or smoothed (?). MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: black with orange streaks (2.5 YR 5/6 – 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 11; 3,9 x 5,1 x 0,4.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 136.
374. Ring-handled cup with rounded profile (Pl. 59).
Rim, upper body, right end of flattened horizontal handle vertically attached at the rim.
Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: varying from brown to grey (10 YR 4/1 – 2.5 Y 5/3). *Break colour:* orange (5 YR 5/6).
 \emptyset (est.) 12; 7,1 x 6,5 x 0,4-0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 182.
MH III.
375. Cup or kantharos with rounded profile (Pl. 59).
Rim, body.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset at base (est.) 13; 4,7 x 3,8 x 0,6.
Mended from 2 sherds. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 159.
376. Cup or kantharos with sub-angular profile (Pl. 59).
Rim, upper wall, junction of lower body.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: light grey (5 Y 6/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
3,2 x 3,2 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 161.

Bowls/goblets

377. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 59).
Rim, shoulder; thickening at inner edge of rim.

- Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 16; 2,9 x 3,8 x 0,5-0,7.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 163.
378. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 59).
 Rim, shoulder; thickening at inner edge of rim.
 Grey burnished with red core. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* polished.
Surf. colour: greyish brown (10 YR 5/2). *Break colour:* grey (10 YR 6/1).
 \emptyset (est.) 20; 5,7 x 5,3 x 0,5.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 165.
379. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 60).
 Rim, shoulder.
 Black burnished or smoothed with red core. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: black (5 YR 2.5/1). *Break colour:* orange (5 YR 5/6).
 \emptyset (est.) 18; 3,4 x 5,6 x 0,7.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 174.
380. Large bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 60).
 Rim, shoulder; thickened upper body section.
 Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (7.5 YR 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 22; 3,7 x 7,3 x 0,5-1.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 176.
381. Bowl with sub-rounded profile (Pl. 60).
 Rim, body; upper and lower end of vertical strap handle on body.
 Black burnished or smoothed with red core. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: black (10 YR 2/1). *Break colour:* brown (7.5 YR 4/4).
 \emptyset (est.) 17; 6,8 x 7,8 x 0,5-1.
 Mended from 2 sherds. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 167.
382. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 60).
 Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body; thickening at inner edge of rim.
 Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (10 YR 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 20; 5,6 x 7 x 0,7-1,2.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 171.
383. Bowl with sub-angular profile (Pl. 60).
 Rim, body.
 Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (2.5 Y 4/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 18; 6,4 x 7,2 x 0,7-1.
 Mended from 2 sherds. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 172+173.

384. Large bowl with rounded profile and horizontal handles (Pls. 60, 105).
 Rim, body; left end of horizontal handle on body.
 Black burnished or smoothed with red core. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (7.5 YR 5/1). *Break colour:* brown (7.5 YR 5/4).
 \emptyset (est.) 22; 6,8 x 6,9 x 0,8.
 Mended from 2 sherds. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 164.
385. Large bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 60).
 Rim, shoulder, upper attachment of vertical handle on shoulder; thickening at inner edge of rim.
 Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: brownish grey (7.5 YR 4/2 – 5 YR 4/4). *Break colour:* orange edges and grey core (5 YR 5/1 – 4/6).
 \emptyset (est.) 22; 4,2 x 7,5 x 0,6-1,1.
 Single sherd. Moderately worn.
 Draw. no. 170.
386. Large bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 61).
 Rim, shoulder.
 Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey with brown streaks (2.5 Y 5/2 – 5/3). *Break colour:* greyish brown (2.5 Y 5/2).
 \emptyset (est.) 22; 3,9 x 5,3 x 0,6.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 162.
387. Bowl with rectilinear shoulder (Pl. 61).
 Rim, shoulder.
 Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: varying from brown to black (7.5 YR 5/4 – 5/1 – 2.5/1). *Break colour:* orange (5 YR 5/6).
 4,6 x 3,4 x 0,7-0,9.
 Single sherd. Moderately worn.
 Draw. no. 175.
388. Bowl with slightly concave shoulder (Pl. 61).
 Rim, shoulder.
 Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (7.5 YR 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 3,1 x 3,3 x 0,4.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 160.
389. Bowl with angular profile (Pls. 61, 105).
 Beginning of rim, body.
 Plastic and incised decoration; horizontal flutes on shoulder, group of horizontal grooves on upper shoulder and groups of hanging festoons on lower body.
 Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 18; 6 x 6,6 x 0,8.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 157.
 MH II – III

390. Large bowl angular profile (Pl. 61).
Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body.
Plastic decoration; horizontal flutes on shoulder.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: light grey (10 YR 6/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 23; 3,5 x 9,6 x 0,9.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 178.
391. Large bowl with angular profile (Pl. 61).
Rim, shoulder.
Plastic decoration; horizontal flutes on shoulder.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: light grey (2.5 Y 6/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) <20; 2,9 x 4,7 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 179.
392. Bowl or goblet (Pl. 61).
Vertical strap handle.
Plastic decoration; longitudinal midrib on front.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: grey (10 YR 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
3,1 x 4 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 185.
393. High-stemmed goblet (Pl. 61).
Junction of stem and lower body.
Incised decoration; horizontal grooves.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (2.5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* grey (5 Y 6/1).
4,3 x 6,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 183.
394. Goblet (Pl. 61).
Lower end of stem.
Incised decoration; horizontal grooves.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (7.5 YR 4/1). *Break colour:* grey (2.5 Y 6/1).
2,9 x 3 x 0,9.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 184.

Basins

395. Basin with rounded profile (Pl. 61).
Rim, body; thickening at inner edge of rim.
Incised decoration; hanging group of festoons (?).
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (2.5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 26; 9,7 x 11,7 x 0,6-1,3.
Mended from 5 sherds. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 168.

396. Basin with rounded profile (Pl. 61).
Rim, shoulder; thickening at inner edge of rim.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (5 Y 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 27; 5,4 x 7,9 x 0,8-1,3.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 169.

397. Basin with rounded profile (Pl. 61).
Rim, shoulder; thickening at inner edge of rim.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (10 YR 4/1). *Break colour:* same as suf.
3,9 x 6 x 1,2.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 177.

Jars (?)

398. Small jar (?) with rectilinear shoulder (Pl. 62).
Rim, shoulder.
Black burnished or smoothed with red core. MFG1 *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: black with red streaks (5 YR 2.5/1 – 4/6). *Break colour:* red (2.5 YR 5/6).
Ø (est.) 13; 4,7 x 5,5 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 186.

Features from uncertain shapes

399. Channel spout (Pl. 62).
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (2.5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
4,6 x 5,7 x 0,6-0,8.
Mended from 2 sherds. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 181.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars

400. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 62).
Rim, shoulder.
'Adriatic' incised decoration; diagonals in panels on shoulder.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: blackish brown (2.5 Y 5/3 – 2.5/1). *Break colour:* grey (2.5 Y 6/1).
2,7 x 2,9 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 187.
401. Rim-handled jar (Pl. 62).
Rising vertical handle at rim.
Plastic and 'Adriatic' incised decoration; longitudinal midrib and sub-horizontal incisions on front.
Possibly from the same vessel as **402**.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 6/4). *Break colour:* brown edges and grey core (2.5 YR 6/4 – 4/1).

4,4 x 5,9 x 1.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 204.

402. Rim-handled jar (Pl. 62).
Vertical handle.
Plastic and 'Adriatic' incised decoration; longitudinal midrib and opposed diagonal incisions on front.
Possibly from the same vessel as 401.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* red edges and grey core (2.5 YR 5/6 – 4/1).
8,2 x 4,1 x 1,1.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 203.

Features from uncertain shapes

403. Thick vertical handle (Pl. 62).
'Adriatic' incised decoration; groups of horizontal and diagonal incisions on front.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: rosso con chiazze grigie (2.5 YR 5/6 – 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
3,1 x 2,5 x 1,1.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 205.

Bowls

404. Ring-handled bowl with s-shaped profile (Pl. 62).
Rim, body; right end of horizontal handle vertically attached at rim.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: varying from brown to grey (7.5 YR 5/3 – 5/1). *Break colour:* brown edges and grey core (7.5 YR 5/3 – 5/1).
Ø (est.) 12; 5,1 x 4,1 x 0,4-1.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 327.
MH III.

Jars

405. Rim-handled jar (Pl. 62).
Rim, shoulder; rise of rim at left-hand on sherd indicates imminence of rising vertical handle.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: varying from red to black (2.5 YR 5/6 – 7.5 YR 6/4 – 2.5/1). *Break colour:* red edges and black core (2.5 YR 5/6 – 4/1).
Ø (est.) 16; 4,5 x 4,4 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 190.
Late MH.
406. Wide mouthed jar (Pl. 62).
Rim, shoulder.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: varying from red to black (5 YR 5/4 – 5/1). *Break colour:* red edges and black core (5 YR 5/4 – 5/1).
Ø (est.) 18; 4,4 x 5,6 x 0,8.
Mended from 2 sherds. Moderately worn.

- Draw. no. 189+198.
407. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 63).
Rim, junction of shoulder.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: varying from red to black (2.5 YR 5/6 – 3/1). *Break colour:* red edges and black core (2.5 YR 5/6 – 3/1).
 \emptyset (est.) 25; 4 x 7,1 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 197.
408. Wide-mouthed jar (Pls. 63, 105).
Rim, junction of shoulder.
MFG6. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: red (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* red edges and grey core (5 YR 6/6 – 5/1).
 \emptyset (est.) 23; 4,2 x 7,9 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 196.
409. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 63).
Rim.
Impressed decoration; circular impressions at exterior rim.
MFG6. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: blackish brown (7.5 YR 5/2). *Break colour:* brown edges and grey core (7.5 YR 6/6 – 5/1).
4,1 x 4,1 x 0,9.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 200.
EH III – MH I.
410. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 63).
Rim, junction of shoulder.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: varying from orange to grey (2.5 YR 6/8 – 5/1). *Break colour:* orange edges and grey core (2.5 YR 6/8 – 5/1).
3,1 x 3,6 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 194.
411. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 63).
Rim, shoulder.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* red edges and grey core (2.5 YR 5/6 – 5/1).
4 x 4,3 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 192.

SU 1012-I

Trench 1 (2015)

Definition: arbitrary excavation cut of thick pluri-stratified deposit (disturbed by several modern pits) of greyish silt mixed with charcoal and abundant potsherds, documented over the entire area of Trench 1, except for its north-western corner.

Interpretation: dumping deposit with materials from domestic context.

Above: 1012-II

Below: 1007

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic /cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypica l/non- local, overfire d etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	52 4.6%	120 10.6%	167 14.8%	54 4.8%	711 63.0%	19 1.7%	5 0.4%	1128 100%
Total weight	9.405 kg				14.111 kg	1.813 kg		24.329 kg
Feature sherds	15 7.1%	41 19.5%	51 24.3%	5 2.4%	97 46.2%	- -	1 0.5%	210 100%

Modern tiles: 0.572 kg (intrusive).

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 18.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly well preserved.

Catalogued ceramics: **412-453**.

Catalogued objects: **O-5, O-6**.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly MH III (especially late) with some possible 'Transitional MH III – LH I'.

Date of formation: MH III late.

Painted

Cups/kantharoi

412. Kantharos with sub-rounded profile (Pl. 63).
Rim, upper body; upper and lower end of rising vertical strap handle.
Painted decoration; running solid triangles on upper body, horizontal band below exterior rim, diagonal bands on handle front, transverse bars on interior rim.
Matt-painted; burnished. MFG1 with silver shiny dusting. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* pale grey (7.5 YR 7/2)
 \emptyset (*est.*) 15; 5,2 x 10 x 0,3-0,7.
Mended from 2 sherds. Moderately worn, fading paint.
Draw. no. 84+85.
MH III late.
413. Cup, probably kantharos, with rounded profile (Pls. 63, 105).
Rim, upper body.
Painted decoration; running solid triangles on upper body, horizontal band below exterior rim, groups of transverse bars on interior rim.
Matt-painted; burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* brown (5 YR 5/3).
Ø (est.) 15; 5,1 x 5,2 x 0,3-0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 83.
MH III late.

414. Cup, probably kantharos, with sub-rounded profile (Pl. 64).
Rim, upper body.
Painted decoration; solid triangle on shoulder, horizontal band below exterior rim, group of transverse bars on interior rim.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1 with silver shiny dusting. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: pale brown (10 YR 6/4). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* brown (10 YR 5/2).
Ø (est.) 15; 5 x 4,3 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Heavily worn, fading paint.
Draw. no. 106.
MH III late.

Bowls

415. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 64).
Rim, shoulder.
Painted decoration; intersecting diagonals on shoulder, horizontal band below exterior rim, group of transverse bars on interior rim.
Matt-painted, burnished (?). MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* grey (5 YR 6/1).
Ø (est.) 20; 5,1 x 9 x 0,4-0,7.
Mended from 4 sherds. Heavily worn, fading paint.
Draw. no. 88.
MH III late.

Jugs

416. Jug with cut-away spout (Pls. 64, 105).
Spout.
Painted decoration (matt); group of oblique bands on upper spout, group of horizontal bands on lower spout.
Atypical/non-local fabric, hard, with common coarse-grained, black inclusions of angular shape. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: yellow (10 YR 8/3). *Break colour:* grey (7.5 YR 6/1). *Paint colour:* black (10 YR 2/1).
8,8 x 6,1 x 1.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 98.
Probable import; MH (early?).

Jars

417. Narrow-necked jar (Pl. 64).
Rim, neck, junction of shoulder.
Painted decoration; intersecting diagonals on shoulder, horizontal band on junction of neck and shoulder.
Matt-painted, burnished MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* brown (5 YR 6/4).
Ø (est.) 9; 5,5 x 5,8 x 0,7.

Single sherd. Moderately worn, fading paint.
Draw. no. 86.

Features from uncertain shapes

418. Body sherd from closed shape (Pl. 64).
Painted decoration; group of thin lines framed by a thick band.
Atypical/non-local fabric, hard, with rare fine-to medium-grained white chalky inclusions.
Ext. surf.: polished. *Int. surf.:* rough.
Surf. colour: yellow (10 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* reddish grey (2.5 YR 6/1)
3,8 x 3,5 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. tag 1012-II – painted body sherd (atypical).
Probable import; MH III (?).
419. Body sherd from closed shape (Pl. 64).
Painted decoration; thin lines framed by a thick band.
Atypical/non-local fabric, hard, with rare, fine-grained black stone inclusions of angular shape. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* rough.
Surf. colour: olive yellow (2.5 Y 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* dark brown (2.5 Y 4/2).
3,8 x 4 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. tag 1012-II – painted body sherd (atypical).
Probable import; MH III (?).
420. Body sherd from closed shape (Pl. 64).
Painted decoration; tangent cross-hatched lozenges.
Atypical/non-local, hard, with hardly visible inclusions. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* rough.
Surf. colour: greenish yellow (6/10Y). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* dark reddish brown (10 R 3/2).
2,2 x 2,5 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. tag 1012-II – painted body sherd (atypical).
Probable import; early MH (?).

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

421. Miniature rounded cup or kantharos with spreading walls (Pl. 64).
Rim, upper body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1 with silver shiny dusting. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* polished.
Surf. colour: orange (7.5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 10; 2,2 x 3,2 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 96.
MH III late.
422. Miniature cup or kantharos with sub-rounded profile (Pl. 64).
Rim, upper body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: pale brown (2.5 Y 6/3). *Break colour:* same as surf.

- Ø (est.) 8; 1,8 x 3 x 0,3.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 108.
423. Miniature cup or kantharos with angular profile (Pl. 64).
Rim, body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 9,5; 3,5 x 2,7 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 91.
MH III.
424. Miniature cup or kantharos with angular profile (Pl. 64).
Rim, body.
Slightly altered due to overfiring
Orange burnished or smoothed (?). MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: varying from orange to black (7.5 YR 7/6 – 5 YR 5/1). *Break colour:* grey (7.5 YR 5/1).
Ø (est.) 8; 2,8 x 3,3 x 0,3.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 93.
MH III.
425. Miniature cup or kantharos (Pl. 64).
Rim, upper body
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/4). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 10; 1,7 x 1,8 x 0,4.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 97.
426. Kantharos with sub-angular profile (Pls. 64, 105).
Body; lower end of vertical strap above point of max. diameter on body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1 with silver shiny dusting. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø at point of max. diameter (est.) 17; 5,2 x 7,8 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 87.
Late MH.
427. Cup or kantharos (Pl. 64).
Rim, upper body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1 with silver shiny dusting. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* polished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
3,2 x 2,4 x 0,4-0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 92.
428. Miniature kantharos (Pl. 64).
Vertical strap handle from miniature kantharos.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Surf.:* polished.
Surf. colour: red (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.

4,3 x 2,5 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 99.

429. Cup or kantharos (Pl. 64).
Low flaring foot.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: pink (7.5 YR 8/4). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø at base (est.) 6; 2,4 x 5,4 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 100.

Bowls/goblets

430. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 65).
Rim, shoulder.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 16; 3 x 4,1 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 94.
431. Bowl with sub-rounded profile (Pl. 65).
Rim, shoulder; thickening at inner edge of rim.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1 with silver shiny dusting. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 17; 4,7 x 5,2 x 0,4-0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 89.
432. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 65).
Rim, shoulder.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: brown (5 YR 5/4). *Break colour:* orange (5 YR 5/8).
3,2 x 5,1 x 0,9.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 95.
433. Bowl with sub-rounded profile (Pl. 65).
Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 19,5; 5,3 x 5,5 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 90.

Fine dark unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

434. Miniature cup or kantharos with rounded profile (Pl. 65).
Rim, upper body.
Slightly altered due to overfiring.
Dark burnished or smoothed (?). MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: dark grey (5 YR 4/1). *Break colour:* orange edges and dark grey core (5 YR 6/6 – 4/1).

Ø (est.) 8; 3,2 x 2,6 x 0,5.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 111.

435. Cup or kantharos with rounded profile (Pl. 65).

Rim, upper body.

Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: black (10 YR 3/1). *Break colour:* brown (5 YR 5/4).

Ø (est.) 11; 2,6 x 3,8 x 0,7.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 118.

436. Cup or kantharos with sub-angular profile (Pl. 65).

Rim, body.

Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: varying from black to brown (7.5 YR 7/4 – 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø (est.) 14; 5,3 x 3,3 x 0,6.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 110.

Bowls/goblets

437. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 65).

Rim, body; upper and lower end of vertical strap handle on body.

Grey burnished (?). MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: greyish brown (7.5 YR 7/4 – 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø (est.) 18; 6,6 x 8 x 0,7.

Single sherd. Heavily worn.

Draw. no. 101.

438. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 65).

Rim, shoulder.

Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: black (7.5 YR 3/1). *Break colour:* grey (7.5 YR 5/1).

Ø (est.) 17; 4,7 x 5,7 x 0,7-0,9.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 117.

439. Bowl with sub-rounded profile (Pl. 66).

Rim, shoulder; thick walls.

Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.

Surf. colour: varying from brown to black (5 YR 5/4 – 2.5/1). *Break colour:* reddish brown edges and grey core (5 YR 5/1 – 5/4).

Ø (est.) 18; 5,3 x 5,8 x 0,8-1,1.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 112.

440. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 66).

Rim, shoulder; thickening at inner edge of rim.

Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: grey. (10 YR 5/2). *Break colour:* light grey (10 YR 6/1).

Ø (est.) 18; 4,2 x 6,7 x 0,6-1,1.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 103.

441. Large bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 66).
Rim, shoulder; thickening at inner edge of rim; beginning of upper attachment of vertical handle on shoulder.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (10 YR 5/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 25; 4,2 x 8,4 x 0,7-1,2.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 105.
442. Large bowl angular profile (Pl. 66).
Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body.
Plastic decoration; horizontal flutes on shoulder.
Gray burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey. (2.5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 25; 4,3 x 8,9 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 104.
443. Bowl with rectilinear shoulder (Pl. 66).
Rim, shoulder.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: grey (10 YR 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
5,4 x 4,9 x 0,9.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 107.
444. Goblet (Pl. 66).
Junction of stem and lower bowl.
Black burnished or smoothed with red core. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: black (5 YR 2.5/1). *Break colour:* red (5 YR 4/6).
4,2 x 7,4 x 1.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 119.
445. High-stemmed goblet (Pl. 66).
Stem.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: varying from light grey to dark grey (10 YR 5/2 – 4/1). *Break colour:* orange edges and grey core (5 YR 6/6 – 5/1).
 \emptyset at base (est.) 14; 5,5 x 7,4 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 114.
446. High-stemmed goblet (Pl. 66).
Stem.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (10 YR 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset at base (est.) 16; 5,4 x 6,7 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 113.

Basins

447. Basin with sub-angular profile (Pls. 66, 105).

Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body; thickening at inner edge of rim.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (2.5 Y 5/1). *Break colour:* light grey (10 YR 6/1).
 \emptyset (est.) 30; 6,5 x 9 x 0,8-1,3.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 102.

Features from uncertain shapes

448. Body sherd (Pl. 66).
Incised decoration; multiple groups of festoons.
Grey burnished with red core. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: grey (2.5 Y 5/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.
5,5 x 7 x 1,3.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 116.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars

449. Small wide-mouthed jar, probably rim-handled (Pl. 67).
Rim, shoulder.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: dark grey. (7.5 YR 3/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 13; 4,3 x 4 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 121.
450. Small wide-mouthed jar, probably rim-handled (Pl. 67).
Rim, shoulder; thickening of rim at right-hand on sherd indicates imminence of rising vertical handle.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: varying from brown to red (5 YR 5/2 – 2.5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* brown (5 YR 5/2).
 \emptyset (est.) 13; 3,7 x 3,6 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 124.
451. Small wide-mouthed jar, probably rim-handled (Pl. 67).
Rim, shoulder.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: varying from red to grey. (5 YR 5/2 – 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 14; 5 x 4,2 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 120.

Features from uncertain shapes

452. Vertical handle (Pl. 67).
Plastic decoration; longitudinal midrib on front.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: varying from red to black (5 YR 6/4 – 4/1). *Break colour:* red (5 YR 6/4).
4,4 x 2,7 x 0,9.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 125.

Pithoi

453. Body sherd (Pl. 67).
 Plastic and impressed decoration; row of circular impressions on a horizontal rope.
 MFG5. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange. (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 6,1 x 6,7 x 1,5.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 126.

Outdoor floor SU 1010

SU 1010

Trench 1 (2015)

Definition: occupation surface with flat potsherds, charcoal and lithics, uncovered in the southern sector of Trench 1.

Interpretation: outdoor floor associated with Infant burial 3.

Above: 1012-I

Below: 1055-

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic /cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/ non-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	16 3.8%	30 7.1%	70 16.7%	21 5.0%	261 62.1%	22 5.2%	- -	420 100%
Total weight	2.242 kg				5.005 kg	1.444 kg	-	8.691 kg
Feature sherds	7 8.1%	12 14.0%	25 29.0%	2 2.3%	39 45.3%	1 1.2%	- -	86 100%

Modern tiles: 0.161 kg (intrusive).

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 3.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly moderately worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **454-470**.

Catalogued objects: **O-18, O-20**.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly late MH with some 'Transitional MH III – LH I'.

Date of formation: 'Transitional MH III – LH I' or later.

Painted

Bowls/goblets

454. Bowl with rectilinear shoulder (Pl. 67).
 Rim, shoulder.
 Painted decoration; upper end of a possible triangle on shoulder, horizontal band below exterior rim, group of transverse bars on interior rim.
 Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: pale orange. (7.5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* brown (7.5 YR 5/3).
 \emptyset (est.) 17; 2 x 3,8 x 0,4.

Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 53.

455. Bowl with rectilinear shoulder (Pl. 67).
Beginning of rim, shoulder; beginning of upper attachment of vertical strap handle on shoulder.
Painted decoration; hourglass motif on shoulder, next to handle attachment, solid triangle on shoulder, horizontal band below exterior rim, transverse bar on interior rim.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* brown (5 YR 5/4).
4,5 x 6,2 x 0,5-1.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 52.

Features from uncertain shapes

456. Thick horizontal handle (Pl. 67).
Painted decoration; radial bars on top, horizontal band on front.
Matt-painted, unburnished (?). MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: orange. (5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* grey (5 YR 5/1). *Paint colour:* brown (5 YR 5/2).
2,7 x 6,4 x 1,7.
Single sherd. Heavily worn, fading paint.
Draw. no. 54.

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

457. Rounded miniature kantharos with spreading walls (Pl. 67).
Rim, body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 10; 3,6 x 2,9 x 0,4.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 56.
458. Rounded miniature kantharos with spreading walls (Pl. 67).
Rim, body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 10,5; 3,4 x 2,6 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 59.
459. Miniature kantharos with angular profile (Pl. 67).
Rim, body; a thickening at left-hand on sherd indicates imminence of a vertical handle attached at point of maximum diameter on body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 9; 3,2 x 3,3 x 0,4.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 55.
460. Miniature kantharos with angular profile (Pl. 67).
Rim, shoulder; thickening at inner edge of rim.

Orange burnished or smoothed (?). MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* Not detectable. *Int. surf.:* Not detectable.

Surf. colour: greyish brown (2.5 Y 5/3). *Break colour:* same as surf.

3,5 x 1,7 x 0,5.

Single sherd. Heavily worn.

Draw. no. 64.

461. Kantharos (Pl. 67).

Upper end of rising vertical strap handle at rim.

Slightly altered due to overfiring

Orange burnished or smoothed (?). MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.

Surf. colour: brown (5 YR 4/1). *Break colour:* red (2.5 YR 5/6).

3,6 x 3,2 x 0,5.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 65.

Bowls

462. Bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 67).

Rim, shoulder.

Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: orange. (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø (est.) 19; 3,7 x 6 x 0,7.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 57.

Fine dark unpainted

Bowls/goblets

463. Large bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 68).

Rim, shoulder; upper end of vertical handle on shoulder.

Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: grey. (7.5 YR 5/1). *Break colour:* brown edges and grey core (5 YR 6/4 – 6/1).

Ø (est.) 24; 4,7 x 11,4 x 0,7.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 60.

464. Large bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 68).

Rim, shoulder.

Plastic decoration; horizontal flutes on shoulder

Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: dark grey. (2.5 Y 3/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø (est.) 23; 3,8 x 4 x 1.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 61.

MH II – III.

465. Goblet (Pl. 68).

Lower body, junction of stem, lower end of vertical handle

Incised decoration; intersecting perpendicular groups of grooves.

Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: grey. (2.5 Y 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.

6,2 x 5 x 0,9.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 63.

Jars

466. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 68).
Rim, junction of shoulder.
Black burnished or smoothed with red core. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey. (2.5 Y 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 25; 4,5 x 5,8 x 0,9.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 62.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars

467. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 68).
Rim, shoulder.
'Adriatic' incised decoration; rectangular panel filled with horizontal grooves.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 5/6). *Break colour:* black (5 YR 2.5/1).
4,7 x 3,3 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 66.
468. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 68).
Beginning of rim, shoulder; inverted horseshoe lug on shoulder
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* red edges and black core (2.5 YR 6/6 – 5 YR 2.5/1).
4,3 x 4,5 x 1,1.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 67.

Features from uncertain shapes

469. Body sherd with double knob (Pl. 68).
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: pale greyish brown. (7.5 YR 6/3 – 4/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
2,9 x 3,8 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 257.

Lids

470. Conical lid (Pl. 68).
Concave disc with a bulge at bottom in middle, thick cylindrical lug rising vertically in middle of upper side.
MFG7. *Surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: greyish brown (5 YR 4/2). *Break colour:* 5 YR 4/2 – 2.5 YR 5/6.
 \emptyset (est.) 12; 5 x 8,7 x 1,2.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 68.

SU 1013

Trench 1 (2015)

Definition: Infant Burial 2. Disturbed bones of perinatal infant, in simple pit. The fill of the pit contained few potsherds.

Above: 1055-

Below: 1011-

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/coo king pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/ non-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3
	-	66.7%	-	-	33.3%	-	-	100%
Total weight	0.011 kg				0.002 kg	-	-	0.013 kg
Feature sherds	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3
	-	66.7%	-	-	33.3%	-	-	

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 0.

State of preservation of the ceramics: well preserved.

Catalogued ceramics: **471-472**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: late MH – early LH.

Date of formation: ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’ or LH I.

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

471. Cup or kantharos with s-shaped profile (Pl. 68).
Rim body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1 with silver shiny dusting. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* polished.
Surf. colour: orange (7.5 YR 6/4). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 12; 4 x 3,3 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 246.
472. Cup or kantharos with rounded profile (Pl. 68).
Rim, upper wall.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange with brown streaks (7.5 YR 7/4 – 4/3). *Break colour:* orange (7.5 YR 7/4).
2,5 x 2,6 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 247.

Modern soil and disturbances (SSU 1007, 1000)

SU 1007

Trench 1 (2015)

Definition: modern agrarian layer found over the entire extension of Trench 1, containing dark brownish soil mixed with abundant potsherds, modern tiles and sparse animal bones.

Above: 1011-

Below: 1000

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/c ooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/ non-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	36 4.8%	90 11.9%	136 18.0%	59 7.8%	420 55.7%	13 1.7%	- -	754 100%
Total weight	3.748 kg				6.610 kg	1.040 kg	-	11.39 8 kg
Feature sherds	17 11.1%	29 19.0%	41 26.8%	9 5.9%	57 37.3%	-	-	153 100%

Modern tiles: 0.503 kg.

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 12.

State of preservation of the ceramics: heavily worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **473-502**.

Catalogued objects: **O-2**.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly late MH – early LH.

Date of formation: modern/contemporary.

Painted

Cups/kantharoi

473. Cup, probably a kantharos, with rounded profile (Pl. 69).
Rim, upper body, junction of lower body.
Painted decoration: running solid triangles on upper body, horizontal band below exterior rim, groups of transverse bars on interior rim.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* polished.
Surf. colour: red (5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* reddish brown (5 YR 4/3).
 \emptyset (est.) 17; 5,3 x 6,8 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 15.
Mercogliano 2021b, fig. 3c.
474. Cup, probably a kantharos, with angular profile (Pl. 69).
Rim, upper body, junction of lower body.
Painted decoration: running solid triangles on upper body, horizontal band below exterior rim, groups of transverse bars on interior rim.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* polished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* light reddish brown (5 YR 6/3).

Ø (est.) 15; 4,3 x 5,1 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 17.

475. Cup, probably a kantharos, with sub-angular profile (Pl. 69).
Rim, upper body, junction of lower body.
Painted decoration: solid triangle on upper body, horizontal band below exterior rim, transverse bar on interior rim.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* polished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* light brown (7.5 YR 6/3).
4,2 x 1,9 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 18.

476. Kantharos (Pl. 69).
Vertical strap handle.
Painted decoration; oblique bands framed by a rectangular panel.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* polished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* dark reddish grey (5 YR 4/2).
5,3 x 3,5.
Single sherd. Moderately worn, fading paint.
Draw. no. 25.

Bowls/goblets

477. Bowl or goblet with slightly concave shoulder (Pl. 69).
Rim, shoulder; upper attachment of vertical strap handle on shoulder.
Painted decoration; solid triangle on shoulder, horizontal band below exterior rim, groups of transverse bars on interior rim.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: red (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* 5 YR 7/8. *Paint colour:* dark reddish brown (5 YR 3/2).
Ø (est.) 18; 5,2 x 8,3 x 0,8.
Mended from 2 sherds. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 21.
478. Bowl or goblet with slightly convex shoulder (Pl. 69).
Rim, shoulder.
Painted decoration; solid triangle on shoulder, horizontal band below exterior rim, group of transverse bars on interior rim.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* polished.
Surf. colour: pale orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* brown (7.5 YR 5/3).
Ø (est.) 18; 5,2 x 6,3 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 16.
479. Bowl or goblet with rectilinear shoulder (Pl. 69).
Rim, shoulder.
Painted decoration; solid triangle on shoulder, horizontal band below exterior rim, group of transverse bars on interior rim.
Matt-painted burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* polished.
Surf. colour: pale orange (7.5 YR 8/4). *Break colour:* 5 YR 7/6. *Paint colour:* brown (7.5 YR 5/2).

Ø (est.) 22; 4,6 x 5,3 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 19.

480. Bowl or goblet with rectilinear shoulder (Pl. 70).
Rim, shoulder.
Painted decoration; solid triangle on shoulder, horizontal band below exterior rim, group of transverse bars on interior rim.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1 *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* polished.
Surf. colour: pale orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* brown (7.5 YR 5/2).
2,8 x 5,4 x 0,8.
Mended from 2 sherds. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 20.
481. Bowl or goblet with rectilinear shoulder (Pl. 70).
Shoulder.
Painted decoration; intersecting diagonals on shoulder, horizontal band below exterior rim.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* polished.
Surf. colour: red (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* dark grey (5 YR 3/1).
3,6 x 6,9 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 26.
482. Vertical strap handle (Pl. 70).
Painted decoration; groups of diagonals framed by a vertical band
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: red (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* brown (7.5 YR 4/3)
3,6 x 3,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 24.

Jugs

483. Vertical raised ring-handle at rim of a probable jug (Pl. 70).
Painted decoration; solid triangle at exterior, horizontal band below exterior rim, vertical and transverse bars at interior of handle, transverse bar on interior rim.
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf. *Paint colour:* varying from reddish grey to black (5 YR 5/2 – 2.5/1).
Ø (est.) 9; 6,1 x 4,2 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 23.
MH III.

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

484. Miniature kantharos with rounded profile and spreading walls (Pl. 70).
Rim, upper body; upper and lower end of rising, vertical strap handle.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: reddish brown (5 YR 5/4). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 9; 4,7 x 4,8 x 0,4.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 27.

MH III – LH I.

485. Miniature kantharos with rounded profile and spreading walls (Pl. 70).
Rim, upper body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* polished.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 9; 2,5 x 2,2 x 0,3.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 33.
MH III – LH I.
486. Miniature kantharos with rounded profile and spreading walls (Pl. 70).
Rim, upper body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: orange. (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 10; 2,2 x 3,3 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 36.
MH III – LH I.
487. Miniature kantharos (Pl. 70).
Rim.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* polished.
Surf. colour: orange. (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 10; 1,4 x 2,7 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 34.
MH III – LH I.
488. Cup or kantharos with rounded profile (Pl. 70).
Rim, upper body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange. (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
2,6 x 1,8 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 35.
489. Cup or kantharos with rounded profile (Pl. 70).
Rim, upper body; beginning of rising vertical handle on rim.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: orange (2.5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* 5 YR 7/8.
 \emptyset (est.) 11; 3,7 x 3,3 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 32.
490. Cup with rounded profile (Pl. 70).
Rim, upper body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG2 with silver shiny dusting. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: Beige (7.5 YR 6/4). *Break colour:* 7.5 YR 7/4.
 \emptyset (est.) 13; 3,4 x 4,2 x 0,4.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 31.
MH III late – LH I.
491. Cup with sinuous profile (Pl. 70).

Rim, upper body; upper attachment of vertical strap handle below rim.
Orange burnished or smoothed (?). MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4). *Break colour:* grey (10 YR 5/1).
 \emptyset (est.) 11; 2,5 x 3,6 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 42.

492. Cup or kantharos with sinuous profile (Pl. 70).
Rim, upper body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* translucent. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: varying from pink to orange (7.5 YR 8/3 – 5 YR 6/4). *Break colour:* orange (5 YR 6/6.)
4,1 x 3,4 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 29.

Bowls/goblets

493. Bowl (or kantharos?) with angular profile (Pl. 70).
Rim, upper body, junction of lower body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* polished.
Surf. colour: pale beige (10 YR 7/3). *Break colour:* same as surf.
 \emptyset (est.) 12,5; 5,6 x 4,4 x 0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 28.
MH III – LH I.

494. High-stemmed goblet (Pl. 71).
Stem.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: pink (7.5 YR 7/3). *Break colour:* orange (5 YR 6/6).
 \emptyset at base (est.) 10; 3,5 x 5,4 x 0,9.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 30.
MH III.

Fine dark unpainted

Bowls/goblets

495. Bowl with sub-rounded profile (Pl. 71).
Rim, shoulder; thickening at inner edge of rim.
Dark burnished or smoothed. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: greyish brown (10 YR 5/2). *Break colour:* brown edges and grey core (10 YR 4/6 – 5/1).
 \emptyset (est.) 17; 3,9 x 4,2 x 0,7-0,9.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 39.
496. Bowl (Pl. 71).
Rim, shoulder, junction of lower body.
Plastic decoration; horizontal flutes on shoulder.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* polished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: dark grey (Gley 4/10GY). *Break colour:* same as surf.
2,8 x 3,7 x 0,4.
Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 38.
MH II – III.

497. High-stemmed goblet (Pl. 71).
Stem.
Incised decoration; multiple horizontal grooves.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: grey (10 YR 5/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
5,4 x 3,7 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 43.

498. Goblet (Pl. 71).
Stem.
Black burnished or smoothed with red core. MFG2. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: dark grey (10 YR 3/1). *Break colour:* brown (7.5 YR 5/4).
Ø at base (est.) 13; 4,7 x 4,8 x 0,9-1,4.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 46.

Features from uncertain shapes

499. Body sherd from closed shape with rounded profile (Pl. 71).
Altered due to overfiring.
Black burnished or smoothed with red core (?). MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* rough.
Surf. colour: black (10 YR 4/1). *Break colour:* red (2.5 YR 5/6).
3 x 2,5 x 0,4.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 47.
EH III – MH I (?).

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars

500. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 71).
Beginning of rim, shoulder; upswinging spade lug on shoulder.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: varying from red to black (5 YR 5/6 – 4/1). *Break colour:* very dark grey (5 YR 3/1).
6,6 x 6,1 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 48.

Features from uncertain shapes

501. Inverted horse-shoe lug (Pl. 71).
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: varying from beige to black (10 YR 7/4 – 3/1). *Break colour:* same as surf.
4,1 x 4,4 x 1,1.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 49.
502. Spade lug (Pl. 71).

MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange. (10 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* orange edges and grey core (10 YR 5/1 – 6/6).
 3,3 x 5,9 x 1,7.
 Single sherd. Well preserved.
 Draw. no. 50.

SU 1000

Trench 1 (2015)

Definition: superficial layer over the surface of Trench 1.

Above: 1002, 1004, 1006, 1028.

Below: -

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (burnished and unburnished)	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic /cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/ non-local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	10 2.8%	47 13.2%	60 17.1%	17 4.8%	206 57.9%	15 4.2%	1 0.3%	356 100%
Total weight	1.291 kg				3.190 kg	0.481 kg		4.962 kg
Feature sherds	3 3.8%	19 24.0%	18 22.8%	3 3.8%	36 45.6%	-	-	79 100%

Modern tiles: 0.200 kg.

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 3.

State of preservation of the ceramics: heavily worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **503-515**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: mostly late MH – early LH.

Date of formation: modern/contemporary.

Painted

Cups/kantharoi

503. Cup, probably kantharos, with rounded profile (Pl. 72).

Rim, upper body.

Painted decoration; solid triangle on upper body, horizontal band below exterior rim, transverse bar on interior rim.

Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: beige (5 Y 8/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.

2,5 x 2,2 x 0,6.

Single sherd. Well preserved.

Draw. no. 2.

Bowls/goblets

504. Bowl or goblet with sub-rounded profile (Pl. 72).

Beginning of rim, shoulder.

Painted decoration; cross-hatched triangle on upper body, horizontal band below exterior rim, group of transverse bars on interior rim.

Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.

Surf. colour: beige (10 YR 8/4). *Break colour:* pink (7.5 YR 7/4.)

Ø (est.) 16; 5,1 x 6,5 x 0,6-1.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 1.

505. Bowl or goblet with slightly concave shoulder (Pl. 72).
Rim, shoulder; upper attachment of vertical strap handle on shoulder; thickening at inner edge of rim.
Painted decoration; solid triangle on shoulder, horizontal band below exterior rim
Matt-painted, burnished. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 20; 3,1 x 7,4 x 0,8.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 3.

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi

506. Miniature kantharos (Pl. 72).
Rim, upper body; very thin walls.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.
Ø (est.) 8; 1,5 x 1,6 x 0,3.
Single sherd. Moderately worn.
Draw. no. 6.
MH III – LH I.
507. Miniature cup or kantharos with sub-angular profile (Pl. 72).
Rim, upper body, junction of lower body; thickening at inner edge of rim.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* grey (5 YR 5/1).
Ø (est.) 8; 1,9 x 2,4 x 0,4-0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 7.
MH III – LH I.
508. Cup or kantharos (Pl. 72).
Rim.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* not detectable. *Int. surf.:* not detectable.
Surf. colour: orange (5 YR 7/6). *Break colour:* light grey (5 YR 7/1).
Ø (est.) 15; 2,1 x 3,1 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 5.
509. Cup, probably kantharos, with angular profile (Pl. 72).
Body.
Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* same as surf.
3,3 x 5,4 x 0,5.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 8.

Bowls/goblets

510. Bowl with slightly convex shoulder (Pl. 72).

Rim, shoulder.

Orange burnished or smoothed. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.

Surf. colour: orange. (7.5 YR 6/6). *Break colour:* same as surf.

Ø (est.) 16,5; 3,7 x 4,5 x 0,7.

Single sherd. Moderately worn.

Draw. no. 5.

Fine dark unpainted

Features from uncertain shapes

511. Cup or bowl with rounded profile (Pl. 72).
Rim, upper body; thickening at inner edge of rim.
Black burnished or smoothed with red core. MFG1. *Ext. surf.:* burnished. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: black (10 YR 3/1). *Break colour:* dark grey edges and orange core (7.5 YR 5/1 – 6/6).
3,6 x 2,8 x 0,5-0,9.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 9.
512. Vertical strap handle (Pl. 72).
Plastic decoration; longitudinal midrib.
Grey burnished. MFG1. *Surf.:* burnished.
Surf. colour: brownish grey (2.5 Y 6/2). *Break colour:* same as surf.
2,7 x 2,5.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 10.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars

513. Rim (Pl. 72).
'Adriatic' incised decoration; intersecting grooves
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: brown (5 YR 5/4). *Break colour:* dark grey (5 YR 4/1).
2,1 x 2,3 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 11.
514. Jar (Pl. 72).
Vertical strap handle.
'Adriatic' incised decoration; fishbone pattern
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: reddish brown (5 YR 5/4). *Break colour:* 5 YR 4/1.
5,7 x 4,5 x 0,9.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 12.

Features from uncertain shapes

515. Body sherd (Pl. 72).
'Adriatic' incised decoration; hatched lozenges.
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: brown (7.5 YR 5/2). *Break colour:* dark grey (5 YR 4/1).
3,1 x 3,6 x 0,5.

Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 13.

516. Spade lug (Pl. 72).
MFG7. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: brown. (5 YR 5/4). *Break colour:* single sherd (5 YR 4/1).
3,1 x 4 x 1,2.
Single sherd. Heavily worn.
Draw. no. 14.

SECTION AREA A

SSU 1015-1020

Definition: sequence of anthropic deposits documented in the section exposed in Area A.

Sherd counts:

	Matt-painted (unburnished only)	Fine light unpainted	Fine dark unpainted	Medium- coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non- local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Total sherds	1 2.6%	15 39.5%	1 2.6%	8 21.0%	11 29.0%	- -	2 5.3%	38 100%
Total weight	0.362 kg				0.221 kg	-		0.583 kg
Feature sherds	- -	- -	- -	2 40.0%	2 40.0%	- -	1 20.0%	5 100%

Modern tiles: 0.188 kg.

Degree of fragmentation of the ceramics: high.

Joins: 1.

State of preservation of the ceramics: mostly heavily worn.

Catalogued ceramics: **517-518**.

Catalogued objects: none.

Chronological range of the materials: EH – MH (?).

Date of formation: not enough data.

Fine light unpainted

Features from uncertain shapes

517. Ring base from open vessel (Pl. 72).
Atypical/non-local fabric (?), soft, with common, fine to medium-grained, white and grey stone inclusions of angular shape. *Ext. surf.:* wiped. *Int. surf.:* wiped.
Surf. colour: orange. (5 YR 6/8). *Break colour:* orange edges and grey core (5 YR 6/8 – 4/1).
 \emptyset at base (est.) 7; 2,6 x 3,2 x 0,6.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 329.
EH (?).

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars

518. Wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 72).
Rim.
Impressed decoration; circular impressions at exterior rim.
MFG6. *Ext. surf.:* smoothed. *Int. surf.:* smoothed.
Surf. colour: red (2.5 YR 4/8). *Break colour:* black (5 YR 2.5/1).
 \emptyset (*est.*) 22; 3 x 5,7 x 1-0,7.
Single sherd. Well preserved.
Draw. no. 328.
EH III – MH I.

Tables

	Matt-painted, burnished	Matt-painted, unburnished	Orange burnished or smoothed	Grey burnished	Dark burnished or smoothed	Black burnished or smoothed with red core	Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (probable imports, EH, Neolithic)	Totals
Modern soils and disturbances	2 (9.5%)	-	5 (23.08%)	3 (14.3%)	-	1 (4.8%)	1 (4.8%)	5 (23.8%)	-	4 (19.0%)	21 (100%)
Residual sone structure	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (100%)	-	-	-	2 (100%)
Abandonment horizon	-	-	2 (40.0%)	1 (20.0%)	-	-	-	1 (20.0%)	-	1 (20.0%)	5 (100%)
Outdoor floor SU 1025	6 (18.8%)	-	12 (37.5%)	5 (15.6%)	3 (9.4%)	2 (6.3%)	1 (3.1%)	1 (3.1%)	-	2 (6.3%)	32 (100%)
Outdoor floor SU 1026	1 (4.8%)	-	7 (33.3%)	3 (14.3)	2 (9.5%)	2 (9.5%)	-	6 (28.6%)	-	-	21 (100%)
II intermediate deposits	1 (3.0%)	-	7 (21.2%)	9 (27.3%)	2 (6.0%)	1 (3.0%)	7 (21.2%)	5 (15.2%)	1 (3.0%)	-	33 (100%)
I intermediate deposits - upper strata	1 (3.2%)	-	2 (6.45%)	13 (41.9%)	1 (3.2%)	-	5 (16.1%)	3 (9.7%)	4 (12.9%)	2 (6.45%)	31 (100%)
I intermediate deposits - lower strata	1 (1.9%)	4 (7.7%)	-	17 (32.7%)	6 (11.5%)	1 (1.9%)	8 (15.4%)	11 (17.3%)	3 (5.8%)	1 (1.9%)	52 (100%)
'Ballast' and related deposits	-	8 (8.9%)	-	27 (30.0%)	15 (16.7%)	-	15 (16.7%)	19 (21.1%)	2 (2.2%)	4 (4.4%)	90 (100%)
Totals	12 (4.2%)	12 (4.2%)	35 (12.2%)	78 (27.2%)	29 (10.1%)	7 (2.4%)	39 (13.6%)	51 (17.85)	10 (3.5%)	14 (4.9%)	287 (100%)

Table 2. Counts of catalogued pieces by pottery classes for each stratigraphic horizon of Trench 2 – Extension.

	Matt-painted, burnished	Matt-painted, unburnished	Orange burnished or smoothed	Grey burnished	Dark burnished or smoothed	Black burnished or smoothed with red core	Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (probable imports, EH, Neolithic)	Totals
Modern soils and disturbances	14 (31.8%)	-	16 (36.4%)	3 (6.8%)	1 (2.3%)	3 (6.8%)	-	7 (15.9%)	-	-	44 (100%)
Outdoor floor SU 1010	2 (10.5%)	1 (5.3%)	8 (42.1%)	3 (15.8%)	-	1 (5.3%)	-	4 (21.05%)	-	-	19 (100%)
Dumping deposits	14 (9.7%)	1 (0.7%)	34 (23.4%)	36 (24.8%)	15 (10.3%)	13 (9.0%)	1 (0.7%)	23 (15.9%)	1 (0.7%)	7 (4.8%)	145 (100%)
Dismantled houses	1 (4.8%)	0	5 (23.8%)	6 (28.6%)	2 (4.8%)	5 (19.0%)	1 (4.8%)	1 (4.8%)	-	-	21 (100%)
Totals	31 (13.5%)	2 (0.9%)	63 (0.3%)	48 (20.96%)	18 (7.9%)	22 (9.6%)	2 (0.9%)	35 (15.3%)	1 (0.4%)	7 (3.0%)	229 (100%)

Table 3. Counts of catalogued pieces by pottery classes for each stratigraphic horizon of Trench 1.

		Matt-painted	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non- local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Modern soils and disturbances	Total sherds	37 (2.8%)	233 (17.6%)	242 (18.3%)	122 (9.2%)	613 (46.3%)	72 (5.4%)	6 (0.5%)	1325 (100%)
	Feature sherds	17 (5.5%)	69 (22.2%)	82 (26.4%)	24 (7.7%)	109 (35.0%)	5 (1.6%)	5 (1.6%)	311 (100%)
Residual stone structure	Total sherds	-	3 (9.7%)	2 (6.5%)	8 (25.8%)	15 (48.4%)	3 (9.7%)	-	31 (100%)
	Feature sherds	-	1 (20.0%)	1 (20.0%)	3 (60.0%)	-	-	-	5 (100%)
Abandonment horizon	Total sherds	-	6 (13.0%)	9 (19.6%)	11 (23.9%)	15 (32.6%)	3 (6.5%)	2 (4.3%)	46 (100%)
	Feature sherds	-	2 (15.4%)	3 (23.0%)	3 (23.0%)	3 (23.0%)	-	2 (15.4%)	13 (100%)
Outdoor floor SU 1025	Total sherds	22 (2.9%)	75 (9.8%)	117 (15.2%)	98 (12.7%)	387 (50.3%)	60 (8.0%)	5 (0.7%)	769 (100%)
	Feature sherds	11 (7.3%)	30 (20%)	38 (25.3%)	9 (6.0%)	58 (38.7%)	5 (3.3%)	2 (1.3%)	150 (100%)
Outdoor floor SU 1026	Total sherds	9 (1.7%)	36 (6.8%)	96 (18.2%)	113 (21.4%)	262 (49.6%)	12 (2.3%)	-	528 (100%)
	Feature sherds	2 (1.7%)	22 (18.5%)	38 (31.9%)	7 (5.9%)	50 (42.0%)	-	-	119 (100%)
II intermediate deposits	Total sherds	11 (2.2%)	32 (6.5%)	112 (22.6%)	90 (18.2%)	203 (41.0%)	46 (9.3%)	1 (0.2%)	495 (100%)
	Feature sherds	5 (4.2%)	16 (13.3%)	37 (30.8%)	17 (14.2%)	42 (35.0%)	3 (2.5%)	-	120 (100%)

		Matt-painted	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non- local, overfired etc.)	Totals
I intermediate deposits – upper strata	Total sherds	13 (2.4%)	9 (1.7%)	130 (23.9%)	142 (26.2%)	168 (30.9%)	77 (14.2%)	4 (0.7%)	543 (100%)
	Feature sherds	4 (3.3%)	3 (2.5%)	41 (34.2%)	23 (19.7%)	38 (31.7%)	8 (6.7%)	3 (2.5%)	120 (100%)
I intermediate deposits – lower strata	Total sherds	13 (1.5%)	-	220 (25.2%)	228 (26.2%)	286 (32.87%)	122 (14.0%)	1 (0.1%)	870 (100%)
	Feature sherds	6 (3.9%)	-	65 (42.5%)	28 (18.3%)	48 (31.4%)	6 (3.9%)	-	153 (100%)
'Ballast' and related deposits	Total sherds	26 (2.04%)	-	294 (23.07%)	366 (28.72%)	376 (29.51%)	204 (16.01%)	8 (0.62%)	1274 (100%)
	Feature sherds	12 (5.17%)	-	99 (42.67%)	39 (16.81%)	76 (32.75%)	5 (2.15%)	1 (0.43%)	232 (100%)

Table 4. Counts of total and feature sherds by pottery categories for each stratigraphic horizon of Trench 2- Extension.

		Matt-painted	Orange burnished or smoothed	Fine dark unpainted (all classes)	Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted	Coarse domestic/cooking pottery	Pithoi	Other (Atypical/non- local, overfired etc.)	Totals
Modern soils and disturbances	Total sherds	48 (3.8%)	166 (13.1%)	213 (16.8%)	92 (7.3%)	713 (56.2%)	35 (2.8%)	1 (>1%)	1268 (100%)
	Feature sherds	21 (8.0%)	59 (22.5%)	66 (25.2%)	15 (5.7%)	101 (38.5%)	-	-	262 (100%)
Outdoor floor SU 1010	Total sherds	16 (3.8%)	32 (7.6%)	70 (16.5%)	21 (5.0%)	262 (61.9)	22 (5.2%)	-	423 (100%)
	Feature sherds	7 (7.9%)	14 (15.7%)	25 (28.0%)	2 (2.2%)	40 (45.0%)	1 (1.1%)	-	89 (100%)
Dumping deposits	Total sherds	126 (4.4%)	286 (15.3%)	525 (18.3%)	241 (8.4%)	1595 (55.5%)	88 (3.0%)	11 (0.4%)	2872 (100%)
	Feature sherds	42 (6.2%)	121 (18.0%)	181 (26.8%)	33 (4.9%)	291 (43.1%)	1 (0.1%)	6 (0.9%)	675 (100%)
Dismantled houses	Total sherds	9 (4.5%)	13 (6.5%)	39 (19.6%)	14 (7.0%)	106 (53.2%)	15 (7.5%)	3 (1.5%)	199 (100%)
	Feature sherds	3 (5.7%)	8 (15.0%)	18 (34.0%)	2 (3.8%)	22 (41.5%)	-	-	53 (100%)

Table 5. Counts of total and feature sherds by pottery categories for each stratigraphic horizon of Trench 1.

	MFG1	MFG2	Totals
Outdoor floor SU 1025	10 (100%)	-	10 (100%)
Outdoor floor SU 1026	6 (85.7%%)	1 (14.3%)	7 (100%)
II intermediate deposits	9 (75.0%)	3 (25.0%)	12 (100%)
I intermediate deposits - upper strata	10 (71.42%)	4 (28.6%)	14 (100%)
I intermediate deposits - lower strata	10 (35.5%)	16 (61.5%)	26 (100%)
'Ballast' and related deposits	13 (31.0%)	29 (69.0%)	42 (100%)

Table 6. Counts of catalogued fine dark unpainted pieces by MFG for each stratigraphic horizon of Trench 2 – Extension.

	MFG1	MFG2	Totals
Outdoor floor SU 1010	4 (100%)	-	4 (100%)
Dumping deposits	62 (96.9%)	2 (0.7%)	64 (100%)
Dismantled houses	12 (92.3%)	1 (7.7%)	13 (100%)

Table 7. Counts of catalogued fine dark unpainted pieces by MFG for each stratigraphic horizon of Trench 1.

2.4 Comment

In this analytical section I discuss the possible parallels between the ceramics from the Trapeza and those from published MH sites by following the subdivision into stratigraphic horizons presented in § 1.4 and adopted in the catalogue.

The approach is critical and detailed, given the high degree of fragmentation and multiple possible attributions which will be discussed case by case.

The search for parallels focused on neighbouring areas of the southern Greek Mainland up to the northern boundaries of the modern peripheries of Central Greece and Western Greece and the Ionian Islands. An exception is the settlement of Pefkakia-Magoula in Thessaly, on the bay of Volos, which thanks to the detailed published sequence constitutes an important reference site. Possible parallels from distant areas will be discussed to emphasise widespread traits, to outline trajectories of far-reaching interconnections or will be used for useful synchronisations.

Within the list of possible parallels priority is given to similar specimens from nearby contexts with a reliable sequence. The comparable exemplars are mentioned with the indication of the category or class to which they belong if the author adopted a categorisation in the original publication (the original classes are identified by inverted commas and a capital letter). I have chosen to include this indication since the similarity in fabrics and technology constituted an important guiding factor in the search for parallels. A comparison between the classes identified at the Trapeza and those used at other major MH sites is given in § 2.2.4. Each mentioned parallel is accompanied by the phasing assigned within the sequence of the site which it comes from, if available, and a relative phase within the MH period only when explicitly declared by the author in the original publication.

2.4.1 ‘Ballast’ and related deposits (Pls. 22-30, 1-76)

Painted*Bowl (Pl. 29, 77)*

This sherd belongs to an angular bowl datable to the MH II – III period. Close parallels for the shape can be traced in various regions of Greece and in Aeginetan matt-painted pottery, although similar specimens usually feature a different pattern of decoration, mainly consisting of groups of vertical bands or opposed diagonals on the shoulder¹⁵⁷. Intersecting groups of diagonals appear on a very similar bowl from Kleidi-Samikon¹⁵⁸ and are common on various vessels of the MH II and IIIA periods at Asine (see below no. **91**).

Jugs and jars (Pl. 22, 9-14; Pl. 30, 83)

No. **9** comes from a small globular jug (either with a beak or cut-away spout) and nos. **10** and **83** can be generally ascribed to a jug with tall cut-away spout. Small globular beaked or spouted jugs decorated with linear patterns are well represented in ceramic assemblages of the MH I – II periods¹⁵⁹ and also in slightly later contexts, albeit to a lesser extent¹⁶⁰.

The narrow-necked jar rim with a distinct everted rim (**11**) bears a close resemblance to specimens found at Argos in a MH I late – MH II early context, which have the same broad band on the interior rim¹⁶¹.

The thick handle fragments with hollowed front lined by a vertical painted band (**12-13**) were almost certainly originally attached to jugs. Indeed, similar handles (both painted and unpainted) occur on jugs of all the MH periods¹⁶². More uncertain is the original shape related to the rectangular handle decorated with a dense net-pattern (**14**)¹⁶³.

¹⁵⁷ Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-48, no. P2535 (‘Painted ware’, MH II). Eleusis: Cosmopoulos 2014, fig 3 no. 91 (attributed to MH II). Kolonna: Gauß – Kiriati 2011, 192, fig. 127, KOL 124 (ceramic phase I).

¹⁵⁸ See below footnote 264.

¹⁵⁹ Argos: Philippa-Touchais 2002, fig. 26, no. 88 (*couche* 4b, MH I late – MH II). Lousika (western Achaia): Philis 2017, fig. 3.6 (earlier MH).

¹⁶⁰ Tsoungiza: Rutter 1990, fig. 14, nos. 22-23 (MH III earlier).

¹⁶¹ Philippa-Touchais – Touchais 2011, fig. 12, nos. 3-4 (‘Matt-painted of local fabric’); Deshayes 1966, 123, Pl. XV, nos. 8, 11.

¹⁶² Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-5, no. P2112 (‘Plain ware’, Group B, MH I); fig. 3-18, no. P2252 (‘plain ware’, Group C, MH I); fig. 3-53, no. P2568 (‘Painted ware’, MH II). Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992a, Pl. 63 no. 1 (‘Hellrote bis gelbe Gebrauchkeramik’, phase 5); Pl. 101, no. 1 (‘Hellrote bis gelbe Gebrauchkeramik’ phase 6 middle). Tsoungiza: Rutter 1990, fig. 16, no. 161 (MH III later).

¹⁶³ It is likely to belong to a closed shape, such as a jug (Rutter 1990, 443, fig. 14, no. 129, although the author observes that this type of handle is not frequently attested in jugs).

Fine light unpainted

Bowl (Pl. 23, 15)

The well-preserved profile of no. **15**, featuring a distinctive bead-shaped rim and an incised double-chevron motif, finds very precise parallels in a series of examples of so-called ‘annular bowls’, the chronology of which goes as far as the Late Neolithic period (late VI to late V millennium BC)¹⁶⁴.

Fine dark unpainted

Cups/kantharoi (Pl. 23, 16-25)

The kantharos sherd with rounded profile (**16**) could belong to a globular kantharos, a shape related to the early MH repertoire¹⁶⁵, although its short and strongly everted rim points to a slightly later date¹⁶⁶.

No. **17**, characterised by a slightly distinct articulation between lower and upper walls, could possibly relate to early MH sub-angular kantharos types¹⁶⁷. More distinctly angular is the profile of several sherds from small and medium-sized cups (**18-21**), sometimes preserving a vertical handle rising above the rim (**20-21**), which seemingly all belonged to kantharoi. Both the smaller variants, which exhibit profiles forming a right angle (**18-19**), and the medium-sized one, characterised by a profile forming a slightly acute angle (**20**), find parallels dating to MH II at Pefkakia-Magoula¹⁶⁸. The handle with a midrib on no. **19** possibly betrays far-reaching northern connections¹⁶⁹, but it is sometimes attested also on coarse vessels with incised decoration¹⁷⁰.

¹⁶⁴ Cf. Phelps 2004, fig. 31, no. 18 for the shape (Klenia, inland Corinthia) and with fig. 27, no. 17 for the decoration (Corinth). This shape was very popular at Corinth during the local Late Neolithic Ic and II phases (Lavezzi 2003, 69–71). For the periodisation and absolute chronology of the Late Neolithic period and a brief overview of the debate on the Late Neolithic and Final Neolithic phases see: Sampson et al. 2008; Mavridis – Tankosić 2016.

¹⁶⁵ See, for instance, at Lerna: Zerner 1978, fig. 2, deposit D BS General, no. 2 (‘Gray Minyan’, MH I).

¹⁶⁶ As observed by C. Zerner in the sequence of Lerna VA, cup and bowl rims tend to be shorter and more everted towards the end of the MH I period. Cf. also a MH II example of a globular kantharos from Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992a, Pl. 103, no. 21 (‘Graumynsche ware grober Machart’, phase 6 middle).

¹⁶⁷ Zerner 1978, fig. 19, deposit BE45 no.1 (‘Gray Minyan’, later MH I).

¹⁶⁸ For the small-sized variants see: Maran 1992a, Pl. 69, no. 9 (‘Graumynsche ware feiner Machart’, phase 6 early). For the medium-sized variants see: Maran 1992a, Pl. 64, no. 10 (‘Graumynsche ware feiner Machart’, phase 6 early).

¹⁶⁹ Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992a, Pl. 51, no. 16 (‘Schwarzpolierte Ware’, phase 5); Pl. 71, no. 11 (phase 6 early); Pl. 115, no. 20 (earlier than or contemporary with phase 7); Pl. 120, no. 16 (phase 7); Pl. 124, no. 6 (earlier or contemporary with phase 7). Magoula Aidiniotiki: Maran 1992a, Pl. 42, no. 8. Orchomenos: Sarri 2010a, Pl. 58, no. 10 (‘Graumynsch’). Nezir caves (Albania): Andrea 1990, Pl. 15, nos. 1-2 (phase V – middle Bronze Age). There are sparse occurrences of this feature in the southwestern Peloponnese, at Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-33, no. P2417 (‘Minyan ware’, MH II).

¹⁷⁰ Kafkania: Rambach 2002a, Pl. 7, nos. 58 and 66 (late MH). Malthi: Valmin 1938, Pl. XXI, no. D9.

No. **22** was probably part of a biconical cup or kantharos and has possible parallels in early MH contexts of the Argolid¹⁷¹.

One sherd with horizontal flutes on the shoulder preserves the attachment of a vertical handle rising above the rim (**23**). This type of decoration is typical on bowls and less common on cups or kantharoi. Parallels can be found in contexts of the later MH II period at Lerna where both fluted kantharoi or one-handled cups have been found¹⁷². Analogous kantharoi were found at Orchomenos¹⁷³ and further north, at Olynthus¹⁷⁴.

The low foot (**25**) may have been the base of a cup or a kantharos. Low thick conical feet are associated with carinated kantharoi or cups at Agios Stephanos during the MH I period, but regularly have a flat bottom¹⁷⁵.

Bowls/goblets (Pl. 22, 1-2; Pls. 23-25, 26-43; Pl. 29, 78-79; Pl. 30, 84-85)

Many of the bowls retrieved from these deposits exhibit a rounded profile, although it is not always easy to understand the overall curvature of the original profiles as they mostly preserve only the upper part of the body. The bowl fragment no. **26** stands out for its wide everted rim and swollen shoulder which may indicate an original ovoid body. It clearly relates to the shape known as ‘Bass Bowl’, attested in various sites of the Greek Mainland from the EH III period. The closest parallels come from Lerna IV¹⁷⁶, Deriziotis Aloni in Messenia¹⁷⁷, Kolonna¹⁷⁸ and Pefkakia-Magoula¹⁷⁹ and all belong to a circumscribed range of time covering the end of EH III and the beginning of MH I. The bowl represented at the Trapeza possibly had two vertical strap handles on the shoulder and a thinned lip, like several of the mentioned parallels. Generally, wide, slightly everted rims (including the rim fragment no. **2**) usually feature various types of bowls during the earlier phases of the MH period¹⁸⁰.

¹⁷¹ Lerna: fig. 18, deposit BE 429 no. 1 (‘Gray Minyan’, MH I). Argos: Balitsari 2020, fig. 30, no. 102 (‘Dark burnished’, uncertain context). An attribution to a bowl cannot be completely excluded: Zerner 1978, fig. 5, deposit D 594 no. 1 (‘Gray Minyan’, MH I).

¹⁷² For the kantharos type: Zerner 1990, fig. 30 (‘Dark burnished’, Grave BE 25, second half of the MH II period. For the chronology of the grave see: Voutsaki et al. 2013, 139, note 39). For the type with one handle: Zerner 2004, fig. 28, no. P528 (MH II late).

¹⁷³ Sarri 2010, Pl. 9, no. 8 (‘Grauminysch bis Braunminysch’).

¹⁷⁴ Aslanis 2017, Pl. 89, no. 1 M1066_9 (*Schicht* 15, ‘Minysche Drehscheibenkeramik’, already in Horejs 2007, Pl. 120, M1066_9). In terms of Mainland Greek relative chronology *Schicht* 15 corresponds to later MH I and earlier MH II (Aslanis 2017, fig. 190). These specimens display a treatment more similar to ribbing, since they do not have sharp, crisp ridges on the surface. On the difference between ‘ribbing’ and ‘flutes’ see: Zerner 1978, 139–140.

¹⁷⁵ Zerner 2008, fig. 5. 14, no. 1237 (‘Dark burnished’, MH I late).

¹⁷⁶ Rutter 1995, 360–367, shape XII, type 2 (phases 2 and 3 of Lerna IV).

¹⁷⁷ Stocker 2003, fig. 24, no. P123 (‘Dark Burnished and Black Coated class’, EH III late).

¹⁷⁸ Gauß – Smetana 2007b, fig. 10, no. 4 (phases E-F, V-VI *Stadt*, EH III late/final).

¹⁷⁹ Maran 1992a, Pl. 29, no. 2 (‘Braunminysche ware’, phase 3, EH III – MH I).

¹⁸⁰ Argos: Philippa-Touchais – Touchais 2011, fig. 12, no. 25 (‘Dark Burnished’, MH I late – MH II early). Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992, Pl. 28, no. 2 (‘Grauminysche ware feiner Machart’, phase 4, MH I); Pl. 46,

Fragments from bowls with a shorter, everted rim and less curving shoulder are commoner (27-34). They seem to pertain to more squat-ovoid or squat-globular shapes, sometimes almost biconical (31), with dimensions ranging from medium to large. Comparable profiles can be found on shoulder handled-bowls from MH I late – MH II early contexts at Argos¹⁸¹ and MH II phases at Pefkakia-Magoula¹⁸². The smoothly everted rim in no. 78 is paralleled in MH I – II shoulder-handled bowls from Pefkakia-Magoula¹⁸³ and Eleusis¹⁸⁴.

The shape of no. 31 also relates to early MH exemplars, like shoulder-handled bowls attested at Pefkakia-Magoula¹⁸⁵ and Lefkandi¹⁸⁶. This vessel bears a group of incised horizontal grooves on the upper shoulder which also occur on no. 27. The decoration is characteristic of the earlier phase of the MH period. It appears on globular and ‘baggy’ ‘Bass Bowls’ at Lerna during the MH I period¹⁸⁷ and at Asine, in the ceramic group B (MH I)¹⁸⁸. It is also present at Pefkakia during phases 5 to 6 middle (MH I – MH II)¹⁸⁹, at Mitrou, where horizontal grooves on the upper shoulder, usually as a set of three, feature phases from 2 to 4 (MH I - MH II early)¹⁹⁰ and at Lefkandi in the pottery from phase IV (MH I late)¹⁹¹. The same decoration occurs on a sherd from large angular bowl (no. 1), that can be generally assigned to the MH II period for its sharp angular profile. In the ‘Fine Grey Burnished’ pottery sequence of Mitrou profiles with sharp angles and distinct carination creases appear from phase 4 (MH II early)¹⁹². Similar profiles, but on smaller shapes, can also be traced at Pefkakia-Magoula and Argos from the MH I late – MH II early period¹⁹³. The specific association of shape and decoration suggests a MH II early chronology for no. 1.

Nos. 35-38 and 84-85 represent a type traditionally known as ‘Argive Minyan’ bowl, since its occurrence is common in the northeastern Peloponnese, where it regularly appears during the MH II – MH IIIA periods¹⁹⁴. The typical prototype is a large vessel (reaching up to 30

nos. 13-16 (‘Graumynsche ware feiner Machart’, phase 5, MH I Late – MH II early). Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-4, no. P2083 (‘Minyan ware’, Group B, MH I).

¹⁸¹ Balitsari 2020, fig. 27, no. 81 (‘Gray Burnished’, House of Pithoi 4, MH I late – MH II early). See also: Philippa-Touchais et al. 2021, fig. 5, nos. 6-8 (‘Ghost House’, MH I late – MH II early).

¹⁸² Maran 1992a, Pl. 94, no. 11 (‘Graumynsche ware feiner Machart’); Pl. 95, no. 4 (‘Graumynsche ware grober Machart’), both phase 6 middle.

¹⁸³ Maran 1992a, Pl. 90, no. 3 (‘Graumynsche ware feiner Machart’, phase 6 middle).

¹⁸⁴ Cosmopoulos 2014, Pl. 23, no. 291 (dated to MH I – II).

¹⁸⁵ Maran 1992a, Pl. 37, no. 15 (‘Graumynsche ware grober Machart’, phase 4, MH I).

¹⁸⁶ Dickinson 2020, fig. 1, no. 3 (‘Gray Minyan’, phase IV, MH I late – MH II early)

¹⁸⁷ Zerner 1978, 138–139.

¹⁸⁸ Nordquist 1987, 50 and fig. 37.

¹⁸⁹ Compare various specimens in Maran 1992, *Beilagen* 9-16.

¹⁹⁰ Hale 2016, 261 and table 7.

¹⁹¹ Compare various specimens in Dickinson 2020, figs. 1-3.

¹⁹² Hale 2016, 273.

¹⁹³ Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992a, Pl. 55, no. 3 (‘Graumynsche ware feiner Machart’, phase 5); Argos: Balitsari 2020, fig. 26, no. 77 (‘Gray Burnished’, House of Pithoi 4, MH I late – MH II early).

¹⁹⁴ Dietz 1991, 54, 69.

cm of diameter or even more)¹⁹⁵ characterised by an everted rim often, but not always, featuring multiple facets on the interior, a short fluted shoulder, a deep lower body of conical shape, flat base and multiple groups of hanging festoons incised on the lower body¹⁹⁶. To this type should be referred the larger exemplars (**37-38, 85**), whereas nos. **35-36** and **84** seem to belong to shallower variants with squat rounded profile¹⁹⁷.

The presence of high-stemmed goblets in these deposits is exclusively documented by features from the lower part of the vessel (**39-41**). In general, this shape appears on the Mainland in the MH II period and persists (with substantial morphological changes in the upper body profile) into MH III and LH I¹⁹⁸. The ribbing treatment on the surface of fragment no. **39** replicates the typical decoration of the ‘Lianokladi’-type goblets of Central Greece. The exemplars in which the ribbing covers both the stem and lower body mostly date to the late MH period and usually feature a deep tapering body¹⁹⁹, whereas the profile of no. **39** seems to conform better to that of MH II types²⁰⁰. The decoration with incised lines on the goblet stem no. **41** is similar to that found on a stem from a MH II floor deposit at Pefkakia-Magoula²⁰¹. The grooving may be regarded as a variant or an imitation of the original ribbing; indeed, the same feature occurs also on local MH II high-stemmed goblets at Agia Irini which clearly imitate central Greek prototypes²⁰². The incised decoration with intersecting perpendicular groups of grooves on the goblet fragment no. **38** is unique, as it is not paralleled nowhere else, and might well express a local style.

Features from uncertain shapes (Pl. 26, 44-49)

The horizontal handle no. **46** was likely to be vertically attached on the rim. Various exemplars of vessels with such handles are known from MH I late and MH II early deposits

¹⁹⁵ This is the reason why in Nordquist – Zerner 1987 the terms ‘basin’ or ‘krater’ were proposed.

¹⁹⁶ Several complete or almost complete exemplars from Lerna are illustrated in Zerner 2004, figs. 24, 26 and 29 (Lerna V:4 and V:5, MH II early and later). See also at Asine: Nordquist 1987, fig. 44 (group C, MH II).

¹⁹⁷ For no. **33** cf. at Argos: Balitsari 2017, Pl. 110, no. 256 (‘Ημιλεπτότεχνη- ημιχονδροειδής σκοτεινή στιλβωμένη’, Aphrodision 3, MH II). For no. **34** compare at Midea: Walberg 1998, Pl. 58, no. 11; Walberg 2007, Pl. 100, nos. 1094-1095 (‘Gray Minyan’).

¹⁹⁸ Maran 1992a, 86-87; Sarri 2010a, 110-124; Pavúk 2012a, 35-36.

¹⁹⁹ Orchomenos: Sarri 2010a, Pl. 23, no. 10 (‘Gelbminysch’). Eutresis: Goldman 1931, fig. 185, nos. 4-5; Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992a, Pl. 140, no. 10 (‘Grauminysche ware feiner Machart’). See also in the Peloponnese, Asine: Nordquist 1987, fig. 47 (‘Gray Minyan’, group D, MH IIIA). Argos: Philippa-Touchais – Touchais 2015, fig. 3-g (‘Monochrome foncée’, Aphrodisio 4, MH II late – MH III early).

²⁰⁰ See, for instance, Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992a, Pl. 69, no. 1 (‘Grauminysche ware feiner Machart’, phase 6 early)

²⁰¹ Maran 1992a, Pl. 70, no. 11 (‘Grauminysche ware feiner machart’, phase 6 early).

²⁰² Overbeck 1989, Pl. 42, group Q, no. 2 (‘Burnished Ware’, phase IVa).

at several sites, including Mitrou²⁰³, Lefkandi²⁰⁴, Pefkakia-Magoula²⁰⁵, Orchomenos²⁰⁶ and Nichoria²⁰⁷. The horizontal convex-concave handle (no. 47) might belong to a bowl, but it is not a common feature in the dark-surfaced vessels of the MH period²⁰⁸.

The incised decoration on no. 48 may belong to a multiple curvilinear pattern recalling the antithetic spirals on EH III grey-burnished kantharoi from Olympia, Andravida Lechaina and Pelikata which are supposed to be inspired by Cetina pottery traditions²⁰⁹. The same interpretation could very tentatively apply to the irregular pattern on the (kantharos?) handle no. 24, given that the festoon pattern rarely appears on kantharoi; indeed, antithetic spirals on the kantharoi from Olympia usually hang from the lower end of the handle. However, due to the bad state of preservation and the absence of other diagnostic features, the link with the Cetina-style pottery remains just one possibility²¹⁰. Curvilinear and other uncanonical incised patterns other than festoons can sometimes occur on grey minyan or dark burnished vessels²¹¹.

More difficult to frame is the pattern on no. 49, which does not find obvious equivalents in the Cetina decorative repertoire. Another possible connection can be established with a group of densely decorated dark burnished ‘flasks’ found in various early MH contexts, such as Lerna²¹², Argos²¹³, Agios Stephanos²¹⁴, Voidokoilia²¹⁵ and Kirrha²¹⁶ which, in most cases are indicated as imports. The so-called ‘flask’ is a closed shape with a narrow neck and a variably conformed body, globular or slightly biconical, and usually has holes on the rim to fasten a lid. It has been considered the product of a workshop located in the Southern

²⁰³ In carinated bowls: Hale 2016, fig. 11, no. 7 (phase 3, MH I late) and fig. 12 no. 12 (phase 4, MH II early).

²⁰⁴ In carinated bowls: Dickinson 2020, fig. 3, nos. 1-2, 5 (phase IV, MH I late).

²⁰⁵ In carinated bowls: Maran 1992a, Pl. 55, no. 7; Pl. 58, no. 5 (‘Grauminsche ware feiner machart’, phase 5).

²⁰⁶ In bowls with inturned rim: Sarri 2010a, Pl. 10, nos. 1-2. Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-14, no. P21868 (‘Minyan ware’, group C, MH I).

²⁰⁷ On rounded bowls with everted rim: Howell 1992, fig. 3-33, nos. P2418-P2420 (‘Minyan ware’, MH II).

²⁰⁸ Bowls with horizontal convex-concave handles are present in Lerna IV: Rutter 1995, 376–388 (Form XIII). Cf. also with the handle on a bowl from Agios Stephanos: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.39, no. 1865 (‘Burnished’, hesitantly dated to Transitional EH III – MH III but found in a MH I late context with little EH II).

²⁰⁹ Olympia: Rambach 2007b, Pl. XIVa-d. Andravida Lechaina: Rambach 2007, Pl. XVIIa-c. Pelikata: Heurtley 1938, fig. 26, no. 106 (also commented in Rutter 1983, 341). On the Cetina type pottery traditions and their circulation in Greece and Achaea see § 6.2.

²¹⁰ Patterns with thin multiple curvilinear lines are uncommon, but were attested in some sites, such as Rudine (Marović 1991, fig. 30, no. 4). Concentric semicircles are equally rare and sometimes in association with small dashes, see for instance, Čitluk-Više Lada: Marović 1991, fig. 74, nos. 1-2.

²¹¹ Argos: Philippa-Touchais – Touchais 2011, fig. 10 (multiple curvilinear lines and incised dots, earliest MH deposits). Midea: Walberg 2007, fig. 99, nos. 1088-1089 (isolated spirals). Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-15 (miscellaneous patterns with wavy lines, dots, hatching lines etc., ‘Minyan ware’, MH I).

²¹² Zerner 1978, fig. 12, deposit BD 155 no. 10; fig. 17, deposit BE 426 nos. 11-13, fig. 19, deposit BE 45 no. 4 (‘Flask ware’, MH I).

²¹³ Protonotariou-Deilaki 2009, Pl. E19, no. 3290; Philippa-Touchais et al. 2013, fig. 7.

²¹⁴ Zerner 2008, fig. 5.38, nos. 1851-1855 (‘Dark burnished’, MH I late).

²¹⁵ Korres 1981, fig. 3.

²¹⁶ Dor et al. 1960, Pl. XLVI, no 34 (‘HM Ib’).

Peloponnese, possibly connected with Cycladic or Cretan potting traditions, although there is no shared consensus about the actual provenance of these artefacts²¹⁷.

Different is the case of the pattern on no. **80**, which is almost certainly related with an eastern source of inspiration. The closest parallel in terms of decorative scheme can be found in a pedestal-footed spherical pyxis from the Aphidna tumulus, dated with uncertainty to EH II but more likely to be EH III/MH I²¹⁸. A similar pattern was also found on a vessel from Thorikos dated to EH III/MH I²¹⁹. The characteristic pattern with stamped circles, normally filled with white paste, is typical of small pyxides of the EC III/EH III – early MH/MC period in the Cyclades and Eastern Greece, especially in Attica²²⁰. Hatched bands and triangles appear in the Cyclades from the EC IIB period and in other early MH pottery traditions of southern and central Greece²²¹. Circles occurring on Cycladic-type decorated pottery are usually multiple, concentric and created by stamping the surface of the vase, while in no. **80** they look quite irregular, as though they were incised one by one. A similar technique was used on a duck askos from the West Slope of the Acropolis at Athens, decorated with irregular concentric circles having a hole in the middle “as if drawn by a pair of compasses”²²². Circles with central dot are also present on the above-mentioned pyxis from Aphidna. There are no obvious indications in the macroscopic features of the fabric suggesting a non-local origin of no. **80**. This, added to the presence of an unusual technique of decoration, may indicate that it is local product influenced by Cycladic decorative prototypes, although this assumption cannot be confirmed until laboratory analyses are conducted. In terms of shape, the sherd does not provide precise indications. The thickness of the wall suggests that it comes from a medium or large-sized vessel with a wide mouth, since the inner face does not appear particularly rough.

²¹⁷ Dickinson 1994, 242; Zerner 2008, 192.

²¹⁸ Forsén 2010a, fig 1, no. 2 (‘Dark burnished ware’). A later date is suggested by the context of associations (mostly consisting of EH III/MH I vessels) and also by the finding of a similar pyxis from a MH I tomb of the Athenian Agora (Balitsari – Papadopoulos 2019, fig. 10).

²¹⁹ Papadimitriou 2020, 466–467, figs. 3, no. 4 and 9 (upper centre). In the absence of laboratory analyses a possible Cycladic provenance or inspiration has been suggested by the author.

²²⁰ See Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2019, 25–26 and figs 3.1-11 and Papadimitriou 2020, fig. no. 3 with cross-references. For rare finds in the southern and western Peloponnese: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.51, nos. 2213, 2220 (Agios Stephanos, ‘Dark burnished’, unstratified). See also Rambach 2008.

²²¹ Agia Irini: Wilson 1999, Pl. 86, no. III-312 (period III). Hatched triangles and bands are also found on the ‘red slipped and burnished’ class at several sites. See, for instance: Philippa-Touchais – Touchais 2008, fig. 16. Incised hatched triangles are also characteristic of early MH decorative style in Gray burnished vessels of southwestern Peloponnese: Rambach 2007a, figs. 12, 18 and 22 (Kastroulia tumuli, MH I). Howell 1992, fig. 3-13 no. P2212 (Nichoria, Group C, MH I).

²²² Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2019, 28, fig. 3.13 (originally published in Pelekides 1915, 34, fig. 1 no. 1).

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Bowl (Pl. 30, 87)

If the upper edge of the heavily worn fragment no. **87** actually corresponds to its rim, then it should be referred to a small bowl with inturned curving walls, also known as ‘pinchpot’, virtually documented throughout all periods of Greek prehistory²²³. Some valuable parallels from the EH III and MH I periods from Lerna²²⁴, Asea²²⁵ and Lefkandi²²⁶ can be mentioned here.

Jars (Pl. 22, 3; Pls. 26-27, 50-57)

Jars with slightly curving shoulder, possibly of ovoid or ellipsoidal shape, and distinct everted rims (**3** and **50-51**) are common in MH I – II contexts²²⁷. The jar with vertical rim and thick walls (no. **51**) finds parallels in MH II deposits at Nichoria²²⁸.

The neck fragments from narrow-necked jars (**53-56**) display a variety of profiles and rims, including slightly everted rims on concave (**52**) and cylindrical necks (**53**) and a wide flaring rim (**54**), all relating to long-lasting generic rim types appearing from EH III and continuing in the MH period²²⁹. During the MH period the narrow-necked jar was generally ovoid or globular with horizontal up-swinging, at times convex-concave (comparable to **57**), handles at the point of maximum diameter²³⁰.

Features from uncertain shapes (Pl. 27, 58; Pl. 29, 81)

The conical foot no. **58** might have been the base of a wide mouthed jar. The shape is not common but has possible MC parallels at Agia Irini IV²³¹, Kolonna (probably of Keian

²²³ Rutter 1995, 345.

²²⁴ Rutter 1995, 344, Form IX, type 3 (EH III); Zerner 1978, fig.4, deposit D597 no.1; fig. 6, deposit D591 no. 1 (‘Gray Minyan’, MH I). Zerner 1978, 141 claims that the shape may be reminiscent of Minoan ‘bird’s nest’ bowls made of stone.

²²⁵ Forsén 1996, fig. 11, no. 115 (‘Gray Minyan’, earlier MH).

²²⁶ Dickinson 2020, fig. 2, no. 2 (‘Plain ware’, MH I Late).

²²⁷ For nos. **3** and **49**: Argos: Philippa-Touchais, Touchais 2011, fig. 13, no. 45 (‘Coarse and Medium Coarse pottery of local fabric’). Agios Stephanos: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.10, nos. 1137-1138 (‘Coarse, Local group’, MH I Late). Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-19, no. P2277 (‘Plain ware’, Group C, MH I); fig. 3-46, no. P2516 (‘plain ware’, MH II). For no. **50**: Argos: Balitsari 2017, fig. 98, no. 11 (‘Coarse ware’, House of Pithoi 4, MH I Late – MH II early).

²²⁸ Howell 1992, fig. 3-63, nos. P2691-2692 (‘Coarse Ware’).

²²⁹ No. **52**: Lerna, Rutter 1995, 405, Form XVII, type 1 (EH III). Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-24, P2334 (‘Coarse ware’, Group C, MH I). No. **53**: Rutter 1995, 405, Form XVII, type 4a. No. **54**: Rutter 1995, 405, Form XVII, type 2a.

²³⁰ Compare, for instance, complete or almost complete examples from Argos: Philippa-Touchais et al. 2013, fig. 8 (‘Monochrome claire’, earlier MH).

²³¹ Overbeck 1989, Pl. 86-f (Burial jar 2-1); Pl. 99-b (Burial jar 15-1).

origin)²³², and Phylakopi²³³. An early MH thick foot is also documented during MH I at Lerna²³⁴.

The thick handle vertically attached on the rim in no. **81** is a widespread feature commonly attested on various shapes during the EH III – MH II periods²³⁵.

Lid (Pl. 27, 61)

The conical and hollowed lid fragment (**60**) preserves the attachment of a vertical cylindrical lug at its centre. The type is known during the EH III period at Lerna²³⁶ and in other MH contexts including Eutresis²³⁷ and Argos²³⁸.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars (Pl. 27, 62-64; Pl. 28, 65-72; Pl. 29, 82; Pl. 30, 88-90)

All specimens displaying incised decorations (**62-64**) seemingly belong to rim-handled jars. The rims **62** and **63** may belong to decorated wide-mouthed jars of ovoid shape, which are almost invariably handled²³⁹. The wide strap handle no. **64** also testifies to the presence of this shape. The linear patterns on nos. **63-64** typically characterises ‘Adriatic’ incised pottery since EH III and throughout the whole MH period²⁴⁰. The pattern with opposed diagonals on no. **62** is rarer but attested on a rim-handled jar from Lerna IV²⁴¹, a specimen from Malthi²⁴², and vaguely recalls the chevron-like motifs on MH I incised jars from Nichoria²⁴³. Other fragments from undecorated wide-mouthed jars may originally belong to the rim-handled variant of the shape; the profile of no. **88** resembles that of MH I Late – MH II rim-

²³² Gauß – Kiriati 2011, fig. 140, KOL 258+260 (‘Unpainted and Unburnished - dark’, mixed context).

²³³ Barber 2007, fig. 6.15, no. 330 (compared with Agia Irini period IV).

²³⁴ Zerner 2004, fig. 17, P300 (MH I middle).

²³⁵ Maran 1992a, Pl. 14, no. 13 (‘Hellrote bis gelbe Gebrauchskeramik’, phase 2); Pl. 29, no. 3 (‘Rotpolierte ware’, phase 3); Pl. 38, no. 5 (‘Hellrote bis gelbe Gebrauchskeramik’, phase 4); Pl. 48, nos. 2-3 (‘Gebrauchskeramik mit rosa bis gelbe Überzug, phase 5I). Argos: Balitsari 2017, fig. 114, no. 334 (‘H Ημιλεπτότεχνη-Ημιχονδροειδής Ανοιχτόχρωμη Α’, Aphrodision 3, MH II).

²³⁶ Rutter 1995, 455, Form XXII, type 1 (lower right).

²³⁷ Goldman 1931, fig. 249, nos. 2-3 (‘Household pottery’).

²³⁸ Touchais 2007, fig. 11, no. 8 (‘Local coarse ware’).

²³⁹ Cf., for instance, a complete exemplar from Asea: Forsén 1996, fig. 10, no. 106 (earlier MH). Cf. also Zerner 1978, fig. 5, deposit D 594 no. 21.

²⁴⁰ Rutter 1995, 632-634; Touchais 2007, 88-89; Sarri 2010a, 183-186.

²⁴¹ Rutter 1995, Pl. 107, no. P1273 (phase 3, EH III Late).

²⁴² Valmin 1938, Pl. XXI, no. 2 (MH II – III?). On the chronology of the occupation of Malthi: Worsham et al. 2018.

²⁴³ Howell 1992, fig. 3-22 nos. P2312-14, P2318 (Group C, MH I).

handled jars profiles²⁴⁴. The raised base no. **71** may equally belong to a small globular or ellipsoid rim-handled jar²⁴⁵.

No. **65** represents a thin-walled ovoid wide-mouthed jar of relatively small size. It can be compared with a MH I exemplar from Nichoria²⁴⁶, but the chronological range of appearance of this shape may well be longer.

Nos. **4-6** can only generally be ascribed to wide-mouthed jars. Short, everted and distinct rims, like no. **5**, are generally more common in wide-mouthed jars of the EH III and the early MH periods²⁴⁷. No. **6** belongs to a wide-mouthed jar type with narrower mouth compared to the diameter at the shoulder, a type attested during all phases of the MH period²⁴⁸.

Some wide-mouthed jar rims have a peculiar impressed decoration on the exterior, known as ‘pie-crust’ (**82, 89**). ‘Pie-crust’ is a conventional adjective used for different types of decoration usually consisting of rounded impressions, sometimes narrow, as though made with a fingernail or a stick, on the outer edge of the rim. The ‘pie-crust’ decoration is present on five coarse wide-mouthed jars from Lerna IV, three of which come from Lerna IV.3 deposits²⁴⁹. Some burial pithoi at the Altis of Olympia bear pie-crust decoration as well and belong to the EH III – MH I transition according to Rambach²⁵⁰. The decoration continues in the MH I period²⁵¹.

The large convex-concave elliptical lug (**69**) is a common and long-standing feature on wide-mouthed jars or large pithoid jars²⁵².

Some fragments belong to large wide-mouthed jars with a distinct broad neck. The horizontal lip on no. **7** is close to exemplars retrieved in Elis, at Kafkania²⁵³. No. **66** finds a comparable specimen in MH I Nichoria²⁵⁴. The slightly flaring rim with flattened top no.

²⁴⁴ Agios Stephanos: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.10, no. 1140 (‘Coarse, local group’, MH I Late). Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-62, nos. P2683-P2686. Argos: Philippa-Touchais – Touchais 2011, fig. 13, no. 40 (‘Coarse and unburnished’, MH I late – MH II early).

²⁴⁵ Lerna: Rutter 1995, fig. 61, no. 813 (phase 2 or 3). Pefkasia-Magoula: Maran 1992a, Pl. 52, no. 9 (‘Gebrauchkeramik mit variierender Oberflächenfarbe’, phase 5).

²⁴⁶ Howell 1992, fig. 3.28, no. P2380 (‘Coarse ware’, Group C, MH I).

²⁴⁷ Lerna: Rutter 1995, 443, Form XXI, types 2-3 (EH III). Helike: Katsarou-Tzeveleki 2011, fig. 8, bottom left (EH III). Agios Stephanos: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.16, no. 1279 (‘Coarse, local group’, MH I late). Frantzi: Karantzali 2014, fig. 14, nos. 27 and 31 (‘hand-made cooking pot’ and ‘hand-made pithoid storage jar’, respectively. Lower stratigraphic horizon, earlier than the MH/LH transition).

²⁴⁸ Agios Stephanos: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.10 no. 1149 (MH I Late). Agia Paraskevi Lamias: Papakonstantinou – Krapf 2020, fig. 5, no. 2 (second phase of building 4, first half of MH II). Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-79, no. P2858 (‘Coarse ware’, MH III). Frantzi: Karantzali 2016, fig. 18, no. 54 (MH III/LH I).

²⁴⁹ Rutter 1995, 634.

²⁵⁰ Rambach 2013, figs. 29-30.

²⁵¹ Lerna: Zerner 1978, 186-187. Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-25 (‘Coarse ware’, Group C, MH I). Argos: Balitsari 2020, fig. 18, no. 20 (‘Coarse ware’, House of Pithoi 1, MH I).

²⁵² Olympia: Rambach 2013, fig. 7, no. 9.IIh (Apsidal house II, EH III Late). Argos: Touchais 2007, fig. 3, exemplar on top. Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-27, no. P2373 (‘Coarse ware’, Group C, MH I).

²⁵³ Rambach 2002b, fig. 9, nos. 90-92 (late MH).

²⁵⁴ Howell 1992, fig. 3-24, no. P2330 (‘Coarse ware’, Group C, MH I).

89 has parallels from MH I Nichoria²⁵⁵, but also in MH II – III early and even LH I deposits at Agios Stephanos²⁵⁶.

No MH parallels have been traced for the low neck in no. **65**. A similar shape appears in a wide-mouthed jar from Lerna dating to EH III²⁵⁷.

Features from uncertain shapes (Pl. 29, 73-74)

The horned knob no. **73** is an extremely popular feature during EH III and throughout the MH period, especially in its earlier part²⁵⁸. It has a long history of occurrences, virtually spanning the entire Neolithic and Bronze age.

Plain plastic ropes arranged in complex schemes (**74**) are not attested at all in the MH period and are commoner in earlier prehistoric periods, especially in the Late and Final Neolithic. Good illustrative parallels with such decoration can be found in the transitional Late – Final Neolithic/Chalcolithic levels of the Cave of the Lakes, near Kastria (eastern inland of Achaia)²⁵⁹.

Pithoi (Pl. 29, 75-76)

Both fragments are compatible with large vessels having a distinct neck and shoulder. Pithoi of this shape are often decorated with finger-impressed plastic ropes at the junction between neck and shoulder since EH III and throughout the entire MH period²⁶⁰. Rims with flat outer edge, like no. **72**, can be seen in pithoi from EH III Helike²⁶¹ and MH II Nichoria²⁶². In no. **73** the decoration was impressed directly on the surface of the vessel²⁶³. This technique seems to be a variant of the more common impressions on plastic rope.

²⁵⁵ Howell 1992, fig. 3-24, no. P2331 ('Coarse ware', Group C, MH I).

²⁵⁶ Zerner 2008, fig. 5.44, no. 1994 and fig. 5.36, no. 1817 ('Coarse, local group'), MH II – III early and LH I, respectively.

²⁵⁷ Rutter 1995, fig. 56, no. 790 (phase 2 or 3, middle and late phase of EH III).

²⁵⁸ Touchais 2007, 88. Here some illustrative specimens are listed: Deriziotis Aloni: Stocker 2003, fig. 18, no. P46 (EH III late). Nichoria: Howell 1992, .89, fig.3-8, no P2136 ('Coarse ware', Group C, MH I). Frantzi: Karantzali 2014, fig. 14, no. 31 ('hand-made pithoid storage jar', pottery from the 'lower stratigraphic horizon, namely earlier than MH III – LH I).

²⁵⁹ Katsarou-Tzeveleki – Sampson 1997, fig. 60, nos. 643 and 767; figs. 61-63 (phase III, transition between the local Late Neolithic Ib and IIa phases).

²⁶⁰ Helike: Katsonopoulou 2011, fig. 11; Katsarou-Tzeveleki 2011, figs. 16-17. Aigeira: Alram-Stern 2006a, Pl. 22 no. 260 (EH III – MH I/II); Berbati-Mastòs: Säflund 1965, fig. 126 (EH III/MH I). Tsoungiza: Rutter 1990, fig. 17, no. 113 (earlier MH III).

²⁶¹ Katsarou-Tzeveleki 2011, fig. 15, no. 61.

²⁶² Howell 1992, fig. 3-68, no. P2728 ('Pithoi', MH II).

²⁶³ Cf. from Argos: Philippa-Touchais – Touchais 2011, fig. 13, no. 54 (MH I late – MH II early).

2.4.2 I intermediate deposits: lower strata (Pls. 31-36, **91-142**)

Painted

*Bowl (Pl. 31, **91**)*

The angular bowl fragment no. **91** belongs to the same type and has the same chronology as no. **77** (see above), with the difference that it has a thickening at the inner edge of the rim²⁶⁴.

*Jugs and jars (Pl. 31, **92-93**; Pl. 33, **118-119**)*

The globular jug fragment (**92**) displays a portion of what can possibly be identified as a painted cross-hatched triangle, a motif which commonly appears on MH I jugs, especially in the Argolid²⁶⁵. Another possibility is that the preserved decoration belongs to intersecting diagonals or cross-hatched lozenges, both occurring on MH jugs from Achaea and Phocis²⁶⁶. No. **118** seemingly is the base of a small globular jug²⁶⁷.

The base no. **119** seems to relate to a closed vessel with a lower body of unusual cylindrical shape. A lower body of such shape can be observed in a small handleless jar and a jug from the intra-mural graves of Lerna²⁶⁸.

²⁶⁴ For the thickening cf.: Argos: Philippa-Touchais 2002, fig. 4, no. 14; Philippa-Touchais 2007, fig. 2, nos. 16 and 21 ('Aeginetan Matt-Painted', MH II). Asine: Dietz 1992, fig. 6, no. 6 ('Argive Light ware', MH II late); fig. 14, no. 78 ('Argive Light ware', MH IIIA). Eleusis: Cosmopoulos 2014, fig. 4, no. 120 (attributed to MH II final). Kleidi-Samikon: Huber 2020, Pl. 2, SAM/020; also in Nikolentzos – Moutzouridis 2021, fig. 9a (attributed to MH II – III).

²⁶⁵ Lerna: Zerner 1978, fig. 12, deposit BD155 no. 5 (MH I). Asine: Frödin – Persson 1938, fig. 160, no. 5; fig. 167, no. 2; Nordquist 1987, fig. 34 (EH III/MH I). Argos: Protonotariou-Deilaki 2009, Pl. A8, nos. 1-4; also in Protonotariou-Deilaki 1980, fig. 15 (period 1, EH III/MH I); Balitsari 2020, fig. 30, no. 98 (House of Pithoi, uncertain context, MH I – II early); Philippa-Touchais – Touchais 2014, fig. 10, no. 17 (House MI, context with mostly MH II ceramics). For the continuity of the pattern in later periods: Lerna – Oikopedon Manti: Dietz – Divari-Valakou 1990, fig. 15, tomb V no. 3 (MH IIIA). Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992, Pl. 124, no. 8a (later or contemporary with phase 7, MH III – LH I).

²⁶⁶ Kirrha: Dor et al. 1960, Pl. XLI ('HM Ib'). Achaea: Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 50d (unknown context).

²⁶⁷ Maybe from the same jug as no. **9** (see above).

²⁶⁸ Small handleless jar: Zerner 1990, fig. 24 (Grave BE 30). The grave has been dated to MH II Final with radiocarbon dates ranging from 1900 to 1680 BC (Voutsaki et al. 2009, 156; Voutsaki et al. 2013, 140). Jug with cylindrical body: Caskey 1954, Pl. 7a (grave D5); also in Zerner 2004, fig. 27, no. P527 as MH II 'Later', but a different chronology has been assigned to the grave (MH III/LH I) in Voutsaki et al. 2013, table 7.

Fine dark unpainted

Bowls/goblets (Pls. 31-32, 94-105; Pls. 33-34, 121-128)

No. **121** might be the upper part of a high-stemmed goblet. The profile is similar to that of local goblet types produced at Kolonna in the red solidly painted and burnished class²⁶⁹. The articulated sub-angular profile composed of a truncated-conical basin and vertical upper walls can be generally compared to that of a series of angular bowls recovered from MH II or MH III early contexts²⁷⁰. Overall, no precise equivalents can be traced, a fact which prompts to consider no. **121** as a local, ‘simplified’ imitation of the ‘Lianokladi’-type goblet (§ 2.2.5).

Bowls with rounded profile seem to be far less represented in these deposits (**94, 121**). The slightly sloping shoulder of no. **94** seems to reproduce the upper part of a Bass bowl type with low point of maximum diameter, also known as ‘Baggy’ or ‘Pear-shaped’ bowl. This shapes usually bears a set of parallel incised lines on the shoulder and frequently occurs in MH I contexts of the northeastern Peloponnese²⁷¹. The large bowl fragment with curving shoulder and short, smoothly everted rim (**121**) has no obvious parallels. In terms of dimensions and general profile, it bears a resemblance to MH II large bowls from Nichoria²⁷². The profile also recalls that of smaller globular bowls of the earlier MH²⁷³.

Large bowls with a more articulated profile are also present (**95, 122**). No. **122** has a sub-angular profile without sharp corners. Similar vessels were produced at Pefkakia-Magoula during phases 6 middle to late and other sites of the Peloponnese during MH II²⁷⁴. No. **98** has a peculiar thickened rim. The crease below the rim may be an angle in the profile or the

²⁶⁹ Gauß – Smetana 2007a, fig. 8, Q3/86-2 (ceramic phase I, MH II – earlier MH III). See also an Aeginetan goblet imported at Midea: Walberg 2007, fig. 120, no. 1339.

²⁷⁰ Kolonna (warrior tomb): Kilian-Dirlmeier 1997, fig. 44, no. 40 (‘Grauminysche keramik’, MH II). Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992a, Pl. 113, no. 8 (‘Grauminysche ware feiner Machart’, contemporary with or earlier than phase 6 middle). Similar bowls with grooves: Argos: Balitsari 2017, fig. 102, nos. 123 and 127 (Aphrodision 4, MH II late – MH III early) fig. 109, no. 232 (Aphrodision 3, MH II).

²⁷¹ Lerna: Zerner 1978, fig. 3, deposit D602 no. 1 (‘Gray Minyan’, Lerna VA early, MH I); fig. 12, deposit BD 155 no. 2 (‘Gray Minyan’, Lerna VA, MH I). Asine: Nordquist 1987, fig. 40 (‘Gray Minyan’, Group C, earlier find, MH I Late). Argos: Balitsari 2020, fig. 17, no. 4 (‘Gray Burnished’, House of Pithoi 1, MH I), fig. 26, no. 72 (‘Gray Burnished’, House of Pithoi 4, MH I late – MH II early. Compare for profile and rim: Agios Stephanos: Zerner 2008, fig. 5-37, no. 1839 (‘Dark burnished’, MH I late).

²⁷² Howell 1992, fig. 3-36, no. P2432, P2436 and P2438 (the second has a faceted shoulder, ‘Minyan ware’, MH II)

²⁷³ Forsén 1996, fig. 11 no. 109 (‘Dark burnished ware’, attributed to MH early).

²⁷⁴ Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992a, Pl. 96, no. 11 (‘Grauminysche ware feiner Machart’, phase 6 middle); Pl. 104, no. 1 (‘Schwarzpolierte ware’, phase 6 middle); Pl. 106, no. 12 (‘Schwarzpolierte ware’, phase 6 late); Pl. 113, no. 8 (‘Grauminysche ware feiner Machart’, contemporary with or later than phase 6 middle). Argos: Balitsari 2017, Pl. 105, no. 156 (‘Ημιλεπτότεχνη-Ημιχονδροειδής Ανοιχτόχρωμη Α’, Aphrodision 3, MH II). Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-34, no. P2424 (‘Minyan ware’, MH II).

edge of a facets. Possible parallels can be established with MH II basins with brief shoulders at Nichoria²⁷⁵.

Bowls with flutes or facets are well represented in these deposits. The type with a convex faceted shoulder (**96**) has parallels on Aegina and in the Peloponnese dating to MH II – III early²⁷⁶. Angular fluted bowls of medium (**97**) or larger size (**98**) are also present. In two cases, the facets are located on the lower body of shallower bowls with s-shaped profile (**123**, **124**). This characteristic can be often observed in MH II – III bowls from the western and southern Peloponnese²⁷⁷.

The shape of no. **99** distinguishes itself for its uniqueness in the repertoire of the pottery included in this study. Better known as ‘Cycladic cup’ (or bowl), the angular bowl with inturned rim is very characteristic of the Middle and early Late Bronze Age periods in the Cyclades, where it is sometimes provided with a spout and a horizontal handle²⁷⁸. The earliest exemplars are shallower, have more sharply incurved rims and probably were completely plain (without spout or handle) in the early Middle Cycladic phases²⁷⁹. A substantial number of vases in this form has been found in several sites of the Greek Mainland, where it is common in wares with strongly burnished red or dark surfaces²⁸⁰, but not regularly produced in the local grey and dark burnished categories²⁸¹. Red solidly painted and burnished bowls with inturned rim are also common in the local pottery production of the earlier MBA at Kolonna²⁸². Within the territory of Achaëa, a red slipped and burnished bowl with inturned rim, probably imported, was found at Aigeira²⁸³. The parallels suggest a MH I – II chronology. A non-local origin of **99** is certainly possible, although I have not

²⁷⁵ Howell 1992, fig. 3-35, nos. P2428-2429 and 2431 (‘Minyan ware’, MH II).

²⁷⁶ Kolonna: Gauß – Smetana 2007a, fig. 8, Q3/86-11 (‘Unpainted and Polished, Dark’, ceramic group I, MH II – III Early). Agios Stephanos: Zerner 2008, fig. 5-20, no. 1353 (‘Dark burnished’, MH III early). Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-35, no. P2427 (‘Minyan ware’, MH II).

²⁷⁷ Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-36, no. P2435 (‘Minyan ware’, MH II). Olympia-Stadion: Rambach 2002a, fig. 35e (‘Helle feine ware’, attributed to MH II – III). Kafkania: Rambach 2002b, fig. 8 no. 78 (‘Dunkle feine Ware’, late MH). Pagona: Dietz – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010, fig. 1, no. 13 (MH IIIA).

²⁷⁸ See various specimens published in Overbeck 1989; Davis 1986; Barber 2007; Nikolakopoulou et al. 2008; Nikolakopoulou 2019.

²⁷⁹ As attested at Phylakopi: Barber 2007, 188. In particular, cf. **101** with: Barber 2007, fig. 6.1, nos. 13-14 (‘Dark burnished’).

²⁸⁰ Lerna: Zerner 1978, fig. 5, deposit D594 nos. 19-20 (‘Dark slipped and burnished’, cycladic imports, MH I). Aphidna: Forsén 2010a, fig. 2, no. 10 (early MH I). Eleusis: Cosmopoulos 2014, Pl. 21, no. 475 (‘Red slipped and burnished’, attributed to MC I – II and thought to be possibly Keian). Eutresis: Goldman 1931, fig. 170, no. 1 (‘Red-burnished ware’). Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992a, Pl. 72, no. 2 (‘Rotpolierte Ware’, phase 6 early); 114, no. 2 (‘Rotpolierte Ware’, contemporary with or later than phase 6 middle). Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-45, no. P2512 (‘Plain ware’ with a reddish yellow slip, indicated as a probable import, MH II).

²⁸¹ Consider rare exceptions at Argos: Philippa-Touchais – Touchais 2014, fig. 10, no. 1 (‘Minyengris’, House MI, context with mostly MH II ceramics); fig. 11, no. 2 (‘Minyengris’, House MJ, context with mostly MH II ceramics).

²⁸² Gauß – Smetana 2007, 61–62 (ceramic phase H); Gauß – Kiriatzi 2011, 186. See also: Kilian-Dirlmeier 1997, fig. 43, nos. 32-33 (‘Rotpolierte ware’, MH II).

²⁸³ Alram-Stern 2010, fig. 1c; already in Alram-Stern 2006a, Pl. 20, no. 243 (‘Rotpolierte Keramik’, EH III – MH I/II).

been able to discern beyond doubt whether the fabric is local or not. In the overall appearance, the sherd looks compatible with the dark burnished or smoothed class as defined here.

Some features may indicate the presence of earlier MH types such as wide everted rims (**100-101, 113**)²⁸⁴. Bowls or goblets with peculiar intersecting grooves incised on the lower body (**125**) can be considered a genuine local expression²⁸⁵. Flat or slightly raised are the dominant base types (**104, 127-128**). The lower body may be plain or incised, either with festoons (no. **102, 128**) or groups of vertical lines (**104, 127**). A raised and spreading base (**105**) and a low foot (**126**) have also been attested. They are both rare in the shape repertoire of the regular dark and grey burnished ceramics, but not completely unknown, with most common appearances in MH II – III contexts²⁸⁶.

Jar (Pl. 34, 129)

The presence of closed shapes in the repertoire of grey burnished pottery is documented by a fragment from a globular jar with collar rim (**129**). The occurrence of similar shapes in this category is rare but not unparalleled. A jar with short cylindrical neck has been recovered at Argos in a dump with MH I late – MH II early materials²⁸⁷. A globular bowl with a similar profile appears in the local Gray Minyan pottery repertoire of Kolonna²⁸⁸. Other occurrences lie further north at Orchomenos²⁸⁹ and Pefkakia-Magoula (phase 7)²⁹⁰. Maran observed that the traditional shapes of the domestic pottery at Pefkakia-Magoula, such as the globular jar, were incorporated in the repertoire of Grey Minyan pottery at the end of the MBA²⁹¹.

²⁸⁴ Cf. no. **113** with: Aigeira: Alram-Stern 2006a, Pl. 19, no. 230 ('Graumynsche Keramik', EH III – MHI/II). Deriziotis Aloni: Stocker 2003, fig. 15, no. P3 (Dark Burnished and Black Coated class', EH III Late).

²⁸⁵ See above no. **38**,

²⁸⁶ No. **104**: Agios Stephanos: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.4, no. 1045 ('Dark burnished', MH I Late). Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-40, P2462 ('Minyan ware', MH II). Similar but not identical: Mitrou: Hale 2016, fig. 13, no. 27 ('Fine grey burnished', phase 6, MH II late). No. **105**: Agios Stephanos: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.7, no. 1105 ('Dark burnished', MH I Late). Argos: Balitsari 2017, Pl. 104, no. 128 ('Λεπτότεχνη Γκρίζα Στλβωμένη', Aphrodision 4, MH II late – MH III Early). Also similar to ring bases from central and northern Greece, which at Pefkakia-Magoula appear from phase 5 to 7 (namely over the MH II – MH III/LH I periods): Maran 1992a, 91; Pl. 55, no. 11 (phase 5); Pl. 89, no. 7; Pl. 97, nos. 9-10, 13; Pl. 103, no. 18 (phase 6 middle); Pl. 120, no. 12 (phase 7), all 'Graumynsche ware feiner Machart'. Agia Paraskevi Lamias: Papakonstantinou et al. 2015, fig. 6, nos. 6-8 (MH II).

²⁸⁷ Philippa-Touchais – Touchais 2011, fig. 13, no. 35 ('Gray Minyan'), but it is of smaller size (diameter at the rim is 12-13 cm).

²⁸⁸ Gauß – Kiriati 2011, fig. 137, KOL 72 ('Unpainted and Burnished Gray', MH I – III), but it is of smaller size (diameter at the rim is 15 cm).

²⁸⁹ Sarri 2010a, Pl. 68, no. 10 ('Graumynsch').

²⁹⁰ Maran 1992, Pl. 117, no. 12 ('Graumynsche Ware feiner Machart', phase 7).

²⁹¹ Maran 1992a, 89.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Bowl (Pl. 34, 130)

The sherd belongs to a hemispherical bowl with slightly everted rim. It bears a strong resemblance in colour, fabric and surface treatment to the low foot no. **107**. The two sherds do not join but it is possible that they belong to the same vessel. Possible parallels can be identified in a footed bowl/goblet from the latest MH phase at Mitrou (phase 7, MH II late – MH III)²⁹². One parallel has been also detected among the published materials from the Menelaion from a disturbed MH deposit²⁹³.

Jars (Pl. 32, 106; Pl. 33, 115; Pl. 35, 132-133)

The wide-mouthed jar fragment no. **106** has a similar profile as nos. **3** and **50** (see above) although it features a more curving shoulder and a thickening at the inner edge of the rim. The possible parallels range from MH II to MH III²⁹⁴.

Among the narrow-necked jar fragments nos. **132-133** have a distinct rim, more markedly everted in **132**. They can be compared with specimens from MH I – II deposits at Argos²⁹⁵.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars (Pl. 32, 109-110; Pl. 35, 134-138)

Wide-mouthed jars are represented by general features, including a wide flaring rim (**134**)²⁹⁶. An exemplar with more articulated profile with distinct neck and swollen shoulder (**135**) is not a common occurrence on coarse wide-mouthed jars of the MH period (see above no. **65**). The rim no. **109** belonged to large, pithoid, wide-mouthed jar. Comparable vessels in terms of size and shape have been found in EH III or EH III/MH I contexts at Lerna²⁹⁷ and Olympia²⁹⁸. Rims with ‘pie-crust’ decoration (**136-137**) are also well represented (see above nos. **82** and **89**). Jar bases may be thick and large (**138**) or relatively narrow, especially in deeper examples (**110**).

²⁹² Hale 2014a, Pl. 24, MH-P266 (‘Medium-coarse Pale’).

²⁹³ Catling 2009, fig. 143, no. NB6 (‘not a standard MH type’, though).

²⁹⁴ Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-46, no. P2519 (‘Plain ware’, MH II); fig. 3.72, no. P2765 (‘Plain ware’, MH III). Lefkandi: Dickinson 2020, fig. 10, no. 5 (‘Household coarse’, phase V, advanced stage of MH II).

²⁹⁵ No. **132**: Balitsari 2020, fig. 29, no. 93 (‘Coarse ware’, House of Pithoi 4, MH I late – MH II early). No. **133**: Balitsari 2017, fig. 104, no. 151 (‘Ημιλεπτότεχνη-Ημιχονδροειδής Ανοιχτόχρωμη Α’, Aphrodision 3, MH II).

²⁹⁶ The rim type appears in MH I and may well persist in later periods. Lerna: Zerner 1978, fig. 5, deposit D594 no. 24; fig. 14, deposit B 1487 no. 10; fig. 16, deposit BE 426 no. 15 (‘Coarse burnished’, MH I). Argos: Balitsari 2020, fig. 19, no. 7 (‘Coarse ware’, House of Pithoi 1, MH I).

²⁹⁷ Rutter 1995, fig. 115, no. 1338 (‘Coarse’, phase 3, later EH III).

²⁹⁸ Rambach 2013, fig. 16 (‘Rotbraune Pithosware’, Pithosgraves 1, EH III/MH I transition).

Features from uncertain shapes (Pl. 35, 139)

Both fabric and decoration of no. **139** deviate from the typical features of the local MH assemblage. The chronology of this piece might be much earlier, possibly Late or Final Neolithic²⁹⁹.

Pithoi (Pl. 36, 140-142)

The pithoi fragments from these deposits belong to the same types as those illustrated from the previous stratigraphic horizon (see above nos. **75-76**). The semi-circular lug with finger-impressed decoration (**142**) has parallels in pithoi from EH III Helike³⁰⁰.

2.4.3 I intermediate deposits: upper strata (Pls. 36-40, **143-173**)

Fine light unpainted

Bowl/goblet (Pl. 36, 143)

No. **143** may have originally been part of a two-handled bowl or possibly a goblet. The shape can be compared to goblets of the MH III period from Asine³⁰¹, Tsoungiza³⁰² and Nichoria³⁰³.

Jar (Pl. 36, 144)

The profile of no. **144** recalls that of late MH III jars from Asine³⁰⁴, Tyrins³⁰⁵ and Pefkakia-Magoula³⁰⁶. A similarity can be also observed in a plain krater from Tsoungiza dating to the LH I period³⁰⁷.

²⁹⁹ On Neolithic decorations with plastic ropes see above footnote 259. Plain, horizontal ropes are also common in the Final Neolithic/Chalcolithic pottery of Aigeira: Alram-Stern 2006a, Pl. 11, nos. 136-141; Pl. 12, nos. 142-148 ('Pithoide Keramik').

³⁰⁰ Katsonopoulou et al. 2016, fig. 4, centre right.

³⁰¹ Dietz 1991, fig. 15, no. 82 ('Argive Light Ware', MH IIIA).

³⁰² Rutter 1990, fig. 10, no. 137 (earlier MH III).

³⁰³ Howell 1992, fig. 3-70 no. P2742 ('Minyan', MH III).

³⁰⁴ Dietz 1991, fig. 22, no. 201 ('Argive light ware' plain); fig. 22, no. 200 ('Argive light ware', painted). Both MH IIIB.

³⁰⁵ French – French 1971, fig. 4, no. 13 ('Matt-Paint', considered to be contemporary with Grave Circle B at Mycenae).

³⁰⁶ Maran 1992a, Pl. 121, no. 12 ('Hellrote bis gelbe, handgemachte Feinware', phase 7, later MH III – earlier LH I)

³⁰⁷ Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.31, no. D299.

Fine dark unpainted

Cups/kantharoi (Pl. 36, 145-146)

The kantharos fragment no. **145** has parallels at Pefkakia-Magoula phases 5 to 7³⁰⁸. The medium-sized angular kantharos type (**154**) is typical of the MH II period³⁰⁹.

Bowls/goblets (Pl. 37, 147-151; Pl. 39, 167-169)

The goblet fragment no. **147** constitutes one of the most eloquent ceramic features of this stratigraphic horizon. This piece comes from a goblet with a very distinctive profile which finds exact equivalents in a series of late MH – early LH contexts clustered in and around Central Greece. Among the parallels coming from reliable stratified or closed deposits are those from Pefkakia-Magoula (phase 7)³¹⁰, Grave Y of Circle B at Mycenae³¹¹ and Lerna V:7 or transitional V/VI³¹². Other parallels can be mentioned from pure MH III deposits at Kiapha-Thiti³¹³ and also from non-stratified or non-systematically edited contexts in Boiotia, such as Eutresis and Orchomenos³¹⁴. Goblets of the same type have been published in preliminary papers on recent systematic investigations at Amarynthos, Eretria and Agia Paraskevi Lamias³¹⁵. Analogous specimens were also retrieved from farther contexts, including Agia Irini V³¹⁶ and Troia VI³¹⁷. The parallels demonstrate that the earliest appearance of this shape and its dissemination took place during the late phase of the MH III period or MH IIIB as defined by Dietz. Due to its distinctive morphology and the macroscopic characteristics of the fabric, the piece is presumed to be an import from elsewhere, possibly Central Greece and it currently represents the westernmost evidence of this type in the Peloponnesian peninsula³¹⁸. Another occurrence in a ‘peripheral’ location of the Peloponnese is to be found at Pheneos – Agios Charalambos (Arcadia)³¹⁹.

³⁰⁸ Maran 1992a, Pl. 71, no. 11, with midrib on the handle (‘Feinware mit rotem bis braunem, firmisartigen Überzug’, phase 6 early); Pl. 103, no. 16, with midrib on the handle (‘Grauminysche ware feiner Machart’, phase 6 Middle); Pl. 120, no. 16 (‘Schwarzpolierte ware’, phase 7).

³⁰⁹ See above footnote 168. Cf. also a kantharos in coarse fabric from Argos: Balisari 2017, fig. 109, no. 247 (‘Χονδροειδής Ανοιχτόχρωμη’, Aphrodision 3, MH II).

³¹⁰ Maran 1992a, Pl. 117, no. 8 (‘Grauminysche ware feiner Machart’, phase 7, later MH III – earlier LH I).

³¹¹ Mylonas 1973, Pl. 217, Y-233, dated to MH IIIB by Dietz (Dietz 1991, fig. 61, type BB-1, ‘Gray Minyan’).

³¹² Zerner 2004, fig. 39, P727 (mixed Lerna V phase 7 and Transitional V/VI, MH III Late – MH III/LHI transitional).

³¹³ Maran 1992b, Pl. 16, no. 537; Pl. 26, no. 816 (‘Grauminysche Keramik’).

³¹⁴ Eutresis: Goldman 1931, fig. 185, nos. 3-4 (‘Grey Minyan’). Orchomenos: Sarri 2010, Pl. 21, nos. 13, 15-17 (‘Grauminysch’).

³¹⁵ Amarynthos: Krapf 2015, fig. 3, no. 19 (‘τεφρά μινύεια’). Eretria: Krapf 2015, fig. 7, no. 2 (‘τεφρά μινύεια’, phase 2). Agia Paraskevi Lamias: Papakonstantinou et al. 2015, fig. 6, nos. 10-11 (‘τεφρά μινύεια’).

³¹⁶ Davis 1986, Pl. 22, C-27 (‘Gray Minyan’).

³¹⁷ Pavúk 2007, fig. 2, no. 8 (‘Anatolian Grey Ware’, first ceramic phase of Troia VI, contemporary with MH III according to Pavúk).

³¹⁸ On the distribution of ‘True’ Grey Minyan see: Pavúk 2012a, 17, Karte 1.

³¹⁹ Erath 2000, fig. 7 (‘Minysch’, but with a less open profile and slightly longer shoulder, surface collection).

The miscellaneous stem fragments, both plain (**168**) or incised (**150, 169**), seem to belong to genuine local goblet types. Plain stems were found in abundance in the MH II floor deposit of House 311B at Pefkakia-Magoula³²⁰. However, no. **168** is slightly lower than the average height of the goblet stems at MH II Pefkakia³²¹.

Bowls with rounded profiles are poorly represented in these deposits, where vessels with more articulated profiles are more common, as indicated by an example of a deep angular bowl (**148**) featuring a peculiar ‘drop-shaped’ rim. This morphology is reminiscent of the ‘tropfenförmige’ rim type, characterising thin-walled Grey Minyan bowls and goblets from the MH II period onwards in Central Greece and northeastern Peloponnese³²². As for the profile in general, no. **148** vaguely resembles bowl types known in sites of the southern and western Peloponnese in contexts ranging from MH II to MH III³²³.

The fluted bowl fragment (**149**) exhibits an unusually shallow and squat rounded body with no precise parallel.

The low spreading foot (**151**) may find parallels in the middle and late phases of the MH period³²⁴.

Features from closed shapes (Pl. 37, 152-154)

Concave-convex handles (**152-153**) as well as a large, raised base (**154**) may belong to closed storage vessels, probably narrow-necked jars. As already observed, the appearance of closed vessels with grey and dark burnished surfaces is a rare phenomenon which became slightly commoner during the late MH period (see above no. **129**). Neck fragments have been found during the recent excavations on the Aspis but none of these comes from the earliest deposits³²⁵.

³²⁰ Maran 1992a, 91 and Pl. 70.

³²¹ Low, plain stems can sometimes support kantharoi such as the one from Tumulus I at Vrana: Pantelidou-Goufa et al. 2016, fig. 12α-β (dated to MH I late – MH II early/middle, see also Pantelidou-Goufa et al. 2020). See also at Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992, Pl. 62, no. 2 (‘Grauminysche ware feiner Machart’, phase 5, earlier MH II). Lower stems also feature the so-called ‘Pteleon’ goblet, which usually bear a single rib. No rim ascribable to this type of goblet has been documented at the Trapeza.

³²² Maran 1992, 85-86; Sarri 2010, 90. The type corresponds to the ‘everted and thickened rim’ in Hale’s typology, attested in the ‘Fine gray burnished’ class at Mitrou from phases 4 to 7 (MH II – III, Hale 2016, table 4). At Lerna bowls with analogous rims were named ‘Complex-rim bowls’ and appear since MH II early (Zerner 1986, 62; Zerner 2004, fig. 24, P470, Lerna V:4).

³²³ Nichoria: Pl. 3-39, no. P2453 (‘Minyan ware’, MH II). Agios Stephanos: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.20, no. 1358 (‘Dark burnished’, MH III Early). Malthi: Worsham et al. 2018, fig. 5, no. 16.062 (MH II – III)

³²⁴ Asine: Nordquist 1987, fig. 46, no. 6 (ceramic group D, MH IIIA); Dietz 1991, fig. 15, no. 81 (‘Argive Light Ware’ – painted, MH IIIA). On earlier occurrences of low-footed bowls see above footnote 286.

³²⁵ Philippa-Touchais, Touchais 2011, 211.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Bowl (Pl. 38, no. 155)

Possible general references for the chronological attribution of this piece may be found in household assemblages of late MH contexts³²⁶. The shape is also similar to that of a matt-painted goblet from Asine³²⁷ and a footed bowl/goblet from Mitrou (phase 7, MH III)³²⁸. The fabric has inclusions which clearly differ from those usually observed, suggesting that this piece is not local³²⁹.

Jars (Pl. 38, 156-159)

The almost complete example of rim-handled jar (**156**) is identical to a vessel from Eutresis, which unfortunately lacks any indications about its finding context³³⁰. The rim-handled jar is a shape attested since EH III and during all phases of the MH period, though there are good reasons to believe that this vessel belongs to a very late MH phase. Rim-handled jars or cups of comparable size and with only slightly differing profiles were retrieved from (or close to) MH III – LH I funerary contexts at Argos³³¹ and Lerna³³². These jars all feature similar handles with a more rounded outline and the upper and lower attachments closer to each other, compared to the high-rising handles typical of the older exemplars. To late MH probably also belongs the globular jar no. **157**³³³.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Bowl (Pl. 40, 170)

The complete profile of a crudely-made wide-open bowl is documented by this exemplar, which bears traces of heavy wear and blackening on the base, suggesting that it might have

³²⁶ Tsoungiza: Rutter 1990, fig. 9.3, C43 ('Cooking vessels, Non Aeginetan', MH III Late). Nichoria: Howell 1992, Pl. 3-61, P2677; fig. 3-77, P2833. ('Coarse ware', MH II and MH III, respectively).

³²⁷ Asine: Dietz 1991, fig. 20, no. 164 ('Argive Light Ware', painted, MH IIIB).

³²⁸ Hale 2014a, Pl. 24, MH-P266 ('Medium-coarse Pale').

³²⁹ Although the possibility that this piece is a cast-up cannot be excluded, since the parallels indicated are only generically similar.

³³⁰ Goldman 1931, fig. 245, no. 3 ('Household pottery').

³³¹ Balitsari 2017, Pl. 118, nos. 379-380 ('Χονδροειδής Ανοιχτόχρωμη' and 'Ημιλεπτότεχνη- Ημιχονδροειδής Σκοτεινή Στυλβωμένη', respectively. Aphrodision 5, MH III/LH I transition).

³³² Zerner 1990, figs. 14 (Grave BE 3, 'Coarse burnished') and 15 (Grave BE 6, 'Coarse burnished'). The tombs have been assigned to LH I by Voutsaki et al. 2013, 139, note 41.

³³³ Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-77, no. P2840 ('Coarse ware', MH III). Frantzi: Karantzali 2016, fig. 14, nos. 27 and 31 ('hand-made cooking pot' and 'hand-made pithoid storage jar', respectively. 'Lower stratigraphic horizon', namely earlier than the MH/LH transition).

been used as a cooking pot standing right above or beside a fireplace. The shape is rather undifferentiated and underrepresented in published MH contexts³³⁴.

Feature from uncertain shape (Pl. 38, 161)

The conical stem has no obvious parallel in the coarse ceramics of the MH period. It may relate to a EH III – MH I pedestal-footed cup. This shape, usually made of coarse fabrics, is composed of a pierced small cup or bowl on a pedestal. There is speculation about the function of this vase, which has been interpreted variously as a brazier or as a strainer. Rutter believes that it is more likely to be a container for burning, variously used as a censer, smoker or chafing dish, depending on the presence and position of holes on the body³³⁵. Unfortunately, the upper part of no. **161** is missing, but the surface of the pedestal appears blackened and porous, suggesting post-firing exposure to heat. The profile is similar to the pedestals of types 4 and 5 of Lerna IV³³⁶. Besides Lerna, vessels with tall conical pedestals can be found in the Peloponnese and central Greece, in late EH or transitional EH III – MH I contexts (at Asine³³⁷, Kirrha³³⁸, Kolonna³³⁹, Pheneos³⁴⁰) and in pure MH I contexts³⁴¹.

Pithoi (Pl. 39, 162-165)

The wide-mouthed (**162**)³⁴² and necked types (**163**)³⁴³, as well as raised thick solid bases (**165**)³⁴⁴, are all attested in MH contexts.

³³⁴ Argos: Touchais 2007, fig. 10, upper specimen (general MH). Compare also a similar profile but in a different fabric from Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-14, no. P2187 ('Minyan ware', Group C, MH I).

³³⁵ Rutter 1995, 328-330 and cross-references.

³³⁶ Rutter 1995, 326, Form VII.

³³⁷ Frödin – Persson 1938, fig. 184, no. 1 (floor of house T, given as MH I by the authors and included in pottery 'Group A' by Nordquist 1987, 50, which dates to the transition between EH III and MH I, although she believes that it may be a chance survival of an earlier phase).

³³⁸ Dor et al. 1960, Pl. 58, no. 14 ('HM Ia', but this phase is more likely to be EH III or transitional EH III-MH I: Caskey 1962, 211; Maran 1992a, 313-318).

³³⁹ Gauß – Smetana 2003, fig. 11, no. 2 (from a pit dated to an advanced or late stage of EH III).

³⁴⁰ Burke et al. 2021, fig. 3d (EH III – MH I).

³⁴¹ Kastroulia: Rambach 2007a, fig. 22 ('Gray Minyan ware'). Other specimens from MH I contexts are known at Argos (Balitsari 2020, fig 19, no. 18; fig. 28, no. 86) and Nichoria (Howell 1992, fig. 3-17, P2236, Group C) although they feature a lower foot with a slightly concave bottom.

³⁴² Argos: Philippa-Touchais – Touchais 2011, fig. 13, no. 52 (MH I early – MH II late); Balitsari 2017, Pl. 112, no. 291 (Aphrodision 3, MH II); Menelaion: Catling 2009, Pl. 247, AK 74.

³⁴³ Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992, Pl. 94, no. 1 ('Braune bis graue Grobkeramik', phase 6 middle).

³⁴⁴ Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992a, Pl. 74, no. 2 ('Grob', phase 6 early); Pl. 106, no. 1 ('Braune bis graue Grobkeramik', phase 6 late). Pyrgaki-Tsouka (Triphylyia): Rambach 2010, fig. 1δ (tumulus, possibly founded in MH I, with traces of MH II – III occupation).

2.4.4 II intermediate deposits (Pls. 40-44, 174-206)

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi (Pl. 41, 178-179, 184; Pl. 44, 206)

The fragment no. 178 might belong to a kantharos with biconical body. Light-coloured kantharoi in this shape were found at Tsoungiza³⁴⁵ and Korakou³⁴⁶ and date to MH III and LH I, respectively. In the matt-painted pottery from the Aspis, at Argos, a kantharos with slanting upper walls is documented in the latest MH horizon of habitation of the site³⁴⁷. Biconical kantharoi are also attested among the vases in ‘Minyan’ tradition found in southeastern Italy, at Roca Vecchia (Apulia)³⁴⁸.

The carinated kantharos (206) represents a shape with a long tradition within the repertoire of MH pottery. Light-coloured painted or unpainted carinated kantharoi are well documented in the late MH period from various sites including Asine³⁴⁹, Tsoungiza³⁵⁰, Kleidi-Samikon³⁵¹, although none of these display a shallow lower body comparable to that of no. 206. Such a shape may be typical of local production³⁵².

The small, thin-walled flat base (184) was likely to feature a miniature cup or kantharos, a shape attested from MH III onwards³⁵³. The raised spreading base (179) is also likely to come from a kantharos³⁵⁴.

³⁴⁵ Rutter 1990, fig. 12, no. 59 (‘Plain’, MH III earlier).

³⁴⁶ Davis 1979, fig. 9, no. 190 (‘Yellow Minyan’)

³⁴⁷ Philippa-Touchais 2002, fig. 7, no. 24 (‘classe à pâte semi-fine’, *couche* 3, MH IIIB with some LH IA).

³⁴⁸ Guglielmino et al. 2010, fig. 10, no. 356; Guglielmino 2012, Pl. 61, no. 188; Guglielmino 2013, fig. 1; fig. 3, nos. 1 and 3 (brownish Minyan). The finding contexts date back to the local MBA 2-3, corresponding to LH IIB – IIIA2 in the Aegean chronological relative sequence, but the kantharoi are believed to be considerably earlier. They have been tested through chemico-physical analysis which proved that the vessels are imports, though there are no clear indications about their possible provenance. The vessels were paralleled with exemplars from the Ionian Islands.

³⁴⁹ Dietz 1991, fig. 14, no. 65 (‘Argive Light Wares’, painted, MH IIIA).

³⁵⁰ Rutter 1990, fig. 12, no. 84 (MH III earlier).

³⁵¹ Nikolentzos – Moutzouridis 2021, fig. 8a-b (MH III).

³⁵² I have had the chance to observe a similar morphology in kantharoi with highly burnished surfaces among the pottery material from the early LH rectangular building of Odos Eisidion, in the city centre of Aigion (see § 6.7, cat. site 4).

³⁵³ Rutter 1990, fig. 13, no. 66 (‘Plain’, MH III earlier).

³⁵⁴ For no. 179: Tsoungiza: Rutter 1990, fig. 12, no. 60 (‘Plain’, MH III earlier). Asine: Dietz 1991, fig. 14, no. 74 (‘Argive Light Ware’ MH IIIA). Both attributed to kantharoi. Compare also with the bases of two fully preserved kantharoi found in the *Familiengrab* F at Nidri (Lefkas): Kilian-Dirlmeier 2005, Pl. 54, no 4; Pl. 55, no. 1 (late MH).

Bowls/goblets (Pl. 43, 203, Pl. 42, 192, 194)

Globular bowls with the same profile as **203** make their appearance in several sites of the Peloponnese from the late MH III phase³⁵⁵ and continue to appear in LH I – II assemblages³⁵⁶.

Two low feet document the presence of low-footed goblets, a shape indicative of the later MH phase. Low flaring feet (like **192**) appear in matt-painted goblets of the MH IIIA phase at Asine³⁵⁷ and are much commoner in plain exemplars of the later MH III³⁵⁸ and earlier LH I³⁵⁹. The conical foot no. **194** has been also attested in contexts ranging from MH III late to LH I early³⁶⁰.

Fine dark unpainted

Bowls/goblets (Pl. 41, 180-182; Pl. 41, 188-189; Pl. 42, 195; Pl. 43, 201)

Bowls with rounded profiles appear rather frequently (**180, 189, 201**). Exemplars with larger diameter (18-20 cm), sometimes featuring a vertical handle on the shoulder (**181-182**), probably attest to the enduring appearance of the shoulder-handled bowl type and more commonly show thicker walls³⁶¹. A thin-walled bowl with angular profile (**188**) may have been originally stemmed³⁶².

Basin (Pl. 42, 196)

The incised decoration with wavy lines on the angular basin no. **198** has not been recognised elsewhere and could be considered a pure local invention. Potential parallels for the shape have been identified in contexts of the late MH period³⁶³.

³⁵⁵ MH IIIB in the Argolid (Dietz 1991, 87–88). Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3.71, P2753 ('plain', MH III).

³⁵⁶ Frantzi: Karantzali 2016, fig. 21, cat. 75 (attributed to goblet FS263, 'local light-coloured pale brown-yellowish plain ware', destruction/disuse deposit of the apsidal house, LH I – II). Agios Stephanos: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.26, no. 1542 ('Yellow Minyan, fine', Transitional – LH IIA deposit).

³⁵⁷ Asine: Nordquist 1987: fig. 54, no. 17 ('Matt painted, white slipped and burnished', group D, MH IIIA).

³⁵⁸ Tsoungiza: Rutter 1990, fig. 10, no. 141 ('Plain', MH III late); Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.46, E50 ('Plain', MH III late – LH I). Asine: Dietz 1991, fig. 21, no. 183 ('Argive Light Ware', MH IIIB).

³⁵⁹ Tsoungiza: Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.30, D292 ('Plain', LH I). Mycenae, B-circle: Dietz 1991, fig. 51, AD-8 ('Argive light ware', LH IA).

³⁶⁰ Asine: Dietz 1991, fig. 21, no. 184 ('Argive light ware', MH IIIB). Tsoungiza: Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.16, D94-95 ('Plain', LH I early).

³⁶¹ Cf., for instance, a thick-walled bowl from Kafkania: Rambach 2002b, fig. 8, no. 85 ('Dunkle mittelfeine Ware', late MH).

³⁶² A similar exemplar with thin walls can be found at Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992a, Pl. 106, no. 12 ('Schwarzpolierteware', phase 6 late).

³⁶³ Asine: Nordquist 1987, fig. 46, no. 1 ('Burnished Dark Tempered fabric', group D, MH IIIA).

Feature from closed shape (Pl. 40, 174)

The base is likely to come from a large, closed shape³⁶⁴.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Bowl (Pl. 42, no. 190)

A shallow bowl with rounded profile finds the earliest parallels in a stratified deposit in Argos of the MH II late – MH III early period³⁶⁵. Similar thick-walled cups or bowls appear in the MH IIIB phase at Asine³⁶⁶ and in the MH III – LH I apsidal house at Frantzi (near Lamia)³⁶⁷.

Jugs and jars (Pl. 40, 175-176; Pl. 43, 199, 202; Pl. 44, 205)

A narrow neck fragment with thin walls and thickened rim with flat top (**199**) recalls the shape of necked vessels found in the western and south-western Peloponnese at Kafkania³⁶⁸, Nichoria³⁶⁹, Katarrachaki³⁷⁰, as well as in Aetolia, at Agia Triada - Chalkis³⁷¹, in contexts spanning the very late MH and early LH periods. Similar rims featuring narrow-necked vessels differing in shape and size can be observed in ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’ or LH I vessels from the north-eastern Peloponnese³⁷².

The preserved part of no. **202** does not allow any secure interpretation due to some uncertainty about the original inclination of the profile. It may possibly belong to a sub-globular jar with a slightly everted rim³⁷³.

Feature from uncertain shape (Pl. 42, 191)

The pierced base **191** certainly belonged to a strainer, the original shape of which might have been an oblong basket-handled vessel similar to one found at Pagona (Patras)³⁷⁴. It probably

³⁶⁴ Compare this specimen with a base found at Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-41, P2470 (‘Minyan’, MH II).

³⁶⁵ Balitsari 2017, fig. 107, nos. 187 (‘Λεπτότεχνη Ανοιχτόχρωμη’) and 189 (‘Ημιλεπτότεχνη- Ημιχονδροειδής Ανοιχτόχρωμη Α’), both from Aphrodision 4, ME II late – MH III early.

³⁶⁶ Dietz 1991, fig. 19, no. 140 (‘Argive light ware’).

³⁶⁷ Karantzali 2016, fig. 17, cat. 43 (‘Local reddish-yellow or orange-yellowish ware’, use deposit of the apsidal house).

³⁶⁸ Rambach 2002b, fig. 3, no. 32 (‘Helle Feinware’, late MH).

³⁶⁹ Dickinson 1992a, fig. 9-14, P3420 (‘Plain ware’, LH II deposit).

³⁷⁰ Chasiakou 2003, 1029, Ka1.2.626 from the ‘apsidal megaron’ (on the chronology of the context, LH I – IIA or possibly MH III – LH IIA see below footnote 928).

³⁷¹ Dietz – Moschos 2006, Pl. 16, no. 242 (MH IIIB – LH IIA horizon).

³⁷² Pheneos: Burke et al. 2021, fig. 3g (‘D-o-L Matt-Painted’, MH III – LH I). Tsoungiza: Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.32, D325 (‘Plain’, LH I).

³⁷³ Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-77, P2837 (‘Plain’, MH III). Tsoungiza: Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.18, D117 (‘Cooking Vessels, Non-Aiginetan’, MH III – LH I). Frantzi: Karantzali 2016, fig. 20, nos. 66 and 69 (‘Local reddish-yellow or orange-yellowish ware’, destruction/disuse deposit of the apsidal house, LH I – II).

³⁷⁴ Stavropoulou-Gatsi 1998, figs. 12-13 (late MH – early LH).

was a specific implement related to food preparation maybe designed to hang the vessel on and let liquids drain away from its content.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars (Pl. 41, 183; Pl. 43, 198, 200)

A fragment from a small wide-mouthed jar (**200**) is likely to come from a handled variant of the shape, as indicated by several parallels covering all MH phases and the early LH period³⁷⁵. The same may also apply to the jar fragment no. **183**: comparable jars with a short, everted rim regularly feature a vertical handle rising above the rim and none seem to be earlier than MH II³⁷⁶. No. **198** has an unusual horizontally everted and flattened rim for which a single parallel has been found³⁷⁷.

Feature from uncertain shape (Pl. 40, 177)

No. **177** is likely to date to the Final Neolithic/Chalcolithic period. The plastic rope decoration with fingertip impressions is very common on coarse containers from contexts dating to this period³⁷⁸ and has parallels also in Achaea³⁷⁹.

2.4.5 Outdoor floor SU 1026 (Pls. 44-46, **207-227**)

Painted

Goblet (Pl. 44, 207)

Painted high-stemmed goblets are very popular in the north-eastern Peloponnese from the MH III period, especially in its earlier phases³⁸⁰. High stems with a flattened end are documented in the MH III ‘later’ phase at Tsoungiza³⁸¹. By the MH III ‘latest’ phase high pedestal feet are no longer popular at the same site³⁸². The decoration with transverse bars

³⁷⁵ Lerna: Zerner 1978, fig. 2, Deposit D 563 no. 15; fig. 18, Deposit BE 429 no. 9. Nichoria: Howell 1992, Pl. 3-61, P2677; fig. 3-77, P2833. (‘Coarse ware’, MH II and MH III, respectively). Tsoungiza (shoulder-handled variant): Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.37, D349 (‘Cooking vessels, Non-Aeginetan’, MH III – LH I)

³⁷⁶ Agios Stephanos: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.19, no. 1346 (‘Coarse, local group’, MH II); fig. 5.25, no. 1508-1509 (‘Coarse, local group’, MH III early). Lianokladi: Papakonstantinou et al. 2020, fig. 7, no. 3 (MH II). Zerner 1990, fig. 21 (‘Aeginetan Coarse’ Grave BE 30), previously illustrated in Zerner 1988, fig. 22, no. 10 (‘Gold Mica, Aeginetan’), where it was dated to MH III. The grave is associated with radiocarbon dates ranging from 1900 to 1680 BC (Voutsaki et al. 2009, 156; Voutsaki et al. 2013, 140 proposed a MH II Final date). The earlier types usually feature broader rims (compare Rutter 1995, 479, Form XXI, type 1).

³⁷⁷ Orchomenos: Sarri 2010, Pl. 69, no. 12 (‘Geglättete Grobkeramik’).

³⁷⁸ Lerna: Vitelli 2007, fig. 30 (Final Neolithic).

³⁷⁹ Kastria: Katsarou-Tzeveleki – Sampson 1997, fig. 64 (phase 3, Late Neolithic Ib/IIa). Aigeira: Alram-Stern 2006a, Pl. 11, no. 132 (Chalcolithic).

³⁸⁰ Rutter 1990, 429; Dietz 1991, 68.

³⁸¹ Rutter 1990, fig. 10, no. 142, 145 (‘Plain’, MH III later)

³⁸² Rutter 2020a, 488.

on the outer end appears on a stem from Argos³⁸³. Outside the Argolid, especially in Central Greece, high-stemmed goblets with painted (usually polychrome) decoration are still well represented in the earlier LH phase, when they usually feature a slender stem³⁸⁴.

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi (Pl. 44, 208-213)

Miniature cups or kantharoi are well represented in this deposit (**208-209**). No. **208** has the same profile as a miniature kantharos from the latest MH III phase at Tsoungiza, characterised by very thin walls and a painted decoration over a pale-fired slip³⁸⁵. Since residues of a whitish slip can be observed on the surface of no. **208**, it is probable that it was originally painted as well.

No. **210** preserves the beginning of the attachment of a vertical handle right below the rim and not above (like it usually happens on kantharoi) and it is likely to belong to a rim-handled ‘semi-globular cup’. Semi-globular cups appear in the MH IIIB phase in the Argolid³⁸⁶, as well as in other MH III Peloponnesian contexts³⁸⁷. The shape is still well documented in contexts of the LH I – II periods³⁸⁸. A small fragment belonging to a globular cup (**211**) may be framed within the same general chronological range (see above no. **203**). No. **212** probably belonged to a kantharos, as its profile is very similar to that of a kantharos fragment retrieved from SU 1025 (see below no. **239**).

Basin (Pl. 44, 214)

Large basins in light-coloured fabrics similar to that represented here by no. **212** were found in middle to late MH contexts³⁸⁹.

Fine dark unpainted

Bowls/goblets (Pl. 45, 215-217)

One fragment belongs to a bowl with rounded profile displaying a sharp thickening on the inside of the rim (**215**). This characteristic often appears on bowls with similar profile,

³⁸³ Argos: Philippa-Touchais 2002, fig. 16, no. 55 (late MH – early LH).

³⁸⁴ Sarri 2010a, Pl. 28, 1-6, 11, 123-124 and cross-references.

³⁸⁵ Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.1, no. C6.

³⁸⁶ Dietz 1991, 88, fig. 19, no. 141.

³⁸⁷ Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3.71, P2752 (‘Plain’, MH III).

³⁸⁸ Frantzi: Karantzali 2016, fig. 20, cat. 65 (‘Local reddish-yellow or orange-yellowish ware’, destruction/disuse deposit of the apsidal house, LH I – II).

³⁸⁹ Kafkania: Rambach 2002b, fig. 2, no. 21 (‘Helle Feinware’, late MH). Lefkandi: Dickinson 2020, fig. 7, no. 2 (‘Plain’, phase V, late MH II).

sometimes bearing vertical handles on the shoulder, from sites in the western and southern Peloponnese including Olympia³⁹⁰, Kafkania³⁹¹, Chleomoutsi (castle of Kyllini)³⁹², Nichoria³⁹³, Agios Stephanos³⁹⁴ and the Menelaion³⁹⁵. A thickening on the rim is also usually found on bowls with grooved and/or incised decoration of the MH II – III period, although they usually feature multiple facets on the inner surface of the rim³⁹⁶. Some rim sherds from red burnished bowls or pedestalled bowls with sub-rounded profile at Kolonna, making their first appearance in phases I and J (MH II and MH III), have a sharp thickened inner edge³⁹⁷. An example of a rounded bowl with a thickened inner edge from the MH IIIB – LH I/IIA horizon at Pagona, near Patras, could testify to a long-lasting tradition of this particular morphology of the rim in Achaea³⁹⁸.

It is not easy to attribute the rim fragment no. **216** to any particular shape: the profile preserved below seems to indicate the imminence of a curve, suggesting that it should be attributed to a bowl or a goblet with rounded profile³⁹⁹.

The handle on the shoulder of a bowl or goblet (**217**) is rather elongated and not upswinging like in the earlier specimens of shoulder-handled bowls. Its profile is very similar to that of handles usually appearing on MH III goblets⁴⁰⁰. The same type of handle can be also observed on low-stemmed goblets or ‘krateriskoi’ from the western Peloponnese⁴⁰¹.

Basins (Pl. 45, 218-220)

In terms of size these basins match large Grey Minyan vessels with varying profiles appearing at Pefkakia-Magoula since phase 6 middle (later MH II)⁴⁰². Dark unpainted basins with rounded profile can be often found in the western and southwestern Peloponnese⁴⁰³.

³⁹⁰ Rambach 2002a, fig. 35f (‘Grauminysche Ware’, MH II – III)

³⁹¹ Rambach 2002b, fig. 2, no. 15 (‘Helle Feinware’, late MH).

³⁹² Servais 1964, fig. 9, no. 9.

³⁹³ Howell 1992, fig. 3-36, no. P2438 (‘Minyan ware’, MH II).

³⁹⁴ Zerner 2008, fig. 5.42, no. 1914 (‘Dark burnished’, MH III).

³⁹⁵ Catling 2009 fig. 248, AM 32.

³⁹⁶ Cf. various illustrative pieces from Midea (Walberg 2007, fig. 100, nos. 1093-1097) and an exemplar from a MH III early context at Agios Stephanos (Zerner 2008, fig. 5.19, no. 1358).

³⁹⁷ Gauss – Kiriatzi 2011, 208, fig. 135, KOL42-43.

³⁹⁸ Dietz – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010, fig. 1, no. 22.

³⁹⁹ Cf. Dietz 1991, fig. 48, AB-14 (MH IIIB) and Grey Minyan vessels from Korakou: Davis 1979, fig. 8, no. 142 (LH I), Frantzi: Karantzali 2016, fig. 21, no. 79 (‘Local fine grey ware’, destruction/disuse deposit of the apsidal house, LH I – II) and Patras – Pagona (Dietz – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010, fig. 1, no. 16, MH IIIB – LH II A horizon).

⁴⁰⁰ Tsoungiza: Rutter 1990, fig. 9, nos. 39, 89 (‘Plain’, MH III earlier). Asine: Dietz 1991, fig. 15, no. 84 (‘Argive Light Ware’, MH IIIA).

⁴⁰¹ Servais 1964, fig. 9, nos. 13 and 15. Cf. also with a fragment from a *krateriskos* among the surface materials from the Trapeza: Mercogliano forthcoming a, fig. 3, no. 2 (Matt-painted)

⁴⁰² Maran 1992a, Pl. 96, fig. 11 (‘Grauminysche Ware feiner Machart’, phase 6 middle); Pl. 116, no. 15 (‘Grauminysche Ware feiner Machart’, earlier or contemporary with phase 7).

⁴⁰³ Kafkania: Rambach 2002b, fig. 8, no. 85 (‘Dunkle mittelfeine Ware, late MH). Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-35, no. P2429 (‘Minyan ware’, MH II).

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Bowl (ladle/dipper?) (Pl. 45, 224)

This piece from a small bowl with incurving rim preserves the attachment of a handle rising above the rim. Since no lower attachments have been detected on the body of the vessel, the handle must have been horizontal and vertically attached on the rim (ring-handle). Small bowls in semi-coarse and coarse fabrics with a ring-handle are known at Lerna since the EH III period⁴⁰⁴ and in several MH and early LH contexts⁴⁰⁵. One was also found in the so-called megaron at Drakotrypa, in western Achaea⁴⁰⁶ and in a built chamber tomb at Vrysari (eastern Achaea)⁴⁰⁷. A coarse rim-handled cup with the same profile is documented in a MH III deposit at Agios Stephanos⁴⁰⁸. It is possible that the specimen from the Trapeza was not provided with a base and used as a ladle or a dipper (see below § 5.2).

Jars (Pl. 45, 222-223, 225)

The profile of no. **222** is comparable to that of rim-handled jars with Adriatic incised decoration attested from the EH III – MH I onwards⁴⁰⁹. As regards the pattern, consisting of a panel filled with diagonals, which probably repeated in a paratactic scheme on the surface of the vessel, several parallels are available and none explicitly relates to early MH contexts⁴¹⁰.

No. **225** represents the upper part of a small rim-handled jar probably of ovoid shape. In terms of size and profile, this specimen compares well with small MH III – LH I rim-handled jars from Mycenae, Daska Tritaias (western Achaea) and Nichoria, all found in tombs⁴¹¹.

⁴⁰⁴ Rutter 1995, fig. 75, no. 990 ('Fine unburnished', phase 3); fig. 108, no. 1319 ('Medium Coarse burnished', phase 3).

⁴⁰⁵ Eutresis: Goldman 1931, fig. 245, no. 5. Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992a, Pl. 138, no. 9 ('Braune bis graue Grobkeramik', phase 7). Krisa: Phialon 2018, fig. 59, inv. 6117 ('Céramique semi-grossière', LH I).

⁴⁰⁶ Zappeiropoulos 1958, Pl. 135δ, right.

⁴⁰⁷ Alexopoulou – Kaskantiri 2021, σχ. 27, fig. 12 ('Transitional MH III – LH I').

⁴⁰⁸ Agios Stephanos: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.25, no. 1507 ('Coarse, local group', MH III early).

⁴⁰⁹ Lerna: Zerner 1978, fig. 8, depositd B BS General no. 26 (MH I). Asea: Forsén 1996, fig. 10, no. 106.

Agios Stephanos: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.16, no. 1277 ('Coarse, local group', MH I late).

⁴¹⁰ Malthi: Worsham et al. 2018, fig. 5, no. 16.044 ('Reddish-brown coarse to medium fine grained', MH II – III). Orchomenos: Sarri 2010a, Pl. 67, nos. 1-2. Agios Charalambos: Erath 2000, fig. 6 (surface find).

⁴¹¹ Mycenae (Prehistoric cemetery): Alden 2000a, 342 (Grave V, dated to MH). Daska Tritaias: Argyropoulos 2020, fig. 11, to the right (dated to MH IIIA – LH I). Nichoria (built chamber tombs at Karpofora-Tourkokivoura): Lolos 1987, fig. 1999 (MH III final – LH I).

Features from uncertain shapes (Pl. 46, 226-227)

Evidence for coarse vessels with tubular spouts (**226**) is concentrated in the south-western Peloponnese, in contexts ranging from late MH to LH IIB⁴¹². A coarse bridge spout was found in the MH III deposits at Nichoria⁴¹³. Slightly different tubular spouts with flaring edges usually feature plain or basket-handled vessels of the late MH – early LH period⁴¹⁴. No. **227** might have been the base of a wide-mouthed jar. Coarse low-stemmed jars appear at the end of the MH and during the early LH period in the local cooking assemblage at Tsoungiza⁴¹⁵. Another parallel can be found at Kiapha Thiti⁴¹⁶.

2.4.6 Outdoor floor SU 1025 (Pls. 46-48, **228-259**)

Painted

Cups/kantharoi (Pl. 46, 228-231)

The two fragments have a similar body profile, only differing in the shape of the rim (short in no. **228**, broader in no. **229**), and can be connected to globular cup types known in the Argolid from the MH IIIB period onwards⁴¹⁷. No. **228** preserves the attachment of a vertical strap handle below the rim, in a position which is unusual but paralleled elsewhere⁴¹⁸. Small globular shapes with broad rims, which can be associated with the profile of no. **229**, can be rim-handled⁴¹⁹ or ring-handled⁴²⁰ cups or juglets of the late MH III – early LH I period.

The painted decoration on the body of both cups provides the first occurrence of curvilinear patterns in the sequence of Trench 2 – Extension. The one on no. **228**, displaying groups of

⁴¹² Malthi: Valmin 1938, Pl. XVI, no. 84. Tragana Voroulia: Chasiakou 2003, 1325, 1329; Lolos 1987, Pl. 86b, d (according to Lolos the context dates to the mature LH I period: Lolos 1987, 91). Kakovatos: Eder – Hadzi-Spiliopoulou 2021, fig. 12e (LH IIB).

⁴¹³ Howell 1992, fig. 2.64, P2697.

⁴¹⁴ Orchomenos: Sarri 2010a, 20, Pl. 10, nos. 14 and 16 ('Geglättete Grobkeramik' and 'mattbemalung', respectively). Cf. also tubular spouts from Eutresis: Goldman 1931, fig. 234 ('Yellow Minyan') and Athens: Balitsari – Papadopoulos 2019, fig. 23 no. 57 ('Plain Ware', considered to be related to early MH duck vases).

⁴¹⁵ Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.37, D356-357 (MH III - LH I); fig. 9.41, E18 (LH I); fig. 9.43, E27 (MH III late - LH I), all 'Cooking vessels - Non-Aiginetan'.

⁴¹⁶ Maran 1992b, Pl. 15, no. 510 ('Kochgeschirr', MH deposit). According to Maran, the shape relates to Middle Cycladic pottery traditions but can be found at least until the LH IIA period (Maran 1992b, 145–146). I already mentioned MC stemmed jars as possible parallels for no. **58** (see above).

⁴¹⁷ Cf. for the profile: Asine: Dietz 1991, fig. 19 no. 144 ('Argive Light Ware', matt-painted, MH III B). Argos: Philippa-Touchais 2002, fig. 21, no. 61. (MH IIIB – LH IA).

⁴¹⁸ On a globular vessel from Orchomenos: Sarri 2010a, Pl. 3, no. 12 ('Mattbemalung, bichrome bemalt'). Vertical strap handles are regularly attached on the body of semiglobular or globular cups and goblets of the LH I period in the south-western Peloponnese (see below no. **237**).

⁴¹⁹ Corinth – Noth Cemetery: Blegen et al. 1964, Pl. 4, no. 5-4 (matt-painted). Tiryns: Belardelli 2012, fig. 4, nos. 1-3 (matt-painted, MH III – LH I transition). Argos: Protonotariou-Deilaki 2009, Pl. Γ32, nos. 5-6 (matt-painted).

⁴²⁰ Argos: Protonotariou-Deilaki 2009, Pl. Γ32, nos. 5-6 (matt-painted, MH IIIB grave in tumulus Gamma). Tsoungiza: Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.23, D196 (matt-painted, LH I).

upright concentric semicircles, is identical to that found on a semiglobular cup or kantharos fragment from Agios Stephanos⁴²¹. Upright concentric circles also appear in the LH I matt-painted decorative repertoire of the north-eastern Peloponnese, usually in more complex schemes (for instance, alternating with groups of pendant semicircles⁴²²). The motif with floating quirks on a semiglobular cup from Tsoungiza vaguely resembles the pattern on **228**⁴²³. The fringed band decorating the interior of the rim in no. **228** has a parallel at Argos⁴²⁴. The decoration on no. **229** might depict concentric semicircles again or it could belong to a spiral, which is a common decorative pattern during MH III – LH I⁴²⁵. No. **230** probably belongs to a kantharos⁴²⁶. The pattern with solid triangles on the shoulder is a common one in the decorative repertoire of Achaea, with rare occurrences in other regions, and seems to occur over a wide range of time covering the MH III – LH IIA period⁴²⁷. The small conical foot (**231**) may be associated either to kantharoi or cups⁴²⁸.

Jug (Pl. 48, 258)

Jugs with comparable profile were found in the earlier MH III pottery deposit at Tsoungiza⁴²⁹ and Tomb Γ of Grave Circle B at Mycenae⁴³⁰. A similar profile also characterises two small narrow-necked vessels from Asine⁴³¹ and Tiryns⁴³². The one from Tiryns has been interpreted

⁴²¹ Zerner 2008, fig. 5.52, no. 2245 ('Matt Painted, fine', mixed MH – LH II context).

⁴²² On a cup from Midea: Walberg 2007, fig. 113, no. 1248 (matt-painted, LH I) and on a jar from Tsoungiza: Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.21, D170 (matt-painted, LH I).

⁴²³ Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.22, D176 (matt-painted, LH I).

⁴²⁴ Philippa-Touchais 2002, fig. 7, no. 24 (MH IIIB – LH IA).

⁴²⁵ See, for instance, the parallels from Tiryns in footnote 419. For the combination of spiral motif and multiple bands on the rim: Agios Stephanos: Mountjoy 2008, fig. 6.36, no. 3650 ('Lustrous-decorated' semiglobular cup, LH I).

⁴²⁶ More complete specimens with similar profile come from SU 1012 in Trench 1, and they mostly belong to kantharoi (see below 'Dumping deposits').

⁴²⁷ Pagona: Dietz – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010, fig. 1, no. 19 (MH IIIB – LH I/IIA horizon); Aigion: Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2010, fig. 11 (LH I); Mygadalia: Papazoglou-Manioudaki – Paschalidis 2021, figs. 5b and 8 ('Transitional MH III – LH I' or LH I early); Teichos Dymaion (published as Neolithic or EH but possibly MH): Mastrokostas 1965, Pl. 149α and γ (lower left); Chalandritsa: Soura forthcoming. Cf. also a goblet/krateriskos fragment from the surface pottery recovered at the Trapeza: Borgna et al. 2019, Pl. CXXX2c. The same pattern is paralleled at some sites in the Peloponnese, Phocis and Aetolo-Acarmania: Corinth – North Cemetery: Blegen et al. 1964, Pl. 4, no. 5-4; Agios Stephanos: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.53, no. 2263 (context mostly LH); Kirrha: Dor et al. 1960, Pl. XXX, upper left; Thermon: Dietz 2007, fig. 2, no. 4 (LH IIA) and possibly Agia Triada – Chalkis: Dietz – Moschos 2006, fig. 15, no. 236 (but the pattern is incomplete, MH IIIB – LH IA horizon).

⁴²⁸ Cf. Dietz 1991, 153-154, fig. 47, type AA-4. Asine: Dietz 1991, fig. 19, no. 132 ('Argive Light Ware', MH IIIB); fig. 27 no. 261 ('Argive Light Ware', matt-painted, LH IA). Tsoungiza: Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.14, D70 ('Plain', LH I).

⁴²⁹ Rutter 1990, fig. 15, no. 91 e 35 (plain and matt-painted, respectively).

⁴³⁰ Mylonas 1973, Pl. 225, Γ-45 (from the fill of the grave).

⁴³¹ Dietz 1991, fig. 17, no. 123 ('Lustrous decorated ware', MH IIIA)

⁴³² Belardelli 2018, fig. 12, fig. 14, no. 6 (matt-painted, dated to the end of MH III or beginning of LH I).

as a possible ‘amphoriskos’. Several matt-painted amphoriskoi were found in the Argolid, Central Greece and Phocis and they mostly date to the LH I period⁴³³.

Jar (Pl. 46, 232)

The profile of this narrow-necked jar fragment can be compared with that of a matt-painted jar found in the MH IIIB – LH IA horizon at Agia Triada – Chalkis, which displays a painted pattern with a solid geometric figure, maybe a triangle⁴³⁴. A neck fragment with the same shape from Tiryns is thought to possibly belong to an amphora⁴³⁵.

Basin (Pl. 46, 233)

Both the shape and the decoration of this piece clearly relate to EH II pottery production⁴³⁶. At Lerna the decoration with direct incision on the surface is more common in the earlier part of EH II (phases A and B)⁴³⁷. Parallels are also present in Achaea⁴³⁸.

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi (Pl. 46, 234-241; Pl. 48, 259)

Light unpainted cups from this deposit include a large variety of shapes and profiles. Miniature cups or kantharoi are represented by specimens with rounded (**259**) or slightly more angled profiles with no true corners (**234**). The best parallels for **259** are cup fragments from the MH III and LH I deposits from Nichoria⁴³⁹, the MH IIIB horizon at Asine⁴⁴⁰ and the MH III – LH I horizon of use of the apsidal house at Frantzi (near Lamia)⁴⁴¹. Miniature or small kantharoi similar to **234** have been found in contexts ranging from the end of MH III to the beginning of LH I⁴⁴² and even dating the LH IIA period⁴⁴³.

⁴³³ For a general reference to MH IIIB – LH IB amphoriskoi found in the Argolid: Dietz 1991, 198 and fig 60. Kirrha: Dor et al. 1960, Pl. 51, inv.6289 (‘HM IIIB’, but this phase is likely to overlap also the beginning of the LH I period: Caskey 1962, 211; Maran 1992a, 313-318; Pavúk 2012b, 54). Krisa: Phialon 2018, 436, fig. 16, nos. 6100, 6105. Mitrou: Maran – Van de Moortel 2014, 538 (mentioned but not published, earlier phases of LH I).

⁴³⁴ Dietz – Moschos 2006, Pl. 16, no. 236.

⁴³⁵ Belardelli 2018, fig. 12, type 63 (dated to the end of MH III or beginning of LH I).

⁴³⁶ Lerna: Wiencke 2000, fig. II.17, P299 (‘Light-painted Burnished’), P301 (‘Dark painted’), Mid Phase B; fig. II.62, no. 1037 (‘Coarse’, from the House of the Tiles). Agios Stephanos: fig. 4.8, no. 154 (‘Semi-fine to coarse buff clay’, EH II).

⁴³⁷ Wiencke 2000, 621.

⁴³⁸ Cave of the Lakes (eastern inland of Achaea): Katsarou 1997, fig. 79, no. 327 (phase IV, EH II).

⁴³⁹ Howell 1992, fig. 3-71, nos. 2754-2755 (‘Plain ware’, MH III). Dickinson 1992a, P3170 (from a LH I deposit but considered to be residual from earlier MH phases).

⁴⁴⁰ Dietz 1991, fig. 19, no. 140 (‘Argive light ware’, MH IIIB).

⁴⁴¹ Karantzali 2016, fig. 17, cat. 43 (‘local reddish-yellow or orange-yellowish ware’).

⁴⁴² Lefkandi: Dickinson 2020, fig. 15, no. 10 (‘plain’, phase VI). Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992a, Pl. 117, no. 11 (‘Grauminsysche Ware feiner Machart’, phase 7).

⁴⁴³ Kakovatos: Eder – Hadzi-Spiliopoulou 2021, fig. 14g.

Two fragments (**235-236**) with a similar profile, slightly more curved in **236**, belong to shape with all difference of size (14 cm of diameter in **235**, 16 in **236**). They are likely to belong to ‘semi-globular’ cups or goblets typical of the LH I – IIA period, which are considered to be the direct ancestors of LH IIB goblets⁴⁴⁴. Considering its size, no. **236** should perhaps be more correctly assigned to a stemmed cup, a shape which often occurs in LH I contexts⁴⁴⁵.

No. **237** displays a true globular shape featuring a vertical strap handle attached on the body below the rim. This peculiar characteristic appears on globular goblets or flat-based cups and bowls of the LH I period in Messenia⁴⁴⁶.

A kantharos fragment (**239**) exhibits a slightly articulated sub-rounded profile. Such characteristic occurs on several light unpainted kantharoi which were common during the late MH – early LH period in the western regions of Greece⁴⁴⁷.

Nos. **240-241** are probably to be assigned to cups or kantharoi with a rounded or slightly articulated profile. They both recall cups or kantharoi profiles featuring everted rims with flat top or oblique upper edges from Elis and Aetolia⁴⁴⁸.

Bowls/goblets (Pl. 47, 242-245)

No. **242** comes from a bowl which finds parallels in contexts of the western Peloponnese⁴⁴⁹.

Goblet stems are represented by higher thin-walled (**243**) or lower and thicker variants (**244**).

Both can be connected with late MH – early LH goblet shapes⁴⁵⁰.

⁴⁴⁴ Dietz 1991, 161.

⁴⁴⁵ Mycenae, B-Circle: Dietz 1991, fig. 48, type AB-17 (‘Argive Light Ware’, LH IA). Tsoungiza: Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.14, D67; dif. 9.26, D225-226 (plain, LH I). Kiapha Thiti: Maran 1992b, Pl. 3 no. 96 (‘Graumynsche keramik’, deposit with mostly LH I – II pottery). Agios Stephanos: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.26, no. 1538 (‘Yellow Minyan, fine’, Transitional – LH IIA deposit, assigned to a semiglobular cup).

⁴⁴⁶ Malthi: Lolos 1987, fig. 4a (bowl, from the settlement!); fig. 180, nos. 1 and 8, nos. 63 and 69 (bowls and goblets from tombs 23 and 24). Peristeria: Lolos 1987, fig. 63a (goblet, from the East House). Tragana-Voroulia: Lolos 1987, fig. 86h (bowl, from the ‘apsidal megaron’). Volimidia – Kephavryson cluster: Lolos 1987, fig. 360a (bowl, from Tomb 1, late MH); fig. 377 (goblet, from Tomb 6). Volimidia – Angelopoulou cluster Vlachopoulos 2021, fig. 3, no. 32 (Tomb A-7, LH I – II)

⁴⁴⁷ Except for one possible parallel from the earlier MH III deposit at Tsoungiza (Rutter 1990, fig. 12, no. 59, plain), the comparable kantharoi from the western regions of Greece all date to the latest MH III or the beginning of LH I: Kleidi-Samikon: Nikolentzos – Moutzouridis 2021, fig. 8 c-d (dated to the end of the MH period). Katarrachaki: Lolos 1987, fig. 36 (LH I). Tragana Voroulia: Lolos 1987, fig. 101 (LH I). Kokkolata - Kangelissess (Cephalonia): Wardle 1972, Pl. 37, nos. 51, 53. This last context is a cist grave cemetery, likely to be of late MH – early LH date (see also Soyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 47).

⁴⁴⁸ Kafkania: Rambach 2002b, fig. 2, nos. 19-20; fig. 5, no. 38 (‘Helle Feinware’, late MH). Pisa: Rambach 2002b, fig. 12, P2 and P6 (‘Helle Feinware’, matt-painted and plain, respectively, late MH). Agia Triada – Chalkis: Dietz – Moschos 2006, Pl. 12, no. 175 (MH IIB – LH IA horizon).

⁴⁴⁹ Kafkania: Rambach 2002b, fig. 2, nos. 14-16; fig. 5, no. 37 (‘Helle Feinware’, late MH). Pisa: Rambach 2002b, fig. 12, P5 (‘Helle Feinware’, late MH).

⁴⁵⁰ The same observations made for no. **207** (see above), in terms of shape, may be also applied to no. **243**. For no. **244** see: Kiapha Thiti: Maran 1992b, Pl. 31 no. 1958 (‘Dunkle, geglättete keramik’, MH III deposit). Maran 1992a, Pl. 137, no. 2 (‘Graumynsche ware feiner Machart’). Kafkania: Rambach 2002b, fig. 2, no. 12 (‘Helle Feinware’, late MH). Eleusis: Cosmopoulos 2014, fig. 28, no. 685 (dated to LH IB).

A bowl with a raised base (**245**) preserves a good portion of a rounded profile, which could be maybe correctly defined ‘semi-globular’ (see above).

Fine dark unpainted

Cups/kantharoi (Pl. 47, 246-247)

The appearance of a small cup with a s-shaped profile in dark fabric can be considered an innovation in the sequence. The best parallels in terms of shape and fabric come from LH I deposits⁴⁵¹. At Tsoungiza wheel-thrown Grey Minyan rounded cups (likely to be originally stemmed) are supposed to be imported vessels from Central Greece⁴⁵². According to Pavúk, the adoption of atypical shapes in the repertoire of the traditional dark unpainted MH wares should be considered indicative of the LH I phase⁴⁵³.

The kantharos sherd no. **247** represents the smallest grey burnished shape retrieved at the site. It reproduces a traditional MH form (kantharos) and decoration (incised festoons) but in an unusually small size. Considering the narrow diameter of the mouth (7 cm), it can be rightfully considered a miniature kantharos. Grey Minyan miniature kantharoi are present at Lefkandi phase VI⁴⁵⁴. A Grey Minyan kantharos with a marked carination is also present at Korakou in LH I⁴⁵⁵.

Bowls/goblets (Pl. 47, 249-254)

A group of bowls is characterised by a rounded profile with different outlines and rims (**249-251**). In this context of associations, they should be considered representative of late expressions within the repertoire associated with tableware pottery with dark surfaces. No. **250**, in particular, bears a small portion of an incised pattern consisting of isolated groups of festoons which may be considered a late variation of the typical MH motif with linked festoons. It has also been attested on several dark burnished vessels produced at the end the MH III phase and during the LH I – II periods at Agios Stephanos⁴⁵⁶.

A fragment may be assigned to a carinated shape (**252**), possibly a bowl or a goblet. Similar types were produced in dark burnished fabrics during the late MH and early LH periods at

⁴⁵¹ Asine: Dietz 1991, fig. 61, type BA-4 (‘Grey Minyan’, LH IA); Pagona: Dietz – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010, fig. 1 no. 17 (MH IIIB – LH I/IIA horizon).

⁴⁵² Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.12, D58 (LH I).

⁴⁵³ Pavúk 2012a, 36. See also below § 5.2.

⁴⁵⁴ Dickinson 2020, fig. 16, no. 2 (‘Gray Minyan’, phase VI, late MH III – LH II).

⁴⁵⁵ Davis 1979, fig. no. 157.

⁴⁵⁶ On a two-handled goblet: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.52, no. 2221 (‘Dark burnished’, MH III – LH I). On a small globular cup and a carinated bowl with tripod base: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.26, nos. 1514, 1519 (‘Dark burnished’, LH IIA). On a carinated cup: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.45, no. 2008 (‘Dark burnished’, MH III/LH I – LH I early). A further late variation of the pattern also includes groups of shallow festoons with intersecting ends: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.24, no. 1484 (‘Dark burnished’, MH III late).

Agios Stephanos⁴⁵⁷. A low conical foot (254) may be assigned to an open shape, possibly a goblet⁴⁵⁸.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Jar (Pl. 48, 256)

No precise nor complete parallel can be indicated for the reconstruction of the original shape of this sherd from a jar which, as suggested by the rectilinear shoulder, featured an articulated, maybe biconical body. In general, wide-mouthed jars with a more articulated profile appear at Asine in the MH IIIB and LH IA settlement deposits⁴⁵⁹. Jars with complex profiles may be identified in closed vessels with strongly slanting shoulders from Frantzi⁴⁶⁰ or deep vessels with concave shoulders from Pagona⁴⁶¹ and Thermos⁴⁶², variably indicated as ‘jars’, ‘kraters’ or ‘krateriskoi’.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jar (Pl. 48, 257)

This jar fragment features a tall broad neck and narrow mouth compared to the diameter at the shoulder. Similar jar shapes are common in late MH and early LH contexts and can be found in MH III and even LH IIA deposits at Nichoria⁴⁶³, at Mitrou phase 7 (MH II final – MH III phase)⁴⁶⁴ and other sites including Orchomenos⁴⁶⁵ and Frantzi⁴⁶⁶. The same shape can also be recognised in many local cooking pots of the MH III late – LH I period at

⁴⁵⁷ Zerner 2008, fig. 5.24, no. 1483-1484 (the first assigned to a bowl, the second to a goblet, ‘Dark burnished’, MH III late); fig. 5.26 no. 1526 (assigned to a basin, ‘Dark burnished’, Transitional – LH IIA deposit).

⁴⁵⁸ Cf. an identical foot from Agios Stephanos: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.45, no. 2011 (‘Dark burnished’, MH III – LH I)

⁴⁵⁹ Dietz 1991, fig. 22, no. 201; fig. 28, no. 280 (both ‘Argive Light Ware’, MH IIIB and LH IA, respectively)

⁴⁶⁰ Karantzali 2016, fig. 20, nos. 66-69 (‘Local reddish-yellowish or orange-yellowish ware’, destruction/disuse deposit of the apsidal house, LH I – II).

⁴⁶¹ Dietz – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010, fig. 1, no. 19 (MH IIIB – LHII/IIA horizon).

⁴⁶² Wardle 1972, fig. 64 (LH I/IIA).

⁴⁶³ Howell 1992, fig. 3-78, P2853 (‘Coarse ware’, MH III); Dickinson 1992a, fig. 9-13, no. 3361 (‘Coarse shapes’, LH IIA deposit).

⁴⁶⁴ Hale 2014a, Pl. 24, MH-P268 (‘Coarse Dark Burnished’, phase 7)

⁴⁶⁵ Sarri 2010a, Pl. 72, no. 1 (‘Grobkeramik’).

⁴⁶⁶ Karantzali 2016, fig. 14, cat. 25 (‘Local dark coarse household ware’, Lower stratigraphic horizon, earlier than the MH/LH transition)

Tsougiza⁴⁶⁷. The inverted horseshoe-shaped lug is a common and long-landing feature in MH and early LH coarse pottery assemblages⁴⁶⁸.

2.4.7 Abandonment horizon (Pl. 48, **260-264**)

Fine light unpainted

*Cups/kantharoi (Pl. 48, **260-261**)*

Small angular kantharoi, such as the one represented by no. **260**, are well known since the early MH period but their production in light unpainted fabrics may be considered an innovation of the MH III phase⁴⁶⁹.

No. **261** displays a flat base and slightly spreading walls which are compatible with straight-sided cups. Plain exemplars of this shape, sometimes featuring a midrib on the body, have been found at Tsougiza⁴⁷⁰, Korakou⁴⁷¹, Eleusis⁴⁷², Lefkandi⁴⁷³, Kirrha⁴⁷⁴, Portes⁴⁷⁵ and in several Messenian sites⁴⁷⁶. A variant with a ring-handle attached at the rim is documented at Prosymna⁴⁷⁷ and Chalandritsa⁴⁷⁸. Except for Prosymna (assigned to MH IIIB by Dietz), all the contexts listed above pertain to the LH I period.

⁴⁶⁷ Rutter 1990, fig. 18, no. 172 (MH III later); Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.3, no. C42 (with horizontal handles on shoulder, ‘Cooking vessels – Non-Aiginetan’, MH III latest); fig. 9.41, E19 (‘Cooking vessels – Non-Aiginetan’, LH I); FIG. 9.43, E27, 29-30 (‘Cooking vessels – Non-Aiginetan’, MH III late – LH I).

⁴⁶⁸ Touchais 2007, 85, fig. 5. Cf. Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.18, D117 (‘Cooking vessels – Non-Aiginetan’, MH III – LH I).

⁴⁶⁹ Lerna – Oikopedon Manti: Dietz – Divari-Valakou 1990, fig. V, no. 1 (also in Dietz 1991, fig. 47, type AA-3, ‘Argive Light Ware’, matt-painted, MH IIIA). Argos: Balitsari 2017, Pl. 117, no. 349 (Ημιλεπτότεχνη- Ημιχονδροειδής Σκοτεινή Στύλωμένη, Aphrodision 4, MH II late – MH III early).

⁴⁷⁰ Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.14, D73 (with midrib, LH I).

⁴⁷¹ Davis 1979, fig. 9, no. 160 (LH I).

⁴⁷² Mylonas 1975, Pl. 402, Ηπ20-524, Θπ7-644, Θπ8-651; Cosmopoulos 2014, fig. 28, no. 680 (‘Yellow Minyan’, dated to LH I).

⁴⁷³ Dickinson 2020, fig. 15, nos. 15-16 (‘Plain’, phase VI, end of MH III – LH II).

⁴⁷⁴ Dor et al. 1960, 136, nos. 64a-b (not illustrated, ‘HMIIIB’); Pl. 62, nos. 63, 71 (the second with a midrib, ‘HR I – II’).

⁴⁷⁵ Moschos 2000, fig. 9, no. 6 (tomb C2, LH IA).

⁴⁷⁶ Nichoria (built tombs at Karpophora-Tourkikouvoura): Lolos 1987, fig. 197. Volimidia-Kephalovryson: Lolos 1987, fig. 376b. Makryisia tumulus: Lolos 1987, fig. 534. All LH I.

⁴⁷⁷ Blegen 1937, fig. 39, no. 565 (also in Dietz 1991, fig. 48, type AB12, MH IIIB).

⁴⁷⁸ Unpublished, on display at the Archaeological Museum of Patras (indicated as a grave good from a MH grave within the settlement).

Fine dark unpainted

Bowl or goblet (Pl. 48, 262)

This sherd may come from a bowl or goblet and is comparable in terms of both fabric and profile with a fragment from SU 1026 (see above no. **217**). The fabric is characterised by an unusually dense silver shiny dusting and might possibly be non-local.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Basin (Pl. 48, 263)

The profile and the presence of a plastic ‘disk’ band connote this sherd as the rim of an EH II basin, with parallels from the earlier part of the period⁴⁷⁹. Some parallels can be also found in Achaea⁴⁸⁰.

2.4.8 Residual stone structure (Pl. 49, 265-266)

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Bowls (Pl. 49, 265) and jars (Pl. 49, 266)

No. **265** can be referred to a bowl with rounded profile recalling ‘Bass’ bowl types of the EH III period (see above no. **26** and related parallels). A fragment from a vessel with rectilinear shoulder (**266**) may belong to a biconical jar (see above no. **256**).

2.4.9 Modern soils and disturbances (Pls. 49-50, 267-287)

Painted

Cups/kantharoi (Pl. 50, 274, 285)

No. **274** may also belong to a kantharos as suggested by painted fragments of this shape from at Kafkania characterised by the same rim and profile⁴⁸¹. A sherd from a possible kantharos decorated with solid triangles (**285**) belongs to a type well represented at the site⁴⁸².

⁴⁷⁹ Lerna: Wiencke 2000, fig. II.4, no. 57 (EH II, Early phase A). Agia Irini (Keos): Wilson 1999, pl, 8 no. II-154 (Early Cycladic IIA).

⁴⁸⁰ Cave of the Lakes: Katsarou 1997, fig. 79, nos. 162, 333 (phase IV, EH II).

⁴⁸¹ Rambach 2002b, fig. 1, nos. 5, 7 (‘Feine Dunkel auf Hell mattbemalte Ware’, late MH).

⁴⁸² See below the pottery from the ‘Dumping deposits’ (§ 2.4.11). For the pattern with solid triangles see above footnote 427.

Bowl or basin (Pl. 49, 271)

Residual traces of red paint on the surface of this sherd suggest that it might have possibly been solidly painted. The open profile and the type of rim can be referred to EH II bowls or basins. The applied plastic feature immediately below the rim may be a single vertical lug or the vertical end of a spool-shaped lug, both attested on specimens found in early EH II contexts at Lerna⁴⁸³ and Tsoungiza⁴⁸⁴.

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi (Pl. 49, 267; Pl. 50, 275)

No. **275** might have belonged to a small ‘semi-globular’ cup, although it also bears a strong similarity to LH I dippers from Tsoungiza⁴⁸⁵. Another cup fragment with sub-angular profile (**267**) may be compared with MH III kantharoi from Asine⁴⁸⁶.

Bowls (Pl. 50, 278-279)

The wide rim in **278** may relate to late EH or early MH prototypes but since no obvious parallels from stratified contexts have been detected, it is not possible to come to safe conclusions. It is interesting to note that an almost identical shape was found in a LH I deposit from Tsoungiza where it is considered to be an earlier cast-up⁴⁸⁷. Other excellent parallels can be found at Orchomenos but do not relate to stratified contexts⁴⁸⁸. Comparable specimens pointing towards a later date (MH III – LH I) are also known from more peripheral contexts, such as Neo Monastiri (Thessaly)⁴⁸⁹. Given the presence of a slight crease on the upper shoulder, it is maybe more appropriate to consider a later (MH III or LH I) chronology, since this feature also occurs on a cup from the MH III – LH I apsidal house Frantzi (Lamia)⁴⁹⁰.

The horizontally everted rim and the sinuous shoulder of no. **279** seem to be very closely related to LH I kraters profiles⁴⁹¹. The size seems to be too small to classify this sherd as a true krater, but the profile is very distinctive and can be assigned to LH I⁴⁹².

⁴⁸³ Wiencke 2000, fig. II.5, no. 70 (‘Dark-painted’, EH II, early phase A).

⁴⁸⁴ Pullen 2011, fig. 4.28, no. 300 (‘Medium-coarse, painted’, EH II Initial).

⁴⁸⁵ Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.14, D77, 79; fig. 9.27, D248, fig. 9.46, E46.

⁴⁸⁶ Dietz 1991, fig. 19, nos 128-130 (‘Argive Light Ware’, MH IIIB).

⁴⁸⁷ Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.31, D296 (‘Fine burnished non-gray’, wheel-made, tentatively attributed to EH III).

⁴⁸⁸ Sarri 2010, Pl. 2, no. 11; Pl. 4, no. 13 (‘Gelbminysch’ and ‘Braunminysch’, respectively).

⁴⁸⁹ Phroussou 2010, fig. 4 (phase I, MH III – LH I transition).

⁴⁹⁰ Karantzali 2016, fig. 17, cat. 42 (‘Local plain reddish-yellowish or orange-yellowish ware’).

⁴⁹¹ Tsoungiza: Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.31, no. D304 8 (‘plain’, LH I). Orchomenos: Sarri 2010, Pl. 41 nos. 2, 5, 8 (nos. 2 and 8 ‘Gelbminysch’, no. 5 ‘Rotminysch’). Lefkandi: Dickinson 2020, fig. 13, no. 2 (‘Plain ware’, phase VI).

⁴⁹² Cf. also Orchomenos: Sarri 2010a, Pl. 48, nos. 1, 3, 5 (‘Gelbminysch’ and ‘Rotminysch’).

Saucer? (Pl. 49, 270)

This ring-base fragment can be possibly assigned to a EH II saucer, probably of small size⁴⁹³.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Jar (Pl. 49, 272)

Jars with a similar but slightly narrower neck, may be observed in the MH II deposits of Nichoria and in the MH IIIB pottery at Asine⁴⁹⁴.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Bowl/goblet (Pl. 49, 273)

The sherd has the same profile as that of coarse and semi-coarse bowls or goblets found in Elis, at Olympia⁴⁹⁵ and Pisa⁴⁹⁶. It can also be compared with an exemplar from Chleomoutsi (Kyllini)⁴⁹⁷. These parallels relate to a circumscribed later phase of the MH period. Also similar is a coarse goblet fragment from Argos which is considered to be to an imitation of ‘Minyan’ forms in coarse fabrics⁴⁹⁸.

Feature from uncertain shape (Pl. 50, 284)

This handle features a very peculiar profile which may be related to the rising, pointed handles appearing at the end of the MH period and during the early LH period in Achaea⁴⁹⁹.

⁴⁹³ Cf. some illustrative parallels from Lerna: Wiencke 2000, fig. II.15, no. 266 (‘Totally painted’, Early phase B). Small ring-based bowls seem to be very common at Tsoungiza during the EH II developed stage: Pullen 2011, fig. 571, Forms 7-9. See also an exemplar from Keryneia: Kolia – Spiroulas 2020, fig. 2 (EH II).

⁴⁹⁴ Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-51 nos. P2553 (‘Painted ware’, Lustrous decorated according to the author’s description, MH II). Asine: Dietz 1991, fig. 29 no. 297 (‘Cycladic – Matt-painted Polychrome’, MH IIIB).

⁴⁹⁵ Rambach 2002a, fig. 35j (‘Braune Ware’, late MH).

⁴⁹⁶ Rambach 2002b, fig. 12, P1 (‘Grauminysche Ware grober Machart’, late MH)

⁴⁹⁷ Servais 1964, fig. 9, no. 15; figs. 13-14.

⁴⁹⁸ Touchais 2007, fig. 9.

⁴⁹⁹ See below § 6.5, in particular point (d).

2.4.10 Dismantled houses (Pls. 51-53, **288-308**)**Painted**

Cups/kantharoi (Pl. 52, **302**)

The fragment no. **302** probably belongs to a kantharos as suggested by several painted kantharoi from SU 1012 featuring the same profile (see below ‘Dumping deposits’). These vessels are compatible with a late MH date.

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi (Pl. 51, **288**; Pl. 52, **294-296**)

Fragments from miniature kantharoi indicate the presence of a variety of shapes including exemplars with sub-globular (**294**) or roughly hemispherical (**295**) body or angular (**294**) or s-shaped profiles (**288**). The exemplar with slightly incurving walls (**301**) finds an exact parallel from the late MH – early LH cist tomb cemetery at Kangelisses (Cephalonia)⁵⁰⁰ and also recalls kantharoi with rounded inturning walls and indistinct rim typically found in the western Peloponnese⁵⁰¹. One kantharos of this type was also found at Asine, where it is said to be not local⁵⁰². The angular variant (**303**) is also paralleled in late MH contexts⁵⁰³.

Bowl (Pl. 52, **297**)

This globular bowl can be generally dated to the late MH period or early LH (see above no. **203**).

Fine dark unpainted

Cups/Kantharoi (Pl. 52, **298, 303**)

The kantharos fragment with flutes can be generally dated to MH II - MH III (see above no. **23**) and the one with s-shaped profile (**303**) finds vague parallels in MH II contexts⁵⁰⁴.

⁵⁰⁰ Wardle 1972, fig. 36, no. 50 (‘polished buff-red fabric’, late MH – early LH). On the chronology of the contexts see above footnote 447.

⁵⁰¹ Olympia: Rambach 2002a, fig. 35g (‘Helle feine Ware’, MH III). Chleomoutsi: Servais 1964, fig. 12.

⁵⁰² Dietz 1991 fig. 19, no. 131 (MH IIIB).

⁵⁰³ Balitsari 2017, Pl. 107, no. 202 (‘Η Ημιλεπτότεχνη- Ημιχονδροειδής Σκοτεινή Στιλβωμένη’, Aphrodision 4, MH II late –MH III early).

⁵⁰⁴ Cf. for the profile: Argos: Balitsari 2020, fig. 28, no. 82 (‘Gray Minyan’, House of Pithoi 4, MH I late – MH II early). Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992a, Pl. 70, no. 14 (Graumynsche Ware grober Machart, phase 6 early); Pl. 83, no. 14 (‘Schwarzpolierte Ware’, phase 6 middle).

Bowls/goblets (Pl. 51, 291-293; Pl. 52, 299-301, 304-307)

This group includes shapes dating to the central and late phases of the MH period and consists of fragments from shoulder-handled bowls (304)⁵⁰⁵, bowls and large bowls with flutes (291, 305) and high-stemmed (292-293, 306) or low-stemmed goblets (300). The plain goblet stem no. 293 bears a barely detectable rib on the surface, a feature which has been observed also by J. Rutter on the high-stemmed goblets from the MH III deposits at Tsoungiza⁵⁰⁶.

Jar (Pl. 51, 289)

Narrow-necked jars with a thickened rim, such as the one represented by the fragment no. 289, can be found in several contexts of the late MH period⁵⁰⁷.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted

Jar (Pl. 53, no. 308)

The jar fragment with a tall, narrow neck and a rim with oblique flattened edge on the exterior (308) can be paralleled to similar jars distributed predominantly around the western Peloponnese and Aetolia⁵⁰⁸.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jar (Pl. 51, 290)

The wide-mouthed jar with a wide flaring rim and lugs on the shoulder is a shape of long tradition which typically characterises MH domestic assemblages⁵⁰⁹.

⁵⁰⁵ Argos: Philippa-Touchais – Touchais 2014, fig. 11, no. 15 ('Monochrome foncé (beige)', House ML, MH II early). Lianokladi: Papakonstantinou et al. 2020, fig. 7, no. 11 (first half of the MH II period).

⁵⁰⁶ Rutter 1990, 428.

⁵⁰⁷ Kafkania: Rambach 2002b, fig. 3, no. 32 ('Helle Feinware', late MH). Mycenae, B-circle: Dietz 1991, fig. 58, type AI-1(1) (I-98), MH IIIB. Frantzi: Karantzali 2016, fig. 17, cat. 49 ('Local plain light-coloured pale brown-yellowish ware', use deposit of the apsidal house, MH III – LH I); fig. 19, cat. 58a ('imported matt-painted ware', use deposit of the apsidal house, MH III – LH I). Orchomenos: Pl. 55, no. 5 ('Rotmynisch').

⁵⁰⁸ Pagona: Dietz – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010, fig.1, no. 8 (MH IIIA horizon). Mygdalia: Papazoglou-Manioudaki – Paschalidis 2021b, fig. 6 ('Transitional MH III – LH I' or LH I early). Drakotrypa: Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 51a (late MH – early LH). Kafkania: Rambach 2002b, fig. 5, no. 43 ('Helle Feinware', late MH). Agia Triada – Chalkis: Dietz – Moschos 2006, fig. 15, nos. 170 and 235; fig. 16, no. 151 (MH IIIB – LH IA horizon).

⁵⁰⁹ See, for instance, at Argos: Touchais 2007, fig. 3, lower example.

2.4.11 Dumping deposits (Pls. 53-67, 309-453)

Painted pottery

Cups/kantharoi (Pl. 54, 322; Pls. 56-57, 343-346; Pl. 63, 412-414)

Fragments from vessels with rounded (343, 413) or almost biconical (344, 412), sometimes sharp angular body (322), decorated with painted triangles on the shoulder, solid (322, 412-414) or cross-hatched (343-347), are predominant in the painted assemblage of these deposits. These probably all belonged to kantharoi, as suggested by some exemplars preserving a handle rising above the rim (344, 412). The pattern with solidly-painted triangles seems to be a very distinctive late MH – early LH decorative expression of Achaea⁵¹⁰.

The occurrence of this pattern on kantharoi can be observed at a few sites outside the region and can be helpful to establish synchronisations. Among the few parallels available is a kantharos, similar in shape and decoration (cross-hatched triangles), from *couche* 3 at Argos, a stratigraphic horizon containing material dating to the MH IIIB – LH IA phases of the local Argive sequence⁵¹¹. Interestingly, Philippa-Touchais notes that the type may not be local⁵¹². Another valuable parallel can be mentioned, a kantharos from Pefkakia-Magoula decorated with cross-hatched triangles which belongs to the matt-painted production of the LBA⁵¹³. A matt-painted kantharos with a profile similar to that of some fragments presented in this section is also present at Kolonna, ceramic phase J, which marks the transition from MH to LH at the site⁵¹⁴.

Bowls/goblets (Pl. 57, 347-348; Pl. 64, 415)

A fragment from a vessel with the same profile and decoration as several of the kantharoi which have been discussed immediately above stands out for its larger size (347) and more likely belongs to a bowl.

The fragment of a painted high-stemmed goblet is also present (348). It dates to the MH III period, as indicated by the parallels mentioned for a similar exemplar from SU 1026 (see above no. 207).

⁵¹⁰ See above footnote 427 and below § 6.5.

⁵¹¹ Philippa-Touchais 2002, fig. 9, no. 37.

⁵¹² Philippa-Touchais 2002, 14-15.

⁵¹³ Maran 1992a, Pl. 126, no. 1.

⁵¹⁴ Gauß – Smetana 2007a, fig. 10, no. XXXVIII-5.

The bowl decorated with intersecting groups of diagonals (**415**) may have had a shallow rounded or sub-angular profile, which can be observed in bowls from late MH contexts of the Argolid⁵¹⁵.

Jugs (Pl. 54, 323; Pl. 64, 416)

The jug fragment no. **323** for its fabric, shape and decoration, probably is a non-local product, possibly originating from the northeastern Peloponnese. The chain-like motif with joining circles on the neck belongs to the characteristic patterns usually found on jugs of the MH IIIB phase in the local Argive sequence⁵¹⁶, but no precise parallel has been found yet for the peculiar scheme decorating the jug from the Trapeza. The same pattern can be also observed on different shapes at Olympia⁵¹⁷, Pisa⁵¹⁸ and Malthi⁵¹⁹.

Another jug fragment (**416**) seems to be non-local, due to an obviously differing fabric composition from those usually observed at the Trapeza. An early MH jug from Kirrha has the same spout and decorative pattern⁵²⁰. If the attribution is correct, this jug piece may be an earlier residual.

Jars (Pl. 55, 324-325, Pl. 57, 349)

No. **349** originally belonged to a large narrow-necked jar with a vertical handle departing from the shoulder and probably joining the neck or the rim. Jars of this type are classified as ‘hydriae’ and regarded as a ‘type fossil’ for the MH IIIB period in the Argolid by Dietz⁵²¹. The shape is also paralleled in late MH – early LH contexts in Achaea⁵²².

A body sherd from a large biconical jar (**324**) emphasises the presence at the Trapeza of jars with a deep articulated body. This morphology seems to be a signature of the late MH – early LH pottery production at the site (see above nos. **256, 266**).

The decoration with a wavy band framed by rectilinear lines on no. **325** is also indicative of a very late chronology. The pattern often appears on Aeginetan and Boiotian kraters and jars with polychrome matt-painted decoration of the LH I period⁵²³ and in the LBA matt-painted

⁵¹⁵ Asine: Dietz 1991, fig. 19, no. 54 (‘Argive Light Ware’, matt-painted, MH IIIB). Argos: Philippa-Touchais 2002, fig. 4, no. 11. For the pattern see above no. **91**.

⁵¹⁶ Dietz 1991, 186, fig. 55, AF-1.6.

⁵¹⁷ Rambach 2002a, fig. 35i (framing a vertical strap handle, MH III).

⁵¹⁸ Rambach 2002b, fig. 12, no. P2 (on the upper edge of a rim, late MH).

⁵¹⁹ Valmin 1938, Pl. XXIII (framing a vertical strap handle).

⁵²⁰ Dor et al. 1960, Pl. XLI, no. 26 (‘HM Ib’).

⁵²¹ Dietz 1991, 192.

⁵²² Drakotrypa: Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 51a (late MH – early LH). Mygdalia: Papazoglou-Manioudaki – Paschalidis 2021b, fig. 6 (‘Transitional MH III – LH I’ or LH I early).

⁵²³ See for instance a group of Aeginetan jars from the Lerna shaft graves: Lindblom 2007, fig. 17 (‘Aeginetan Bichrome’, LH I).

pottery from Pefkakia-Magoula⁵²⁴. A wavy band is also found on a jar fragment with polychrome decoration from Mitrou phase 7 (MH II final – MH III)⁵²⁵. In general, wavy bands sporadically appear in the matt-painted decorative repertoire of the Argolid as early as the MH IIIA⁵²⁶ but it is not until the end of the MH and the beginning of the LH periods that the pattern becomes common, especially on vessels with polychrome decoration⁵²⁷.

Features from uncertain shapes (Pl. 57, 351-352; Pl. 64, 418-420; Pl. 57, 352)

Two non-joining body fragments certainly belonged to the same vessel (**351**), probably a non-local one, due to noticeable differences in the composition of the fabric and paint. The shape was closed, possibly a jar. The curvilinear pattern suggests an advanced or terminal MH date, if not early LH I⁵²⁸. Curvilinear patterns, including garland, appear in the decorative repertoire of matt-painted pottery at Kolonna since ceramic phase J, namely during the latest stages of the MH period⁵²⁹. A similar pattern is also documented at Mitrou phase 7 (MH II late – MH III)⁵³⁰.

Other painted sherds, all from closed shapes (**418-420**), exhibit non-local characteristics in the composition of the clay and a completely different decorative style, featuring thin lines instead of the usual broad bands. The motif with small tangent cross-hatched lozenges (**420**) commonly occurs on early MH vessels, such as bowls at Lerna VA (MH I)⁵³¹ or jugs distributed across Central Greece⁵³². Patterns with thin lines (**418-419**) are found on jugs and jars of the MH IIIA – B periods in the Argolid⁵³³.

A foot fragment solidly-painted in black is unique at the Trapeza (**352**). ‘Monochrome painted’ or ‘Dark coated’ ceramics may be ascribed to the Aeginetan pottery production and generally appear in the Greek Mainland from the LH I period. In particular, the low foot may be associated with Aeginetan LH I solidly-painted goblets⁵³⁴. ‘Dark-coated’ goblets are also found at Korakou during LH I⁵³⁵. A sub-group of vessels from the LH I deposits of Tsoungiza is coated with a dark slip and, according to Rutter, may be the product of a local

⁵²⁴ Maran 1992a, Pl. 126, nos. 4, 6, 14-15.

⁵²⁵ Hale 2014a, Pl. 20, no. MH-P218 (‘Bichrome-painted’), but the author says that it is “potentially an early LH I piece due to parallels”.

⁵²⁶ Nordquist 1987, fig. 55, no. 1 (‘Matt-painted’, group D, MH IIIA).

⁵²⁷ Dietz 1991, 164, fig. 49, AB-9.2 (horizontal wavy line, MH IIIB), AB-15.8 (vertical wavy line, LH IA).

⁵²⁸ The pattern is vaguely comparable to that found on a LH I jar from Tsoungiza: Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.21, no. D170 (‘Aeginetan Matt-Painted’).

⁵²⁹ Gauß – Smetana 2007a, 65, fig. 10.

⁵³⁰ Hale 2014a, Pl. XIX, no. MH-P216 (with pending garlands, import).

⁵³¹ Zerner 1978, fig. 4, Deposit D 600 no. 5, Deposit D 597, no. 5, Deposit D 603, no. 2 (‘Matt-painted’).

⁵³² Kirrha: Dor et al. 1960, Pl. XLI, no. 26 (‘HM Ib’). Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992a, Pl. 54, nos. 5-6 (‘Δ 1β-Ware’, phase 5). See also Maran 2007a, 167–171.

⁵³³ Dietz 1991, 183, fig. 54, AF-2.4 (MH IIIA), AF-1.5 (MH IIIB).

⁵³⁴ Cf., for instance, goblets from Lerna shaft graves: Lindblom 2007, fig. 11 (LH I ‘Painted and burnished’).

⁵³⁵ Davis 1979, fig. 3, no. 24.

workshop in Corinthia⁵³⁶. In terms of shape and decoration, the foot fragment from the Trapeza displays a slightly everted edge and a thin shallowly incised groove at the junction of foot and lower body. This latter characteristic is often seen on low-footed goblets from Tsoungiza⁵³⁷. However, considering the presence of EH II cast-ups in the upper deposits of Trench 2 – Extension (233, 271), an earlier date for this fragment cannot be completely ruled out⁵³⁸.

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi (Pl. 53, 310-311; Pl. 55, 326; Pl. 57-58, 353-361; Pl. 64, 421-429)

Cups and kantharoi are largely represented with a high degree of variability within shapes and profiles. Some miniature cups (most likely, kantharoi) display a rounded profile with flaring walls and slightly everted or thickened rim (353, 421) or vertical walls with strongly everted rim (354). The first are paralleled in the northeastern Peloponnese⁵³⁹ and, sporadically, elsewhere⁵⁴⁰, from the latest phases of the MH period. The miniature rounded kantharos with vertical walls (354) occurs in the MH IIIA phase at Asine⁵⁴¹, and in the MH III later and latest phases at Tsoungiza⁵⁴². An exemplar of a miniature kantharos displays a shallow sub-angular body (355), a shape with clear parallels at Pefkakia-Magoula phase 7⁵⁴³ and Orchomenos⁵⁴⁴. Other angular types are attested, with approximately vertical (423)⁵⁴⁵ or converging upper walls (424)⁵⁴⁶.

The small kantharos with rounded profile (310) is similar to cups or kantharoi in the MH III pottery from Nichoria⁵⁴⁷, in deposits of phases 6 late and 7 at Pefkakia-Magoula⁵⁴⁸, and at Orchomenos⁵⁴⁹.

⁵³⁶ Rutter 2020a, 554.

⁵³⁷ Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.30, no. D285 ('Plain', LH I).

⁵³⁸ Cf. a similar EH II foot fragment from a saucer or bowl at Tsoungiza: Pullen 2011, fig. 5.98, no. 499.

⁵³⁹ Where these kantharoi usually feature an indistinct rim and a rounded or slightly flattened base. See Tsoungiza: Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.2, no. C5 ('Plain', MH III latest). Argos: Philippa-Touchais 2002, fig. 13, no. 41 (type common in *couche* 3, MH IIIB with some LH IA elements).

⁵⁴⁰ Kiapha Thiti: Maran 1992b, Pl. 25, no. 790 ('Dunkle, geglättete Keramik', LH I deposit). Katarrachaki (Messenia): Chasiakou 2003, 1005 (LH I).

⁵⁴¹ Dietz 1991, fig. 14, no. 62 ('Argive Light Ware', matt-painted).

⁵⁴² Rutter 1990, fig. 13, no. 149 (MH III later); Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.1, no. C8 (MH III latest). See also above no. 208.

⁵⁴³ Maran 1992a, pl. 117, no. 1 ('Hellrote bis gelbe, handgemachte Feinware', phase 7).

⁵⁴⁴ Sarri 2010a, Pl. 6, no. 10 ('Braunminysch').

⁵⁴⁵ Cf. Asine: fig. 19, no. 126 ('Argive Light Ware', MH IIIB)

⁵⁴⁶ Cf. Agios Stephanos: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.26, no. 1517 ('Dark Burnished', MH III/LH I).

⁵⁴⁷ Howell 1992, fig. 3-71, no. P2756.

⁵⁴⁸ Maran 1992a, Pl. 110, no. 9 ('Hellrote bis gelbe Gebrauchskeramik', phase 6 late); Pl. 116, no. 7 ('Gebrauchskeramik mit rotem bis braunem firnisartigem Überzug'); Pl. 121, no. 3 ('Braunminysche Ware', phase 7).

⁵⁴⁹ Sarri 2010a, Pl. 8, no. 1 ('Braunminysch').

The fragment with a low, broad neck, slightly everted rim and a vertical strap handle rising above the rim (**311**) vaguely recalls late MH or early LH I ring-handled or rim-handled cups or juglets⁵⁵⁰.

Slightly larger cups or kantharoi may have a more or less rounded (**356-357**), or a more angular or sub-angular profile (**358-359, 426**). Two fragments with angular profile (**358-359**) can be paralleled to a cup fragment from Pisa (Elis)⁵⁵¹. From Elis, again, come possible parallels for the kantharos with sub-angular profile no. **426**⁵⁵². A couple of fragments with slanting upper walls, likely to be approximately biconical in shape, are specifically identifiable as kantharoi (**360-361**). All these seem to relate to general late MH or early LH types (see above no. **178**).

Bowls (Pls. 58-59, 365-369, Pl. 65, 430-433)

Both a bowl fragment with rounded profile (**365**) and one with sub-angular profile (**366**) can be generally dated to a chronological range comprised between the end of the MH period and the beginning of LH I⁵⁵³.

Bowls with horizontal handles (**367**) do not seem to be common in MH pottery assemblages. The occurrence of this shape has been documented in LH I contexts of the northeastern Peloponnese, especially in matt-painted varieties⁵⁵⁴. The shape is also known at Orchomenos⁵⁵⁵. In Achaea bowls or goblet with upswinging horizontal handles usually feature handles of ‘wishbone’ type⁵⁵⁶.

A group of larger bowls with rounded or sub-rounded profile (**368, 430-433**) finds good parallels in Elis⁵⁵⁷.

The bowl with ribs on body (**369**) was probably imported as suggested by the fabric composition as well as horizontal marks and undulations on the interior surface of the sherd (probably the result of wheel-forming). This technique was not widely used at the Trapeza (see below § 2.5), but was well known in Central Greece, where parallels can be also

⁵⁵⁰ Cf., in particular, for the shape of neck and rim, at Mycenae: Alden 2000a, 688 (basket-handled juglet, grave III). Eleon: Burke et al. 2020, fig. 13, no. P1730 (matt-painted ring-handled juglet, LH I).

⁵⁵¹ Cf. (for **358-359**): Pisa: Rambach 2002b, fig. 12, no. P2 (‘Helle Feinware’, matt-painted).

⁵⁵² Servais 1964, fig. 9, no. 15 (a goblet, but very similar in profile).

⁵⁵³ For **363** cf. Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3.70, no. P2744 (‘Minyan’, MH III). Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992a, Pl. 121, no. 2 (‘Braunminysche Ware’, phase 7).

⁵⁵⁴ Mycenae, B-Circle: Dietz 1991, fig. 50, type AC-1 (LH IA). Tsoungiza: Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.23, no. D199 (LH I).

⁵⁵⁵ Sarri 2010, Pl. 47, no. 2 (‘Rotminysch’).

⁵⁵⁶ See below § 6.5, in particular point (c).

⁵⁵⁷ Cf. above no. **242** and related parallels. For no. **433** cf. at Kafkania: Rambach 2002b, fig. 2, no. 15 (‘Helle Feinware’, late MH), in particular, for the shape of the rim.

found⁵⁵⁸. Goblets with ribs have been also found at Tsoungiza (MH III earlier phase)⁵⁵⁹ and Pefkakia-Magoula phase 7⁵⁶⁰.

Fine dark unpainted

Cups/kantharoi (Pl. 53, 312-313; Pl. 59, 372-376; Pl. 65, 434-435)

A cup or kantharos with sub-angular profile (312) has parallels from MH III phases at various sites⁵⁶¹. Small cups with various profiles, mostly rounded and sub-rounded, relate to late MH traditions (372-375, 434-435). In particular, a fragment from a miniature sub-rounded cup, with a slight angle at the interior profile (372), might be non-local. Close parallels can be traced in the southern Peloponnese⁵⁶². No. 374 has a characteristic ring-handle vertically attached at the rim. The type is common in the MH III period and persists into LH I⁵⁶³.

Bowls/goblets (Pl. 54, 314-318; Pls. 55-56, 327-337; Pls. 59-61, 372-394; Pls. 65-66, 437-446)

Bowls with rounded or sub-rounded profile are dominating. Many of these are characterised by thick walls or a more or less sharp thickening at the inner edge of the rim (314-317, 331-332, 380-383, 385, 438-441). This feature seems to be common in the Peloponnese during the late MH period (see above no. 215). The medium-sized examples rarely preserve vertical handles attached on the shoulder (381), which are more commonly preserved on the larger-sized ones (316-317, 385, 441). This may suggest that the larger types were often or predominantly shoulder-handled whereas in medium-sized examples this characteristic may have been optional. On the other hand, this may also depend on accidental different conditions of preservation.

As regards the rest of the bowl sherds, some characteristics seemingly can be regarded as late developments: slightly and smoothly everted rims (327-329), sometimes very short (437), a strongly everted rim with thickened inner edge (377), a swollen shoulder (380).

⁵⁵⁸ Orchomemon: Sarri 2010, Pl. 9, no. 7 (kantharos, 'Rotminysch'); Pl. 35, nos. 3, 8 (bowls, 'Braunminysch' and 'Gelbminysch', respectively).

⁵⁵⁹ Rutter 1990, fig. 10, no. 83.

⁵⁶⁰ Maran 1992a, Pl. 120, no. 13 ('Grauminysche ware feiner Machart').

⁵⁶¹ Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-71 no. P2758 ('Plain ware', MH III). Tsoungiza: Rutter 1990, fig. 12, no. 54 (MH III earlier).

⁵⁶² Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3-71 no. P2751 ('Plain ware', MH III); Agios Stephanos: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.51, no. 2211 ('Dark Burnished', context LH I – II with MH.).

⁵⁶³ Mycenae, B-Circle: Dietz 1991, fig. 48, type AB-7(1) ('Argive Light Ware', matt-painted, Tomb Α2, MH IIIA). Asine: Nordquist 1987, fig. 48 no. 2 (matt-painted, Group D). Krisa: Phialon 2018, fig. 59, inv. 6117 ('céramique semi-grossière', LH I). Vrysari (eastern Achaia): Alexopoulou – Kaskantiri 2021, σελ. 27, fig. 12 ('Transitional MH III – LH I').

Parallels are not easily traceable, if not absent, a fact which prompts to interpret these characteristics as representative of local typological evolutions in the shape repertoire of Grey burnished pottery⁵⁶⁴.

The bowl fragment no. **330** reproduces a typical rim morphology in the Grey Minyan pottery of Central Greece ('tropfenförmige'), where it is found from MH II early and persists into MH III⁵⁶⁵. The fragment may not be local.

A bowl with flutes and incised festoons (**389**) exhibits an additional group of horizontal lines on the upper shoulder. This combination also occurs in a bowl from Aigion⁵⁶⁶.

The presence of goblets is indirectly documented by fragments of high-stems, both plain and incised (**333-335**, **393-394**, **444-446**) and lower stems (**336**), the latter being explicitly indicative of a late MH – early LH phase (see also above **244**). The flat, raised spreading base (**337**) is a long-lasting feature occurring both in the earlier and later phases of the MH period, but apparently more common in MH III⁵⁶⁷.

Basins/kraters (Pl. 61, 395-397; Pl. 66, 447)

This category includes fragments from huge vessels with thick walls, both sub-angular (**447**) or rounded (**395**) in profile. Comparable vessels in terms of shape and size generally appear from the middle/late MH period onwards⁵⁶⁸.

No. **395** can be compared to large, sub-rounded basins from the MH II phase at Nichoria⁵⁶⁹. Though, in terms of shape, it is also very similar to rounded matt-painted, usually bichrome, kraters produced in the early LBA in Aegina widely distributed throughout the central-eastern regions of Mainland Greece⁵⁷⁰.

⁵⁶⁴ Cf. vaguely resembling profiles in the Grey Minyan pottery from Eutresis (Goldman 1931, fig. 190, especially no. 1) attributed to the earlier LH period by P. Pavúk (Pavúk 2012b, 47–48 and fig. 1). See also, at Frantzi: Karantzali 2016, fig. fig. 21, no. 80 ('Local fine grey ware', destruction/disuse deposit of the apsidal house, LH I – II). Agios Stephanos: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.42, no. 1914; 5.45, no. 2025 ('Dark Burnished', MH III early).

⁵⁶⁵ Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992a, Pl. 55 no. 8 ('Grauminysche ware feiner Machart', phase 5). Orcomenos: Sarri 2010, Pl. 17, no. 7 ('Grauminysch'). Frantzi: Karantzali 2016, fig. 11, no. 14 ('local grey ware'); fig. 12 cat. 20 ('local dark ware', both from the lower stratigraphic horizon, earlier than the MH/LH transition). Asine: Dietz 1991, fig. 16 no. 101 ('Grey Minyan', MH IIIA). See also above no. **148**.

⁵⁶⁶ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2010, fig. 1.

⁵⁶⁷ Agios Stephanos: Zerner 2008, fig. 5.7, no. 1104 ('Dark Burnished', MH I late); fig. 5.26, nos. 1530-1532 ('Dark Burnished', Transitional – LH IIA). Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig.3-73, no. P2780 ('Plain ware', MH III).

⁵⁶⁸ See also above **218-220**. For **447** cf. in particular: Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992a, Pl. 96, no. 11 ('Grauminysche ware feiner Machart', phase 6 middle).

⁵⁶⁹ Howell 1992, fig. 3-35, no P2430 ('Minyan ware', MH II).

⁵⁷⁰ Kolonna: Wohlmayr 2007, fig. 19 a–b K10 II/25; fig. 20 a–b K7 II/14 (3158). Lerna: Lindblom 2007, figs. 13-15. See also above §§ 5.1 – 5.2.

Features from uncertain shapes (Pl. 62, 399)

The spout is not usual in the repertoire of Grey Minyan vessels. The appearance of this feature may be connected with the introduction of new shapes, such as kraters or bridge-spouted jars, in the repertoire of Grey Minyan pottery at the end of the MH period (see below § 5.2). This is demonstrated by a series of late MH – early LH vessels: a spouted krater from Tomb VI of Circle A at Mycenae⁵⁷¹, a bridge-spouted jar from an unknown location⁵⁷² and a fragment with a bridge-spout from Toumba-Agios Mamas⁵⁷³.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Cups/bowls (Pl. 56, 340; Pl. 62, 404)

Two fragments are included in this category, one with a rising vertical handle above the rim (**340**) and another with the attachment of a ring-handle at the rim (**404**). Coarse small bowls or cups with vertical strap handles are found at Nichoria in the MH III period⁵⁷⁴. Coarse ring-handled cups are also common during the same phase and in the subsequent LH I period (see above **224** and **374**).

Jars (Pl. 54, 320-321; Pl. 56, 341; Pl. 62, 405-411; Pl. 67, 449-451)

Fragments from small jars with vertical or sub-vertical rim and rounded shoulder (**341, 405, 449-451**) are likely to belong to small rim-handled jars typical of the MH III – LH I period (cf. above. **225**).

Other jar fragments including both small ovoid wide-mouthed jars (**321, 406**) and other larger variants with a short, broad concave neck (**407-408**) can be only dated to a general MH – LH I range (see above **6, 65**).

Features from uncertain shapes (Pl. 56, 339, 342)

The fragment with a handle attached at the rim (**342**) was likely to belong to a deep cylindrical basket-handled vessel. Useful parallels for the understanding of the original function of this vessel are tall cylindrical basket-handled strainers from Pagona⁵⁷⁵ and

⁵⁷¹ Dietz 1991, fig. 61, BF-1 (LH IA).

⁵⁷² Alberti 2009, fig. 17, no. GR.011 ('Minia grigia', dated to MH IIIB – LH IA).

⁵⁷³ Horejs 2007, Pl. 125, M 1987_2 ('Minysche Drehscheibenkeramik', *Schicht* 13, approximately corresponding to MH III). On the synchronisation between the sequence of Toumba-Agios Mamas and the Mainland MBA phasing see above footnote 174.

⁵⁷⁴ Howell 1992, fig. 3-77, nos. 2832-2833 ('Coarse ware').

⁵⁷⁵ See above footnote 374.

Korakou⁵⁷⁶. A similar shape was also found at Argos, but the base is not preserved⁵⁷⁷. The base of a strainer which may have been cylindrical in shape has been also found in SU 1068 (see above no. **191**).

A fragment exhibits an incised decoration framing a row of dots (**339**). This peculiar association of dots and grooves can be traced on a few of exemplars distributed around the central and western Peloponnese⁵⁷⁸.

2.4.12 Outdoor floor SU 1010 (Pls. 67-68, **454-472**)

Painted

*Bowls/goblets (Pl. 67, **454-455**)*

In this unit solid triangles appear on bowls with rectilinear shoulder (**454**), sometimes provided with a vertical handle (**455**). This type of bowl is well represented in the agrarian deposit immediately above SU 1010 (see below **478-482**). The shape vaguely recalls MH III – LH IIA goblets or ‘krateriskoi’ found elsewhere in Achaia which typically bear solidly-painted triangles on the shoulder. Unfortunately, most of the available parallels in the region are only preliminarily published through pictures, preventing any accurate comparison⁵⁷⁹. Comparable shapes are also found in nearby regions⁵⁸⁰.

Fine light unpainted

*Cups/kantharoi (Pl. 67, **457-461**)*

Miniature kantharoi primarily include exemplars with rounded body and spreading walls (see above **353, 421**), or angular profiles (**459-460**). The latter are very similar to a MH III – LH I exemplar from Pheneos⁵⁸¹.

⁵⁷⁶ Blegen, fig. 45, no. 3 (‘Domestic Ware’).

⁵⁷⁷ Balitsari 2017, fig. 105, no. 160, (‘Ημιλεπτότεχνη- Ημιχονδροειδής Ανοιχτόχρωμη Α’, Aphrodision 3, MH II).

⁵⁷⁸ Dimitra (northwestern Arcadia): Syriopoulos 1973, Pl. 48a, nos. 28-31. Olympia: Rambach 2002a, fig. 35a (not dots but small repeating bars). Nichoria: Howell 1992, fig. 3.4, no. P2091 (‘Coarse ware’, Group C, MH I). Punctuate decoration on coarse vessels is also reported at Argos: Touchais 2007, 88.

⁵⁷⁹ Aigion: Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2010, fig. 11 (LH I). Pagona: Dietz – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010, fig. 1, nos. 19–20 (MH IIIB – LH IIA horizon). Mygdalia: Papazoglou-Manioudaki – Paschalidis 2021b, fig. 5b (upper left, ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’ or LH I early); 8 (upper specimen, LH I floor deposit). Teichos Dymaion (some published as Neolithic or EH but most likely MH): Mastrokostas 1965, Pl. 149/α, γ (lower left).

⁵⁸⁰ Chleomoutsi: Servais 1964, fig. 9, no. 15; figs. 13-14. For the shape see also jars/kraters from a LH I – II deposit at Frantzi, in the Spercheios valley (Karantzali 2016, fig. 20, nos. 67-68). Cf. also roughly comparable footed goblet or jars from Thermos: Wardle 1972, figs. 64-65 (LH IIA).

See also Maran 1992a, 317 and note. 1016; Pavúk 2012b, 54, 65–68.

⁵⁸¹ Burke et al. 2021, fig. 3h (‘Fine orange burnished’, MH III – LH I). Cf. also above nos. **260**.

Coarse domestic/cooking pottery

Jars (Pl. 68, 467-468)

A jars fragment with incised horizontal grooves framed in panels is close, in terms of shape and decoration, to an exemplar from SU 1026 (cf. above no. **222**). The inverted horseshoe lug (**468**) and the double or ‘horned’ knob (**469**) only provide a general MH – LH I date⁵⁸².

Lid (Pl. 68, 470)

The lid fragment (**470**), characterised by a plastic bump at the bottom, has the same shape as an object found by Valmin at Malthi which is hesitantly interpreted as a lamp or an implement for special uses⁵⁸³. Probably, considered its circular shape, this object was used as a lid.

2.4.13 Modern soils and disturbances (Pls. 69-72, **473-516**)

Painted

Cups/kantharoi (Pl. 69, 473-476; Pl. 72, 503)

Fragments from probable kantharoi with rounded or sub-rounded (**473, 503**) and angular profile (**474-475**) further enlarge the repertoire of this peculiar shape decorated with painted triangles at the Trapeza.

Bowls/goblets (Pl. 69-70, 477-482; Pl. 72, 504-505)

The shape of a series of bowls is very distinctive (**477-482**). These vessels are only preserved in their upper part and exhibit an everted horizontal or sub-horizontal rim with thinned (**477-478, 505**) or flattened (**479-480**) lip, a tall rectilinear shoulder, at times slightly concave (**477**) or convex (**478**). One specimen preserves the attachment of a vertical strap handle below the rim (**478**). A large ribbon handle found in this unit may possibly relate to this shape (**482**). These sherds can be ascribed to ‘krateriskoi’, characteristic vessels of the late MH and early LH pottery tradition in Achaea, typically decorated with running solid triangles on shoulder (see below § 6.5). In SSU 1007 and 1000 two possible ‘krateriskoi’ exhibit a decoration with intersecting opposed diagonals (**481, 504**).

⁵⁸² For no. **468** cf. in Achaea, from the Cave of the Lakes (near Kastria): Katsarou 1997, fig. 81, no. 328 (phase V). For no. **469** cf., again, from the Cave of the Lakes: Katsarou 1997, fig. 82, no. 340 (phase V). On the long-lasting appearance of horned knobs and lugs see above **73**.

⁵⁸³ Valmin 1938, 256, Pl. XVI, no. 23

Jug (Pl. 70, 483)

The raised ring-handle fragment (**483**) is likely to belong to a jug or juglet. Ring-handles at the rim are a common feature in cups or juglets of the MH III – LH I⁵⁸⁴. However, the raised variant of this handle specifically appears on jugs, such as the one from grave of the Oikopedon Manti at Lerna dated to MH IIIA⁵⁸⁵. This jug from Lerna was also provided with a vertical strap handle attached immediately below the rim which possibly indicate double use (dipping and pouring). A squat jug from the cemetery at Prosymna features a raised handle attached on body, at the point of maximum diameter. A small jug from Teichos Dymaion of possible MH date exhibits the same characteristic⁵⁸⁶. Ring-handles at the rim not properly raised, but forming a true ring on front, can be observed in a small cup from Tomb Λ2 of the B-Circle at Mycenae (assigned to MH IIIA by Dietz)⁵⁸⁷ and a juglet from the North Cemetery at Corinth⁵⁸⁸. Fragments of comparable handles can be seen in the published materials from Kafkania⁵⁸⁹, Dimitra (north-western Arcadia)⁵⁹⁰ and Teichos Dymaion⁵⁹¹, but neither the original shapes to which they were attached nor their precise date cannot be determined.

Fine light unpainted

Cups/kantharoi (Pl. 70, 484-493; Pl. 72, 506-509)

Miniature cups and kantharoi with various profile are well represented and roughly replicate the same range of shapes observed in the dumping deposits and outdoor floor SU 1010 (see above). The cup fragment no. **490** may be an import. Similar cups can be observed in the MH IIIB – LH IA phases of the Argolid⁵⁹² and in the LH I deposits at Tsoungiza⁵⁹³. A rim fragment from a small cup with sinuous profile and a vertical handle below the rim (**491**) belongs to an uncommon shape for which parallels lack.

A slightly thickened rim fragment from a cup with sinuous profile (**492**), maybe a kantharos, is similar to specimens of phase 7 deposits at Pefkakia-Magoula⁵⁹⁴. A piece from an angular open vessel (the surfaces are accurately polished on the interior, no. **493**), may possibly come

⁵⁸⁴ Refer to Dietz 1991, fig. for an exemplifying range of ring-handled shapes.

⁵⁸⁵ Dietz – Divari-Valakou 1990, fig. 15, no. V,3 (also in Dietz 1991, fig. 48, no. AB-6, matt-painted, MH IIIA).

⁵⁸⁶ See below § 6.4 (footnotes 936–938).

⁵⁸⁷ Dietz 1991, fig. 48, no. AB-7(1) (matt-painted, Λ2-135, MH IIIA).

⁵⁸⁸ Blegen et al. 1964, Pl. 5, no. 8-1 (matt-painted, Tomb 5).

⁵⁸⁹ Rambach 2002b, fig. 3, nos. 30-31 ('Helle Feinware', late MH).

⁵⁹⁰ Syriopoulos 1973, Pl. 47, fig. c, no. 18.

⁵⁹¹ Mastrokostas 1965, Pl. 150 figs. α and β (published as Neolithic, but possibly MH).

⁵⁹² Asine: Dietz 1991, fig. 19, no. 141 ('Argive Light Ware', MH IIIB).

⁵⁹³ Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.14, no. 67 ('Plain', LH I).

⁵⁹⁴ Maran 1992a, Pl. 121, no. 7 ('Feinware mit rotem bis braunem, firmisartigem Überzug, phase 7). Cf. also nos. **212, 239**.

from a kantharos (cf. above nos. **178** and **360**). Nos. **508-509** may belong to kantharoi as well; the rim fragment no. **508** is similar to kantharoi rims at Tsoungiza⁵⁹⁵; no. **509** has the same profile as a kantharos piece found in SU 1032a (see above **206**).

Fine dark unpainted

Feature from uncertain shape (Pl. 71, **499**)

A fragment displaying a single horizontal zigzag row has been found in these units (**499**). It has been tentatively assigned to the ‘Black burnished or smoothed with red core’ class since it has a black surface and a completely oxidised core of a bright red colour, although the clay appears to be slightly altered by overfiring. The fragment certainly belonged to a closed shape (the interior surface is rough). Incised patterns with zigzags are not common in the MH incised decorative repertoire. Zigzags occur in the Cetina-type pottery at Keryneia⁵⁹⁶ and Nichoria⁵⁹⁷ and in the ‘Adriatic’ incised pottery from Kafkania⁵⁹⁸. A fragment with a black burnished surface at Aigion also has an incised decoration, very partially preserved, recalling a zigzag pattern⁵⁹⁹.

SECTION AREA A

The ring base sherd (Pl. 72, **517**) belongs to an open vessel in semi-coarse fabric with no traces of the use of the wheel. It might be very tentatively assigned to an EH II handleless bowl⁶⁰⁰.

The rim with ‘pie-crust’ decoration (Pl. 72, **518**) can be generally dated to EH III – MH I (cf. above **82** and **89** for reference).

⁵⁹⁵ Rutter 1990, fig. 1, nos. 157-159.

⁵⁹⁶ Kolia – Spiroulas 2017, Pl. CXCVIIc-d. On the occurrence of Cetina-type pottery in Greece and Achaea see below § 6.2.

⁵⁹⁷ Howell 1992, fig. 3-5, no. P2106 (‘Minyan’, Group B, MH I); fig. 3.16, no. P2214 (‘Minyan’, Group C, MH I). On the interpretation of this decorative pattern as an expression of Cetina influence: Rambach 2007a, 148.

⁵⁹⁸ Rambach 2002b, fig. 6, no. 45 (‘Dunkle Ritzverzierte Ware, fein’, late MH?), although the decoration on this jar piece is very atypical and resemble Cetina-type prototypes more than the typical patterns found on ‘Adriatic’ jars. I suspect that it may belong to a phase at the site earlier than that of the late MH building.

⁵⁹⁹ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2010, fig. 2.

⁶⁰⁰ Lerna: Wiencke 2000, fig. II.66, no. 1137 (House of the Tiles).

2.5 Notes on technology and manufacture of the ceramics

As explained above (see § 2.1.2), since technological aspects were not the focus of this research, fabric composition and forming techniques have not been analysed through a specialistic approach. Nevertheless, it was possible to recognise different groups of fabrics and traces of specific forming methods which are briefly commented here.

The autoptic study of the pottery allowed for a subdivision into seven MFGs which are all supposed to be local. Such a subdivision indicates that the preparation of fabrics for the local pottery production was characterised by a certain degree of variability. Specific MFGs were favoured for tableware (the finest groups MFG1 and MFG2) or cooking/domestic pottery (the coarsest MFG6 and MFG7). Differences may relate to size and distribution of the inclusions (e.g., between MFG1 and MFG2 or MFG6 and MFG7) or in some cases to particular typologies of inclusions, such as the case of MFG5, which was specifically and almost exclusively used for pithoi. A similar coarse fabric, with a selection of a specific temper, was also employed for the production of pithoi retrieved at the EH III site of Helike (eastern Achaea)⁶⁰¹.

Chemical and petrographic studies conducted at a number of MH sites in the Peloponnese revealed that local products were usually characterised by a certain degree of heterogeneity within the same petrographic units, a fact which suggests the absence of specialised workshops and a more segmented, small-scale production, possibly within the context of a household⁶⁰². The same applies also at a site with a potting industry aimed at overseas trade, such as Kolonna⁶⁰³. The overall lack of technologically sophisticated ceramics at several Peloponnesian sites also implies the absence of specialised workshops⁶⁰⁴. The situation might have been different in Central Greece, where more standard and specialised artefacts have been observed, especially in the ‘Fine Grey burnished’ (or ‘Grey Miyan’) pottery⁶⁰⁵. The pottery production at the Trapeza seems to conform better to the modes of production reconstructed for MH settlements in the Peloponnese.

⁶⁰¹ Katsonopoulou et al. 2016.

⁶⁰² Argos (Aspis): Kilikoglou et al. 2003; Lerna: Whitbread 2001; Midea: Demakopoulou et al. 2017, 12; Mount Lykaion (Arcadia): Kordatzaki et al. 2016. At Agios Stephanos differing technological traditions have been observed in fabrics displaying similar geological characteristics (Whitbread – Jones 2008, CD-114). See for a general overview: Whitbread et al. 2002.

⁶⁰³ Gauß – Kiriatzi 2011, 252. According to the study conducted by M. Lindblom the potters’ marks system on Aeginetan pottery indicates a possible sharing of firing facilities by different household workshops (Lindblom 2001).

⁶⁰⁴ See for Asine and Argos: Spencer 2007, 150–158; Balitsari 2021.

⁶⁰⁵ Hale 2016; Balitsari 2021.

In some cases, the frequency of different MFGs has proved to be indicative of diachronic variations. This is particularly true in the case of the fine dark unpainted classes, where a major variability in the employment of MFG1 and MFG2 has been observed. The analysis of the recurrence of both fabrics over the stratigraphic horizons of both Trenches 2 – Extension and Trench 1 reveals that there was a shift towards the preference for the finest MFG1 over time (Table 5, Pl. 87, graphs 25-26). Such a change may imply changes in the modes of production related to this specific category.

As regards forming techniques, in recent years there has been a significant improvement in the recognition of the forming techniques in use across the Greek Mainland during the Bronze age period, so that it is now possible to outline differentiated patterns in a geographical and diachronic perspective of the spreading, the adoption of the potter's wheel. The wheel-making technology appeared in the Aegean during the late EH II, more specifically in the Cyclades and the central-eastern regions of the Greek Mainland, in connection with a package of shapes of eastern Aegean origin⁶⁰⁶.

In her recent re-examination, M. Choleva demonstrated the 'Fine grey burnished' pottery from EH III Lerna, traditionally considered to be the first wheel-thrown production at the site, was rather constructed using a combination of coil-building and wheel-fashioning techniques⁶⁰⁷. Likewise, future studies may subvert the traditional assumption that MH 'True Grey Minyan' vessels were all wheel-made⁶⁰⁸. Indeed, the close examination of Grey Minyan pottery from the Athenian Agora revealed that several goblets were not proper wheel-thrown products⁶⁰⁹. According to C. Hale, it is likely that many (if not all) of Grey Minyan vessels in Central Greece were, in fact, wheel-fashioned rather than wheel-thrown⁶¹⁰.

A brief examination of the potting traditions in use in the Peloponnese during the MH period, demonstrates that wheel-throwing in this part of Greece was anything but widespread. When attested, it is usually associated with Grey Burnished/Minyan pottery. A. Balitsari, who analysed the pottery from the 'South Quarter' at Argos, detected signs of wheel-fashioning methods in a restricted number of pots and shapes (1–9%)⁶¹¹. For the Aspis, the preliminary examination by M. Choleva identified the complex integration of hand-making and wheel-

⁶⁰⁶ Spencer 2007; Spencer 2010; Choleva 2018; Choleva 2020.

⁶⁰⁷ Choleva 2012. Her analysis was inspired by previous studies on the first wheel-made ceramics in the southern Levant (Courty – Roux 1995).

⁶⁰⁸ On the use and significance of 'True Grey Minyan' see below footnote 743.

⁶⁰⁹ Balitsari – Papadopoulos 2018, 231.

⁶¹⁰ Hale 2016, 248.

⁶¹¹ Balitsari 2017; Balitsari 2021, 6–7.

fashioning techniques in the manufacturing process of a part of Grey Burnished pottery⁶¹². As regards Asine, less than 7 % of the pottery dated from EH III to MH II was wheel-formed, according to a study conducted by L. Spencer⁶¹³. Almost all vessels from MH Pheneos, Tsoungiza, Agios Stephanos, Kolonna, and probably Nichoria, were handmade⁶¹⁴.

Even in LH I, the vast majority of pottery at Tsoungiza was handmade, excluding a fraction of clearly imported vessels. It was not until LH IIA that local pottery was regularly wheel-thrown in connection with the widespread adoption of standard Mycenaean types⁶¹⁵.

The recognition of the use of rotating kinetic energy requires the coincidental observation of several different features on the body of the vessel such as the symmetry of the walls, variations in thickness and marks as well as rills on the surface⁶¹⁶.

Concerning the pottery from the Trapeza, the high rate of fragmentation, on the one hand, and the heavy burnishing of the surfaces, on the other, represented major obstacles to the detection of potential traces of wheel throwing. Overall, indications of the use of the wheel are absent and, when detected, relate to products which are presumed to be imports. In particular, a fragment from a bowl, most likely imported, possibly from Central Greece, exhibits striations and undulations which may be compatible with the wheel-fashioning technique (Pl. 105, 369). Other than this, the complete lack of rills and other signs usually connected with wheel-throwing lead to assume that local pottery was invariably handmade at the site. This assumption is further confirmed by a closer examination of irregularities in cross-sections, breakage patterns and wall thicknesses, which brought to the identification of specific hand-making techniques. A full comprehension of the forming techniques employed by the potters of the Trapeza would require a focused study through a specialistic approach. However, based on preliminary and non-systematic observations, I was able to identify the following techniques:

- a) Coil technique (generally employed).
- b) ‘Slab’ technique (in goblets).
- c) Combination of ‘slab’ and a peculiar technique involving the use of clay lumps (in goblets).

⁶¹² Choleva 2011.

⁶¹³ Spencer 2007, 146. The pottery showing traces of wheel-forming is likely to be imported.

⁶¹⁴ Burke et al. 2021, 14 (Pheneos); Rutter 1990, 384 (Tsoungiza); Gauß – Kiriatzi 2011, 250 (Kolonna); Zerner 2008, 180, 189 (Agios Stephanos); Howell reports that no obvious indication of the potter’s wheel was observable on the ‘Minyan’ pottery from Nichoria due to heavy polishing on the surfaces, although one can infer from his descriptions (vessel are usually described as ‘clumsy’ and ‘asymmetrical’) that most of the pottery was made by hand (Howell 1992, 49).

⁶¹⁵ Rutter 2015; Rutter 2020a, 554.

⁶¹⁶ Choleva 2012.

a) Coil-building probably constituted the dominant method for shaping the rough-out of fine tableware vessels, due to the regular observation of crosswise cracks and irregularities in cross-sections. In particular, oblique, elongated cracks and voids are usually observable on a series of dark unpainted bowls displaying a thick section or a thickening at the inner edge of a rim, (Pl. 73, a-b). This type of irregularities may be indicative of a building technique implying the use of flattened coils or small slabs. The employment of this technique can be also inferred from layered fractures (Pl. 73, c).

Evidence of flattened coils or slabs has been detected on burnished or matt-painted open shapes at Pheneos, in north-eastern Arcadia, where a thorough study on pottery technology and fabric composition is currently being carried out⁶¹⁷.

In an experimental study conducted by S. Todaro with the help of a local Cretan potter, it emerged that he tended to prefer the employment of flattened coils when the vessel would be finished by hand, in order to facilitate the finishing treatments of the surfaces⁶¹⁸.

Coiling was almost certainly regularly employed for the shaping of coarser or larger vessels of domestic use. This technique was also used for large pithoi, as demonstrated by sections displaying parallel ‘u’-shaped cracks resulting from the juxtaposition of thick coils (Pl. 73, d). Pithoi bases were built through the accumulation of thick clay layers or masses (Pl. 74, a). This technique has been also observed on pithoi of the EH III period from Helike⁶¹⁹.

b) The ‘slab’ technique has been observed in dark and light unpainted goblets. Locally-made goblets were usually made by joining two distinct parts, the bowl and the stem, around which an extra slab was added (Pl. 74, b-c). In several finely-made specimens the layers were more carefully attached and the breaks show a more uniform texture, though lengthwise cracks are still traceable (Pl. 74, a-b).

c) The combined use of slab and clay lumps can be observed on goblets with thick solid stems. In these exemplars the junction between the bowl and the stem was reinforced through the addition of a clay lump and then covered by an external layer of clay. Residual clay lumps can be observed in some longitudinally broken stems (Pl. 75, c). Traces of fingertip pressing on the interior fracture of stems (Pl. 75, d) may also attest to particular techniques involving the use of multi-layered clay ‘cores’.

The use of the slab technique required a high degree of mastery, since it creates several weak points in the structure of the vessel which may cause major deformations or disjunctions during the drying and firing phases. According to experimental and ethnographic studies,

⁶¹⁷ Burke et al. 2021, 15, fig. 12.

⁶¹⁸ Todaro 2020, 38.

⁶¹⁹ Katsonopoulou et al. 2016, 14.

slabs were mainly built through percussion⁶²⁰. A major adherence between the different clay layers may have been obtained by further percussing the walls of the vessel through the ‘paddle-beating’ technique⁶²¹. Interestingly, one object retrieved at The Trapeza (Pl. 76, **O-13**) can be possibly interpreted as an anvil or ‘counter-paddle’ (see § 3.2).

The ‘slab’ forming technique is known since the Neolithic period in Greece⁶²². As regards the MH period little is known about specific hand-making techniques, although ongoing studies are shedding new light on this issue. In particular, at Pheneos, both the ‘slab’ and the use of clay lumps were employed for the production of local goblets through a forming method named ‘core’ technique⁶²³. The use of similar techniques at the Trapeza may testify to the widespread sharing of technical know-hows in the cultural milieu of the northern Peloponnese, possibly by drawing inspiration from long-standing potting techniques.

⁶²⁰ Roux 2019, 58–60, 167–168; Todaro 2020, 38–39, 105.

⁶²¹ Roux 2019, 66–72.

⁶²² Kozatsas et al. 2018.

⁶²³ Burke, Zavadil, Kordatzaki 2021, 15.

Chapter 3: Terracotta, stone and bone objects: catalogue and comment

3.1 Catalogue

The number of objects recovered was too small to justify presenting them in stratigraphic units as the pottery. Instead, the material is described under the following headings: ‘Terracotta’, ‘Ground stone’, ‘Chipped stone’ and ‘Bone’. In the ‘Terracotta’ and ‘Ground stone’ sections the specimens are listed under specific categories of objects or are classified as ‘Miscellaneous’ if they could not be attributed to any objects in particular. The terminology used for spindle whorls and spools is adapted from the typologies defined by E. Banks and R. Janko in the Small Finds chapter in the Agios Stephanos publication⁶²⁴. Under the ‘Chipped stone’ heading, the objects are subdivided based on their lithology (‘Obsidian’ and ‘Chert’). In this section I have chosen not to describe in detail the lithics, not having the competence in recognising and describing peculiar retouches and industries.

The dimensions are measured on points of maximum expansion or preservation in centimetres (height x length x thickness, when applicable).

Terracotta

Spindle whorls

O-1. Low conical with slightly convex sides (Pls. 76, 106).

Hard orange fabric (7.5 YR 7/6) with abundant fine to medium-grained red stone and white chalky inclusions of sub-angular shape.

3,1 x 4,3. Perforation 0,06.

Single piece, almost complete (chipped around ends of perforation).

SU 1044. Draw. no. 371.

O-2. Tall conical (Pl. 76).

Hard orange fabric (7.5 YR 6/4) with rare fine-grained stone inclusions of angular shape.

4 x 3,5. Perforation 0,07.

Single fragment, half preserved (longitudinally broken).

SU 1007. Draw. no. 51.

O-3. Truncated-conical (Pls. 76, 106).

Soft red fabric, varying to black (2.5 YR 5/6 – 5 YR 4/1), with common medium to coarse-grained red stone inclusions and common white stone inclusions of angular shape.

3,8 x 3,4. Perforation 0,04.

Single piece, complete (but full of cracks).

SU 1081. Draw. no. 515.

O-4. Truncated (?) -conical (Pl. 76).

Hard brown fabric (10 YR 5/3) with common fine to medium-grained red stone inclusions of angular shape.

4,3 x 3,2. Perforation 0,06.

Single fragment, less than a half preserved (longitudinally broken).

SU 1012-II. Draw. no. 207.

O-5. Strongly truncated-conical (Pl. 76).

⁶²⁴ Banks – Janko 2008, fig. 9.2-9.3, except for O-1, which would seem to be a ‘low-truncated conical’ according to fig. 9.2, no. 6025, although I preferred to define it ‘conical’.

Soft dark brown fabric (7.5 YR 4/1), with common fine-grained grey and dark red stone inclusions of angular shape.

4,2 x 4,4. Perforation 0,05.

Single fragment, more than a half preserved (the upper end is preserved over a very small surface)

SU 1012-I. Draw. no. 128.

Sherd disks

O-6. Sherd disk of approximately circular shape, slightly convex in section, with edges chipped on four sides and hole drilled from both sides (Pls. 76, 106).

Hard fabric with very rare red stone inclusions of angular shape and white chalky inclusions of sub-rounded shape. Brownish red surface on convex side (7.5 YR 6/4), black on concave side (7.5 YR 2.5/1).

4,1 x 3,8 x 0,9.

Single piece, complete.

SU 1012- I. Draw. no. 127.

Spools

O-7. Cylindrical shank and flaring end, longitudinally pierced.

Hard, pale brown fabric, varying in colour to grey (10 YR 7/3-6/1), with common fine to medium-grained dark red stone inclusions of angular shape (Pl. 76).

Ø at end (est.) 6,6; 5,4 x 5,7. Perforation 0,04.

Single fragment, more than a half preserved.

SU 1012-II. Draw. no. 201.

O-8. Half of flaring end and junction of shank (Pl. 76).

Hard, pale brown fabric (5 YR 6/4), with common fine to medium-grained dark red stone inclusions of angular shape and rare white chalky inclusions of sub-angular shape.

Ø at end (est.) 6; 2,6 x 3,6.

Single fragment.

SU 1025. Draw. no. 343.

O-9. Less than a half of slightly concave end and junction of shank, longitudinally pierced (Pl. 76).

Soft orange fabric, varying in colour to black (2.5 YR 5/6 - 7.5 YR 3/1) with rare fine to medium-grained dark red stone inclusions and rare white chalky inclusions of sub-angular shape.

Ø at end (est.) 5,8; 1,5 x 2,1. Perforation 0,04.

Single fragment. Heavily worn.

SU 1025. Draw. no. 262.

O-10. Tall cylindrical shank, longitudinally pierced (Pl. 76).

Hard, pale brown fabric (10 YR 7/3), with common fine to medium-grained dark red stone inclusions of angular shape.

3,6 x 2,3. Perforation 0,04.

Single fragment.

SU 1012-II. Draw. no. 202.

Hooks or 'anchors'

O-11. Fragment with curving outline, circular section and pointed end (Pls. 76, 106).

Irregular, short transversal groove on the upper surface, where the fragment curves, due to use wear.

Hard, orange fabric (5 YR 6/6) with common fine to medium-grained red stone inclusions of angular shape.

5,1 x 1,9.

Single fragment.

SU 1028. Draw. no. 332.

O-12. Fragment with curving outline, circular section and pointed end (Pls. 76, 106).

Irregular, short transversal, barely detectable groove on the upper surface, where the fragment curves, due to wear use.

Hard brown fabric (5 YR 6/3 – 5/4) with common medium to coarse-grained red stone inclusions of angular shape.

Single fragment.

SU 1009. Draw. no. 267.

Miscellaneous

O-13. Object with roughly ellipsoid, concave base, and vertical lug longitudinally attached at mid-top.

Traces of use wear at the bottom (Pl. 76).

Reddish brown fabric (5 YR 5/6), with abundant, coarse-grained red stone inclusions of sub-angular shape.
8,3 x 4,3.

Single fragment, more than a half preserved.

SU 1046a. Draw. no. 324.

O-14. Wall with curving profile, horizontal edge in relief on one surface, portion of circular hole above ledge. Inclination is uncertain (Pl. 76).

Orange-coloured (5 YR 7/8) fabric with common, coarse-grained stone inclusions of dark grey colour and sub-angular shape.

9,3 x 11,3 x 2.

Single fragment. Encrustations all over.

SU 1046b. Draw. no. 405.

O-15. Thick and heavy mass with one flat surface and a series of close sub-circular imprints following no particular scheme on the other, roughly oblique, surface. One edge appears as a finished surface, whereas on the other sides the edges are rough. Inclination is uncertain (Pl. 76).

Reddish brown fabric (5 YR 5/4), hard fired on exteriors, unevenly fired at the core, with common, coarse-grained red stone inclusions of sub-angular shape.

6,6 x 14,9 x 2,4-4,2.

Single fragment.

SU 1046b. Draw. no. 406.

Ground stone

O-16. Shaft-hole hammer axe, short broad triangular in shape, with circular boring and convex edges. Horizontal striations on the surface of the boring. Perforation was initiated from both faces resulting in a hourglass-profile; a perforation from one side almost reaches one distal end (Pls. 77, 106).

Gabbro(?), grey-coloured stone (2.5 Y 4/1) with darker and white semi-transparent inclusions.

About half preserved, split off across an approximately oblique axis. Worn surfaces with considerable pitting on top and bottom.

9,9 x 5,5 x 5,8. Perforation 2,3.

SU 1046c. Draw. no. 531.

Chipped stone

Obsidian

O-17. Core. Cortex on back side (Pl. 77).

3,9 x 2,3 x 1,2.

SU 1026. No. 532.

O-18. Backed blade (Pl. 77).

3,5 x 1,9 x 0,5.

SU 1010. Draw. no. 539.

O-19. Prismatic blade (Pl. 77).

2,6 x 0,8 x 0,3.

SU 1026. Draw. tag. 1026-οπισθικός.

O-20. Prismatic blade (Pl. 77).

2,3 x 0,9 x 0,3.

SU 1010. Draw. no. 538.

O-21. Triangular flake (Pl. 77).

1,6 x 1,1 x 0,4.

SU 1070. Draw. no. 533.

Chert

O-22. Backed blade (Pl. 77).

4,5 x 1,9 x 0,8.

SU 1070. Draw. no. 534.

Bone

O-23. Pierced disk (Pls. 77, 106).

Yellow polished surfaces with dark brown speckles (10 YR 6/6 – 3/4).

Ø 1,7 x 1 x 0,2.

SU 1025. Draw. tag. SU1025-bone disk.

3.2 Comment

Terracotta

Spindle whorls (Pl. 76, **O-1 – O-5**)

The low-conical type with slightly convex sides (**O-1**) can be compared to several examples of spindle whorls from Asine⁶²⁵, Lerna⁶²⁶ and Pefkakia-Magoula. At the latter, this type is common from EH III to MH II⁶²⁷. The tall conical and truncated conical examples (**O-2 – O-5**) are also found in the MH period⁶²⁸.

Sherd disks (Pl. 76, **O-6**)

Disks made from sherds (such as **O-6**) may have had diverse functions, but they are thought to be mainly used as spindle whorls⁶²⁹. The production and use of these objects is long-lasting⁶³⁰.

Spools (Pl. 76, **O-7 – O-10**)

O-7 and **O-10** are indicative of a spool type with tall longitudinally pierced cylindrical shank, corresponding to Type 3 at Agios Stephanos (represented from MH II/III early onwards)⁶³¹. This type of spool, which typically have concave ends (such as **O-9**) appears from phases 6 and 7 (MH II – III/LH I) at Pefkakia-Magoula⁶³² and is quite common all over Greece and as far as the Chalkidiki and western Anatolia, during a span covering the MH II – III and LH I – II periods⁶³³.

⁶²⁵ Nordquist 1987, fig. 61, no. 5.

⁶²⁶ Banks 1967, Pl. 17, no. 1444.

⁶²⁷ Maran 1992a, 387, Pl. 154, no. 20.

⁶²⁸ Carington-Smith 1992, fig. 11-2, type 9. Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992a, 387, Pl. 154, nos. 34, 41.

⁶²⁹ Carington-Smith 2000, 208

⁶³⁰ MH parallels: Lerna: Banks 1967, 572–603 (several specimens from Lerna V, not illustrated); Pefkakia-Magoula: Maran 1992a, Pl. 155, no. 5 (phase 6 middle).

⁶³¹ Banks – Janko 2008, 427, fig. 9-23.

⁶³² Maran 1992a, Pl. 155/3–4, 6–7.

⁶³³ Carington-Smith 1975, 404–407; Pavúk 2012c, 123–126 with the entries collected on pages 129–130 and in Pl. XXXIV/a.

The type with flaring ends seems to be less common, though it has been attested at Kiapha Thiti⁶³⁴ and at Pheneos⁶³⁵.

According to Carington Smith's hypothesis, such spools might have been used in connection with horizontal looms⁶³⁶.

Hooks or 'anchors' (Pl. 76, **O-11** – **O-12**)

Two terracotta fragments (**O-11**, **O-12**) may be interpreted as 'flukes' from clay 'anchors'⁶³⁷. Terracotta 'anchors' were traditionally considered to signal the arrival of northern intruders in southern Greece⁶³⁸. In fact, they proved to be widely distributed in the Mediterranean⁶³⁹. Most of the clay 'anchors' found in Greece come from EH III contexts with few occurrences in EH II and at the transition to MH I⁶⁴⁰. Both the possible anchor fragments from the Trapeza bear a short transversal groove on the inner curve of the 'fluke', as many clay anchors do⁶⁴¹, a fact which prompts to interpret these objects as hooks. Exemplars of clay anchors are also known from various contexts in Achaea, at Aigeira⁶⁴², Keryneia⁶⁴³ and Teichos Dymaion⁶⁴⁴.

Miscellaneous (Pl. 76, **O-13** – **O-15**)

O-13 may have been repeatedly used for rubbing or beating initially, as suggested by traces of use wear at the bottom. This object possibly relates to pottery crafts. A very similar object from Agios Stephanos is said to have been used as an anvil in the 'paddle-beating' forming technique⁶⁴⁵. According to ethnographic comparisons, anvil (or 'counter-paddles') can be in ceramic and usually have a convex active surface⁶⁴⁶.

The function of **O-14** and **O-15** is uncertain. As regards **O-14**, a sub-cylindrical similar object with holes and an outer edge is published among the materials of the *Übergangsphase*

⁶³⁴ Maran 1992b, Pl. 34, nos. 510a, 651a (mixed contexts).

⁶³⁵ Giannakopoulos et al. 2012, fig.12, upper centre (late MH).

⁶³⁶ Carington-Smith 1975, 218–239.

⁶³⁷ I thank Prof Maran, who first suggested this idea.

⁶³⁸ On this issue: Forsén 1992, 221–226.

⁶³⁹ On the typology and function of clay 'anchors': Weißhaar 1980. See also Maran 1998, 290–291.

⁶⁴⁰ On surveys of the clay anchor occurrences in the Greek Mainland: Carington-Smith 1992, 692–694; Carington-Smith 2000, 249–260. One occurrence in a MH context was observed at Pefkakia-Magoula (Maran 1992a, Pl. 157, no. 8, older than phase 6 early) but it possibly is a cast-up.

⁶⁴¹ Weißhaar 1980, 47–48.

⁶⁴² Alram-Stern 2006b, 127–128, Pl. 30, no. 103 (EH III – MH I/II).

⁶⁴³ Kolia – Spiroulias 2017, Pl. CXCVIIIc (EH III).

⁶⁴⁴ Mastrokostas 1964, 67 but its finding context is not recorded. Two other probable terracotta anchors are said to come from the site (Forsén 1992, 84).

⁶⁴⁵ Banks – Janko 2008.

⁶⁴⁶ Roux 2019, 46. For an example of the employment of the paddle-beating technique in the MH pottery production: Burke et al. 2021, 14–15.

(EH II – III) at Tiryns⁶⁴⁷. Weißhaar interprets it as a brazier and offers a series of parallels including a brazier found in the tumulus of Voidokilia⁶⁴⁸. However, no traces of burning have been detected on the object from the Trapeza which, moreover, does not seem to belong to a cylindrical shape. Therefore, it must have had some other kind of domestic or architectural function.

The only possible parallel which I was able to find for **O-15** is a clay object with irregular finger-tip impressions from the Menelaion, the function of which is not clear⁶⁴⁹. One hypothesis is that **O-15** was part of a structure and that the imprints were left by pebbles, on which the raw clay was possibly laid over before being fired.

Ground stone (Pl. 77, **O-16**)

A fragment from a shaft-hole hammer axe has been retrieved at the Trapeza (**O-16**). Like clay ‘anchors’, shaft-hole hammer axes were thought to be ceremonial objects introduced in Greece by northern peoples⁶⁵⁰. In fact, they appear in northern and central Greece in very small numbers and scattered findspots already since EH II, but it is not until EH III that they become common both in the north and in the southern Greek Mainland. The finds are too poor to consider a northern origin according to Maran, who did not find any particular symbolic or religious relevance in this artefact, more likely to be regarded as a simple tool⁶⁵¹. Hammer axes seem to be also well represented during the earlier phases of the MH period and even possibly later examples are known⁶⁵².

In terms of shape, the axe from the Trapeza is close to axes grouped under Type A at Lerna, well represented during phases IV (EH III) and VA-B (MH initial)⁶⁵³. Shaft-hole hammer axes resembling the one from the Trapeza have been found also in Achaea, at Teichos Dymaion⁶⁵⁴ and Kastro, near Kalavryta⁶⁵⁵. Two exemplars from Aigeira display a slightly more elongated shape⁶⁵⁶.

Chipped stone (Pl. 77, **O-17 – O-22**)

⁶⁴⁷ Weißhaar 1983, fig. 22, no. 16.

⁶⁴⁸ Korres 1980, fig. 4.

⁶⁴⁹ Catling 2009, 440, fig. 243, no. PE361 (Prophitis Elias erosion gully, materials mostly LH).

⁶⁵⁰ Forsén 1992, 227–232.

⁶⁵¹ Maran 1998, 286–288 (Maran provides a detailed list of the sites where shaft-hole hammer axes have been found until then).

⁶⁵² See, for instance, Wright 2020, fig. 13.5, GS3 (MH late to LH I – II).

⁶⁵³ Banks 1967, 100–110, Pl. 5.

⁶⁵⁴ Mastrokostas 1965, Pl. 178β (no information about its finding context is given).

⁶⁵⁵ Sampson 1997, Pl. 87 lower right; fig. 96.

⁶⁵⁶ Carter 2006a, Pl. 33, no. 129; Gauß et al. 2015b, fig. 4, no. 1.

Obsidian artefacts are commonly found in MH contexts, attesting to the continuity of the exchange network connecting the Mainland and Melos since the Neolithic period. At MH Asine, obsidian arrived as raw material and was worked at the settlement, as demonstrated by the finding of obsidian waste flakes and occasional cores on Terrace III, concentrated in one area which may have been a specialised production hotspot. Nonetheless, the general amount of obsidian from MH layers is said to be modest⁶⁵⁷. At Lerna, the supply of obsidian slightly declines in the transition from Lerna IV (EH III) to Lerna V (MH), but still continues without interruption⁶⁵⁸.

The presence of an obsidian core at the Trapeza shows that this material was locally worked (**O-17**). During the EH III and MH periods obsidian chunks travelled as far as the inland and western Peloponnese as demonstrated by the finding of cores and small chunks at Asea⁶⁵⁹, Olympia⁶⁶⁰, Malthi⁶⁶¹ and Nichoria⁶⁶². Valmin thought that the obsidian from Malthi was imported either from Melos or from the Adriatic region, namely from the Aeolian archipelago⁶⁶³. This was certainly a possibility, although it cannot be proved until further analyses are carried out. In this regard, it is interesting to note that half of the few obsidian artefacts known from Albania (8 out of a total of 16 in the whole country) underwent analyses using the X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy method, which revealed that of those eight, one is from Lipari in Italy and the rest are from Melos in Greece⁶⁶⁴. This datum underlines the broad diffusion of the obsidian from Melos, which is likely to be the source of the obsidian found at the Trapeza. Obsidian tools are also present at other sites in Achaea, especially during the EH II – III periods, such as Aigeira⁶⁶⁵ and Helike⁶⁶⁶.

Bone (Pl. 77, **O-23**)

No direct parallels have been identified for the bone disk (**O-23**), probably an ornament, from SU 1025.

⁶⁵⁷ Nordquist 1987, 43

⁶⁵⁸ Hartenberger – Runnels 2001, 279.

⁶⁵⁹ Holmberg 1944, 128 and fig. 120

⁶⁶⁰ Rambach 2013, fig. 4.

⁶⁶¹ Valmin 1938, Pl. 27, L-M.

⁶⁶² Blitzer 1992, 720. Obsidian cores and large chunks were found at Nichoria. Blitzer suggested that the raw material might have arrived at the site in range of pebbles and cobbles to be locally worked.

⁶⁶³ Valmin 1938, 356.

⁶⁶⁴ Ruka et al. 2019.

⁶⁶⁵ Carter 2006b.

⁶⁶⁶ Thompson 2011.

Chapter 4: Discussion and conclusions

4.1 The materials: phasing and main diachronic developments

4.1.1 Trench 2 – Extension

'Ballast' and related deposits (Pls. 22-30, 1-90)

The catalogued materials from the 'Ballast' and related deposits consist of a fairly large number of sherds, 90, of which 68 from the SU 1070. The pottery from the other associated units (SSU 1080, 1082, 1081) is represented by fewer diagnostic sherds, for which, despite their modest number, it is possible to observe general analogies with the fragments from the 'Ballast'. Other objects associated with this horizon include a truncated-conical spindle whorl (Pl. 76, **O-3**) and lithic instruments in obsidian and chert (Pl. 77, **O-21, O-22**).

Certain pottery classes, namely the 'Matt-painted, burnished', the 'Orange burnished or smoothed' and the 'Black burnished or smoothed with red core' are totally absent in these deposits (Pl. 78, Graphs 1, 3; Pl. 79, Graph 6). The presence of painted pottery is documented by very few sherds belonging to bowls, jugs and jars, which can be ascribed to the 'Matt-painted, unburnished' class. The shape types represented include angular bowls (Pl. 29, **77**), small globular jugs (Pl. 22, **9**), narrow-necked jars (Pl. 22, **11**) and features generically related to jugs or jars (Pl. 22, **12-14**).

The tableware category is dominated by sherds in the 'Grey burnished' and 'Dark burnished or smoothed' classes, which mostly belong to kantharoi, bowls and goblets. Kantharoi are usually angular and may be small (Pl. 23, **18-19**) or medium-sized (Pl. 23, **20**). The smaller variant usually has vertical upper walls which, instead, in the medium-sized variants tend to be more sloped. A kantharos with flutes is also attested (Pl. 23, **23**). The size of bowls varies from medium to large and their profile may be sub-rounded (Pl. 24, **28-30, 32-34**), sometimes almost biconical (Pl. 24, **31**) or true angular (Pl. 22, **1**). Bowls are in most cases plain but may be also incised with a set or two or three horizontal grooves on the shoulder (Pl. 22, **1**; Pl. 23, **27**; Pl. 24, **31**). Some bowls are decorated with plastic fluting on the shoulder and, sometimes, with multiple groups of incised hanging festoons on the lower body. Bowls with fluting may display a sub-rounded (Pl. 24, **35-36**; Pl. 30, **84**) or sharp angular profile (Pl. 25, **37**; Pl. 30, **85**). Bowl rims are everted and short, with very few exceptions. Few bowl exemplars preserve a vertical strap handle on the shoulder (Pl. 24, **31, 35**; Pl. 25, **38**; Pl. 29, **78**) and it is probable that this feature was usual on bowls. In some

cases, handles from bowls or kantharoi were decorated with a plastic longitudinal midrib (Pl. 23, **21**; Pl. 25, **38**). Goblets are only represented by very few sherds from the lower body or the stem, decorated with incised perpendicular or parallel grooves (Pl. 25, **40-41**). The presence of ribbed goblets is documented just by one fragment from the lower body of a goblet (Pl. 25, **39**).

In the ‘Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted’ class, wide-mouthed and narrow-necked jars are the predominant shapes. Wide-mouthed jars are mostly represented by vessels with everted rims and a rounded, possibly roughly ovoid or ellipsoid, body (Pl. 22, **3**; Pl. 26, **50-51**). A type with thicker walls and vertical rim is also documented (Pl. 26, **52**). Fragments from narrow-necked jars display various profiles in rims and necks (Pl. 27, **51-56**). This shape is usually provided with horizontal handles on body (Pl. 27, **57**). Rim diameters are compatible with lids found in the same pottery class (Pl. 27, **61**).

The ‘Coarse domestic/cooking pottery’ class mostly includes wide-mouthed jars of various sizes in different shapes (Pl. 22; **5-8**; Pl. 28; **65-72**; Pl. 30, **88-90**). Based on the parallels, I argue that some of the smaller variants with shorter everted rims and a slightly narrow mouth (e. g., Pl. 27, **62**; Pl. 30, **88**), were likely to be rim-handled jars. Other jar shapes had a broad distinct neck (Pl. 28, **66**).

Incised grooves decorating the surfaces of coarse vessels document the presence of the category traditionally known as ‘Adriatic’ (Pl. 27, **62-64**). Circular impressions sometimes decorate the outer face of the rim of wide-mouthed jars (‘pie-crust’ decoration, Pl. 30, **89**). Lastly, pithoi can be reconstructed only to a very limited extent. The type attested is the necked one decorated with fingertip impressions at the junction of neck and shoulder, (Pl. 29, **75-76**).

The bulk of the Fine dark unpainted pottery from this horizon has clear parallels with the north-eastern Peloponnese and Central Greece. In particular, with the domestic assemblages from the ‘House of Pithoi’ (especially phases 3 and 5, MH I - II) and the area of Aphrodite’s temple or ‘Aphrodision’ (especially phases 2 to 3, MH I – II)⁶⁶⁷, the ‘Ghost House’⁶⁶⁸ and other MH I – MH II early household deposits at Argos⁶⁶⁹, pottery Groups B and C at Asine (late phase of MH I – MH II)⁶⁷⁰, phase VA and VB at Lerna (MH I – II)⁶⁷¹, phases 3 to 5 at Mitrou (MH I late – MH II middle)⁶⁷², phase IV at Lefkandi (MH I late)⁶⁷³ and phases 5 to

⁶⁶⁷ Balitsari 2017; Balitsari 2020.

⁶⁶⁸ Philippa-Touchais et al. 2021, 455–460.

⁶⁶⁹ Philippa-Touchais – Touchais 2011.

⁶⁷⁰ Nordquist 1987.

⁶⁷¹ Zerner 1978; Zerner 2004.

⁶⁷² Hale 2016.

⁶⁷³ Dickinson 2020.

6 early at Pefkakia-Magoula (approximately corresponding to the late part of MH I and the first part of MH II)⁶⁷⁴.

Concerning the pottery of domestic use, relevant comparisons can be made with the domestic assemblages from Lerna IV and VA (EH III – MH I)⁶⁷⁵, MH I – MH II early at Argos⁶⁷⁶, ‘Plain’ and ‘Coarse’ wares from Group C at Nichoria (the latest of the three MH I groups identified at the site)⁶⁷⁷ and the ‘Coarse, local group’ of MH I late date at Agios Stephanos⁶⁷⁸. As regards more specific comparisons for the ‘Adriatic’ incised decoration, the main reference contexts are, beyond Lerna IV-VA, sites of the central and western Peloponnese, including Asea⁶⁷⁹ and Malthi⁶⁸⁰.

The parallels suggest that the pottery assemblage from this stratigraphic horizon mirrors, for the most part, a phase of habitation at the site which can be roughly placed between a late stage of MH I and the MH II period (excluding its developed phase), especially thanks to parallels mentioned for tableware pottery. As regards the ‘Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted’, ‘Coarse domestic/cooking pottery’ and ‘Pithoi’ classes, parallels are looser and refer to a broader chronological EH III – MH range although, in most cases, they can be traced in contexts specifically dating to the MH I – II periods.

The ceramic evidence, however, is not completely homogenous. There are some specimens which attest to earlier occupation, possibly dating back to the EH III – MH I transition, such as rounded bowls with wide everted rims (Pl. 23, **26**), sherds with curvilinear incised motifs (Pl. 26, **48-49**) and a sherd decorated with an incised pattern inspired by Cycladic prototypes (Pl. 29, **80**). These sherds may have been used as recycled material for the construction of the buildings that were dismantled in MH II and also attest to a possible continuous occupation between the EH III/MH I and MH II, which may be preserved in primary sequences elsewhere in the area. The chronology of a few earlier remains goes back as far as the Neolithic period (Pl. 23, **15**; Pl. 29, **73-74**); these remnants may be cast up collected during the operations for the realisation of the structure.

Overall, it emerges that the degree of mixture of this horizon can be considered moderate since, for the most part, it is illustrative of a circumscribed chronological range (MH I late – MH II early/middle) in which few subsequent, possibly short-lived, phases coexist but are difficult to differentiate.

⁶⁷⁴ Maran 1992a.

⁶⁷⁵ Rutter 1995 (Lerna IV); Zerner 1978 (Lerna Va).

⁶⁷⁶ See above footnotes 667–669.

⁶⁷⁷ Howell 1992.

⁶⁷⁸ Zerner 2008.

⁶⁷⁹ Holmberg 1944; Forsén 1996.

⁶⁸⁰ Valmin 1938; Worsham et al. 2018.

I intermediate deposits – lower strata (Pls. 31-36, 91-142)

The catalogued pottery from the lower strata of the I intermediate deposits amounts to 51 pieces from SSU 1046c, 1078 and 1079, 1046b, for the most part belonging to SSU 1046c and 1046b. Non-pottery finds from these units include coarse ceramic objects (Pl. 76, **O-14**, **O-15**), possibly house furnishings or architectural materials, and a shaft-hole hammer axe (Pl. 77, **O-16**).

These units are largely composed of coarse potsherds, which do not allow an accurate dating, although they also include tableware pottery, more helpful in this regard. In terms of composition, they do not differ much from the layers below, since they contain the same pottery classes ('Matt-painted, unburnished', 'Grey burnished', 'Dark burnished or smoothed', 'Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted', 'Coarse domestic/cooking pottery', Pls. 78-79, Graphs 1-6) with the addition of a 'Black burnished or smoothed with red core' sherd (Pl. 34, **123**) and another in the 'Matt-painted, burnished' class (Pl. 33, **119**). The 'Orange burnished or smoothed' class is still unrepresented, possibly suggesting that, when these layers formed, it was not produced or extensively used at the site yet.

In terms of shape, the pottery partially resembles that from SU 1070. Matt-painted vessels basically display the same shapes as the previous horizon, such as angular bowls (Pl. 31, **91**) and globular jugs (Pl. 31, **92**; Pl. 33, **118**). Likewise, tableware pottery includes shapes and stylistic traits already encountered, such as the small angular kantharos (Pl. 33, **112**), the incised decoration with horizontal grooves on the shoulder of bowls, bowls with flutes or facets (Pl. 31, **95-98**) and goblets with incised intersecting grooves on lower body (Pl. 34, **125**).

A bowl (likely to come from a goblet) with open sub-angular profile (Pl. 33, **120**), bowls with s-shaped profile and a facet at the point of maximum diameter (Pl. 34, **123-124**), a large bowl with smoothly everted rim and curving shoulder (Pl. 34, **121**), a large sub-angular bowl (Pl. 34, **122**), a bowl with inturned rim (Pl. 31, **99**), low feet and spreading bases (Pl. 31, **105**; Pl. 34, **126**) are all occurrences not recorded in the previous deposits. Furthermore, bowls with rounded or sub-rounded profile which, were common in SU 1070, are now completely absent. Beyond typical cup and bowl shapes, the 'Grey burnished' class also includes a closed shape, a large rounded jar (probably globular) with a collar rim (Pl. 34, **129**).

In the 'Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted' class wide-mouthed and narrow-necked jars (Pl. 35, **132-133**) constitute the main shapes, as in the previous horizon, but also a small

hemispherical bowl is represented (Pl. 34, **130**) which I very tentatively have reconstructed together with a low foot, not joining but characterised by the exact same colour and fabric composition (Pl. 87, **130+107**).

Jars in gritty fabrics exhibit shapes and modes of decorations already seen in the previous horizon (jars with distinct neck, ‘pie crust’ decoration, Pl. 35, **135-137**) and the same applies to pithoi (necked pithoi with fingertip impressions, Pl. 36, **140-142**).

The parallels for the newly-introduced shapes mainly refer to phases 6 middle to late at Pefkakia-Magoula (approximately corresponding to the end of MH II and the beginning of MH III)⁶⁸¹, phases 3 to 4 of the ‘Aphrodision’ at Argos (MH II – beginning of MH III)⁶⁸², MH II deposits at Nichoria⁶⁸³ and, in some cases, ceramic phase I at Kolonna (approximately covering most part of MH II and the beginning of MH III)⁶⁸⁴. More specifically, with regards to Nichoria, it is important to underline that most of the ‘MH II’ pottery from the site comes from mixed deposits and raises a number of questions regarding the ceramic sequence outlined. As Howell points out, it is possible that at Nichoria “existed a late phase of MH II, that was contemporary with MM IIIA. Some features, however, appear to be more at home in a MM IIIB context, so it is possible that an earlier MH III phase is also represented in these mixed Nichoria deposits”⁶⁸⁵. This fact further supports a possible MH III early closing date for the lower strata of the I intermediate deposits.

However, there are still some elements in common with the previous horizon which seem more closely related to earlier MH traditions. The ‘Cycladic’ bowl, albeit not attested in the previous horizon, can be also ascribed to earlier MH traditions. The shaft-hole hammer axe is also a tool which is usually found in early MH contexts (§ 3.2). The fact that most of these elements come from SU 1046c, which is the lowest of the deposits, may be indicative of a diachronic significance of the internal sequence, i.e., that the lower strata of the I intermediate deposit formed over a period covering the transition from MH II to MH III. This is a suggestion which would need further verifications with a larger sample of pottery, although it seems to be confirmed by the presence in SU 1046b, namely above 1046c, of more elements relating to apparently later developments, including the goblet with open sub-angular profile, s-shaped bowls with facets, low feet and, possibly, the introduction of atypical shapes in the repertoire of the ‘Grey burnished’ class, such as the rounded jar.

⁶⁸¹ Maran 1992a.

⁶⁸² Balitsari 2017.

⁶⁸³ Howell 1992.

⁶⁸⁴ Gauß – Smetana 2007a.

⁶⁸⁵ Howell 1992, 77. On the synchronisation between Cretan and Mainland chronology see: Dietz 1991, 309–321; Zerner 2008, 182–188; Girella 2010.

Remnants from the Neolithic period still appear (Pl. 35, **139**). Their persistent presence in these layers is possibly caused by original disturbances of Neolithic deposits during primary MH habitation.

To sum up, it is possible that this part of the sequence formed over a period of time, either gradually or after repeated punctual actions, spanning the late phases of MH II and an early stage of MH III.

I intermediate deposits – upper strata (Pls. 36-40, 143-173)

The selected pottery from the upper strata of the I intermediate deposits consists of a rather small number of sherds (27) coming from SSU 1046a, 1044 and 1045 and belonging for the most part to SU 1046a (19). Beyond pottery, one ceramic object was found in SU 1046a (Pl. 76, **O-13**) and a spindle whorl in SU 1044 (Pl. 76, **O-1**).

SU 1046a includes a large quantity of sherds from coarse vessels, storage jars and huge pithoi, represented only by a few selected diagnostic pieces, and a fraction of fine pottery.

A fragment from SU 1046a represents the first occurrence in the sequence of a vessel in the ‘Orange burnished or smoothed’ class (Pl. 78, Graph 3). The ‘Matt-painted, burnished’ class is still sporadic (Pl. 78, Graph 1) and occurs in a single handle fragment, probably belonging to a jug, from SU 1044 (Pl. 39, **166**).

Fine dark unpainted pottery includes exemplars which have already been attested in lower deposits: kantharoi with angular profile (Pl. 36, **146**), bowls with fluting (Pl. 37, **149**), a goblet stem and a low foot with the usual intersecting incised decoration (Pl. 37, **151**).

New features are a kantharos with squat, sub-rounded profile (Pl. 36, **145**), a deep angular bowl or goblet with ‘drop-shaped’ rim (Pl. 37, **148**) and a piece from a probable imported goblet with complex profile and thickened rim (Pl. 37, **147**). Low plain stems (like Pl. 39, **168**) have not been recorded from the lower layers of the sequence and appear for the first time in this horizon, although their absence in the layers below might well depend on random conditions of deposition. Closed shapes seem to constitute a slightly larger fraction of the dark unpainted pottery assemblage (Pl. 37, **152-154**).

The shape repertoire of ‘Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted’ pottery is more varied compared to the limited range of wide-mouthed and narrow-necked jars from the lower deposits of the trench. It includes a rounded bowl with vertical wall (not local, apparently, Pl. 38, **155**), an almost complete example of a rim-handled jar (Pl. 38, **156**) and a globular jar (Pl. 38, **157**).

An almost complete wide-open bowl is present in the ‘Coarse domestic/cooking pottery’ class in this horizon (Pl. 40, **170**), while jars are not well represented.

Pithoi are represented by a rim fragment which probably belonged to a wide-mouthed pithos and a piece from a smaller narrow-necked example (Pl. 39, **162-165**).

Thanks to the presence of the goblet fragment no. **147**, which has direct parallels with phase 7 at Pefkakia-Magoula, MHIIB contexts of the Argolid, and other late MH – early LH contexts, it is possible to confidently pinpoint this level of the sequence in a developed phase of the MH period, corresponding to a late stage of MH III. Other elements seem to be consistent with this date: vessels in the ‘Orange burnished’ class (Pl. 36, **143-144**) and the rim-handled jar, with several parallels from late MH funerary contexts of the Argolid (Pl. 38, **156**). A few similarities with the MH III pottery from Nichoria can be also noted. As clarified by Howell, the MH III pottery from Nichoria mostly relate to the late stage of this period, based on the presence of thin-walled cups with short rims and rounded profiles which anticipate Early Mycenaean shapes. The author also explains that lower deposits were already associated with features paralleled in MM IIIB/LM IA deposits at Kythera although they contained very few fragments from thin-walled cups and could be hardly assigned to MH III⁶⁸⁶. Howell does not specify it, but it goes without saying that he would have expected the presence of small cups having in mind as a reference the MH III sequences of the north-eastern Peloponnese. This circumstance made him suggest the presence of an earlier or intermediate MH III stage at Nichoria, although he refrained from drawing definite conclusions due to the mixed nature of the excavated deposits.

II intermediate deposits (Pls. 40-44, 174-206)

A total of 29 pieces have been catalogued from this stratigraphic horizon. All pottery classes have been identified in these strata, although they are unevenly attested. ‘Matt-painted, burnished’ is represented by just one small fragment from an open shape. (Pl. 42, **193**; Pl. 78, Graph 1) The ‘Orange and burnished or smoothed’ class is more common than in the previous horizons and (Pl. 78, Graph 3) although it is largely overshadowed by fine dark unpainted classes (Pl. 85, Graph 21; Pl. 86, Graph 23).

Fine light unpainted pottery includes a large variety of cups, goblets and bowls. The presence of miniature cups or kantharoi is attested by a small base (Pl. 41, **184**). Medium-sized open shapes are represented by kantharoi, which usually display an articulated profile (Pl. 41, **178**;

⁶⁸⁶ Howell 1992, 77.

Pl. 44, **206**) and a bowl with globular body (Pl. 43, **203**). Low-stemmed goblets are also present (Pl. 42, **192**).

Dark unpainted shapes are, as usual, kantharoi, bowls or goblets. The typical grooved decoration on goblet stems continues (Pl. 42, **195**). What seems to be the remaining part of a group of incised wavy grooves (Pl. 42, **196**) is unique at the site. Bowls frequently show thicker profiles (Pl. 41, **181-182**). This characteristic may not simply be a new stylistic feature. Rather, it may depend on the widespread adoption of a new forming technique involving the employment of flattened coils or small slabs (§ 2.5). Such a variation of may also relate to a more general change in the production of vessels in this category, which in later phases are more frequently produced in finer fabrics (§ 2.5).

‘Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted’ pottery includes bowls (Pl. 42, **190**) and narrow-necked jars, both a small exemplar with thin wall (Pl. 43, **199**) and a larger one with a taller neck (Pl. 44, **205**).

‘Coarse domestic/cooking pottery’ pottery includes shapes with a long tradition such as wide-open bowls (Pl. 43, **197**) and small ovoid jars (Pl. 41, **183**; Pl. 43, **200**) and larger wide-mouthed jars (Pl. 43, **198**).

Thanks to the valuable *terminus post quem* represented by the goblet fragment from SU 1046a (see above), it is possible to date this horizon at least to a later phase of the MH III period, which apparently does not exceed the end of the MH period. In particular, to late MH III can be safely dated some exemplars, such as low-footed goblets and globular bowls, thanks to direct parallels with the MH IIIB phase of the Argolid.

Outdoor floor SU 1026

The selection of diagnostic materials from the outdoor floor SU 1026 includes 21 pieces from all classes, except for pithoi. This unit contains fine tableware pottery, though it is also rich in coarse pots. There is a sensitive increase in the number of sherds in the ‘Fine orange burnished or smoothed’ class (Pl. 78, Graph 3; Pl. 85, Graph 21; Pl. 86, Graph 23). The presence of ‘Matt-painted, burnished’ pottery is rather limited (Pl. 78, Graph 1).

Obsidian was found in this layer in the form of a core and a blade (Pl. 76, **O-17, O-19**).

‘Matt-painted, burnished’ pottery is represented by a high stem from a goblet (Pl. 44, **207**). Light unpainted tableware encompasses shapes of all sizes, including miniature kantharoi (Pl. 44, **208-209**), a probable one-handled cup of ‘semi-globular’ type (Pl. 44, **210**) and a basin (Pl. 44, **214**). All dark unpainted classes are attested, in the form of bowls or goblets (Pl. 45, **215-217**) and basins with rounded profile (Pl. 45, **218-220**). Both bowls and basins

in dark unpainted fabrics may feature a thickening at the inner edge of the rim (Pl. 45, **215**, **220**).

The shape repertoire of coarse domestic or cooking pottery is fairly varied. It includes a small bowl with a ring-handle, possibly used as a dipper or ladle (Pl. 45, **224**), a small rim-handled jar (Pl. 45, **225**), a possible rim-handled jar with ‘Adriatic’ incised decoration (Pl. 45, **222**). Other features come from uncertain shapes: a tubular spout (Pl. 46, **226**) and a thick stem (Pl. 46, **227**), both possibly related to vessels with special functions.

The light unpainted tableware assemblage of SU 1026 exhibit connections with MH IIIB contexts of the Argolid and the MH III ‘latest’ phase at Tsoungiza. The same date applies to coarse vessels and cooking pots: coarse rim-handled jars are usually found in later MH III – LH I contexts, especially tombs, the tubular spout is a feature occurring on jars specially distributed in late MH – early LH sites in Messenia, stemmed cooking pots mostly date to the MH III – LH I transition or LH I at Tsoungiza. Therefore, there are many elements which prompt to date SU 1026 to a period covering a very advanced or terminal stage of MH III and encompassing the transition to LH I (‘Transitional MH III – LH I’).

Outdoor floor SU 1025

Among the pottery recovered from this unit it was possible to select several diagnostic sherds (30). Two fragments from the small heap of stones and earth above Infant burial 1 (SU 1061) are also included in this horizon.

The pottery from the outdoor floor SU 1025 displays evident changes in the ceramic sequence of Trench 2 – Extension compared to the lower strata. A substantial increase in the numbers of ‘Matt-painted, burnished’ pieces is observed (Pl. 78, Graph 1; Pl. 86, Graph 3). The large number of ‘Orange burnished or smoothed’ sherds testifies to a discernible growing trend, although dark unpainted categories still represents much of the tableware assemblage (Pl. 85, Graph 21; Pl. 86, Graph 23).

Beyond pottery, this stratigraphic horizon also includes two pieces from terracotta spoons (Pl. 76, **O-8**, **O-9**) and a small perforated bone disk (Pl. 77, **O-23**).

Matt-painted pottery includes cups decorated with curvilinear patterns and solid triangles (Pl. 46, **228-230**), possibly provided with low conical bases (Pl. 46, **231**), as well as closed shapes such as small jugs/jars (Pl. 48, **258**) and larger necked jars (Pl. 46, **232**).

Light unpainted drinking shapes consist of miniature rounded (Pl. 48, **259**) or sub-angular (Pl. 46, **234**) exemplars, rounded cups of ‘semi-globular’ type (Pl. 46, **235-236**), a globular cup or goblet with handles on body (Pl. 46, **237**), a kantharos with sub-rounded profile (Pl.

46, **239**), and other types of cups or kantharoi (Pl. 46, **240-241**). A raised base from a ‘semi-globular’ shape and goblet stems, both high and low, are attested (Pl. 47, **243-245**).

Fine dark unpainted pottery is represented by shapes previously unattested such as a miniature angular kantharos (Pl. 47, **247**) and a cup with s-shaped profile (Pl. 47, **246**). Bowls are mainly characterised by a rounded profile (Pl. 47, **249-251**) or may possibly belong to carinated types (Pl. 47, **252**).

Categories other than fine table wares are poorly represented among the catalogued materials: ‘Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted’ pottery includes a fragment from a probable biconical jar (Pl. 48, **256**); ‘Coarse domestic/cooking pottery’ consists of a few mendable sherds from the upper part of a large jar with a tall, broad neck (Pl. 48, **257**).

The parallels outlined for the materials from SU 1025 are mainly linked with contexts of MH IIIB or more general MH IIIB – LH IA date in the Argolid, as sometimes a distinction between the two phases is not clear⁶⁸⁷. Relevant comparisons can be also made with LH I early deposits at Tsoungiza, in Corinthia. This apparently slight misalignment in the relative chronology of the contexts used as a reference is caused by an actual discrepancy between the relative chronological partitions adopted by Dietz and Rutter for the Argolid and Corinthia, respectively. The phase termed MH IIIB in the Argolid⁶⁸⁸ differs substantially from the one initially named ‘MH IIIB’ at Tsoungiza⁶⁸⁹, but later redefined ‘MH III latest’ (represented by pottery group C)⁶⁹⁰. According to Rutter, it is probable that Dietz’s MH IIIB phase crosscuts the two phases distinguished at Tsoungiza as ‘MH IIIB/latest’ and ‘LH I early’⁶⁹¹. At Tsoungiza, the ‘MH III latest’ phase is thought to be comparatively short and to span no more than a single generation of 30 years⁶⁹². Conversely, the MH IIIB in Dietz’s chronological schema is supposed to last at least half a century (proposed date, ca. 1750-1700 BC)⁶⁹³. Therefore, the materials from SU 1025 are probably contemporary with the MH IIIB – LH IA phases of the Argolid insofar as they overlap with the LH I early phase at Tsoungiza.

Few elements seem to point to an exclusive LH I date: ‘semi-globular’ cups with thinned lips (Pl. 46, **235-236**), the non-local globular cup or goblet with direct parallels with LH I contexts in Messenia and possibly imported from this region (Pl. 46, **237**) and the adoption

⁶⁸⁷ The main reference for the evidence pertaining to this phase in the Argolid is Dietz 1991. See also Philippa-Touchais 2002 (for Argos).

⁶⁸⁸ Dietz 1991, 70–92, 253–255.

⁶⁸⁹ Rutter 2015.

⁶⁹⁰ Rutter 2020a, table 9.1.

⁶⁹¹ Rutter 2015, note 16. Rutter 2020a, 495, note 48.

⁶⁹² Rutter 2020a, 495, note 50.

⁶⁹³ Dietz 1991, fig. 93; Dietz 1998, fig. 3.

of atypical cup shapes in the repertoire of ‘Grey burnished’ and ‘Dark burnished’ pottery (Pl. 47, **246-247**). Other few morpho-stylistic traits additionally highlight the presence of new features. For instance, the incised decoration on a Grey burnished bowl, apparently belonging to a pattern with isolated groups of festoons (Pl. 47, **250**), seems to be a late variation of the festoons typically found on MH II – III early on ‘Argive Minyan bowls’.

The pottery from SU 1025, on the whole, marks the appearance of new ceramic features and trends at the Trapeza, comparable to those observed at other sites at the beginning of the LH I period, although it lacks some of the features mainly used as diagnostic indicators of the LH I period. This absence may well depend on the limited number of pieces that, at present, define the LH I period at the site as well as other motivations linked to differing local developments from those observed in the sequence of the sites of the north-eastern Peloponnese, usually taken as a reference (§§ 5.1, 6.5).

23 fragments have been selected for the catalogue in post-SU 1025 layers, testifying to later activities and disturbances (Pls. 48-50, **258-287**). These fragments are mostly consistent with a late MH – early LH date.

4.1.2 Trench 1

*Dismantled houses (Pls. 51-53, **288-308**)*

The layers relating to the horizon of the dismantled houses in Trench 1 produced a limited number of sherds and a narrow selection of diagnostic pieces for the catalogue: only 21. Pottery from almost all classes has been catalogued, except for ‘Matt-painted, unburnished’ and ‘Pithoi’ (Pls. 81-83, Graphs 10-18). Very few sherds in these strata exhibit matt-painted decoration and only one from SU 1050a, probably a kantharos (Pl. 52, **302**), belongs to the ‘Matt-painted, burnished’ class.

Tableware pottery includes ‘Orange burnished or smoothed’ miniature kantharoi and a globular bowl (Pl. 51, **288**; Pl. 52, **294-297**). Dark unpainted classes are represented by medium-sized kantharoi (Pl. 52, **298, 303**), bowls with rounded profile (Pl. 52, **299**) or shoulder-handled with rectilinear shoulder (Pl. 52, **304**), angular or rounded bowls with flutes (Pl. 51, **291**; Pl. 53, **305**) and various types of low-stemmed (Pl. 52, **300**) and high-stemmed goblets with incised (Pl. 51, **292**) or plain (Pl. 51, **293**; Pl. 53, **306**) stems. A narrow-necked jar was also produced in the ‘black burnished or smoothed’ class (Pl. 51, **289**).

Narrow-necked jars (Pl. 53, **308**) and wide-mouthed jars (Pl. 51, **290**) characterise the ‘Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted’ and ‘Coarse domestic/cooking pottery’ categories.

Several elements are indicative of a late MH date; in particular, the sub-globular kantharos (Pl. 51, **294**), possibly betraying a connection to the west, can be compared with a small kantharos imported at Asine in MH IIIB, globular bowls (Pl. 52, **297**) appear during the same phase in the Argolid, as well as low-stemmed goblets (Pl. 52, **300**). The tall neck and the thickened rim, flattened on the outside, of no. **308** (Pl. 53) show a connection with narrow-necked jars widely distributed in late MH and early LH sites in western Greece.

Based on these elements, it appears that the lower horizon of Trench 1 represents a very residual and partial picture of a habitation phase which ended in an advanced stage of MH III. This would mean that the structures originally built in the area of Trench 1 may have been dismantled at the time SU 1046a was dumped in Trench 2 – Extension or in a following phase. It is more difficult to guess when exactly this cycle began; it cannot be excluded that the buildings were active here for long before the date of their destruction, maybe producing the materials found in the lower strata of the I intermediary deposits in Trench 2 – Extension (Pl. 88).

*Dumping deposits (Pls. 53-67, **309-453**)*

The sherds selected from this stratigraphic horizon are by far the most numerous (145 pieces) compared to the other horizons of both trenches. This is due to the large quantity of fine tableware pottery dumped in this area which allowed the selection of many diagnostic sherds. Several of these belong to the ‘Matt painted, burnished’ (Pl. 81, Graph 10) and the ‘Orange burnished or smoothed’ (Pl. 81, Graph 12) classes testifying to the increasing preference for pottery with light surfaces, although dark unpainted pottery is still found in larger numbers (Pl. 85, Graph 22; Pl. 86, Graph 24). ‘Grey burnished’ is the dominant category in the fine dark unpainted table wares (Pl. 84, Graph 20).

The few objects recovered in this horizon include terracotta spindle whorls (Pl. 76, **O-4, O-5**), a sherd disk (Pl. 76, **O-6**) and spools (Pl. 76, **O-7, O-10**).

The most typical and characteristic shape within matt-painted pottery is the kantharos with a sub-rounded or, less frequently, angular profile (Pl. 54, **322**; Pl. 56, **343-344**; Pl. 57, **345-347**; Pl. 63, **412-413**; Pl. 64, **414**). The patterns mostly consist in upright triangles, solid or cross-hatched, running on the shoulder. Other than kantharoi, bowls decorated with triangles or intersecting diagonals (Pl. 57, **347**; Pl. 64, **415**), a stem from a goblet (Pl. 57, **348**) and a

few jars (one biconical, Pl. 55, **324**, two narrow-necked, Pl. 57, **349**) complete the local matt-painted repertoire of shapes from these units. Some painted sherds are unlikely to be local; a jug fragment with a fabric of unusual pale colour with a pattern consisting of a chain of small tangent circles (Pl. 54, **323**); a spout fragment from a jug in coarse fabric (Pl. 64, **416**); sherds from closed shapes decorated with curvilinear and linear patterns made of thin lines (Pl. 57, **351**; Pl. 64, **418-420**). A foot fragment is solidly covered both on exterior and interior by a paint of dark colour (Pl. 57, **352**).

Light unpainted tableware consists of a large variety of cup and bowl types primarily kantharoi, miniature (Pl. 57, **353-355**; Pl. 64, **421-425**) and medium-sized (Pl. 53, **310**; Pl. 55, **326**; Pls. 57-58, **356-361**; Pl. 64, **426**), a possible juglet (Pl. 53, **311**), bowls with rounded or sub-angular profiles, including an example with vertical walls and horizontal handles (Pl. 58, **365-368**). A bowl decorated with ribs, exhibiting traces of wheel-fashioning, is supposed to be an import (Pl. 59, **369**). Fine light unpainted pottery is also represented by a couple of bases from larger shapes (Pl. 59, **370-371**). One, in particular, preserves the attachment of an added element at the base, although it is not very clear which kind of vessel it originally belonged to (Pl. 59, **371**). The original shape should have had a rather open mouth, since the interior is burnished, albeit not accurately.

Dark unpainted pottery constitutes a relatively more homogeneous group. Very small cups make their appearance only in SSU 1012-II and 1012-I (Pl. 59, **372-374**; Pl. 65, **434-435**) in the internal sequence of the dumping. An example of a ring-handled cup is attested (Pl. 59, **374**). Beyond these, the dark unpainted assemblage mostly consists of medium or large-sized bowls and basins with rounded or sub-rounded profile frequently displaying a thickening at the inner edge of the rim (Pl. 54, **314-317**; Pl. 55, **327-332**; Pls. 59-60, **379-386**; Pl. 61, **393-395**; Pls. 65-66, **437-442**). Medium and large-sized bowls commonly feature a vertical handle on the shoulder (Pl. 54, **316-317**; Pl. 55, **327**; Pl. 65, **437**; Pl. 66, **441**). One handle, likely to come from a shoulder-handled bowl is decorated with a longitudinal midrib (Pl. 61, **392**). Only one fragment from a large bowl preserves the attachment of a horizontal handle (Pl. 60, **384**). One bowl fragment, in particular, has an everted and thickened rim similar to those usually found in Central Greece (Pl. 55, **330**). Goblets are represented by plain or grooved stems (Pl. 54, **318**; Pl. 56, **333-335**; Pl. 61, **393-394**). Lower stems are also present (Pl. 56, **336**). Some stems are very large, suggesting that they may have supported a bowl of considerable size (Pl. 54, **318**). Bowl with flutes and incised festoons are also present (Pl. 61, **389-391**; Pl. 66, **442**). A spout (Pl. 62, **399**) documents the presence of bridge-spouted vessels in the 'Grey burnished' class

‘Coarse domestic/cooking pottery’ pottery is dominated by small bowls or jars (Pl. 56; **340-341**; Pl. 62, **404-405**; Pl. 67, **449-451**). Although several of these do not preserve the handle, based on both intra- and extra-site comparisons, it is likely that they regularly had one rising strap handle at the rim.

Larger wide-mouthed jars are attested, albeit to a lesser extent (Pl. 54; **320-321**; Pl. 62, **406**; Pl. 63, **407-408**).

As it has been highlighted above, in this stratigraphic horizon a number of imported pieces can be noted (Pl. 54, **323**; Pl. 57, **351, 352?**; Pl. 59, **369**; Pl. 59, **372?**; Pl. 64, **416, 418-420**). Only for a few of these it is possible to tentatively suggest a hypothetical place of origin; the jug decorated with small tangent circles (Pl. 54, **323**) possibly comes from the Argolid, although some parallels from Elis and Messenia may suggest an alternative western Peloponnesian origin. Another fragment from a matt-painted jug (Pl. 64, **416**) bears some resemblance to jugs from Kirrha dating to the early MH period and may actually be an earlier cast-up. A piece from a possible wheel-fashioned bowl decorated with ribs (Pl. 59, **369**) shows a familiarity with shapes produced in Central Greece.

The main and most reliable parallels relate to Dietz’s MH IIIB phase, MH III ‘later’ and ‘latest’ deposits at Tsoungiza, MH III deposits at Nichoria, ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’ contexts at Agios Stephanos and phase 7 at Pefkakia-Magoula, further north. Only the possible solidly-painted goblet foot might more properly be given a LH I date (Pl. 57, **352**), if this attribution is correct.

One main problem regarding the dating of these ceramic deposits is that they are likely to be contaminated by later materials, due to the observation of some holes and disturbances in the section of the trench after their removal (§ 1.3.1). At present, it seems that these deposits, for the most part, represent the ceramic developments of the latest MH stages at the site. In any case, despite their mixed nature, a few observations can be made in the internal sequence of the deposit, which can be reported here for future verifications; 1) there seems to be a gradual increase in the number of matt-painted and fine light unpainted pottery bottom-up in the sequence; 2) painted triangles are more frequently cross-hatched in the lower level while solidly-painted triangles prevail in the upper ones, a fact which might suggest a gradual preference over time towards the solidly-painted variant; 3) there seems to be an increase in the average size of dark unpainted vessels bottom-up in the sequence, combined with the occurrence of large basins in the upper strata.

These trends may correspond to actual micro-stages in the pottery developments of the latest MH period which would need to be confirmed through the investigation of better stratified contexts.

It is difficult to correlate the sequences of the two trenches, mainly because the dumping activities we saw in Trench 1 seem to be localised in this area of the excavation. Based on the observations made for the previous horizon (see above 'Dismantled houses'), it can be hypothesised that the dumping activities occurred at some point between the formation of SU 1046a and SU 1026 in Trench 2- Extension. This would mean that this horizon may be approximately contemporary with the II intermediate horizon in Trench 2 – Extension (Pl. 88).

Outdoor floor SU 1010 (Pls. 67-68, 454-472)

This horizon is represented by 19 sherds, 17 selected from SU 1010 and 2 from the earth filling the small pit of Infant burial 3.

An increase in the relative percentages of the 'Matt-painted, burnished' and 'Orange burnished or smoothed' classes has been observed (Pl. 81, Graphs 10, 12). Dark unpainted pottery is outnumbered by fine light unpainted vessels among the catalogued materials (Pl. 85, Graph 22), although it still constitutes a significant part according to the counts of total feature sherds retrieved in the deposit (Pl. 86, Graph 24). Two obsidian tools have been recovered from this floor (Pl. 77, **O-18, O-20**).

A new shape makes its appearance in the painted category, a bowl with rectilinear shoulder, horizontal or sub-horizontal everted rim, and vertical strap handles on shoulder (Pl. 67, **454-455**).

Fine light unpainted pottery continues to be represented by typical cup shapes already encountered in the dumping deposits (Pl. 67, **457-461**; Pl. 68, **471-472**). A trend of continuity also applies to fine dark unpainted pottery, mainly produced in relation to large bowls and goblets (Pl. 68, **463-465**), with the only exception of a wide-mouthed jar with thickened rim (Pl. 68, **466**).

The 'Coarse domestic/cooking pottery' class presents a quite varied spectrum of typological elements ('Adriatic' incised sherds, an inverted horseshoe lug, a double knob) and also includes a lid (Pl. 68, **467-470**).

The ceramics retrieved from SU 1010 only offer a limited range of examples, which do not differ substantially from those of the dumping deposits below, and it is very difficult to see a distinct chronological phase in these materials. Nevertheless, the appearance of a new type

of bowl, represented by two examples (Pl. 67, **454-455**), might not be accidental. Their shape and decoration recall that of deep low-footed goblets or 'krateriskoi', so common in Achaea during the 'Transitional MH III – LH I' phase and succeeding periods (see § 6.5). The occurrence of this shape in SU 1010 might represent a valuable datum for the dating of the appearance of this vessel in the region. The fact that bowls of this type are very common in the superficial agrarian deposits above SU 1010 (SU 1007 and 1000, Pls. 69-70, **477-481**; Pl. 72; **504-505**) may further prove that their appearance slightly post-date that of kantharoi featuring the same painted pattern.

As already suggested, SU 1010 may be equal to SU 1026. This hypothesis, supported by observations made on the field (§ 1.4) and by the fact that these two units have been excavated at approximately the same height, seems to be confirmed by their similar assemblage composition. Both these units have in common the presence of a variety of cooking implements. These data lead to hypothetically assume that they formed after similar and concurrent depositional processes and that they date to the same phase, namely to a transitional stage between MH III and LH I.

4.1.3 Section Area A

It is difficult to provide safe conclusions based on the few diagnostic potsherds collected during the brief investigation conducted in Area A, in the easternmost zone of the plateau (§ 1.3.3). The catalogued sherds (Pl. 72, **517-518**) would seem to point to earlier habitation, during EH II – III. In any case, it seems that evidence of MH habitation in this small sample is very thin as suggested by the low number in the count of dark unpainted pottery (2,63%, see the table with sherd counts in the catalogue § 2.3).

4.1.4 Summary

Thanks to the archaeological sequence investigated at the Trapeza it is possible to schematically outline the main general trends observed in the materials across the sequence, covering the period between the MH I late/MH II early phases and the beginning of LH I.

MH I late – MH II early/middle ('Ballast' and related deposits, Pl. 89).

Matt-painted decoration is restricted to a limited range of shapes (angular bowls, jugs, narrow-necked jars) with unburnished surfaces.

Vessels for direct consumption are exclusively represented by unpainted pottery with dark surfaces mostly belonging to 'Grey burnished' and, to a lesser extent, 'Dark burnished or smoothed'. The most common shapes are small and medium-sized angular kantharoi (Pl. 89, **19-20**), medium and large-sized bowls (Pl. 89, **27, 30, 31, 1, 35**) and high-stemmed goblets (Pl. 89, **40-41**). Bowls are more common than kantharoi and goblets. They usually have short rims, sub-rounded or angular profiles, strap handles on the shoulder, and flat bases. Their surface may be plain or decorated with set of incised horizontal lines or plastic flutes on the shoulder; the fluting on the shoulder is sometimes associated with multiple groups of festoons on the lower body. Stems and lower bodies from goblets are usually decorated with incisions consisting of horizontal lines or intersecting groups of lines.

'Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted' pottery mostly consists of wide-mouthed jars, ovoid or ellipsoid in shape, and narrow-necked jars, usually undecorated (Pl. 89, **50, 53, 57, 61**).

'Coarse domestic/cooking pottery' pottery is characterised by a limited and uniform range of shapes including wide-mouthed jars, sometimes with a broad distinct neck (Pl. 89, **62, 88, 65, 66**). Smaller examples of jars with shorter rims are likely to be handled (Pl. 89, **62, 88**). The typical decoration attested in this class is 'Adriatic' incised. Sometimes the outer face of the rim is decorated with impressions ('pie-crust', Pl. 89, **89**). Few diagnostic fragments from pithoi come from necked variants with impressed decoration at the junction of neck and shoulder.

MH II middle/late – MH III early (I intermediate deposits – lower strata, Pl. 90).

There is evidence pointing to a great degree of similarity between the materials in the layers dated to this phase and those from previous deposits, although some new features are discernible.

Matt-painted pottery is almost invariably unburnished and produced in the exact same shapes as those of the previous phase (Pl. 90, **91, 92, 118**).

Fine dark unpainted pottery is dominated by the 'Grey burnished' class. 'Dark burnished or smoothed' pottery constitutes only a fraction of the assemblage and 'Black burnished or smoothed' appears in very small numbers. Goblets or bowls with sub-angular profiles are more common (Pl. 90, **120, 122**), whereas bowls with short rims and sub-rounded profiles have almost completely disappeared. Bowls with s-shaped profile and a facet at the point of maximum diameter seem to be exclusive of this phase (Pl. 90, **123**). Bowl bases are no longer invariably flat but may be sometimes spreading or true low feet (Pl. 90, **126, 105**). Closed shapes make their appearance in this category (Pl. 90, **129**).

Beyond typical jar shapes (Pl. 90, **106, 133, 132**), a small open bowl, possibly footed, appear in the 'Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted' class (Pl. 90, **130, 107**).

MH III late (I intermediate deposits – upper strata, II intermediate deposits, Dismantled houses, Dumping deposits, Pls. 91–92).

The deposits dated to the late MH III period provide a general impression of an accelerated pattern of change and discontinuity compressed within the latest stages of the MH III period. It is likely that future investigations of primary contexts will allow for a more refined subdivision of this phase. It seems that, at an initial stage, the MH III late period marked the sporadic appearance of ceramics with orange burnished surfaces (Pl. 91, **143**) and the introduction of new characteristics in the long-standing shapes of domestic categories, such as very short rims in rim-handled jars (Pl. 92, **156**). These features were found in association with a fragment from an imported goblet (Pl. 91, **147**) and a local probable goblet with drop-shaped rim (Pl. 91, **148**).

Towards the end of MH III, there is an increase in the number of matt-painted vessels with burnished surfaces, especially kantharoi and bowls with painted triangles on the shoulder (Pl. 91, **344, 413, 347**). Jars of biconical shape also bear matt-painted linear patterns (Pl. 91, **324**).

Light unpainted miniature kantharoi (Pl. 91, **353, 294, 354, 355**), kantharoi with angular or sub-angular profiles (Pl. 91, **359**), globular, rounded or sub-angular bowls (Pl. 91, **203, 366, 367**), low-stemmed goblets (Pl. 91, **194**) are now commonly attested shapes. Fine dark unpainted pottery continues to constitute an important part of the tableware assemblage and it appears to be more homogeneous in terms of shape: at times 'Grey' or 'Dark burnished' cups are found (Pl. 91, **374**), but the most common shape is a medium or large-sized bowl with thick walls or a marked sharp thickening at the inner edge of the rim (Pl. 91, **382**). Sometimes fine dark unpainted basins exhibit very thick walls and large diameters (Pl. 92, **395, 447**).

‘Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted’ pottery includes small necked vessels with thin walls (Pl. 92, **199**), narrow-necked jars with tall neck with thickened, flattened rim (Pl. 92, **308**), and globular jars (Pl. 92, **157**).

‘Coarse domestic/cooking pottery’ is associated with a wider shape repertoire in which small handled shapes are included along with traditional wide-mouthed jars (Pl. 92, **340, 404, 408**). Longitudinally pierced terracotta spools are found for the first time in stratigraphic units relating to this phase (Pl. 92, **O-7, O-10**). Their appearance may indicate the introduction of new weaving techniques (see above § 3.2).

‘*Transitional MH III – LH I*’ and *LH I* (Outdoor floors SSU 1025, 1026 and 1010, Pls. 93 – 94).

The beginning of the LH I period is marked by a series of substantial changes in the composition of the assemblage. There is a consistent increase in the frequency of ‘Matt-painted, burnished’ pottery and the appearance of painted curvilinear patterns in local pottery. Painted decoration appears on small cups with globular body (Pl. 93, **228-229, 231**), ‘krateriskoi’ (Pl. 93, **477**)⁶⁹⁴, jugs and jars (Pl. 93, **258, 232**). The introduction of ‘krateriskoi’ may be an innovation of this period.

There is also a rise in the numbers of ‘Orange burnished or smoothed’ tableware, which now seem to overshadow fine dark unpainted pottery. Distinctive types of cups and kantharoi are produced in varying shapes and size. In this phase, more fragments are assignable to proper cups, one or two-handled (Pl. 93, **210, 235, 237**), rather than kantharoi. Goblet, bowls and basins with surfaces of light colour are also attested (Pl. 93, **242, 243, 244, 214**).

Dark unpainted pottery includes a wider range of atypical shapes, which are shared with the fine light unpainted category, such as miniature kantharoi and cups with s-shaped profiles (Pl. 93, **247, 246**). Medium and large-sized vessels may be rounded bowls and basins with the typical thickening at interior rim (Pl. 93, **215, 220**) and bowls/goblet with angular or articulated profile (Pl. 93, **217, 252**). Long standing traditional patterns, such as hanging festoons on the lower body of bowls, now seem to be deconstructed in a pattern with isolated groups of festoons (Pl. 93, **250**).

‘Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted’ pottery is poorly represented in these deposits. A fragment from a jar testifies to the continuity of jars with articulated or biconical body already appeared in the previous phase (Pl. 94, **256**).

⁶⁹⁴ The piece depicted comes from a modern/contemporary unit (SU 1007). It represents a better-preserved variant of krateriskoi found in SU 1010.

The ‘Coarse domestic/cooking pottery’ shape repertoire further expands and exhibits a more varied assemblage. Small, handled bowls or jars are similar to that seen in MH III late (Pl. 94, **224-225**). The presence of a spout and a stem (Pl. 94, **226-227**) may indirectly highlight the presence of vessels connected with specialised functions (see § 5.2). ‘Adriatic’ incised pottery is still documented (Pl. 94, **222**). A large jar with tall, broad neck is included in the repertoire of this category (Pl. 94, **257**). Terracotta spools are present (Pl. 94, **O-8, O-9**) along with obsidian cores and tools (Pl. 94, **O-17, O-19**).

4.2 Settlement layout and typology: preliminary observations

The study of the settlement organisation and architecture in the MH period has increasingly received scholarly attention in recent decades⁶⁹⁵. Thanks to these studies the picture concerning the occupational dynamics of MH villages is much clearer. Settlement patterns in the Peloponnese during the MH period show different trajectories and historical developments in different regions, although it seems that, beyond few primary coastal centres, most of the inhabited sites were strategically located in the interior, along rivers, land routes and valleys⁶⁹⁶. The position of the settlement of the Trapeza also reflects this strategic preference, since it lies in an inland location along a river, the Meganitis, which allows easy access both to the sea and to the interior (§ 1.1). As already observed, such location is very suitable for herding activities and animal husbandry, which might have been important functions of the village. Ovicaprid breeding was connected with the processing of wool and the production of textile, which were certainly performed at the site, as the finding of several spindle-whorls and textile tools indicate (§ 3.2).

At the current state of research, it is not possible to provide a certain estimate of the original extension of the settlement of the Trapeza. During the survey conducted in 2015 (§ 1.2) materials have been collected over an area of ca. 0,8 hectares, although the village might have well been more extended. According to approximate calculations, the average size of a MH village was around 1 – 2 hectares and rarely exceeded 3 hectares⁶⁹⁷. These estimates, however, are highly speculative due to very limited information available on the architectural remains pertaining to this period. Argos, Thebes and the Menelaion constituted exceptional cases, reaching at least more than 10 hectares in extension⁶⁹⁸. These large numbers have

⁶⁹⁵ Bintliff 2010; Philippa-Touchais 2010; Voutsaki 2010b; Wright 2010; Zavadil 2010; Wiersma 2013; Philippa-Touchais et al. 2021.

⁶⁹⁶ Zavadil 2010, fig. 1. I have investigated this issue in my Bachelor’s thesis.

⁶⁹⁷ Nordquist 1987, 22-24; Wright 2008, 234; Wiersma 2013, 228-229.

⁶⁹⁸ Argos: Touchais 1998; Thebes: Dakouri-Hild 2010, 694. Menelaion: Catling 2009, 444.

been explained through models of scattered occupation in small clusters over wide areas or by suggesting shifts in the residential areas due to various circumstances, such as floods⁶⁹⁹. Ancient occupation at the Trapeza was likely to be more concentrated on the plateau where the two trenches have been opened, possibly up to the eastern edge of Area A (Pl. 4) where a section exposed along a terrace cut has proved the presence of archaeological stratification and materials (§§ 1.3.3, 4.1.3). Another possible convenient location might have been a terrace overlooking the river Meganitis, located at a lower height along the north-western side of the hill⁷⁰⁰. One settlement displaying a similar geomorphological configuration to that at the Trapeza is Berbati in the Argolid, where habitation was concentrated over a plateau located along the southern steep slope of the Mastos hill⁷⁰¹.

The specific morphological setting of the area occupied by the settlement of the Trapeza must have deeply conditioned the settlement layout and constituted for the inhabitants of the Trapeza a main challenge in relation to the organisation of space and building construction. Indeed, other than the limited flat area of the plateau, the ground steeply slopes, especially towards the summit of the hill. Habitation on sloping grounds was connected with levelling operations and the construction of terraces roughly following the contours of the elevations at several MH sites; the Aspis at Argos⁷⁰², Asine⁷⁰³ and Pefkakia-Magoula⁷⁰⁴ constitute main case studies. At Eutresis no terrace walls were reported, although houses were said to have been built on different levels⁷⁰⁵. No evidence of proper terrace walls has been found so far at the Trapeza. Remains of dry-stone walls were visible here and there in the area, although their chronology is uncertain and likely to be modern. It is possible that buildings coexisted at different heights; this might be the case of the original structures detected at the bottom of Trench 1, approximately 3 m to the north of the terrace created by the cut SU 1051- found in Trench 2 – Extension ('Dismantled houses'). However, the synchronisation between the two trenches is uncertain and does not allow to know exactly whether the basin created by SU 1070 was still empty or already filled at the time when the houses of Trench 1 were founded.

Both the original function and extension of SU 1070 are puzzling. Such an extended structure in the form of a stone mantle covering a basin, consisting in a single cohesive layer, has no

⁶⁹⁹ This is the model proposed by G. Touchais for Argos (Touchais 1998).

⁷⁰⁰ This area was not included in the survey but during a recent inspection (August 2021) I noticed the presence of some coarse potsherds emerging on the surface.

⁷⁰¹ Lindblom 2011, 79, fig. 64.

⁷⁰² Philippa-Touchais 2010, 792–796; cf. Wiersma 2013, 115–121.

⁷⁰³ Nordquist 1987; cf. Wiersma 2013, 121–128.

⁷⁰⁴ Maran 1992a; cf. Wiersma 2013, 42–51.

⁷⁰⁵ Goldman 1931; cf. Wiersma 2013, 68–76.

clear parallels. According to the date assigned to the materials, this structure was built during the MH II period and mostly incorporate pottery of the MH I – II early/middle periods. Only a few contexts can be mentioned in which large artificial basins were excavated in the bedrock to fulfil various functions. At the Deiras, a ravine located between the two hills of Larisa and Aspis (Argos), a context which was denominated ‘Installation P1’ was excavated by J. Deshayes for the French School in the 1950s⁷⁰⁶. This was a large cavity excavated in the bedrock, roughly rectangular in shape (3,7 x 2,20-2,60 m). The edges of the cavity were vertical and its bottom uneven. One side was reinforced with a dry stone-wall (Pl. 95a). The cavity was found completely filled with alternating layers of black earth and stones (Pl. 95b). According to a recent reconstruction proposed by A. Balitsari, the history of the structure can be summarised as follows⁷⁰⁷. At first, the natural floor of the cavity was used while the area was possibly sheltered by a roof supported by a central post. In a second phase, the first layer of earth was brought and then sealed with a layer of gravel and partially paved with yellowish clay. From this level an infant was buried in a jar. At a later time, another layer of earth was brought and paved again with gravel. On this floor, bones from a female burial, possibly in simple pit, were found. Lastly, further layers of stones and earth were brought to completely fill the depression. The abundant pottery found in the fills made the excavator think that this structure was an auxiliary one, used for domestic activities at a semi-underground level. A. Balitsari basically agrees with this assumption. Deshayes also noticed that there was an evolution in the pottery contained in the fills and suggested that the structure was filled over a protracted period of time⁷⁰⁸. The materials have been recently re-examined by Balitsari who, instead, did not notice any significant quantitative and qualitative variations across the sequence and proposed a MH I late – MH II chronology⁷⁰⁹. At Pelikata (Ithaca), excavated by the British School in the 1930s, two large and deep cavities were found completely filled with large stones in excavation areas IV and VI (Pls. 96–97)⁷¹⁰. In area IV, the cavity was filled with stones “which (...) give the appearance of a paving” on top (Pl. 96a, c)⁷¹¹. According to Heurtley, the materials came from houses originally located on the ground level above the basin, although it seems that some large unworked stones were likely to belong to more monumental structures. Most of the pottery retrieved from the fills belong to EH II – III and included few MH sherds which possibly

⁷⁰⁶ Deshayes 1966.

⁷⁰⁷ Balitsari 2017, 115–119.

⁷⁰⁸ Deshayes 1966, 135-137.

⁷⁰⁹ Balitsari 2017, 116.

⁷¹⁰ Heurtley 1938. Cf. also Soyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 96.

⁷¹¹ Heurtley 1938, 9.

suggest that this operation took place during the MH period. The bottom of the other cavity found at the site, in Area VI, was covered with a thick deposit of moist clay “in which lay about 100 smallish stones resting on virgin soil” (Pl. 97)⁷¹². According to Heurtley the clay came from collapsed mudbrick walls. It cannot be ruled out, however, that the clayey layer was laid out to create a platform for specialised activities to be carried out in a depressed area. The pottery associated with this layer date to EH III.

Further evidence of semi-underground specialised structures has been recently reported from a newly discovered MH site at Kantza, near Pallini (Attica)⁷¹³. Stone platforms in different shapes (sub-circular or roughly quadrangular), made of river pebbles, have been found in cavities excavated in the natural soil. The platforms measured between 2 and 3 m in diameter or per side and exhibited a central post-hole. This type of structure is so far unique. Only few sherds of MH date and obsidian tools were found in association with the platforms, the function of which has not been understood yet. Due to the finding of very few ceramics, the excavators did not exclude that the site was occupied on a seasonal basis by a small rural-industrial community.

More in general, platforms of clay and stone existed during the EH III – MH as extended areas outside the domestic buildings, not in specific connection with artificial depressions. Extended platforms of clay and stones are known at Lerna IV (EH III), although their function is not fully clear. They consisted of thick masses of yellow clay, partially paved with pebbles, or were completely made of stones. One platform has been associated with grinding activities⁷¹⁴.

In some cases, the construction of stone paving seems to relate to storage purposes⁷¹⁵. At Asine, during MH I, there is evidence of semi-underground storing rooms or facilities with stone pavements inside houses⁷¹⁶.

At present, there is no safe evidence of the use of the ‘Ballast’ as a storage facility. No pits for the positioning of pithoi have been detected, although some flat clay slabs (large fragments from pithoi) may be tentatively interpreted as bases. In any case, the finding of a large number of pithoi fragments at the Trapeza (altogether 774 fragments, mostly concentrated in the lower strata of Trench 2 – Extension), especially embedded in SU 1070, engenders reflection on how storage was practiced at the site. According to recent reconsiderations, storage practices mainly took place within single households during the

⁷¹² Heurtley 1938, 14.

⁷¹³ Romanidou 2020.

⁷¹⁴ Banks 2013, 200 (grinding platform), 289-290, 335-337. See also: Wiersma 2013, 135-136.

⁷¹⁵ Wiersma 2013, 53, 223.

⁷¹⁶ Nordquist 1987, 72-74.

earlier MH period, although the management of surplus might have implied sharing and reciprocity in consumption⁷¹⁷. The supposed presence of surplus and systematic storage practices may challenge the conception of a small village with few herders and rather raises a number of questions regarding the subsistence of the village, which was likely to depend on different sources.

Also, beyond speculations about its function, such a large, structured area, seemingly at the disposal of the entire community (if we accept that it was conceived as an independent working or activity area) points to the existence of forms of communal planning and organisation of space. Large activities areas found at Lerna IV prompted suggestions concerning the possible social organisation of the community and, according to Banks, may signify “some kind of limited, centralized organization under the supervision of the village headman”⁷¹⁸.

After the stone mantle fell into disuse, cyclic depositions gradually filled the depression partly after possible natural processes (I intermediate deposits – lower strata), partly in connection with deliberate dumping activities, maybe intended to level and enlarge the surface of the area (SU 1046a). Such cycles of building, dismantling and levelling are a leitmotiv, especially in those terraced MH sites in which the limited available space required the maximum optimisation of its use⁷¹⁹. Interestingly, C. Wiersma observed that evidence of terracing and levelling did not occur frequently at larger settlements⁷²⁰.

I have already suggested that, after levelling activities, the area above SU 1070 became an outdoor space, perhaps enclosed or delimited by a wall (§ 1.4). Evidence of open areas or courtyards is elsewhere attested during the MH period. At Pheneos, in Arcadia, recently investigated by a joined Greek-Austrian mission, residual traces of an outdoor surface associated with a wall were found. C14 dates obtained for this context range from 1870 to 1680 BC and can be attributed to the second half of the MH period⁷²¹. Large quadrangular areas encircled by walls probably conceived as open spaces were also present at Kirrha⁷²². At Asine large open spaces were regularly used for graves, disposal areas for rubbish and as grazing ground for domestic animals⁷²³.

⁷¹⁷ Wiersma 2013, 143; Voutsaki 2016; Balitsari 2020.

⁷¹⁸ Banks 2013, 82.

⁷¹⁹ Nordquist 1987, 28. On the cyclical destruction and rebuilding of MH houses see: Worsham 2015.

⁷²⁰ Wiersma 2013, 193–194.

⁷²¹ Zavadil 2020, 140; Burke et al. 2021, 2.

⁷²² Dor et al. 1960, 35-42; see also Philippa-Touchais 2010, 785.

⁷²³ Nordquist 1987, 29.

As regards the presence and the architecture of dwellings at the Trapeza, our knowledge is very limited based on the 2015 and 2019 campaigns⁷²⁴. The residual structures discovered at the bottom of Trench 1 ('Dismantled houses'), which can be tentatively attributed to dwellings, would seem to indicate that houses at the site had a rectangular plan, earth-beaten floors and walls of mudbricks, likely to stand on stone foundations. Pieces of mudbricks and stones were found in the units constituting the residues of foundations ditches (SSU 1040, 1050). Such forms of domestic architecture were widespread during the MH period⁷²⁵.

Towards the end of the MH period the investigated area experienced changes and re-planning again: a thick layer of almost pure silt (SU 1035b) perhaps testifies to levelling operations on top of which a new cycle of habitation was found. The new cycle is documented by the two superimposed outdoor floors SSU 1025 and 1026 found in Trench 2 – Extension, which are believed to be roughly contemporary with SU 1010 in Trench 1. The substantial remains of the building found in western extension of the trench in 2021 are a crucial to the interpretation of this part of the sequence. It is now possible to specifically see these areas as outdoor spaces connected with at least two successive phases of use of the building. Three infant burials are connected with this cycle of habitation: two in simple pit (Infant burials 2 and 3) and one in a partially built cist (Infant burial 1).

The presence of neonate burials within the settlement space during the MH and early LH periods constitutes a well-recognised phenomenon. In general, the practice of burying the dead within the settlement (especially upon the ruins of abandoned house), regardless their age, is a long-standing MH tradition⁷²⁶. But from the late MH period, i.e., when extra-mural burial areas were formalised, children seem to be excluded from cemeteries at several sites and spaces inside and among houses became exclusive for infant burials⁷²⁷. It is noteworthy that in those settlement where apparently no massive Mycenaean interventions were made (such as Kirrha and Agios Stephanos) it was possible to measure a higher ratio of children-adults burials⁷²⁸. In Achaea, intra-mural burials are very common in settlement contexts dated from the end of the MH period to LH IIA (see below § 6.4).

Of the two outdoor floors found in Trench 2- Extension, the higher one (SU 1025) exhibits a more structured layout and a more circumscribed extension. As I already observed (§ 1.4), this circumstance may indicate that SU 1025 was conceived as a sort of paving along the

⁷²⁴ The most important evidence relating to domestic architecture has been brought to light in 2021 thanks to the discovery of the megaron building. Its layout and furnishings are currently under examination.

⁷²⁵ Wiersma 2013.

⁷²⁶ Milka 2010.

⁷²⁷ Pomadère 2010.

⁷²⁸ Lewartowski 2000, 19.

‘megaron’ sides. According to the study conducted by Wiersma, there were no fixed rules throughout the MH – LH I period in the presence of paving areas around the houses; perhaps households made personal decisions about how they desired to organise the space around their house⁷²⁹. The construction of a small cist for the deposition of the neonate burial associated with SU 1025 (Infant Burial 1) also seems to indicate an increased tendency towards the creation of more elaborate structures, although this assumption would need to be confirmed by a larger base of data.

Infant burial cists during the late MH and early LH were usually stone or slab-lined cists closed with a slab, sometimes even marked by vessels or stone cairns⁷³⁰. Heaps of earth and stones were sometimes used as grave markers on later MH – LH II burials. Their presence is also known in Grave Circles A and B⁷³¹. The small heap of stones, earth and potsherds found on Infant Burial 1 may have possibly been a marker for the grave (SU 1061). A selection of two sherds from SU 1061 includes two pieces from a miniature cup and a possible jug. A suggestive, albeit tentative, interpretation may see the fragments retrieved in the heap as the residues of funerary rites performed at the tomb. The practice of funerary meals is known, at a larger scale, especially in connection with shaft-graves⁷³². In the case of Infant burials, such activities may have been performed at a smaller scale. The presence of small drinking sets as grave offerings, usually composed of a pouring vessel and a miniature cup, is elsewhere attested⁷³³. For instance, in several intramural graves at Lerna⁷³⁴ and also at Daska Tritaias (western Achaëa), where a miniature kantharos and a coarse one-handed jar were recovered from a tomb outside the settlement dated to the ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’ phase (see § 6.7, site cat. **11**).

4.3 Conclusions

The history of the occupation at the Trapeza can be reconstructed as far back as Late and Final Neolithic (VI – IV millennia BC). Traces relating to these periods have been detected as cast-ups in the lower sequence of Trench 2 – Extension (‘Ballast’ and related deposits, I and II intermediate deposits, Pl. 23, **15**; Pl. 29, **73?-74**; Pl. 35, **139**; Pl. 40, **177**). Final

⁷²⁹ Wiersma 2013, 202.

⁷³⁰ Like Burial 12 at Agios Stephanos: Tylor – Janko 2008, 144, Pl. 24a.

⁷³¹ Alden 2000b, 25.

⁷³² Lindblom 2007, 123.

⁷³³ On the association of vessels with drinking and pouring functions in grave offerings see: Nordquist 2002, 123–124.

⁷³⁴ Zerner 1990.

Neolithic occupation in the area around the Trapeza was already known on the temple site, where few Final Neolithic – EH I potsherds have been found⁷³⁵.

A few sherds show that the area was inhabited also during the EH II period (Pl. 46, **233**; Pl. 48, **263**; Pl. 49, **270? - 271**). They are mostly concentrated in the upper layers of Trench 2 – Extension (Outdoor floor SU 1025, Abandonment horizon and Modern soils and disturbances) and their presence might be explained by a disturbance occurred in the more recent history of occupation in the area. Some of these EH pieces seem to be more indicative of an earlier date within the EH II period and raise the possibility that the site was inhabited without interruption since the Neolithic period into EH II.

It is not clear whether the settlement was abandoned at the end of EH II, namely at the time when several sites were abandoned in Achaea, probably due to the ‘crisis’ which hit Mainland Greece in the last quarter of the 3rd millennium BC (see below § 6.2). Some materials suggesting a possible EH III occupation in the area have been found in the lower deposits of Trench 2 – Extension (‘Ballast’ and related deposits, I and II intermediate deposits), although they all relate to the latest ceramic developments of EH III which continued without interruption into the earlier MH I period (Pl. 23, **26**; Pl. 26, **48-49**; Pl. 29, **80**; Pl. 38, **161**). Based on current evidence, it appears that the settlement was inhabited (or possibly re-founded after a short abandonment) at least since MH I, maybe already at the EH III – MH I transition. The finding of two clay fragments from possible ‘anchors’ further suggests this assumption.

During MH I, and especially since its later phase, habitation may have been intense in the area, although it is substantiated only by the materials in secondary deposition used to build the stone mantle found at the bottom of Trench 2 – Extension. At some point during MH II, perhaps halfway through the period, this structure was created for some special purpose. It clearly does not constitute the initiative of a single household and it likely required a communal effort.

Continuous habitation from MH II to MH III is documented by secondary deposits in Trench 2 – Extension (I intermediate deposits). It is not clear whether these deposits contained materials coming from houses located just to the north of the ‘Ballast’ (Trench 1, Dismantled houses).

Close to end of the MH period a new cycle of habitation began. A thick deposit of pure silt was brought to level the area and create more space. Perhaps, it was in the framework of this sizeable operation that the structures found in Trench 1 were dismantled. A possible

⁷³⁵ Borgna 2013, 128, note 7.

‘megaron’ building was erected in the area to the west of Trench 2 – Extension. The investigations conducted in 2021 showed that this building had a complex history of use, with at least two main architectural phases. Thanks to the 2021 campaign it was possible to understand that the latest horizons of occupation studied in this thesis relate to an outdoor area in close proximity to the ‘megaron’.

Future studies on the materials retrieved inside the building will provide a more precise correlation with the sequence outlined in this thesis. The materials from the outdoor floors indicate that this later cycle of habitation covered the transition to LH and at least a part of the LH I period. There is no clear element, at present, indicating continuity of habitation after this cycle. It seems, however, that the site may not have been definitely abandoned during the Late Bronze Age, as suggested by the sporadic remains of Mycenaean ceramics found in Area A (see above § 1.2).

The underrepresentation of the Early Mycenaean phases in the area investigated may depend on accidental factors, such as extensive truncations caused by intense agricultural activities. Evidence for continuous habitation into the LH period may be better preserved in other areas of the site less exposed to modern disturbances. The study of the materials from the ‘megaron’ found in 2021 is expected to provide further indications concerning the early LH occupation.

Future extensive investigations at the site may yield more extended sequences, possibly spanning the millennia comprised between the Neolithic and the LBA. This possibility makes the settlement of the Trapeza a very promising context for understanding the long-lasting dynamics of occupation of the area.

PART 2: THE TRAPEZA IN CONTEXT

Chapter 5: Cultural interconnections: comparative and diachronic analysis

5.1 Interregional relations

The ceramic assemblage from the Trapeza provides a valuable insight into the cultural interactions of a MH and early LH settlement located few kilometres off the coast in central-eastern Achaea. Although some probable imports have been isolated, based on present evidence, the overall impression is that the MH ceramic assemblage retrieved at the site consists largely of products from one or more reasonably nearby places of manufacture.

Both a relative homogeneity in the composition of fabrics and features concerning shapes and decoration suggest a local or regional-based production which, however, exhibits some interregional connections which will be now presented in a diachronic perspective.

Concerning the earliest MH evidence of occupation at the Trapeza, one can only gain a very impressionistic picture of the cultural interrelations of the site. Some possible transitional EH III – MH I or early MH I pieces (Pl. 23, **26**; Pl. 38, **161**) relate to widespread forms in the Peloponnese. Other decorated sherds from uncertain shapes, may be indicative of more circumscribed connections; among these, fragments with incised curvilinear patterns (Pl. 26, **48-49**) have been tentatively associated with Cetina influence or the early MH potting tradition which originated a series of richly-decorated flasks found in several sites of the Mainland (see above § 2.4.1). The presence of Cetina-like pottery in this area of Greece is not an unlikely circumstance; thanks to recent discoveries, ceramics decorated in this style have been found to be quite widespread in Achaea, both in its eastern and western parts (see below § 6.2). However, only the finding of more decisive elements in the future may confirm this supposed connection.

A sherd with Cycladic-inspired decoration (Pl. 29, **80**) points to some form of contact with the East. Evidence for interconnections with the Cyclades is well documented in the Eastern Mainland, especially in Attica, Central Greece, Kolonna, and the Argolid⁷³⁶. As it has been already pointed out, the fragment from the Trapeza, may be a local Cycladic-influenced

⁷³⁶ In general for aspects of interaction between the Cyclades and the Mainland in the Middle Bronze Age: Nikolakopoulou 2007. Hale 2014a, 221–287 (the latter with a special focus on Central Greece). For an overview of Keian imports abroad: Crego 2007, 333–334. On Cycladic-inspired pottery traditions and imports in early MH Attica: Forsén 2010a; Balitsari – Papadopoulos 2019; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2019; Papadimitriou 2020.

product rather than an import (see above § 2.4.1). Similar phenomena of imitation have been seen also in the western and southern parts of the Peloponnese; fragmentary pyxides or lids in traditional Cycladic forms found within the Altis at Olympia were, according to Rambach, local imitations and indicate contacts with the East, via a ‘land-corridor’ between Elis and the north-eastern Peloponnese⁷³⁷. Cycladic imports are totally absent at Agios Stephanos, though some elements, especially from the earliest deposits of the MBA, exhibit clear Cycladic inspirations⁷³⁸. The presence of Cycladic influence at the Trapeza may demonstrate connections with Central Greece or the north-eastern Peloponnese. The presence of a network connecting Achaea with these areas has already proved to extend as far as Aigeira during the early MH period (see below § 6.2). Such a network may have also functioned for the supply of other raw materials, such as obsidian (see above § 3.2). To Cycladic traditions or influence is possibly to be ascribed also a piece of a bowl with inturned rim of MH I – II date (Pl. 31, 99).

As regards the MH I late – II early/middle macro-phase identified at the Trapeza, differentiated patterns of interrelations can be outlined for different pottery classes. As already observed, fine dark unpainted pottery pertaining to this phase allows for good comparisons with assemblages from the north-eastern Peloponnese and Central Greece (see above § 4.1.1). One important sign of connection with Central Greece, in particular, can be identified in the regular presence at the Trapeza of high-stemmed goblets imitating the ‘Lianokladi’-type goblet. It is important to stress, however, that comparisons disclose only partial and general overlaps. For instance, everted and thickened rims or more complex profiles which are so common at Mitrou⁷³⁹ and Pefkakia⁷⁴⁰, or other sites in Central Greece⁷⁴¹ are altogether absent in this horizon at the Trapeza.

Bowls with flutes and incised festoons (also known as ‘Argive Minyan bowls’) are better paralleled in the north-eastern Peloponnese and are traditionally considered a hallmark of the MH II period. This type is represented at the Trapeza but does not perfectly match the ‘Argive Minyan Bowls’ from Argos, Lerna or Asine, which are often characterised by more articulated profiles, with sharp ridges between the flutes and multiple faceting at the interior

⁷³⁷ Rambach 2008; Rambach 2013, 147, fig. 11, nos. 3-4 (the former from the Apsidal House II and the latter from an unknown context).

⁷³⁸ Janko 2008, 566; Zerner 2008, 192, 212.

⁷³⁹ Cf. Hale 2016, fig. 12, nos. 11, 17-18 (phases 4-5).

⁷⁴⁰ Cf. Maran 1992a, *Beilage* 12, nos. 6-10 (phase 6 early).

⁷⁴¹ Unfortunately, it is notoriously known that the pottery from other main sites of Central Greece, including Orchomenos, Eutresis and Thebes, was not collected or published in a way which allows accurate synchronisations. On this issue see recent studies by K. Sarri on the MH and early LH ceramic corpus from Orchomenos (Sarri 2010a) and the PhD thesis by C. Hale (Hale 2014a).

rim⁷⁴². At the Trapeza, bowl rims usually form a simple angle with the upper wall of the vessel and the fluting on the shoulder is usually only slightly marked, so that sometimes it can be only felt by running the fingers over the surface or examining the sherds at different light conditions.

Overall, at the Trapeza, the dark unpainted classes akin to traditional ‘Minyan’ wares basically show the same shape repertoire as that of Grey Minyan pottery from Central Greece and Grey and Dark burnished pottery classes from the Argolid, albeit with differing single features and peculiarities. The ‘Minyan’ pottery from the Trapeza could be properly described as ‘Minyanising’ and seems to be representative of a regional or local well-established production⁷⁴³. The local dimension of this category is further marked by the employment of hand-making techniques (see above § 2.5), through which the popular prototypes of Grey Minyan pottery are not perfectly replicated but imitated with a certain degree of originality. Since there is no trace of the replication and transmission of manufacturing techniques, which require more intense and specific forms of interactions, these decorative and morphological similarities could result from ephemeral contacts based on the exchange and circulation of finished products⁷⁴⁴. Among the original traits attesting to the local dimension of the ‘Minyan’ pottery from the Trapeza is the incised decoration on the lower body of goblets and bowls consisting of intersecting perpendicular groups of grooves, which is not paralleled elsewhere and further persists in the later deposits at the site.

If, on the one hand, there seem to be strong influences coming from the north-eastern Peloponnese and Central Greece in tableware pottery, on the other hand, a pure Peloponnesian ‘imprint’ has been observed in the domestic and cooking categories. Plain jars and cooking pots mostly enable comparisons with the main published settlements of the Peloponnese (Argos, Lerna, Nichoria, Agios Stephanos) and seem to have very little in common with the cooking and domestic assemblage of Pefkakia-Magoula, save for very general features. This may depend on the fact that utilitarian functions were likely to be more conservative and rooted in local long-standing traditions (indeed, several comparable specimens from EH III Lerna have been mentioned for these categories) while ‘Minyan’ pottery, connected to functions embedded in social behaviours (see below 5.2), may have

⁷⁴² Cf. for instance, Balitsari 2021, fig. 21 (upper left).

⁷⁴³ For recent overviews of the history and definition of Grey Minyan ware and a distinction between ‘True’ Minyan and ‘Minyanising’ pottery traditions see: Sarri 2010b; Pavúk 2012a; Hale 2016, 246–250; Balitsari 2021.

⁷⁴⁴ Spencer 2010, 677–678. On the concept of ‘Technical transfer’ see: Gauß et al. 2015a.

constituted a more ‘attractive’ class for the imitation and the consequent implementation of new customs in the daily life of MH communities.

As far as the pottery uncovered from these deposits allow to observe, no obvious imports which are typically found in early MH pottery assemblages have been detected. The most common imported classes circulating in the Mainland during this period were Aeginetan matt-painted vessels and cooking jars⁷⁴⁵, Minoan or Minoanising ‘Lustrous-Decorated’⁷⁴⁶ and Cycladic pottery⁷⁴⁷. Their distribution, however, seems to be restricted to certain areas: Aeginetan pottery is mostly found in the Argolid and Central Greece, with sparse occurrences inland, as far as Asea⁷⁴⁸, while Minoan (or Minoanising) and Cycladic vessels are mostly distributed to prominent centres especially located in southern Laconia and coastal areas of the eastern Mainland, such as Lerna, Kolonna and Agios Stephanos⁷⁴⁹.

Apparently and certainly due to its geographical position, the area of the Trapeza does not seem to be tightly involved in these maritime networks. Yet, some connection to the east seems to be suggested by features close to types common in the Cyclades which have been mentioned above.

The MH I – II ceramic assemblage from the site offers new data for the study of the regionality which is said to connote the MBA, well studied in the Argolid and Attica⁷⁵⁰, but not clearly defined in the western and southern regions of the Peloponnese. However, it also highlights that such regional patterns mainly developed under general, broadly-circulating models, especially related to emblematic pottery categories (‘Minyan’), which attests to long-distance interconnections⁷⁵¹. This is one explanation for why the pottery assemblage from an inland village in Achaëa can be compared to that of Pefkakia, a coastal site facing the bay of Volos 150 km to the north.

It seems that in the later MH II and at the beginning of MH III the picture slightly changed. Connections with the western areas of the Peloponnese, which in the MH I late – MH II early/middle horizon are only generic and not specifically related to tableware pottery, are tighter in these phases. For instance, large dark unpainted bowls can be frequently compared to specimens from Nichoria. Another possible indicator of closer relations with the western

⁷⁴⁵ On the diffusion of Aeginetan pottery on the Mainland see: Philippa-Touchais 2007; Sarri 2007; Gauß – Kiriati 2011, 241–257; Gauß – Klebinder-Gauß 2017; Gauß – Knodell 2020.

⁷⁴⁶ Zerner 1986; Zerner 1993; Zerner 2008; Kiriati 2010.

⁷⁴⁷ See above footnote 729.

⁷⁴⁸ Forsén 1996, 72.

⁷⁴⁹ Although Cycladic pottery is notably absent at Agios Stephanos (see above footnote 731).

⁷⁵⁰ Balitsari – Papadopoulou 2019, 135; Krapf 2020, 399; Philippa-Touchais – Balitsari 2020; Balitsari 2021.

⁷⁵¹ Dickinson 2010, 21–22. Such a broad phenomenon may have been supported by widespread small-scale mobility. On this issue see also below: § 6.6 and footnote 1031.

Peloponnese may be identified in faceted bowls with s-shaped profile (Pl. 87, 123), which find closer parallels in Achaea, Elis and Messenia.

These affinities with western areas of the Peloponnese may have had some implications in the local diachronic ceramic developments at the Trapeza. The evolution of the pottery at Nichoria through the MH II period and into the beginning of MH III raises some general questions on the ceramic diachronic developments characterising these phases in the Peloponnese. As observed by Howell, it would seem that the phase recognised as ‘MH II’ at Nichoria, encompasses, in fact, a part of MH III and that the ceramics assigned to MH III belong to a late stage of this phase (see above § 4.1.1). The evidence from Nichoria raises the possibility that MH II traditions persisted longer in the south-western Peloponnese than in the regions of the north-eastern part of the peninsula. For instance, small and miniature kantharoi with light surfaces, with or without matt-painted decoration, began to be common in the local MH IIIA in the Argolid⁷⁵² or the MH III ‘earlier’ at Tsoungiza⁷⁵³, but seem to be almost completely absent from possible MH III ‘early’ contexts at Nichoria.

The pottery from the Trapeza seems to conform better to the dynamics observed at Nichoria: possible fragments from painted or light unpainted cups are substantially non-existent in stratigraphic horizons which could be assigned a MH III early or even late date (e.g., in the I intermediate deposits – lower and upper strata, Pl. 88) and appear to be better represented in layers dating to a later phase within the MH III period (e.g., from the II intermediate deposits of Trench 2 – Extension and the Dismantled houses in Trench 1, Pl. 88). This observation, however, is based on a very limited window of evidence and would need to be substantiated by the excavation of primary domestic deposits, which allow a more reliable representative picture.

In any case, it seems that the area of the Trapeza was slightly more interconnected with sites of the Peloponnese with regard to ‘Minyan’ and tableware pottery from the developed phases of the MH period. General connections with Central Greece were still evident, though, as

⁷⁵² Dietz 1991, 68, fig. 14.

⁷⁵³ Rutter 1990, fig. 11, fig. 13; Rutter 2015. Although it is not completely clear whether the MH III ‘earlier’ at Tsoungiza actually corresponds to the beginning of MH III. This phase was initially termed ‘MH IIIA’ (Rutter 2015) but the author has apparently discarded this terminology in the more recent publication of the context (Rutter 2020a), probably to avoid any confusion with Dietz’s ‘MH IIIA’ and ‘MH IIIB’ (see also above § 4.1.3, *Outdoor floor 1025*). The phases are here named ‘MH III earlier’, ‘later’ and ‘latest’ (Rutter 2020a, table 9.1). The fact that Tsoungiza was resettled after a period of abandonment has caused the absence of a continuous sequence between MH II and MH III and this is maybe the reason why the author was cautious about placing the re-foundation of the site in a precise phase of MH III. In the summary of the phases of occupation, the earliest MH phase attested at Tsoungiza (here named again ‘MH IIIA’) is placed in MH III late (Dabney – Wright 2020, 85). Also, the absolute chronology proposed by Rutter, 1750/1720 – 1700 BC (Rutter 2015, table 1), corresponds to the later part of the widely accepted chronology for MH III.

demonstrated by a piece from a presumably imported goblet (Pl. 37, 147) or by a local deep angular bowl or goblet with ‘drop-shaped’ rim (Pl. 37, 148).

The very latest developments of the MH III period at the Trapeza marked significant changes in the pottery assemblage. The amount of ‘Matt-painted, burnished’ and fine light unpainted pottery increased, although fine dark unpainted pottery was still consistently prevalent (Pl. 85, Graphs 21-22; Pl. 86, Graphs 23-24). Analogous phenomena have been observed at several other sites, albeit to different degrees, depending on different geographical areas. Especially in the north-eastern Peloponnese, there was a progressive decrease in the quantity of ‘Grey Minyan’ pottery in favour of pale-coloured variants and Matt-painted pottery. This is particularly evident at Tsoungiza, where during MH III ‘Grey Minyan’ pottery seems to be completely lacking⁷⁵⁴. At Asine, ‘Argive Light Wares’ (FT1) roughly equals ‘Grey Minyan’ and ‘Dark Burnished’ pottery in MH IIIA and outnumbers it by MH IIIB⁷⁵⁵. At Argos, the amount of ‘Light Burnished’ pottery is greater than that of ‘Grey’ and ‘Dark burnished’ added together by MH IIIA⁷⁵⁶. Instead, at Mitrou, during phase 7 (MH II late – MH III), there was a rise in the numbers of ‘Fine Pale’ sherds, although ‘Fine Grey Burnished’ still was by far the most dominant ceramic class⁷⁵⁷. A similar trend also applies to Pefkakia-Magoula, where during phase 7 (MH III – LH I) Grey Minyan pottery constituted the major tableware category⁷⁵⁸. The evidence for the persistence of dark unpainted classes during the latest MH stage at the Trapeza seems to be closer in terms of general trends to what has been observed in Central Greece and Thessaly rather than in the north-eastern Peloponnese, and once again stresses the long-lasting primary role of ‘Minyan’ pottery in the local assemblage⁷⁵⁹.

During this late MH phase, the pottery production of the Trapeza continues to exhibit original characteristics. Perhaps the most distinctive feature of local pottery production are matt-painted vessels decorated with solid triangles, which can seemingly be considered a true Achaean regional mark (see below §§ 6.5, 6.6).

Along with local characteristics, it is also possible to recognise broad and multi-directional influences. Several parallels can be made with sites of the north-eastern Peloponnese,

⁷⁵⁴ Rutter 1990, 419–420.

⁷⁵⁵ According to the counts by Dietz 1991, 59, fig. 13, the results of which, however, slightly differ from the percentages given by Nordquist 1987, 51, Table 5.3 due to the employment of different parameters (see also Pavúk 2012a, 28–30).

⁷⁵⁶ Pavúk 2012a, Table 14.

⁷⁵⁷ Hale 2016, 283.

⁷⁵⁸ Maran 1992a, 36 (volume II).

⁷⁵⁹ Cf. also Pavúk 2012a, 16–34, which offers a useful summary of the general trends attested in different areas of Greece but also stresses the difficulty of comparing individual sites due to differences in the parameters used to record and count sherds in each excavation.

although some features are shared with sites in Achaea, Elis (especially Kafkania and Pisa⁷⁶⁰), Messenia and even further to the north-west, in Aetolia (Agia Triada – Chalkis) and Ionian Islands. The specimens, which according to the parallels, seem to be closely related to the pottery traditions of these regions are the following: a miniature kantharos with slightly incurving walls (Pl. 52, **294**), a narrow-necked jar with tall neck and thickened rim flattened on the exterior (Pl. 53, **308**), light unpainted bowls with sub-rounded profiles (e.g., Pl. 65, **431**), bowls with a thickening at the inner edge of the rim (e.g., Pl. 66, **440**) and large biconical jars (Pl. 55, **324**). Also, the persistence of ‘Adriatic’ incised pottery may be a sign of a general connection with typical western Peloponnesian pottery traditions.

Another eloquent sign of lively interregional relations observed in the latest MH deposit at the Trapeza is a modest increase in the number of sherds supposed to be imports, suggesting different places of origin including both the Peloponnese and Central Greece (see above § 4.1.2).

The more noticeable but still limited non-local component of the latest MH assemblage at the Trapeza is replicated during a roughly contemporary phase at Tsoungiza (Group C, ‘MH III latest’), where a few fragments from imported items (two Minoan or Minoanising semi-globular cups) have been identified⁷⁶¹. Tsoungiza can be used as a good comparative model since it is one of the ‘type sites’ identified by Rutter (see below § 5.2), where, due to the almost purely local nature of the MH ceramic assemblage, the increased presence of imports, even if represented by few fragments, is a fact which can be easily recorded and used as an indicator of diachronic change.

Tracing precise interconnections for the pottery assemblage of the stratigraphic horizons dated to the ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’ phase and to LH I appears to be more complex. Marked differences existed between various areas of Greece and even between different Peloponnesian regions, which have been recognised to have “followed different routes to becoming Mycenaean”⁷⁶². It should be emphasised that the MH III to LH I pottery sequence was unlikely to be a succession of clear-cut stages but was rather a smooth development characterised by a certain degree of conservatism of the MH pottery traditions and a gradual, perhaps discontinuous, diffusion of the LH I – IIA Mycenaean Lustrous-Decorated pottery, which certainly is one of the most significant, yet most elusive, diagnostic chronological reference for this period⁷⁶³.

⁷⁶⁰ These two sites, however, are dated to a no more precisely circumscribed MH II – III phase and lack a reliable ceramic sequence based on stratigraphy.

⁷⁶¹ Rutter 2015; Rutter 2020a, 495 – 496.

⁷⁶² Dickinson 2021, 542.

⁷⁶³ Dickinson 2014; Lindblom et al. 2015; Rutter 2015; Rutter 2020a; Dickinson 2021.

The issues related to the synchronisations between the MH III – LH I sequences of the Argolid and Tsoungiza have already been discussed (see above § 4.1.1, *Outdoor floor 1025*). Further discrepancies seem to exist between different areas of the Peloponnese; for instance, the pottery assigned to MH III at Nichoria exhibits some features (e.g., pellets at the upper attachment of vertical handles⁷⁶⁴) that at Tsoungiza would be assigned an “unequivocal date in LH I”⁷⁶⁵.

The recently-published detailed study on MH III – LH II ceramics from Tsoungiza shows that the earliest Lustrous-decorated Minoan or Minoanising imports appear in very small numbers at the end of the MH and account for 3.4 % of the inventoried pottery ascribable to the earliest LH I. Almost all of them belong to wheel-made semi-globular cups, often bearing additional pattern applied with white paint⁷⁶⁶. One sample from the earliest LH I deposit was tested with instrumental analyses which have demonstrated that it is an import, possibly from coastal Laconia or Kythera⁷⁶⁷. Maybe from a developed sub-phase of LH I and, for sure, by the LH IIA, most of the Mycenaean Lustrous-Decorated pottery at Tsoungiza comes from a ceramic industry inaugurated at in the immediate environs of Mycenae and presumably controlled, according to Rutter, by a ruling elite at that site⁷⁶⁸.

LH I Lustrous-decorated ceramics are strikingly absent at Menelaion, despite the virtually certain occupation of the site⁷⁶⁹. Rutter believes this can be explained by considering the inland position of the site, excluded by maritime routes⁷⁷⁰.

There is now increasing evidence for the definition of a LH I ‘pre-early Mycenaean pottery stage’ lacking Lustrous-decorated pottery, especially in inland or peripheral sites⁷⁷¹. This pattern of delayed diffusion has been confirmed even in a coastal trading site such as Mitrou, in East Lokris, where the LH I sequence covers four sub-phases, the first two of which do not feature Mycenaean Lustrous-decorated pottery⁷⁷².

⁷⁶⁴ Howell 1992, fig. 3-73, nos. P2782-2783, 2785 (‘Plain ware’).

⁷⁶⁵ Rutter 2020a, 495, note 18.

⁷⁶⁶ Rutter 2015; Rutter 2020a, 559–562.

⁷⁶⁷ Rutter 2020b, 850.

⁷⁶⁸ Rutter proposes that this new local industry was based in the pottery workshop at Berbati (Rutter 2015; Rutter 2020a, 648; Rutter 2020b, 850–851).

⁷⁶⁹ Catling 2009, 337.

⁷⁷⁰ Rutter 2020a, 561, footnote 94.

⁷⁷¹ Mathioudaki 2014, 15

⁷⁷² Van de Moortel et al. 2019, 277, 288 (footnotes 3 and 37). The LH I sequence of Mitrou, studied by S. Vitale and C. Hale, is yet to be published.

No clear LH I but only little LH IIA Lustrous-decorated Mycenaean pottery found in other peripheral regions, such as Aetolia or Phocis, is supposed to be imported. In these regions local production of Mycenaean pottery began no earlier than LH IIB⁷⁷³.

If LH I Lustrous-decorated pottery cannot be regarded as the main chronological indicator marking the beginning of the LH I period, then other ceramic elements must be investigated in order to better understand the transition between MH and LH. Despite substantial differences from region to region, a combination of major trends was generally shared; these have been briefly summarised by O. Dickinson in a recent paper and included the following phenomena: an overwhelming preference for light-coloured wares; the introduction of cup shapes drawn on both Cycladic and Minoan traditions; a liking for large and elaborately decorated vases (kraters and jars) inspired by Aeginetan, Central Greek or Cycladic originals often decorated with polychrome paints⁷⁷⁴. These aspects were more marked in the sites located in the north-eastern and southern Peloponnese, which had long been embedded in long-distance networks with the places which constituted the main sources of the new shapes introduced in the pottery assemblage at the dawn of the Mycenaean era (chiefly Kythera and Crete).

The small corpus of LH I pottery from the Trapeza exhibits only partial overlaps with these trends, but the picture is certainly incomplete. With the rise in the numbers of sherds in the ‘Matt painted, burnished’ and ‘Orange burnished or smoothed’ classes, fine matt-painted and light unpainted tableware equalled or slightly overshadowed fine dark unpainted tableware, the presence of which, however, was still consistent (Pl. 85, Graphs 21-22; Pl. 86, Graphs 23-24).

As regards the introduction of new shapes, based on present evidence, typical cups closely inspired by Minoan or Cycladic prototypes seem to be elusive. Possible fragments of cups of ‘semi-globular’ type may be indicative of the introduction of a new ‘package’ of cup shapes (Pl. 44, **210**; Pl. 46, **235-236**; Pl. 48, **261?**). It is hard to read direct Minoan influences which, indeed, were unlikely to reach this region of the Peloponnese⁷⁷⁵, although the introduction of new drinking prototypes is clear and may have been filtered by the north-eastern Peloponnese⁷⁷⁶.

⁷⁷³ Mountjoy 1999, 739, 743. On the debate about the chronology of Thermos see below § 6.5, in particular points (c) and (d).

⁷⁷⁴ Dickinson 2021, 542–543. These conclusions were basically drawn from his long hand-on experience on LH I pottery and studies conducted by other scholars, chiefly J. Rutter, S. Dietz, M. Lindblom, on LH I contexts (see above footnote 763)

⁷⁷⁵ Cadogan – Kopaka 2010; see also Kiriatzi 2010, fig. 1.

⁷⁷⁶ See below § 5.2.

Vessels with polychrome decoration, making their initial appearance in the Peloponnese no earlier than the beginning of LH I, do not seem to be represented at present at the Trapeza. However, looking at the distribution of ‘Aeginetan’ and ‘Boiotian’ polychrome, one can clearly see that the north-western Peloponnese is substantially excluded⁷⁷⁷. The only exception seems to be Aigion, which participated in the commercial networks of the Corinthian Gulf⁷⁷⁸. Nevertheless, Polychrome painted pottery seems to travel further south-west, to Elis⁷⁷⁹, but seems to be more rarefied to the south, since it was not found in a notable Early Mycenaean context such as the chamber tomb cemeteries at Volimidia⁷⁸⁰.

Although the ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’ pottery from the Trapeza exhibits some similarities to the trends observed in the north-eastern Peloponnese, it is possible to identify, like in the previous phases, single elements or features that can be hardly or rarely observed in Argolid or Corinthian sites. These include, for instance, cups with a handle below the rim (Pl. 46, **228**), ‘krateriskoi’ with matt-painted triangles (Pl. 69, **477-479**), matt-painted jars with a broad neck (Pl. 46, **232**); jars with a rectilinear shoulder (Pl. 48, **256**). These variances should probably be interpreted as local or regional developments. Some of them seem to be closer to the macro-cultural sphere of the western Peloponnese and western Central Greece. A cup or goblet with handles below the rim (Pl. 46, **237**) was possibly imported from this geographic area.

To conclude, the pottery dating to the ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’ to LH I phases found at the Trapeza displays multi-directional influences along with original traits, thanks to its position halfway between the cultural spheres of the Western and Eastern Mainland.

5.2 Functional and social aspects relating to pottery

The analysis of MH pottery assemblages, including that of the Trapeza, has revealed that they consisted of several visually-distinct groups or ‘wares’⁷⁸¹. Little more than ten years ago J. Rutter wrote that the use of large, multicomponent coastal sites (e.g., Lerna, Asine, Agios Stephanos) for the characterisation of regional pottery assemblages have contributed to obscure the ‘core’ MH local productions which, instead, can be better understood in small,

⁷⁷⁷ Gauß – Knodell 2020, fig. 6, Lindblom – Rutter 2021, fig. 1 (Distribution map of Aeginetan Bichrome); Lindblom – Rutter 2021, fig. 2 (Distribution map of Boiotian Bichrome).

⁷⁷⁸ See below § 6.4 and 6.6. No Aeginetan pottery has been found in the late MH – early LH deposits at Pagona near Patras (Dietz – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010, 126).

⁷⁷⁹ Kato-Samikon (tumulus): Lolos 1987, figs. 490-491.

⁷⁸⁰ Vlachopoulos 2021, 266.

⁷⁸¹ See above § 2.2.1. This paragraph expands the contents of a paper which has been presented at the conference ‘SCAPECON 2020. Breaking boundaries: negotiating change in the Aegean Bronze Age’, 22-29 September, 6 October 2020 (Mercogliano 2021b).

single-component inland sites where the complications resulting from large quantities of imports are removed⁷⁸². Virtually removing the ‘extra-Helladic background noise’, a MH pottery ‘type-assemblage’ basically includes few categories: matt-painted and plain burnished (i.e., ‘Minyan’) for tableware, cooking pottery and pithoi, each of which represented by few major forms at a time for most of the MH period⁷⁸³.

On the other hand, this overall homogeneity of ‘wares’ and shapes contrasts with a widespread pattern of inter and intra-site micro-variations relating to both morphologic and stylistic features (see above § 5.1) and technology (see above § 2.6).

The association between distinctive ranges of shapes and specific ceramic categories or ‘wares’ suggests functional compartmentalisation and exclusivity. While this assumption is more obvious for domestic categories designed for specific purposes (e.g., cooking pottery produced in coarse-tempered fabrics for a better resistance to thermal stresses⁷⁸⁴), specific functional prerogatives are less apparent for different finer categories.

‘Minyan’ pottery is traditionally known for being associated with tableware functions⁷⁸⁵. During the earlier MH phases ‘Minyan’ wares were extremely widespread and almost exclusively occurred in association with few open shapes, mostly kantharoi and shoulder-handled bowls. From a more developed phase of the MH period, the typical high-stemmed goblet appeared. This narrow range of shapes was produced in a wide range of variations in almost all MH settlements⁷⁸⁶.

The same basic association was also respected at the Trapeza, where dark unpainted pottery dated to MH I late – MH II is uniquely represented by small and medium-sized kantharoi, bowls and goblets. It is worth noting that fragments assignable to bowls of medium and large size are largely overrepresented compared to kantharoi and goblet pieces⁷⁸⁷.

The threefold group of recurring shapes (kantharoi – bowls – goblets) may be considered representative of specific functions and habits in use at the table. According to observations

⁷⁸² He brings Deriziotis Aloni (Messenia) and Tsoungiza as illustrative examples of MH ‘type sites’ (Rutter 2007).

⁷⁸³ Rutter 2007, 35–36.

⁷⁸⁴ Although at most MH sites a specific fabric for cooking pottery proved to be absent (see above § 2.2.4).

⁷⁸⁵ Sarri 2010b, 608.

⁷⁸⁶ Though this pattern of widespread distribution does not apply to high-stemmed goblets, the presence of which is extremely rarefied in the western and southern Peloponnese. Stems are known at Dimitra, north-western Arcadia (Syriopoulos 1973, Pl. 47c, nos. 5-9). A single stem fragment is documented at Agios Stephanos and said to be imported (Zerner 2008, fig. 5.24, no. 1485, MH III deposits). No other evidence of the presence of local high-stemmed goblets in these areas of the Peloponnese is known to my knowledge. Fragments of possible goblets are present at Olympia and Pisa in Elis (Rambach 2002a, fig. 32j; Rambach 2002b, fig. 12, nos. P1, P6) but there is no trace of high stems in the published materials.

⁷⁸⁷ As I already observed (§ 2.2.5), it is possible that fragments assigned to bowls belong to goblets in fact, due to a high degree of fragmentation. However, considering the low frequency of stem fragments, I believe that bowls were much commoner than goblets at the Trapeza.

made by Zerner on the pottery from Agios Stephanis, cups and bowls were used for drinking and eating and larger bowls for mixing⁷⁸⁸. It is likely that kantharoi were not exclusively used for individual consumption (especially the medium-sized variants) but, rather, passed from hand to hand, considering the accentuated rising outline of handles on both sides of the vessel. The function of goblets is more difficult to assess, although, according to a recent re-evaluation made by L. Phialon based on capacities obtained by informatic calculation methods, it seems to be confirmed the traditional assumption that beverages held in the largest goblets were shared by the participants in commensal activities⁷⁸⁹. According to Phialon, MH II–III goblets were not used as mixing vessels, as in the case of the LH kraters, due to the limited number of smaller drinking vessels found in several MH assemblages, which one would expect in a set with a large mixing vessel supposed to fill several smaller vases. Rather, she argues that goblets were passed from hand to hand and therefore used for direct consumption.

This hypothesis seems to be convincing and constitutes a possible explanation for the limited number of kantharoi and goblets, compared to bowls, in the fine dark unpainted assemblage of MH I – II Trapeza. I would also add that the multiple ribbing on stems (as well as incisions) may have eased the action of grabbing and passing the goblet by the stem, although I am not able to prove that this feature was specifically conceived for this purpose⁷⁹⁰.

The composition of tableware assemblages during the MH period further emphasises the ideology of sharing and reciprocity which have been used to describe the social and economic dynamics of MH communities⁷⁹¹. The sharing of vessels for communal consumption may imply the egalitarian condition of the participants, although it seems that such occasions were not extended to a large number of people, but rather involved a limited number of participants⁷⁹². However, the pairing of eating and drinking vessels documented in the settlement of Asine would also support the idea of an individual use of the paired vessels, by the host and the guest, for instance⁷⁹³. The evidence from Asine may constitute

⁷⁸⁸ Zerner 2008, 190.

⁷⁸⁹ Phialon 2020, 220. This assumption is justified by the large capacity of some MH II–III goblets, reaching up to six litres.

⁷⁹⁰ One could argue that this characteristic was an imitation of metal originals, which are supposed to have inspired the production of Minyan pottery (Sarri 2010b, 607 and cross-references). However, metallic prototypes are notably unknown and according to some scholars the goblet was not an easy shape to reproduce in metal (Davis 1973, 63).

⁷⁹¹ See above footnote 717.

⁷⁹² Nordquist 2002, 133; Pullen 2017, 58–65. Although, according to more recent contributions, communal activities surpassing the frame of daily-domestic units, cannot be ruled out (Phialon 2020, 211, 220. See also above § 4.2).

⁷⁹³ Nordquist 1999; Nordquist 2002.

a vestige of a set of gestures and small-scale drinking rituals rooted in customs attested at Lerna since the EH III period⁷⁹⁴.

Matt-painted pottery seems to have followed a more differentiated pattern in terms of shape repertoire and distribution across different geographical areas. At the beginning of the MH period matt-painted pottery appeared for the first time at only a small number of sites and lacked a homogeneous trend. At some settlements, such as Nichoria and Mitrou, matt-painted pottery was absent or very rare. Painted pottery is mostly represented by a category called ‘Dull painted’, characterised by an iron-based red paint, thickly applied. At both sites, shapes with painted decoration were almost exclusively jugs and jars⁷⁹⁵. At Argos local Matt-painted pottery appeared since the earliest MH occupation and was found in association with a narrow range of shapes, mostly jugs and jars⁷⁹⁶. The occurrence of other shapes such as basins or bowls, mainly relates to the presence of imported vessels from Aegina⁷⁹⁷. Similar developments were seen at the long-standing site of Pefkakia. Although several classes of painted wares were used simultaneously, the so-called ‘Δ1β ware’, characterised by dense decoration on burnished reddish surface, was predominant. This style of decoration reached its climax during the MH I period and, aside from a few open shapes, was mainly found on typical globular jugs⁷⁹⁸.

Unlike ‘Minyan’ vessels, it appears that the matt-painted counterparts were mainly used for serving, transport and storage functions and were not connected with direct consumption. This trend can be seen again at the Trapeza, where for most of the MH period, matt-painted decoration was confined to bowls (possibly used for serving), jugs and jars. The evidence suggests that categorisations existed between painted and plain classes, which were evidently conceived for specific functional purposes.

This regular pattern appears to be often broken at Lerna⁷⁹⁹, Kolonna⁸⁰⁰ and Agios Stephanos⁸⁰¹, where during the earlier MH phases both Minyan and painted were attested in a wide range of shapes, open and closed. The high level of variability in the ceramic assemblages of these sites clearly stands out. They are known for their prominent coastal position and involvement in long-distance trade networks linked to Crete or to the Cretan colony of Kythera, starting at the very beginning of the MH. As a result, painted Minoan or

⁷⁹⁴ Rutter 2008, 469

⁷⁹⁵ Nichoria: Howell 1992, 53, 70–71; Mitrou: Hale 2014b, 46–48.

⁷⁹⁶ For references on the main contexts dating to this period see above § 4.1.1 and footnotes 667–669.

⁷⁹⁷ Philippa-Touchais 2007.

⁷⁹⁸ Maran 1992a, 151–156; Maran 2007a, 167–168.

⁷⁹⁹ Zerner 1978, 150–158.

⁸⁰⁰ Gauß – Smetana 2007a, 60–63, 70–74.

⁸⁰¹ Zerner 2008, 180–181.

Minoanising ceramic products were imported and may have stimulated an increase of painted decoration on locally produced pottery at these sites. Nonetheless, influences coming from the outside should not be overemphasised, as it seems that the only impact was a fostering of painted decoration in the local ceramic production. It is also worth noting that imported Minoan pottery and other Minoanising wares were in fact present at mainland sites, including Argos and Nichoria, though to a lesser extent and without any significant impact⁸⁰².

At some point during the MH II period, matt-painted pottery experienced a gradual increase in popularity, especially at those sites where its presence had previously been restricted to a small percentage of the assemblage. At Mitrou, local production of Matt-painted pottery began (during phase 4, equivalent to the beginning of MH II)⁸⁰³. A similar phenomenon occurred at Pefkakia; at the beginning of MH II (phase 5 of the local MBA) a new matt-painted class appeared, termed ‘Magnesia Polychrome’, characterised by decoration in different colours on light-surfaced vessels⁸⁰⁴. This decoration was typically found on large, closed shapes and basins, while ‘Grey Minyan’ pottery continued to play a prominent role in tableware functions. According to Maran’s reconstruction⁸⁰⁵, this class did not originate from local traditions but was probably an emulation of Aeginetan pottery in response to its growing popularity, which is particularly evident in other areas of Central Greece, such as Boiotia⁸⁰⁶. This innovation was also considered to convey new signs of intra-societal distinction between different groups within the community of MBA Pefkakia.

In the MH II deposits at Nichoria, ‘Dull’ and ‘Matt-painted’ wares accounted for almost 10% of the material, more than the 1.17% attested in the preceding period, and were mostly represented by large jars⁸⁰⁷.

Based on the evidence from these sites and excluding those involved in broader maritime networks, it seems that during the middle phases of the MH period matt-painted pottery was still connected to serving, transport and storage functions in the common perception of most MH communities, and rarely used as tableware, despite its increasing popularity. This pattern, again, is seen also at the Trapeza, where even in more developed phases of the MH period, matt-painted pottery only constituted a small fraction of the ceramic assemblage and was not represented by drinking vessels⁸⁰⁸.

⁸⁰² Rutter 2012, 80.

⁸⁰³ Hale 2014b, 45.

⁸⁰⁴ Maran 1992a, 162–169.

⁸⁰⁵ Maran 2007, 171–176.

⁸⁰⁶ Sarri 2007.

⁸⁰⁷ Howell 1992, 73–74.

⁸⁰⁸ See above § 4.1.4.

Matt-painted was not the only class of pottery dedicated to transport, storage and other domestic functions, especially considering its limited incidence and distribution. Various jars produced in plain medium to coarse fabrics, usually light-surfaced, were mainly used in relation to these functions. This category at the Trapeza is represented by the ‘Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted’ class which mainly encompasses, with very few exceptions, jars, both wide-mouthed and narrow-necked. Wide-mouthed jars were not large in size (rim diameters mostly fall between 16 and 20 cm) and may have been used for processing functions, as suggested by their wide mouth, through which the contents could be reached. Narrow-necked jars, instead, were more suitable for storing and transport, thanks to handles usually located on the belly of the vessel (Pl. 27, 57). A lid was also possibly used to protect the contents stored in narrow-necked jars (Pl. 27, 61)⁸⁰⁹. Its diameter is roughly comparable to that of narrow-necked jar rims from the same unit (Pl. 27, 54-55).

Long-term storage was the specialised function of pithoi, of which several fragments have been found in abundance at the site⁸¹⁰.

During the late MH period several variations have been observed in different regions of Greece. In the MH IIIA phase of the Argolid matt-painted vessels appeared to be connected to a wider range of shapes, including smaller cups. The same phenomenon is particularly evident also in Corinthia; during the MH III phase at Tsoungiza matt-painted ware amounted to 20% of a typical household inventory and it was attested on all shape types: goblets, kantharoi, jars and jugs. Interestingly, these same shapes are also found in almost identical light unpainted versions. The assemblage was characterised by a reduction in size of the main drinking shapes and the appearance of significantly smaller (miniature) kantharoi⁸¹¹. The phenomenon of ‘miniaturisation’ can be observed also on vessels offered in graves of both infants and adults and would need to be further studied⁸¹². It is evident that the very limited capacity of this newly-introduced type of kantharos was no longer connected with sharing, but rather with individual consumption. Perhaps, such a small size may be justified by the consumption of rare or prestigious beverages which needed to be carefully rationed⁸¹³. Since vessels with painted decoration were no longer produced in connection with specific

⁸⁰⁹ The same hypothesis is put forward by Rutter for the lids found at Lerna IV (Rutter 1995, 457).

⁸¹⁰ On the practice of storage, especially during the earlier MH phases, see above § 4.2.

⁸¹¹ Rutter 1990; 2015.

⁸¹² Nordquist 2002, 126.

⁸¹³ Although there is no available large spectrum of chemical or archaeobotanical analyses, such beverages may be reasonably thought to be alcoholics (more specifically, wine) based on the comparison with later Mycenaean times (Phialon 2020, 196 and cross-references). The analysis of plant remains at Tsoungiza revealed the presence and the possible fermentation of domesticated grapes during the late MH phase (Allen – Forste 2020, 1054).

sets of functions, one could conclude that they were rather connected to specific symbolic meanings and possibly used on special occasions or, perhaps, by certain individuals.

At the Trapeza this phenomenon does not seem to have been completely accomplished before a very late phase of the MH period. Apparently not earlier than the MH III late phase, miniature kantharoi were more commonly attested. Also new is a series of vessels with ring-handles (Pl. 59, **374**) and juglets (Pl. 53, **311**). Another phenomenon observed in concurrence with the adoption of these new shapes is the appearance of low-stemmed vessels and basins in fine light unpainted pottery (Pl. 42, **192, 194**; Pl. 44, **214**). In the dark unpainted category large basins, only sporadically attested in previous phases, are more common (e.g., Pl. 45, **220**; Pl. 61, **395-397**) together with very large stems, seemingly built to support thicker vessels and heavier weight (Pl. 53, **306**; Pl. 56, **336**).

Phialon has observed that “high and massive goblet stems may have guaranteed a good display of the drinks at special occasions, gathering some fifteen people and surpassing the frame of daily-domestic units”⁸¹⁴. It is interesting to note that certain types of cylindrical stems attested since the earlier MH phases at the Trapeza (e.g., Pl. 25, **41**) could be easily held with one hand, whereas it is very difficult to imagine that broad, plain stems built to support very large vessels were passed from hand to hand. Such vessels were more likely designed to stand in a place. Perhaps each participant at the table could actively serve themselves by using (maybe dipping) shapes conveniently introduced for this purpose, such as small kantharoi, ring-handled cups and juglets. However, the presence of a spout, a rare feature in Grey burnished pottery (Pl. 62, **397**) also points to a different gesture, that of pouring, in which each participant played a passive role, as opposed to those who actively dispensed. According to this scenario, the abovementioned basins could be rightfully described as *kraters*⁸¹⁵. This possibility would need to be confirmed by the finding of more complete exemplars and primary associations of vessels. Spouts may have had various uses and a large exemplar like the one found at the Trapeza, may have been used to transfer liquids from different large vessels rather than in small cups. For instance, in House 311B at Pefkakia-Magoula (early phase 6, MH II), among other vessels, a group of large painted jars was found in association with dark unpainted funnels, which were part of a set used to scoop out and pour liquids from large pithoi to jars or jugs⁸¹⁶.

⁸¹⁴ Phialon 2020, 211, 220.

⁸¹⁵ Although the use of this terms needs to be made cautiously, as it subtends a precise cultural and chronological significance (see above § 2.2.5).

⁸¹⁶ Maran 1992a, 25; Maran 2007, 172.

In any case, it emerges that dark unpainted vessels were no longer produced exclusively in association with shapes designed for direct consumption and, possibly, that there was an increase in the consumption of liquid substances. This tendency is also demonstrated by the gradual increase in the number of Grey burnished sherds assignable to jars or closed shapes from the later phases of the MH period at the Trapeza (see above § 4.1.4). The production of closed vessels in a ceramic class traditionally considered excellent for vessels aimed at holding liquids may possibly connect these large jars to the storage of special liquid substances. A possible increase in the storing of liquids is also attested by the finding of fragment from a possible hydria (Pl. 57, **349**), a vessel typically associated with the double function of storing and pouring⁸¹⁷.

At the transition from MH to LH wares of MH tradition continued to be used and produced, although with important alterations observed in several sites of the Mainland. Traditional dark-coloured Minyan classes were in large part replaced by light counterparts in tableware, causing the definitive disruption of a habit which had lasted nearly 400 hundred years. Matt-painted pottery included several flourishing regional groups, characterised by polychrome or bichrome styles⁸¹⁸. According to Rutter's view, the sudden rise of different tableware assemblages from region to region is an indication of competing groups for status in Mainland Greece. Each regional tradition differed in terms of appearance and technology but all of them seem to share many similarities in the shape repertoire (at least in term of functional attributes), both at intra- and extra-regional levels. Using an expression coined by Rutter, new popular shapes literally 'migrate' from one ware to another following regional craftsmanship⁸¹⁹.

The presence of one-handled small cups with painted curvilinear patterns found in SU 1025 (Pl. 46, **228-229**) is maybe the most eloquent indicator of transformation at the Trapeza. By LH I, small vessels, clearly designed for individual consumption, were usually light-coloured and exhibited new original shapes and patterns.

These dynamics appear to be more evident in pottery connected to tableware functions, although further changes can be observed also in functional categories other than tableware, especially domestic and cooking pottery.

For most of the MH period the typical cooking pot was a wide-mouthed jar with deep ovoid body and a relatively narrow base. This type of jar was usually provided with lugs or knobs which, according to some hypotheses, were used to lift the vessel by using specific

⁸¹⁷ Dietz 1991, 192.

⁸¹⁸ See above § 5.1.

⁸¹⁹ Rutter 2012, 79–82.

implements⁸²⁰. Indeed, these vessels were supposed to be placed directly above or next to the heat source. Another possibility is that some jars featuring very narrow bases, were directly implanted into coals⁸²¹. The deep, oblong morphology of the coarse wide-mouthed jars is thought to be compatible with the preparation of liquid or semi-liquid substances requiring a low evaporation and a longer cooking process⁸²². The smaller handled variant of the jar, also termed ‘jug’ (see above § 2.2.5), possibly had a double function including cooking as well as pouring or serving, a fact which further confirms that the MH diet was composed, at least in part, of liquid or semi-liquid recipes which could be easily transferred directly from the cooking pot. Another type of pot possibly used for cooking and processing food is the ‘wide-open bowl’, a widespread and basic shape known at many MH sites (see above § 2.2.5). A phenomenon reflected in several cooking pottery assemblages from MH villages is the widespread circulation of Aeginetan cooking pottery⁸²³. The typical MH Aeginetan cooking pot displays the same basic forms known in the Mainland (wide-mouthed jar or ‘jug’). Therefore, it is thought that this foreign production was imported for specific qualities related to its fabric⁸²⁴.

The above-mentioned shape repertoire, connected to basic and simple habits relating to cooking and preparation of food, remained substantially unvaried throughout the entire MH period, up to LH I⁸²⁵. During this latter phase there is sparse evidence for the appearance of innovative forms interpreted as a material reflection of new cooking practices. Mitrou is a site where such changes are well represented and studied in relation to this phase⁸²⁶. During LH I deep cooking jars in MH tradition continued to be manufactured, but two shapes were introduced: large basins and wheel-made lids. According to Lis, lids and basins were possibly used together as specialised sets for cooking. These innovative items were concentrated in a building constructed in LH I (Building H), where prestigious items, such as a piece of an imported horse-bridle, were also found⁸²⁷. Other LH I contexts at the site also yielded three small dippers, which made their first appearance.

⁸²⁰ Rutter 1990, 451.

⁸²¹ Rutter 1990, 449.

⁸²² Lis 2015, 104–105.

⁸²³ See above footnote 777.

⁸²⁴ Zerner 1993, 49–50; Touchais 2007, 94.

⁸²⁵ The only notable exception is the island of Aegina. The tripod was introduced in the local shape repertoire since the MH II period in the form of tripod shallow pots and trays. These shapes were inspired by Minoan prototypes, but the vessels were manufactured with local clay. It has been hypothesised that this production was introduced by foreign artisans working on the island (Lindblom et al. 2015; Gauß et al. 2017, 49, fig. 6.4).

⁸²⁶ Lis 2017, 190–204.

⁸²⁷ Maran – Van de Moortel 2014.

Based on the notable data from Mitrou, some analogies can be observed in the materials collected at the Trapeza. Here, during the MH period, the most common shape in coarse fabric was the wide-mouthed jar with a relatively narrow base, represented by several incomplete specimens across the sequence (e.g., Pl. 28, **65-66, 72**; Pl. 32, **110**; Pl. 35, **134-135**; Pl. 51, **290**). Other exemplars, especially those with ‘Adriatic’ incised decoration, could be attributed, based on comparisons, to the handled variant of the shape (e.g., Pl. 27, **62-64**; Pl. 30, **88**; Pl. 62, **401-402**; Pl. 72, **514**). Lastly, few fragments come from wide-open bowls (Pl. 33, **116**; Pl. 40, **170**).

Toward the end of the MH period and at the transition to LH I, the repertoire of coarse cooking vessels encompasses new elements: very small pots provided with handles, either vertical or ring-shaped (Pl. 45, **224**; Pl. 56, **340**; Pl. 62, **404**), smaller rim-handled jars (Pl. 45, **225**; Pl. 62, **405**; Pl. 67, **449-451**), a tubular spout (Pl. 46, **226**) and a stem (Pl. 46, **226**). It is possible that the small, handled pots were used like ladles or dippers. Traces of smoke-blackening may suggest that they were held close to or even in the fire. They might have been used for warming (or thickening) small quantities of liquid substances which had been previously scooped from a larger vessel⁸²⁸.

As already observed, small rim-handled jars possibly had a double function, including cooking and serving. The fact that comparable specimens from other MH sites were often found in grave paired with cups, must be of some significance (see above § 4.2). The tubular spout, probably attached to a jar, as suggested by the parallels, directly refers to the action of dispensing liquids which had previously warmed. The function of the large coarse stem is not clear and may not be related to cooking practices.

The finding of these implements in association in certain units, including the outdoor floors SU 1026 and 1010 (from the latter also a lid was found, Pl. 68, **470**) is unlikely to be entirely accidental. It is probable that they constituted specialised sets in their original context of use. Finally, other exemplars can be mentioned in connection to other specific domestic functions: strainers (Pl. 42, **191**), possibly basket-handled (Pl. 56, **342**), with parallels across the Peloponnese, including Pagona (western Achaëa) indicate the widespread adoption of similar ways to process food⁸²⁹.

In conclusion, looking at correlations between ‘wares’ and shapes in a diachronic perspective provides useful insights for understanding the social, geographic and economic background

⁸²⁸ Similar observations have been made by B. Lis in relations to Mycenaean dippers produced in cooking pot fabric found at Mitrou (Lis 2017, 200–201). It is notable that the presence of such dippers is also documented in LH I contexts at the site.

⁸²⁹ For parallels see above § 2.4.11.

of local ceramic production. For the majority of the MH period, specific categories, such as ‘Minyan’ and ‘Matt-painted’ were connected with vessels with distinct functions and morphological categories. Therefore, people from MH communities were accustomed to producing and using vessels following structured habits over a lasting period of time. In major coastal sites, which yielded painted ceramic imports of Minoan origin, associations between wares and shapes were more fluid and unsystematic.

It was only during MH III and especially at the transition to LH I that the traditional ware-shape associations ceased. Non-customary and creative pottery crafts testify to changing habits in a fluid society. The process tied in with local phenomena of economic growth and social pressure in the context of the emergence of the Mycenaean civilisation⁸³⁰. It is generally acknowledged that feasting was one of the main domains of self-enactment put in place by rising local elites, and smaller-sized cups with elaborate matt-painted motifs may have been specifically manufactured to perform individual drinking and to be displayed during feasts or drinking occasions, conceived as arenas of competition by emerging elites⁸³¹.

Habits were challenged by new needs and demands, which led to a variety of responses in the pottery crafts. The advent of new eating and drinking practices is also reflected in new domestic and cooking functions which in turn manifested in the introduction of more specialised shapes, such as dippers and spouted jars.

New demands guided potters to embrace innovation combining local traditions with new features. This is particularly evident in sites where foreign prototypes (such as Minoan-type drinking cups) were broadly circulating, especially in areas embedded in long-distance networks. Rutter also links the spread of new drinking shapes and habits to the will to imitate precious metal vessels initially circulating at Mycenae and considered to be prestigious items in a spirit of intense competition for status⁸³².

In more peripheral sites, such as the Trapeza settlement, innovation may have occurred in a different manner and tended to maintain archaic or previously known characteristics for a longer period of time, a fact that explains the persistence of more conservative traditions and typical local traits. This process may also explain the persistence of vestigial features, such as incised festoons on grey minyan vessels during LH I (e.g., the miniature kantharos at Pl.

⁸³⁰ Wright 2004a; Wright 2008; Voutsaki 2010c; Voutsaki 2016, 75–77.

⁸³¹ On the origins of the Mycenaean feast: Wright 2004b, 128–135.

⁸³² Rutter 2012, 81. On the skeumorphic phenomenon of clay vessels imitating metal ones specifically regarding the periods here surveyed: Davis 1973, 63, 117; Nakou 2007.

47, 247). Only a future study conducted on a wider range of exemplar pertaining to this phase will help to define more accurately this phenomenon.

Chapter 6: Pre-Mycenaean settlement dynamics and Pottery Production in Achaea

This chapter provides an account of the historical developments of Achaea from EH III to LH IIA. The presentation follows a diachronic narrative thread and attempts to reconstruct general developments and trends. This section is supplied with a catalogue (§ 6.7) and a map (Pl. 99) which can be used by the reader for an easy reference to detailed information about the location, the research and finds relating to each one of the sites mentioned, as well as related bibliography. Each site is accompanied by a bold number corresponding to the number assigned in the catalogue

The diachronic flow is interrupted by a thematic paragraph focusing on the pottery from Achaea, which dates to the transition between MH and LH (§ 6.5). The paragraph with final observations (§ 6.6) offers a comprehensive reconstruction revised and integrated through the gathering of evidence from the Trapeza settlement.

6.1 Geography and history of research

The regional unit of Achaea is situated in the north-western part of the Peloponnese (Pl. 98). It is bordered by Corinthia to the east, Arcadia to the south-east and Elis to the south-west, and overlooks the Gulfs of Corinth and Patras to the north.

The region is mainly mountainous and characterised by a verdant hilly landscape. The central and eastern districts are dominated by the imposing mountain ranges of Aroania (or Chelmos, 2355 m), Erymanthos (2224 m) and Panachaikon (1926 m), whereas the western part includes the more modest Skollis rocky massif, also known as Santameri (960 m), the Koumbovouni (758 m) and the Movri (719 m). A series of narrow valleys and small plains extend over the areas between the mountainous ranges. A large fertile plain lies in the area of Dyme (from the name of the ancient polis located in the western part of the region) and extends inland around the modern village of Pharai. Plain arable lands are also located in the area of Patras and in the narrow coastal strip between Aigion and Diakopto. The region is watered by a number of rivers; in the eastern part there is a series of narrow valleys, oriented southwest to northeast, crossed by the beds of several seasonal rivers, including the Phoinikas, Meganitis, Selinountas, Kerinitis and Vouraikos, Krathis and Krios rivers. To the west, the valley of Pharai is crossed by the course of River Peiros and its main tributary, the Parapeiros (also Tytheus). Wetlands, which constitute a favourable environment for different plant and animal species, are concentrated in the westernmost point of the region at

Paralimni. A small lagoon is also situated immediately to the east of Aigion, in the locality named Alyki⁸³³.

During prehistoric times and even recently, until the construction of the Corinth-Patras motorway, travelling east to west by land was made difficult by the imposing Panachaikon range, overlooking the sea and preventing any direct land route. This natural geographic boundary is traditionally considered responsible for marked cultural difference between the eastern and western parts of Achaea from Neolithic until historical times⁸³⁴.

Maritime navigation was facilitated by natural harbours and large bays along the northern coast. Cape Araxos, at the westernmost extremity of the region, benefits from a wide view commanding the entrance to the Patraic Gulf. The regions facing the other side of the Gulf, Phocis and Aetolo-Akarnania, can be easily seen and reached by sea from Achaea.

Prehistoric research in Achaea has been fruitful but rather fragmented and broadly unsystematic. In the course of the past century several significant discoveries were made across the region by the Ephorate of Antiquities and published in preliminary Greek reports. A global interest into the prehistoric topography of the region emerged for the first time in the contributions by E. Vermeule and P. Åström in the 60s⁸³⁵. During the same years excavations were carried out at the fortified LBA acropolis of Teichos Dymaion under the direction of the ephor Mastrokostas⁸³⁶.

In 1979 Th. Papadopoulos published a first comprehensive study of bronze age Achaea⁸³⁷. During the same year the Gazetteer of Aegean civilisation by Hoper Simpson and Dickinson was published and included a detailed list of Bronze Age sites in Achaea known at the time⁸³⁸. Since then, the rich archaeological landscape of Mycenaean Achaea and especially its funerary topography have received particular attention by virtue of the prominent role of the region into the phenomenon of the rise of new enterprising elites during the post-palatial period⁸³⁹.

In more recent times, the Early Mycenaean period (LH IIB – IIIA1) has also drawn scholarly attention regarding the role of Achaea towards the emergence of the palatial phenomenon.

⁸³³ The geographical and morphological overview presented here has been obtained through the examination of various sources including google maps satellite images, OpenStreetMap data and the touring map of Achaea by Anavasi. See also Papadopoulos 1979, 21–22; Giannopoulos 2008, 3–10.

⁸³⁴ Petropoulos 2012; 2016.

⁸³⁵ Vermeule 1960; Åström 1965.

⁸³⁶ Mastrokostas 1962; 1963; 1964; 1965.

⁸³⁷ Papadopoulos 1979.

⁸³⁸ Hope Simpson – Dickinson 1979, 75–106, map B.

⁸³⁹ Moschos 2007; Giannopoulos 2008; Kolonas 2009; Borgna 2013; Aktypi 2017; Gazis 2017; Borgna – De Angeli 2019; Jones 2019; Licciardello 2019; Alram-Stern 2020; Borgna – De Angeli 2020; Kolonas 2020; Moutafi 2021 only to mention the most recent publications and studied related to contexts and cultural phenomena dating to this phase in Achaea.

A series of tholos tombs relates to this phase, some of which yielded notable finds which escaped looting. Tholoi are concentrated in the western part of the region and have been found at Portes (Kephlovryso): **24**, Kallithea-Langanidia⁸⁴⁰, Rodia-Katarraktis⁸⁴¹ and Petroto⁸⁴². The tholoi phenomenon in Achaea has been analysed in particular by L. Papazoglou-Manioudaki⁸⁴³. It is thought that small kingdoms or chiefdoms were centred upon local centres where tholoi tombs have been found⁸⁴⁴. A series of ‘elite warrior burials’ were found both in tholoi and chamber tombs, which were then utilised in Achaea in LH IIB⁸⁴⁵. The phenomenon of elite burials is attested, albeit to a lesser extent, also in eastern Achaea, as demonstrated by Chamber Tomb 2 at Vrysari: **32**⁸⁴⁶.

Pre-mycenaean Achaea, in contrast, constitutes a less explored field. Among the early discoveries concerning this period were those made by the ephor Kyparissis during the interwar period and by his successor Zapheirooulos in the immediate second-post war period. Kyparissis discovered several cist tombs in the locality of Agriapidies: **2**, near Chalandritsa. Zapheirooulos conducted several excavations in the areas of Pharai and Katarraktis, where he discovered the following sites: two tumuli at Mirali: **19** and one near the village of Pharai: **23**, and the remains of MH – LH villages in the localities of Drakotrypa: **12**, Agios Athanasios: **1** and Pyrgaki: **26**.

The investigations carried out in the 60s at Teichos Dymaion: **30** revealed the presence of a deep prehistoric sequence preceding the monumental remains of the Late Bronze Age. During the same years, Mastrokostas also worked at the settlements of Aigion: **4** and Krathion: **17**, in the eastern Achaea.

In more recent times discoveries became more frequent due to the growing urbanisation and to the subsequent increase of rescue excavations by the Archaeological Service, primarily in the urban and suburban areas of Patras and Aigion. The sites discovered have been published, albeit often briefly, in regular reports of the ‘Archaiologikon Deltion’ or short papers. These recent discoveries included a MH – LH village on the hill of Pagona: **21**, in the southwestern hinterland of Patras; a late MH – early LH group of tombs in the urban area of Patras (at the intersection between 145 Smyrna and Laskareos streets: **22**); Bronze Age village remains and two early mycenaean buildings in the north-eastern part of the town of

⁸⁴⁰ Papadopoulos 1987.

⁸⁴¹ Zapheirooulos 1956, 193–196; Kolonas 2009, 14–17.

⁸⁴² Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2003; 2011. This list possibly includes a presumed tholos identified at Pournari, in the area of Dyme (Papadopoulos 1979, 25).

⁸⁴³ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2011; 2020.

⁸⁴⁴ In addition to the works by Papazoglou-Manioudaki see also: Arena 2015, 33–35; Paschalidis 2020, 107.

⁸⁴⁵ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2020, 132–140.

⁸⁴⁶ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1999.

Aigion: **4**. Detailed information about the interventions at Aigion has been included in the unpublished doctoral dissertation by Papazoglou-Manioudaki⁸⁴⁷.

Unlike other regions of Greece, there have been few long-lasting foreign missions in Achaea; one is the still ongoing research project at the prehistoric site of Aigeira: **3** in the eastern Achaea, where the prehistoric occupation preceding the late mycenaean citadel has recently attracted particular interest.

Local research programs include the ‘Helike project’ sponsored by the Helike society, which investigates an extended Early Helladic site close to the ancient polis of Helike: **13**. In the mountainous municipality of Kalavryta, close to the Vouraikos springs, some bronze age sites were found during a survey⁸⁴⁸. In the same area, the Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology investigated the Cave of the Lakes: **9** (Σπήλαιο Λιμνών), near the village of Kastria, from 1992 to 1994. During the same years a large-scale survey took place, thanks to which a large long-lasting prehistoric settlement (Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age) at Kastro: **15** was spotted. Between 1994 and 2006 a programme of excavation and conservation by the Greek Archaeological Service investigated the Mycenaean chamber tomb cemetery of Portes: **24**, where pre-mycenaean tumuli have been located.

Achaea lacks any large-scale surface surveys, except for a recent systematic survey campaign carried out in the Aigialeia (eastern Achaea) by the University of Salerno in cooperation with the Ministry of culture and the Italian School at Athens⁸⁴⁹.

In more recent years, the works for the construction of the Patras-Corinth motorway led to the discovery of several prehistoric sites, among which the EH settlement of Keryneia: **16**. Other rescue excavations brought to light new MH villages (Lousika: **18** and Daska Tritaias: **11**) and a built chamber tomb at Souvalioteika: **27**, in western Achaea. Another village with significant early mycenaean phases is currently under investigation on the hill of Mygdalia: **20**, not far from a tholos tomb (Petroto, see above) accidentally discovered in 1989 on the western slope of the same hill. New investigations and a program of revision of the materials retrieved from previous excavations are currently underway at Teichos Dymaion: **30** under the direction of M. Gazis for the Ministry of Culture.

Lastly, evidence specifically relating to the Pre-Mycenaean period in Achaea has been the subject of synthetical overviews in conference presentations⁸⁵⁰.

⁸⁴⁷ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1998.

⁸⁴⁸ Sampson 1986.

⁸⁴⁹ Petropoulos et al. 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006.

⁸⁵⁰ In particular those published in the proceedings of the “Mesohelladika” conference held in Athens in 2006 (Alram-Stern 2010; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2010; Zavadil 2010, 155–156) and the conference “(Social) Place and Space in Early Mycenaean Greece” held in Athens in 2016 (Papazoglou-Manioudaki – Paschalidis 2021b). In addition to these, there is one contribution on EH II – III Achaea which I presented during a conference

6.2 Early Helladic III

The beginning of the EH III period marked a major change in the historical development of the Early Bronze Age in Achaea. During the preceding phase, EH II, the region had reached a rate of economic and social growth comparable to that of other areas of Greece and appeared to be well framed in the phenomenon of the rise of complex societies⁸⁵¹. Towards the middle of the 3rd millennium BC occupation was characterised by a well-distributed pattern of coastal and sub-coastal sites⁸⁵². Prestigious items reached the flourishing settlement of Aigion showing connections with the lively cultural sphere of the north-eastern Peloponnese and the Cycladic area⁸⁵³.

These cultural developments came to a sudden standstill at the end of the EH II. Several Achaean sites do not show any trace of succeeding occupation and are supposed to have been abandoned. Aigion was hit by a fire destruction and apparently left abandoned for some centuries. However, at least three sites deviated from this trend of decline, showing uninterrupted occupation between EH II and III: Helike: **13**, Keryneia: **16** and Teichos Dymaion: **30**⁸⁵⁴. The investigations conducted at Helike and Keryneia demonstrate that there was no break in the architectural sequence and that the EH II buildings were refurbished and re-used with slight modifications⁸⁵⁵. It seems that Helike, in particular, had a more complex layout, made of *insulae* and cobbled open spaces and streets, apparently enclosed by a thick fortification wall. Such an organised plan made the excavators label the site as a ‘proto-urban settlement’⁸⁵⁶. Moreover, some prestigious items came to light at the site, including gold and silver ornaments and a complete ‘depas amphikypellon’⁸⁵⁷. The shape reproduces one of the morphological prototypes of the so-called ‘Lefkandi’/‘Kastri’ pottery set coming from the Anatolian area and attested in some sites of the Cyclades and the eastern Greek Mainland from the EC/EH II B period⁸⁵⁸. However, its context of pottery associations dates to EH III, namely to a period when the extended network of exchange linking the Greek Mainland and

organised in 2019 by PhD Ca’ Foscari students in Trieste (Mercogliano 2021a) and a preliminary paper by E. Borgna and me, now in revision, on the MH settlement of the Trapeza, presented during the “Third Scientific Meeting: Archaeological Work in the Peloponnese (AWOP3)” held online in 2021 (Mercogliano – Borgna forthcoming).

⁸⁵¹ Mercogliano 2021a, 46–49 and cross-references.

⁸⁵² Mercogliano 2021a, fig. 1.

⁸⁵³ Forsén 1992, 82–83; Alram-Stern 2004, 676–677; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2010, 131.

⁸⁵⁴ Mercogliano 2021a, 49–54 and fig. 2.

⁸⁵⁵ Katsarou-Tzeveleki 2011, 111; Wiersma 2013, 188–189; Kolia – Spiroulias 2017, 497.

⁸⁵⁶ Katsonopoulou 2011; Katsonopoulou – Katsarou 2017.

⁸⁵⁷ Katsonopoulou 2011, 76–77, fig. 17; Katsonopoulou – Katsarou 2017, 15–16, fig. 13. Provenance analyses have not been carried out yet.

⁸⁵⁸ Rutter 1979. See also a recent study by P. Michalopoulos who argues for the presence of hybrid Anatolianising ceramics at Aigion during EH IIB (Michalopoulos 2022).

the Eastern Mediterranean had already extinguished⁸⁵⁹. The study of the pottery assemblage from Helike highlighted close stylistic similarities to ceramic phases D and E at Kolonna⁸⁶⁰ and phase IV.2 at Lerna⁸⁶¹, indicating that the site was still closely connected to the Eastern Greek Mainland and the central Aegean sphere⁸⁶².

At the same time, cultural elements coming from the west and related to the Ionian-Adriatic cultural milieu are also attested in Achaea. Of particular relevance is the finding of ceramics with peculiar incised and impressed decoration akin to pottery types of the so-called Cetina culture, originated in Dalmatia towards the middle of the 3rd millennium BC⁸⁶³. In the last quarter of the 3rd millennium BC ceramic features of Cetina type started to spread and reach several sites distributed over a wide area including the hinterland of the eastern Adriatic region up to western Serbia, almost all coastal zones around the Adriatic and Ionian Sea of both Italy and Greece, and the Maltese Islands⁸⁶⁴.

Cetina-type pottery has been found at Teichos Dymaion, where it shows strict connections with genuine Cetina shapes and decorative patterns, which can be identified in bowls with thickened rims decorated with small triangular impressions⁸⁶⁵. This type of bowl is considered to be one of the earliest pottery shapes of the Cetina repertoire and its distribution outside Dalmatia is usually interpreted as a sign of early interactions⁸⁶⁶.

According to some scholars, the Cetina expansive phenomenon could be scanned according to a two-stage process⁸⁶⁷. During 'phase 1', corresponding to late EH II – early EH III in terms of Aegean relative sequence, there were strong interactions among the Balkans, Mainland Greece and the western shore of the Adriatic, and further specific connections involving Western Greece, Southern Italy and Malta. Following this scheme, the thickened bowl fragments from Teichos Dymaion may prove that the site was involved into the Cetina phenomenon as early as the end of the EH II period or in the initial part of EH III⁸⁶⁸.

⁸⁵⁹ Rahmstorf 2015.

⁸⁶⁰ Approximately covering the EH III period from its beginning to a middle/advanced phase (Gauß – Smetana 2003; Gauß – Smetana 2007b; Gauß – Smetana 2007a).

⁸⁶¹ Namely to an intermediate phase of EH III (Rutter 1995).

⁸⁶² Katsarou-Tzeveleki 2011.

⁸⁶³ The chronological development of the Cetina culture is rather unclear due to the paucity of fully investigated sequences. According to the available C14 dates, its beginning dates as far back as the mid-3rd millennium BC (Forenbaher 2018, 135–141; Gori 2020, 68–69. See also Della Casa 1995).

⁸⁶⁴ Maran 1998, 326–329; Cazzella 1999b; Maran 2007b, Pl. IIIb. Among the most recent contributions on this topic: Recchia – Fiorentino 2015; Ballan 2017; Recchia – Cazzella 2017; Tomas 2017; Gori et al. 2018; Cazzella – Recchia 2019; Cazzella et al. 2020; Tomas 2020.

⁸⁶⁵ Gazis 2017, Pl. CLXXXIXa-b.

⁸⁶⁶ Rambach 2007b, 84–85; Recchia – Cazzella 2017, 94; Cazzella et al. 2020, 186.

⁸⁶⁷ Recchia – Fiorentino 2015; Recchia – Cazzella 2017; Cazzella et al. 2020.

⁸⁶⁸ Indeed, in Cazzella et al. 2020, 186, Teichos Dymaion is included among the Greek sites possibly involved during the first phase of Cetina interconnections (see fig. 3, nos. 1-2). Nevertheless, the authors recognise that, due to the lack of clear stratigraphic sequences, it cannot be excluded that the type was actually a long-lasting feature enduring in the second phase.

During the earlier EH III period Cetina-type features also reached Keryneia, although it has been observed that the Cetina-type material from the site show some features deriving, yet slightly deviating, from genuine Cetina prototypes⁸⁶⁹.

From the second phase ('phase 2', late EH III – early MH I) a new wave of interactions took place and the network linking Greece and Southern Italy expand to include the Aeolian Islands possibly in the framework of a new maritime exchange network set up by Greek seafarers. In all likelihood, during the second phase Teichos Dymaion was still a prominent hub into the network of the sites engaged in the Cetina phenomenon. At the site Cetina-like decoration is also attested on sherds with grey burnished surfaces, incorporating the technological characteristics of local ceramics and the decorative tradition inspired by the Cetina pottery into a hybrid product⁸⁷⁰. 'Fine grey burnished' vases bearing Cetina-type decoration were found in large quantities in the apsidal buildings of the Altis area, at Olympia, and should be dated to an advanced phase of the EH III period according to J. Rambach⁸⁷¹. The distribution of 'Fine grey burnished' pottery with Cetina-type decoration is confined to few other sites of Western Greece, including Andravida Lechaina⁸⁷², in Elis, and Pelikata⁸⁷³, on Ithaca. To this list, the site of Lousika: **18** can now be added⁸⁷⁴. The decoration on a vessel found in this latter settlement exhibits a remarkable similarity to the patterns found at Olympia and Andravida Lechaina⁸⁷⁵.

A. Tsonos has recently analysed the cultural similarities shared along the axis connecting Albania, Epirus, Ionian Islands, Aetolo-Akarnania, Achaea and Elis during the EH II – III periods and has argued for an early 'West Mainland koine', anticipating the well-known post-palatial phenomenon⁸⁷⁶. The presence of a maritime route linking these areas is also testified by the discovery of a shipwreck between Kefalonia and Ithaca, near the bay of Giagana, with a number of EH II – III large jars (more likely EH III, according to the author)⁸⁷⁷. In any case, it seems that the incidence of Cetina-type decorated pottery in the EH

⁸⁶⁹ The patterns exhibit several typological links with the Olympia, Andravida-Lechaina and 'Laterza-Cellino San Marco' (Apulia, Southern Italy) Cetina-type groups. The shared features are zig-zag lines, bands filled with hatched patterns and protuberances in the upper part of the handle. The excavators are inclined to think that the Cetina-type pottery from Keryneia might have been imported through direct contacts with foreign communities (Kolia – Spiroulas 2017, 501–502 and Pl. CXCVIIc-d; Pl. CXCIX). It has been hypothetically proposed that the pottery from Keryneia may have been the source of inspiration of some particular traits of the Olympia-Altis and Capo Graziano decorative styles (Cazzella et al. 2020, 186).

⁸⁷⁰ Gazis 2017, Pl. CXCa-c (after Mastrokostas 1965, Pl. 160β).

⁸⁷¹ Rambach 2002a; 2007b, 84–85.

⁸⁷² Rambach 2007b.

⁸⁷³ Heurtley 1938, 31, fig. 26, no. 106; Rutter 1982, 341.

⁸⁷⁴ Philis 2017, fig. 3.4 upper left.

⁸⁷⁵ The same 'star' pattern occurs at Olympia, in apsidal building III (Weege 1911, Pl. 5, no. 6; see also Maran 1998, Pl. 30, no. 2) and Andravida Lechaina (Rambach 2007b, Pl. XVIIId; Pl. XVIIIId-e).

⁸⁷⁶ Tsonos 2015, 641–642; 2016, 261–262; 2017, 332–333.

⁸⁷⁷ Evangelistis 2009.

III assemblages in Achaea is very limited. No more than twenty specimens are ascribable to Cetina-type traditions at Keryneia. A similar amount is known from Teichos Dymaion (c. 15 pieces)⁸⁷⁸.

Teichos Dymaion, thanks to its favourable geographical position, may have played a major role into the spreading of the Cetina phenomenon in the Peloponnese, as a strategic node along multiple penetration routes, one going north to south towards Olympia and the other leading eastward to the north-eastern Peloponnese, probably passing through Keryneia⁸⁷⁹. Some scholars see the search for metal as a primary triggering factor, suggesting that the goal of Cetina people was that of reaching the metal sources around Laurion⁸⁸⁰, although some others consider it unlikely, since the major regions involved are devoid of metal sources⁸⁸¹. It could be suggested, however, that the Cetina expansion constituted a connective tissue supporting the long-distance circulation of raw metal coming from regions with metalliferous sources not directly involved in the phenomenon, such as, for instance, the Alps, since the phenomenon expanded to the north as far as the *Caput Adriae*, in north-eastern Italy⁸⁸². More in general, it has to be emphasised that the Cetina expansive phenomenon inserted itself into a pattern of intense maritime connectivity existing since the beginning of the 3rd millennium BC⁸⁸³. Besides motivations related to contingent and practical needs, the pursuit of prestige and wealth has also been considered, as well as the will to gain a new prominent role into the long-standing network interconnecting different areas of the Mediterranean⁸⁸⁴.

The end of the EH III period in Achaea was preceded by a new series of abandonments and destructions. Helike: **13** was abandoned after an earthquake followed by a fire. Through the examination of the pottery sequence, the excavators believe that the catastrophe hit the settlement approximately halfway through the EH III period⁸⁸⁵. The materials retrieved at Keryneia (Ouzo cups, clay anchors) provide an early EH III chronology and, since no later

⁸⁷⁸ These numbers apparently compare with the situation attested in several other sites of Greece but only in the case of Lerna it is possible to give a precise estimate. Here no more than 40 diagnostic sherds were found (Rutter 1982; 1995, 627-632), corresponding to c. 3% of the entire pottery assemblage (compare Cazzella et al. 2020, 186). The only exception seems to be Olympia, where Cetina type pottery constitute a major part of the apsidal house assemblage (Dörpfeld 1935; Rambach 2002a; 2004; 2007b; see also Cazzella et al. 2020, 186).

⁸⁷⁹ Kolia – Spiroulias 2017, 501–502.

⁸⁸⁰ H. Tomas supposed that Cetina people imported finished metal products from the Aegean due to the finding of metal artifacts of Aegean type in tumuli located along the eastern Adriatic (Tomas 2017, 218–219; Tomas 2020, 58).

⁸⁸¹ Recchia – Cazzella 2017, 101.

⁸⁸² Borgna – Càssola Guida 2009.

⁸⁸³ Maran 1998; 2007b, 8–9; Heyd 2013.

⁸⁸⁴ Maran 2007b, 16; Borgna – Càssola Guida 2009, 100.

⁸⁸⁵ Katsarou-Tzeveleki 2011, 98, 112.

occupation is documented, the settlement was seemingly abandoned in the course of the EH III period⁸⁸⁶. According to Mastrokostas, Teichos Dymaion was destroyed by a fire at the end of the EH, but the actual extension and the exact chronology of this event needs to be ascertained by more thorough investigations⁸⁸⁷.

In the very last decades of research, the apparently traumatic and abrupt transformations characterising the late phases of the EH period have been reviewed through many different and specialised perspectives concerning aspects of chronology and synchronisation⁸⁸⁸, mobility and cultural influences⁸⁸⁹, social and economic transformations⁸⁹⁰ and environmental and climatic factors⁸⁹¹. The most recent and organic contributions on the topic tend to reconsider the ‘crisis’ as a multi-faceted and multistage development more than a single event, spanning the last quarter of the 3rd millennium BC with repercussions on a wider stretch of time from the EH II – III transition to the beginning of MH I⁸⁹².

In some areas of the Peloponnese, especially in the southern and southwestern parts of the peninsula, the trend of depopulation is attested since the transition between EH II and EH III. Possible alternative scenarios have been outlined including dynamics of settlement nucleation and different (or delayed) developments in the material culture entailing the absence of the traditional indicators used to recognise the EH III in the north-eastern Peloponnese⁸⁹³.

The evidence from Achaea and data coming from other settlements of Greece confirm that abandonment and traumatic events occurred both in concurrence with and later than the EH II – III transition⁸⁹⁴. Jung and Weninger emphasised that a stronger spike of a climatic perturbation occurred at around the 2160 BC, namely closer to the end of the Early Bronze

⁸⁸⁶ Kolia – Spiroulias 2017, 501.

⁸⁸⁷ Mastrokostas 1962, 132.

⁸⁸⁸ Wild et al. 2010; Jung – Weninger 2015; Cavanagh et al. 2016; Recchia – Cazzella 2017, 94–99.

⁸⁸⁹ Rutter 1979; Maran 1998; Cazzella 1999b; Maran 2007b; Rahmstorf 2015; Recchia – Cazzella 2017; Gori et al. 2018; Cazzella et al. 2020; Gori 2020.

⁸⁹⁰ Hielte 2004; Weiberg – Finné 2013; Weiberg – Lindblom 2014; Rutter 2017.

⁸⁹¹ van Andel et al. 1990; Dalfes et al. 1997; Whitelaw 2000; Meller et al. 2015.

⁸⁹² Pullen 2008; Forsén 2010b; Broodbank 2013a; Pullen 2013; Jung – Weninger 2015.

⁸⁹³ Dickinson 1992b, 110–111; Rutter 2001, 125; Janko 2008, 565–566; Cavanagh – Mee 2011; Cavanagh 2012. See, however, the recent EH III finds discovered at Pavlopetri (Gallou – Henderson 2012, 94–95) and other Laconian sites (Banou 2012, 50–51), which might alter this picture.

⁸⁹⁴ Kolonna outlasted it without any clue of decline but was hit by a massive fire destruction shortly after, during phase V (Gauß 2010, 744). After a short hiatus in habitation, Tsoungiza was reoccupied in the EH III but abandoned again before the end of the period (Pullen 2011, 909). Asea, in Arcadia, was hit by an extended fire towards the middle of the EH III period, but continued to be inhabited, perhaps after a brief gap (Forsén 1996, 71). Recent investigations at the site of Kato Souli-Schinias, in the Marathon plain, revealed a rapid expansion of the wetlands surrounding the settlement and an increase of flooding episodes towards the end of the EH II, such that the inhabitants of the site were forced to reclaim the land and build canalisations until they abandoned the site. Afterwards, maybe concurrently with a short dry phase a small group of people temporarily came back to the site at the beginning of the EH III, before abandoning it - this time definitely - in a moment preceding the end of the Early Bronze Age (Kapetanios 2020).

Age, may be responsible (or co-responsible) for these events, including the end of the Ionian-Adriatic network of connections⁸⁹⁵. However, the attempt to reconstruct homogeneous and widespread developments appears to lead to a dead end, if one considers that in the course of the EH III other changes occurred at several sites without any hints of traumatic breaks or regression⁸⁹⁶. This differentiated pattern might have depended on several different responses by the single communities in front of distressing factors. Alterations in the environmental context, for instance, might have caused most serious, if not disastrous, economic and social imbalances in fragile and endangered ecosystems. Also, the fall of particular supply networks might have debilitated those sites depending on external and mutual exchange.

In Achaea, the developed phase of the EH III is documented by very poor evidence and, at the present state of knowledge, it can be ascertained only at Aigeira: **3**, Lousika: **18** and Teichos Dymaion: **30** on the basis of scanty traces⁸⁹⁷.

In the case of a climatic or environmental crisis, the adoption of different subsistence practices, such as pastoralism and semi-nomadic lifestyle, which have a very low if not absent visibility in the archaeological record cannot be excluded⁸⁹⁸. The conversion to different primary activities as well as the fragmentation or the mobility of human groups across the land, even though they are usually associated with regression, can be read as dynamic adaptive responses in times of change. According to the ‘resilience theory’, the new styles of life embraced in EH III and new material traits appearing in this period (such as apsidal houses and new pottery shapes) may be seen as the result of active choices and new experimental expressions purposely implemented by local communities⁸⁹⁹.

It would seem that two out of three of the Achaean sites occupied from the very late EH III or the beginning of the MH I are new foundations (Lousika: **18**) or were resettled after a long hiatus in habitation (Aigeira: **3**). Their position seems to point to an increasing preference for inland locations maybe connected to the practice of herding as an additional economic source in response to a renovated environmental and cultural setting⁹⁰⁰. A trend of new

⁸⁹⁵ Jung – Weninger 2015, 230.

⁸⁹⁶ At Lerna, during the phase IV.3 (EH III advanced), new apsidal houses were erected on the edge of the tumulus built over the EH II ‘Corridor House’ (Wiencke 2010, 665–66). The advanced EH III at Olympia was characterised by the start of a new horizon of habitation (*Apsidenhauser*) with apsidal dwellings furnished with a richly decorated Cetina-style pottery assemblage (see above footnotes 871–872).

⁸⁹⁷ Research conducted by the Austrians at Aigeira produced evidence for occupation dating to the early MH period, but the recent finding of Pattern-painted pottery at the site provides an explicit hint that it was occupied at least from the late EH III (the fragments are illustrated in the *Wissenschaftlicher Jahresbericht des Österreichischen Archäologischen Instituts* 2013, 93-94. I thank Dr Walter Gauß for sharing this information with me.

⁸⁹⁸ Hielte 2004; Rutter 2017.

⁸⁹⁹ Broodbank 2013b, 350; Weiberg – Finné 2013.

⁹⁰⁰ Alram-Stern 2010, 149.

foundations during the transitional phase between the end of the EH III and the MH I is documented all over the Peloponnese, especially in Messenia and Laconia with the reoccupation of Deriziotis Aloni⁹⁰¹, Nichoria⁹⁰² and Agios Stephanos⁹⁰³.

In these regions, as in Achaea, this trend could be indicative of a more stable and distributed population of the territory, possibly after a period of instability and change.

6.3 Middle Helladic

Unfortunately, the poor knowledge of settlement patterns and pottery sequences does not allow any safe reconstruction of the historical and cultural developments of MH Achaea in a diachronic perspective. The amount of information considerably varies from site to site and none of the contexts published at present is able to provide evidence for continuous occupation throughout the period. This necessarily causes some inconsistency in the presentation of the data in this section, compared to those dedicated to other periods. I will start presenting the evidence pertaining to the earlier part of MH, which is mainly available from Aigeira and Lousika, in eastern and western Achaea, respectively. I will then proceed to MH II by describing the settlement of Aigion, which is the only one yielding material safely datable to this phase. I will move back again to western Achaea for the MH III period, more precisely to Pagona, near Patras, where there is evidence connected to this phase. Lastly, I will offer a list of the sites where evidence of MH habitation has been detected but lacks detailed phasing.

Aigeira: **3** was continuously occupied since the EH III period well into the early MH period as demonstrated by a group of diagnostic ceramic sherds found in mixed contexts on the acropolis plateau, below the Late Bronze Age strata⁹⁰⁴. A number of pottery fragments was selected for petrographic analysis, demonstrating that the majority of the materials was produced with local clay. The local tableware includes handmade tableware with burnished surfaces of grey, black, and mottled black and yellow colour. Coarse pottery is sometimes decorated with incised 'Adriatic' decoration. The ceramic categories typical of the MH pottery production in the Peloponnese are represented, excepted for Matt-painted ware. As stated by Alram-Stern, the pottery has some traits that are not paralleled at any other contemporary site, a fact that conforms well with the picture of extreme cultural fragmentation and regionality typically attributed to the beginning of the MH (see above §

⁹⁰¹ Stocker 2003, 363.

⁹⁰² Howell 1992, 70.

⁹⁰³ Zerner 2008, 212

⁹⁰⁴ Alram-Stern 2006a; Alram-Stern 2010.

5.1). Yet, at the same time, long-distance circulation is proved by the presence of a red burnished narrow-necked jar, probably coming from Attica. A general EH III – MH II range could be assigned to the pottery from Aigeira, but the best parallels point to a more circumscribed MH I range⁹⁰⁵. There are no conclusive traces showing that the site was occupied during the late MH period.

E. Alram-Stern claims that Aigeira was in direct contact with the coastal pole of Krathion: **17**, situated in the lower plain of Akrata and thought to be a long-lasting settlement, continuously active from the Early Neolithic until the MBA. However, no detailed data are known from the MH site of Krathion, though a tomb with late MH pottery was found there (see below § 6.4). According to Alram-Stern's interpretation, considering its position and findings, the early MH site of Aigeira might have been mainly devoted to herding and to the control of inland land routes, as many of the settlements distributed further south in the inner valleys of Arcadia did, such as Asea⁹⁰⁶ or Pheneos⁹⁰⁷. The village may have depended on the coastal site of Krathion, which could rely on agricultural resources and maritime routes passing along the Corinthian gulf. This binary complimentary settlement pattern, involving a large coastal pole and small sites shortly off the coastline at a higher altitude, reduplicates a similar one attested in Corinthia, where Korakou was the big coastal centre with many smaller villages located backwards⁹⁰⁸. Indeed, it has been proposed that the eastern part of Achaea could have formed a 'cultural unity' with this region. The presence of imported pottery and obsidian blades at Aigeira also proves that the site was included in an extended exchange network passing along the Corinthian gulf (see above § 3.2).

Like Aigeira, Lousika: **18** was also inhabited since the EH III period and well into MH. A more thorough study is expected to outline the history of the site, although the pottery published so far can be approximately framed within the earlier stages of the MH⁹⁰⁹. At a distance of approximately 1,5km to the west, a MH kiln has been uncovered in a small excavation plot opened near the village of Ypsili Rachi: **33**. No details are available about its chronology of use, but it seems that it belonged to the two-chamber updraft structure, a type that is more widely attested from MH II onwards⁹¹⁰.

From the MH II period the number of sites may have increased, as demonstrated by the reoccupation of Aigion: **4** after a period of abandonment. Material dating to this phase was

⁹⁰⁵ Alram-Stern 2010, 147.

⁹⁰⁶ Forsén 1996.

⁹⁰⁷ Erath 2000; Zavadil 2020; Burke et al. 2021.

⁹⁰⁸ Alram-Stern 2010, 148–149; Zavadil 2010, 155.

⁹⁰⁹ I am grateful to Dr K. Philis who sent me high-quality pictures of the pottery published in his report.

⁹¹⁰ Kapsali 2019, 45–46. On updraft kiln constructions across Bronze and Iron Age in the Aegean see: Prillwitz – Hein 2015.

collected in a destruction deposit containing pottery, scattered stones and fragments of burned mudbricks. L. Papazoglou reports the presence of typical MH pottery categories, including finely-made Grey Minyan pottery, Matt-painted vessels with densely-packed linear patterns and coarse pots with incised ‘Adriatic’ decoration. It is interesting that a jug with back-turned neck was found at the site⁹¹¹, since this shape was recognised at several sites in Thessaly, including Pefkakia-Magoula, and along the Spercheios valley up to Kirrha, on the coast of Phocis. The period of its maximum diffusion approximately covers the EH III – MH I period but a few specimens are still found in MH II levels at Pefkakia⁹¹². The pottery assemblage from Aigion indicates that eastern Achaea kept entertaining a privileged link with the north-eastern Peloponnese as well as Central Greece.

An extended settlement spanning the long period between MH III and Post-palatial times was investigated on the top of the hill Pagona: **21**, in the south-eastern hinterland of modern Patras. The pottery analysis based on the stratigraphical sequence shows that there were at least two phases of occupation: the earlier has been interlinked with the MH IIIA phase of the Argive pottery sequence, while the second yielded ceramics relating to a the very late MH – early LH horizon (MH IIIB – LH I/IIA). The MH IIIA pottery from Pagona seems to show a sensitive increase in the matt-painted pottery compared to the earlier phases known at other Achaean sites, although MH traditional grey minyan shapes, such as bowls with flutes and coarse pottery with ‘Adriatic’ incised decoration are still represented⁹¹³. Matt-painted vessels were produced in a very fine fabric, with highly burnished red surfaces decorated with black matt paint. No illustrated piece preserves complete decoration, but I suggest that the residual solidly-painted patterns preserved on some goblets, might belong to the characteristic motif with running triangles which is often found on ‘krateriskoi’ and jars of the subsequent ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’ phase⁹¹⁴. The Matt-painted decoration on red burnished surfaces and the possible appearance of solid triangles in the painted decorative repertoire can be interpreted as strong local characters, while some other elements, such as fragments of pointed handles, tie in with the cultural sphere of Aetolia (see below § 6.5).

Extensive traces of a MH settlement have also been detected inland, on the hill of Pyrgaki: **26**, near Katarraktis. Several trenches have been opened around the hill and provided substantial evidence of buildings and pottery material mostly dating to MH and very scarce

⁹¹¹ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2010, Fig. 3.

⁹¹² Maran 1992, 151–156; Maran 2007a, 167–171; Dakoronia 2010.

⁹¹³ Dietz – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010, fig. 1 nos. 1-14. Unfortunately, the incidence of grey minyan pottery in relation to the total count of tableware is not given.

⁹¹⁴ See in particular Dietz – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010, fig. 1 nos. 1 and 9.

LH evidence. Considering its extension and the amount of material recovered, Pyrgaki has been regarded as the most important MH site of the area. Apparently, the site had been heavily damaged and neither plans nor pottery were illustrated in the report.

Several other sites in Achaia yielded traces of MH occupation but most of them lack detailed information about the settlement layout and the remains dating to this phase. In addition to Krathion: **17**, settlements on or near the coast were active at Teichos Dymaion: **30** and, possibly, Kamares: **14**. In the inland of eastern Achaia MH sites were located in the municipality of Kalavryta, at the site of Kastro: **15**, which is considered to be an intensively and continuously occupied settlement, due to the collection of abundant pottery dating to all prehistoric periods, and possibly nearby, at Bourri: **8** and Asphakovouni: **7**. Most of the pottery recovered from these two sites, however, is not easily datable⁹¹⁵. Not far from Kastro, the Cave of the Lakes: **9** was possibly used as a ‘sacred’ place for funerary practices of some kind. During the late MH period (phase V of occupation) occasional visits to the cave are documented by scattered pottery fragments and skeletal remains associated with fire activities. Such use of a cave during MH maybe constitutes a unique case: there is evidence for occupation in caves elsewhere, but it seems that they were mainly used as satellite bases or practical shelters by farmers or shepherds⁹¹⁶.

As for the western inland part of the region, remains of MH occupation were located at Starochori-Xirokampos: **29** and close to the prehistoric cemetery of Portes, in an area known as ‘Porta Petra’: **25**.

Overall, although the picture of MH occupation appears to be still very vague and incomplete, there is enough proof of an increase in the number of settlements during this phase, also including inland and remote locations. It is likely that this trend of population growth conformed with the general tendency attested all over the Greek Mainland in the late MH period, when the number of settlements dramatically increased, according to what has been described as a ‘colonisation’ of the interior⁹¹⁷.

As for the pottery evidence, on the whole, the material seems to point to the presence of a local MH ‘regional’ style in line with the most common pottery types attested in the southern Greek Mainland, albeit with some original expressions and influences from central and

⁹¹⁵ The sherds illustrated as MH from Bourri in Sampson 1986, fig. 3 do not reproduce canonical MH shapes. The author also refers the absence of Minyan pottery, which he explains by supposing that the site must have been inhabited during the late MH period (Sampson 1986, 34). In the case of Asphakovouni, the presence of MH coarse ceramics is only mentioned. One illustrated piece, interpreted as a piece from a Neolithic fruitstand, but also look similar to MH III – LH I goblet feet (Sampson 1986, fig. 5 centre).

⁹¹⁶ Refer to a study conducted on the caves of Laconia (Efstathiou-Manolakou 2009). The same can be said about the MH occupation at Sarakenos cave, in Boiotia (Sampson et al. 2008).

⁹¹⁷ Rutter 2001, 131.

north-western Greece, which might have been more accentuated in the western part of the region, as the material from Pagona would seem to suggest.

Some phenomena, such as an increasing influence from the north or the emergence of an extended village at Pyrgaki in the area of Katarraktis, seem to be the legitimate antecedents of the processes which characterised the transition to the LH period and its earlier stages.

6.4 ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’ – Late Helladic IIA

The beginning of the LH period definitely marked a shift towards a trend of growth. Several new settlements were founded during the phase identified as ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’, a definition which properly conveys a certain ambiguity lingering over the current knowledge on the chronological boundary between MH and LH in Achaea. The same ambiguity applies also for the transition between LH I and IIA, which, likewise, is not easy to define (see below § 6.5). This is caused by the lack of well-preserved or systematically-edited stratified local sequences covering the whole process of transition between these phases.

Aigion: **4** emerged as a flourishing coastal settlement in LH I, when a series of imported ceramic items converged in a free-standing large rectangular building, possibly of megaron type, excavated at 8 Polychroniadou Street⁹¹⁸. The building continued to be intensively occupied in LH IIA, a phase documented by great quantities of imported Mycenaean ceramics, including ‘Palace-style’ pottery⁹¹⁹. At the end of the LH IIA period, it was destroyed and in the subsequent LH IIB/IIIA1 phase it was refurbished, and new interior walls were added. At the end of the LH IIIA1 it was hit by fire destruction and no later activity has been reported. Just little less than 200m to the east, another rectangular building was found at the intersection between Eisodion and Palaiologou streets⁹²⁰. No detailed study has been conducted on the pottery, but according to a preliminary inspection, it would seem that the foundation of the building occurred in an early phase of the LH period⁹²¹. The life-cycle of this context ended after a fire destruction but, at the present state of knowledge, it is impossible to establish whether this happened contemporarily to the fire destruction of the building in 8 Polychroniadou.

⁹¹⁸ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1998, 28–74; 2010, 134–138.

⁹¹⁹ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2015.

⁹²⁰ Vordos 1996.

⁹²¹ I thank Dr Vordos for granting me the permit to study the materials and giving me access to his personal diary and pictures as well as the opportunity of personally examining the pottery retrieved from the excavation. The finds relating to this building are described in more detail at site cat. **4** (§ 6.7).

The appearance in Greece of large megaron is a phenomenon that can be dated as far back as the MH II period⁹²². Only since LH I, however, buildings of megaron type were more commonly attested and usually associated with rich pottery assemblages including fine tableware and imported vessels⁹²³.

The appearance of free-standing rectangular buildings in a densely-built settlement layout is documented at Pagona: **21**, Mygdalia: **20** and Daska Tritaias: **21**. In the latter two, houses were built on different terraces bordered by massive retaining walls. Two notable architectural complexes were uncovered in the localities of Drakotrypa: **12** and Agios Athanasios: **1**, in the area around the modern village of Katarraktis, but their precise phasing and dating have been a matter of much controversy. In fact, their plan is the result of a long-lasting use continuing in Mycenaean times and it is very difficult to reconstruct their original layout. Several complete vessels in MH tradition were collected at the complex uncovered at Drakotrypa. Its foundation was generically placed in the MH period by Zaphiropoulos and Papadopoulou, although it is now believed to date to the ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’ phase or to LH I⁹²⁴. The house unveiled at Agios Athanasios, described as a ‘πρωτόγονον μέγαρον’⁹²⁵, was founded in the MH according to the excavator and rebuilt in Mycenaean times. Although MH pottery is said to have been recovered in abundance, no sherds have been illustrated.

Some apsidal buildings, rather than the traditionally-used rectangular ones, were excavated at Chalandritsa – Stavros: **10**. The site is well known as the seat of an extended Mycenaean settlement, but the ongoing study of the archaeological material has demonstrated that the village was inhabited since the early LH period. The presence of apsidal buildings appears unusual, as this shape seems to be definitely abandoned in LH I⁹²⁶. Yet, it finds a parallel at Thermos, in Aetolia, where a settlement horizon composed of several apsidal dwellings was destroyed in the LH IIA⁹²⁷, as well as in Messenia, at Katarrachaki (approximately 15 km

⁹²² To MH II dates the construction of a large megaron at Plasi (Polychronakou-Sgouritsa et al. 2016).

⁹²³ Wiersma 2013, 215–220. The case of Tsoungiza is certainly one among the most significant (Darcque et al. 1990; Rutter 2015; Wright – Dabney 2020).

⁹²⁴ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2020, 131; Papazoglou-Manioudaki – Paschalidis 2021b, 390.

⁹²⁵ Orlandos 1958, 139.

⁹²⁶ Wiersma 2013, 216.

⁹²⁷ The context was studied by Wardle for his PhD (unpublished) and presented in a few papers (Wardle 1972; Wardle 1977; Wardle – Wardle 2003). A brief summary on the context and plans have been recently republished by Papapostolu 2012. For a more detailed discussion on the dating of the context see below § 6.5, in particular point (c) and (d).

north-east of Navarino), where a roughly ellipsoid ‘megaron’ of LH I date was excavated by Marinatos⁹²⁸. A LH I apsidal megaron has been also excavated at Frantzi, south of Lamia⁹²⁹. Funerary evidence, which was virtually absent for the preceding periods, considerably increases in the LH I/IIA period. During these phases a wide range of tomb types is documented, located both inside and outside the settlements. With regard to *intra muros* burials, the evidence from Achaea points out that they were especially reserved for infants and children⁹³⁰. There also seems to be a strict spatial association between intramural child burials and dwellings. Pithoi, cist and built cists⁹³¹ containing new-borns or very young children have been found below the floors of the houses or in adjacent courtyards at Aigion: **4**, Pagona: **21**, Mygdalia: **20**, Drakotrypa: **12**, Daska Tritaias: **11** and, possibly, Pyrgaki: **24**. It is not to be excluded that at least some of the several intramural infant burials found at the settlement of Chalandritsa-Stavros: **10** are Early Mycenaean as well. It is not always possible to safely date the burials since they are often unfurnished and their stratigraphic relationship with the settlement remains is not always clear. One tomb at Mygdalia: **20**, a built rectangular cist found in a small courtyard next to a LH I room, contained at least three individuals (an infant and two foetuses) whose bones were dated to the LH I/IIA period through radiocarbon analyses (with dates ranging from 1680 to 1530 BC)⁹³². The chronology of the other burials is uncertain, but they are also believed to belong to the same chronological horizon. In any case, it is evident that in Achaea the custom of burying the infants within the settled space was very common between the end of the MH and the beginning of the early LH periods⁹³³ and persisted into the Mycenaean period, as demonstrated by the LH baby burial at Agios Athanasios: **1** furnished with steatite and agate beads.

The deposition of children also seems to be practiced across the ruins of houses or in abandoned and peripheral areas of the settlement. At Aigion: **4** two burials were cut into the destruction strata of earlier MH dwellings at 2 Aristeidou plot. The area was scattered with a few LH I stray ceramic finds, suggesting that it may have been occasionally visited, perhaps on the occasion of funerary activities. Indeed, L. Papazoglou believes that there is a

⁹²⁸ According to Lolos 1987, 39–41 the megaron dates to LH I – IIA but A. Chasiakou claims it might have been founded slightly earlier (Chasiakou 2003, 109).

⁹²⁹ Karantzali 2016.

⁹³⁰ On the phenomenon of *intra muros* infant burials during the late MH – early LH periods see above § 4.2.

⁹³¹ Definitions and descriptions of these tomb types can be found in: Cavanagh – Mee 1998, 26–30; Lewartowski 2000, 7–13.

⁹³² Papazoglou-Manioudaki et al. 2019, 200–201.

⁹³³ Due to the sporadic evidence relating to the earlier phases of the period, it is difficult to say whether this custom started in the late MH period or if it existed before.

chronological gap between the MH habitation in the area and the depositions⁹³⁴. It is also interesting to note that a child buried in this area was relatively older (10-12 years old) and one may wonder whether there was a differentiation in the disposition of the tombs in relation to age. The hypothesis that differences in age may correlate with burial location has been put forward for Mydgalia, where it seems that the burials outside the houses contained infants of a slightly older age⁹³⁵.

Extramural cemeteries seem to be an exclusive prerogative of adults. Small clusters of tombs of cist or built cist were discovered in the city centre of Patras: **22**, at Thea: **31** and outside the settlement of Daska Tritaias: **11** (apparently at a very short distance from it). Most of the tombs were unfurnished or contained few vessels or potsherds dating to the ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’ phase.

Other stray tombs are known in the region, but their spatial relationship with settlement areas is not known. Papadopoulos reported the finding of a MH Minyan kantharos from a tomb excavated at Krathion: **17**. The vase probably corresponds with a ‘miniature’ orange kantharos exposed in the Archaeological Museum of Aigion. If this hypothesis is true, the tomb should be considered at least MH III or possibly later. Another burial excavated at Teichos Dymaion: **30** possibly dates to the same period. The tomb, supposed to be EH⁹³⁶, contained a small biconical jug with a ring handle raising vertically above a small vertical ribbon handle on the rim. This peculiar characteristic is common on jugs found in late MH/early LH tombs of the north-eastern Peloponnese⁹³⁷. A matt-painted example with a very similar profile was found in tomb XXIV at Prosymna, which also contained a grey minyan juglet dating to LH I⁹³⁸. I therefore suggest that the tomb of Teichos Dymaion belongs to a later stage between the end of MH and the beginning of LH.

Burial tumuli are also known in Achaea and predominantly located in the western part of the region. A concentration has been observed in and around the plain of Pharai (Agriapidies: **2**, Mirali: **19**, Pharai: **23**, Starochori – Ai Yiannis: **29**) and in the south-western part of the region, close to the boundary with Elis (Portes: **25**). The presence of tumuli is much rarer to the east of the Panachaikon (Aravonitsa: **6**). However, this picture is certainly incomplete if

⁹³⁴ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1998, 22–23; 2010, 133.

⁹³⁵ Papazoglou-Manioudaki et al. 2019, 201.

⁹³⁶ The vessel found in the tomb is illustrated and dated to the EH in Orlandos 1966, 159. Papadopoulos 1979, 49 assigns the tomb an EH chronology but questions its identification as intramural; Sakellariou (1980, 85–86, 117, 150–151) believes that the tomb is intramural and dates it to EH III; Forsén 1992, 84 more cautiously considers doubtful both its chronology and intramural identification; Kolonas – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2017, 22 illustrate the vessel as EH.

⁹³⁷ Dietz 1991, 159, 162, fig. 48 type AB–6 (MH IIIA).

⁹³⁸ Blegen 1937, fig. 73, nos. 1057 (matt-painted jug) and 848 (grey minyan juglet). The latter corresponds to Dietz’s type BE-3 (Dietz 1991, 144, 203, fig. 63, LH IA).

one considers the fact that several other mounds have been observed in the region but were never investigated⁹³⁹. This might lead to the conclusion that the tumuli phenomenon in Achaea might be actually underestimated.

Tumuli were either found as single monuments (Agriapidies: **2**, Starochori: **23**, Ai Iannis **29**) or in small clusters (two at Mirali: **19**, three at Portes: **25** and Aravonitsa: **6**). Several of them were not systematically excavated, as they had been damaged or illegally excavated (Agriapidies: **2**; Aravonitsa: **6**, Starochori – Ai Yiannis: **29**) and therefore no details or safe information can be given about their construction and layout. The two tumuli at Mirali: **19** were centred above a stone core covering a single burial in shallow pit, whereas in other cases the mounds contained more tombs, including elaborate built chamber tombs of apsidal (Pharai: **23**) or rectangular shape (Portes: **25**). At least in the case of Portes: **25** there is evidence of successive uses, as demonstrated by the construction of one built chamber tomb in tumulus C (Tomb C1), which partially destroyed earlier graves. This tomb, reaching 8 m of length, is described by Papadimitriou as one of the largest built chamber tombs known⁹⁴⁰. Tumuli are not easy to date since grave offerings are usually absent or very poor and due to the fact that the pottery from the fills is often very fragmented and not much indicative. Moreover, since the mounds are long-lasting, visible monuments, they were probably visited more than once, and it is possible that the pottery found in the burials and in the filling of the structure is considerably later than the erection of the monument. The two tumuli at Mirali: **19** were dated to MH by Papadopoulos but, according to Moschos, they fit better a ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’ chronology⁹⁴¹. The burial site of Agriapidies: **2** was assigned different chronologies and thought to be an Iron age structure by various scholars⁹⁴², although Papadopoulos considered a LH I or II date more probable and Moschos concurred with him⁹⁴³. L. Papazoglou-Manioudaki suggested that the tombs at Agriapidies might be contemporary with the cemeteries of Thea and Patras (i.e., ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’)⁹⁴⁴. The pottery recovered from the built chamber tombs inside the tumuli of Portes: **25** dates to LH I – IIA although, according to the excavator, this chronological range does not necessarily apply to the tumuli, which may have been erected well before. The tumuli at Aravonitsa: **6** were not investigated but Minyan and handmade pottery was recovered during

⁹³⁹ Zapheiroopoulos noticed several other tumuli around Pharai: **23** (Zapheiroopoulos 1957, 117) and reports the same fact for the area around Agriapidies: **2** (Moschos 2000, 23, no. 4).

⁹⁴⁰ Papadimitriou 2001, 47.

⁹⁴¹ Papadopoulos 1979, 30, 50; Moschos 2000, 23, footnote 3.

⁹⁴² Snodgrass 1971, 211; Desborough 1972, 92; Hammond 1976, 151.

⁹⁴³ Papadopoulos 1979, 29, 59; Moschos 2000, 23, footnote 4.

⁹⁴⁴ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1999, 281, footnote 25.

illegal excavations in one of them, suggesting that they belong either to the MH period or the immediate succeeding phases.

Ultimately, the appearance itself of the tumuli phenomenon in Achaea cannot be dated with accuracy but, overall, the evidence points towards a late MH – early LH date. Tumuli, both funerary and non-funerary or ‘ritual’, are known in Greece since the EH II – III period⁹⁴⁵, but their use became widespread during the MH period⁹⁴⁶. The presence and distribution of tumuli is well attested in the western and south-western Peloponnese: a notable cluster of tumuli used from late MH and with continuity into the LBA is documented at the site of Kato Samikon-Klidi in Triphylia⁹⁴⁷. There are also several cases of tumuli of MH date that were visited and re-used in LH times, sometimes with considerable architectural additions and modifications⁹⁴⁸.

The tumuli phenomenon is also paralleled to the north, especially in central and southern Albania, where tumuli cemeteries have been excavated at Vajzë and Pazhok⁹⁴⁹. Interestingly, the offerings of both tumuli include ceramic and metal finds of Aegean origin⁹⁵⁰. Early Mycenaean tumuli cemetery is an established phenomenon in central-northern Greece as well, as demonstrated by the cemeteries at Marmara and Andron⁹⁵¹.

Built chamber tombs of apsidal and rectangular shape have been also found as single free-standing monuments (at Vrysari: **32**, Mygdalia: **20** and Souvalioteika: **27**), although for the tomb at Souvalioteika the excavator does not exclude that it was originally covered by a mound. Built chamber tombs are usually dated to the ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’ or LH I period also in consideration of their plan and construction⁹⁵².

Finally, it is noteworthy that the Cave of the Lakes: **9** was still used for burial or ritual purposes. To the early LH phase (phase VI of occupation) belong the remains of at least 13 individuals found in a secondary deposit, carefully placed along the rocky walls of the cave.

⁹⁴⁵ Forsén 1992; Rambach 2002a; Kilian-Dirlmeier 2005; Forsén 2010a; Wiencke 2010; Aravantinos – Psaraki 2011; Müller Celka 2011; Papakonstantinou 2011.

⁹⁴⁶ Dietz 1980; Boyd 2002; Rambach 2007a; Protonotariou-Deilaki 2009; Sarri – Voutsaki 2011; Voutsaki et al. 2011

⁹⁴⁷ Nikolentzos – Moutzouridis 2021, 137–140 and cross-references.

⁹⁴⁸ The MH tumuli at Dendra were partially broken by later horse depositions and chamber tombs (Protonotariou-Deilaki 1990); the MH II Tumulus IQ at Asine has late attestations in LH IIA (Dietz 1980, 86–87); thanks to recent re-examinations, the complex architectural history of the tumuli found at Vrana and Thorikos in Attica has become clearer. Tumulus I at Vrana, in particular, is much earlier than previously thought (MH I – II early) and was also frequented in the Early Mycenaean period (Pantelidou-Goufa et al. 2020); for the re-examination of Tomb V at Thorikos: Laffineur 2020.

⁹⁴⁹ Oikonomidis et al. 2011, 189.

⁹⁵⁰ Bunguri 2017; Tsonos 2017, 328–331.

⁹⁵¹ Marmara: Dakoronia 1987; 2011 (but see also Maran 1988). The so-called ‘grave circles’ at Andron were heavily disturbed by later activities which might have destroyed any trace of the supposed mound (Papakonstantinou 1999a; 1999b; 2011, 393).

⁹⁵² On the chronology and distribution of built chamber tombs in Greece see: Papadimitriou 2001.

It is not clear whether the bones were redeposited in occasion of a secondary burial or if they were displaced by later occupants. Fire activities also took place, as suggested by the presence of ashy deposits and traces of burnings.

In conclusion, a comprehensive evaluation of the evidence shows that, on the one hand, there were coastal and sub-coastal poles with substantial evidence for late MH – early LH occupation at Aigion: **4** and Patras-Pagona: **21**, but the list enhances if stray or unpublished finds from Kamares: **14**, Akarnes: **5** and Teichos Dymaion: **30** are added. On the other hand, the distribution of inland settlements and tumuli reflects what seems to be a precise controlling strategy of the land, from heights at the edges of large fertile plains and along valleys, river courses and mountainous passages. It has been demonstrated that there is a correlation between the distribution of tumuli and prominent morphological features such as heights and natural passages⁹⁵³. Maybe it is not by chance that a major concentration of sites arose in the area of Katarraktis along the track of the modern Patras-Kalavryta and Aigion-Chalandritsa roads, the latter passing through the valley of Rakita up to Aigion⁹⁵⁴. Both these routes constitute the main and only arteries allowing for communication by land between the eastern and western parts of Achaea south of the Panachaikon massif. Another important axis of communication was probably active from the area Dyme to the south, as demonstrated by the settlement of Portes: **26** with its notable necropolis (Portes – Kephallovryso: **25**), conveniently located along the inland valleys crossing the modern border with Elis.

6.5 The transition from Middle to Late Helladic in terms of ceramic development

No complete sequence covering the MH – LH transition has been exhaustively published from an Achaean site at present, making it extremely difficult to understand the transition from MH to LH in terms of ceramic production.

The most comprehensive contexts for reference are the ‘megaron’ at 8 Polychroniadou at Aigion: **4** and the settlements of Mygdalia: **20** and Pagona: **21**. The first, however, does not offer any extensive LH I occupation floor, but only a series of small closed deposits, whereas

⁹⁵³ Merkouri – Kouli 2011. The same holds true for the tumulus phenomenon in Albania (Oikonomidis et al. 2011, 191–192).

⁹⁵⁴ A land route crossing the valley of the modern village of Rakita was certainly frequented in the historical period as proved by the foundation of a Geometric temple at Ano Mazaraki (Petropoulos 2002). The artefacts found in the temple testify to the passage a connecting road from the coast directed inwards to Arcadia. It has been put forward that this road was used in Mycenaean times as well (a small deposit with Mycenaean sherds and a seal was excavated at the site: Petropoulos 2002, 155–157) but MH presence as far inland has not been traced yet.

the latter two have been published only in preliminary contributions. The deposit published from Pagona belongs to a destruction horizon (*omada* 81) containing material dated from MH IIIB to LH I with some LH IIA elements, which was found below a substantial destruction level of LH IIB/IIIA1 date⁹⁵⁵. A similar situation occurs at Mygdalia where the first phase of the site ('Mygdalia I'), dated to the 'Transitional MH III – LH I' or LH I early, was followed by a new horizon ('Mygdalia II') of LH IIB/IIIA1 date. It would seem that the horizons starting in the so-called 'Transitional MH III – LH I' or LH I early embrace, in fact, a long period, possibly largely overlapping the late LH I and the LH IIA phases. As a result, not only the transition from MH III to LH I, but also the one between LH I and IIA, constitutes an issue that would need to be further inspected. Only future specific contextual studies will be able to shed light on the MH III to LH IIA pottery sequence in Achaea, although I would like to put forward the idea that some of the ceramics found in 'Transitional MH III – LH I' or LH I early contexts of Achaea are possibly a better fit for a later LH I or LH IIA date. The following groups are discussed: (a) earlier Mycenaean Lustrous-decorated pottery; (b) persisting pottery in Grey Minyan ware; (c) vessels with wishbone handles; (d) carinated 'krateriskoi' and kantharoi with angular or pointed handles.

(a) The LH I/IIA Mycenaean Lustrous-decorated pottery from Achaea constitutes a very small corpus and, up to now, is attested at Aigion: **4**, Mygdalia: **20**, Pagona: **21** and Portes: **24**. A few fragments have been collected in the LH I deposit of the 'megaron' at Aigion, including both cups and small closed shapes (seven specimens). According to Papazoglou-Manioudaki the whole group can be dated in the advanced LH I period⁹⁵⁶. A LH I Vapheio cup decorated with linked bars and a crocus band was also found in the plot at 2 Aristeidou Street, namely in the same area where child burials were deposited in the 'Transitional MH III – LH I' phase⁹⁵⁷. Only from LH IIA onwards 'palatial'-style pottery is said to be imported in great quantities⁹⁵⁸.

A small piriform jar (FS 27) with parallel horizontal lines and a semiglobular cup (FS 212) decorated with curved stripes (FM 67) were offered as burial gifts in the monumental built chamber tomb C1 in Tumulus C at Portes. The construction of the tomb was placed with relative certainty in the LH IA period⁹⁵⁹.

⁹⁵⁵ Dietz – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010.

⁹⁵⁶ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1998, 37–38; 2010, 136, fig. 15.

⁹⁵⁷ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2010, fig. 16.

⁹⁵⁸ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2010, 138; 2015, 315.

⁹⁵⁹ Moschos 2000, 17, fig. 9, nos. 1–2. But the vessels are associated with a kantharos with pointed handles (Moschos 2000, fig. 9, no. 5) that finds an exact parallel in grave O of the B-circle at Mycenae, dating to LH IB (Dietz 1991, fig. 67, GA-2).

A Vapheio cup with stylised foliate bands from Mygdalia I has been dated to LH I/IIA⁹⁶⁰. A lustrous-decorated krater with ‘hawksbeak’ rim and a semi-globular bowl from *omada* 81 at Pagona have been assigned a date oscillating between LH I late and IIA⁹⁶¹.

From this overview it emerges that Mycenaean Lustrous-decorated pottery known up to now in Achaea is very rare and mostly dates to the late LH I period or to LH IIA. Considering its rarity, it is plausible that it was imported to Achaea from other regions where it is better attested, such as the Argolid or the south-west Peloponnese⁹⁶².

Imported Lustrous-decorated vessels might have been considered prestigious goods and, as such, they are likely to be found in more than ‘ordinary’ dwellings, such as the ‘megaron’ of 8 Polychroniadou, or deposited in tombs, as in the case of the tumuli of Portes. The flow of the earliest LH I lustrous-decorated vessels probably conveyed to various sites of the Mainland through maritime exchange networks⁹⁶³, in which Aigion and, more specifically, the occupants of the ‘megaron’ were certainly involved, considering also the presence of other imported ceramic artefacts, such as Aeginetan matt-painted pottery, ‘Mainland Polychrome’ and Lustrous-decorated Minoanising pottery⁹⁶⁴.

The Mycenaean Lustrous-decorated pottery of Portes might have reached the site via an alternative land route interconnected with the south-western Peloponnese, passing through Triphylia, given the strategic position of the site, located along a transit point to the northern Peloponnese. In this respect, it should be taken into consideration that the earliest evidence for Early Mycenaean deposits containing Mycenaean Lustrous-Decorated pottery from Triphylia dates to LH I late/LH IIA⁹⁶⁵.

Taking all this into consideration, a LH I settlement in Achaea should not be expected to necessarily provide LH I Lustrous-decorated ceramics and, when it does, there is a good chance that the occurrence is indicative of a late phase of LH I or LH IIA.

(b) It is widely recognised that, especially in peripheral contexts (compared to the north-eastern and the southern Peloponnese), the replacement of Middle Helladic traditional wares was a slow process⁹⁶⁶. The persistence of MH pottery traditions into the LH period is testified by a series of vessels produced in Grey Minyan ware attesting the incorporation of new

⁹⁶⁰ Papazoglou-Manioudaki – Paschalidis 2021b, fig. 9.

⁹⁶¹ Dietz – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010, 124–135, fig. 1, nos. 21–22,

⁹⁶² This assumption seems to be validated by the evidence from other ‘peripheral’ regions such as Phocis. On the issue regarding the chronology of the appearance and distribution of LH I decorated Mycenaean pottery see above § 5.1.

⁹⁶³ Rutter 2020a, 561

⁹⁶⁴ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2010, 136, fig. 12.

⁹⁶⁵ De Vreé 2021; Eder – Hadzi-Spiliopoulou 2021; Huber 2021.

⁹⁶⁶ Dietz 1991, 92–93; Mountjoy 1999, 20; Rutter 2012, 417.

shapes into the repertoire of this traditional MH category⁹⁶⁷. In the MH IIIB – LH IIA horizon at Pagona new shapes introduced in grey minyan ware are hemispherical cups and bowls⁹⁶⁸. Grey Minyan hemispherical cups and cups with clay pellet imitating rivets were found in the LH I deposits of the megaron at 8 Polychroniadou in Aigion⁹⁶⁹. Grey Minyan bowls are also present in the ‘Mygdalia I’ horizon⁹⁷⁰. Another newly-introduced shape is the globular juglet in grey fabric, attested with a striking continuity until the LH IIB/IIIA1, especially in tombs. This shape was found in unburnished versions of Grey Minyan in Tombs C1 and C2 inside Tumulus C at Portes⁹⁷¹, in Tomb 2 at Thea⁹⁷², in a LH IIA/IIIB chamber tomb at Vrysari⁹⁷³, in the LH IIB/IIIA1 tholos of Petroto⁹⁷⁴ and from the chamber tomb cemetery of Chalandritsa-Agios Vasileios (LH III)⁹⁷⁵. It has been noted that the unburnished surface might be a local characteristic of the late appearance of this ware⁹⁷⁶. In the Argolid similar grey minyan juglets are known from tombs since LH IA⁹⁷⁷, but their occurrence in Achaea proves that pottery in grey fabrics endured long after the end of the MH⁹⁷⁸.

(c) The term ‘wishbone’ handle generically designates a broad group of horizontal rising handles, which may variably be of trapezoidal or triangular shape, attested in the pottery production of different geographic areas and chronological periods across the central and eastern Mediterranean and northern Greece⁹⁷⁹. Wishbone handles from Achaea are attested at Pagona⁹⁸⁰, Mygdalia⁹⁸¹, Chalandritsa⁹⁸², Daska Tritaias⁹⁸³ and Aigion⁹⁸⁴. They are typically attached below the rims of wheel-made goblets or bowls with thin walls, featuring a deep body with swollen shoulder and oblique offset rims. Such an outline distinctly characterises the FS 254 monochrome or unpainted goblets of the Early Mycenaean repertoire, especially in the LH IIA period, when the unpainted pottery shapes definitely detached from the MH repertoire and began to follow the Mycenaean repertory of the

⁹⁶⁷ Pavúk 2012a, 36. See also above § 5.2.

⁹⁶⁸ Dietz – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010, 126.

⁹⁶⁹ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1998, 43.

⁹⁷⁰ Papazoglou-Manioudaki – Paschalidis 2021b, fig. 8 bottom.

⁹⁷¹ Moschos 2000, fig. 9, no. 3.

⁹⁷² Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1999, figs. 15-16.

⁹⁷³ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1999, figs. 12-13.

⁹⁷⁴ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2011, fig. 13.

⁹⁷⁵ Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 154h. See also Aktypi 2017, 247.

⁹⁷⁶ Moschos 2000, 16.

⁹⁷⁷ Dietz 1991, 204.

⁹⁷⁸ See also Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2003, 437.

⁹⁷⁹ Graziadio 1999, 365–367.

⁹⁸⁰ Stavropoulou-Gatsi – Karageorghis 2003.

⁹⁸¹ Papazoglou-Manioudaki – Paschalidis 2021b, fig. 8 bottom left.

⁹⁸² Soura forthcoming.

⁹⁸³ Argyropoulos 2020, fig. 8 left.

⁹⁸⁴ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2010, fig. 17.

‘domestic’ class⁹⁸⁵. Unfortunately, the only complete specimen is known at Aigion from an unstratified context excavated by Mastrokostas in Palaiologou street, but it should be noted that the material assemblage retrieved in this plot mostly belongs to a LH II – III range⁹⁸⁶. A profile of a bowl with wishbone handles from Pagona⁹⁸⁷ bears a strong similarity to a carinated version of the FS 254 goblet of the LH IIA period⁹⁸⁸. The very same profile can be observed in a specimen Agia Triada – Chalkis, in Aetolia⁹⁸⁹. Its provenance deposit (Tx70/5) was dated to the LH IB but, apparently, it also contains later elements dating to LH II⁹⁹⁰. Although a possible connection between the ‘wishbone’ handles found at Pagona and those of the Bronze Age Cypriot ceramics was entertained⁹⁹¹, it is now widely recognised that the wishbone handles distributed across the central-western Greek Mainland, are related to a type originating in the Thessalo-macedonian macro-region⁹⁹². Chronological synchronisations are sometimes difficult, due to the exceptionally long-lasting appearance of this typological feature, from the Early Bronze up until the Early Iron Age⁹⁹³. One ‘wishbone’ handle type isolated by B. Horejs in her publication of Olynth (Toumba Agios Mamas) in the Chalkidiki peninsula, triangular in shape and upswing above the body of the vessel with a straight profile (*Dreieckenform* D2), seems to be more closely related to the Achaean examples⁹⁹⁴. This type reaches its maximum expression in *Schicht* 7, namely in a phase contemporary with LH IIA⁹⁹⁵. At Kastanas a rather low version of the wishbone handle appears in *Schicht* 18 (roughly corresponding to the Early Mycenaean period)⁹⁹⁶, although a more elongated type, very similar to the wishbone handles of the southern Greek Mainland,

⁹⁸⁵ Mountjoy 1986, 34–35 and fig. 35; Mountjoy 1993, 40, 52.

⁹⁸⁶ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1998, 78–80.

⁹⁸⁷ Stavropoulou-Gatsi – Karageorghis 2003, fig. 2, no. 4.

⁹⁸⁸ Mountjoy 1999, fig. 64, no. 32 (LH IIA, Korakou). A similar example from Orchomenos (Sarri 2010a, Pl. 48, no 1) can be also dated to the Early Mycenaean period (see also the considerations made by Pavúk 2012b, 76–77, fig. 8).

⁹⁸⁹ Dietz – Moschos 2006, 52–55, fig. 16, no. 134.

⁹⁹⁰ A cup bears a framed spiral motif (FM 46, Dietz – Moschos 2006, Pl. 10, no. 150), commoner in LH IIA: see, for instance Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.18, D126 (FS 211, LH IIA); a cup decorated with an isolated spiral with tail pointing upwards (FM 52, Dietz – Moschos 2006, Pl. 10, no. 149) also points to a later date. The same pattern is found on various LH IIB – IIIA1 vessels from Athens: Mountjoy 1981, fig. 13 no. 136; Immerwahr 1971, 130 and Pl. 55, Tomb XXXI-2); the low conical foot with flat end (Dietz – Moschos 2006, Pl. 10, no. 145) is very characteristic of LH II goblets FS 254/263: Compare the very recently-published examples by Rutter 2020a, fig. 9.48, E68, E72, E75 (LH IIA – B).

⁹⁹¹ Stavropoulou-Gatsi – Karageorghis 2003.

⁹⁹² Dietz – Moschos 2006, 54–55; Pavúk – Horejs 2012, 66; Huber 2021, 583 and distribution map in fig. 8.

⁹⁹³ Horejs 2007, 103–108.

⁹⁹⁴ Horejs 2007, figs. 47–48.

⁹⁹⁵ Horejs 2007, fig. 49 (a compared chronology between the relative Aegean sequence and that of Olynth is given in Horejs 2007, 321–322 and fig. 183). Note that there is a slight shifting in the relative sequence published by Horejs and that proposed later by Aslanis (Aslanis 2017, fig. 190), but it specifically concerns the transition between MH and LH. On this issue see also: Maran 2021.

⁹⁹⁶ Hochstetter 1984, Pl. 8, no. 3. See also the chronological chart by Jung 2002, 228, fig. 80.

is attested in *Schicht* 17, namely in the LH IIIA period (not advanced)⁹⁹⁷. In Assiros wishbone handles are attested during the Palatial, Post-palatial and the Early Iron Age as well⁹⁹⁸. To the west, this morphological feature expanded as far as Albania, although it is not easy to clearly define its diffusion in the area in chronological terms⁹⁹⁹.

More to the south, at Pefkakia rare examples of handles with triangular outline are known from the earlier MH period¹⁰⁰⁰, but the really characteristic examples of wishbone-handles with elongated triangular outline, usually attached below the rim, only appear from the Shaft-Grave period onwards, and are especially common in the earlier LH period¹⁰⁰¹. The same holds true for other Thessalian sites, such as Lianokladi¹⁰⁰² and Dimini¹⁰⁰³. Excavations at Nea Monastiri, at the boundary between the prefectures of Phthiotis and Karditsa, brought to light similar wishbone handles from the stratigraphic horizons covering the LH I to IIB/IIIA 1 period. It is important to stress that one specimen from the LH IIB/IIIA 1 horizon has the handle right below the rim, like in the Achaean examples¹⁰⁰⁴. From northern Greece it is possible to track multiple lines of distribution of this element: a western line, crossing Epirus, Aetolia and the Ionian islands, and an eastern one, across Phocis and Boiotia¹⁰⁰⁵. A well-known exemplar from the southern Greek Mainland is a painted bowl with wishbone handles from grave I of Circle A at Mycenae, which was dated to an advanced phase of the LH I period¹⁰⁰⁶.

(d) Carinated goblets (or ‘krateriskoi’) with angular handles, sometimes with a raised angle, are a particularly peculiar vessel type of Achaea¹⁰⁰⁷. These are especially common in the western part of the region, although an analogous type can be also found at Aigion¹⁰⁰⁸. The goblet from Aigion, found in the excavation plot of 7 Plastira Street, seems so to be

⁹⁹⁷ Hochstetter 1984, Pl. 17, nos. 1-2.

⁹⁹⁸ Wardle 1998, fig. 1; Wardle – Wardle 2007, 463.

⁹⁹⁹ At the moment, the most reliable information comes from the archaeological sequence of Sovjan, where the handle is most frequent in the level 5c3 (LH I – II, Gori – Krapf 2015, 110). In Maliq, however, this element is present from phases IIIb to IIIc (EH III – LH, Prendi 1966, Pl. XV, 21; XVII, nos. 21-22; also in Maran 1998, Pl. 49, no. 2). Not even one is known at Sovjan during phases 9 to 7 (EH II – EH III/MH I, Gori 2015, 182–183).

¹⁰⁰⁰ Maran 1992a, Pl. 31, no. 4 (Phase 3, EH III/MH I); Pl. 37, no. 14 (Phase 4, MH I).

¹⁰⁰¹ Maran 1992a, Pl. 123, no. 5 (Tomb 365, LBA)

¹⁰⁰² Maran 1992a, 275, Pl. 146, 7; Pl. 147, 4 (LBA),

¹⁰⁰³ Adrymi-Sismani 2010, fig. 6, bottom (LH IA-B).

¹⁰⁰⁴ Phroussou 2010, figs. 9, bottom (phase II, LH I- IIA); 13 (phase IV, LH IIB/IIIA 1).

¹⁰⁰⁵ The most significant examples are represented in Huber 2021, fig. 8 and listed in table 1, in the same paper. To these it can be also added a bowl from a LBA tomb in Stenes, Thesprotia, western Epirus (Vasileiou 2020, 75, fig. 110).

¹⁰⁰⁶ Dietz 1991, fig. 47, AA-8 (LH IB).

¹⁰⁰⁷ Pagona: Dietz – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010, fig. 1, no. 15; Mygdalia: Papazoglou-Manioudaki – Paschalidis 2021b, fig. 5β top left; fig. 8 top centre; Drakotrypa: Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 49a-b; Daska Tritaias: Argyropoulos 2020, fig. 5β.

¹⁰⁰⁸ Even though the handles do not show the characteristic angular profile. The vessel is still unpublished but it is exhibited in a showcase of the Archaeological Museum of Aigion.

associated with a LH II A – B ceramic assemblage¹⁰⁰⁹. The nearest parallels in terms of shape can be traced at Pagona¹⁰¹⁰ and in Aetolia, at the site of Thermos, where four-handled carinated goblets with raised angular profile have been found¹⁰¹¹. These vessels come from a series of buildings excavated below the Archaic temple, which were destroyed in LH IIA¹⁰¹². Wardle suggested that all the vessels retrieved from this horizon should be dated to LH IIA, but this assumption has been recently questioned by Dietz, by virtue of the similarities between the pottery from Thermos and the alleged LH IB horizon at Agia Triada-Chalkis¹⁰¹³. In fact, one common element in both horizons are the goblets with high wishbone handles, sometimes showing a carinated shoulder¹⁰¹⁴. However, based on the arguments mentioned above (see point c), I believe that Wardle's hypothesis might still hold true and that a large part of the pottery from the destruction horizon at Thermos probably belongs to LH IIA.

Very peculiar pointed handles appear in Achaea, mostly in kantharoi and sometimes goblets¹⁰¹⁵. Similar kantharoi with more or less pointed handles are distributed across several sites of central-western Greece and Ionian Islands such as Kirrha¹⁰¹⁶, Chleomoutsi (Elis)¹⁰¹⁷, Agia Triada - Chalkis¹⁰¹⁸, Kephali (Kerkyra)¹⁰¹⁹. To LH IB dates a kantharos of the same type from Tomb O, in Circle B at Mycenae, which has a striking resemblance to the one found in the cemetery of Portes¹⁰²⁰. A Thessalian origin has been indicated by virtue of akin MH parallels known at Pefkakia-Magoula¹⁰²¹ and Lefkas¹⁰²². The latter, however, show a rounded or squatted-rounded profile, very short oblique rims and handles with rounded top, whereas the abovementioned kantharoi feature a carinated or biconical shape, slightly flaring (or even indistinct) rims and sharp pointed handles. More similar specimens can be traced

¹⁰⁰⁹ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1998, 80–82

¹⁰¹⁰ Dietz – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010, fig. 1, no. 15.

¹⁰¹¹ Romaios 1915, figs. 15-16.

¹⁰¹² The materials from Thermos have been studied by Wardle for his PhD (Wardle 1972) and presented in a few papers (Wardle 1977; Wardle – Wardle 2003). A brief summary on the context and plans have been recently republished by Papapostolu 2012.

¹⁰¹³ Dietz 2007.

¹⁰¹⁴ Wardle 1972, Pls. 66-67, 70. Wardle's PhD thesis can be consulted in the library of the British School at Athens.

¹⁰¹⁵ Aigion: Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1998, 38, cat. no. 21, 46, cat. no. 75; Pagona: Dietz – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010, fig. 1, no. 3; Mygdalia: Papazoglou-Manioudaki – Paschalidis 2021b, fig. 8 top centre; Drakotrypa: Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 48d; Daska Tritaias: Argyropoulos 2020, fig. 5β.

¹⁰¹⁶ Dor et al. 1960, Pl. L, no. 53 ('HM IIIa').

¹⁰¹⁷ Servais 1964, fig. 9, no. 14.

¹⁰¹⁸ Dietz – Moschos 2006, fig. 15, no. 229 (MH IIIB/LH IA).

¹⁰¹⁹ Unpublished pottery from Dörpfeld's excavations (Wardle 1972, Pl. 138, no. 770).

¹⁰²⁰ Dietz 1991, 214, fig. 67, GA-2 (LH IB).

¹⁰²¹ Type 2CIV (Maran 1992, Pls. 93, no. 9 (phase 6 middle); 108, no. 4 (phase 6 late), approximately corresponding to MH II late – MH III.

¹⁰²² Kilian-Dirlmeier 2005, Pl. 47, no. 2 (tumulus 'S').

further north in Aetolia¹⁰²³ and Albania, where ‘kantharoid’ vessels with strongly developed apophyses compare better, both for the profile of the body and the shape of the handle. The earliest examples are known at the Nezir Caves, from the local phase V, approximately corresponding to the whole MH period¹⁰²⁴, but the type seems to be more widely attested in the LBA period at Sovjan¹⁰²⁵ and Cetush Iliri¹⁰²⁶. One example from Sovjan, in particular, would seem to be closely related to the kantharoi from Mycenae and Portes, but its date is much later than the Shaft Grave period¹⁰²⁷.

6.6 The contribution of the Trapeza: final observations

The historical development of Achaea during the period between EH III and LH IIA has long remained obscure, but the available data suggest that the region was not a blank spot on the map. At the end of EH II a long phase of instability and change began, although it was also accompanied by prominent expressions and lively cultural interconnections. This pattern of connectivity reached its peak in the earlier stages of EH III and evidently declined by the end of the 3rd millennium BC. A climatic event possibly came into play, but there is not enough evidence pointing to this as the only possible explanation. In any case, the evidence from Achaea aligns with a series of phenomena of change and instability attested all over the Mainland before the end of EH III.

One notable evidence relating to the latest stages of the EBA in Achaea is the presence of grey burnished pottery with Cetina-type decoration which exhibit an exclusive distribution in western Greece (see above § 6.2). The possible presence of grey burnished fragments with Cetina-type decoration at the Trapeza may change this picture and enlarge the pattern of diffusion of this pottery production. This remains, however, only speculation. The evidence is too ambiguous to support this assumption and a true EH III horizon of habitation is not substantiated by the materials yet (see above § 4.3).

The beginning of the MH period inaugurated a new phase which can be traced better, at present, in a few settlements located far enough from the coast: Aigeira (and possibly Krathion on the coast), Lousika and Teichos Dymaion. The Trapeza constitutes a new addition to this short list of settlements. According to the model proposed by Alram-Stern, Aigeira and Krathion constituted a small cluster of sites sustaining each other. Such a model

¹⁰²³ Wardle 1972, Pl. 69; also in Dietz 2007, fig. 2, no. 3.

¹⁰²⁴ Andrea 1990, Pl. XIII, nos. 17-19.

¹⁰²⁵ Gori – Krapf 2015, 111, 115, fig. 9, nos. 1-2 (level 5c2, LH II); fig. 10, nos. 2-3 (level 5c3, LH III).

¹⁰²⁶ Korkuti – Bunguri 1996, tav. 1 (LBA).

¹⁰²⁷ Gori – Krapf 2015, fig. 10, no. 8 (level 5c3, LH III).

might have also functioned for the couple Trapeza – Aigion, although the latter did not produce evidence of habitation earlier than MH II.

Proofs of cultural interconnections with Central Greece and the Peloponnese are evident at Aigeira (see above § 6.3). The Trapeza provided signs of interconnections, especially with Central Greece (§§ 4.1.1, 5.1) and may have been close to the cultural milieu of Aigeira. Indeed, the two sites also share some general similarities in the ceramic repertoire, which at both included grey burnished rounded bowls¹⁰²⁸, small angular cups or kantharoi¹⁰²⁹ and handled jars with ‘Adriatic’ incised decoration¹⁰³⁰. These interconnections may suggest that a widespread network of small-scale mobility was active. This network might have been fostered by the employment of multiple subsistence strategies which required each settlement to depend on each other and to form local clusters, possibly socially integrated through the practice, for instance, of exogamy¹⁰³¹.

Although it is not easy to reconstruct the development step by step, Achaea must have experienced a process of gradual demographic and economic growth, as demonstrated by the foundation of Aigion and possibly of other sites within the territory of the region in MH II. During this phase important operations were carried out at the Trapeza for the construction of the ‘Ballast’, which was probably included in a broader plan of re-organisation of the settlement layout. It is difficult to ascertain whether this operation was connected to a renovated economic and social framework.

Some similarities can be observed with the small corpus of published pottery from Aigion, which includes an ‘Argive Minyan’ bowl with grooves on the upper shoulder, analogous to those retrieved at the Trapeza¹⁰³². Surprisingly, fragments from ring-stemmed goblets are absent at Aigion¹⁰³³, whereas both plain, incised and ribbed exemplars have been found at the Trapeza. Only future a more detailed comparison between the assemblages from the two sites will confirm whether they were interconnected, although it seems probable that forms of coastal-inland communication took place.

Towards the end of the MH period several prominent sites proliferated in the region, but in most of them it is not possible to analyse a clear sequence from MH III to LH I. At Pagona the excavators were able to distinguish a MH IIIA phase from a MH IIIB – LH IIA horizon.

¹⁰²⁸ Alram-Stern 2006a, Pl. 19, nos. 229-230

¹⁰²⁹ Alram-Stern 2006a, Pl. 19, no. 239.

¹⁰³⁰ Alram-Stern 2006a, Pl. 21.

¹⁰³¹ This is the model proposed by J. Bintliff for early MH Greece (Bintliff 2010).

¹⁰³² Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2010, fig. 1.

¹⁰³³ Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2010, 132.

The MH IIIA pottery from Pagona partially matches that from the Trapeza, although it also exhibits some substantial discrepancies. During this phase at Pagona, fine light-coloured ceramics seem to be common and included a class of matt-painted pottery in fine fabric of light red colour and a class of fine plain pottery with highly burnished surfaces¹⁰³⁴. These two classes may be compared to the ‘Matt-painted, burnished’ and ‘Orange burnished or smoothed’ classes isolated at the Trapeza, respectively. Goblet fragments with painted solid patterns from Pagona, possibly triangles (see above § 6.5), may be also roughly compared with exemplars from the Trapeza¹⁰³⁵. The same applies to a jar neck with thickened rim, obliquely flattened on the outside¹⁰³⁶. Pointed handles like the one found at Pagona (see above § 6.5), are altogether absent at the Trapeza, except for one specimen in coarse fabric from an unstratified context (Pl. 50, **284**). Based on the evidence from the Trapeza, these elements do not appear to be common until a late stage of the MH III period (see above § 4.2.5). It also appears that MH II traits endured over time and that a MH IIIA or early phase comparable to the one observed in the Argolid is not clearly distinguishable. This hypothesis is also supported by the evidence of other Peloponnesian sites, including Nichoria, where similar observations have been made (see above §§ 4.1.1 and 5.2).

Future investigations will help to understand whether marked differences existed between the eastern and western areas of Achaea or if the MH III sequence of Pagona should be revised in the light of the sequence outlined at the Trapeza.

At the beginning of LH I a flourishing phase is attested in the coastal site of Aigion as well as in inland stations, with significant clusters in the hinterland of Patras, around Katarraktis and in the southwestern part of the region at the border with Elis. Notable buildings, possibly of megaron type, have been identified in several sites. The increase in the number of settlements also pairs with the foundation of various extramural funerary areas and the use of monumental tumuli. Their distribution has proved to reflect a precise strategy of control over the land and communication routes, both via land and sea.

The anthropological model of the early MH period does no longer fit the new complex archaeological landscape of late MH – early LH Achaea. At that point, mutual help and social integration probably were not priorities anymore and, as larger settlements emerged, competition for the control of land and resources may have grown¹⁰³⁷.

¹⁰³⁴ Dietz – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010, 123.

¹⁰³⁵ Compare in particular Dietz – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010, fig. 1, no. 9 with Pl. 67, **454-455**; Pl. 69, no. **479**; Pl. 70, **480** in this thesis.

¹⁰³⁶ Compare in particular Dietz – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010, fig. 1, no. 8 with Pl. 53, **308** in this thesis.

¹⁰³⁷ Bintliff 2010, 759.

At the present state of knowledge, cultural differences between eastern and western Achaea appear to have been more strongly demarcated at the transition to the LH period, especially in the funerary sphere. One main difference is the scarcity of prominent tombs, such as monumental tumuli or built chamber tombs, in eastern Achaea, with the exception of the built chamber tombs at Vrysari: 32. According to E. Arena, the absence of LH I – II tholoi and tumuli to the east of the Panachaikon might have been inhibited by the growth of Mycenae as an emerging regional centre, albeit without any direct control¹⁰³⁸. Yet, at the same time, it seems that the emergence of Aigion in eastern Achaea, together with several prominent sites facing the Corinthian Gulf, such as Korakou or Kirrha, was probably fostered by maritime trade routes orchestrated by the future palatial centres of the Argolid. This fact could explain the largest amount of LH I Mycenaean pottery at Aigion, compared to other Achaean sites. The political geography of the regions surrounding the Corinthian Gulf before the rise of Mycenaean palaces is still an open issue that would deserve further investigations. The centres located in western Achaea were maybe sustained by a different network, mainly operating in the southern Adriatic and Ionian Sea possibly touching the regions between Elis and Messenia to the south, and Epirus and southern Albania to the north¹⁰³⁹. This pattern of communication is also demonstrated by pottery traditions: long-lasting and characteristic pottery features (especially involving the morphology of the handles) at a certain point were conveyed to the sites of the Ionian Islands, Aetolia, Phocis and Achaea, where they were incorporated in new original products mixing local shapes and ‘exotic’ typological elements, such as goblets with ‘wishbone’ handles and kantharoi and stemmed bowls with angular and pointed handles. By observing the incidence of these elements in western Achaea, it appears that these ceramic traits did not reach this area through random and ephemeral contacts with the north but, rather, express the formation of a local ‘regional identity’. In other words, by considering the pattern of geographical and diachronic distribution of these peculiar pottery types, it is more likely that they developed within this macro-region (Achaea-Aetolia-Phocis-Ionian Islands), maybe in the course of LH I, and that they spread out from here to several sites of the southern Mainland, including Mycenae, possibly reaching their maximum distribution in LH IIA. This would explain why in several sites at the ‘periphery’ of the Mycenaean world the occurrence of comparable vessels often dates to LH II or even later stages. I would also like to suggest here a possible relationship with the ‘burnished’ vessels

¹⁰³⁸ Arena 2015, 28.

¹⁰³⁹ Tsonos 2016, 263–264. On the connections between Aegean and Albania during the MBA period: Tartaron 2004, 81–84. On the occurrence of ‘northern’ elements in Elis see: Huber 2021.

found at the Italian site of Roca Vecchia, Apulia¹⁰⁴⁰. Here bowls with horizontal upswing handles have been found, which can be compared to the pottery traditions of the Aetolia-Phocis-Achaea macro-region¹⁰⁴¹. They have been tested through chemico-physical analysis which proved that the vessels are imports but there is no clear indications about their possible provenance¹⁰⁴². Further studies on LH I – IIA pottery from Achaea, Phocis and Aetolia could help to re-evaluate the role of the Western Greek Mainland into the connections between Italy and Greece in the earlier LH period.

The site of the Trapeza seems to have been touched only tangentially by this phenomenon of strong local characterisation. Some connections with the West have been isolated, although similarities to the material culture of the north-eastern Peloponnese have been also remarked (§ 5.1). On the whole, it is clear that, at least from the specific perspective of ceramic production, the site followed an independent cultural development from that of the future palatial centres of the Argolid.

One could conclude that these ‘western Achaean’ features did not reach the Trapeza due to its location, to the east of the Panachaikon natural barrier. Yet, there is proof of their presence at Aigion, especially in contexts of later LH I or LH II date¹⁰⁴³. This datum brings to an alternative possible explanation for the absence of these features at the settlement of the Trapeza. As I tried to argue above (§ 6.5), it is likely that the elements characterising the local ‘identity’ of western Achaea fully developed during the LH I – IIA periods, slightly later than the ‘Transitional MH III – LH I phase’. At the Trapeza it is possible to catch a glimpse of the beginning of the Mycenaean period through what appears to be a gradual transition, but the investigated horizons do not offer marked indications of LH I developed – IIA phases. The case of the Trapeza may be used as an *argumentum e silentio*: these features are not attested because they were yet to fully develop and spread. This conclusion cannot be other than cautious, since the evidence relating to LH I from the Trapeza is, overall, thin. However, as the only site in Achaea with a documented sequence spanning the MH and early LH periods thus far, the Trapeza offers new valuable ground for the comprehension and re-evaluation of the cultural developments relating to these periods.

¹⁰⁴⁰ Guglielmino 2013, 178–182, fig. 3, nos. 2, 4–8.

¹⁰⁴¹ Compare in particular Guglielmino 2013, fig. 3, no. 7 with Touchais 1981, fig. 46, no. 19 (Koumoula). The specimen from Roca comes from a Final Bronze Age 2 context, which also contained some residual materials dating to MBA 3 (corresponding to LH IIIA, Scarano 2012, 381) but an earlier date within the Shaft Grave period has been put forward (Guglielmino 2013, 181–182).

¹⁰⁴² Guglielmino et al. 2010.

¹⁰⁴³ In particular, fragments of pointed handles, deep carinated krateriskoi and a complete goblet with wishbone handles (see above § 6.5 points (c) and (d), and also site cat. 4 in § 6.7 for a more detailed account of their contexts of provenance).

6.7 Catalogue of EH III – LH IIA sites in Achaea

The following catalogue gathers the sites bearing traces of occupation dating to the period between EH III and LH IIA within the modern boundaries of the regional unit of Achaea.

The data included in the catalogue have been reported from the publications used as a reference with no further revision. Any alternative indications relating to personal comments are signalled by italics in brackets

To each number corresponds one site, in alphabetical order. The same number identifies the site on the map (Pl. 99).

The heading ‘typology’ does not follow a classification with strict coherent parameters but aims to give a general definition for the sites, which are categorised as: settlements, funerary sites, craft installations and sherds findspots. Settlements are further defined according to their location (coastal, sub-coastal, inland) and general morphology (on low elevation, on hill, on acropolis etc.). With regards to funerary sites, tomb types have been added (tumulus, built chamber tomb etc.).

The heading ‘geographical location’ describes the position of the site in the framework of the modern topography of the region. The markers on the map were set following authors’ descriptions and plans through visual inspection on satellite images. When it was not possible to give an exact location, it is specified in square brackets that the marker is approximate.

Under ‘morphological setting’ general information is given about the morphology and the physiography of the site.

Even though a general chronology of occupation is given for each site, the architectural remains and material finds are described in detail only in relation to the chronological range under examination.

1. Agios Athanasios

Typology: inland settlement on hill.

Chronology: MH – LH

Geographical location: western inland of Achaea, to the south of Katarraktis, above the village of Rodia [the marker is approximate].

Morphological setting: strategic location on the elevations (ca. 300-400 m high) along land routes and valleys leading to inland mountainous areas, next to the Patras-Kalvryta road, which follows a natural track reaching the eastern part of the region.

Research: excavated by Zapheiropoulos in the 50s and edited in a brief report.

Architectural remains: to the first phase of the building, assigned to MH, belong a 7.8m-long wall built against a natural outcrop and residual perpendicular and parallel walls (walls Δ and Δ1 and the lower remains of wall A in the plan published by Zapheiropoulos). The complex was rebuilt with several additions in Mycenaean times. One LH infant burial with 42 steatite beads and one of agate was found at the corner between two walls. The tomb dates to LH III according to Papadopoulos.

Material finds: MH and LH pottery (not illustrated).

Reference: Zapheiropoulos 1958a, 170–172; Åström 1965, 103; Hope Simpson – Dickinson 1979, 90 (B54); Papadopoulos 1979, 44–45, 60; Hiesel 1990, 106 and fig. 82; Papadimitriou 2001, 48 and fig. 24b; Papadopoulos – Kontorli-Papadopoulou 2003, 65; Darcque 2005, plan 119; Giannopoulos 2008, 46; Rizio 2011, 50-51.

2. Agriapidies/Agrapidia

Typology: funerary site, possible tumulus

Chronology: uncertain (*likely to be early LH. See above § 6.4*)

Geographical location: western inland of Achaea, immediately to the east of Chalandritsa, north of the Patras-Kalavryta road [the marker is approximate].

Morphological setting: the site is located across the uplands (ca. 300-400 m high) located at the western edge of the plain of Pharai, at the entrance of the valley leading inwards to the area of Katarraktis. No more detailed information available.

Research: excavated by the ephor Kyparissis in 1930 and briefly mentioned in a report of the *Praktika* of the Archaeological Society. The site was already heavily damaged at the time of its discovery.

Architectural remains: the structure was made of a peribolos wall made of slabs, which “probably constitutes a cone” (“ὄστις πιθανὸν νὰ ἀπετέλει κῶνον”, Kyparissis 1930, 85) and encircling several four-sided cist tombs with a length of 2.7 m and a width of 1.40 m ‘in the upper part’ and 1.15 ‘in the lower’. Papadopoulos suggests that their width varied from 1.15 to 1.40 m. According to Papadimitriou’s interpretation, the measures given by Kyparissis refer to the width of each single tomb, which may be diminishing from bottom to top, like in built chamber tombs with corbelled ceilings (*this reading, however, does not really conform to the original text, as it seems that it was rather the opposite – width diminishing from top to bottom – or that they were trapezoidal in shape*).

Material finds: four crude handmade vessels (one-handled cup and three small globular jugs) and clay spindle whorls were found in one of the tombs.

Reference: Kyparissis 1930; Åström 1965, 97; Snodgrass 1971, 211 (mentioned as Geometric); Desborough 1972, 92, 395 (mentioned as ‘Dark Age’); Hammond 1976, 151 (mentioned as ‘Dark Age’); Hope Simpson – Dickinson 1979, 89 (B50); Papadopoulos 1979, 29, 59; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1999, 281, footnote 25; Moschos 2000, 23, footnote 4; Papadimitriou 2001, 50; Whittaker 2014, 215.

3. Aigeira

Typology: sub-coastal settlement on acropolis.

Chronology: Final Neolithic – EH I, EH III – early MH, late MH – early LH, LH IIIC

Geographical location: eastern Achaea, at the border with Corinthia, c. 2,8 km south-east of the modern town of Aigeira.

Morphological setting: 415m-high rocky plateau with steep slopes, on a ridge along the course of the river Krios. Excellent view on the bay of Aigeira.

Research: the hilltop of the acropolis was excavated from 1975 to 1980 by the Austrian Archaeological Institute at Athens. The pre-Mycenaean finds from these excavations are published in a specific monography and other papers. Later excavations were conducted between 2011 and 2016 on a lower plateau situated East of the acropolis (so-called ‘Saddle’). The publication of these investigation is in preparation. Very few prehistoric sherds come from the area of the Theatre, north-east of the acropolis.

Architectural remains: the EH III – MH finds come from mixed layers and were concentrated on the eastern and higher part of the plateau, which is thought to be the seat of the pre-Mycenaean settlement. Finds in other areas are attributed to later erosion or levelling activities. Few possible late MH – early LH sherds have been found in the ‘Saddle’ and Theatre areas.

Material finds: grey minyan and brown/yellow/black polished tableware (rounded bowls, carinated cups and kantharoi), coarse and ‘adriatic’ incised pottery, pithoi with plastic decoration, a few red slipped and burnished vessels (probably imported); clay anchor; clay spindle whorls; two shaft-hole hammer axes; chipped (including obsidian) and polished stone tools of general prehistoric date.

Reference: Åström 1965, 101; Hope-Simpson – Dickison 1979, 84 (B36); Papadopoulos 1979, 37; Alram-Stern 2003; Papadopoulos – Kontorli-Papadopoulou 2003, 58-64; Alram-Stern – Deger-Jalkotzy 2006; Giannopoulos 2008, 83; Alram-Stern 2010; Rizio 2010, 36-40; Gauß et al. 2015b, 13; Alram-Stern 2020; Gauß 2022.

4. Aigion

Typology: coastal settlement on promontory.

Chronology: Neolithic, EH II, MH II – LH IIIC

Geographical location: eastern Achaea, in the north-eastern part of the city of Aigion, within in the area around the church of Eisodion (2 Aristeidou plot, 8 Polychroniadou plot, Eisodion-Palaiologou intersection, 7 Plastira plot, Palaiologou Street).

Morphological setting: 60m-high steep promontory with flat top, with excellent control at sea and easy access to routes inland, along the Meganitis and Selinountas rivers. Close to the wide alluvial plain around the mouth of the river Selinountas and to the Alyki lagoon.

Research: rescue excavations were conducted in several plots across the modern urban area and published in brief reports and papers. Evidence was collected and analysed by Dr L. Papazoglou-Manioudaki in her PhD thesis and in several other papers.

Architectural remains: 2 Aristeidou plot: MH pottery was found in a destruction deposit, later cut by two MH III/LH I child graves; one was a badly-preserved burial in pithos containing a child, whereas the second was a cist built with big stones, almost looking like a rectangular platform, where the body of a 10-12 years-old child was placed in lateral contracted position.

8 Polychroniadou plot: rectangular building (12,5 x 3,5 m) oriented north-south and divided into two rooms, a large and a smaller one. It was used continuously from LH I to LH II A,

destroyed and refurbished at the end of LH II A and destroyed again by fire at the end of the LH IIB – LH IIIA1 period. A built cist grave and two burials in simple pit were detected inside the perimeter of the LH I building as well as two pithos burials nearby. The tombs belonged to children.

Intersection between Eisodion and Palaiologou streets: MH rectangular building (*more likely to be early LH*) preserved over a length of 6,8 m, with approximately the same width as the one in 8 Polychroniadou (3,8 m), oriented north-east to south-west; two tombs were detected within its perimeter. It was damaged by classical and byzantine building activities.

7 Plastira plot: MH III/LH I settlement remains destroyed by fire were found. After the destruction Two Early Mycenaean phases followed, both ending with a fire; six simple pit burials covered by slabs were found; one tomb (Tomb 3) had one side lined with stones and was the only one containing burial offerings dating to LH IIB.

Palaiologou Street: a sizeable pottery deposit was retrieved but no architectural remains were reported.

Material finds: 2 Aristeidou plot. LH I Lustrous-decorated stray finds (a fragment from a Vapheio cup decorated with linked bars and crocus band), fragments from MH III/LH I Minyan amphoriskoi outside the walls of the built cist tomb, MH matt-painted, grey minyan, black burnished, coarse ‘Adriatic’ pottery in the destruction deposit.

8 Polychroniadou plot. LH I phase: Lustrous-decorated, ‘Mainland Polychrome’ (narrow-necked jars and kraters), Matt-painted (cups, kantharoi, krateriskoi, jugs and jars), Aeginetan Matt-Painted (jugs/hydriae), plain unpainted tableware (cups, kantharoi, kraters and krateriskoi, some bearing pointed handles); coarse cooking pots. LH IIA phase: great quantities of imported ‘Palace-Style’ pottery, matt-painted, ‘Mainland Polychrome’, monochrome and plain burnished Mycenaean tableware and conical cups of Minoan type; clay spindle-whorls; various bone and stone tools, shells.

Intersection between Eisodion and Palaiologou streets: Mycenaean Lustrous-decorated and monochrome, monochrome and polychrome matt-painted, plain burnished tableware, cooking pots.

7 Plastira Street. LH I – II settlement deposits: Mycenaean Lustrous-decorated (Vapheio cups, Ephyraean goblet, and other vessels dating to LH IIB), plain burnished tableware, coarse cooking pots. From Tomb 3: small one-handled goblet decorated with solidly-painted hanging festoons and small ring-handled globular jug (dated to LH IIB).

Palaiologou Street (unstratified finds): LH IIA to IIIA1 Mycenaean Lustrous-decorated pottery, plain stemmed bowl with ‘wishbone’ handle, beak fragment made of red silver mica clay.

Reference: Mastrokostas 1967; Mastrokostas 1968; Papadopoulos 1979, 34-35; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1982; 1984; Vordos 1996; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1998; Papadopoulos – Kontorli-Papadopoulou 2003, 64; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2010; Rizio 2010, 41-43; Arena 2015, 12; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2015; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2020, 126.

5. Akarnes

Typology: coastal/sub-coastal findspot.

Chronology: LH I

Geographical location: northern coast of Achaea, around the modern village of Drepano [the marker is approximate].

Morphological setting: The site should overlook the mouth of the river Volineos, but no more detailed information available.

Research: S. Benton reports that the ephor Nerantzoulis showed her “some imported L.M. I sherds”, but it is not known the exact spot which the sherds come from. Benton later informed Åström that with ‘LM’ she actually meant Mycenaean sherds.

Architectural remains: not reported.

Material finds: LH I Lustrous-decorated sherds (not illustrated).

Reference: Benton 1932, 238; Åström 1965, 100; Papadopolous 1979, 28; Giannopoulos 2008, 66.

6. Aravonitsa

Typology: funerary site, tumuli cemetery

Chronology: uncertain (*likely to be late MH or early LH. See above § 6.4*)

Geographic location: eastern Achaea, close to the modern village of Aravonitsa, c. 6 km from the coast. [the marker is approximate].

Morphological setting: the site is located on the hills dominating the course of the river Phoinikas from the east (ca. 400-500 m-high), well connected with the wide coastal plain of Kamares and the inland.

Research: no systematic research has been conducted. One tumulus was illegally opened by local peasants and some vases were recovered in it.

Architectural remains: three tumuli.

Material finds: Minyan and handmade vases (not illustrated).

Reference: Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique 1965, ‘Aigion’ (vol. 80, 291); Åström 1965, 100; Hope Simpson – Dickinson 1979, 86 (B40); Papadopoulos 1979, 34; Moschos 2000, 23, footnote 2; Whittaker 2014, 215-216.

7. Asphakovouni

Typology: inland settlement on hill

Chronology: Neolithic, MH – LH

Geographic location: eastern inland of Achaea, c. 9 km south-west of Kalavryta, near the village of Lagouvouni.

Morphological setting: 800 m hill dominating the valley of the river Vouraikos.

Research: surface survey conducted in the 80s by A. Sampson for the Greek Ministry. A selection of potsherd has been published.

Architectural remains: non detected.

Material finds: Neolithic, MH and LH miscellaneous sherds; grindstone fragment.

Reference: Sampson 1986; Sampson 1997, 361-364.

8. Bouri

Typology: inland settlement on hill

Chronology: Neolithic, MH

Location: eastern inland of Achaea, c. 9 km south-west of Kalavryta, near the village of Lagouvouni.

Morphological setting: 1050 m flat-topped hill with steep slopes, close to water springs, dominated by higher elevations and difficult to reach.

Research: see site cat. 7.

Architectural remains: wall remains of undetermined date on the top of the hill.

Material finds: Neolithic and MH miscellaneous sherds, including coarse sherds with incised 'Adriatic' decoration; obsidian and flint tools.

Reference: Sampson 1986; Sampson 1997, 359-361.

9. Cave of the Lakes

Typology: Funerary/ritual (?) site in cave.

Chronology: Early Neolithic, Late Neolithic I-II, EH II, MH III – LH I, LH III.

Geographical location: eastern inland of Achaea, to the south-east of Kalavryta, 2 km to the north of the village of Kastria It lies c. 800 to the north-west of settlement of Kastro site cat. 14.

Morphological setting: immediate western foothills of Mt. Aroania, at an altitude of about 800 m, along a river ravine. A water stream flows to the south in front of the cave. The cave extends on three levels for 2100 m and constitutes the underground conduit of a seasonal river, which during dry seasons stagnates forming thirteen terraced lakes.

Research: the first archaeological inspections inside the cave were carried out in the '60s and '70s by E. Mastrokostas and P. Petsas. A systematic research project was conducted from 1992 to 1994 by the Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology under the direction of A. Sampson. Five trenches were opened and a large-scale surface survey was carried out over a wide area round the cave. The results have been published in a specific monography edited by Sampson.

Architectural remains: no structures were associated with phases V (late MH) and VI (MH III – LH I) of occupation. To phase V belong scattered skeletal remains and traces of burning activities. Phase VI is testified by the skeletal remains of at least 13 individuals in secondary deposition along the rocky walls of the cave. This context was associated with ashy layers and traces of burnings.

Material finds: most of the pottery comes from mixed deposits and belong to coarse vases in a wide variety of shapes, sometimes bearing 'Adriatic' incised decoration. Very few Minyan and matt-painted specimens were recovered, along with a LH I small closed globular jar with horizontal handles (*although there is a chance that, based on the shape and decoration, the vessel belongs to post-palatial occupation, which is also attested*).

Reference: Mastrokostas 1968, 138; Sampson 1997; Giannopoulos 2008, 72.

10. Chalandritsa – Stavros

Typology: inland settlement on height.

Chronology: ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’ – LH – Submycenaean

Geographical location: western inland of Achaea, just to the east of the modern village of Chalandritsa.

Research: the site was discovered in 1985 after a rescue excavation and has been investigated by the Greek Archaeological service in 1996 and 2002-2004. The results have been divulged in few preliminary reports and the materials are currently under study. The site constitutes a visitable archaeological area.

Morphology and strategy: gently sloping hill (365 m) at the western edge of the plain of Pharai, at the mouth of the valley leading to Katarraktis. A torrent called Chalabreza runs next to the settlement and a spring called Kephlovryso lies nearby.

Architectural remains: remains of apsidal buildings date to the earliest habitation phase (*it is possible that at least some of the intramural cist-tombs containing infants found at the site date to the early LH. This assumption is also supported by the presence of a vessel in a showcase of the Archaeological Museum of Patras, a LH I straight-sided cup with ring-handle, reported to come from a tomb at the site and dated to 1700 BC*).

Material finds: Mycenaean Lustrous-decorated, matt-painted (including krateriskoi with angular handles), plain tableware (kantharoi and krateriskoi with angular/pointed handles, bowls with wishbone handles), cooking pots with mastoid bases.

Reference: Kolonas 1985; Kolonas – Gazis 1995; Papadopoulos – Kontorli-Papadopoulou 2003, 65-66; Gazis 2006; Giannopoulos 2009, 39; Kolonas 2009, 7-13; Rizio 2010, 46-49; Arena 2015, 12; Aktypi 2017, 4, 11; Soura forthcoming.

11. Daska Tritaias

Typology: inland settlement on hill.

Chronology: ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’ – LH IIIC.

Geographical location: western inland of Achaea, between the villages of Erymantheia and Kalentzi, c. 6km north of the border with Elis, along the old road leading to the village of Velimachi.

Morphological setting: steep, isolated, and difficult to access slope above the ravine of the river Kaletziotiko, in the western foothills of Mount Erymanthos.

Research: rescue excavations were conducted in 2008-2009 and 2013-2014 for the construction of a dam and a reservoir. The results have been published in a preliminary paper.

Architectural remains: the settlement (approximately 0.4 hectares) encompasses free-standing rectangular houses built on different levels and remains of terrace walls. The walls were completely built in the dry-stone technique. In some cases the houses were provided with one or more smaller room. Hearths were either in the corner or at the centre of the plan. New-born graves were found below the house floors and some cist tombs outside the settlement (*most of the abovementioned evidence is likely to belong to LH, no chronological differentiation is made in the presentation of the architectural remains given in the preliminarily published paper*).

Material finds: Mycenaean Lustrous-decorated, matt painted, plain tableware (krateriskoi with angular handles, wishbone handles), cooking pot with mastoid bases; a miniature kantharos and a coarse one-handled cup or jar were recovered from a tomb outside the settlement.

Reference: Argyropoulos 2020.

12. Drakotrypa

Typology: inland settlement on height.

Chronology: ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’ – LH IIIC

Geographical location: western inland of Achaea, immediately to the east of Katarraktis, to the north of the Patras-Kalavryta road [the marker is approximate].

Morphological setting: see cat. 6.

Research: excavated by Zapheirooulos in the 50s and published in the *Praktika* of the Archaeological Society at Athens.

Architectural remains: long-standing architectural complex composed of one main room (preserved dimension 9,5x7,2 m), several smaller rooms and a large courtyard (18,40 m long). The complex was furnished with at least three hearths in pit and some ‘bothroi’ or storage bins filled with bones, sherds and charcoal. Three pit graves containing the remains of children were excavated within and immediately outside of the architectural complex. According to Papadopoulos, at least one was MH. The grave was a simple pit cut near a wall and a slab of sandstone was placed vertically into it, leading Zapheirooulos to speculate about the possibility that it was a stele; Papadopoulos considers it either a stele or a displaced covering slab.

Material finds: matt-painted (storage/transport vessels), plain tableware (goblets/krateriskoi, kantharoi with pointed handles), coarse (cooking pots with mastoid bases).

Reference: Zapheirooulos 1958; Åström 1965, 103; Hope Simpson – Dickison 1979, 89 (B51); Papadopoulos 1979, 30, 45-46; Hiesel 1990, 70-71; Papadimitriou 2001, 48 and fig. 24a; Papadopoulos – Kontorli-Papadopoulou 2003, 65; Darcque 2005, plan 118; Giannopoulos 2008, 47; Rizio 2010, 52-53; Arena 2015, 11-12; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2020, 131-132.

13. Helike

Typology: costal settlement on low elevation.

Chronology: EH I – III

Geographical location: eastern Achaea, in the flat area between Aigion and Diakopto, 600 m to the north of the modern village of Rizomylos, 1 km apart from the coast, just to the south of the railway line.

Morphological setting: low 3m-high elevation above the ancient ground level, today completely covered by a 3-4 m-thick clay deposit formed by the sedimentation of an ancient lagoon. The village was located on the seaward side of the lagoon and had excellent access to the bay between the mouth of the rivers Selinountas and Kerynitis.

Research: the site is under investigation in the framework of ‘The Helike Project’, supported by ‘The Helike Society’, under the direction of archaeologist Dora Katsonopoulou. It was discovered in 1998 through extensive borehole drilling and has been excavated since 2000 under a permit from the Ministry of Culture. Geophysical explorations, radiocarbon dating, and environmental analyses have been also carried out.

Architectural remains: the architectural remains include rectangular buildings with multiple rooms, part of an apsidal building, cobbled streets and open paved areas (all used continuously through EH II – III). The walls had stone foundations and elevations in mudbricks. A 3.50 m-wide wall found in the easternmost trench of the excavations was interpreted as an enclosure wall. One partially uncovered architectural complex belonging to the building type of the ‘corridor house’ dates to EH III, but it was obtained through the addition of corridors, peripheral rooms and an upper floor to a simple EH II rectangular building. Its interiors were furnished with stone platforms supporting large storage vessels, clay benches and a horseshoe-shaped clay structure of unclear function.

Material finds: pattern-painted and plain pottery, a large number of storage pithoi, an EH II ‘depas amphikypellon’ (in an EH III context); two gold ornaments; piece of silver leaf; terracotta fragment with an incised symbol; conical spindle whorls and spools made of clay; clay fragment with an incised ideogram; bone and stone tools, including obsidian.

Reference: Katsonopoulou 2011; Katsarou-Tzeveleki 2011; Wiersma 2013, 188-190, 562-565; Katsonopoulou et al. 2016; Katsonopoulou – Katsarou-Tzeveleki 2017.

14. Kamares

Typology: sherds findspot.

Chronology: EH – MH – LH IIIA/B

Geographical location: eastern coast of Achaëa, near the modern village of Kamares [the marker is approximate].

Morphology and strategy: hill called ‘Xeriko’ on the eastern bank of the river Phoinikas, overlooking the coastal plain of Kamares.

Research: Åström visited the site in 1961 and collected some sherds. It has never been investigated after his inspection. MH occupation is much uncertain.

Architectural remains: not reported.

Material finds: EH, MH (a sherd with matt-painted decoration) and LH IIIA/B potsherds.

Reference: Åström 1965, 106; Hope Simpson – Dickinson 1979, 86 (B41); Papadopoulos 1979, 34; Giannopoulos 2008, 74.

15. Kastro

Typology: inland settlement on hil.

Chronology: Neolithic, EH, MH, LH.

Geographical location: eastern Achaëa, c. 9,5 km to the south-east of Kalavryta, just north-east of the modern village of Kastria.

Morphological setting: steep slope (c. 800 m-high) overlooking the ravine of a tributary of the Aroanios river, which flows further south into the river Ladon, in Arcadia. It lies 800 m to the south-east of the ritual/funerary site cat. no. 8.

Research: large-scale surface survey conducted by A. Sampson for the Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology

Architectural remains: not reported.

Material finds: miscellaneous pottery of MH type including sherds with plastic ropes and 'Adriatic' incised decoration; a fragmentary shaft-hole hammer axe.

Reference: Sampson 1997, 367-368.

16. Keryneia

Typology: sub-coastal settlement on height.

Chronology: EH II – III

Geographical location: eastern Achaea, alongside the Patras-Corinth motorway, by the village of Nea Keryneia.

Morphological setting: 67 m elevation at the fringes of the hilly ridge overlooking the fertile plain bordered by the Kerynitis and Selinountas rivers, 2.2 km from the coast. The archaeological sequence was covered by alluvial deposits resulting from multiple flooding episodes.

Research: rescue excavations have been conducted from 2009 to 2015, during the construction of the Patras-Corinth motorway. Preliminary results are published in a few papers, but the material is still under study.

Architectural remains: the EH II architectural remains were apparently reused in the EH III period. They include rectangular buildings with composite plans and outer corridors and a monumental building, partially uncovered (18x19 m), with curvilinear concentric walls wider than 1,5 m. The settlement expanded over an area of at least 4 hectares.

Material finds: pottery with Cetina type decoration, Ouzo cups, clay anchors,

Reference: Kolia – Spiroulias 2017; Kolia – Spiroulias 2020.

17. Krathion

Typology: coastal settlement.

Chronology: Neolithic – MH

Geographical location: eastern coast of Achaea, near the town of Krathio, along the national road, by the locality of Sylivainiotika.

Morphological setting: situated in the coastal plain facing the bay of Krathio, near the mouth of the river Krathis. According to Alram-Stern, the site was probably projected directly at the sea.

Research: rescue excavations were conducted by the ephor Mastrokostas in the '60 for the construction of the national road from Corinth to Patras. The ephor mentions the discovery of a neolithic settlement but gives no other detail.

Architectural remains: Papadopoulos refers that the villagers informed him that the excavations intercepted a tomb (intramural?) furnished with a ‘Minyan kantharos’ (Patras Museum cat. no. 1026, height 5,2). No more detailed information about the settlement is available.

Material finds: *(no finds have been illustrated from the site, but a small selection of clay vessels, including a miniature kantharos made of orange clay, stone and bone tools is exhibited in a showcase of the Museum of Aigion and are accompanied by a tag reporting that they come ‘from the Middle Helladic settlements of Aigion and Krathio (coast of Sylivaina)’. The height of the kantharos matches the one furnished by Papadopoulos and probably corresponds to the ‘Minyan kantharos’ he mentioned. If true, there is at least evidence for MH III occupation).*

Reference: Mastrokostas 1968; Papadopoulos 1979, 37; Alram-Stern 2003, 449; Alram-Stern 2006a, 52; Alram-Stern 2010, 148.

18. Lousika

Typology: inland settlement on low elevation.

Chronology: EH III – MH (*early?*)

Geographical location: western inland of Achaia, c. 6 km to the south-east of Kato Achaia, in the modern town of Lousika.

Morphological setting: landscape with rolling hills located between the plains of Dyme and Pharai. An ancient riverbed is located right beside the site.

Research: the site was discovered during recent rescue excavations for the construction of a high school complex.

Architectural remains: the earlier stratigraphic horizon is represented by a trench excavated in the natural bedrock and filled with alluvial deposits with sand, gravel, potsherds, animal bones and chipped stone. In the successive horizon remains of perpendicular walls and floor deposits were found.

Material finds: Fine grey-burnished pottery with Cetina-type decoration, matt-painted pottery, ‘Adriatic’ incised coarse pottery, chipped stone tools.

Reference: Philis 2017, 29-30.

19. Mirali

Typology: funerary site, tumuli cemetery.

Chronology: MH or ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’

Geographical location: western inland of Achaia, 1.5 km to the south-west of the modern village of Mirali, on the north side of the Patras-Kalavryta road [the marker is approximate].

Morphological setting: strategic location along the land route connecting the settlements located around Katarraktis and the plain of Pharai.

Research: excavated by Zaphiropoulos in the early 50s and published in the *Praktika* of the Archaeological Society at Athens.

Architectural remains: two tumuli, c. 30 m apart (Tumulus A, to the east, and B, to the west), with approximately the same architectural layout. They were preserved to a height of 1,5 m and composed of a c. 12 m-wide earth mound centred on a multi-layered core made of stones and earth, covering a burial in shallow pit. The tomb of tumulus A was found empty but contained traces of organic matter. Papadopoulos suggested it originally contained a child, whose remains are more prone to disintegration. The tomb in tumulus B contained a body in contracted position.

Material finds: Tumulus A: grey and light-coloured sherds, reddish sherds from coarse, low-fired vessels, one belonging to a wide-mouthed jar. Tumulus B: a grey minyan rounded kantharos was found broken in pieces inside the tomb; in the fills above the grave, sherds with oblique everted rims from grey minyan vessel and vessels made of red clay with greyish slip were retrieved, as well as sherd from coarse vessels including a rim from a wide-mouthed vessel with ‘Adriatic’ incised decoration.

Reference: Zappeiropoulos 1952, 398-400; Åström 1965, 106; Hope Simpson – Dickinson 1979, 90 (B55); Papadopoulos 1979, 30, 50; Moschos 2000, 23, footnote 3; Whittaker 2014, 216.

20. Mygdalia

Typology: inland settlement on hill

Chronology: ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’ – LH IIIC

Geographical location: western inland of Achaia, c. 7 km to the south-west of Patras, just behind the chamber tomb cemetery of Achaia Klauss. A LH IIB/IIIA1 tholos tomb has been excavated nearby, c. 500 m north-west of the settlement.

Research: the settlement is the focus of a multi-disciplinary research project directed by L. Papazoglou-Manioudaki and co-directed by K. Paschalidis. The excavations have begun in 2008 and are still ongoing. Preliminary results and representative materials have been published in several papers.

Morphological setting: naturally protected oblong hill (385 m) in the western foothills of Mt. Panachaikon, overlooking the plain of Patras. Two water streams flow along the western and eastern side of the elevation.

Architectural remains: the Mycenaean settlement spread across the summit and the south-eastern slope of the hill, in three terraces, over an area of 0,65 hectares. The main traces of the transitional MH-LH horizon of habitation (‘Mygdalia I’) concentrate on the middle terrace, where densely-built rectangular houses with courtyards were located, together with built-cists containing multiple infant burials. A 4m-wide retaining wall built with large stones run along the lower terrace for at least 50 m. The terrace on top of the hill (Terrace 1) was heavily disturbed by the building of a LH IIIC mansion and an early Greek temple but pottery from secondary deposits suggests that it was also occupied in LH I. An apsidal built-chamber tomb was located 60 m to the west of the wall. It was plundered and partially destroyed and probably dates to the Early Mycenaean period.

Material finds: Mycenaean Lustrous-decorated (Vapheio cup), Matt-painted pottery (krateriskoi and jars), plain burnished pottery (‘miniature’ grey minyan, hydriae, bowls with wishbone handles), cooking pots with mastoid bases.

Reference: Papazoglou Manioudaki 2011; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2015, 315; Papazoglou-Manioudaki – Paschalidis 2017; Papazoglou Manioudaki et al. 2019; Papazoglou-

Manioudaki 2020, 127-138; Papazoglou-Manioudaki – Paschalidis 2021a; Papazoglou-Manioudaki – Paschalidis 2021b.

21. Pagona

Typology: sub-coastal settlement on hill

Chronology: EH, MH III (or earlier) – LH IIIC

Geographical location: western Achaea, in the south-eastern hinterland of modern Patras, 2,4 km from the coast and 1,2 km southeast of the Kastro.

Morphological setting: 100 m-high hill overlooking the plain of Patras, at the very western edge of the Panachaikon foothills.

Research: the settlement was located after extensive rescue excavations conducted by M. Stavropoulou-Gatsi for the Greek Ministry. Several trenches have been opened across a wide area. The results of the excavations are still under study and have been published in preliminary reports and papers.

Architectural remains: habitation was estimated to cover c. 1.5 hectares, extending on the top of the hill and down to the western slopes on terraces or depressions cut into the bedrock. Houses were built with stone foundations and mudbrick walls. Several perpendicular walls were spotted but no complete buildings were uncovered. The architectural sequence was best preserved in the plot excavated at 9 Chrisovitsiou Street, where the pottery from the late MH – early LH horizon showed two phases of habitation (MH IIIA and MH IIIB – LH I/IIA). Across the wall remains of the MH III to LH IIA settlement two unfurnished child burials were found, one in a simple oval pit and the other in a cist lined and covered with slabs and enclosed by a circle of stones. This horizon was sealed by a destruction layer with LH IIIB/LH IIIA1 pottery.

Material finds: MH IIIA horizon: matt-painted (goblets and jars), grey minyan (grooved bowls), plain pottery (miscellaneous vases), coarse and coarse-incised ‘adriatic’ (jars); MH IIIB – LH IIA horizon: Mycenaean Lustrous-decorated (semi-globular bowls), plain burnished (bowls with ‘wishbone’ handles), grey minyan (hemispherical bowls and cups), cooking pots with mastoid bases.

Reference: Stavropoulou-Gatsi 1997; Stavropoulou-Gatsi 1998; Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2001; Karagheroghis – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2003; Stavropoulou-Gatsi et al. 2006, 83-84; Giannopoulos 2008, 62; Dietz – Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010.

22. Patras – Smyrna/Laskareos Street

Typology: funerary site, extramural cemetery/tumulus (?)

Chronology: ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’

Geographic location: western Achaea, in the urban area of Patras, at the crossroad between 145 Smyrna and Laskareos Streets, near Psila Alonia.

Morphological setting: flat area overlooking the bay of Patras.

Research: rescue excavations brought to light the context which is briefly mentioned in a report. The site was later described by L. Papazoglou-Manioudaki in some papers.

Architectural remains: eight cist graves (six built cists and two made of vertical slabs). The tombs were found at a depth of 2.20 m under the ground level, in the sterile substratum. A layer with large pebbles (maybe part of a tumulus) was covering one of the tombs.

Material finds: one built tomb contained two primary burials in contracted position and few ceramic offerings including a foot, intentionally severed from a krateriskos, a rim fragment from a cup and two coarse sherds. The excavation of another other built-cist revealed multiple disturbed inhumations and a fragmentary matt-painted cup with painted triangles. The other tombs were unfurnished.

Reference: Papakosta 1980; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1998, 121–123; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2010, 133–134; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2020, 128-130.

23. Pharai

Typology: Funerary site, tumulus.

Chronology: uncertain (*but likely to be LH I, considering the tomb type*)

Geographical location: western inland of Achaea, ten minutes' walk east of the modern village of Fares, on the eastern bank of the Peiros river [the marker is approximate].

Morphological setting: the tumulus lies approximately at the centre of the plain, close to the course of the river Peiros.

Research: excavated in the 50s and summarily published by Zapheiropoulos. N. Papadimitriou attempted a more detailed reconstruction of the structure by examining Zapheiropoulos' notebooks.

Architectural remains: tumulus with a diameter of c. 12-14 m, including a built chamber tomb in the south-eastern part, with the entrance toward the outer edges. The tomb was of apsidal form, provided with two antae, and contained few bones in secondary deposition, apparently belonging to more than one burial. The tumulus also encompassed two cist graves, radially placed at its periphery, and two burial pithoi closer to its central sector. Fire activities, maybe ritual, were carried out near the top of the mound, where a layer of ash and burnt earth has been detected.

Material finds: two clay *conuli* (one in the apsidal tomb and one in a cist). Papadimitriou found a pithos in the storerooms of the Ephorate at Patras, which could have been one of the burial pithoi inside the tumulus.

Reference: Zapheiropoulos 1957, 117; Åström 1965, 104; Papadopoulos 1979, 30; Moschos 2000, fig. 1 (mentioned as Geometric); Papadimitriou 2001, 46-47; Whittaker 2014, 216-217.

24. Portes – Kephlovryso

Typology: Funerary site, tumuli cemetery

Chronology: LH I (or earlier) – LH IIIA2/B

Geographical location: western inland of Achaea, 1.5 km to the SW of the modern village of Portes, little more than 1 km to the north of the course of the river Peneos. It lies c. 500 m to the south of the bronze age settlement of Portes – Porta Petra (cat. no. 25).

Morphological setting: low elevation (c. 200 high.), lightly declivous, in the southern foothills of Mt. Skollis, with a strategic control on the valleys descending from the plains of Dymaia and Pharai. It is close to a water spring named Kephlovryso.

Research: excavated between 1994 and 2006 by the Greek Archaeological Service and included in a programme of research and conservation. The results of the excavations are still under study and have been published in preliminary papers. Several tombs were plundered or partially destroyed by later activities. The site now constitutes a visitable archaeological area.

Architectural remains: three burial tumuli (A, B and C) in use from LH I to LH IIIA2/B. In the same area 12 chamber tombs in use from LH IIB/IIIA1 to LH IIIC. One chamber tomb (no. 3) was dug into tumulus C. All tumuli were encircled by a stone peribolos. Tumulus A contained three built chamber tombs (A1 – A3) and two cist-graves (A4 – A5). Tumulus B contained three cist-graves (B2 – B3). Tumulus C contained three built chamber tombs (C1 – C3); C2 and C3 are earlier than C1 and were partially destroyed by the latter. All built chamber tombs were dated to the LH I – IIA period, whereas the cist-graves were in use during the LH IIIA – B period. The built chamber tombs are rectangular with the entrance in the short side and had walls made of flat slabs, except for Tomb C1, which is exceptionally long (8 m) and maybe divided in two compartments. Some tombs were entirely plundered, some others contained skeletal remains in secondary piles and burial offerings.

Material finds: from the disturbed deposit covering tumulus A: sherds from two LH IIA Lustrous-Decorated Vapheio cups, a neck fragment from a LH I stamnos with pale reddish slip and burnished surface, a small oval sherd with two perforations. From tomb C1: Lustrous-decorated piriform jar (FS 27) and semi-globular cup (FS 212), six one-handed small jugs (one in an unburnished version of gray minyan), a jug with cut-away neck, six kantharoi (one bearing characteristic pointed handles), two clay whorls and a bronze one-edged knife (all dated to LH IA – II). From tomb C2: tall straight-sided cup, five one-handed jugs, a double-handled amphoriskos with a tall base (the latter and two of the jugs are in an unburnished version of gray minyan) and a clay whorl (all not illustrated, except for the straight-sided cup, and dated to LH IA).

Reference: Moschos 2000; Papadimitriou 2001, 51-54; Kolonas 2009, 33-47 Whittaker 2014, 217-218; Arena 2015, 12.

25. Portes – Porta Petra

Typology: inland settlement on height.

Chronology: EH, MH, LH.

Geographic location: western inland of Achaea, 1 km to the SW of the modern village of Portes, 500 m to the N of the tumuli cemetery of Portes – Kephlovryso (cat. no. 24) [PK C1293].

Morphological setting: plateau and immediate lower southern slopes (c. 300 to 250 m a.s.l.), in the southern foothills of Mt. Skollis. See cat. no. 24.

Research: the area has been inspected through an archaeological survey by the Greek Archaeological Service (see cat. no. 24). The materials collected are unpublished.

Architectural remains: residual remains of houses foundations emerge on the surface of the slopes.

Material finds: pottery from all periods of the Bronze Age (not illustrated).

Reference: Moschos 2000, 11; Kolonas 2009, 33-34.

26. Pyrgaki

Typology: inland settlement on hill

Chronology: MH

Geographical location: western inland of Achaea, in the hills above Katarraktis, 1 km to the north of site cat. 17 [the marker is approximate].

Morphological setting: the settlement lies on a hill called 'Pyrgaki'. No other detailed information is given.

Research: excavated by the ephor Zappeiropoulos in the '50 and briefly mentioned in the *Praktika* of the Archaeological Society at Athens. The archaeological strata lie right below the ground level and were badly damaged.

Architectural remains: wall and building remains were found in several trenches opened across the top and the eastern slope of the hill. The excavator does not mention the presence of infant burials, but they are said to be found in later accounts by Orlandos and Papadopoulos.

Material finds: pottery of MH type (not illustrated).

Reference: Zappeiropoulos 1958, 172–173; Åström 1965, 103; Orlandos 1958, 139-140; Papadopoulos 1979, 31; Papadimitriou 2001, 48.

27. Souvalioteika

Typology: funerary site, built chamber tomb

Chronology: 'Transitional MH III – LH I', reopened and reused in the LH IIIC and in the Geometric period

Geographical location: western inland of Achaea, in the locality of Souvalioteika, c. 1,5 km north of the village of Toskes, along the Patras-Tripolis national road, north-west of the church of Agios Theodoro.

Morphological setting: low hill in the eastern foothills of the Koumpovouni, strategically located at a natural passage along the river Peiros.

Research: discovered in 2008 during rescue excavations conducted for the construction of the Peiros-Paraperios dam and the opening of the bypass road of Patras-Tripolis. The tomb was probably plundered. It was already partially destroyed at the time of its discovery.

Architectural remains: apsidal built chamber tomb (preserved dimension c. 4,30x1,5 m) made of roughly-worked stones on the short side and bigger worked blocks on the long sides, corbelled. The entrance, at the short side, was blocked by stones. The floor was partially paved with pebbles. Right beside the entrance half of a burial pithos was found. The excavator does not exclude that the tomb was originally covered by a tumulus. Inside the chamber were the disturbed remains of two adults, a man and a woman (the burials are dated to the Geometric period).

Material finds: two fragments from ‘miniature’ kantharoi.

Reference: Argyropoulos 2019.

28. Starochori – Ai Yiannis

Typology: Funerary site (?), tumulus.

Chronology: EH, MH, extended and reused in Roman and early Christian times.

Research: archaeological inspection following illegal excavations.

Geographic location: the site lies close to the village of Starochori, at the time in the properties of P. and A. Kloukinioti and Agg. Kontogiorga [the marker is approximate].

Morphological setting: the site approximately lies at the inland southern edge of the plain of Pharai but no more detailed was provided.

Architectural remains: tumulus with a diameter of c. 34 m, preserved to a height of c. 4,6 m. Early Christian cist-tombs were found in the upper strata.

Material finds: EH and MH pottery in the fill (not illustrated).

Reference: Petropoulos 1997; Alram-Stern 2004, 676; Whittaker 2014, 218.

29. Starochori – Xirokampos

Typology: Inland settlement (?) on height.

Chronology: MH

Geographic location: western inland of Achaëa, in the plain of Pharai, near the village of Starochori [The marker is approximate].

Morphological setting: on a hill named ‘Xirokampos’, along the course of the Peiros river.

Research: it was discovered rescue excavations in the construction plot of a slaughterhouse for the Association of Agricultural Cooperatives of Patras.

Architectural remains: semi-circular building set in a cut in the bedrock

Material finds: Grey, Yellow and Argive Minyan pottery and semi-coarse domestic pottery.

Reference: Petritaki 1988; Wiersma 2013, 190.

30. Teichos Dymaion

Typology: sub-coastal site on acropolis.

Chronology: Neolithic – LH IIIC.

Geographical location: western coast of Achaëa, near Cape Araxos, 1.2 km west of the airport of Araxos.

Morphological setting: 60 m-high rocky hill on the south-eastern edge of the Mavra Vouna, between two lagoons (Pappas and Prokopos), with easy access to the sea (both to the Ionian side and to the Gulf of Patras, west and east of Cape Araxos, respectively). Excellent

command on the fertile Dyme plain. The acropolis constitutes a visible landmark from the sea routes approaching the Greek Mainland from the west.

Research: excavated from 1962 to 1966 by the ephor Mastrokostas, who published brief regular reports on the *Praktika* of the Archaeological society at Athens. The site has been excavated again in 1998-2009 by L. Kolonas and it is currently under re-examination in a project directed by M. Gazis.

Architectural remains: no detailed data can be obtained from the reports by Mastrokostas. Recent excavations have brought to light two parallel walls (1.10 m apart) to the north of the late bronze age fortifications. The walls were c. 1 m wide, made of large stones, and run over a length of at least more than 5 m. They were associated with EH III and MH pottery. The walls were probably erected for terracing, even though a fortification function has not been excluded.

Material finds: EH III Dark-on-light pattern painted pottery, Cetina-type pottery, grey burnished pottery with Cetina-type incised decoration, MH Matt-painted, grey and yellow Minyan pottery, an EH III fragmentary terracotta anchor, a shaft-hole hammer axe of stone.

Reference: Mastrokostas 1962; Mastrokostas 1963; Mastrokostas 1964; Mastrokostas 1965; Orlandos 1966; Hope Simpson – Dickinson 1979, 195 (E47); Forsén 1992, 83-84; Papadopoulou – Kontorli-Papadopoulou 2003, 58; Giannopoulos 2008, 23; Rizio 2010, 44-45; Gazis 2017; Gazis 2018.

31. Thea

Typology: funerary site, extramural cemetery.

Chronology: ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’

Geographical location: western Achaea, to the south-east of Patras, in the modern village of Thea (locality Roditsa).

Morphological setting: low elevations located at the south-western edge of the plain of Patras, near a flat track passing through Kallithea and leading south to the plain of Pharai.

Research: rescue excavations conducted after the tombs had been accidentally discovered and partially destroyed during agrarian activities in the '70. The finds were illustrated in a preliminary report in the *Archaiologikon Deltion* and later analysed by Papazoglou-Manioudaki.

Architectural remains: two built cist tombs with walls built of small slabs.

Material finds: one tomb was found empty (Tomb 1) whereas the other (Tomb 2), partially destroyed, contained the remains of five burials furnished with two juglets (one in Grey Minyan, the other in brownish clay with smoothed surfaces) and a coarse conical spindle whorl.

Reference: Dekolakou 1973-1974; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1998, 124; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1999, 273–274 and figs. 14-18; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2020, 129.

32. Vrysari

Typology: funerary site, built chamber tombs.

Chronology: ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’

Geographical location: eastern inland of Achaea, to the west of Kalavryta, on the western side of the road leading to the the modern village of Vrysari (locality Agia Paraskevi/Alonia).

Morphological setting: mountainous area (ca. 700 m) at the intersection of two narrow valleys, one leading to the area of Kalavryta.

Research: the presence of a Mycenaean chamber tomb cemetery at Vrysari was known since 1929 (excavation by N. Kyparissis, followed by further archaeological research by the Ephorate). Two built chamber tombs were uncovered during a rescue excavation in 2012, indicating that the site had been used as a funerary area since the ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’ period. The tombs had been disturbed by illegal excavations.

Architectural remains: two built chamber tombs, one adjacent to the other (Tombs I-II) with walls built of small slabs. Tomb I (3,50-3,70x2,10 m) was composed of two compartments (vestibule and chamber) and contained two graves. Tomb II (3.80x2.50-2.70 m) was a one-chamber tomb containing one grave and human bones in secondary deposition both on the floor of the chamber and in a rectangular pit. Tomb I is dated to ‘Transitional MH III – LH I’, Tomb II to LH I – IIA.

Material finds: Tomb I contained pottery in MH tradition: a matt-painted juglet, a miniature light-coloured kantharos and a ring-handled straight-sided cup in coarse fabric and a body sherd from an handmade coarse vessel. Tomb II mostly contained LH IIA Lustrous-decorated pottery, two terracotta spindle-whorls, two bronze pins and a bronze ring.

Reference: Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1999; Alexopoulou – Kaskantiri 2021.

33. Ypsili Rachi

Typology: crafting site.

Chronology: MH

Location: western Achaea, a few kilometres to the south-east of Kato Achaia, in the modern village of Ypsili Rachi, 700 m north of the Mycenaean cemetery of Spaliareika.

Morphological setting: see cat. no. 18.

Research: recent rescue excavations. The site is briefly mentioned in a preliminary report.

Architectural remains: (*two-chamber?*) pottery kiln.

Material finds: no detailed information available.

Reference: Philis 2017, 29.

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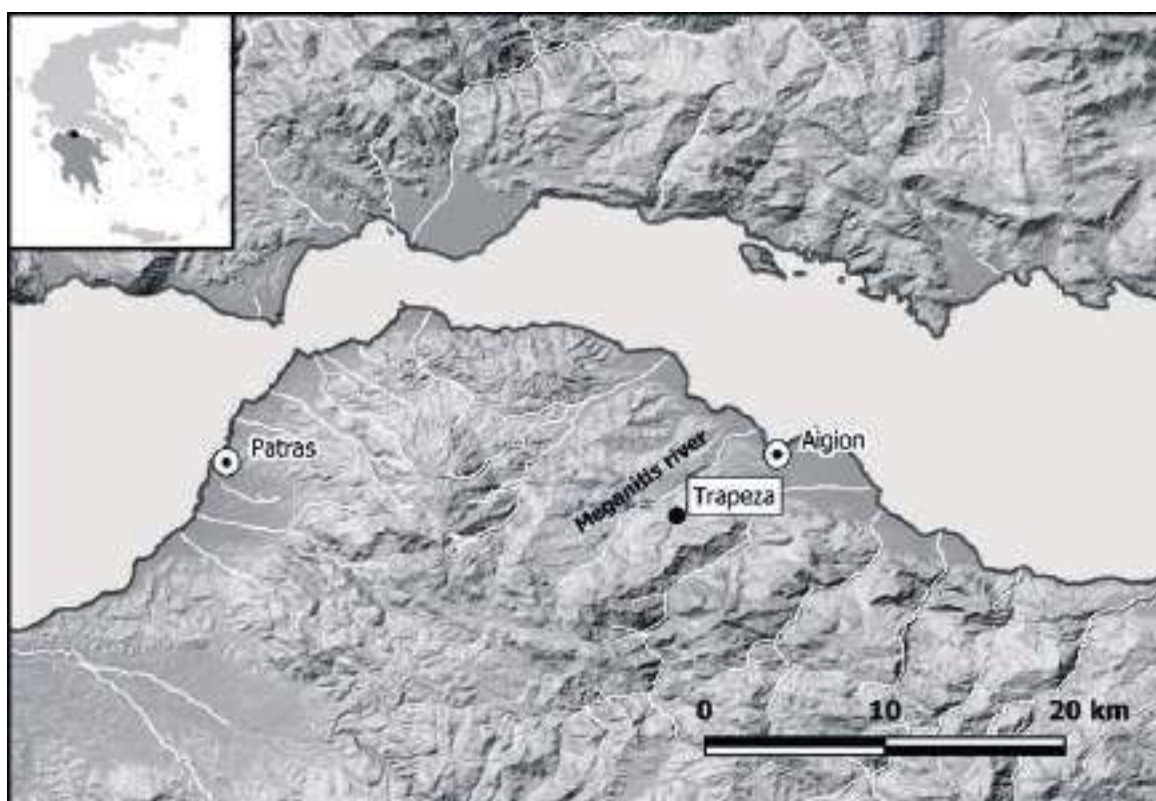
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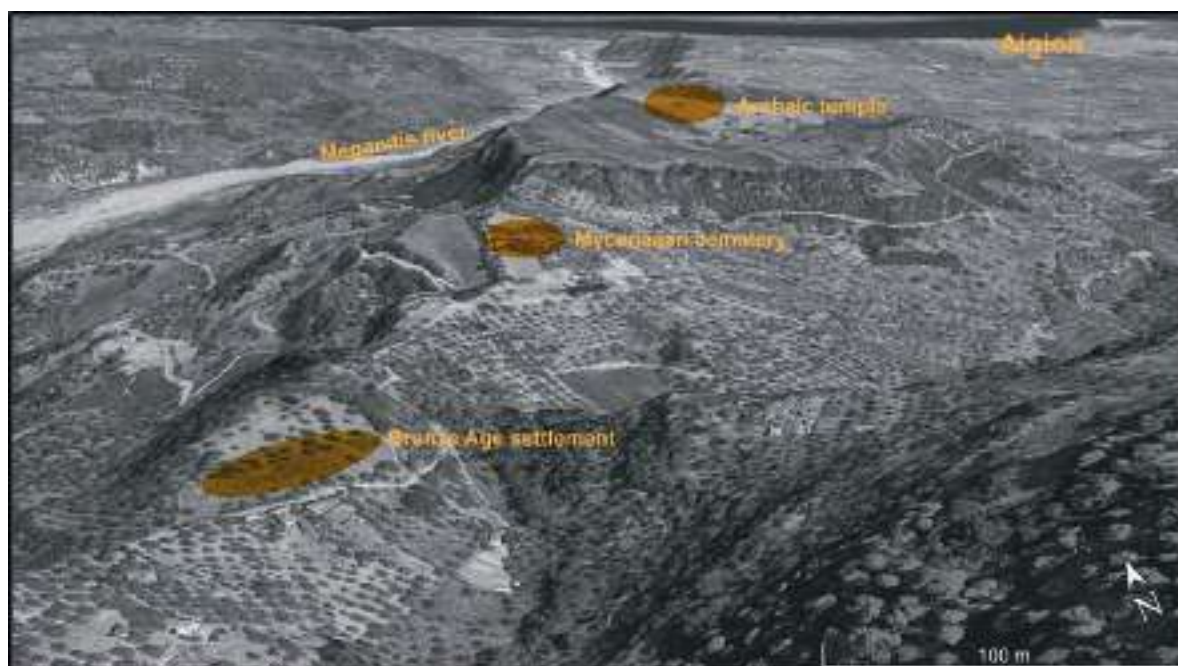
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Plates



a) Location of the Trapeza settlement (Basemap source: ©ASCSA Corinth excavations, offered under Creative Commons licensing. Edited by A. Mercogliano)



b) Aerial view from south-east of the Trapeza hill with the location of the Archaic temple, the Mycenaean cemetery and the Bronze Age settlement (@Google Maps. Edited by G. De Angeli and A. Mercogliano)

Plate 2



a) The hill of the settlement (409 m asl) seen from the north (Photograph: A. Mercogliano)



b) The modern road leading to the site from northeast (Photograph: A. Mercogliano)



c) The slope above the plateau on the southwestern side of the hill (Photograph: A. Mercogliano)

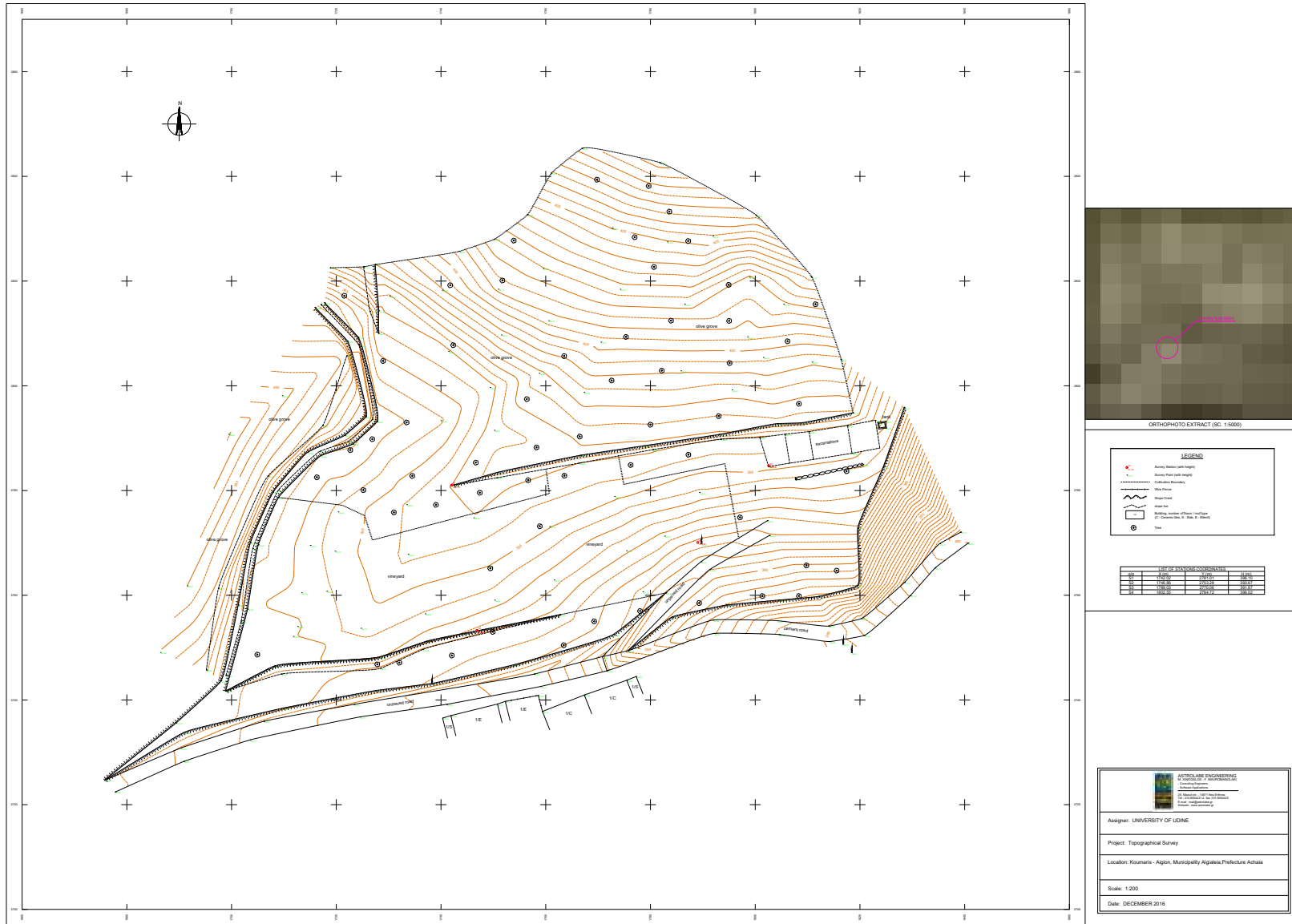


Plate 3. Topographical plan of the hill (by Astrolabe Engineering)

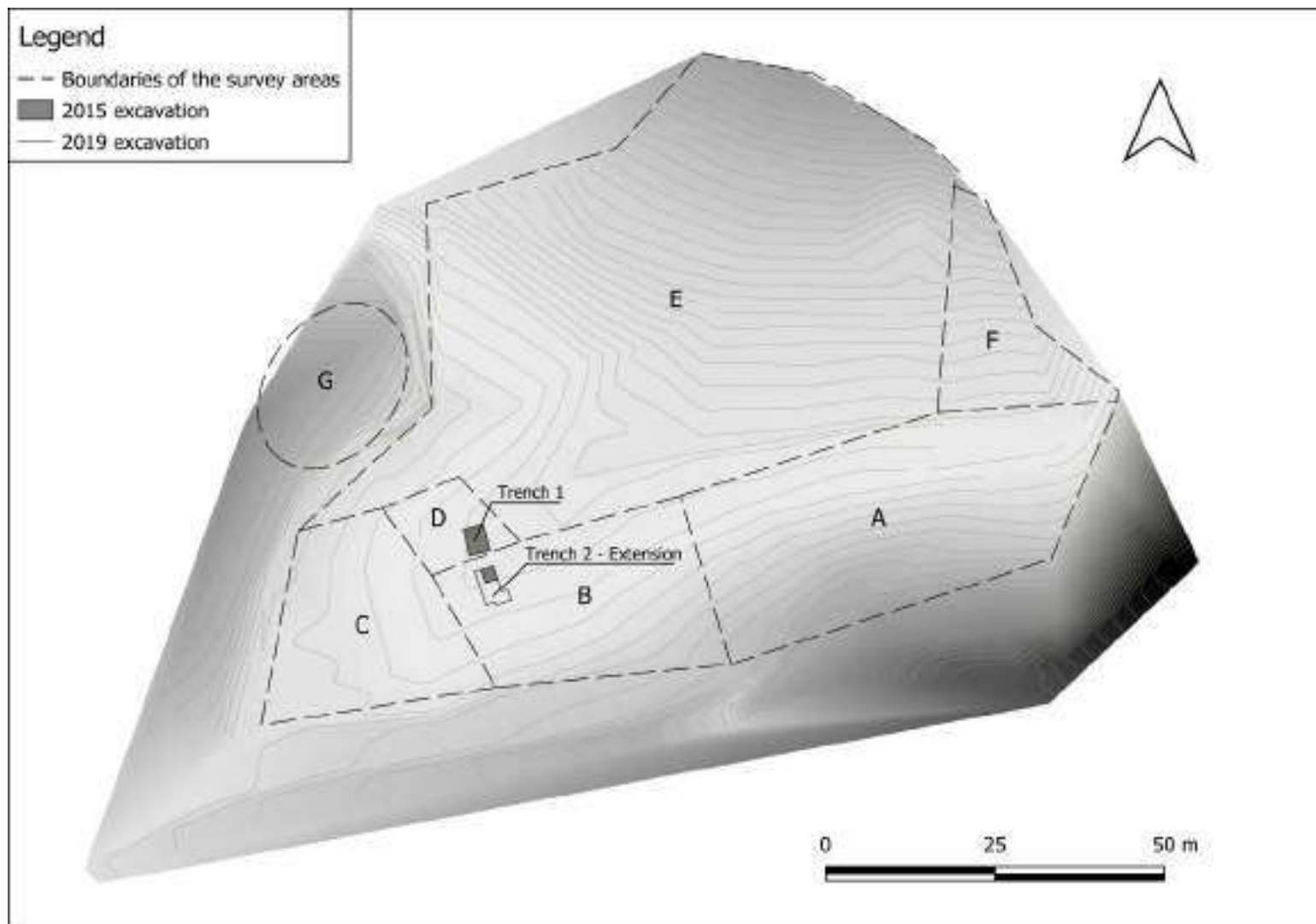
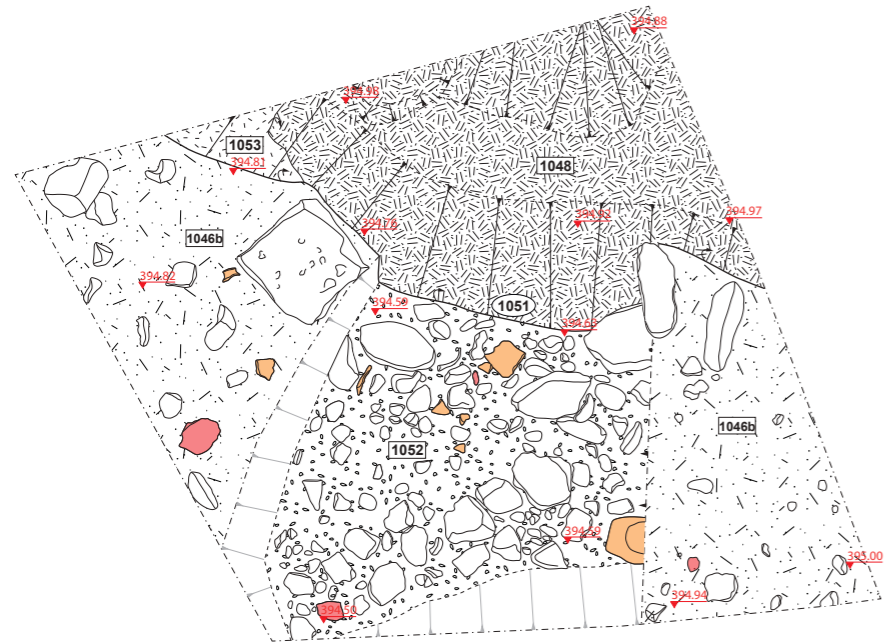


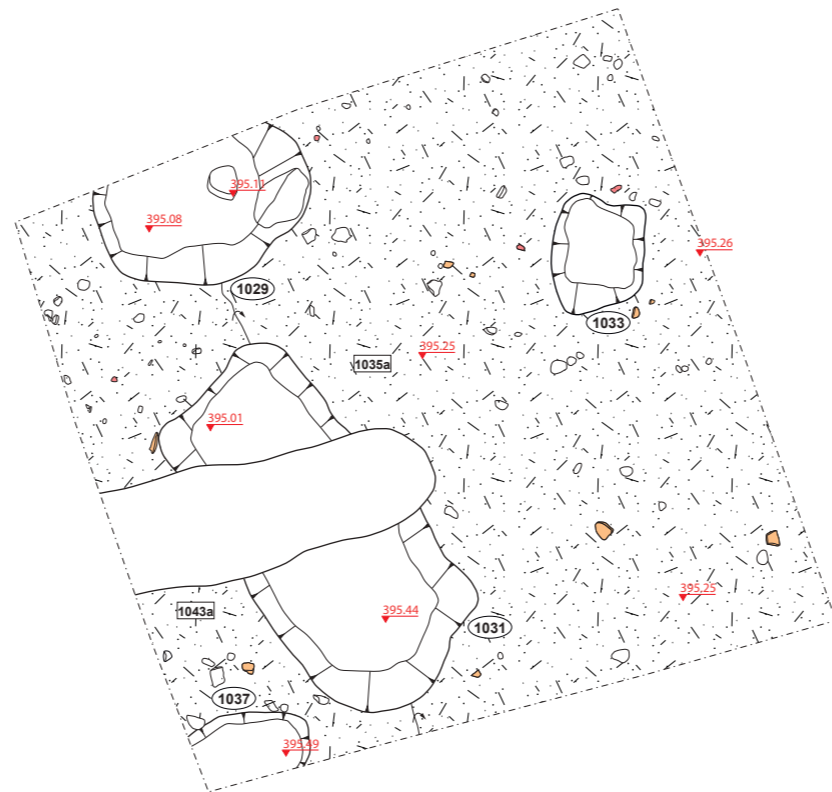
Plate 4. Topographical plan of the settlement with survey areas delimited in dashed lines and excavation trenches contours (A. Mercogliano).

Plate 5. Trench 2 - 2015: plans and sections (G. De Angeli)

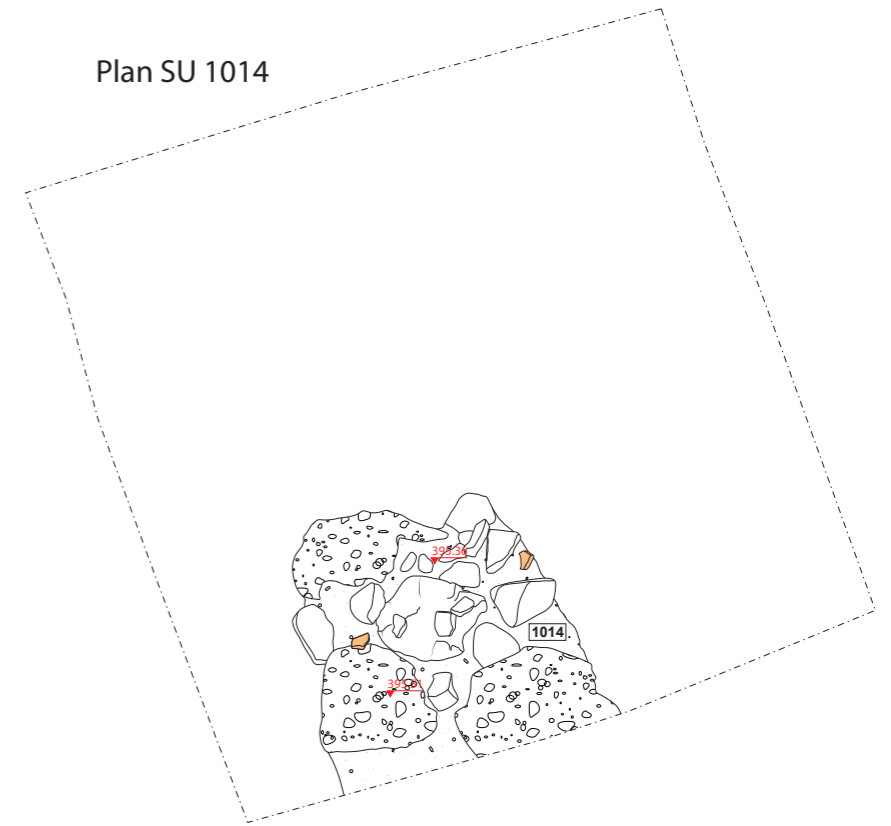
Final plan



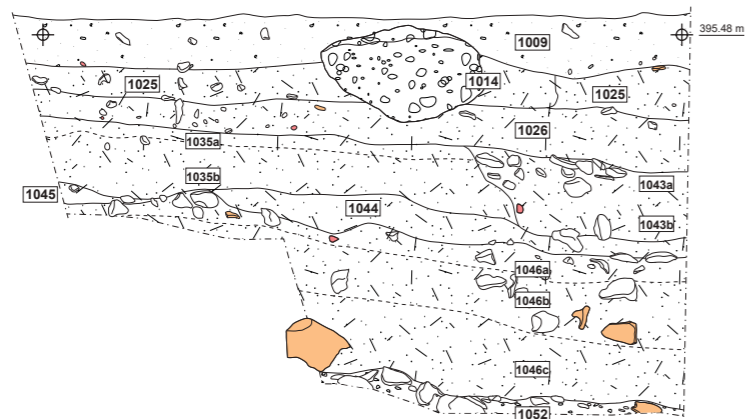
Plan SSU 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037



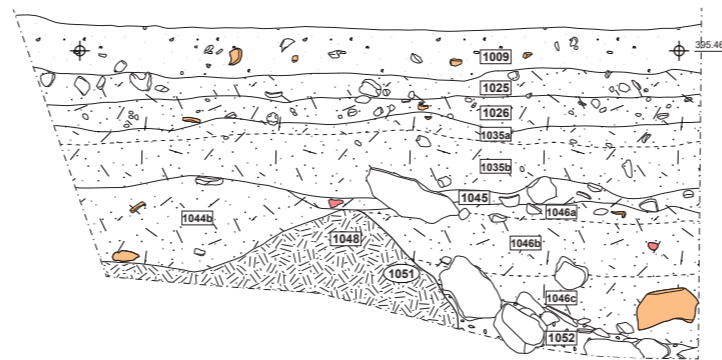
Plan SU 1014



South section



East section



Università degli Studi di Udine

ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ 2015 Οικισμός - τομή 2

Direzione del progetto: dott. A.G. Vordos (Ephoria di Patraso, Museo di Aigion - Ministero della Cultura). *Coordinamento scientifico:* prof.ssa E. Borgna (Università degli Studi di Udine). *Rilievo topografico:* arch. N. Hellner (Istituto Archeologico Germanico - Atene). *Elaborazione grafica:* dott. G. De Angeli.

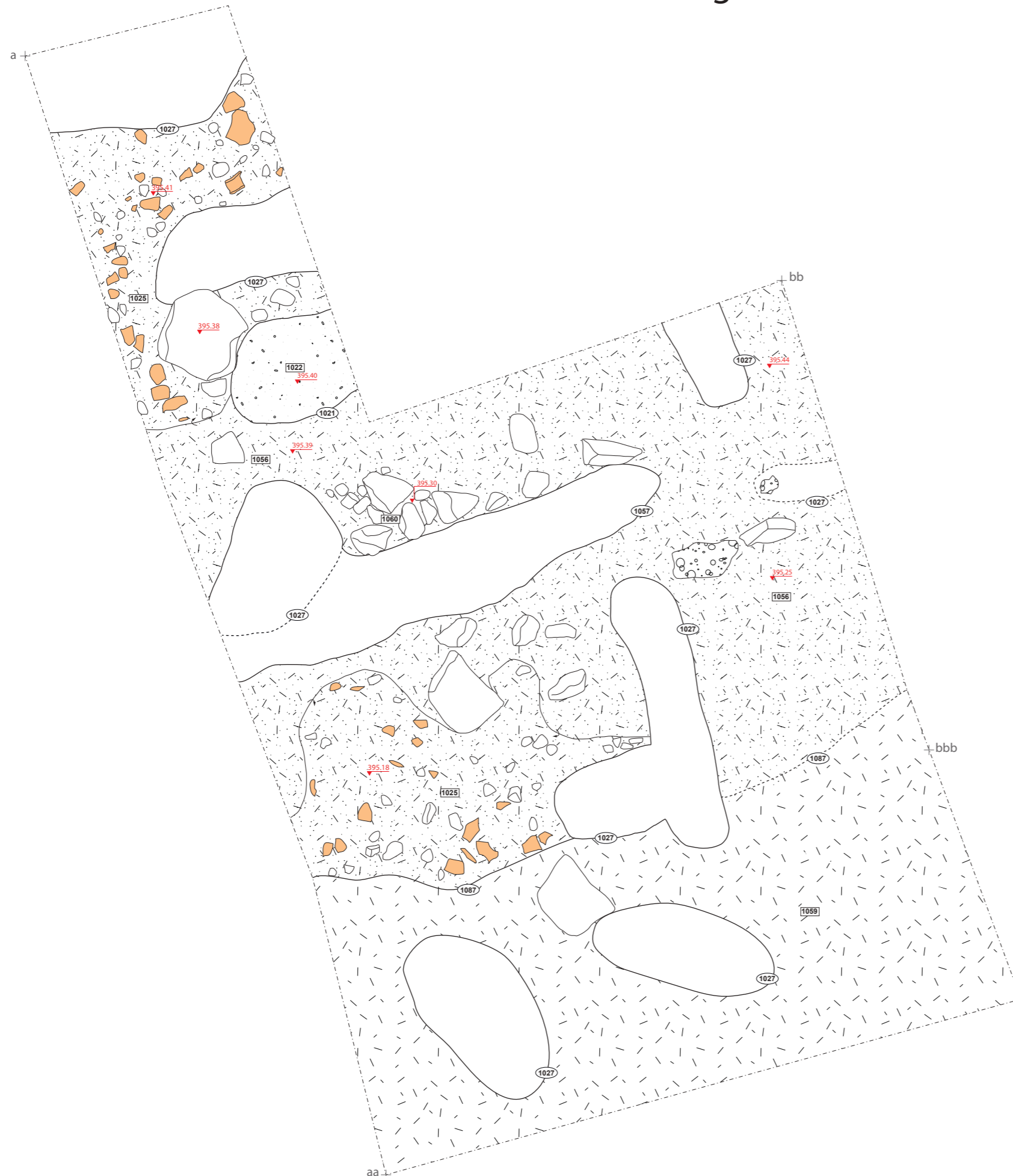
LEGENDA


	A) Excavation area boundary		Gravel and small pebbles
	B) Uncertain limit		Stone blocks and pebbles
	A) Stratigraphic unit		Fired clay masses
	B) Negative stratigraphic unit		Pottery
	Relationships between stratigraphic units		Bones
	Deposits of silt and sandy silt		Obsidian
	Deposits of clayey silt		Charcoal
	Deposits of sandy clay		
	Deposits of sandy silt with grains		
	Earth-beaten floors		



Scale 1:20

Plate 6. Trench 2 - Extension: excavation plan with units exposed after the removal of the modern agrarian soil SU 1009 (A. Mercogliano)


























ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ 2019
 Προϊστορικός οικισμός - τομή 2 Extension

Università degli Studi di Udine

Direzione del progetto: dott. A.G. Vordos (Ephoria di Patrasso, Museo di Aigion - Ministero della Cultura). *Coordinamento scientifico:* prof.ssa E. Borgna (Università degli Studi di Udine). *Rilievo topografico:* dott.ssa Assunta Mercogliano. *Elaborazione grafica:* dott.ssa Assunta Mercogliano.

LEGEND

 A) Excavation area boundary	 Primary damp of ash and charcoal
 B) Uncertain limit	 Gravel and small pebbles
 A) Stratigraphic unit	 Stone blocks and pebbles
 B) Negative stratigraphic unit	 Fired clay masses
 Relationships between stratigraphic units	 Pottery
 Deposits of silt and sandy silt	 Mudbricks
 Deposits of clayey silt	 Bones
 Deposits of sandy clay	 Obsidian
 Deposits of sandy silt with grains	 Charcoal
 Earth-beaten floors	
 Deposits of silt mixed with charcoal and ash	

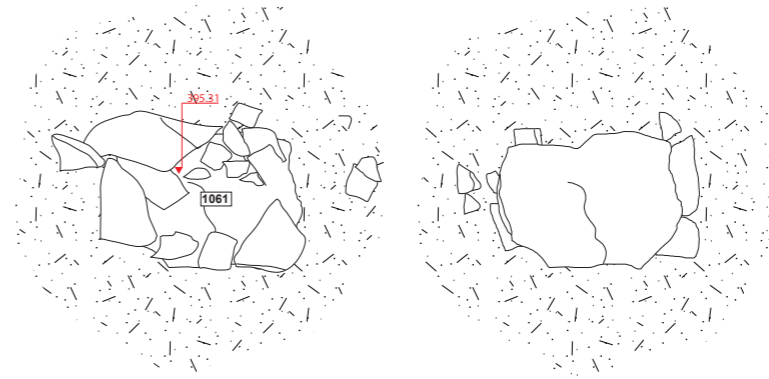



Scale 1:20

Plate 7. Trench 2 - Extension: SU 1025 and Infant burial 1 (A. Mercogliano)



Infant burial 1 - SU 1061 and covering slab


























ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ 2019
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Università degli Studi di Udine

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LEGEND


 A) Excavation area boundary		Primary damp of ash and charcoal
 B) Uncertain limit		Gravel and small pebbles
 A) Stratigraphic unit		Stone blocks and pebbles
 B) Negative stratigraphic unit		Fired clay masses
		Pottery
		Mudbricks
		Bones
		Obsidian
		Charcoal
		
		



Scale 1:20

Plate 8. Trench 2 - Extension: SU 1026 and Infant burial 2 (A. Mercogliano)






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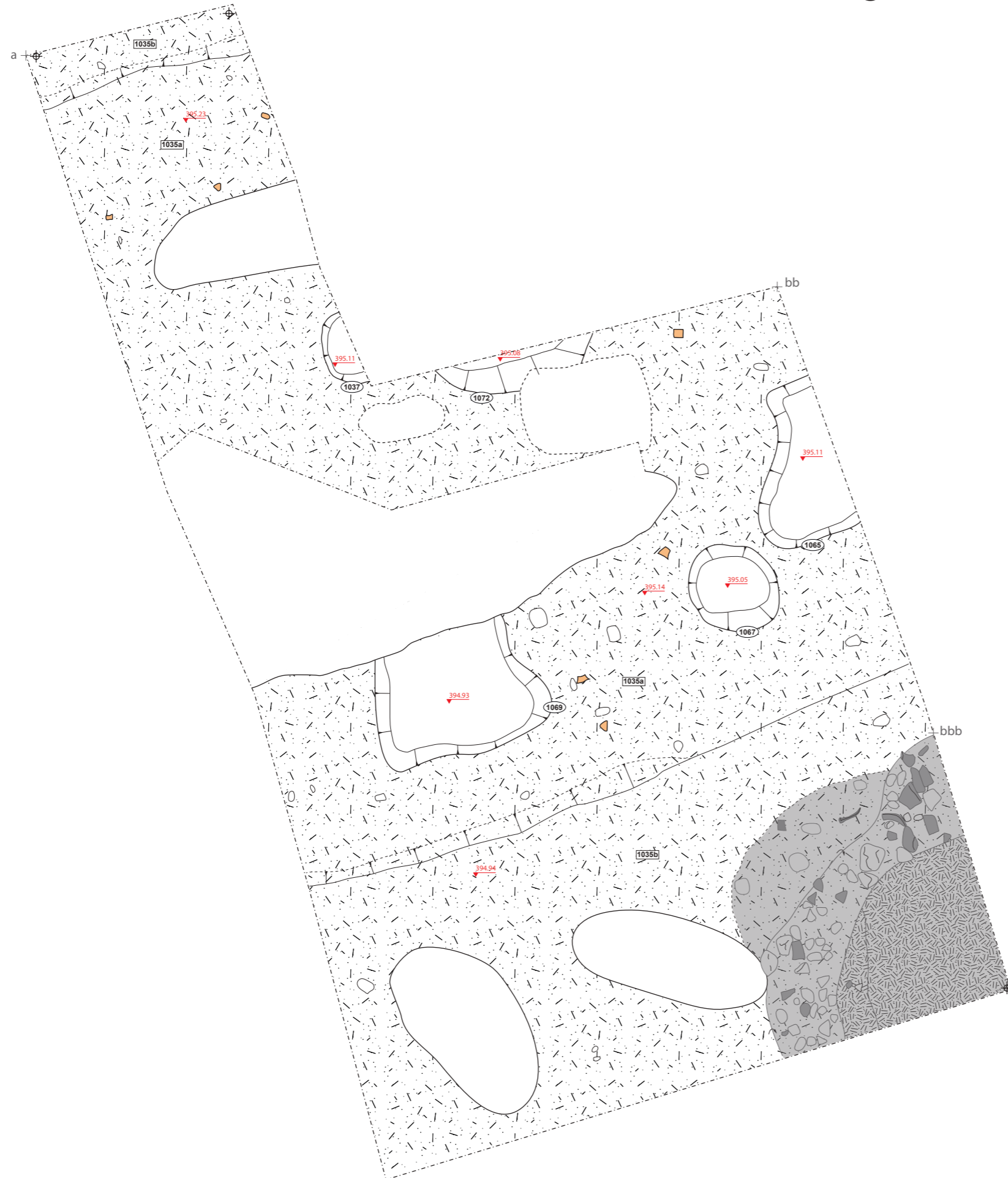
LEGEND

	A) Excavation area boundary		Primary damp of ash and charcoal
	B) Uncertain limit		Gravel and small pebbles
	A) Stratigraphic unit		Stone blocks and pebbles
	B) Negative stratigraphic unit		Fired clay masses
	Relationships between stratigraphic units		Pottery
	Deposits of silt and sandy silt		Mudbricks
	Deposits of clayey silt		Bones
	Deposits of sandy clay		Obsidian
	Deposits of sandy silt with grains		Charcoal
	Earth-beaten floors		
	Deposits of silt mixed with charcoal and ash		



Scale 1:20

Plate 9. Trench 2 - Extension: SSU 1035a, 1035b, 1037-, 1072-, 1065-, 1067-, 1069- (A. Mercogliano)



ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ 2019 Προϊστορικός οικισμός - τομή 2 Extension

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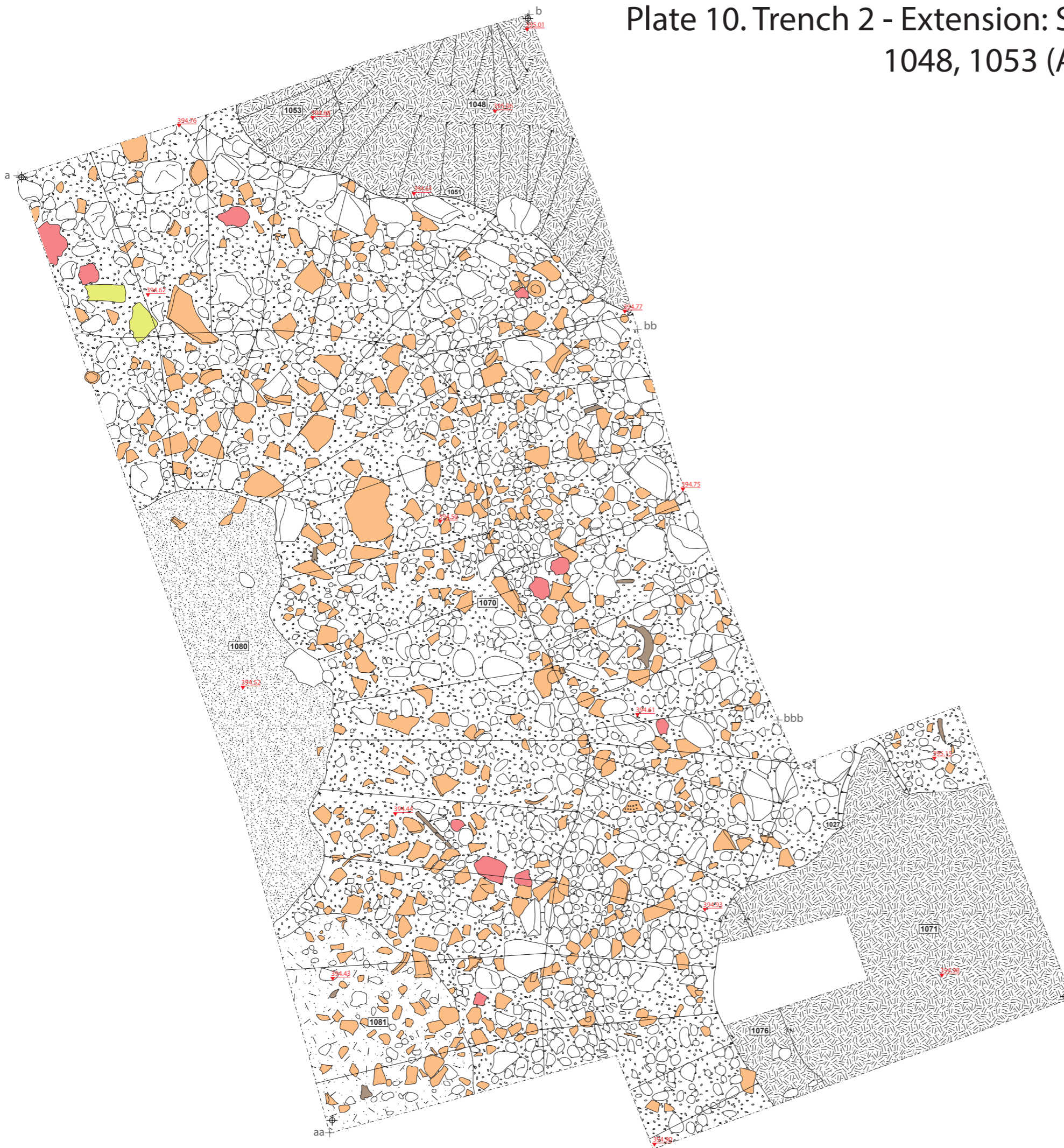
LEGEND


A) Excavation area boundary	Primary damp of ash and charcoal
B) Uncertain limit	Gravel and small pebbles
A) Stratigraphic unit	Stone blocks and pebbles
B) Negative stratigraphic unit	Fired clay masses
Relationships between stratigraphic units	Pottery
Deposits of silt and sandy silt	Mudbricks
Deposits of clayey silt	Bones
Deposits of sandy clay	Obsidian
Deposits of sandy silt with grains	Charcoal
Earth-beaten floors	
Deposits of silt mixed with charcoal and ash	

0 1m

Scale 1:20

Plate 10. Trench 2 - Extension: SSU 1070, 1080, 1081, 1076, 1071, 1048, 1053 (A. Mercogliano)

























ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ 2019


Προϊστορικός οικισμός - τομή 2 Extension

Università degli Studi di Udine

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LEGEND

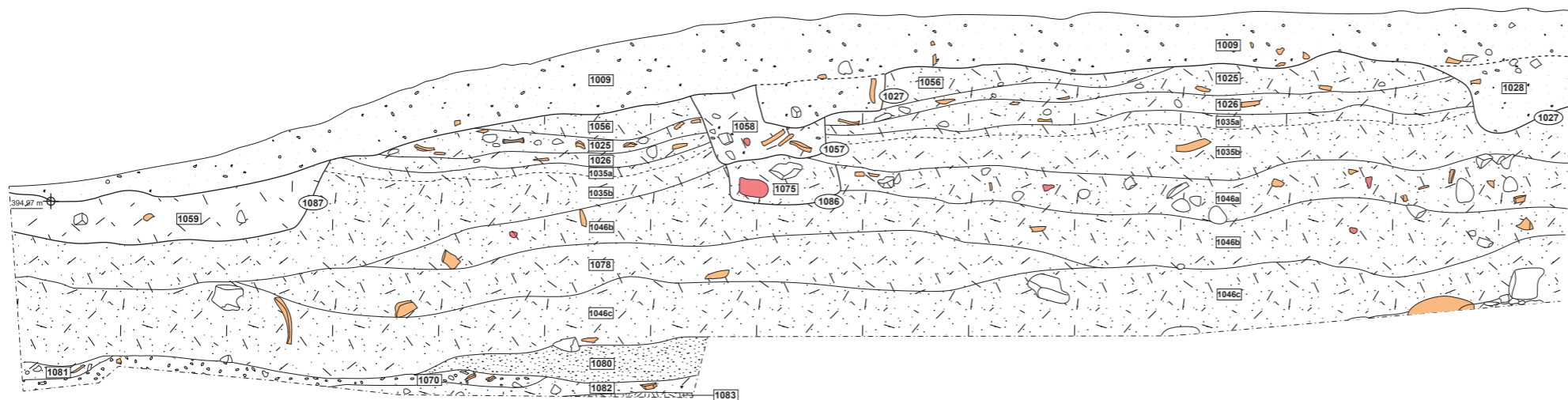
	A) Excavation area boundary		Primary damp of ash and charcoal
	B) Uncertain limit		Gravel and small pebbles
	A) Stratigraphic unit		Stone blocks and pebbles
	B) Negative stratigraphic unit		Fired clay masses
	Relationships between stratigraphic units		Pottery
	Deposits of silt and sandy silt		Mudbricks
	Deposits of clayey silt		Bones
	Deposits of sandy clay		Obsidian
	Deposits of sandy silt with grains		Charcoal
	Earth-beaten floors		
	Preparation of silt with lithic and terracotta grains		



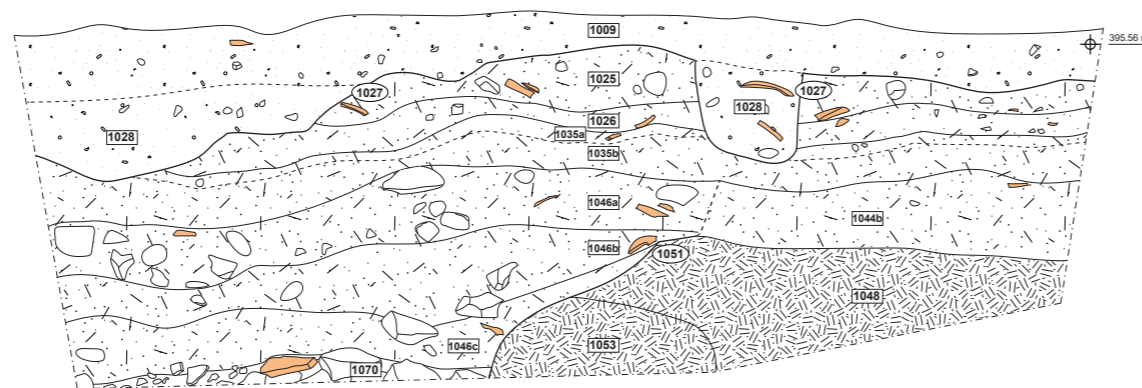
Scale 1:20

Plate 11. Trench 2 - Extension: sections (A. Mercogliano)

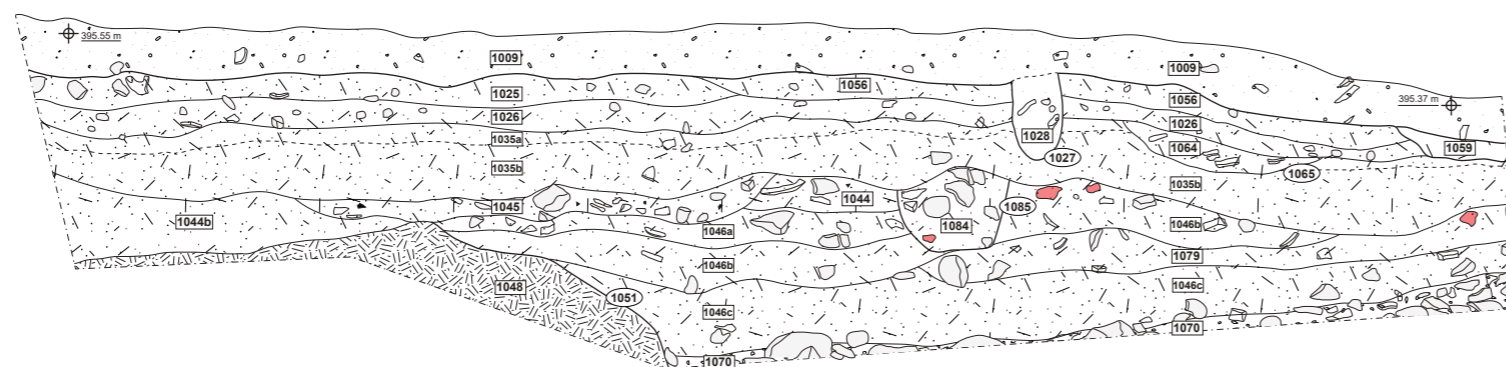
West section




North section



East section






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LEGEND

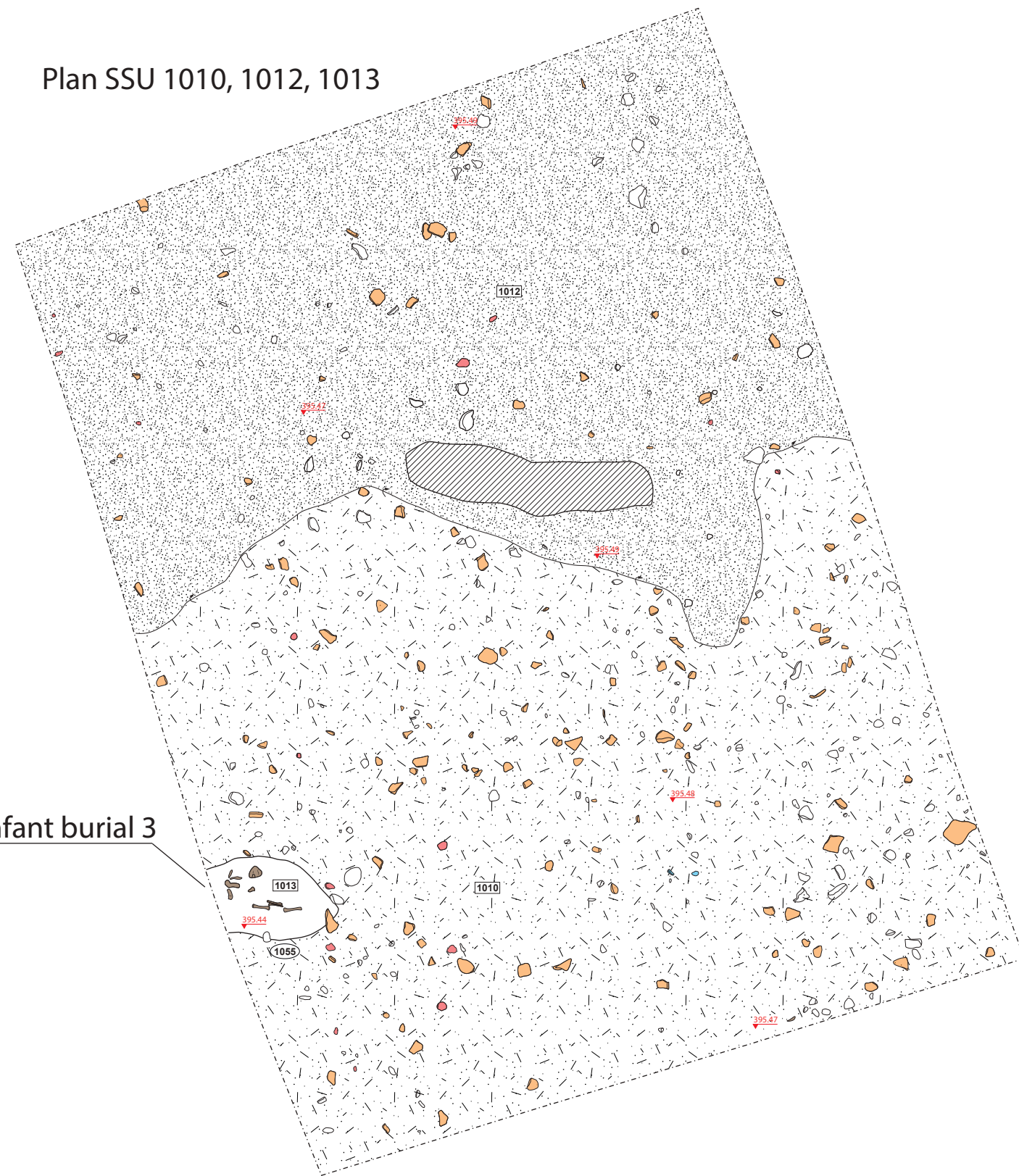
<p>A) Excavation area boundary</p> <p>B) Uncertain limit</p> <p>A) Stratigraphic unit</p> <p>B) Negative stratigraphic unit</p> <p>Relationships between stratigraphic units</p> <p>Deposits of silt and sandy silt</p> <p>Deposits of clayey silt</p> <p>Deposits of sandy clay</p> <p>Deposits of sandy silt with grains</p> <p>Earth-beaten floors</p> <p>Preparation of silt with lithic and terracotta grains</p>	<p>Primary damp of ash and charcoal</p> <p>Gravel and small pebbles</p> <p>Stone blocks and pebbles</p> <p>Fired clay masses</p> <p>Pottery</p> <p>Mudbricks</p> <p>Bones</p> <p>Obsidian</p> <p>Charcoal</p>
--	---

0  1m

Scale 1:20

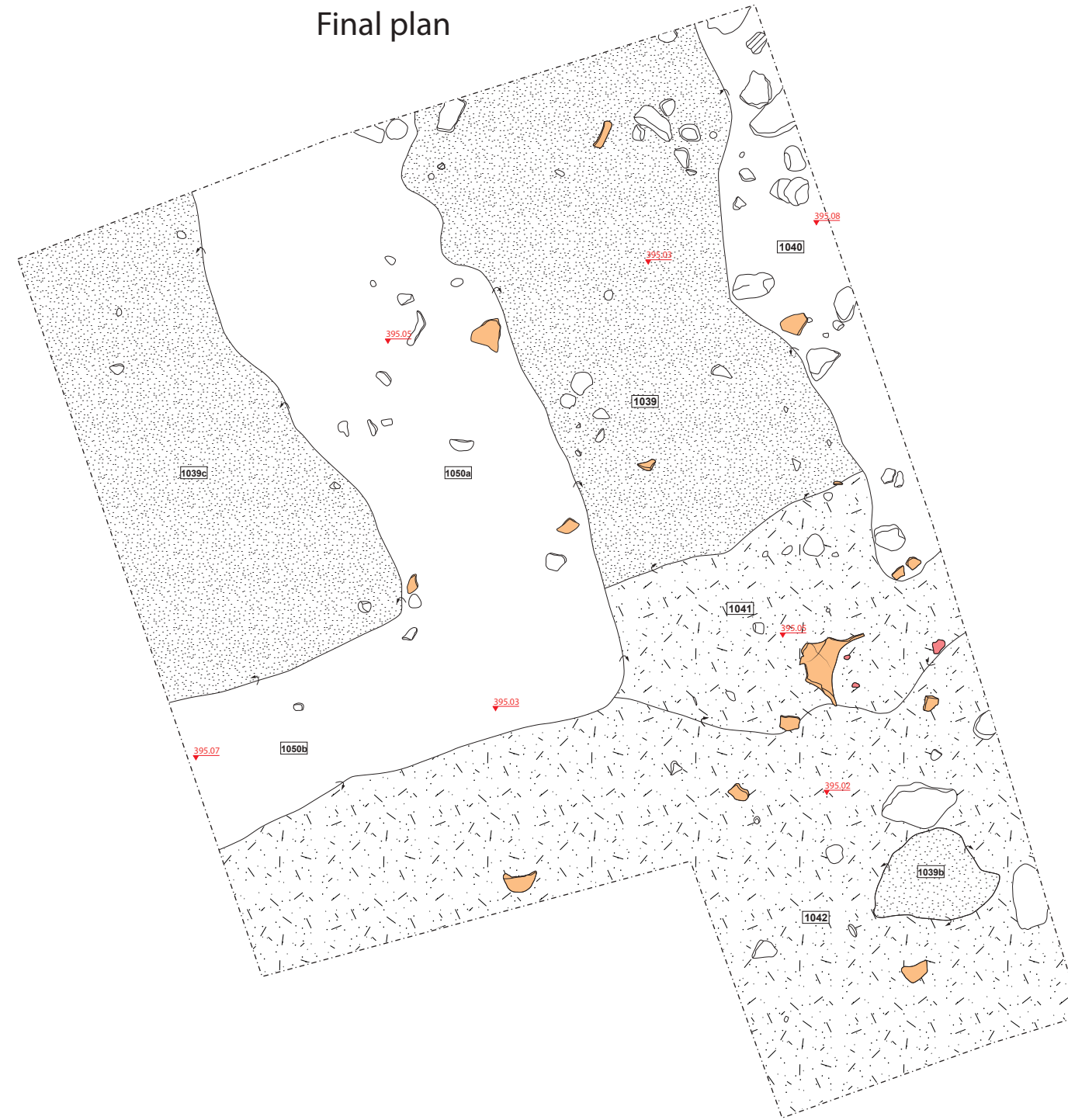
Plate 12. Trench 1: plans and sections (G. De Angeli)

Plan SSU 1010, 1012, 1013

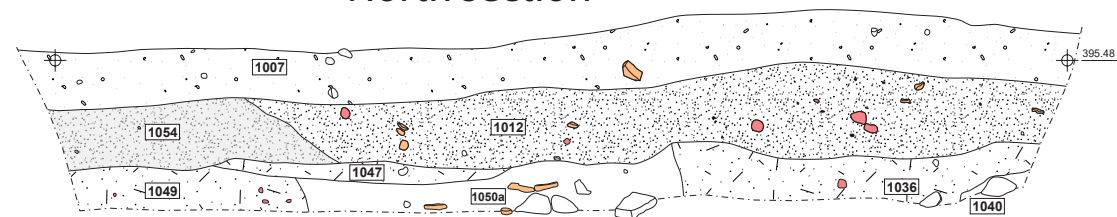


Infant burial 3

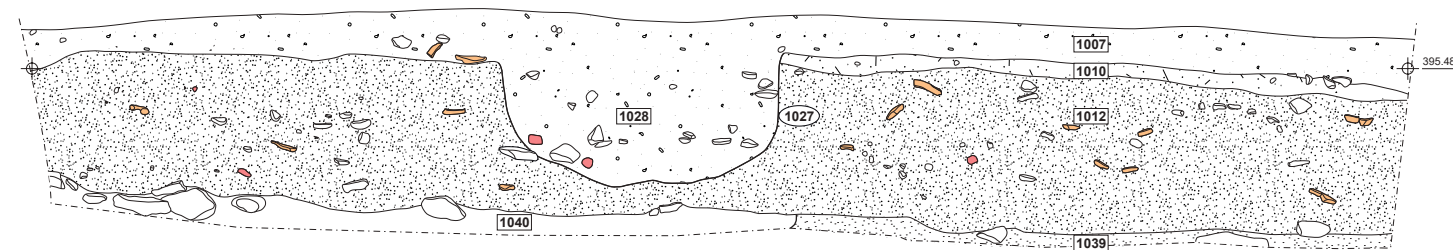
Final plan




North section



East section


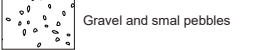


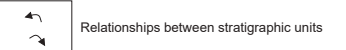

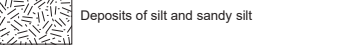

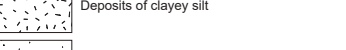
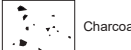
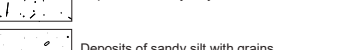

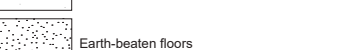
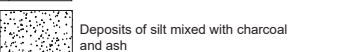






ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ 2015
Οικισμός - τομή 1

Direzione del progetto: dott. A. G. Vordos (Ephoria di Patraso, Museo di Aigion - Ministero della Cultura). Coordinamento scientifico: prof.ssa E. Borgna (Università degli Studi di Udine). Rilievo topografico: arch. N. Hellner (Istituto Archeologico Germanico - Atene). Elaborazione grafica: dott. G. De Angeli.

LEGEND

A - - -	A) Excavation area boundary		Primary damp of ash and charcoal
B - - -	B) Uncertain limit		Gravel and small pebbles
A -	A) Stratigraphic unit		Stone blocks and pebbles
B -	B) Negative stratigraphic unit		Fired clay masses
	Relationships between stratigraphic units		Pottery
	Deposits of silt and sandy silt		Bones
	Deposits of clayey silt		Obsidian
	Deposits of sandy clay		Charcoal
	Deposits of sandy silt with grains		
	Earth-beaten floors		
	Deposits of silt mixed with charcoal and ash		



Scale 1:20



a) Excavation photo of Infant Burial 1, Trench 2 – Extension



b) Excavation photo of Infant Burial 2, Trench 2 – Extension



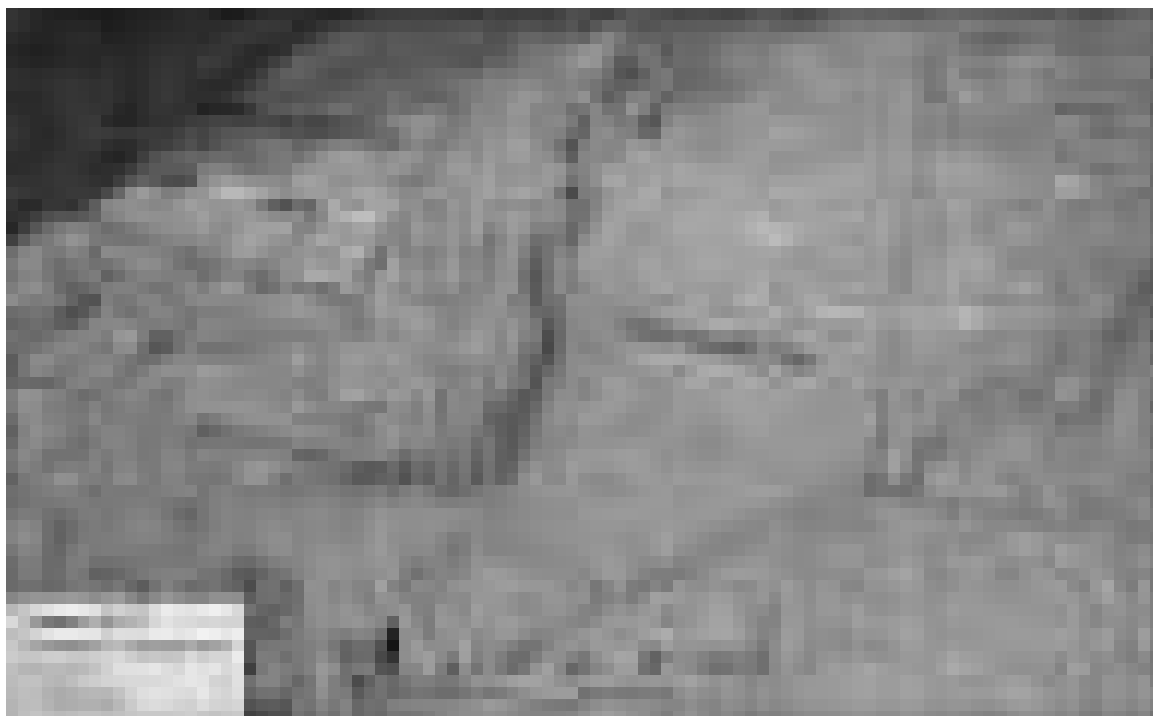
c) Excavation photo of SU 1046a, Trench 2 – Extension



d) Excavation photo of SU 1070, Trench 2 – Extension

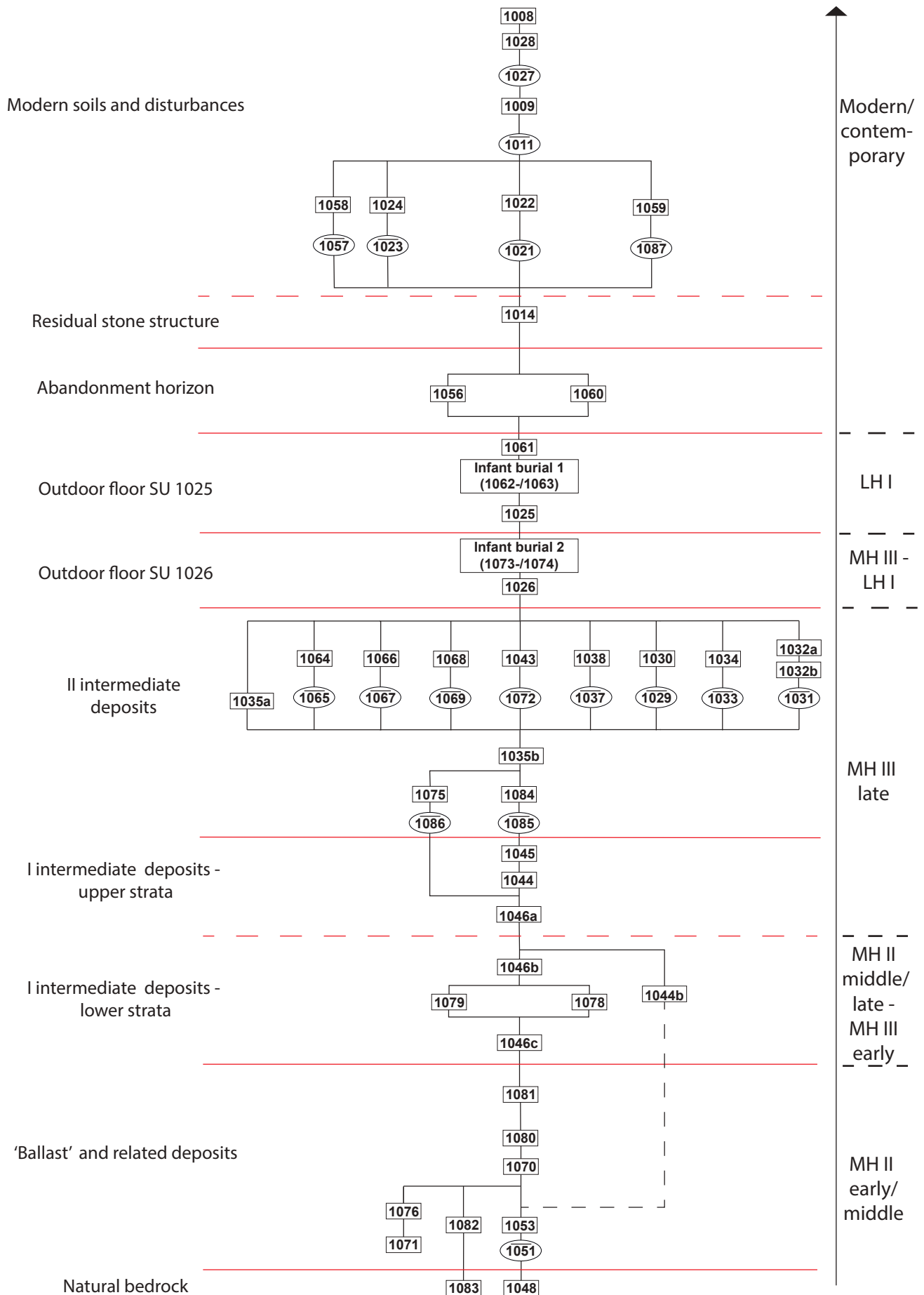


a) Excavation photo of Infant Burial 3, Trench 1

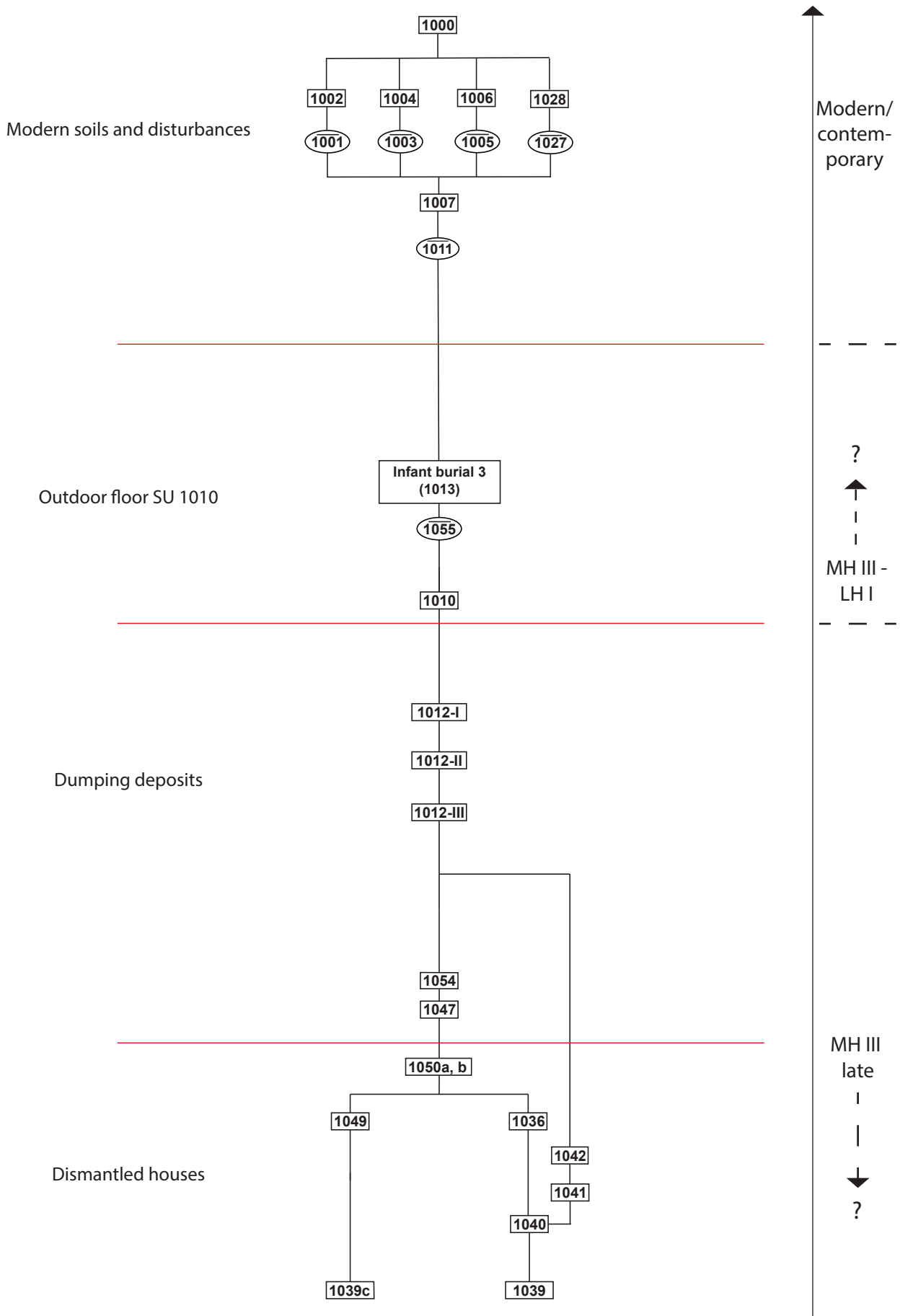


b) Excavation photo of the building remains found in Trench 1

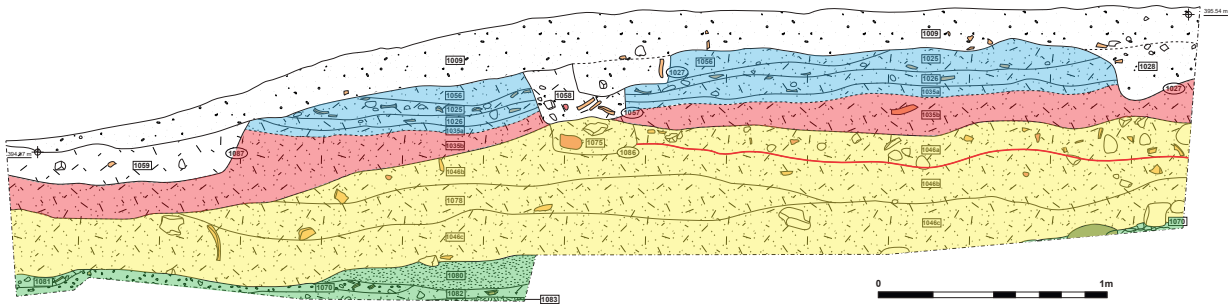
Harris matrix, Trench 2 - Extension (2015 and 2019)



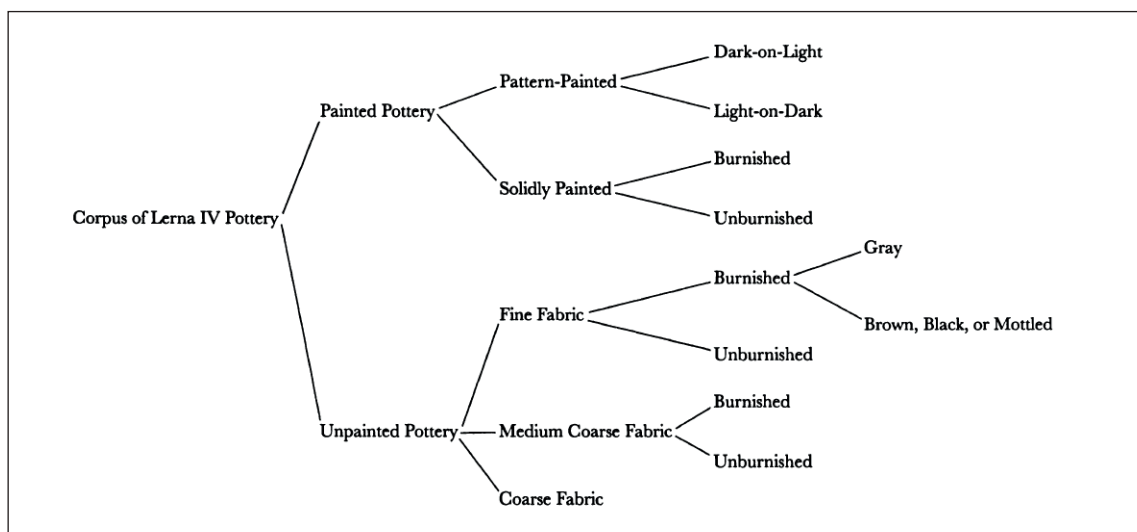
Harris matrix, Trench 1 (2015)



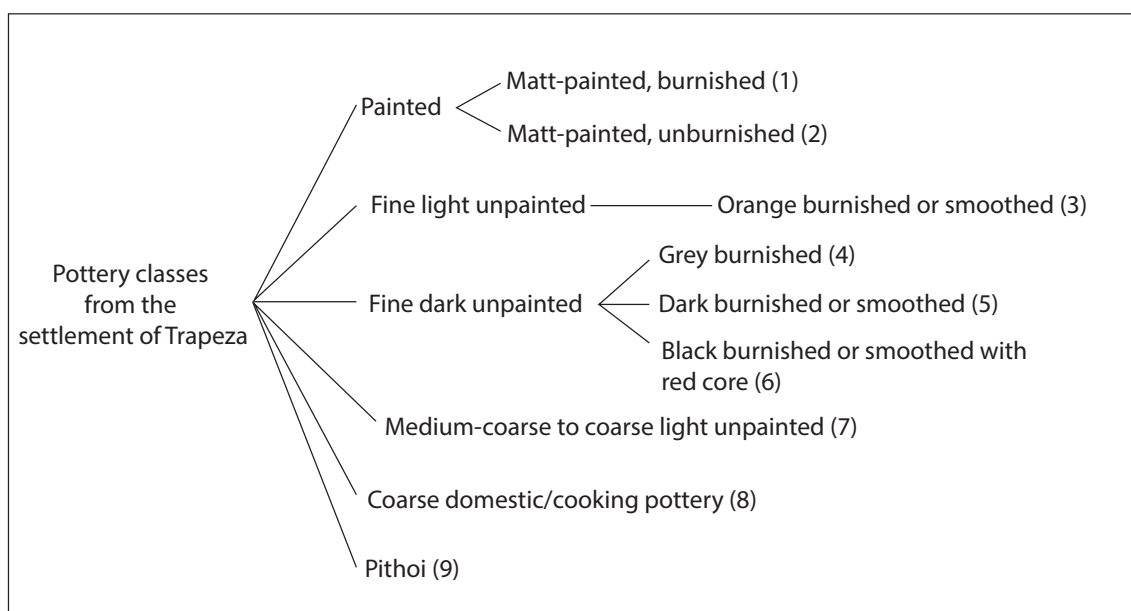
Trench 2 Extension - W section



a) Trench 2 – Extension west section with main stratigraphic horizons highlighted in different colours



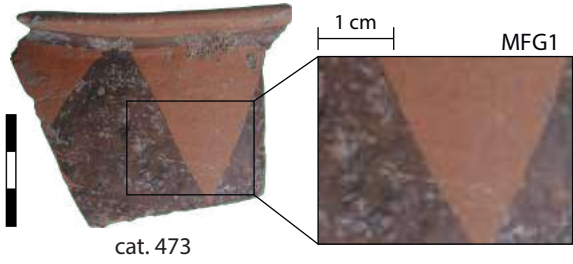
b) The division of the pottery of Lerna IV into classes (Rutter 1995, 13, Table C.1)



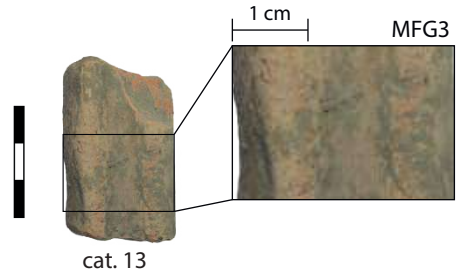
c) The division of the pottery of the Trapeza into classes

The pottery classes

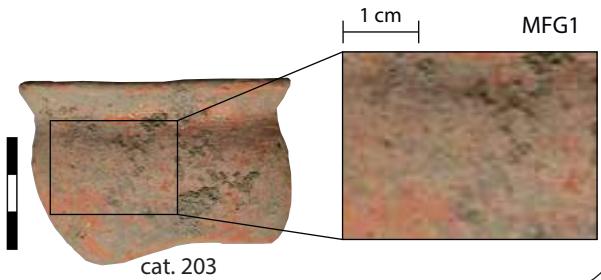
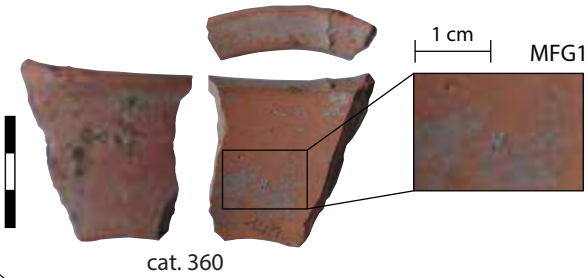
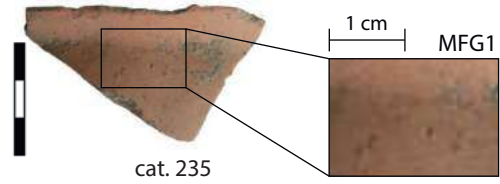
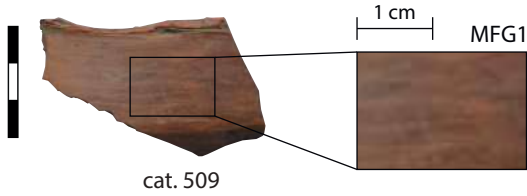
1: Matt-painted, burnished



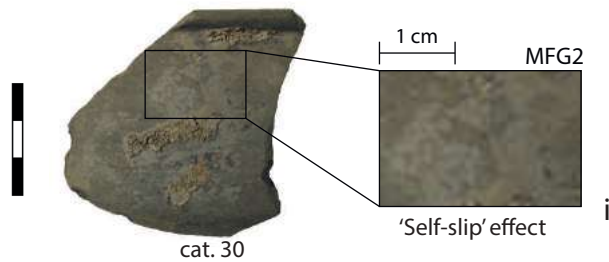
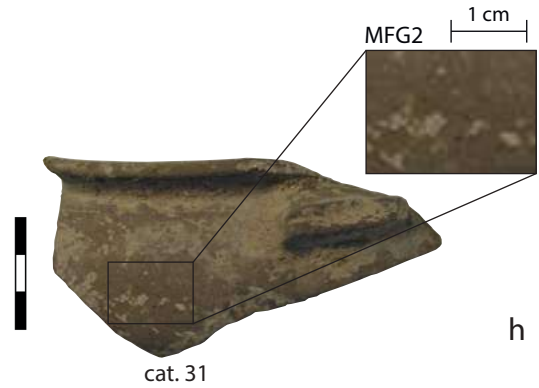
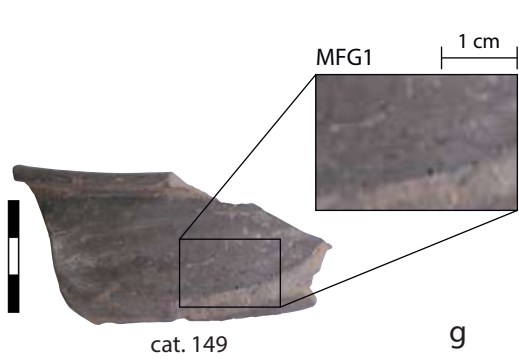
2: Matt-painted, unburnished



3: Orange burnished or smoothed

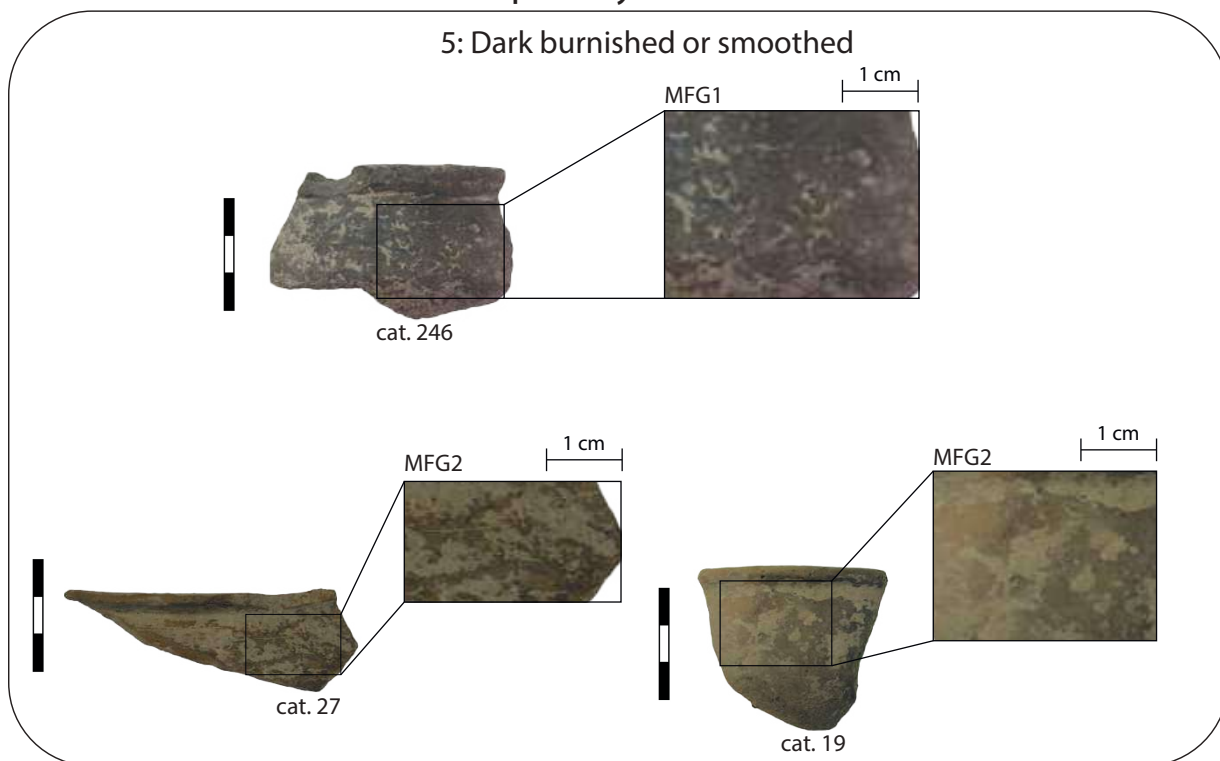


4: Grey burnished

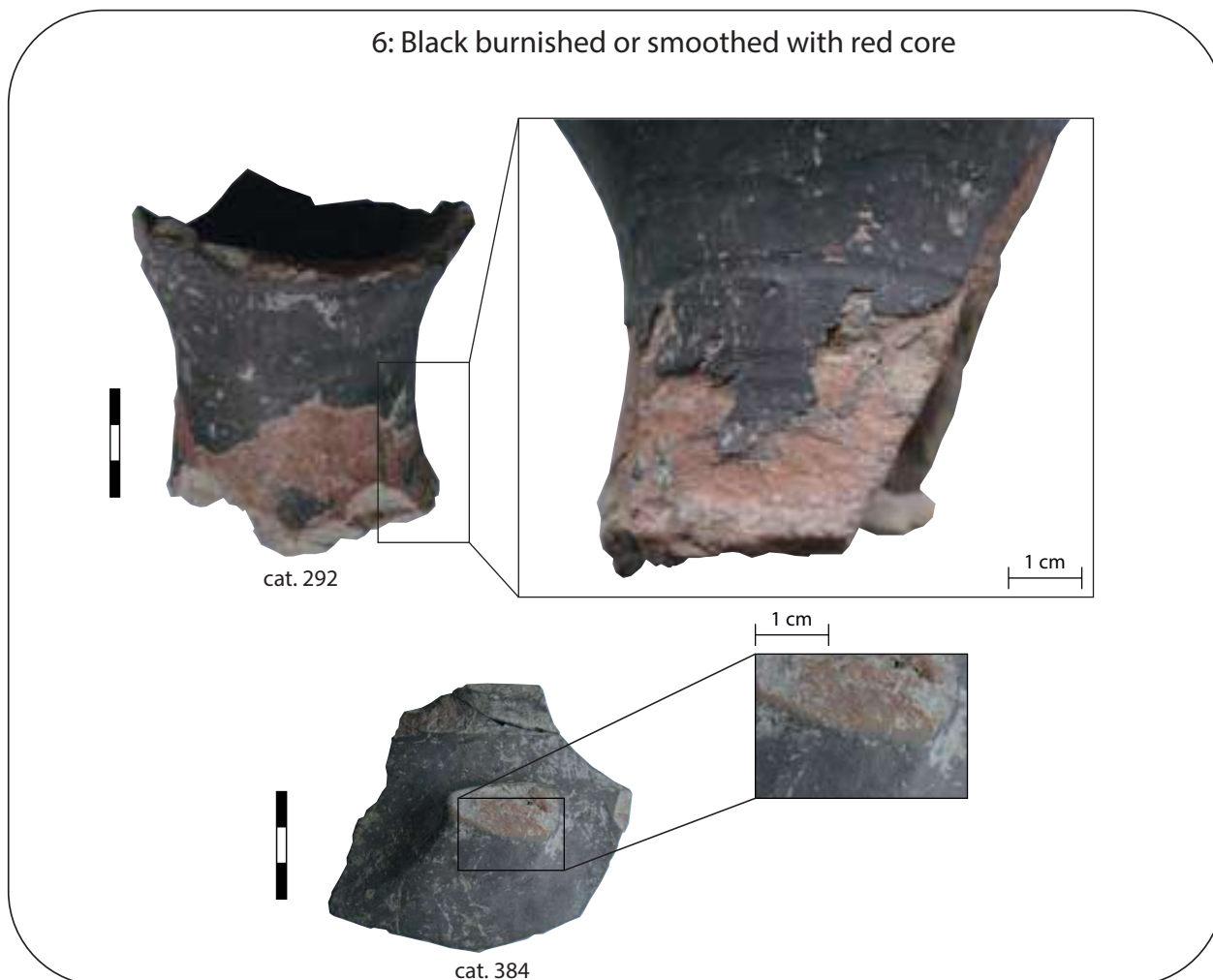


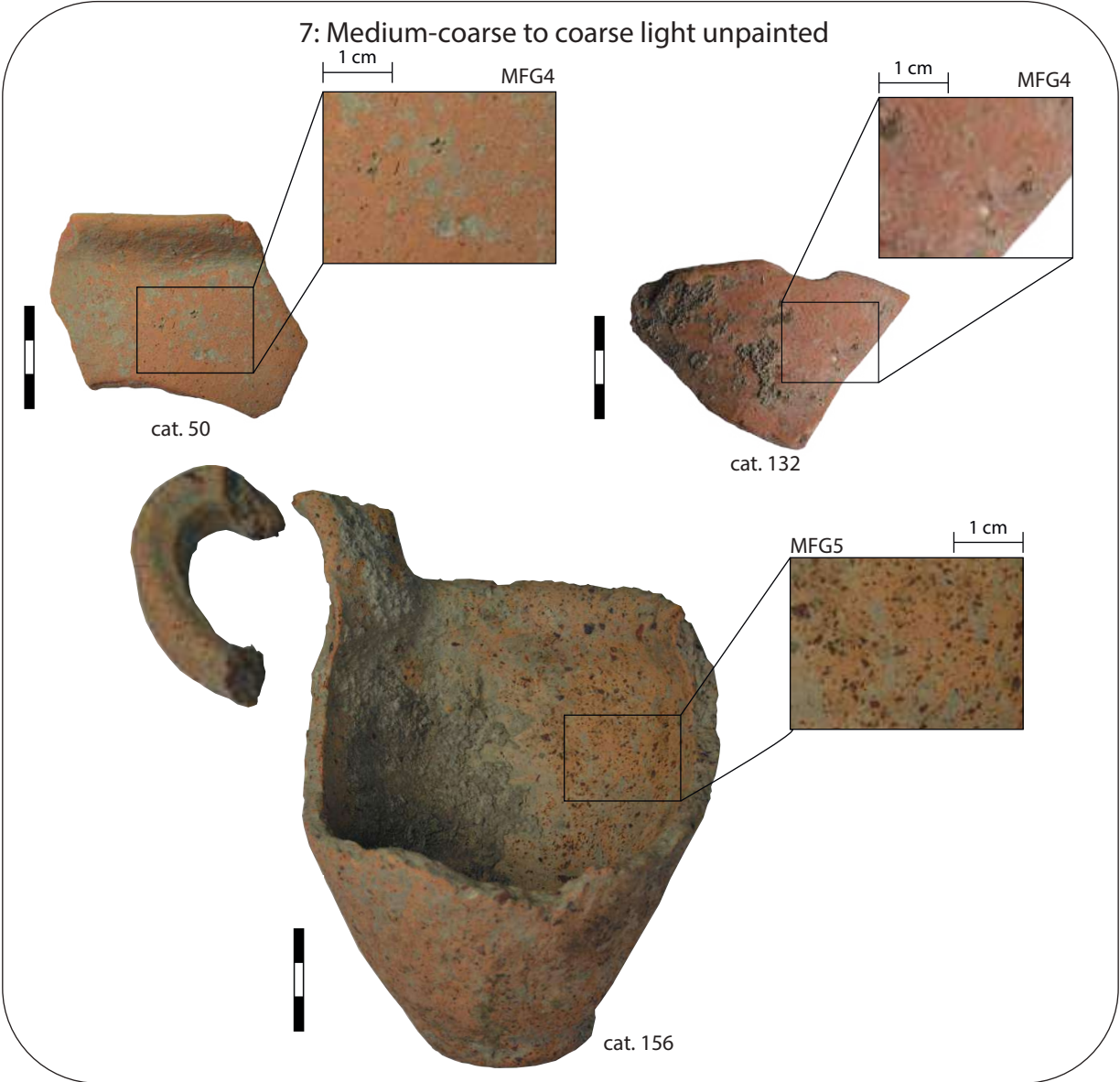
The pottery classes

5: Dark burnished or smoothed

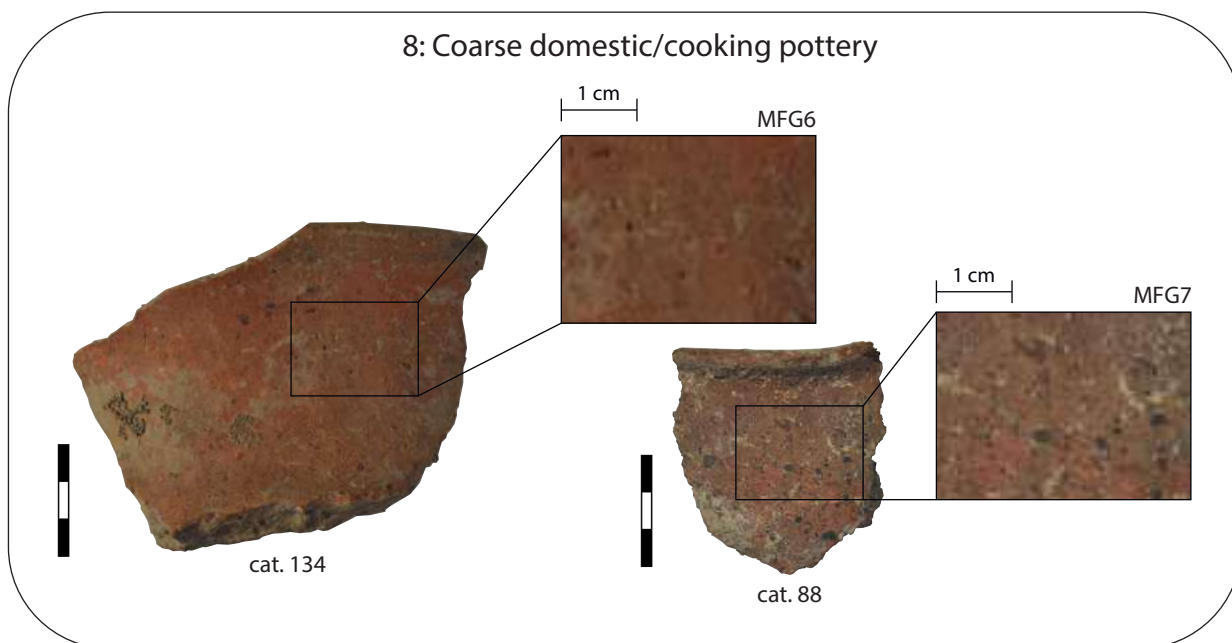


6: Black burnished or smoothed with red core

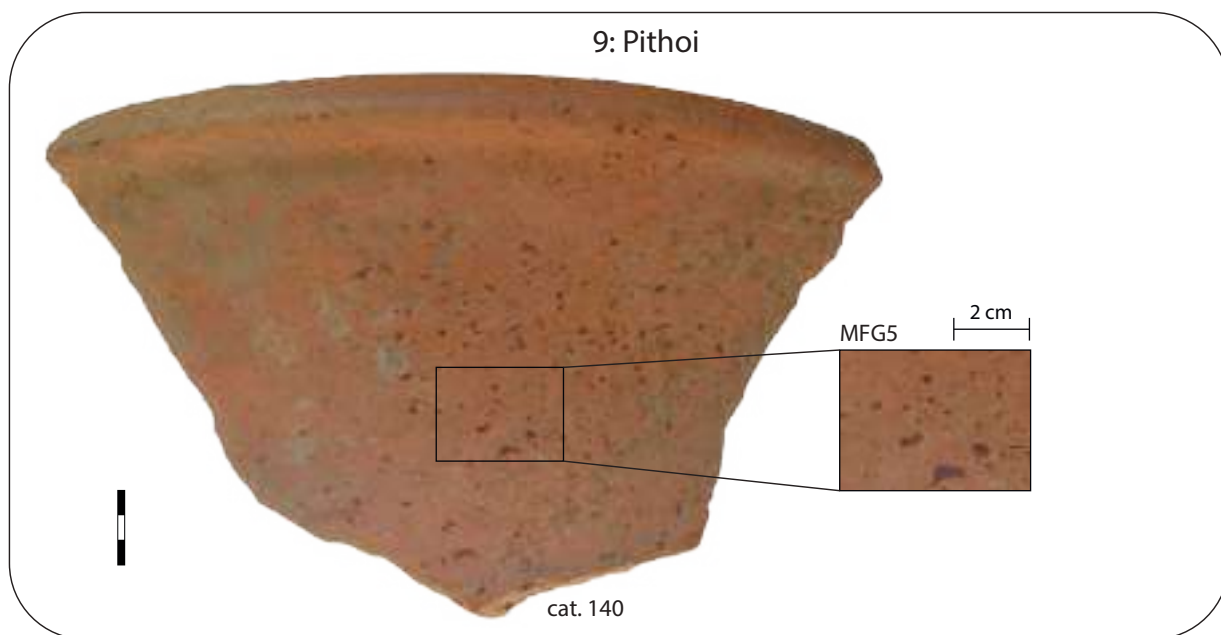




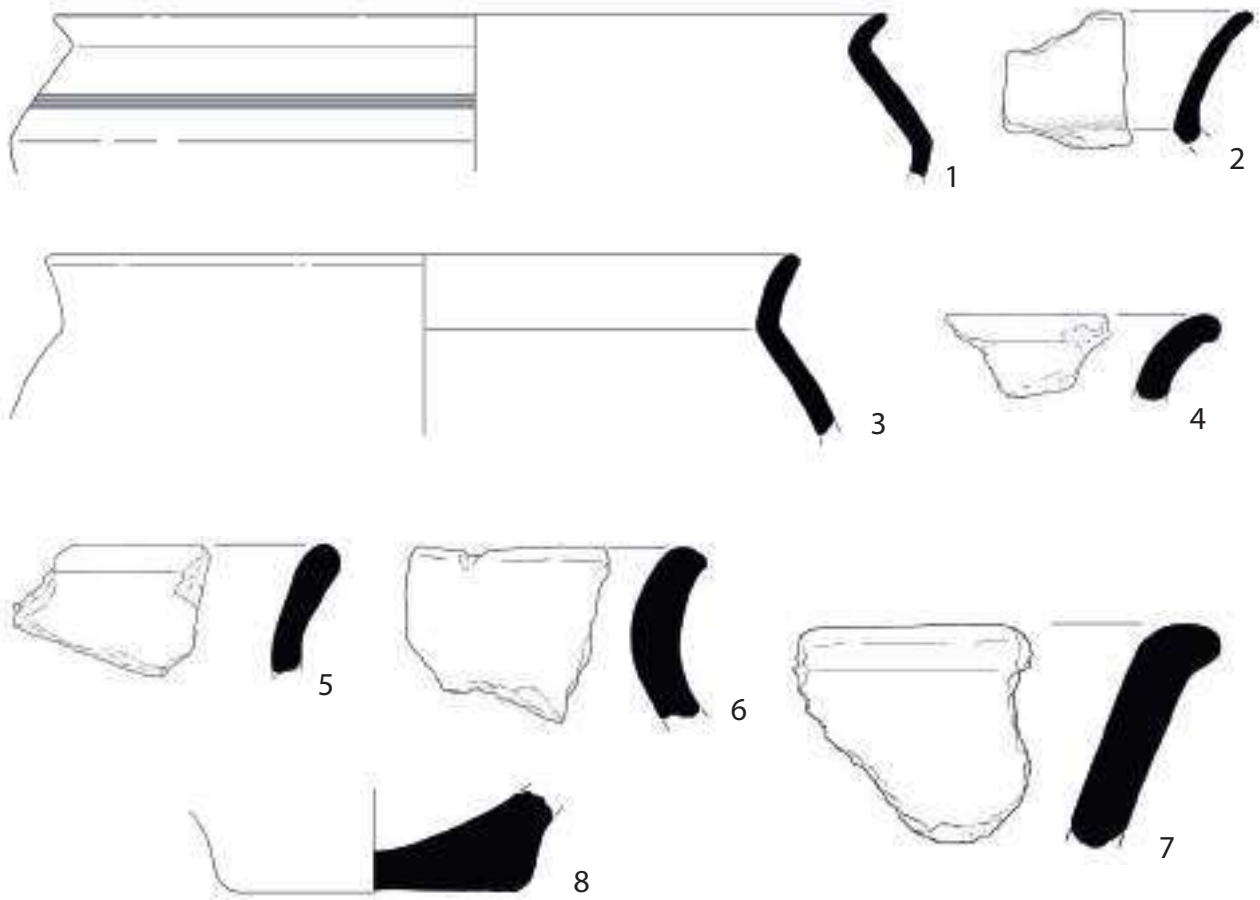
8: Coarse domestic/cooking pottery



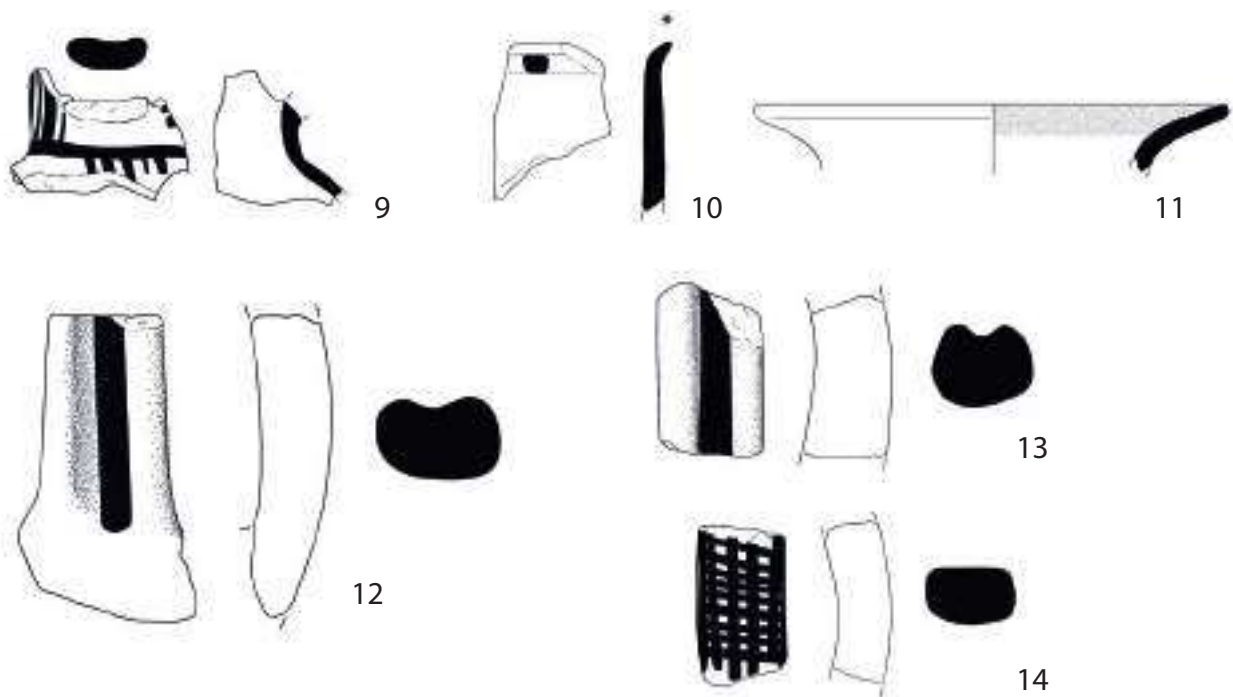
9: Pithoi



SU 1082

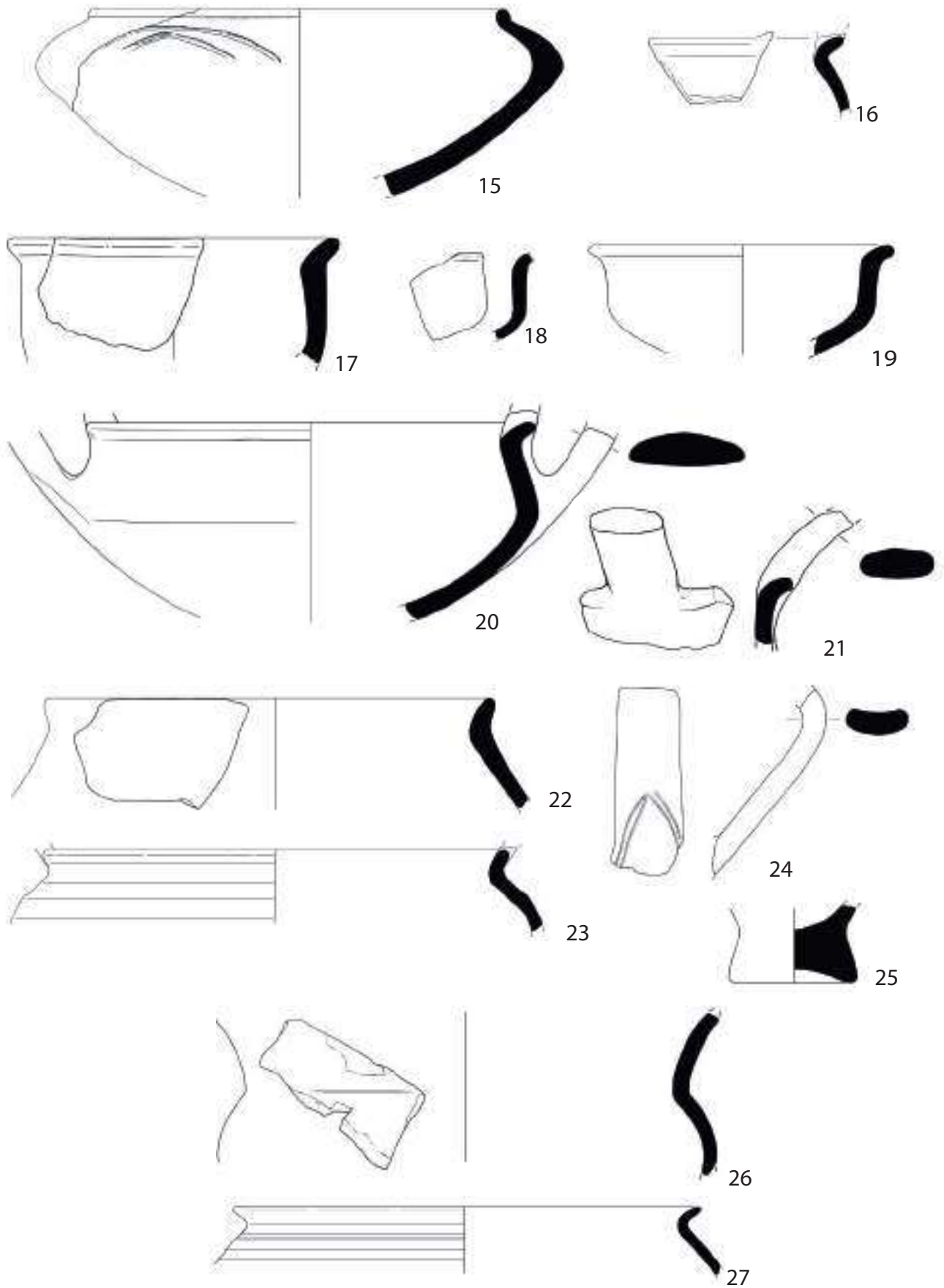


SU 1070



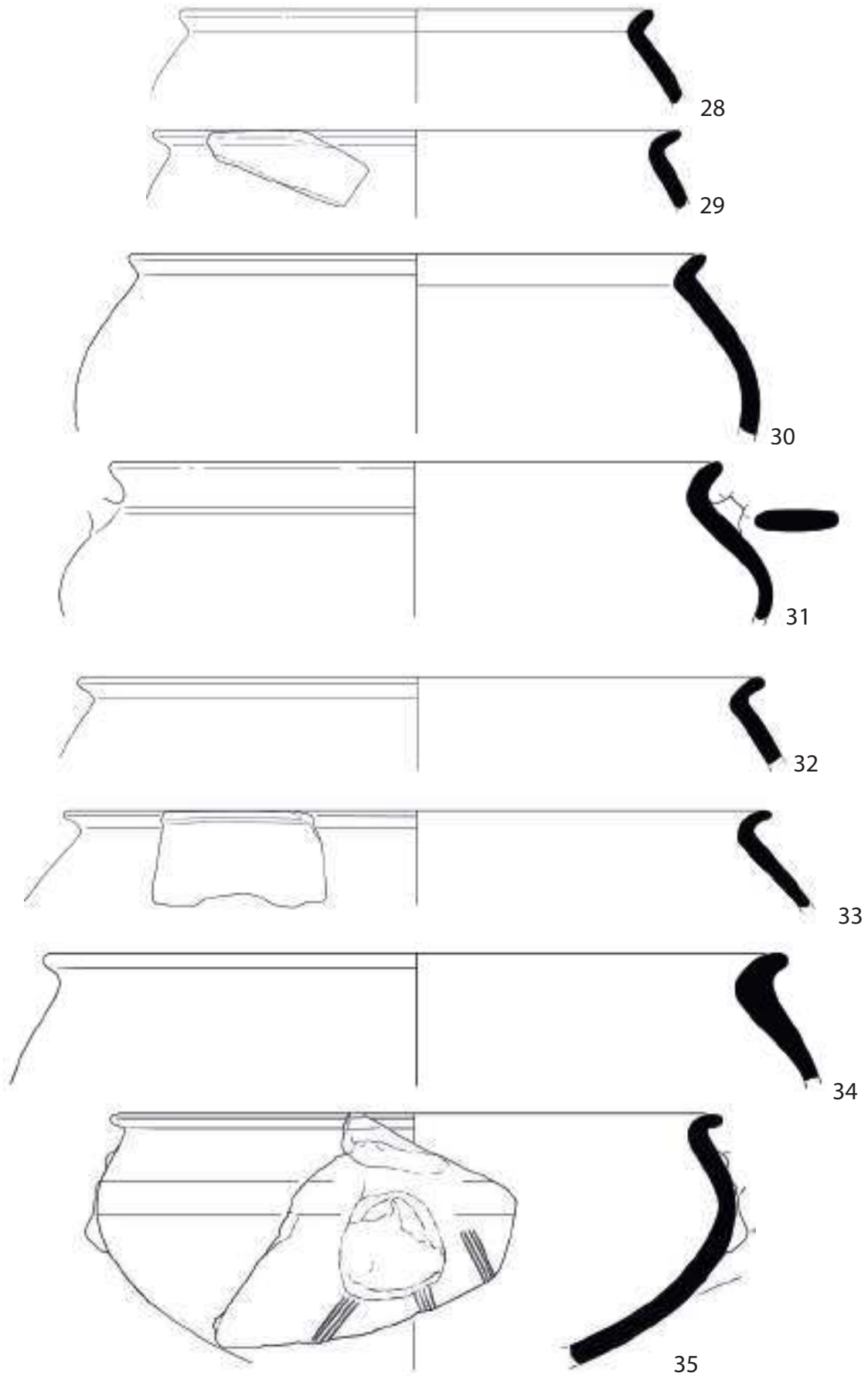
SU 1082. Fine dark unpainted: 1-2; Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted: 3; Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 4-8. SU 1070. Painted: 9-14. Scale 1:2.

SU 1070



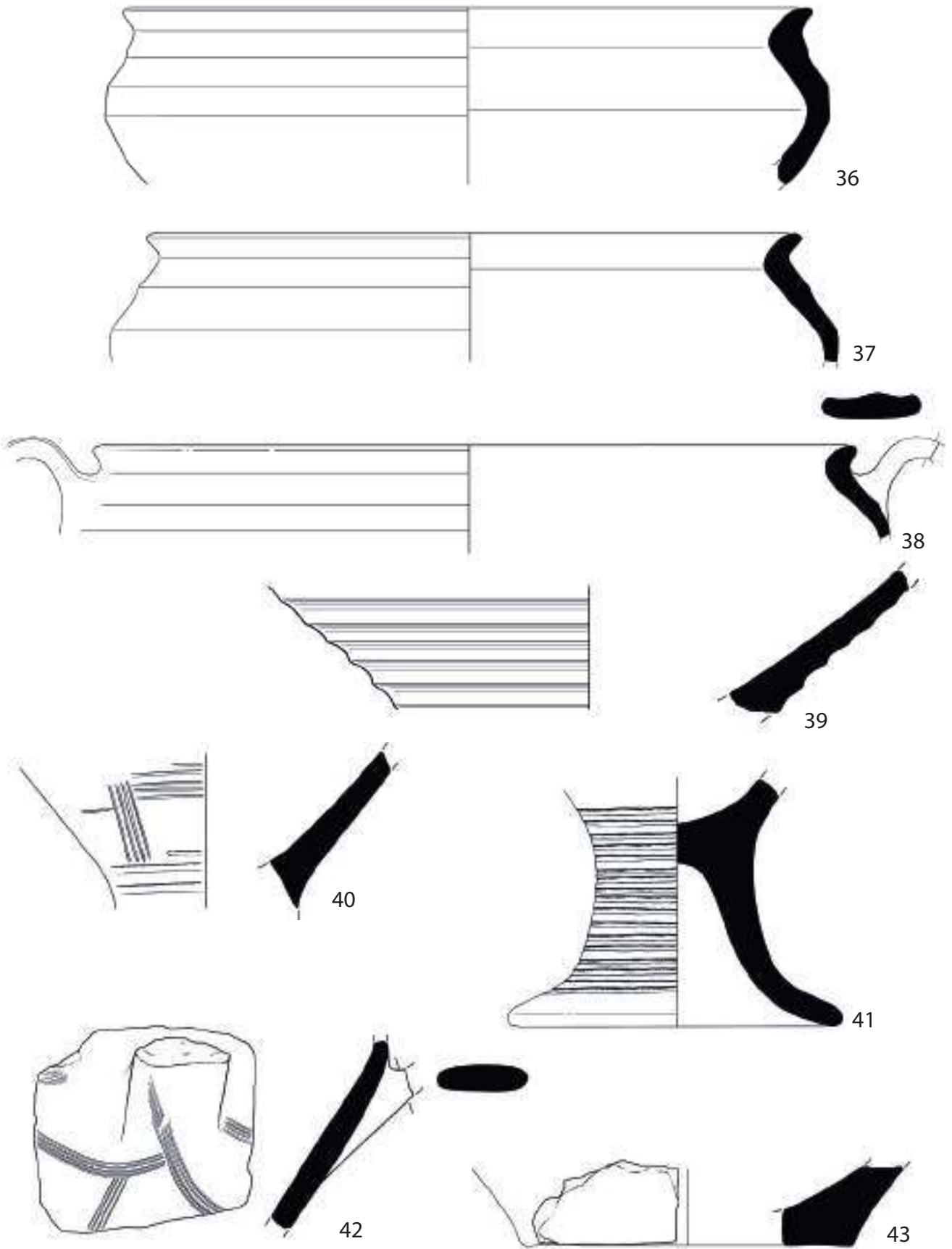
Fine light unpainted: 15; Fine dark unpainted: 16-27 Scale 1:2.

SU 1070

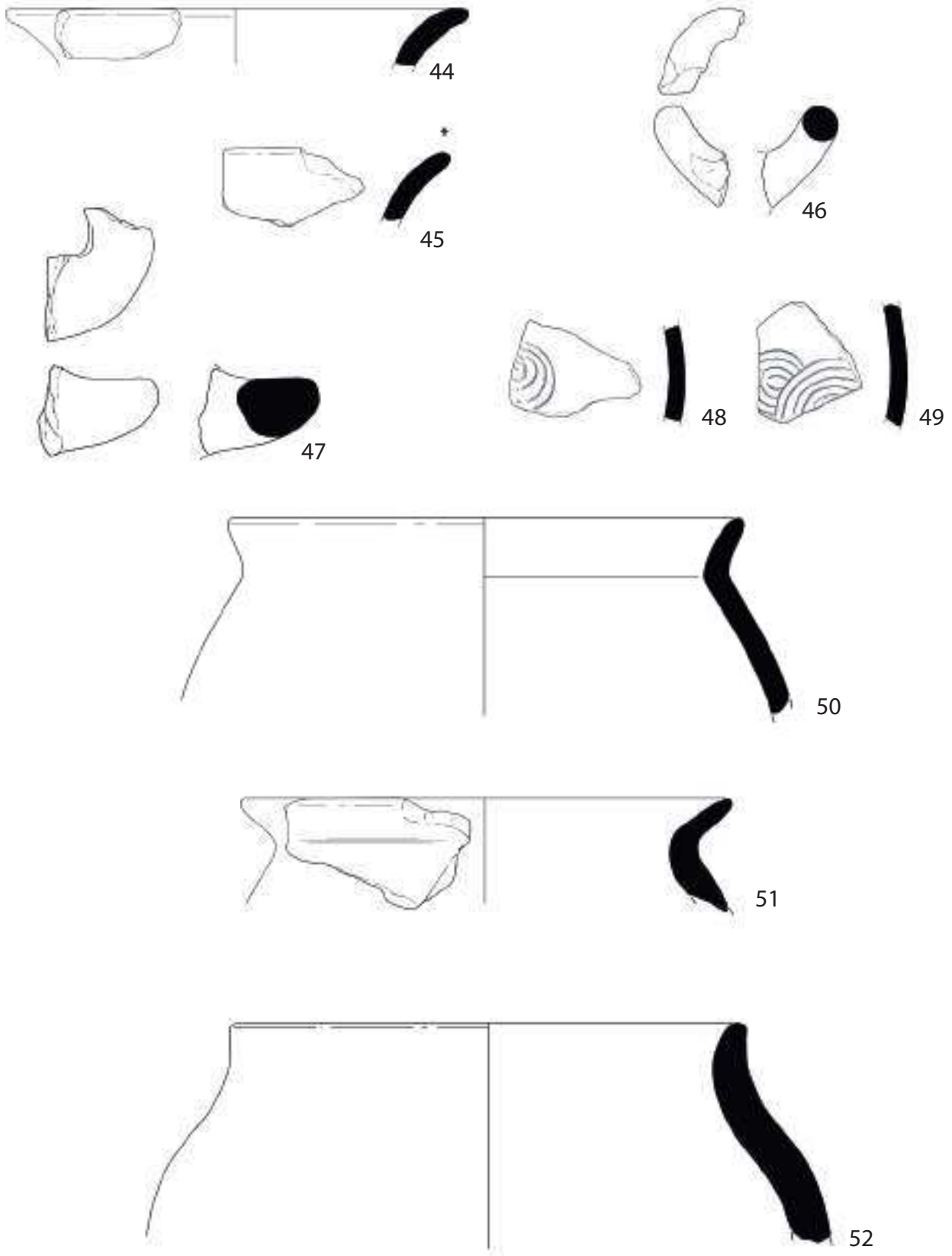


Fine dark unpainted: 28-35. Scale 1:2.

SU 1070

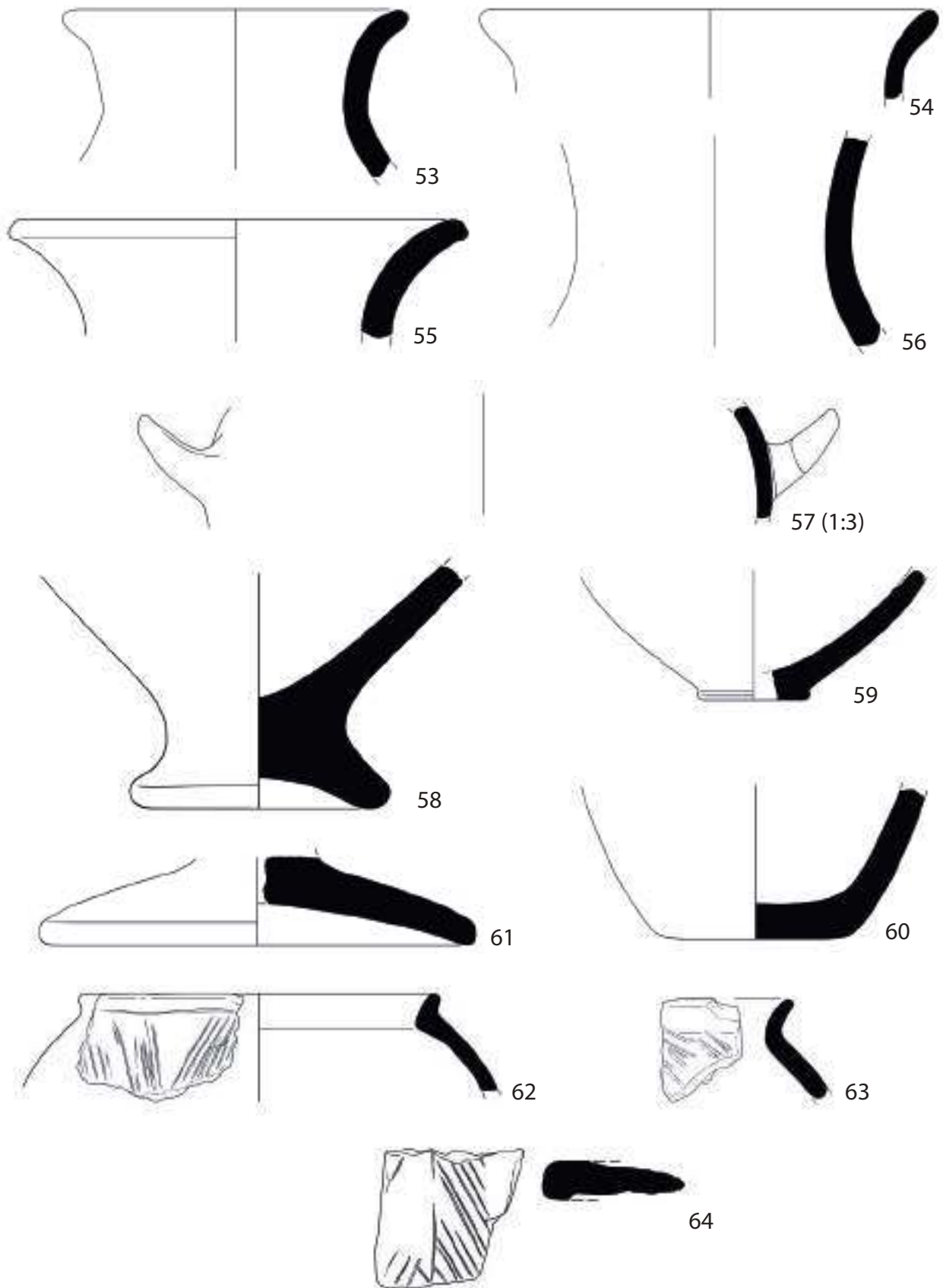


Fine dark unpainted: 36-43. Scale 1:2.



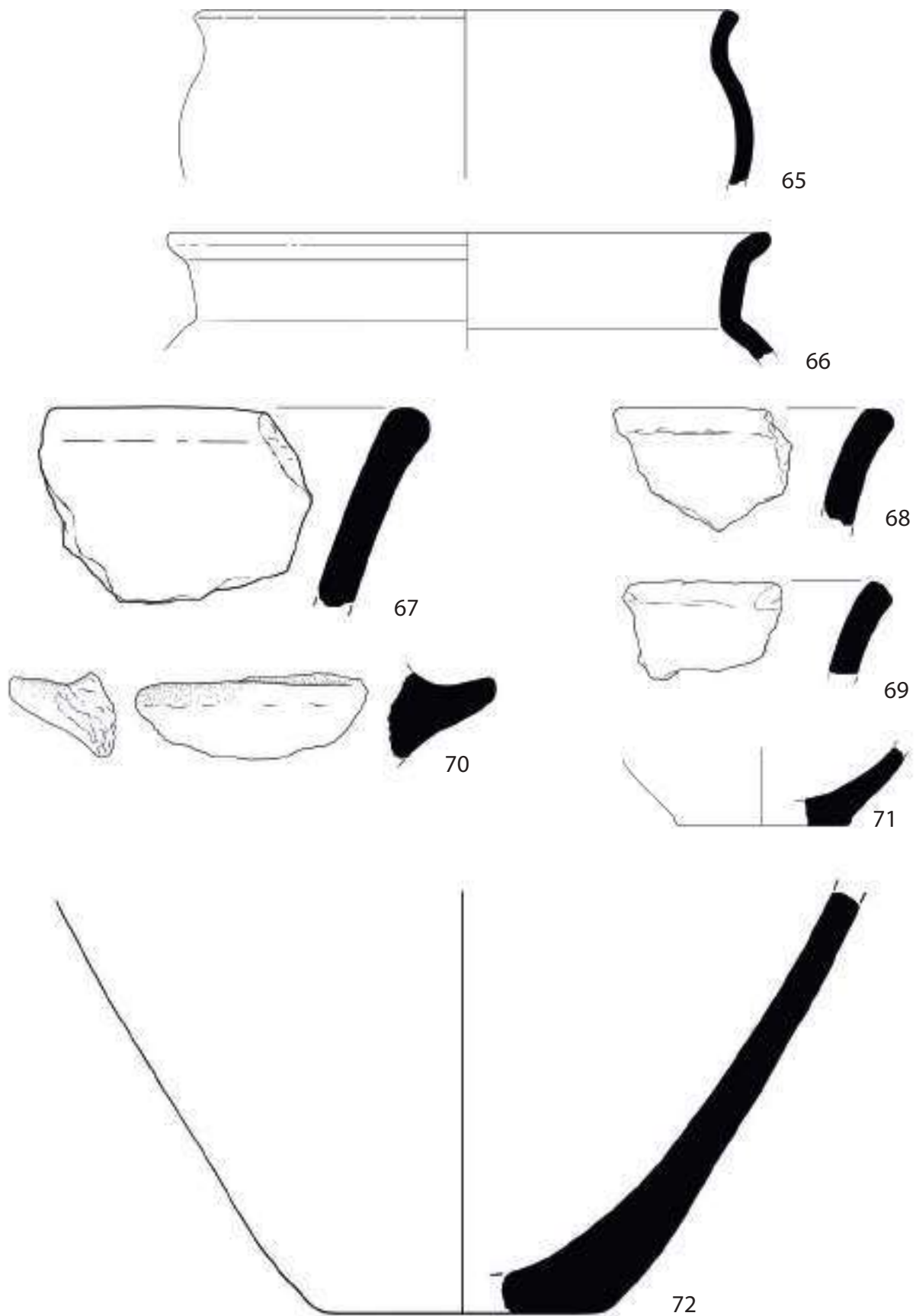
Fine dark unpainted: 44-49; Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted : 50-52. Scale 1:2.

SU 1070



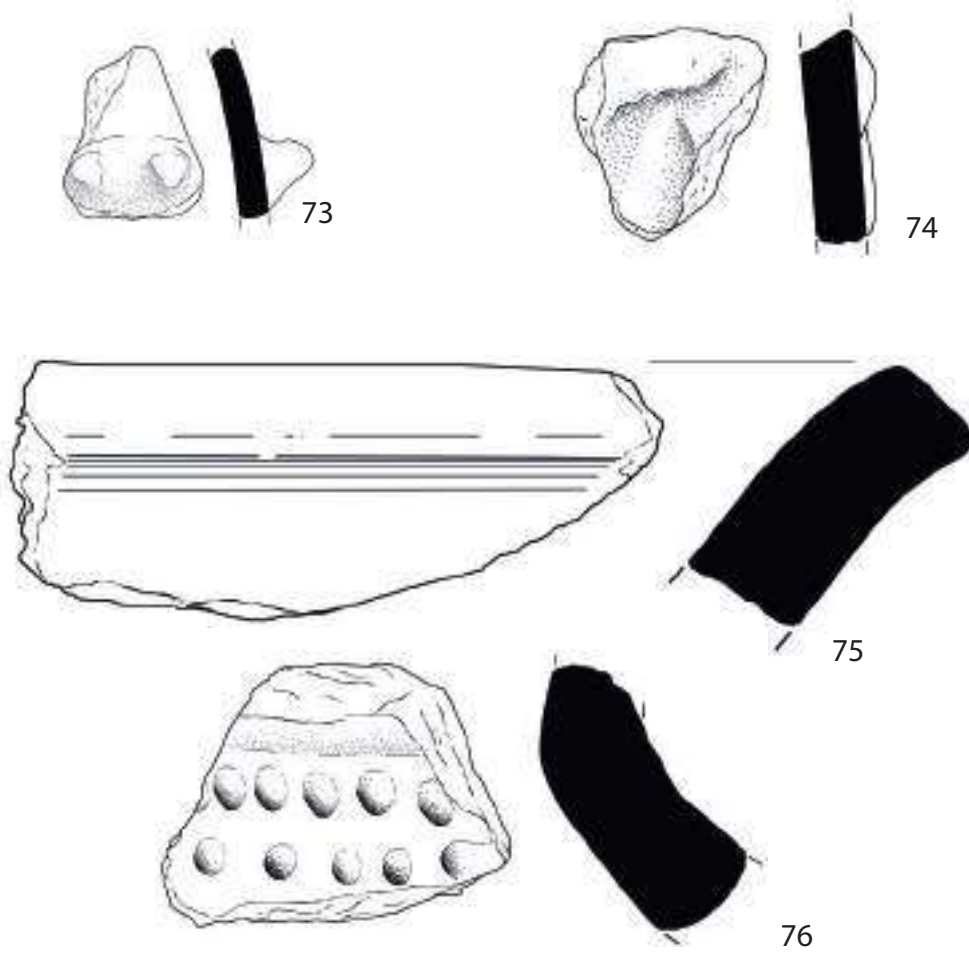
Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted : 53-61; Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 62-64.
Scale 1:2.

SU 1070

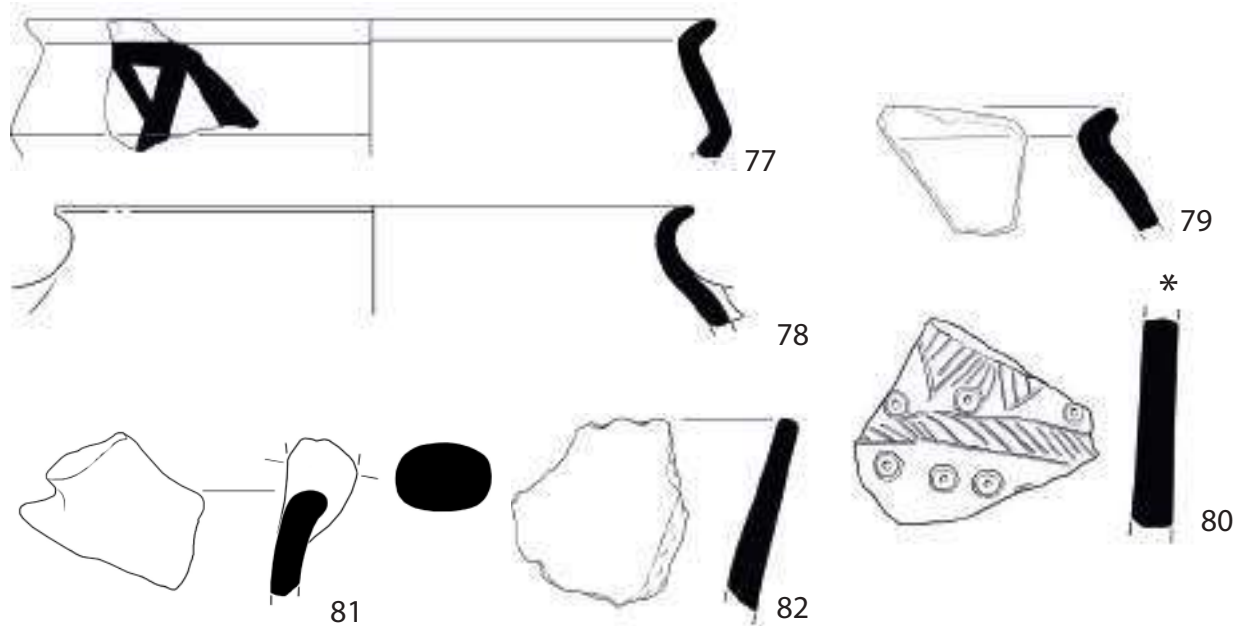


Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 65-72. Scale 1:2.

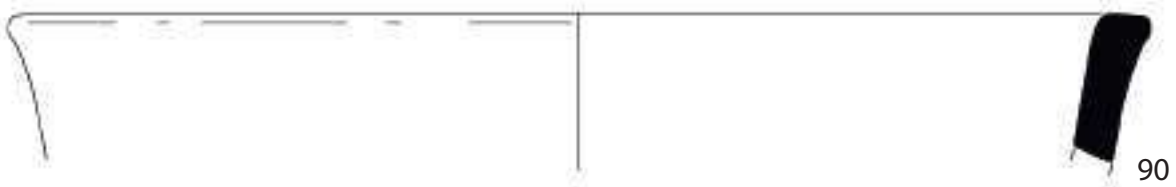
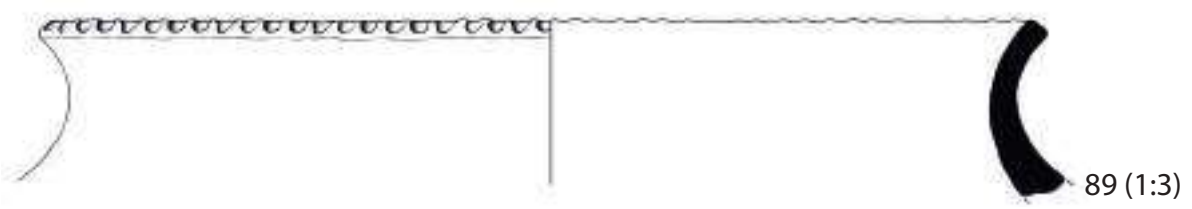
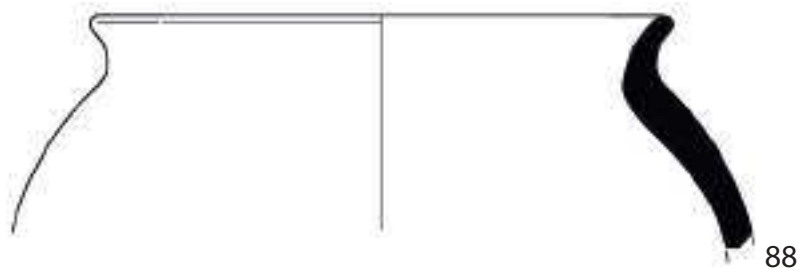
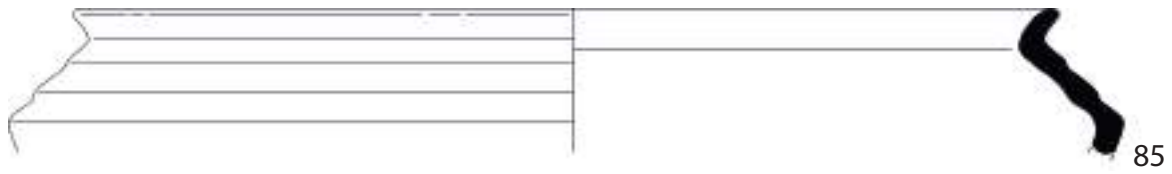
SU 1070



SU 1080

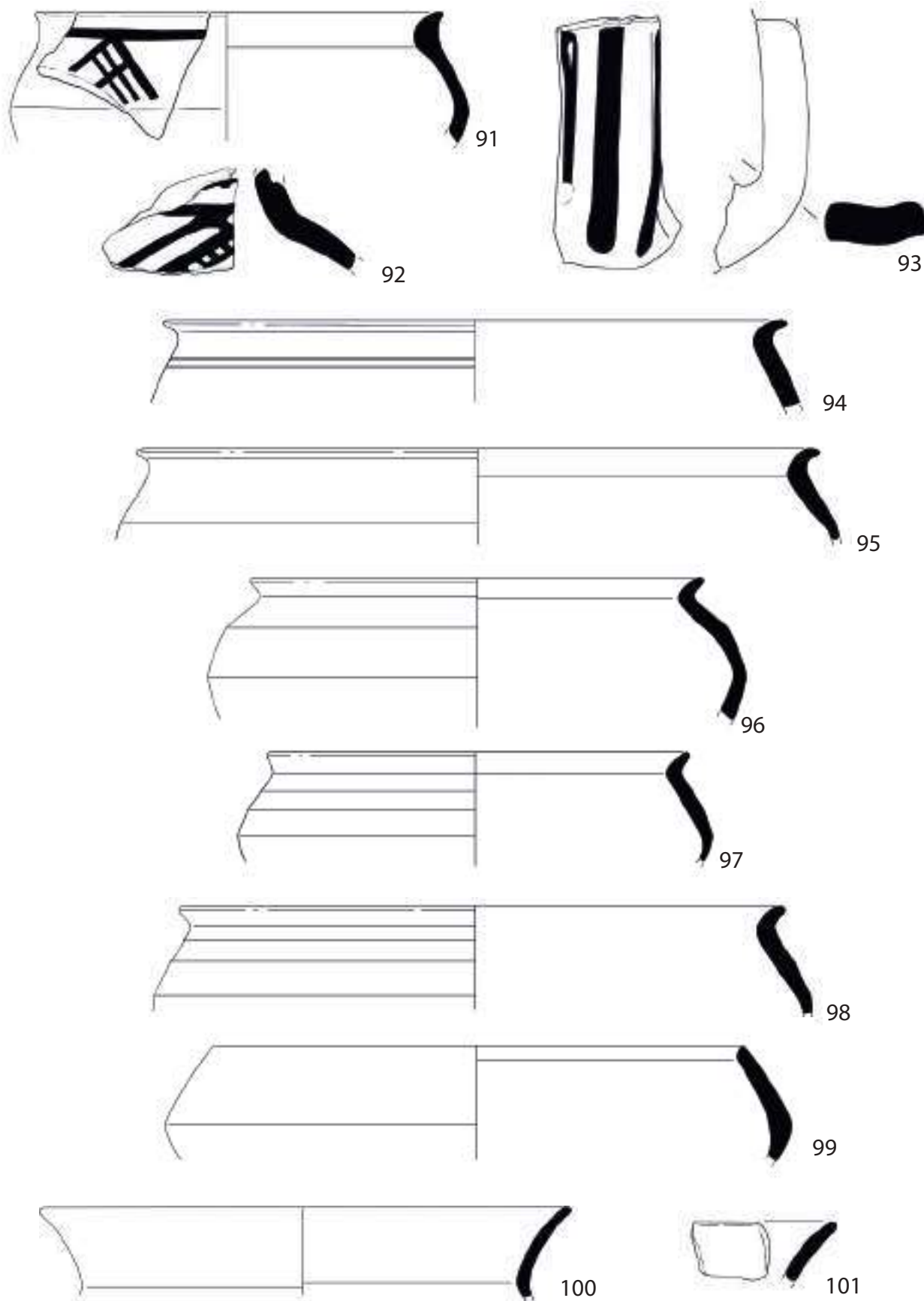


SU 1070. Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 73-74; Pithoi: 75-76. SU 1080. Painted: 77; Fine dark unpainted : 78-80; Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted: 81; Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 82. Scale 1:2.



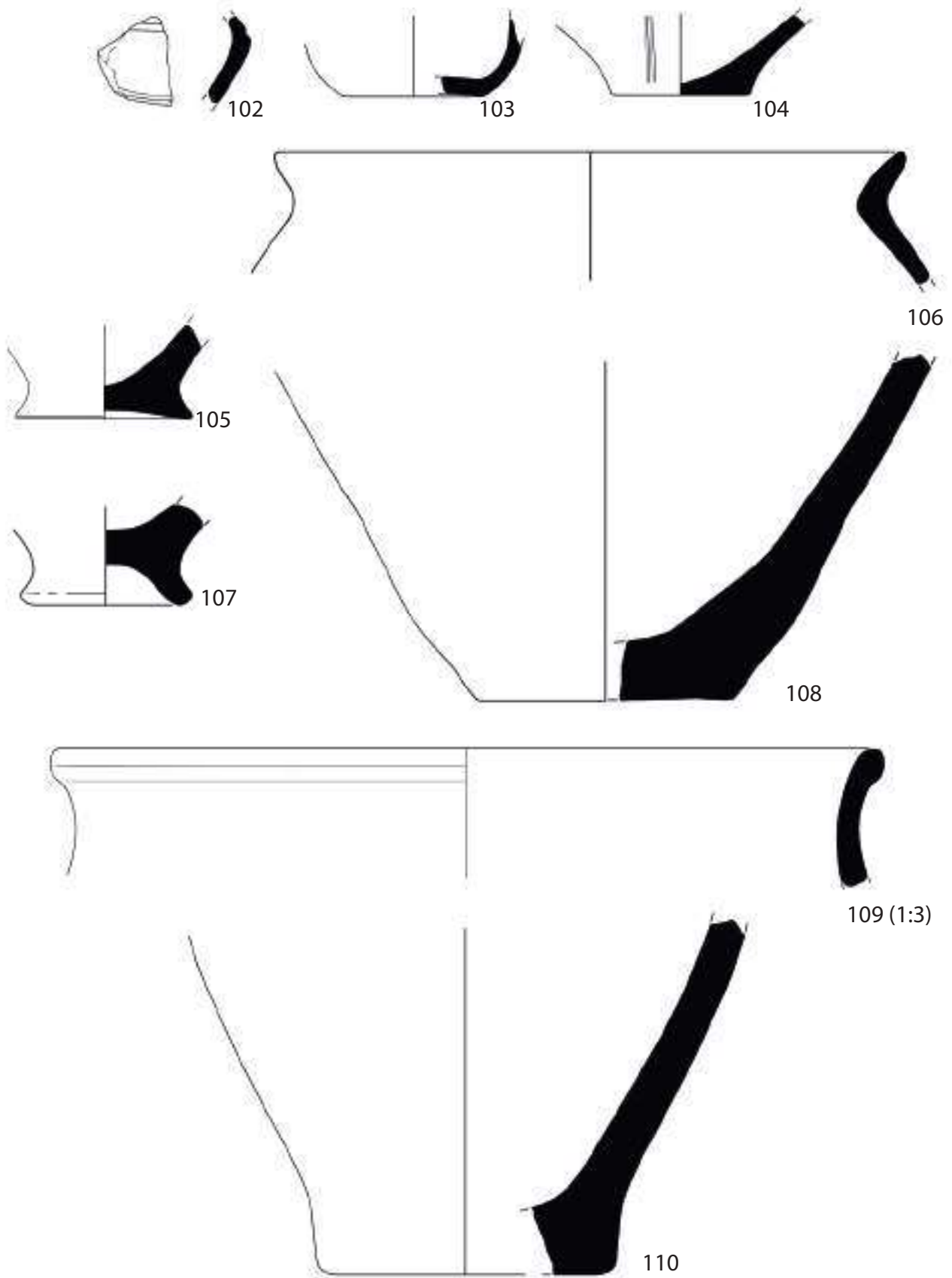
Painted: 83; Fine dark unpainted: 84-86; Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted: 87; Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 88-90. Scale 1:2 (89, scale 1:3).

SU 1046C



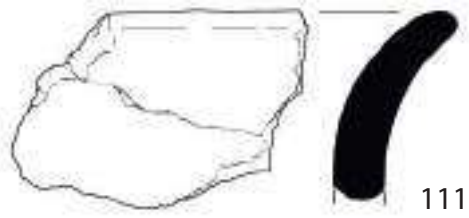
Painted: 91-93; Fine dark unpainted: 94-101. Scale 1:2.

SU 1046c

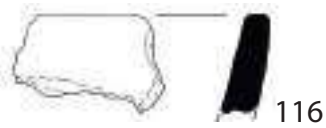
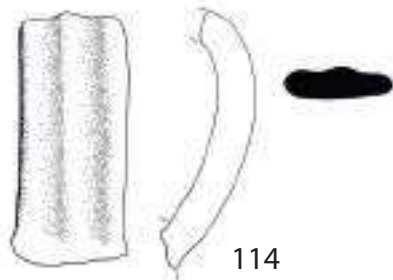


Fine dark unpainted: 102-105; Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted: 106-108; Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 109-110. Scale 1:2 (109, scale 1:3).

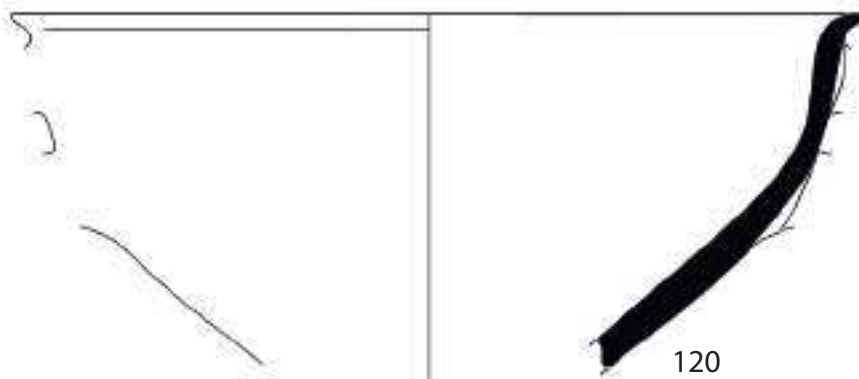
SU 1078



SU 1079

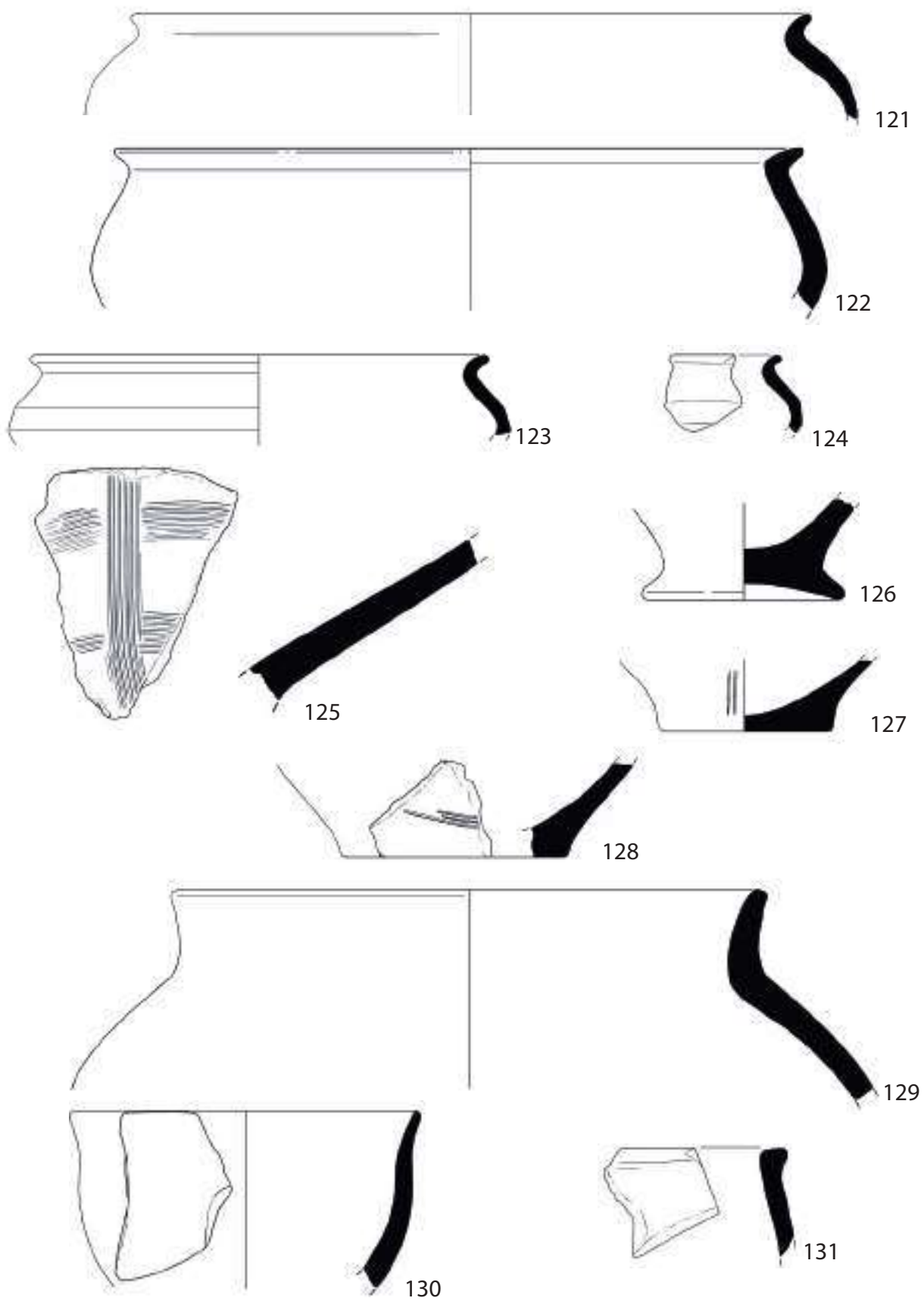


SU 1046b



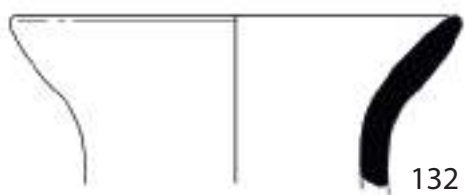
SU 1078. Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 111. SU 1079. Fine dark unpainted : 112-114; Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted 115; Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 116-117. SU 1046b. Painted: 118-119; Fine dark unpainted: 120. Scale 1:2

SU 1046B



Fine dark unpainted: 121-129; Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted: 130-131. Scale 1:2.

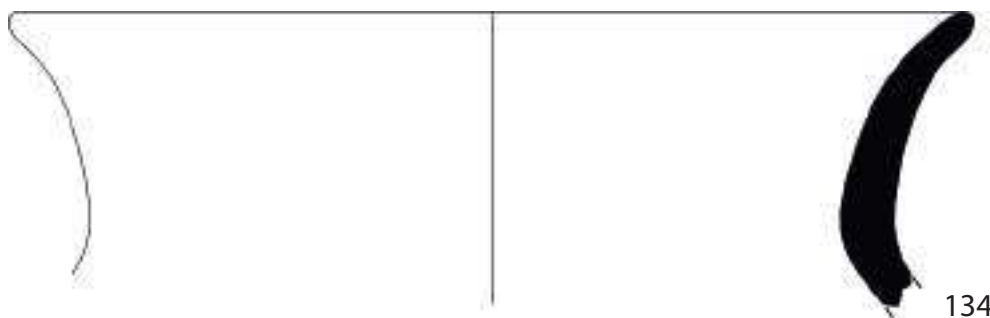
SU 1046b



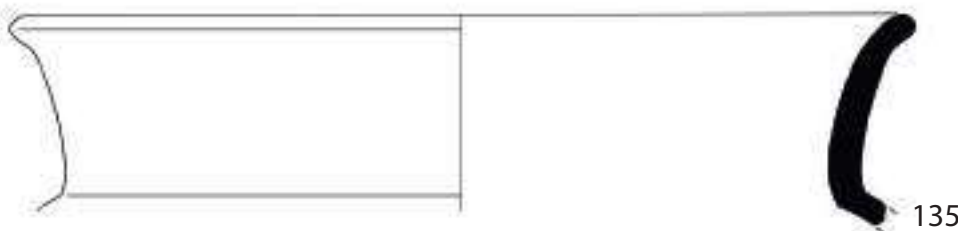
132



133



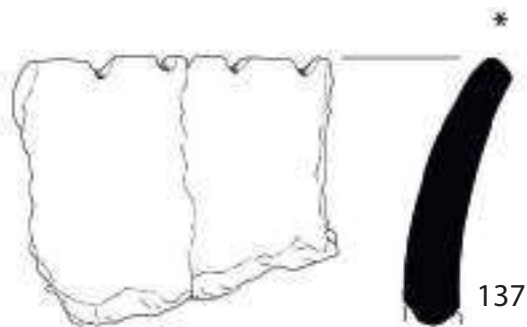
134



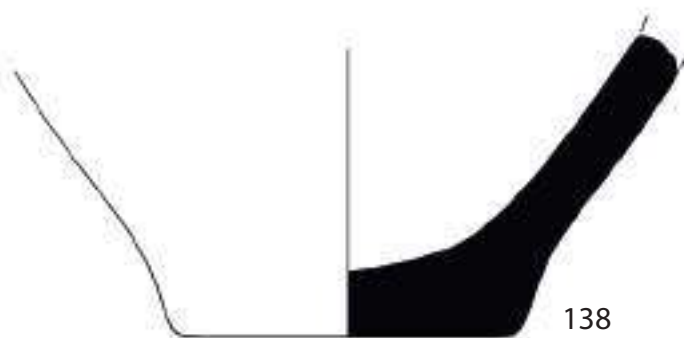
135



136



137



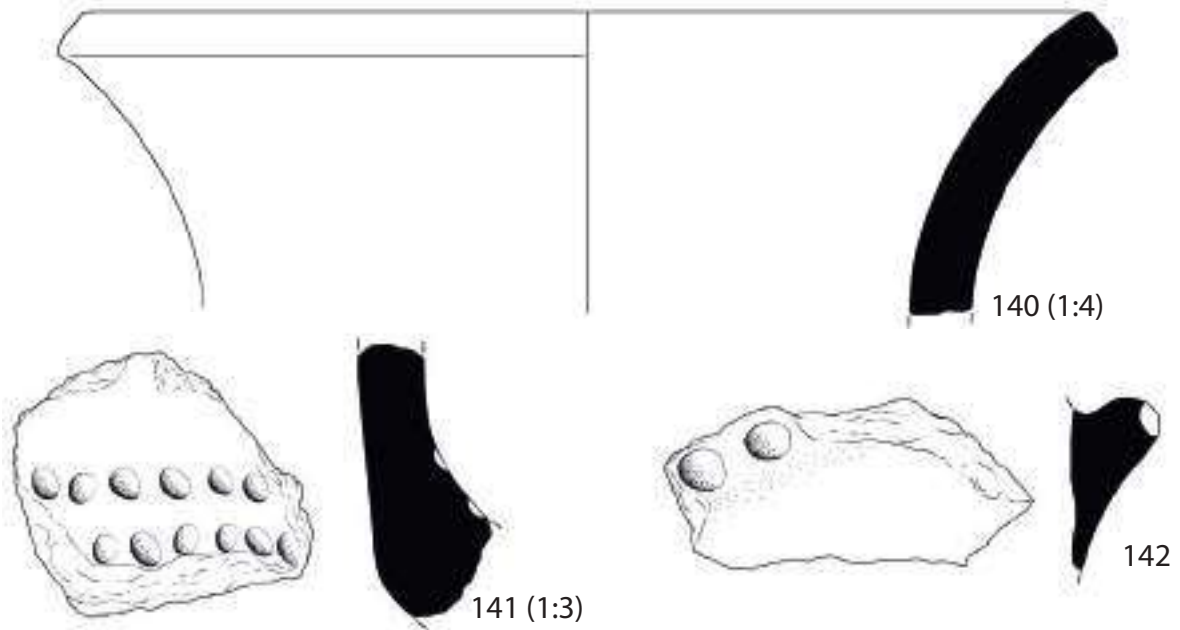
138



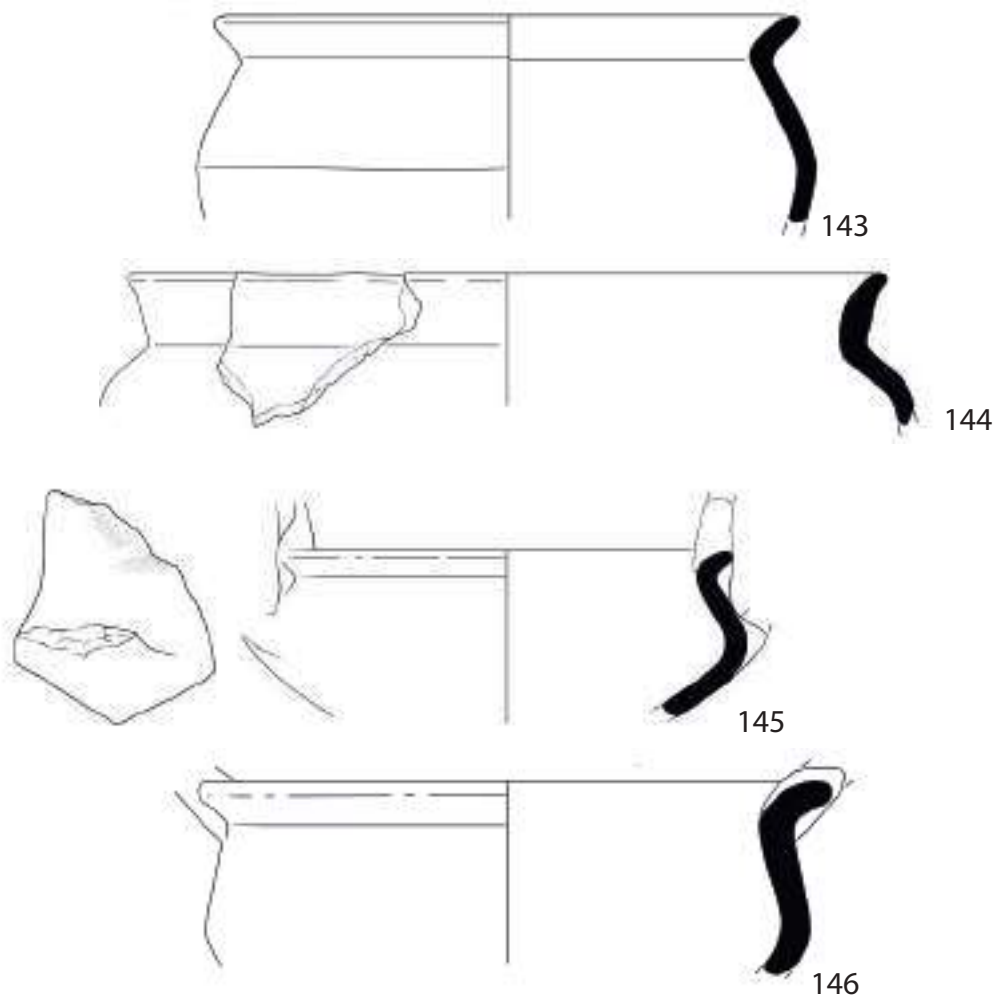
139

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted: 132-133; Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 134-139. Scale 1:2.

SU 1046b

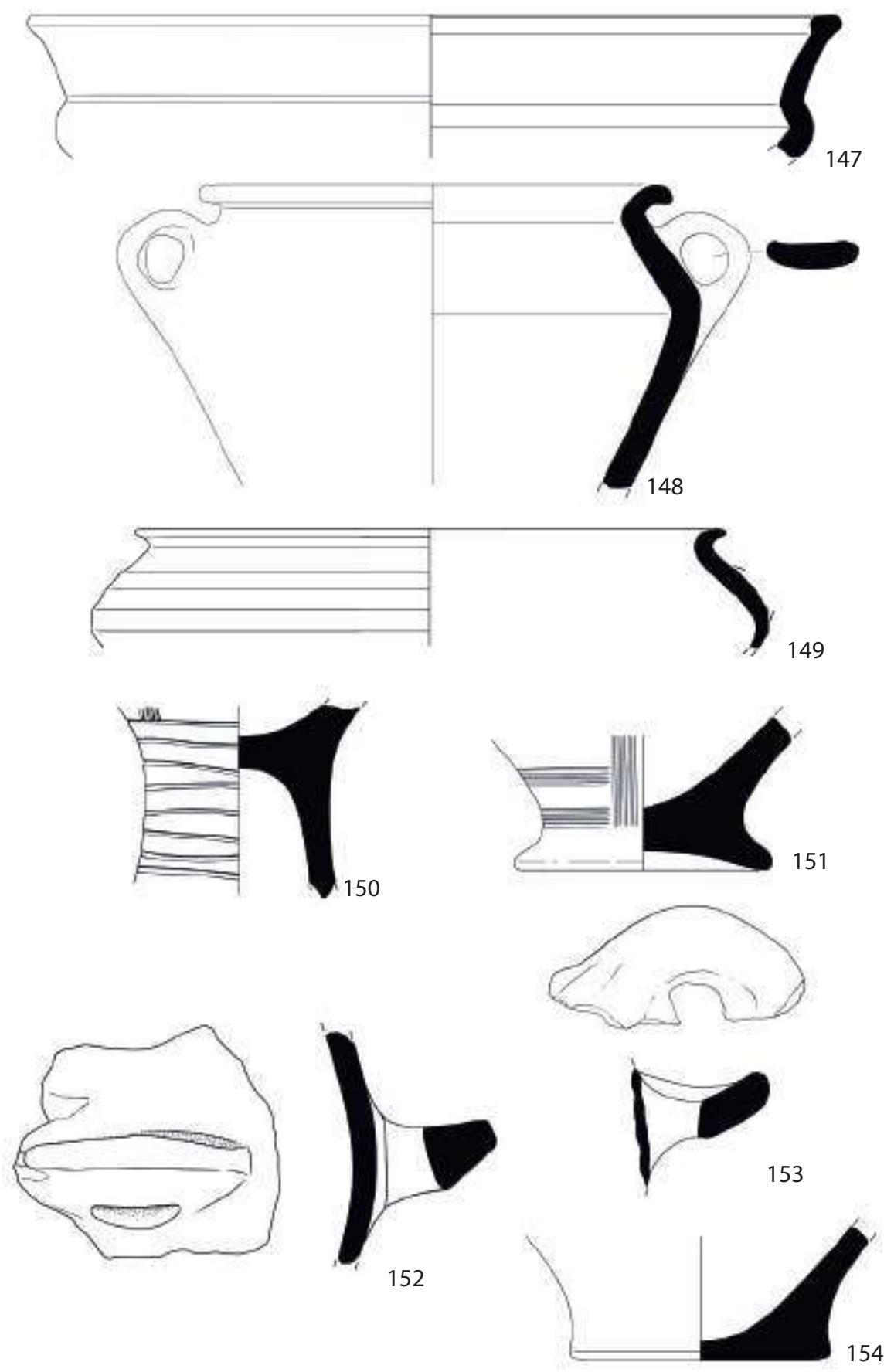


SU 1046a



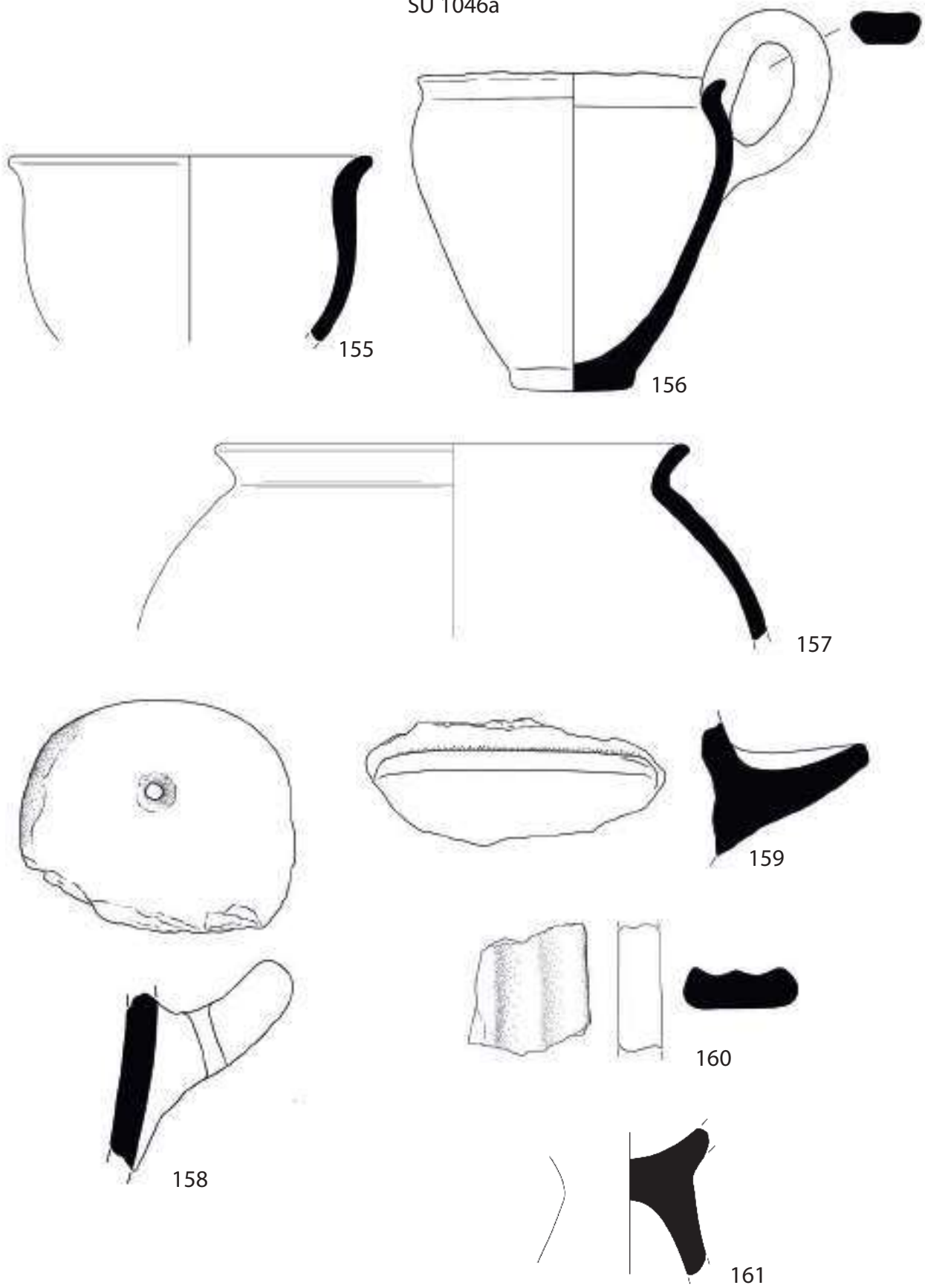
SU 1046b. Pithoi: 140-142. SU 1046a. Fine light unpainted: 143-144; Fine dark unpainted: 145-146. Scale 1:2 (140, scale 1:4; 141, scale 1:3)

SU 1046a



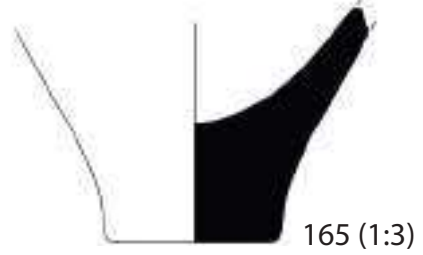
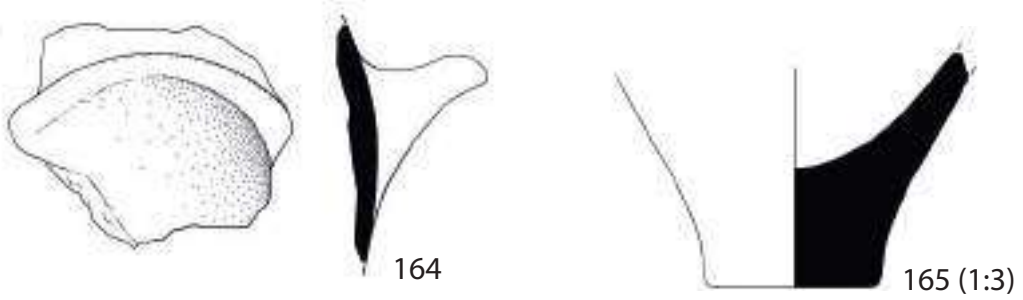
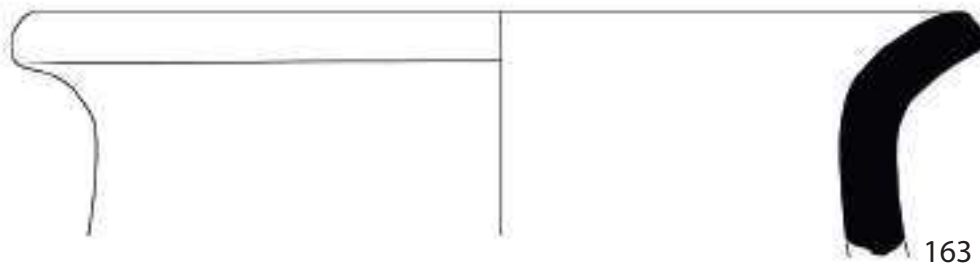
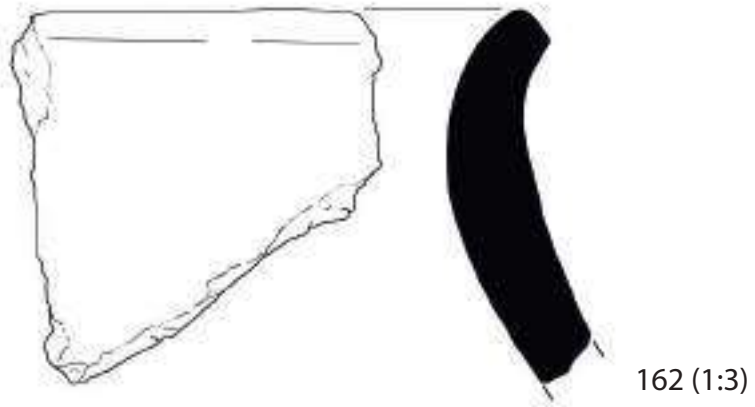
Fine dark unpainted : 147-154. Scale 1:2.

SU 1046a

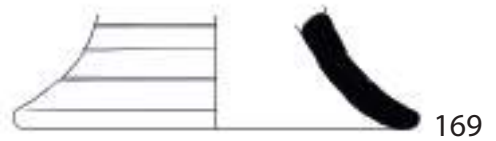
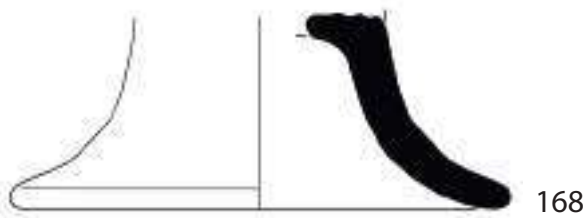
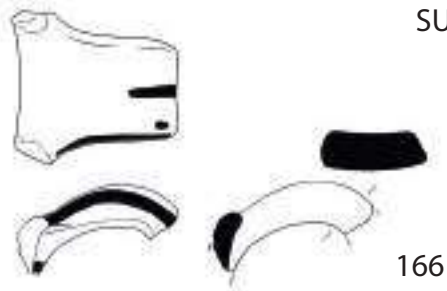


Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted: 155-159; Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 160-161. Scale 1:2.

SU 1046a



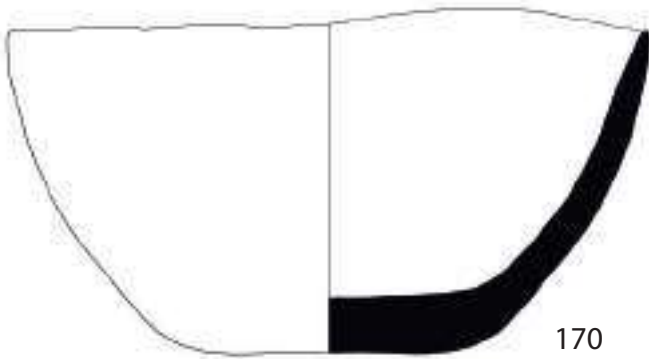
SU 1044



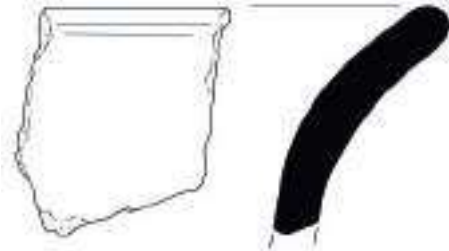
SU 1046a. Pithoi: 162-165. SU 1044. Painted: 166; Fine dark unpainted: 167-169. Scale 1:2. (162, 165, scale 1:3)

Plate 40

SU 1044



170



171

SU 1045

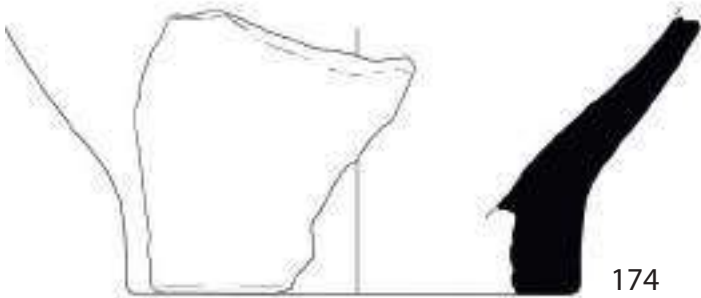


172

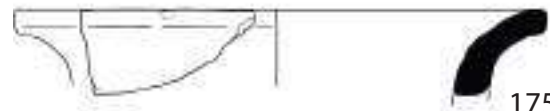


173

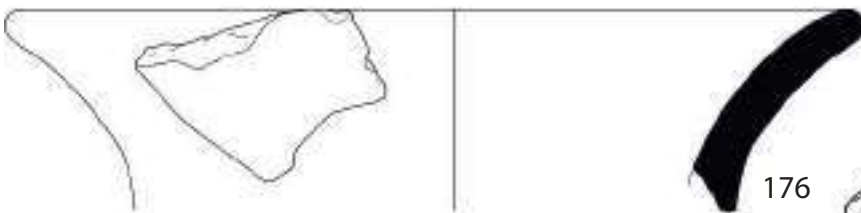
SU 1075



174



175



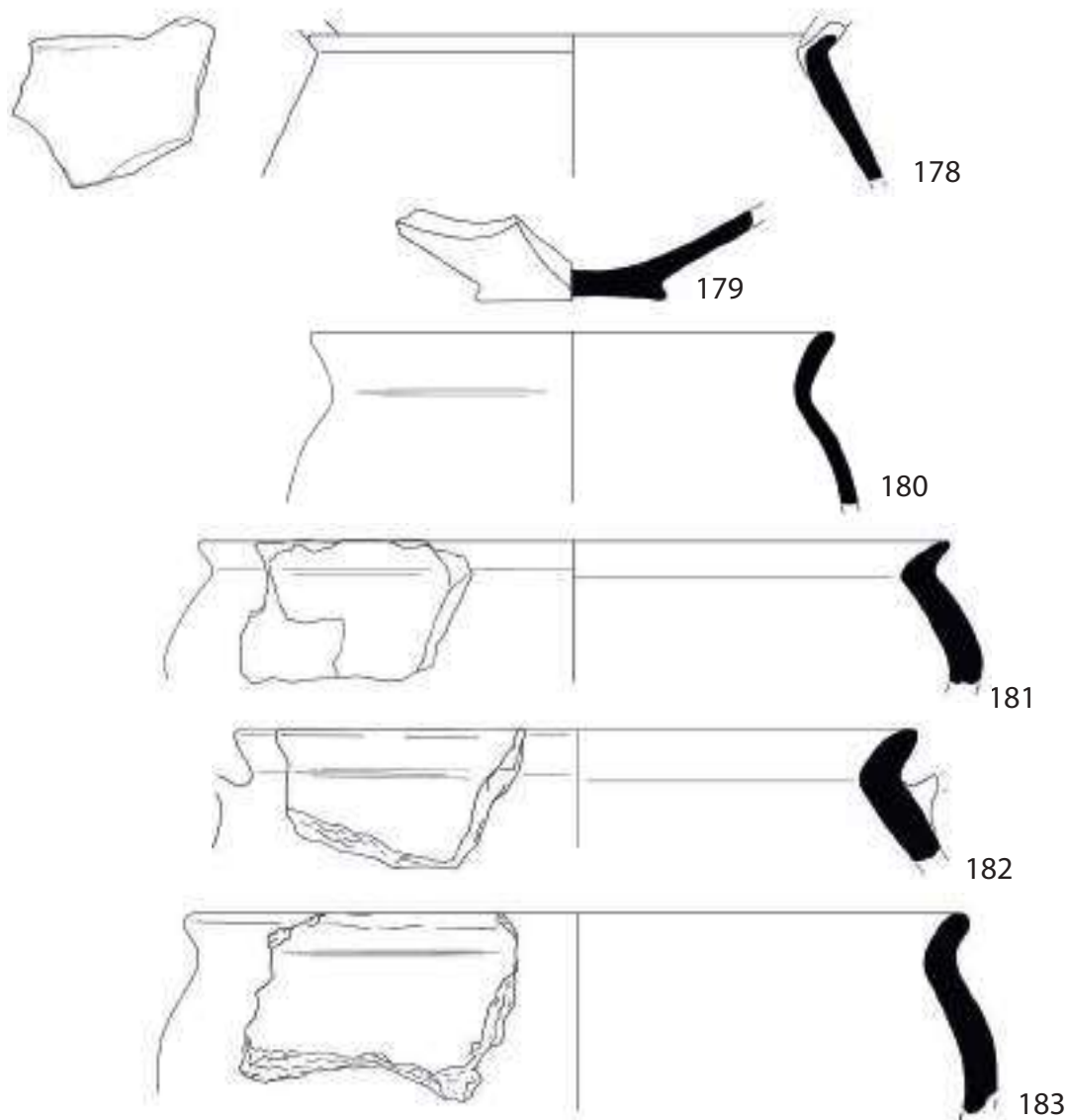
176



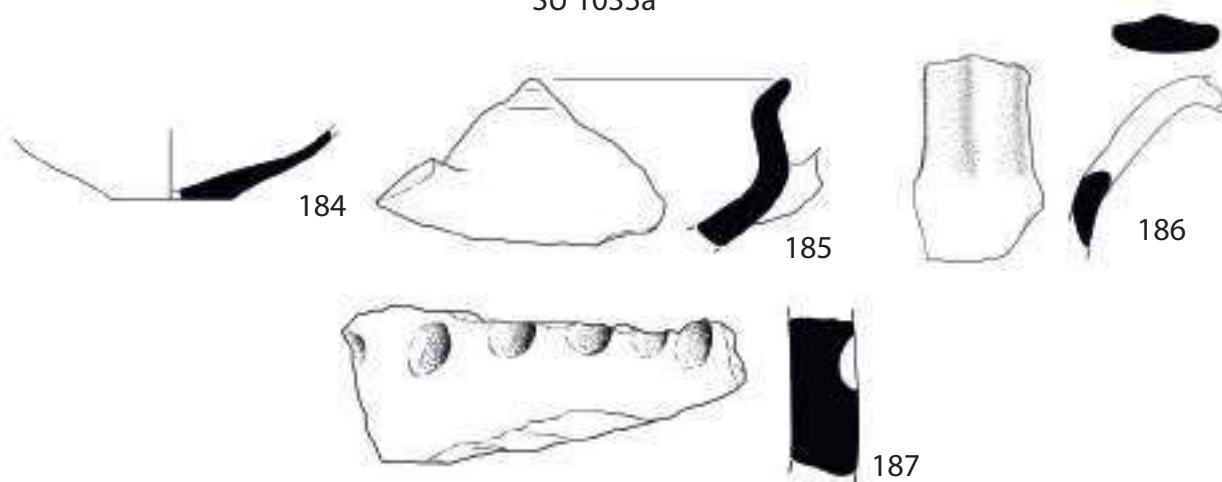
177

SU 1044. Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 170-171. SU 1045. Fine dark unpainted: 172-173. SU 1075. Fine dark unpainted: 174; Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted: 175-176; Coarse domestic/cooking potteryhousehold: 177. Scale 1:2.

SU 1035b

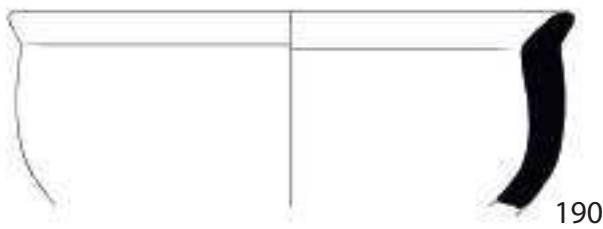
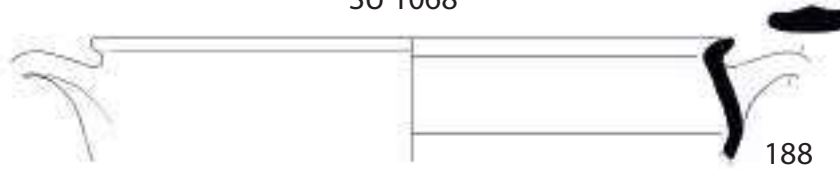


SU 1035a



SU 1035b. Fine light unpainted: 178-179; Fine dark unpainted : 180-182. Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 183. SU 1035a. Fine light unpainted: 184; Fine dark unpainted: 185-186; Pithoi: 187. Scale 1:2.

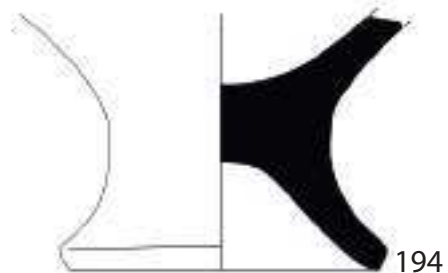
SU 1068



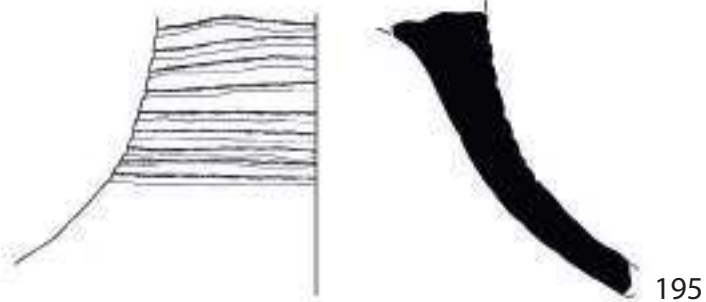
SU 1066



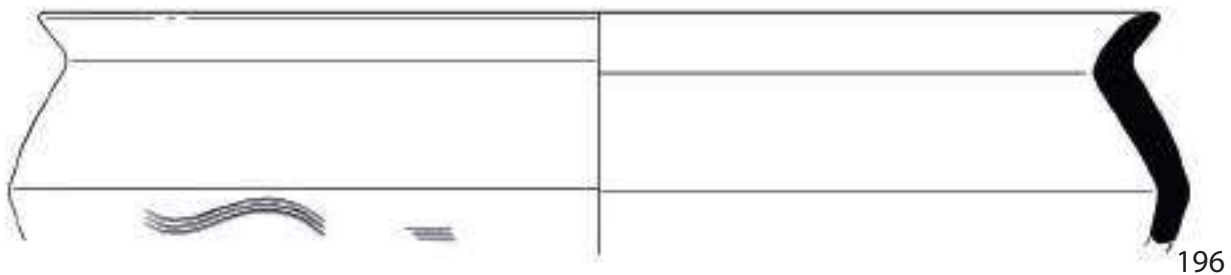
SU 1043



193



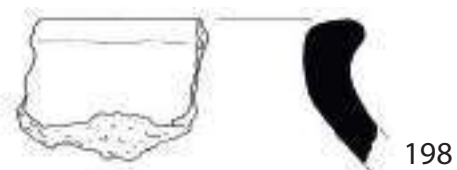
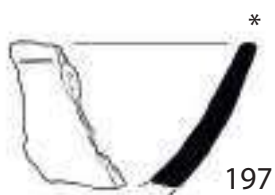
195



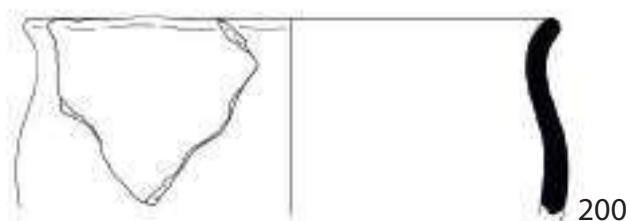
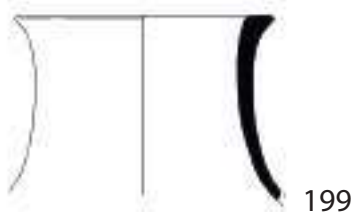
196

SU 1068: Fine dark unpainted: 188-189; Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted: 190-191. SU 1066: Fine light unpainted: 192. SU 1043. Painted: 193; Fine light unpainted: 194; Fine dark unpainted: 195-196. Scale 1:2.

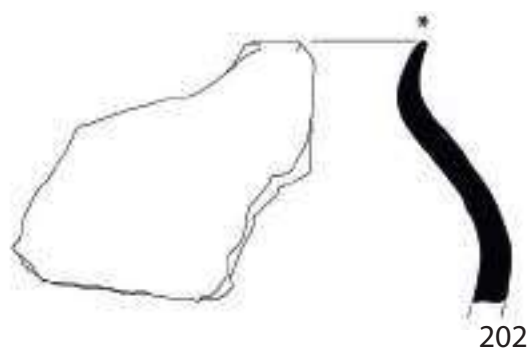
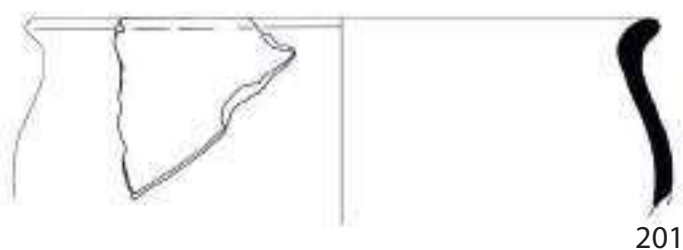
SU 1043



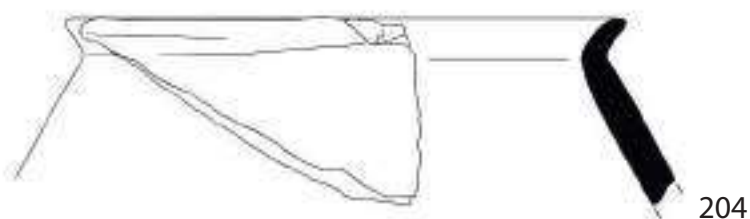
SU 1038



SU 1030

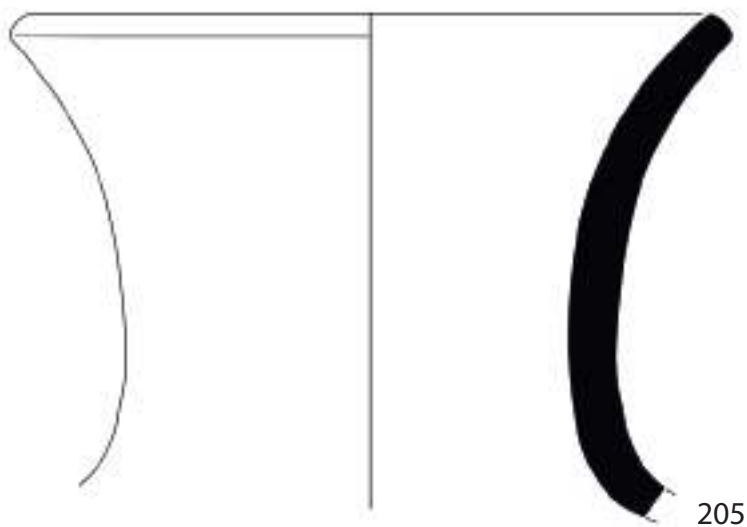


SU 1032b



SU 1043. Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 197-198. SU 1038. Fine light unpainted: 199; Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 200. SU 1030: Fine dark unpainted: 201; Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted: 202. SU 1032B. Fine light unpainted: 203; Fine dark unpainted: 204. Scale 1:2.

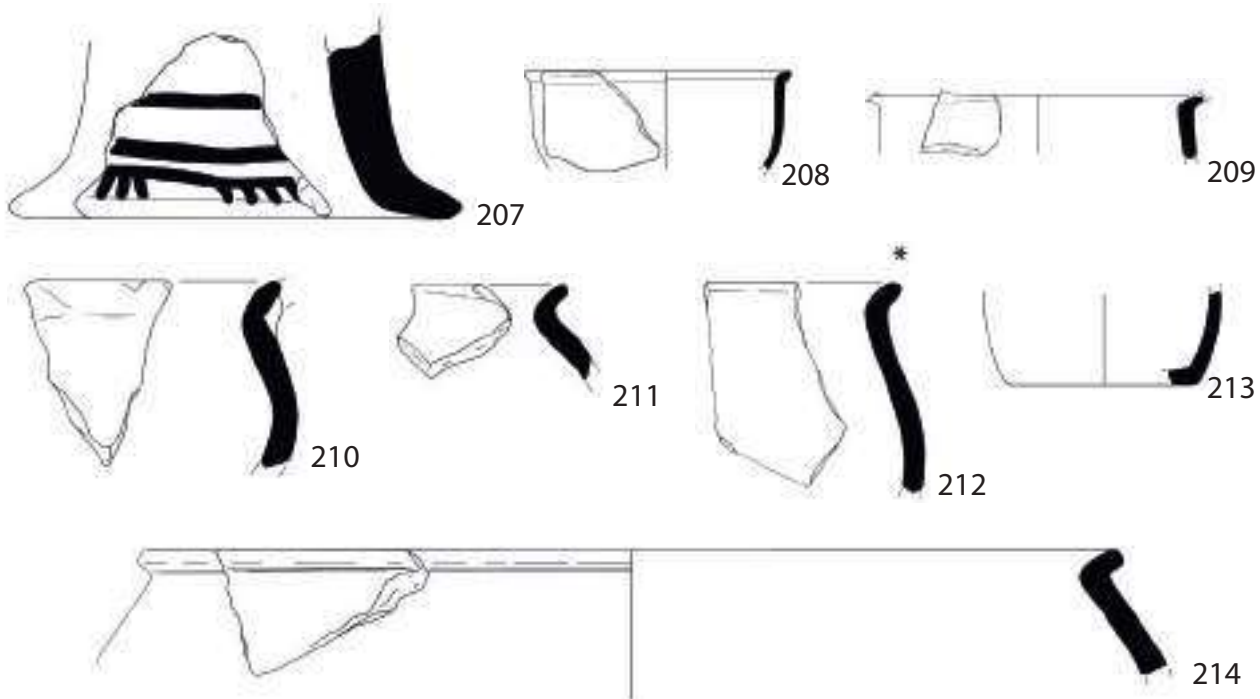
SU 1032b



SU 1032a

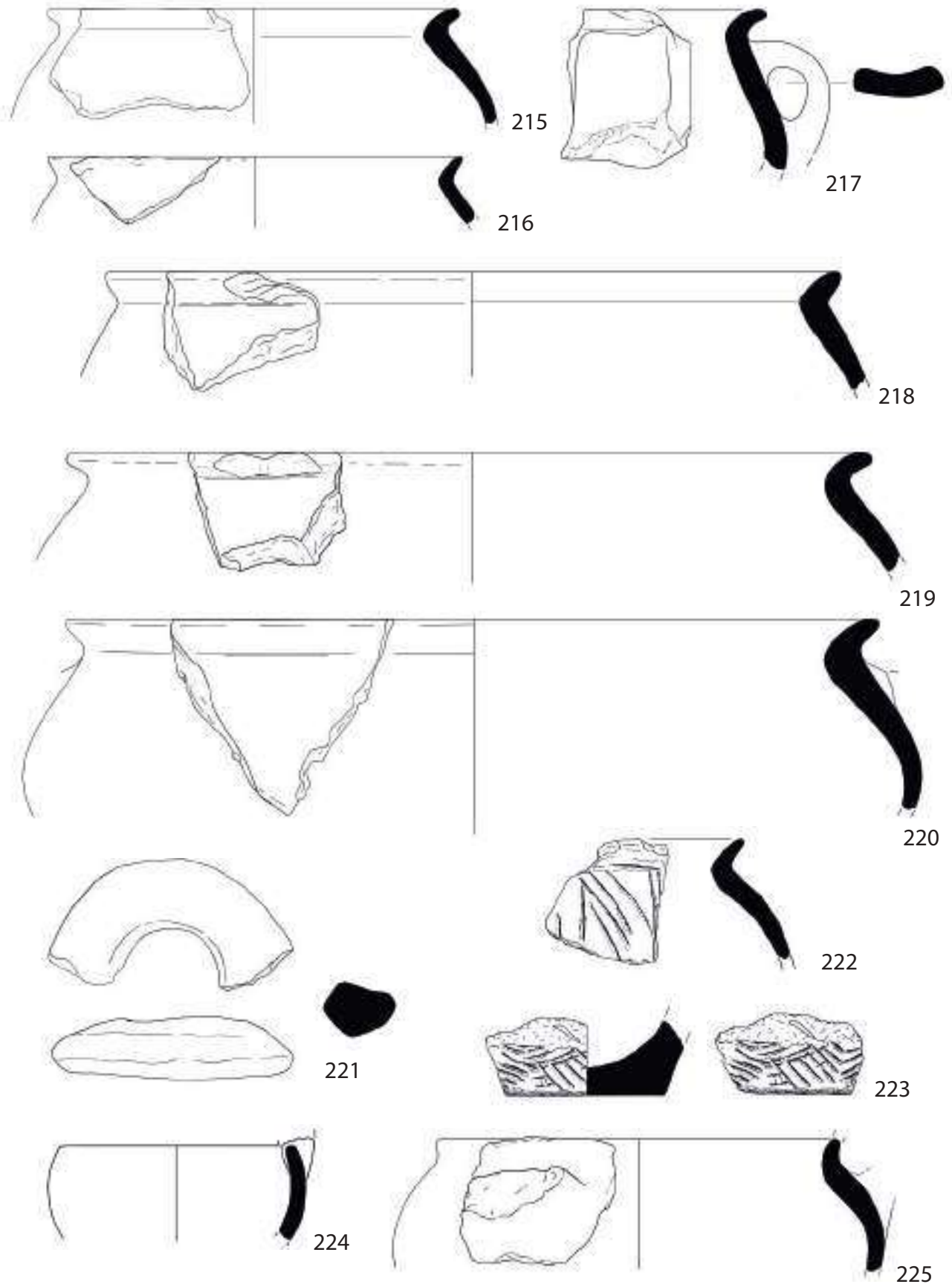


SU 1026



SU 1032b. Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted: 205. SU 1032a: Fine light unpainted: 206. SU 1026. Painted: 207; Fine light unpainted: 208-214. Scale 1:2.

SU 1026

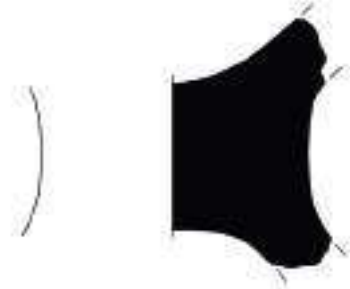


Fine dark unpainted: 215-221; Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 222-225. Scale 1:2.

SU 1026



226



227

SU 1025



228



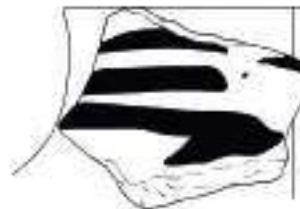
229



230



231



232



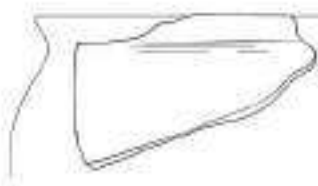
233



234



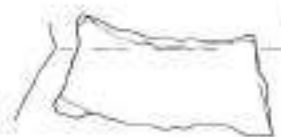
235



236



237



238



239



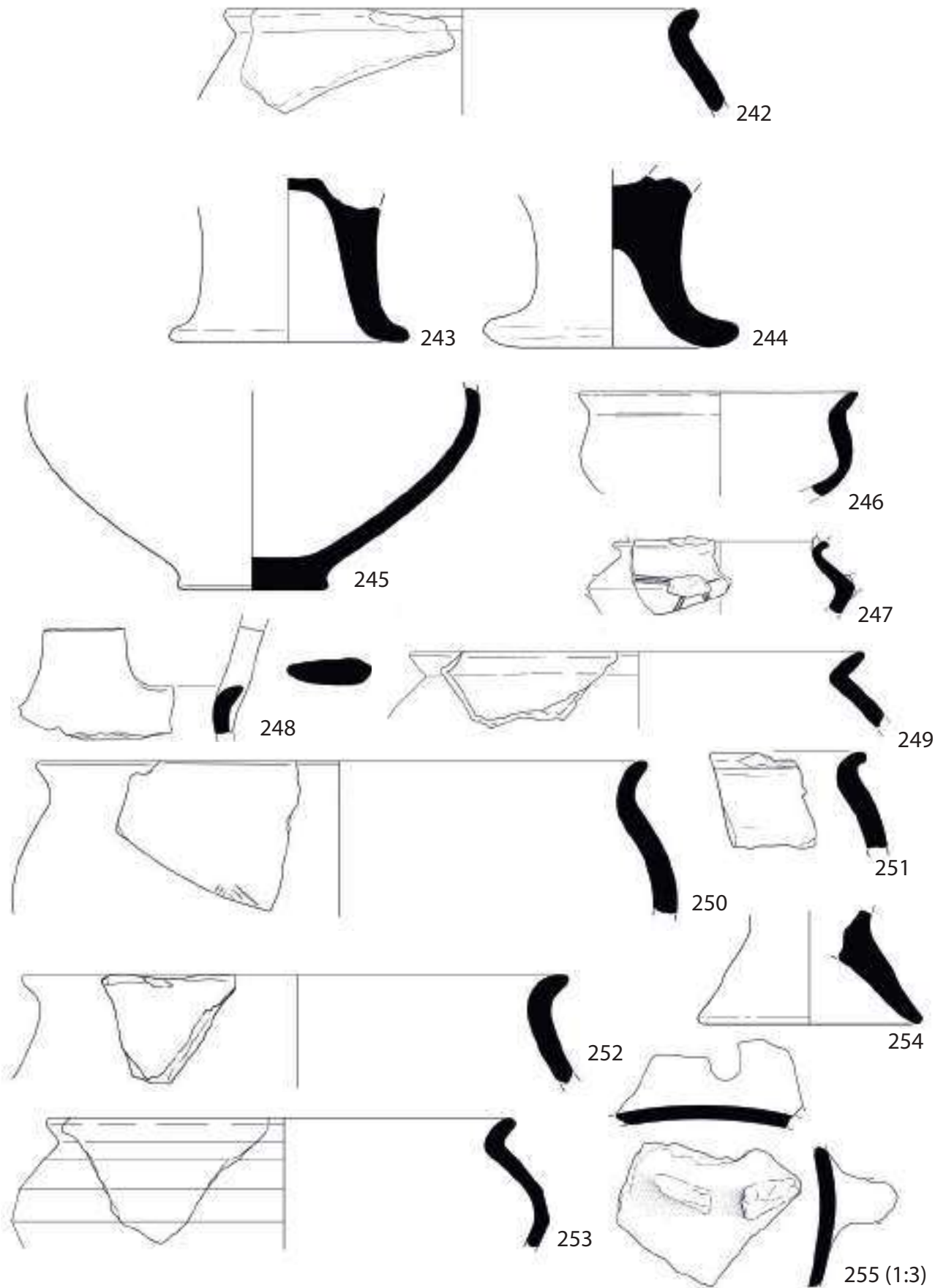
240



241

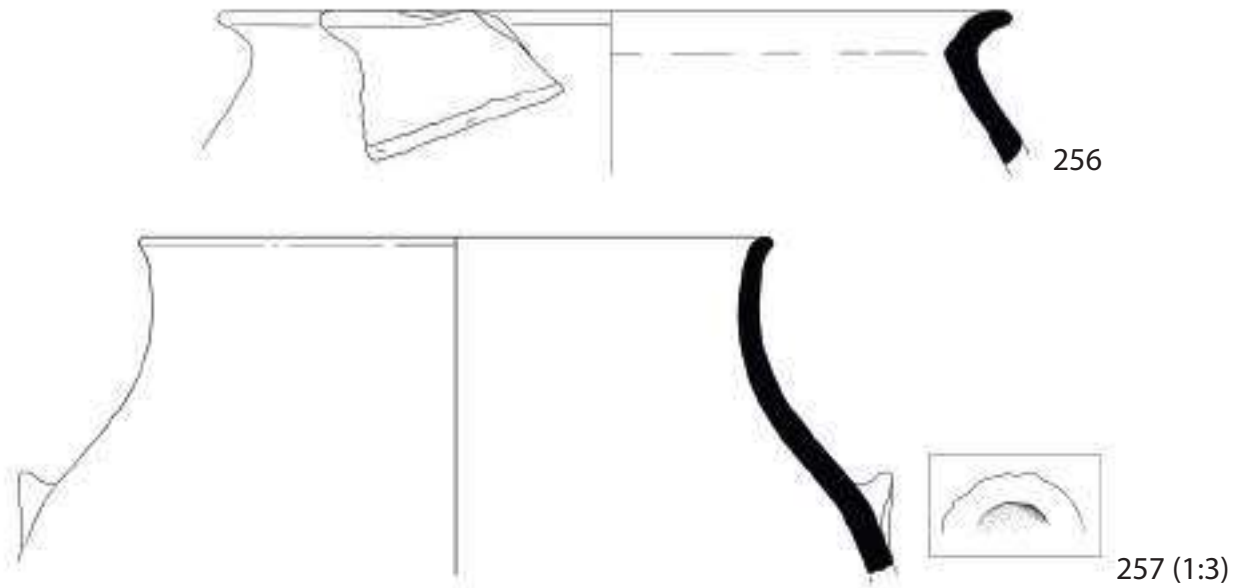
SU 1026. Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 226-227. SU 1025. Painted: 228-233; Fine light unpainted: 234-241. Scale 1:2.

SU 1025



Fine light unpainted: 241-245. Fine dark unpainted: 246-255. Scale 1:2 (255, scale 1:3).

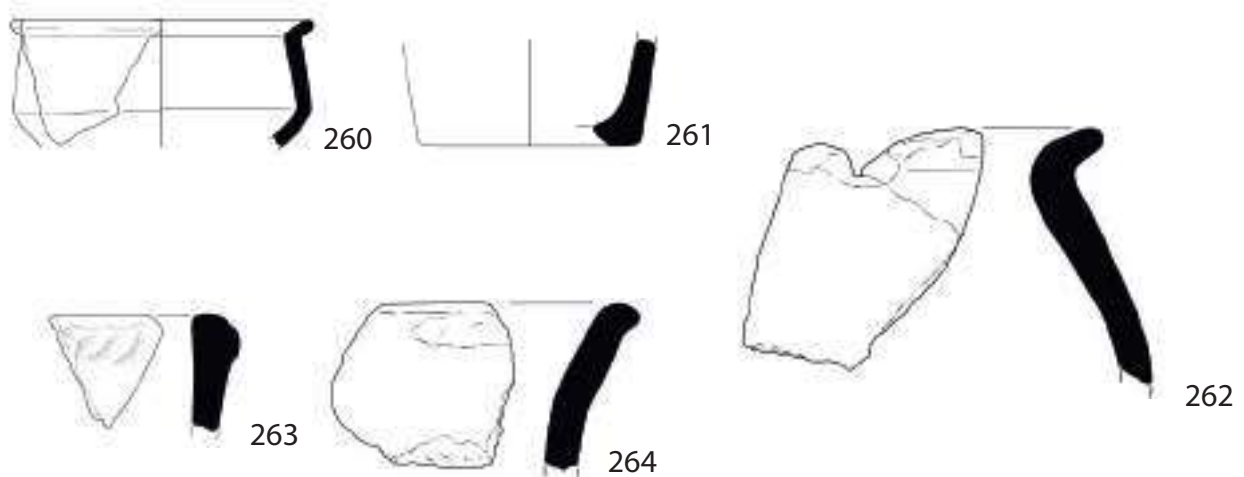
SU 1025



SU 1061

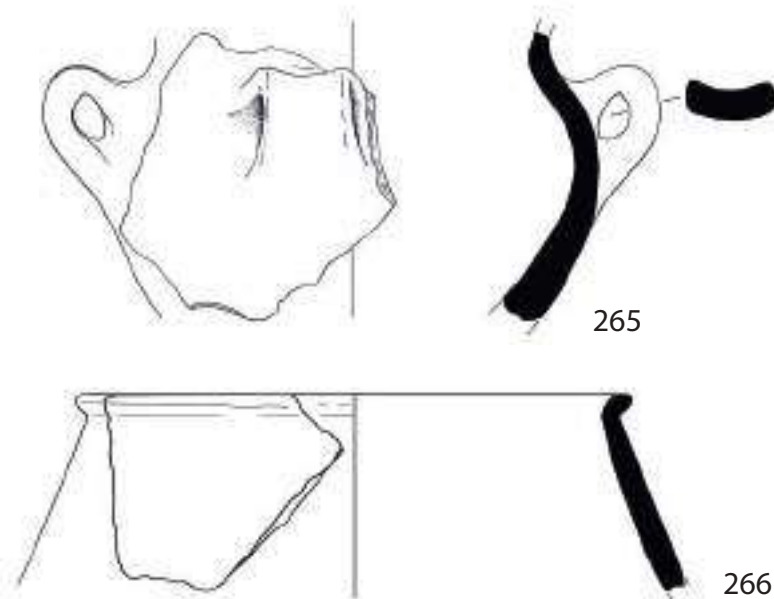


SU 1056

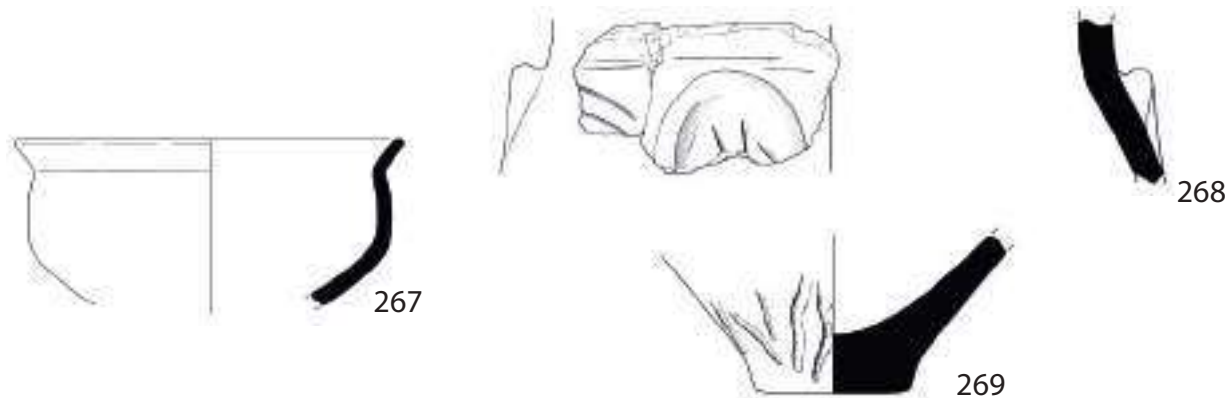


SU 1025: Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted: 256; Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 257. SU 1061. Painted: 258; Fine light unpainted : 259. SU 1056. Fine light unpainted: 260-261; Fine dark unpainted: 262; Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted: 263; Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 264. Scale 1:2 (257, scale 1:3).

SU 1014



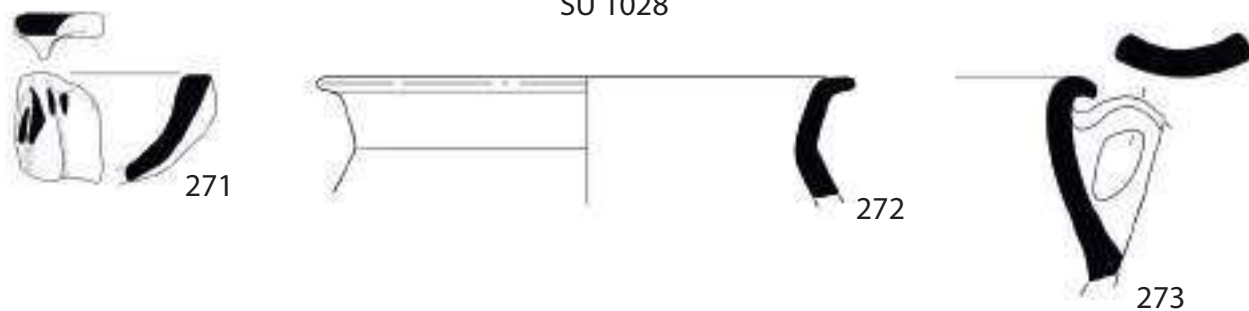
SU 1022



SU 1058

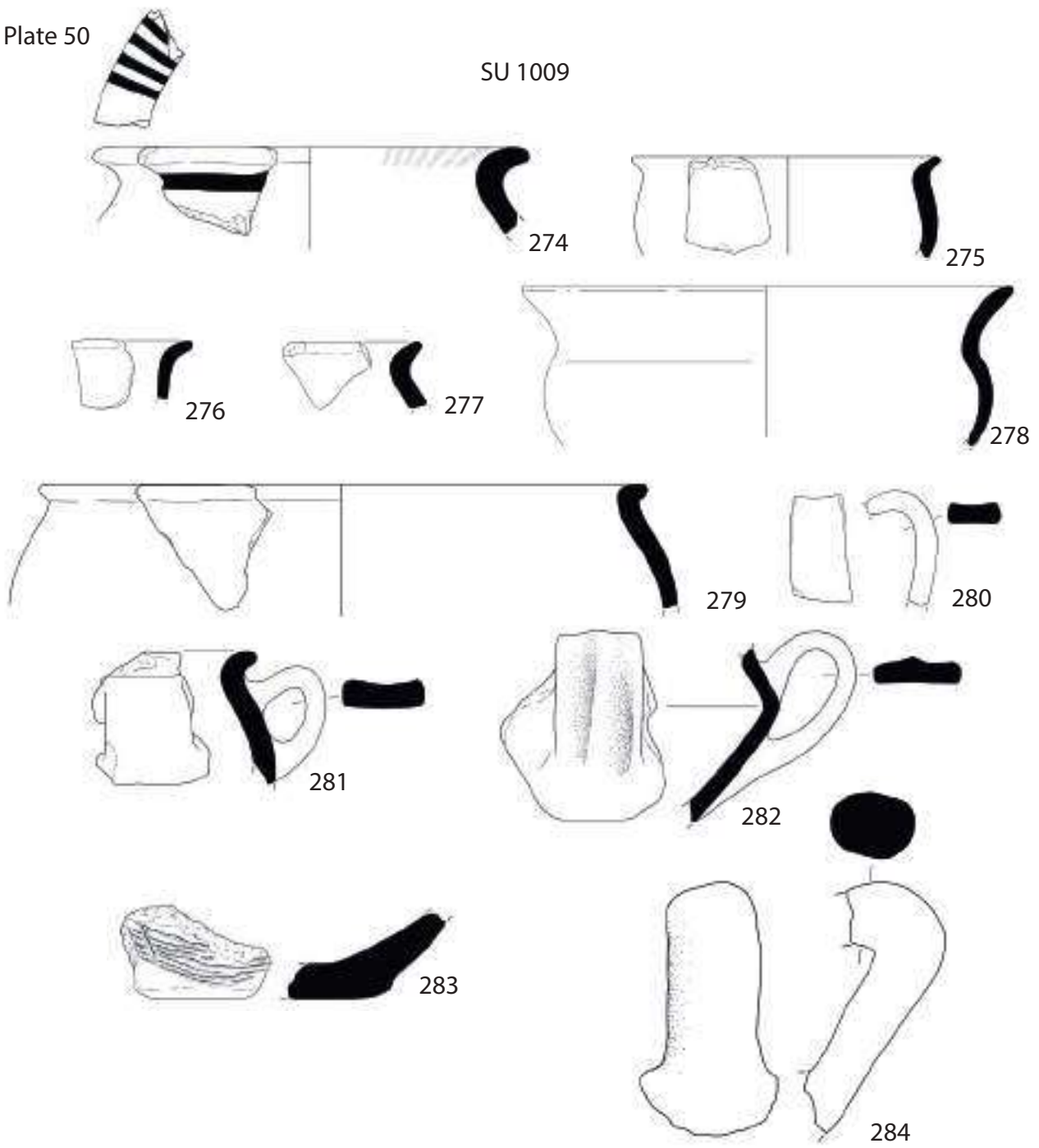


SU 1028

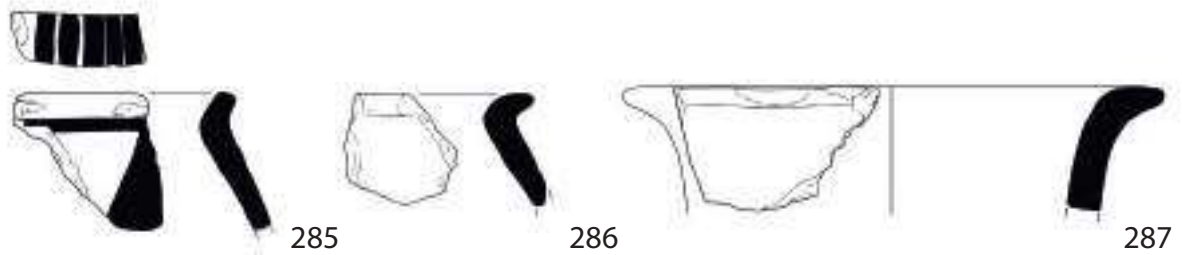


SU 1014. Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted: 265-266. SU 1022. Fine light unpainted: 267; Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 268-269. SU 1058. Fine light unpainted: 270. SU 1028. Painted: 271; Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted: 272; Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 273. Scale 1:2.

SU 1009

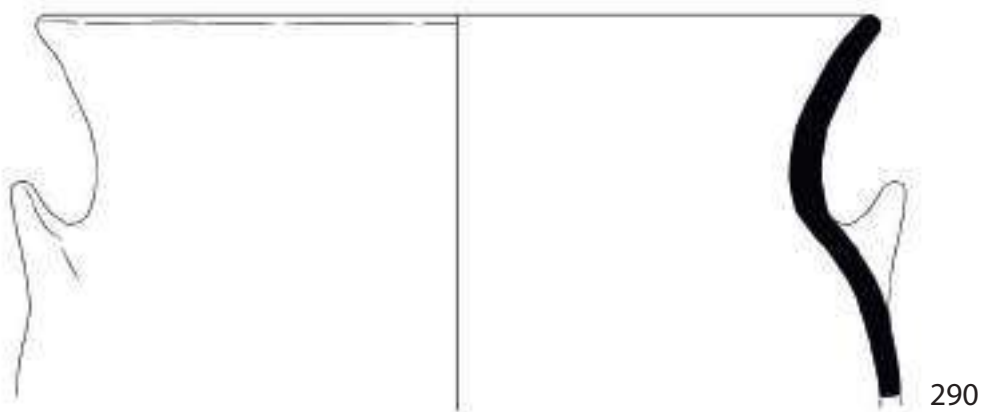
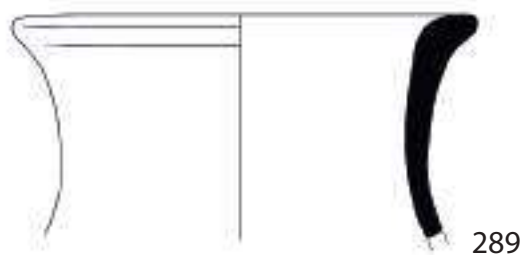
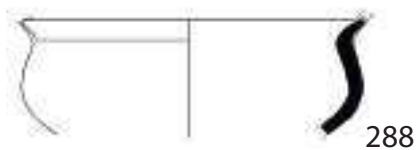


SU 1008

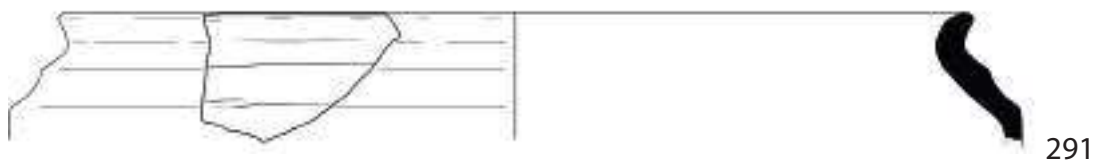


SU 1009. Painted: 274; Fine light unpainted: 275-279; Fine dark unpainted: 280-282; Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 283-284. SU 1008. Painted: 285; Fine dark unpainted: 286; Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted: 287. Scale 1:2.

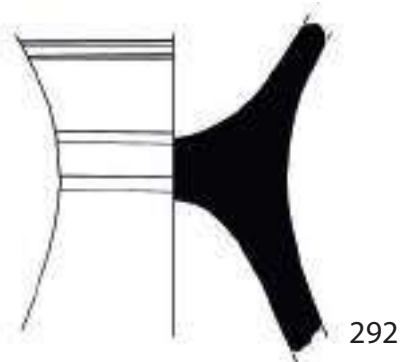
SU 1041



SU 1042

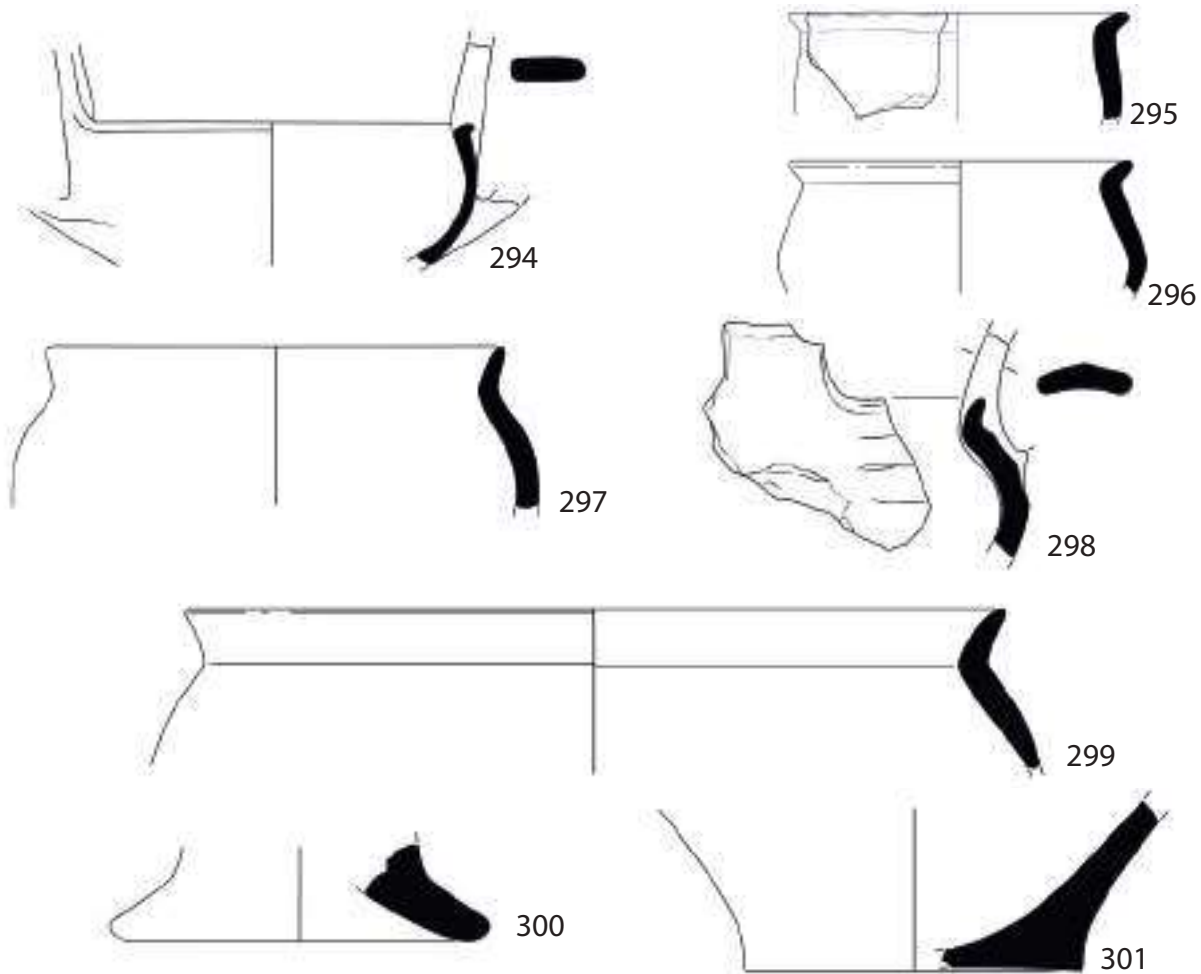


SU 1036

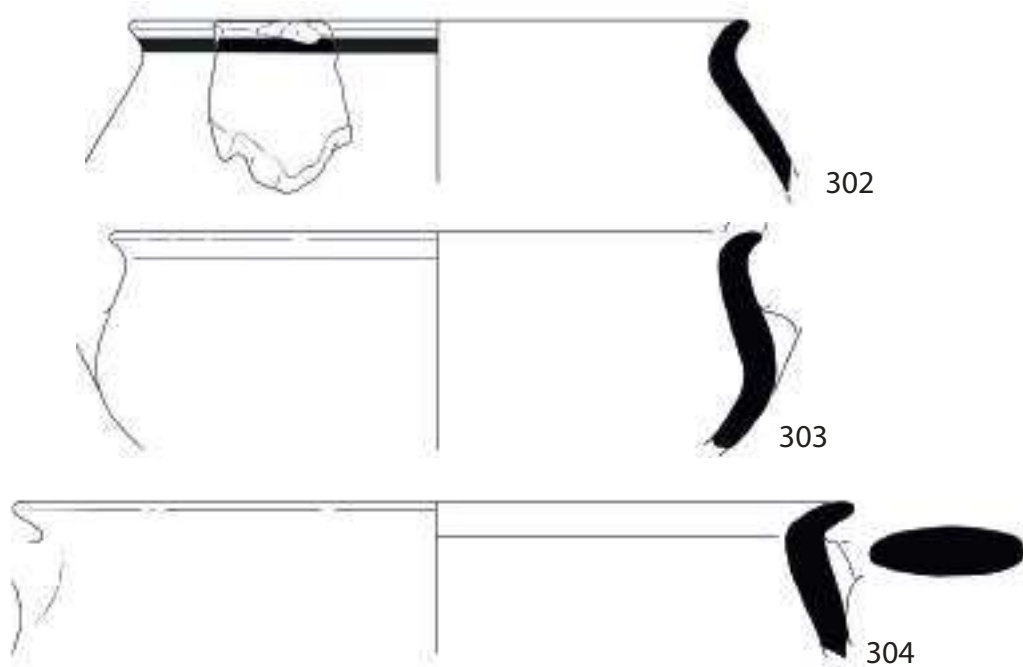


SU 1041. Fine light unpainted: 288; Fine dark unpainted: 289; Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 290. SU 1042. Fine dark unpainted: 291. SU 1036. Fine dark unpainted: 292-293. Scale 1:2.

SU 1049

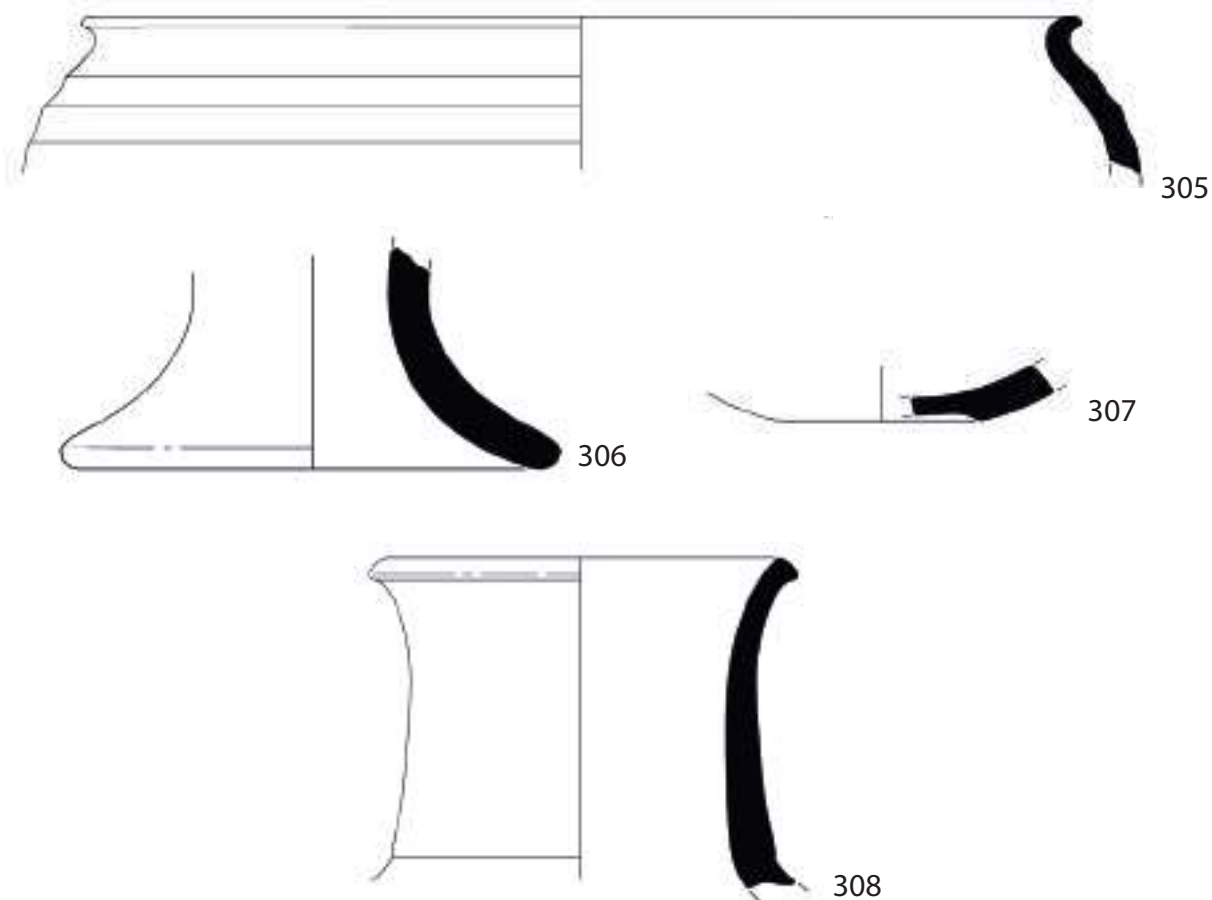


SU 1050a

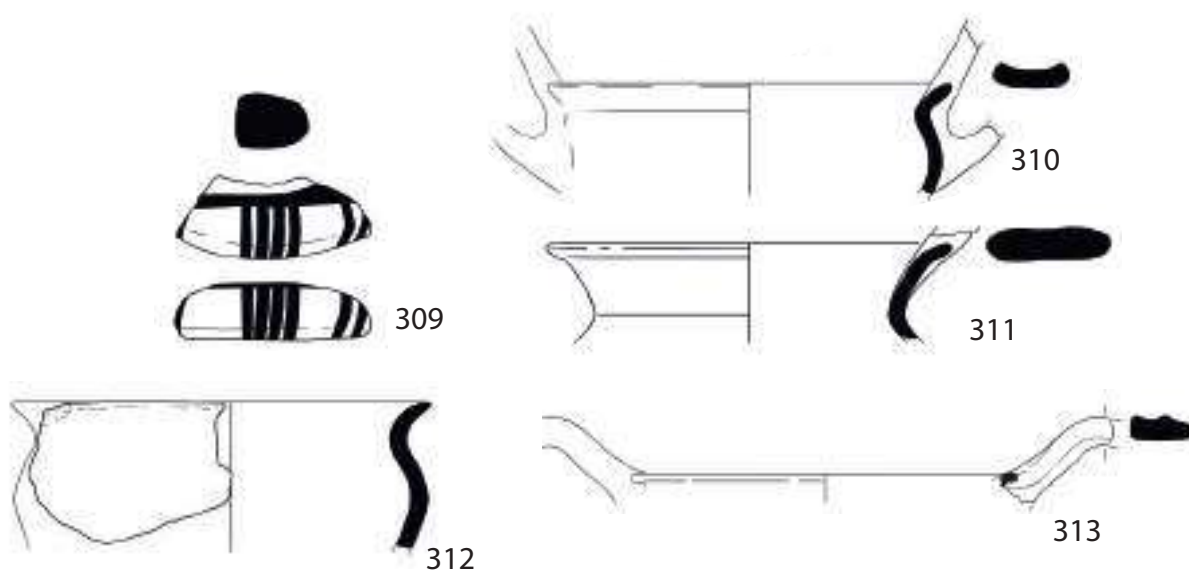


SU 1049. Fine light unpainted: 294-297. Fine dark unpainted: 298-301. SU 1050a. Painted: 302; Fine dark unpainted: 303-304. Scale 1:2.

SU 1050a

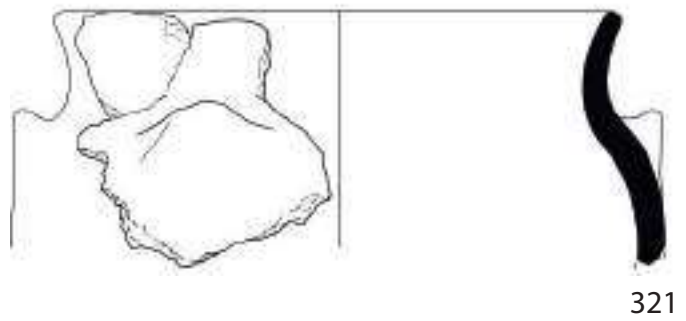
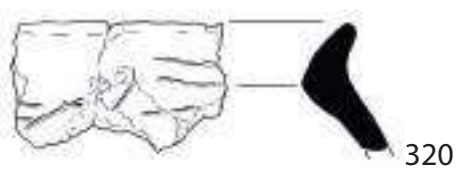
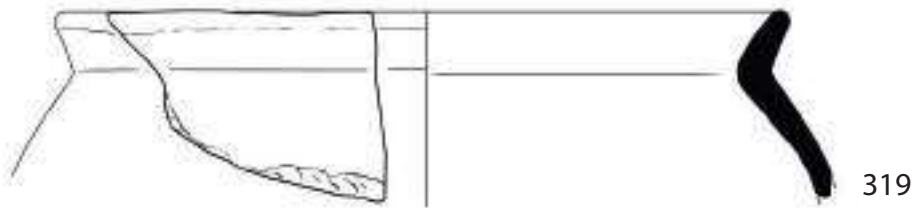
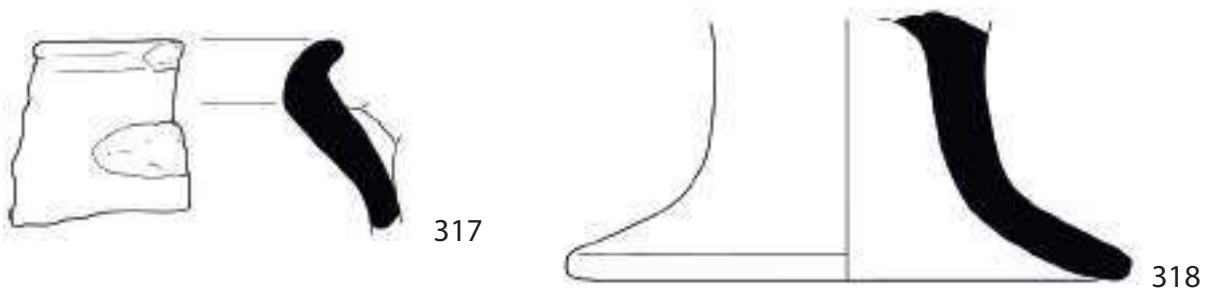


SU 1047

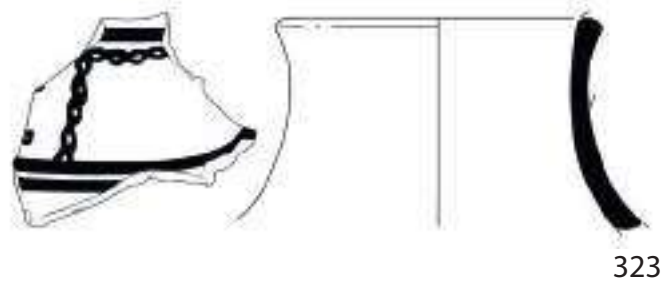
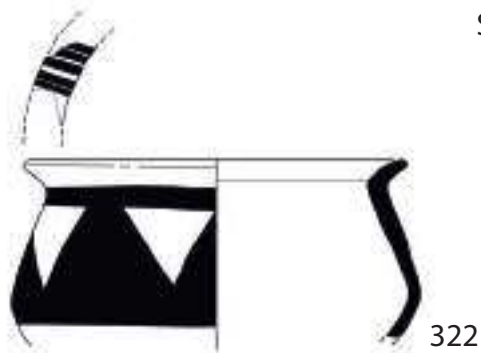


SU 1050a. Fine dark unpainted: 305-307; Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted: 308. SU 1047. Painted: 309; Fine light unpainted: 310-311. Fine dark unpainted: 312-313. Scale 1:2.

SU 1047



SU 1012-III



SU 1047. Fine dark unpainted: 314-318; Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted: 319; Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 320-321. SU 1012-III. Painted: 322-323. Scale 1:2.

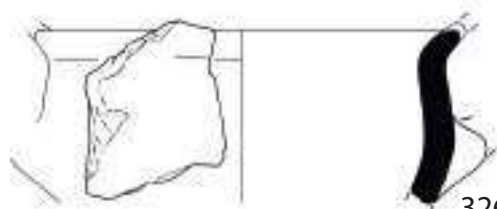
SU 1012-III



324



325



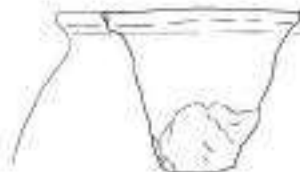
326



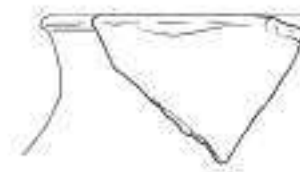
327



328



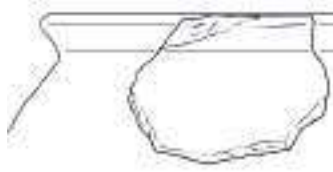
329



330



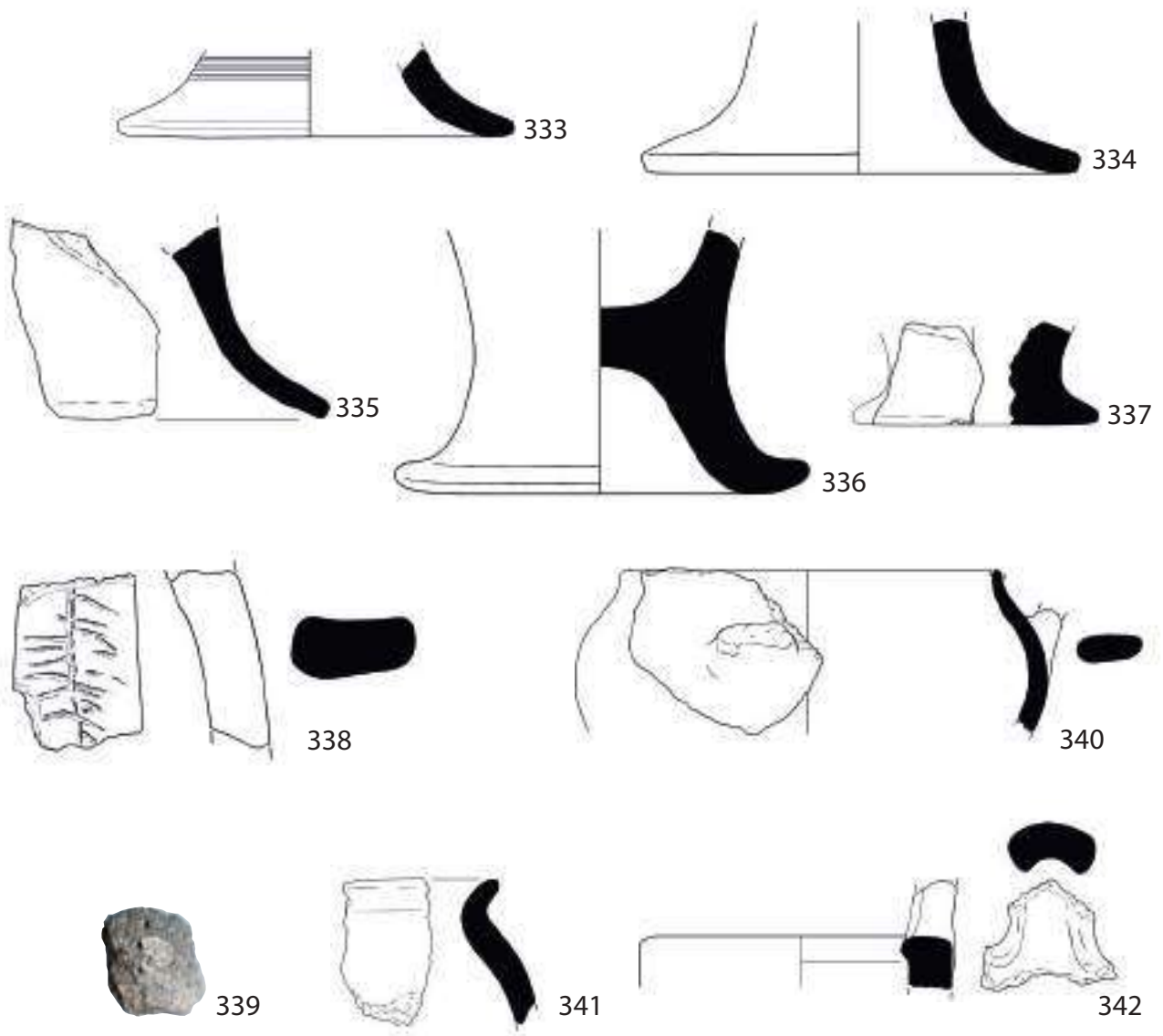
331



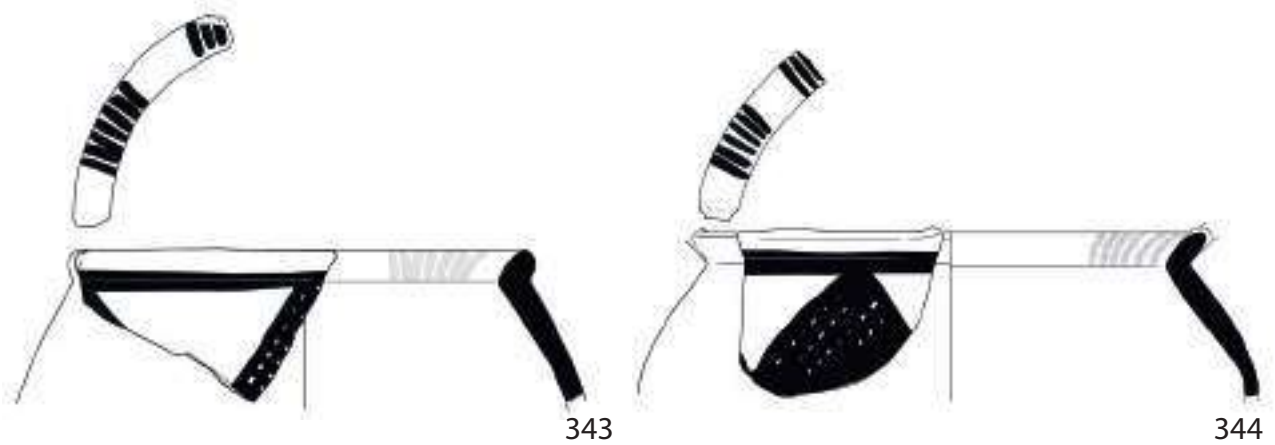
332

Painted: 324-325; Fine light unpainted: 326; Fine dark unpainted: 327-332. Scale 1:2.

SU 1012-III



SU 1012-II

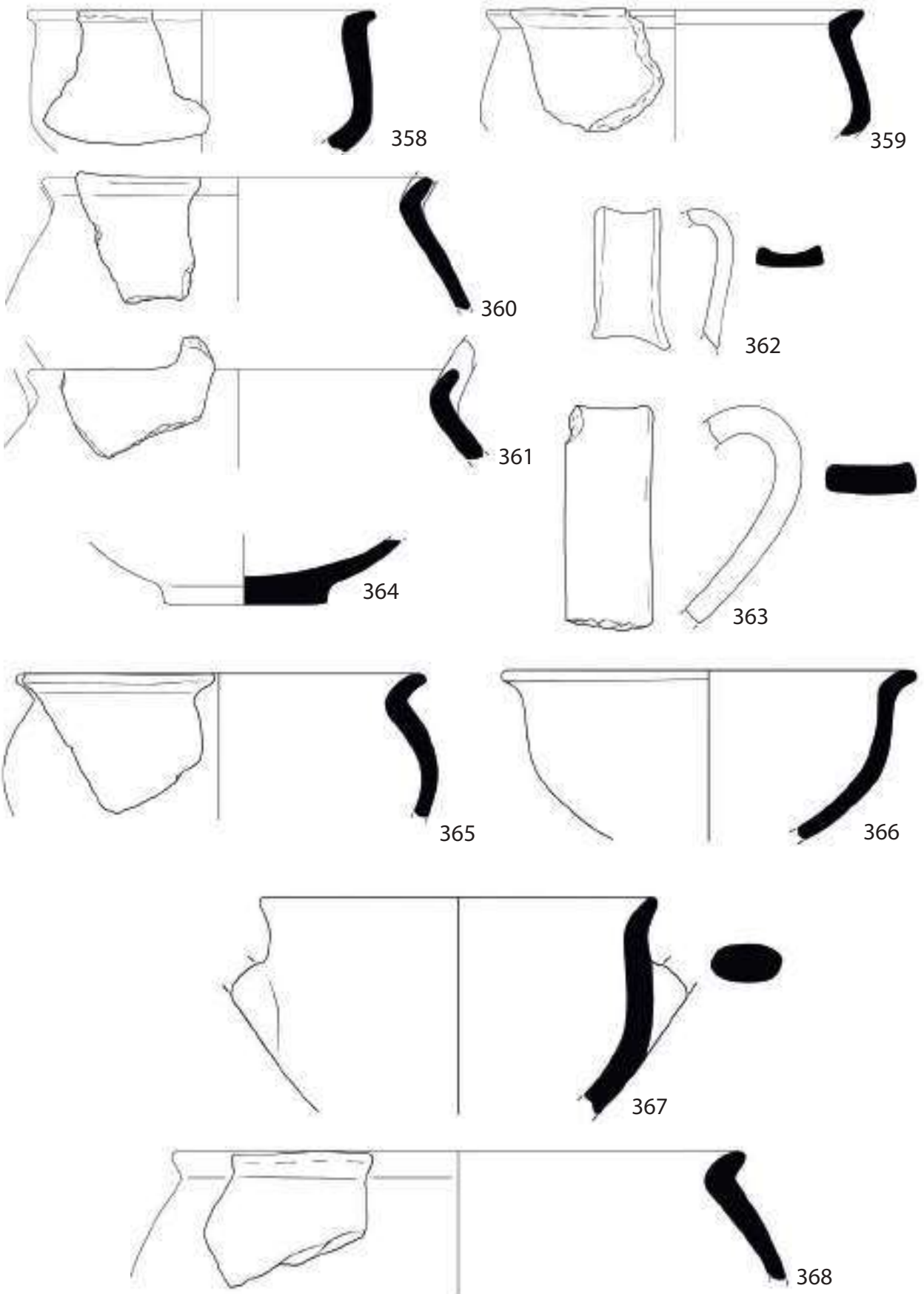


Fine dark unapainted: 333-337; Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 338-342. SU 1012-II. Painted 343-344. Scale 1:2.

SU 1012-II

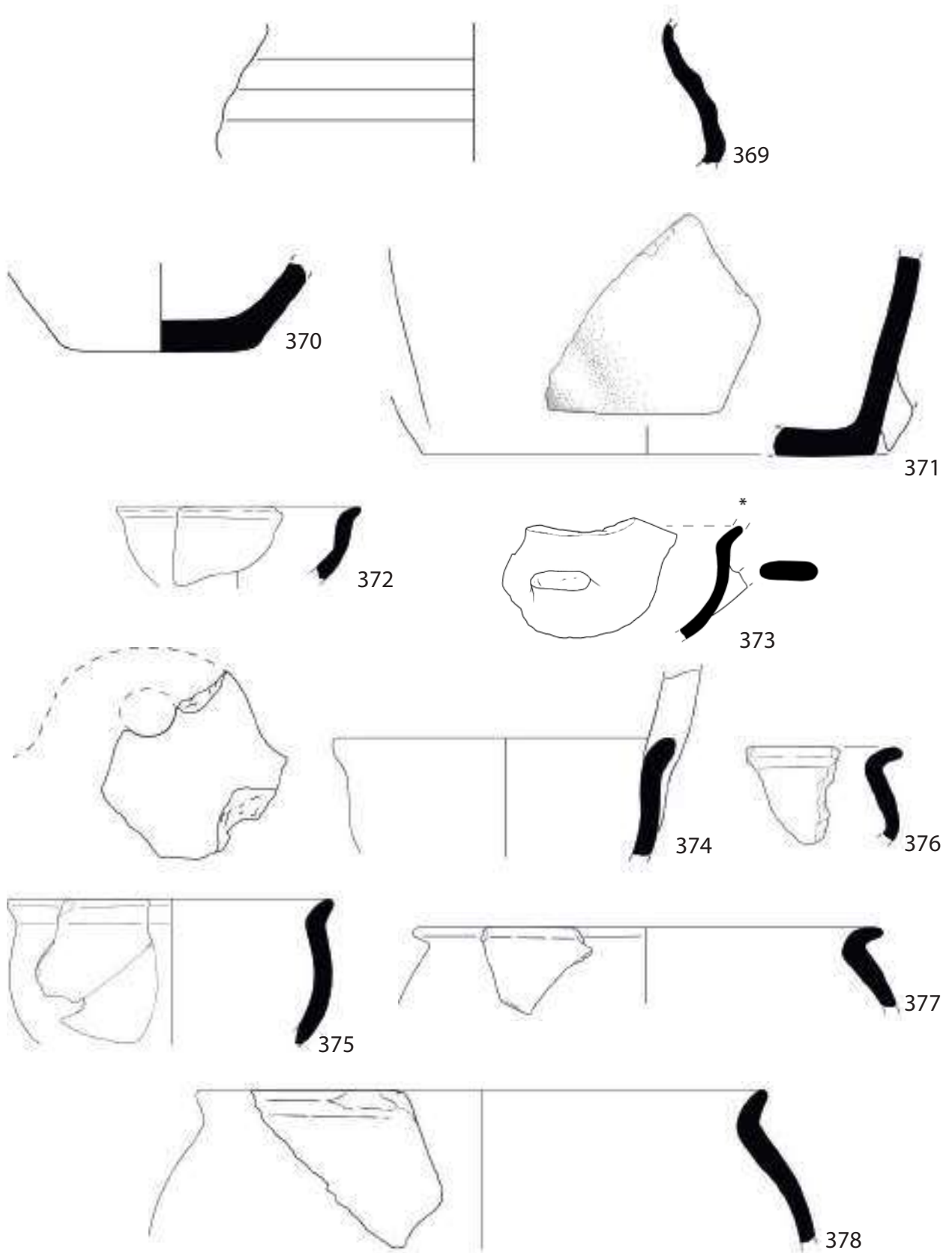


Painted: 345-352; Fine light unpainted: 353-357. Scale 1:2.



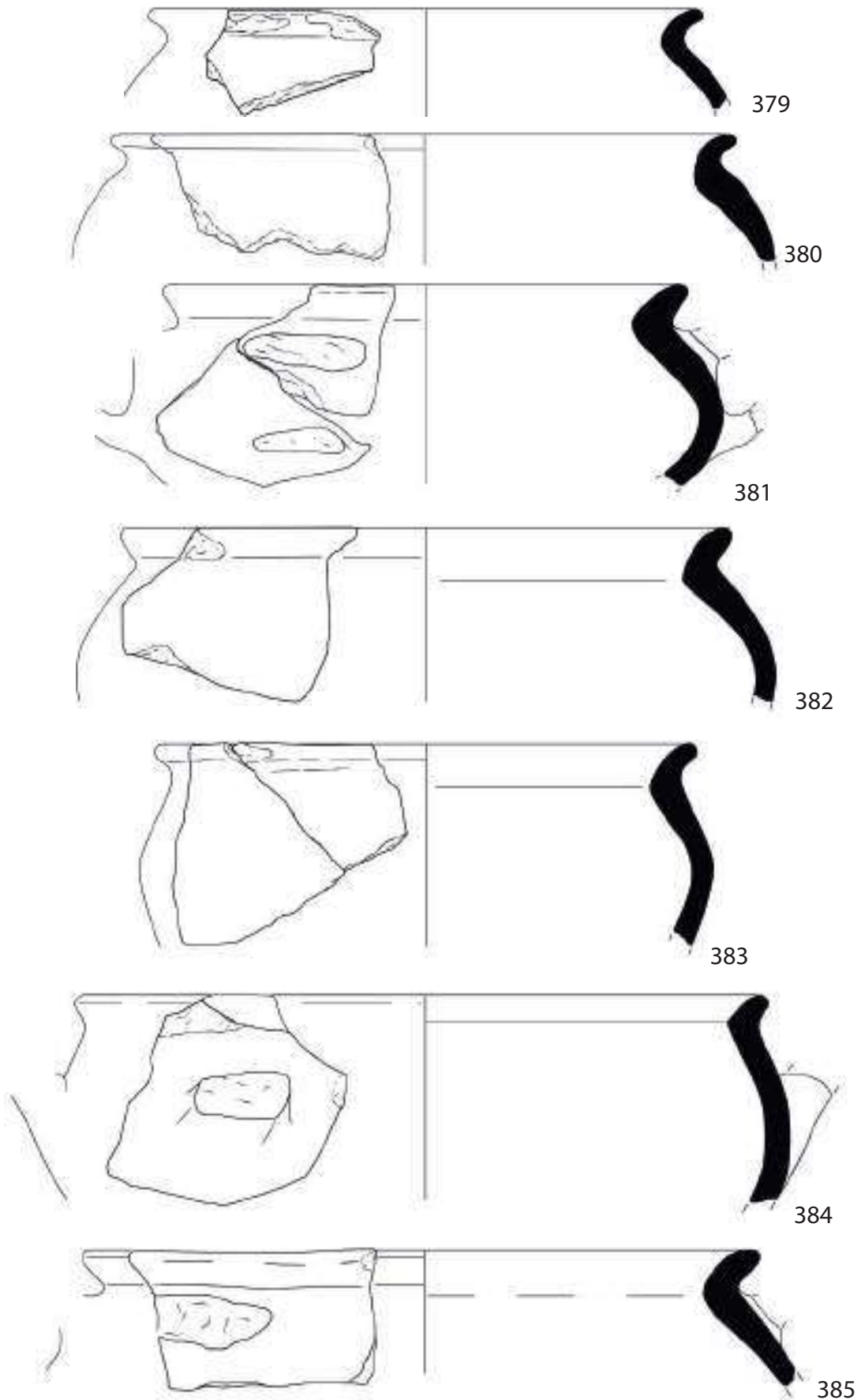
Fine light unpainted: 358-368. Scale 1:2.

SU 1012-II



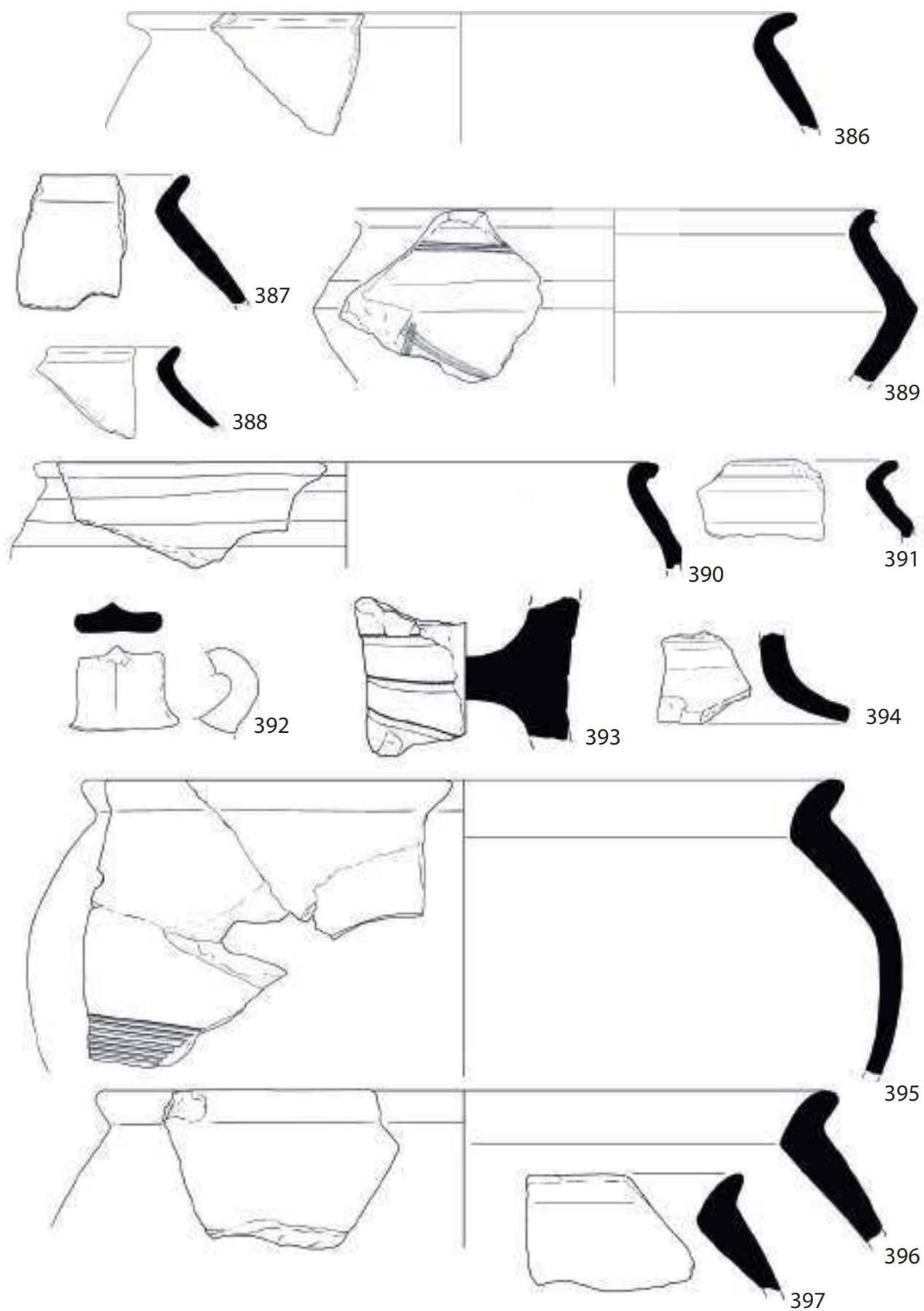
Fine light unpainted: 369-371; Fine dark unpainted : 372-378. Scale 1:2.

SU 1012-II

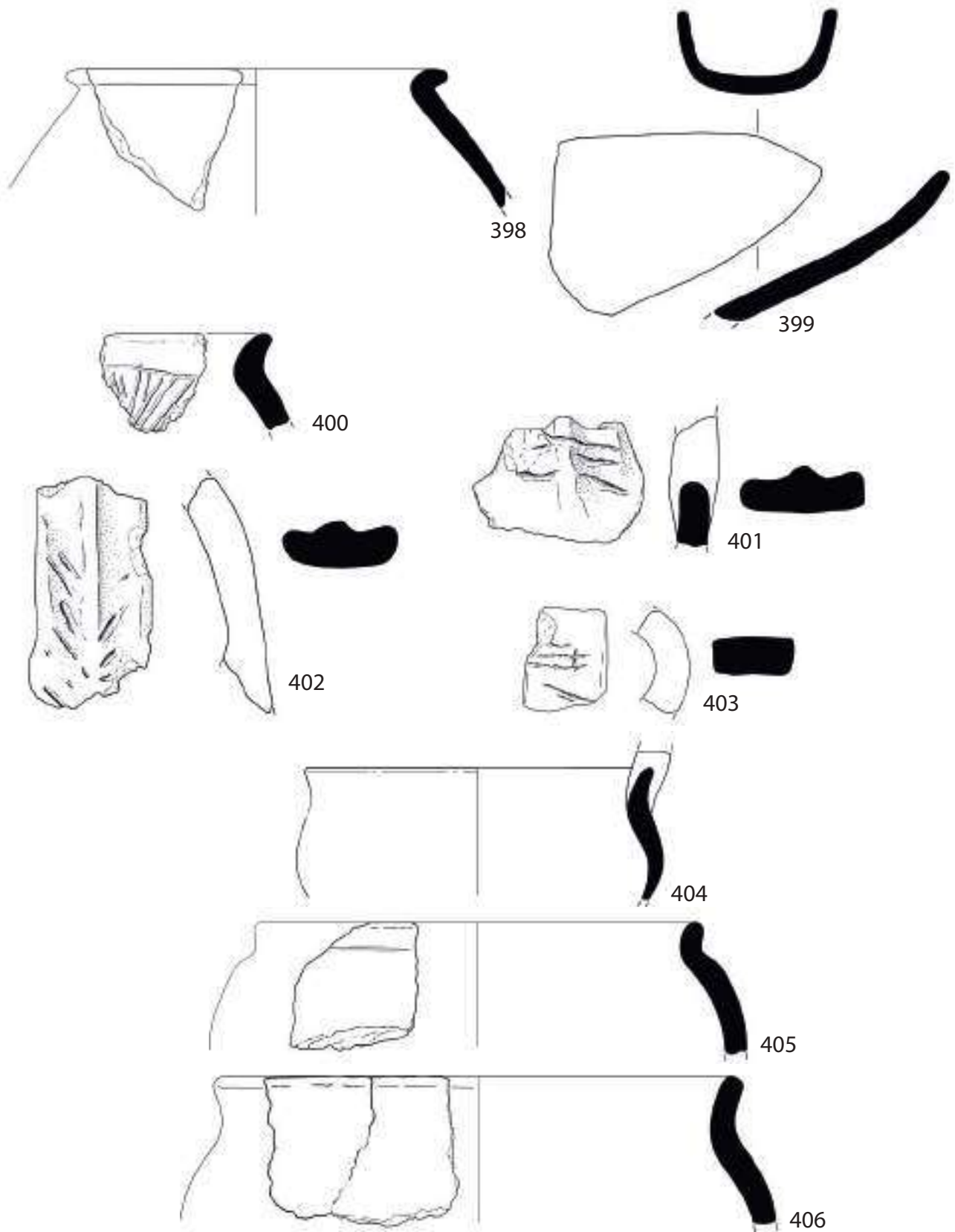


Fine dark unpainted: 379-385. Scale 1:2.

SU 1012-II

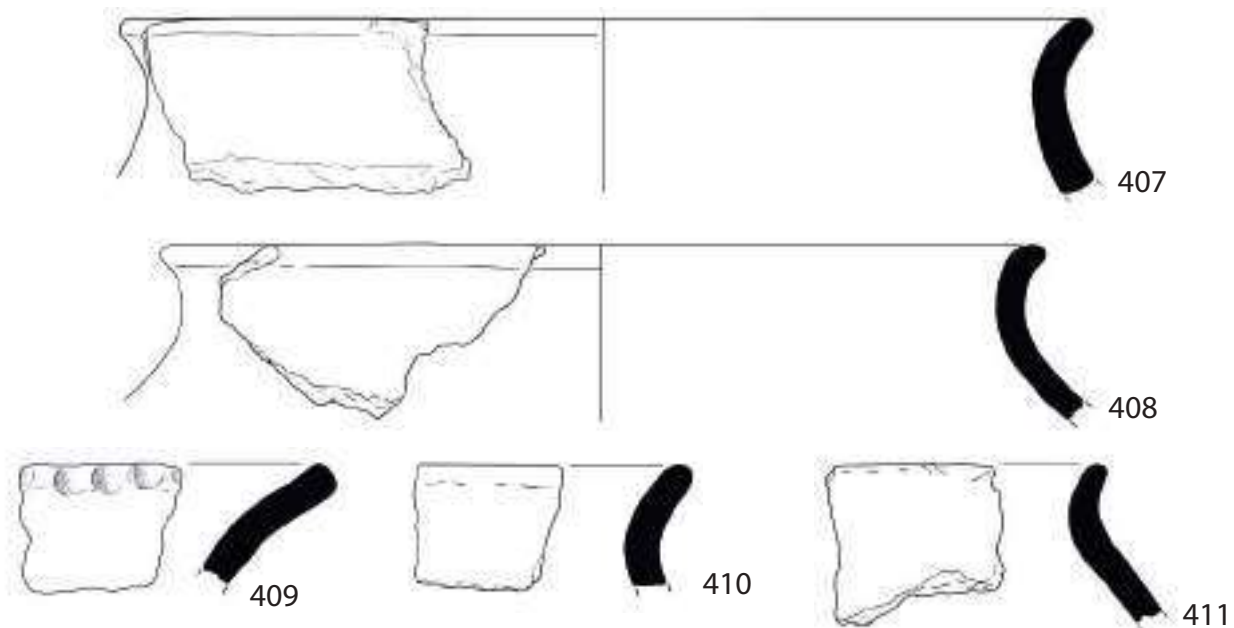


Fine dark unpainted: 386-397. Scale 1:2.

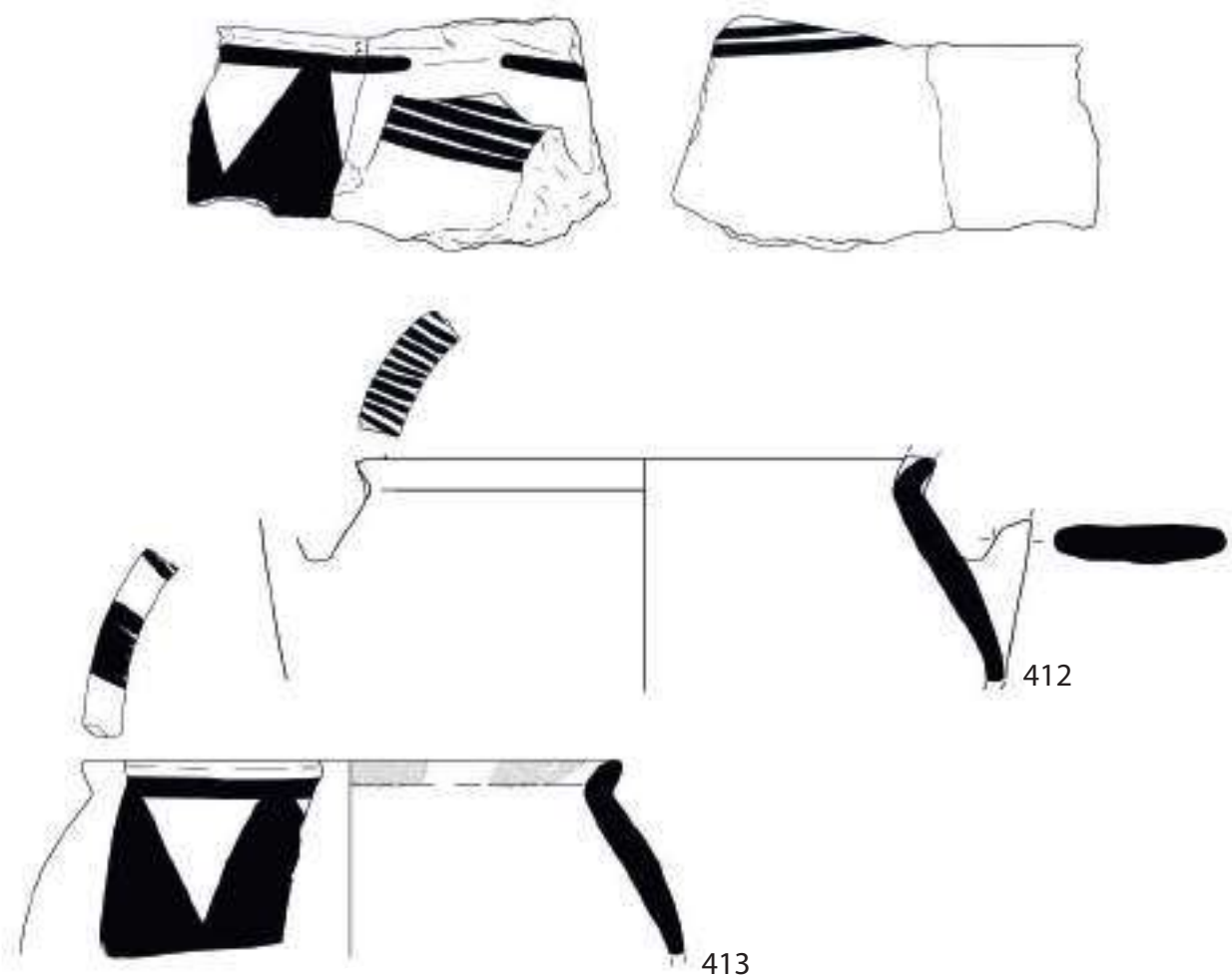


Fine dark unpainted: 398-399; Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 400-406. Scale 1:2.

SU 1012-II

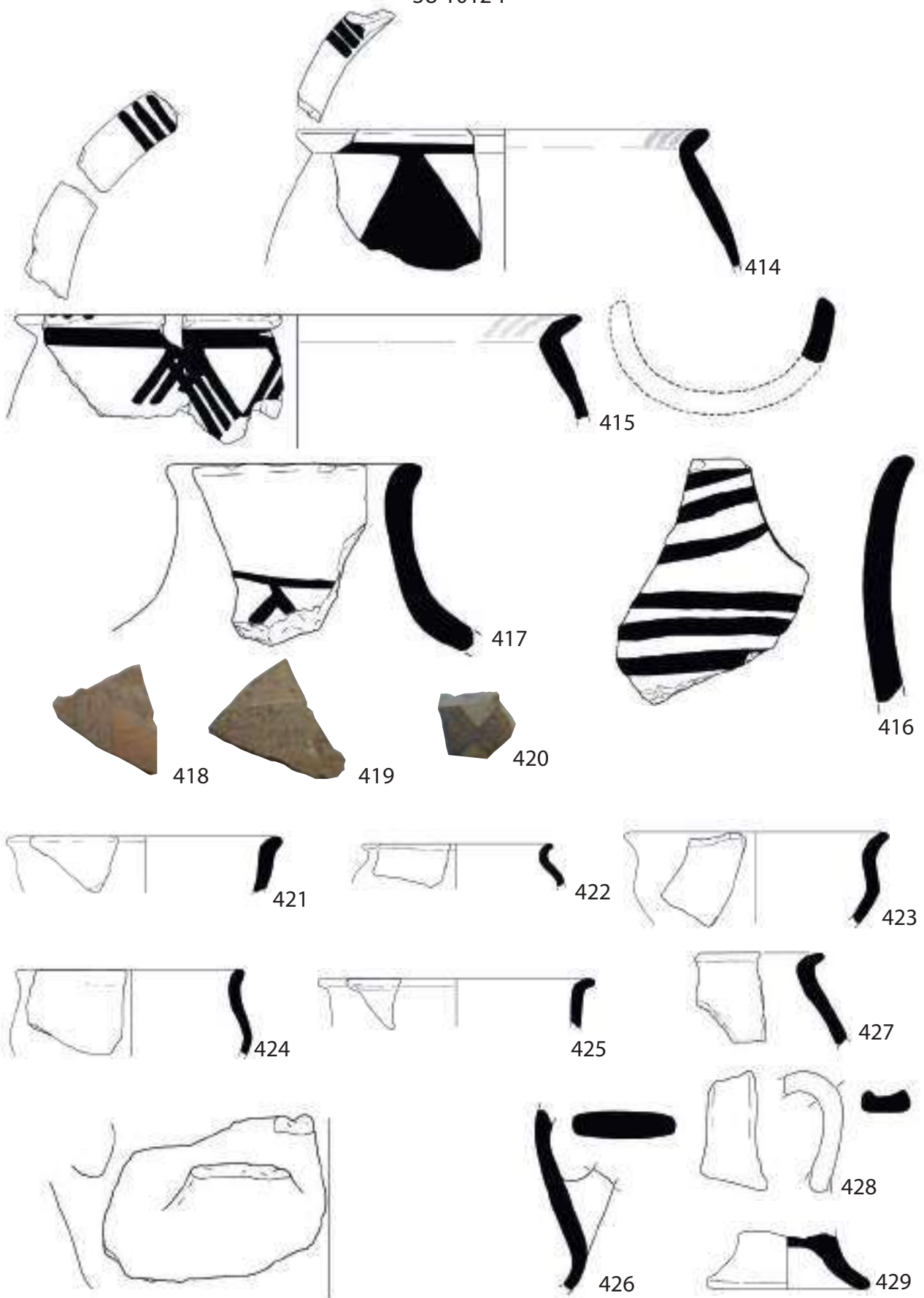


SU 1012-I



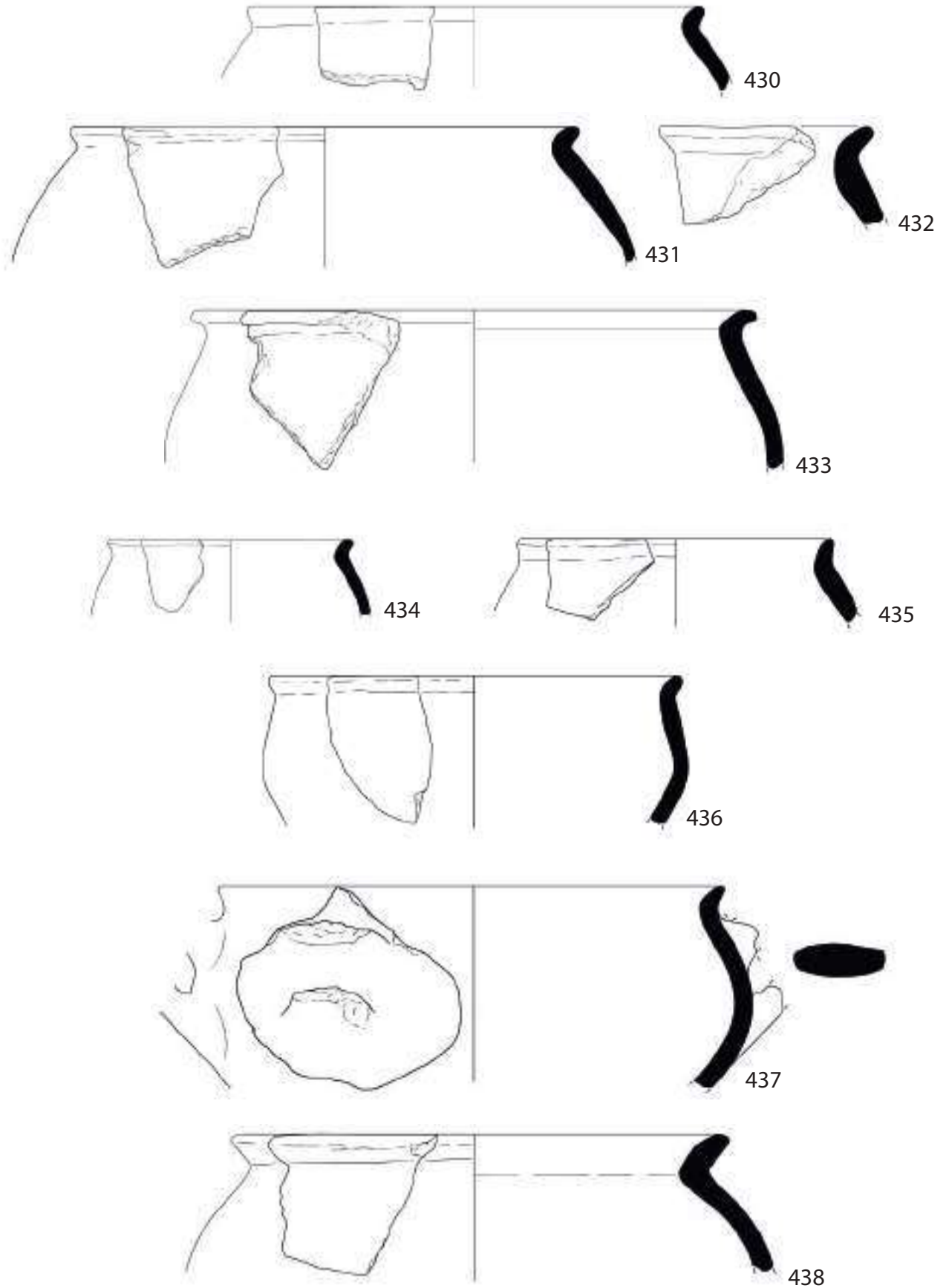
SU 1012-II. Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 407-411. SU 1012-I. Painted: 412-413. Scale 1:2.

SU 1012-I

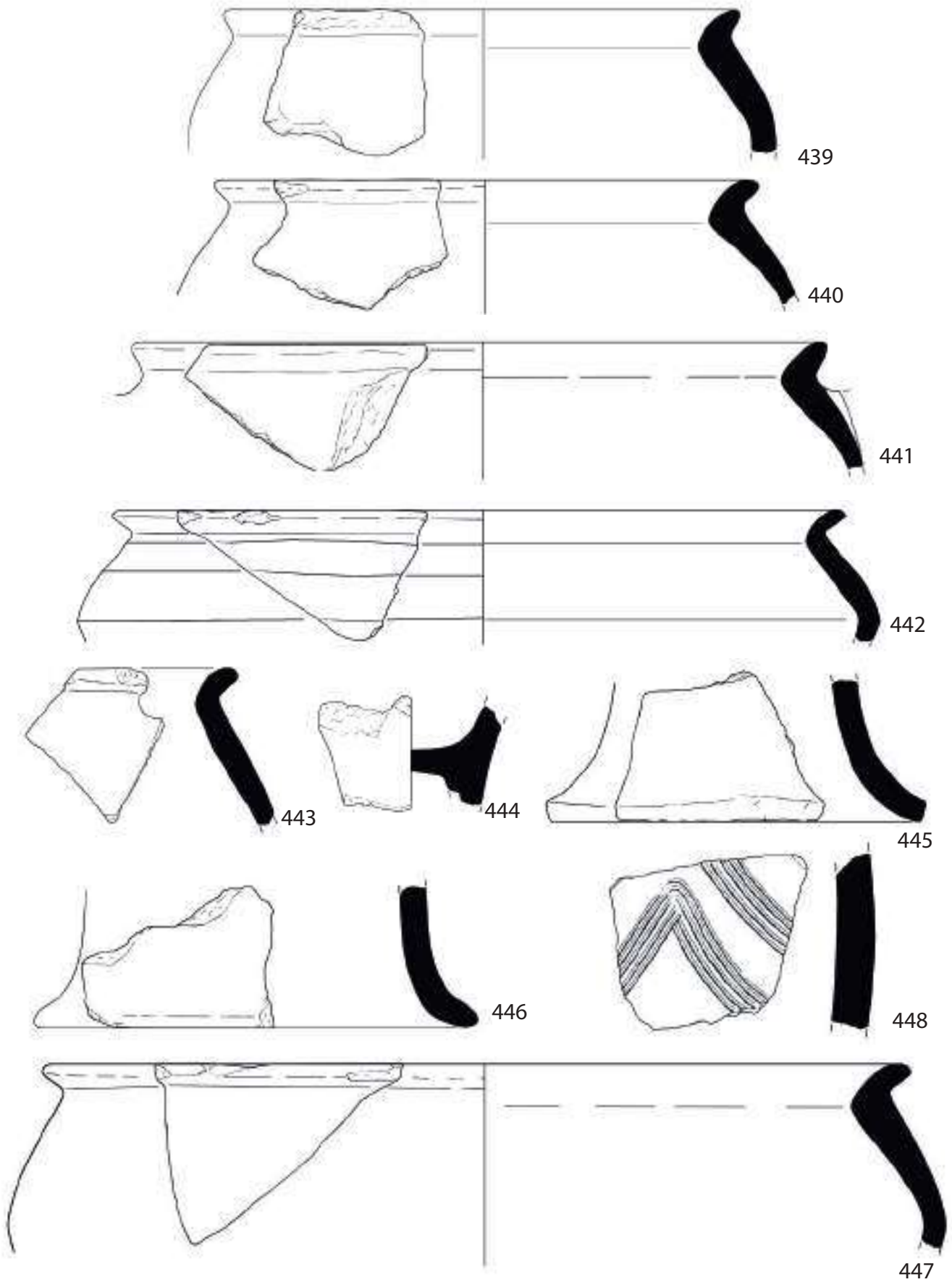


Painted: 414-420; Fine light unpainted: 421-429. Scale 1:2.

SU 1012-I

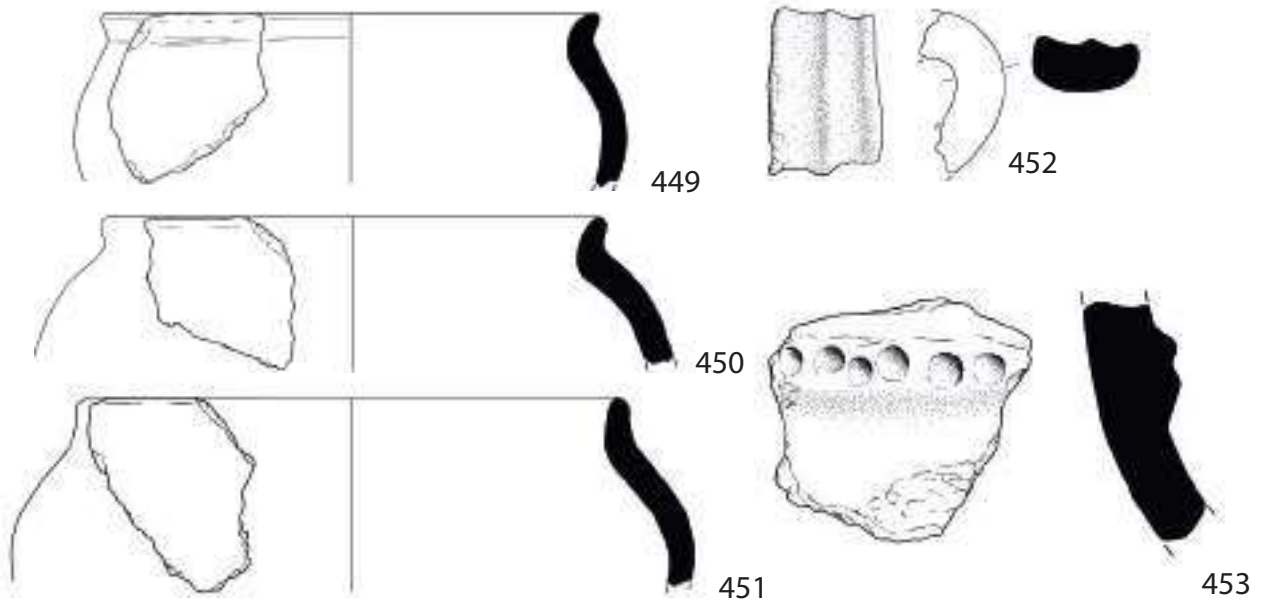


Fine light unpainted: 430-433; Fine dark unpainted: 434-438. Scale 1:2.

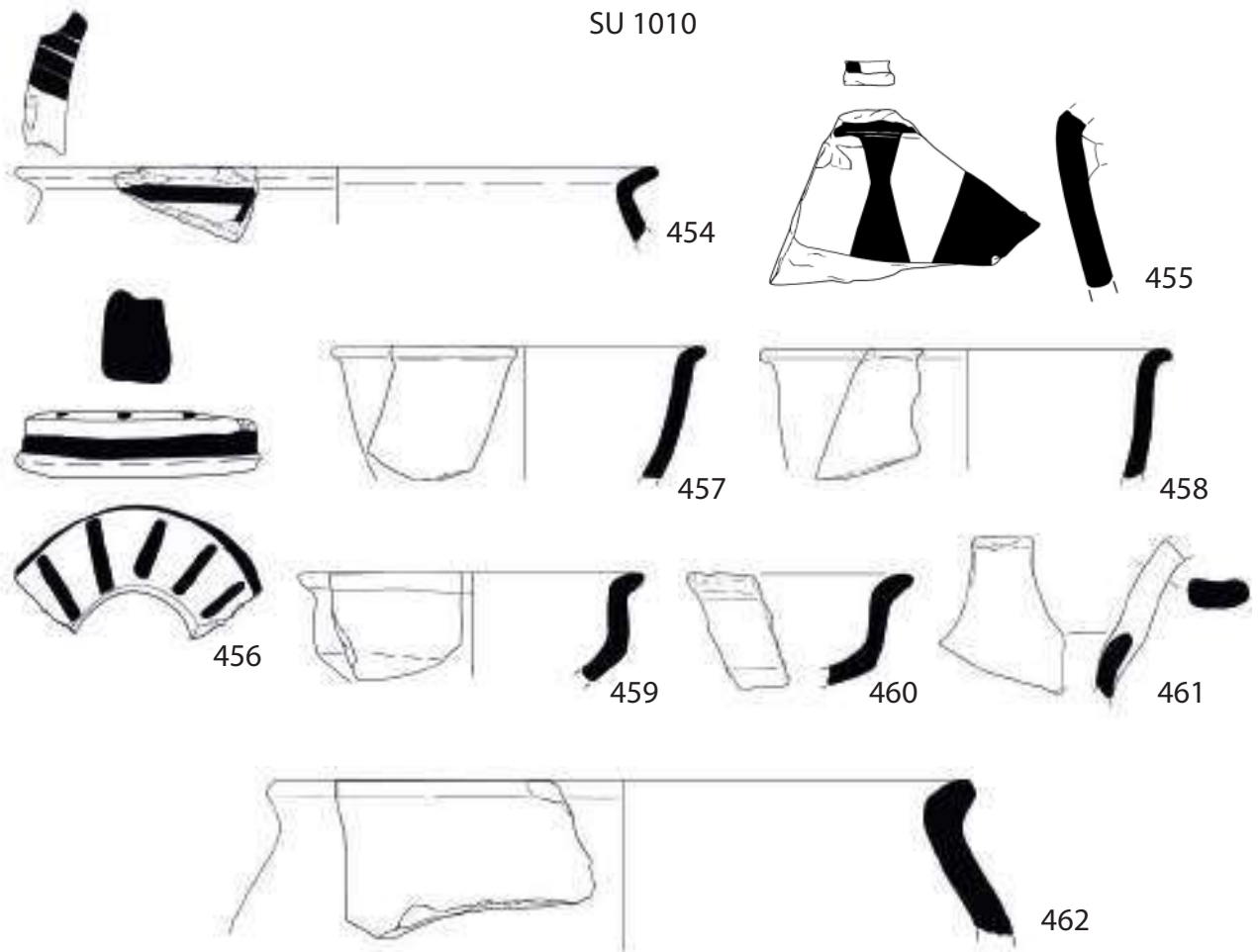


Fine dark unpainted: 439-448. Scale 1:2.

SU 1012-I

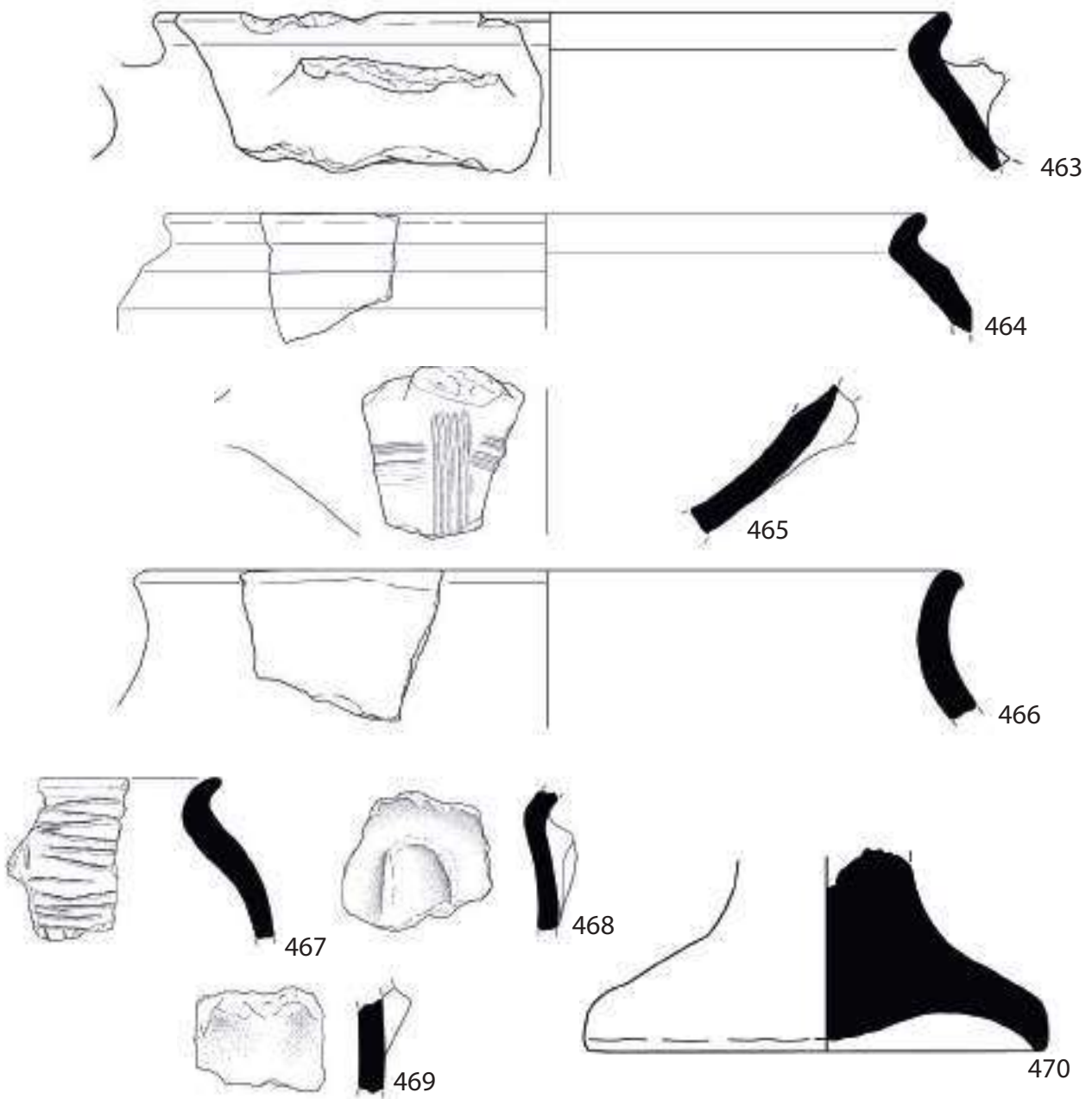


SU 1010



SU 1012-I. Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 449-452; Pithoi: 453. SU 1010. Painted: 454-456. Fine light unpainted: 457-462. Scale 1:2.

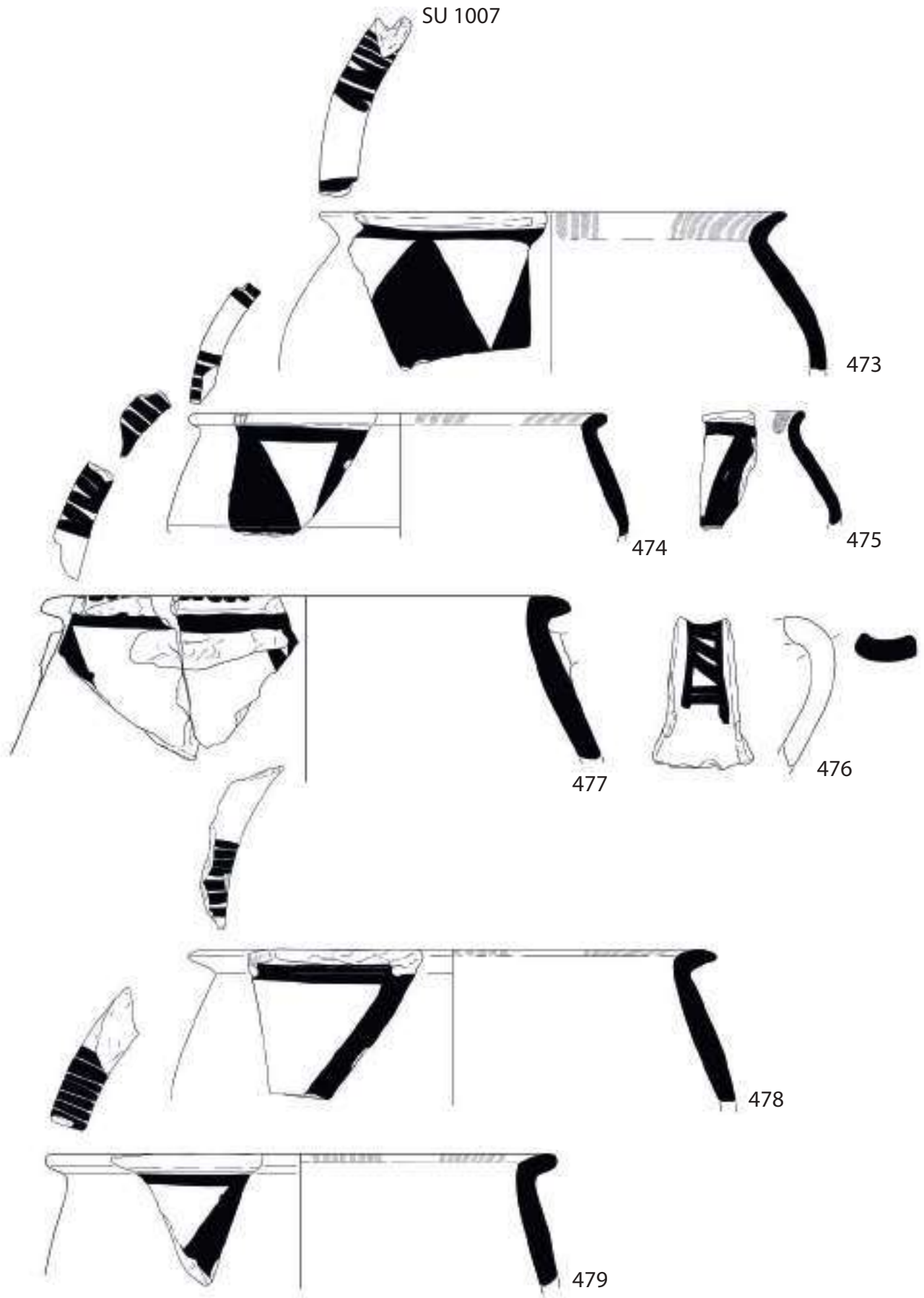
SU 1010



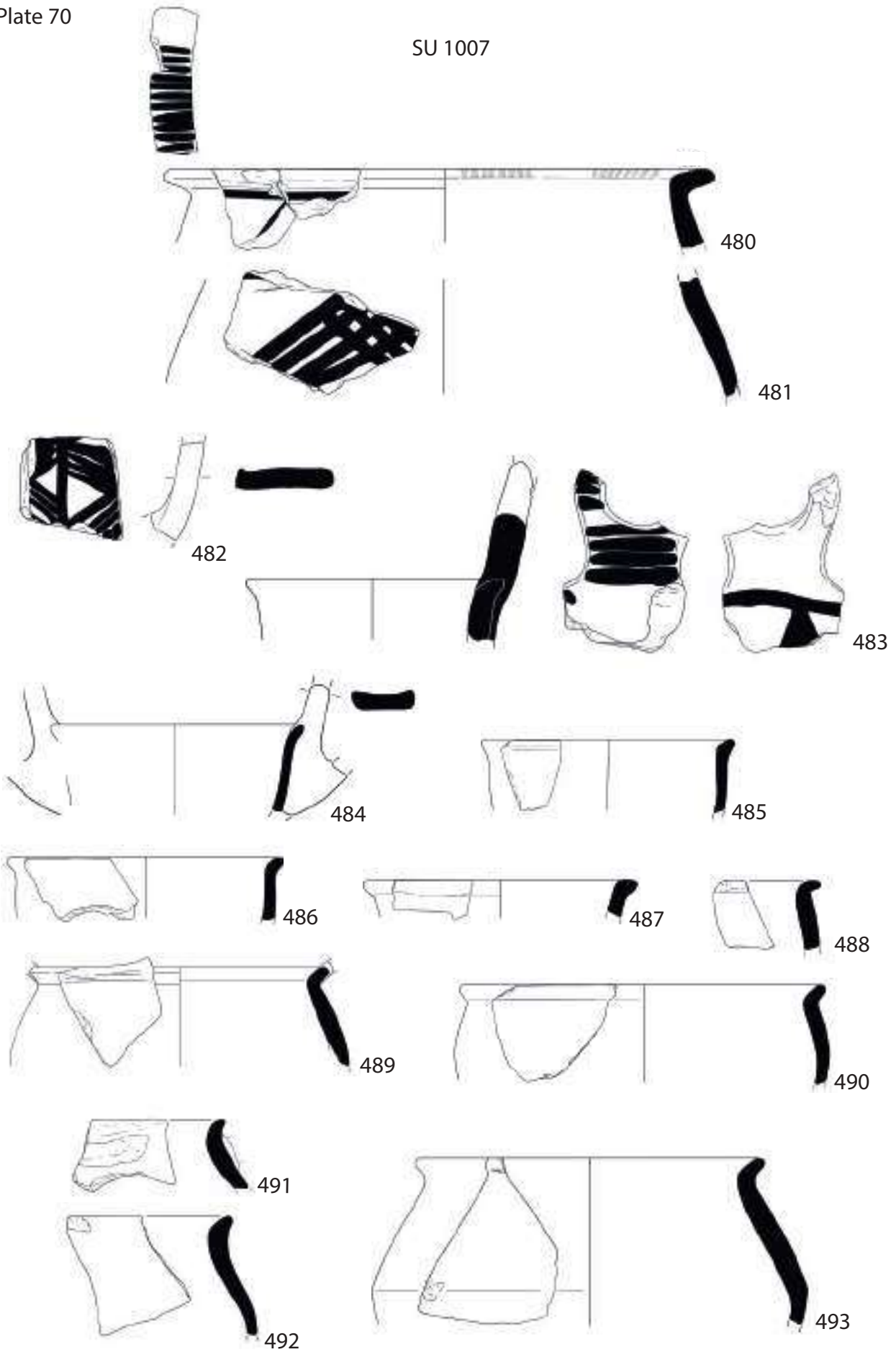
SU 1013



SU 1010. Fine dark unpainted: 463-466; Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 467-470. SU 1013. Fine light unpainted: 471-472. Scale 1:2.

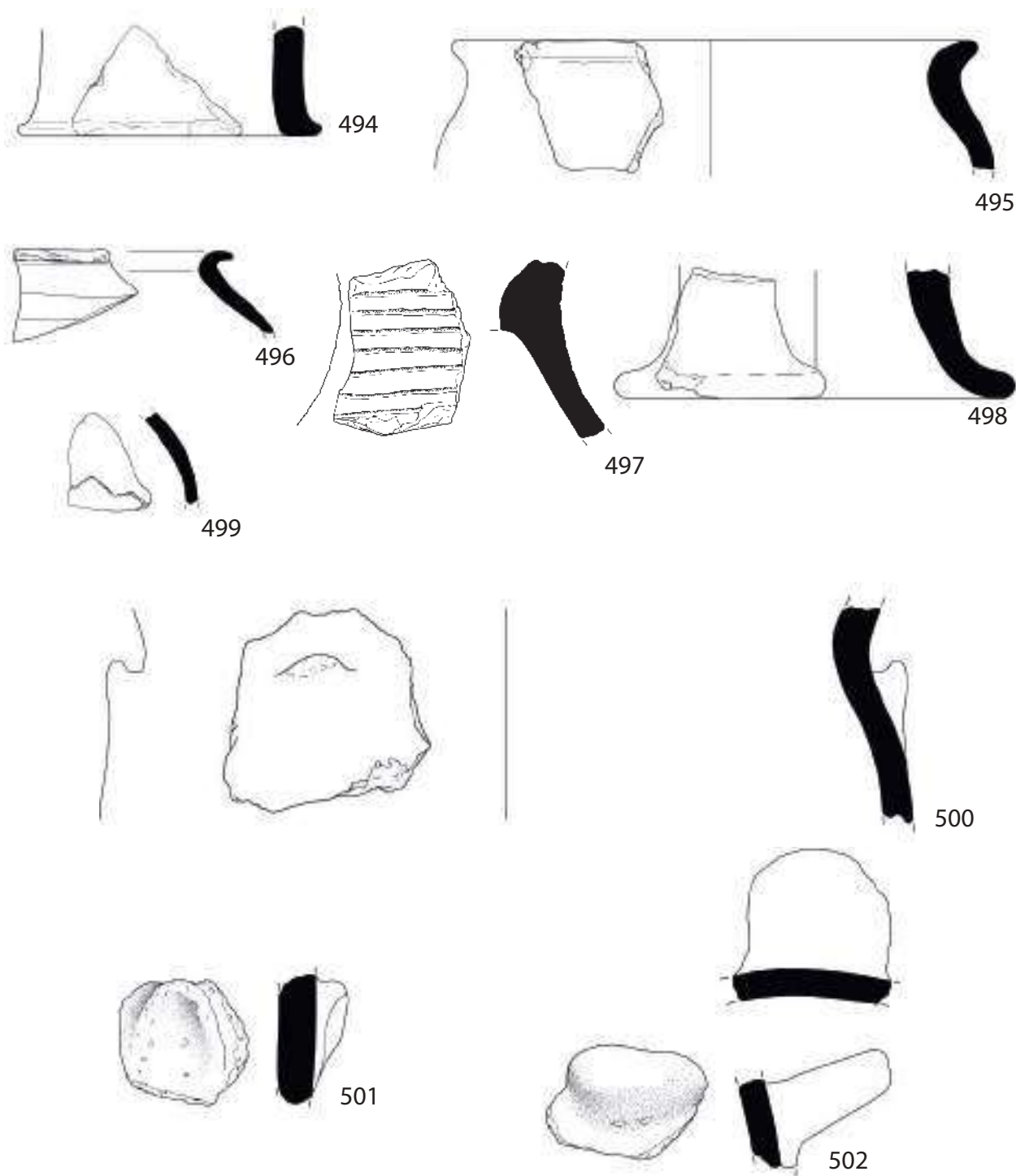


Painted: 473-479. Scale 1:2.



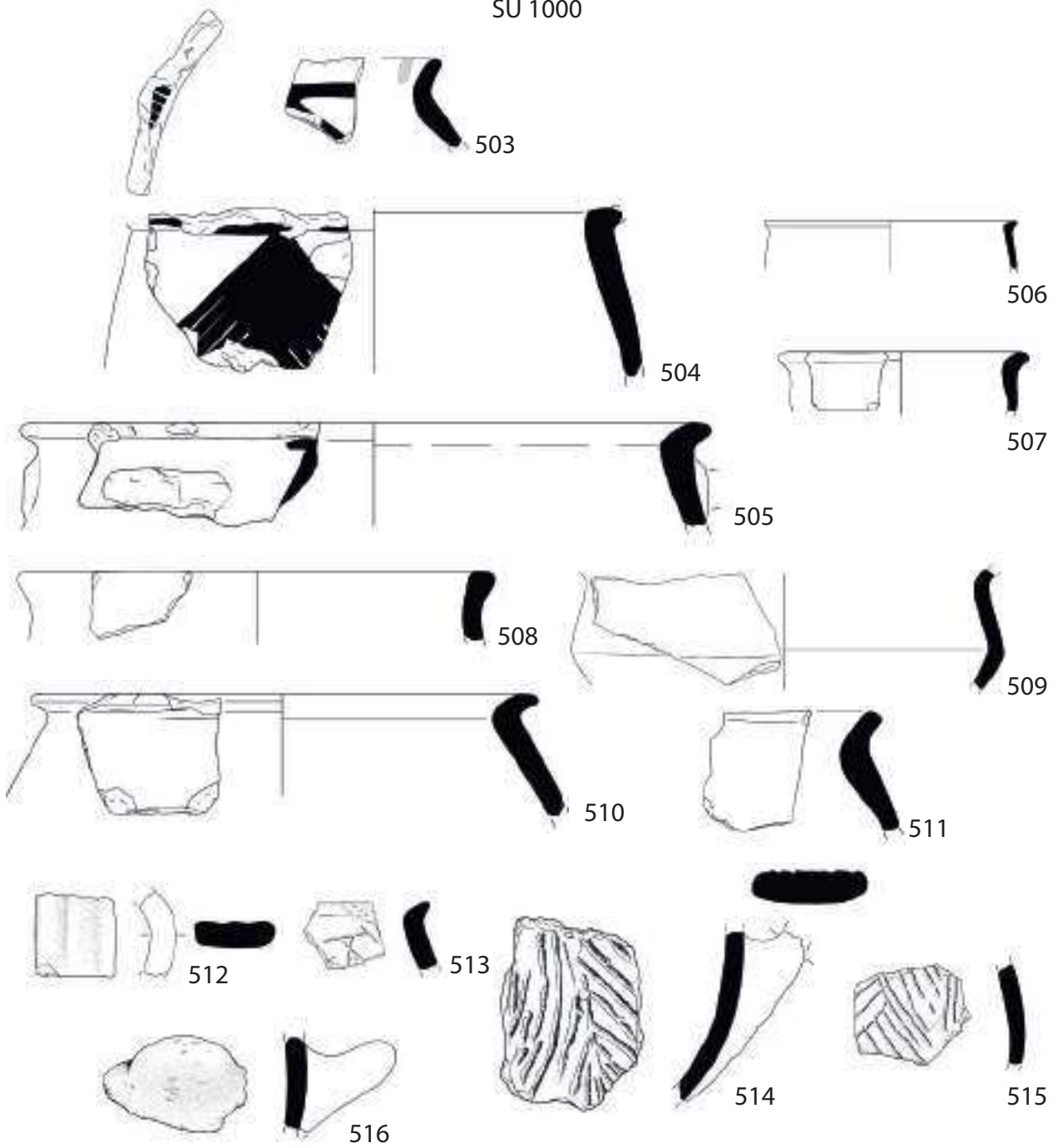
Painted: 480-483; Fine light unpainted: 484-493. Scale 1:2.

SU 1007

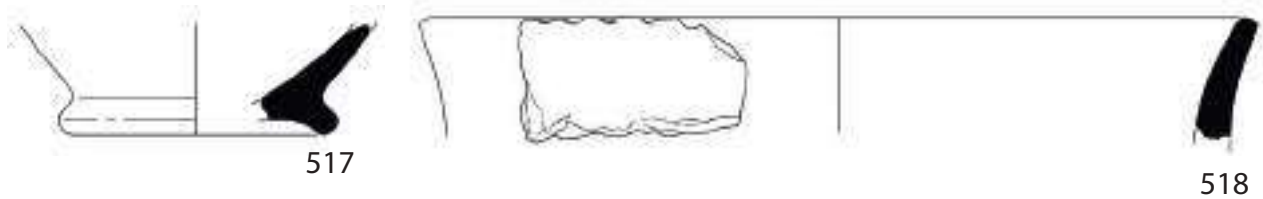


Fine light unpainted: 494; Fine dark unpainted: 495-499. Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 500-502. Scale 1:2.

SU 1000



Section Area A



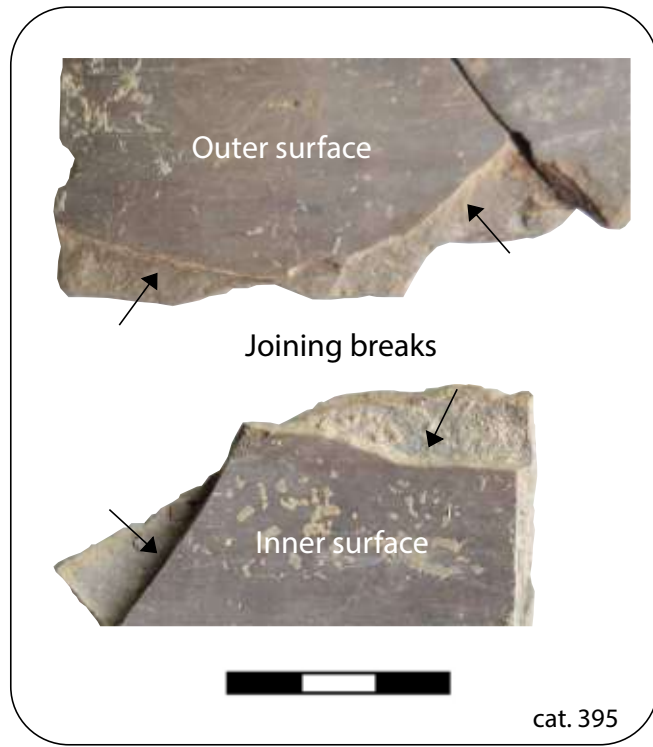
SU 1000: Painted: 503-505; Fine light unpainted: 506-510; Fine dark unpainted: 511-512; Coarse domestic/cooking pottery : 513-516. Section Area A. Fine light unpainted: 517. Coarse domestic/cooking pottery: 518. Scale 1:2.



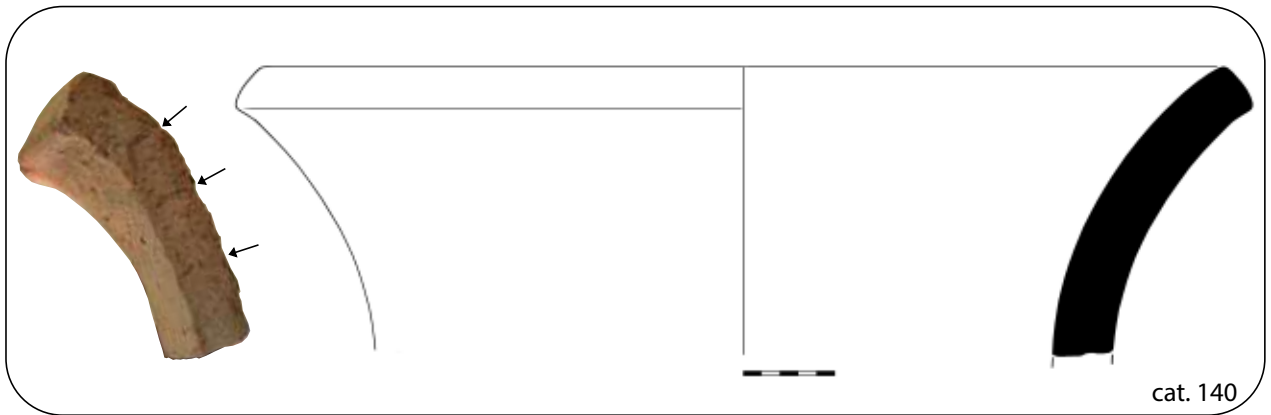
a



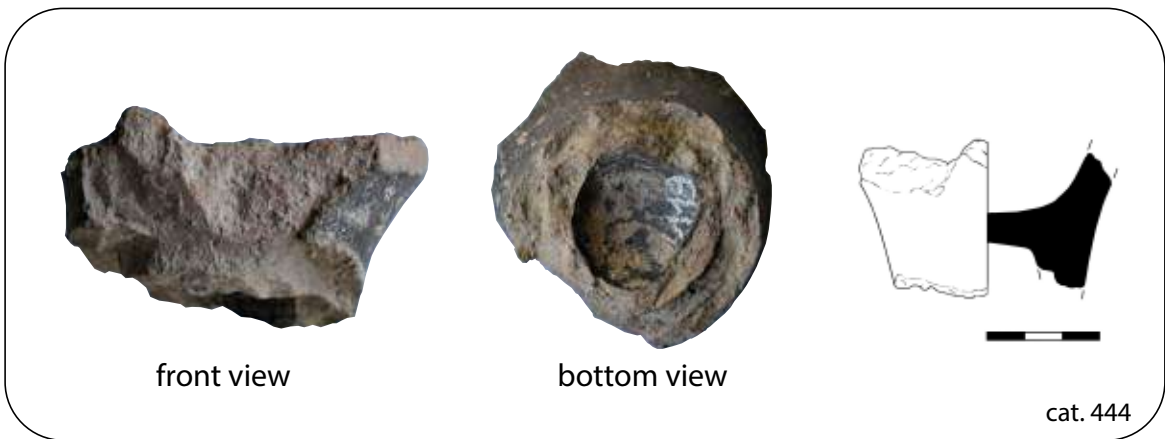
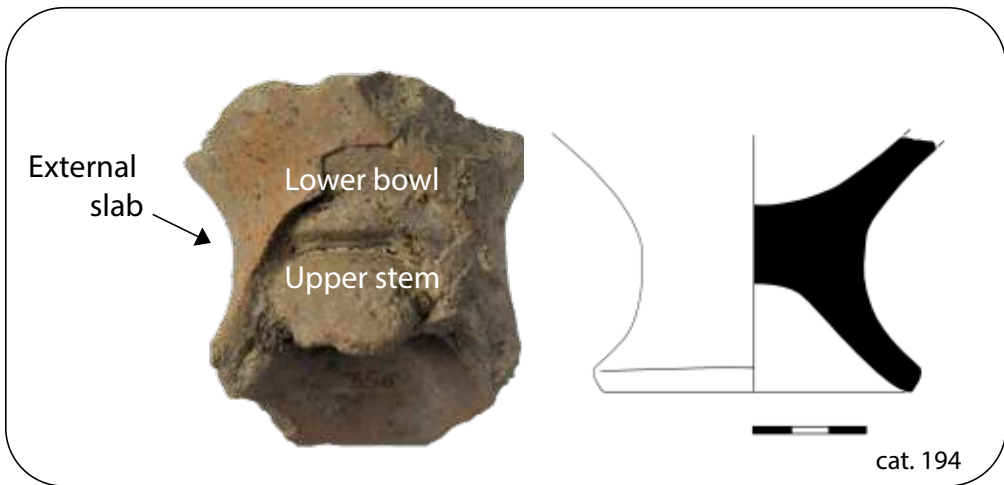
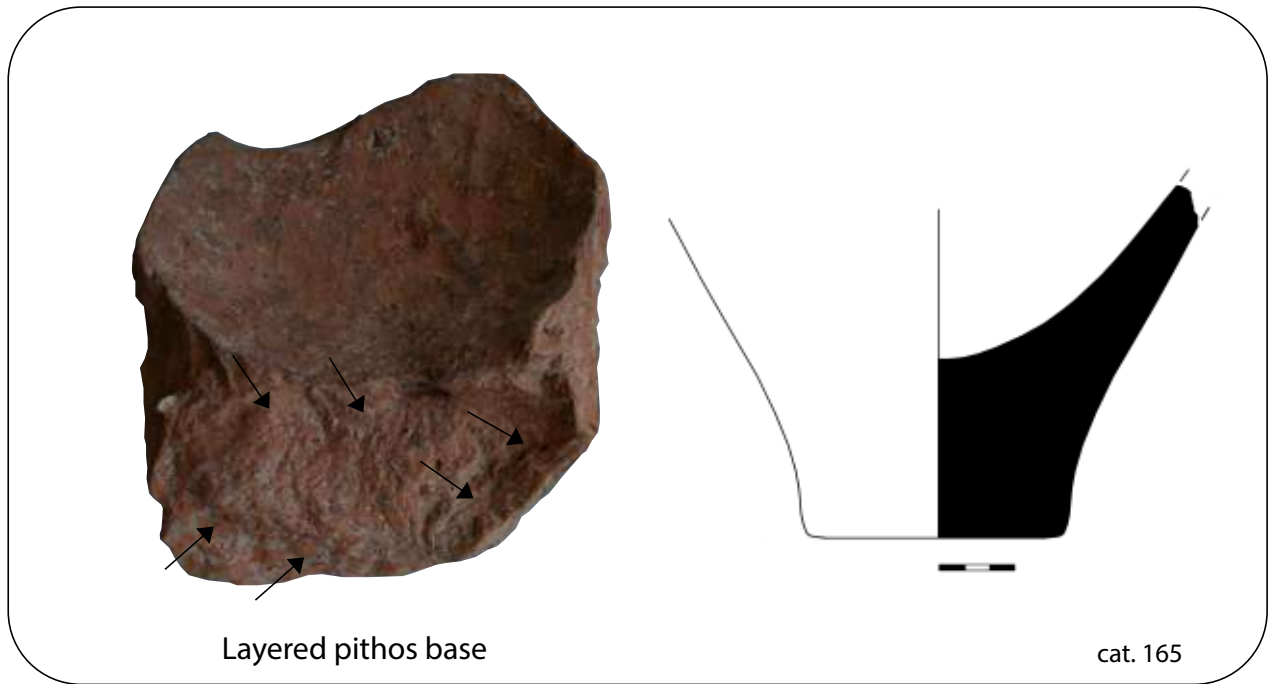
b

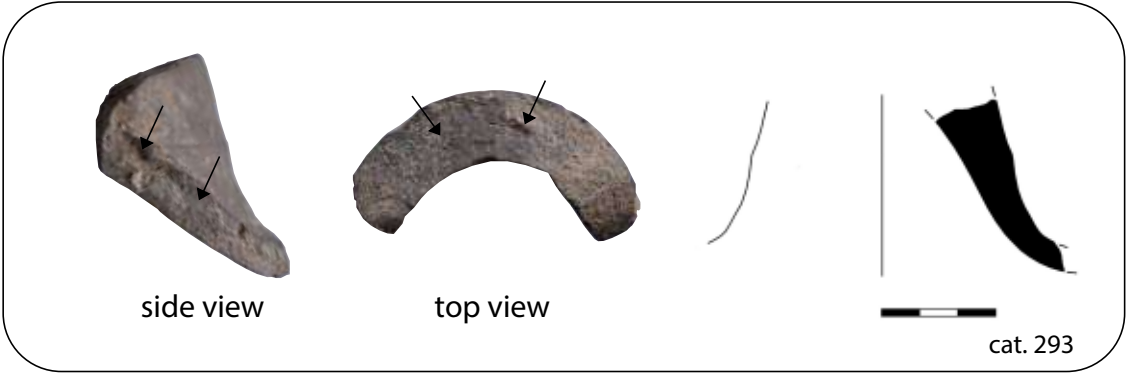


c

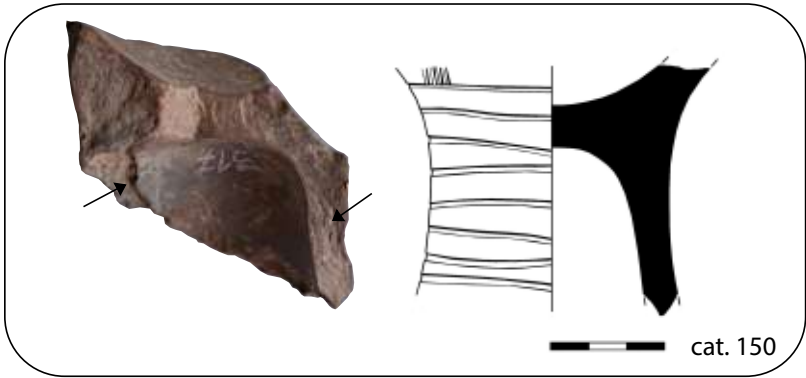


d

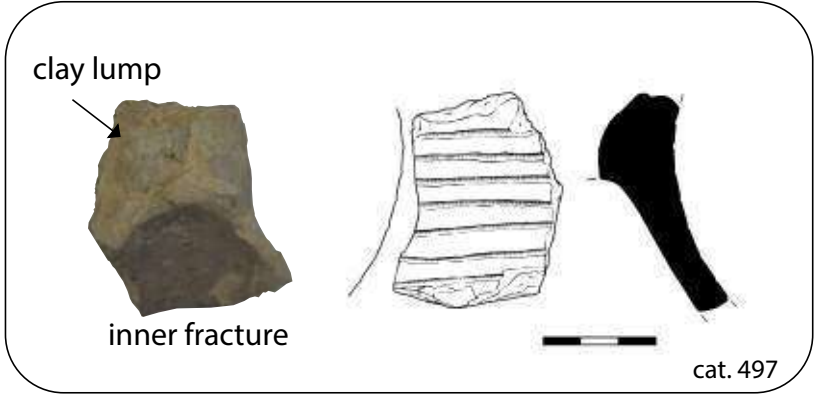




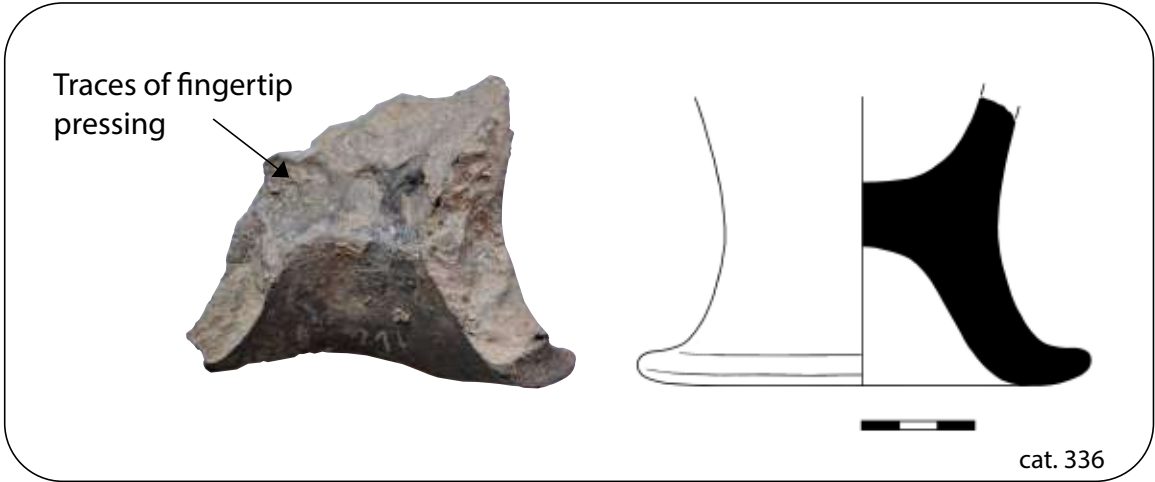
a



b

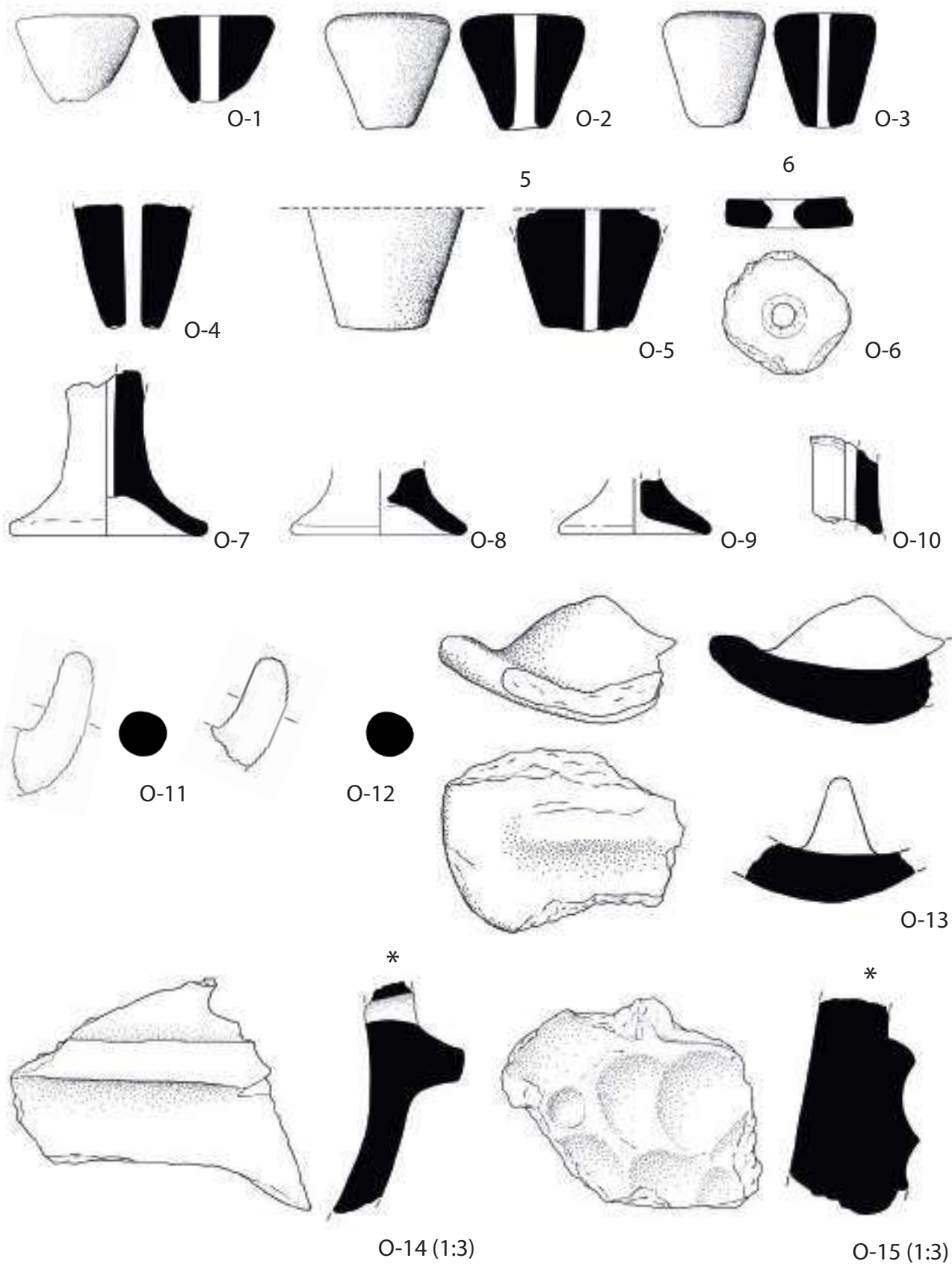


c

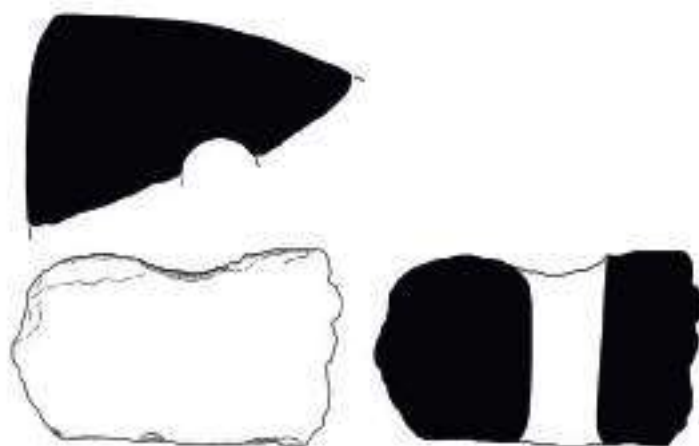


d

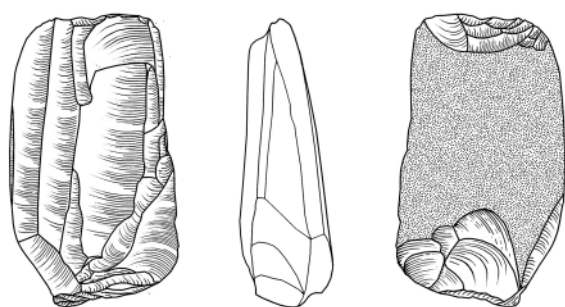
Plate 76



Terracotta: O-1 - 15; O-1 (SU 1044), O-2 (SU 1007), O-3 (SU 1081), O-4, O-7, O-10 (SU 1012-II), O-5, O-6 (SU 1012-I), O-8, O-9 (SU 1025), O-11 (SU 1028), O-12 (SU 1009), O-13 (SU 1046a), O-14, O-15 (SU 1046b). Scale 1:2 (O-14, O-15, scale 1:3).

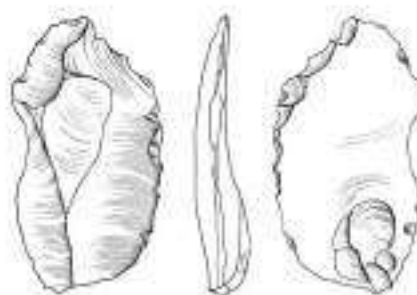


O-16



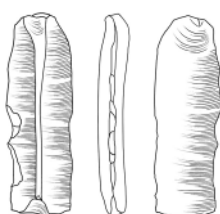
0 20mm

O-17



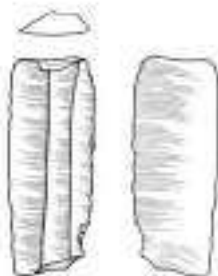
0 20mm

O-18



0 20mm

O-19



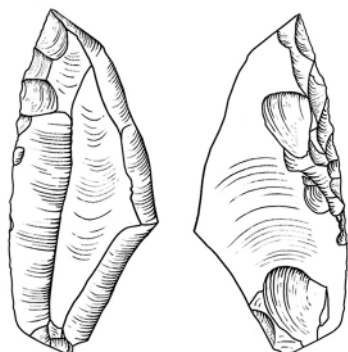
0 20mm

O-20



0 20mm

O-21



O-22

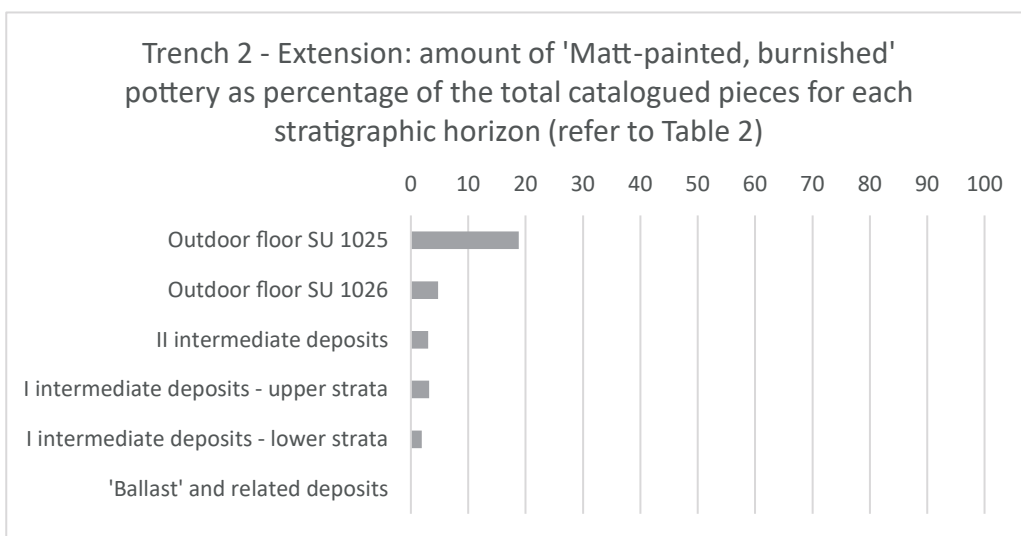
0 20mm



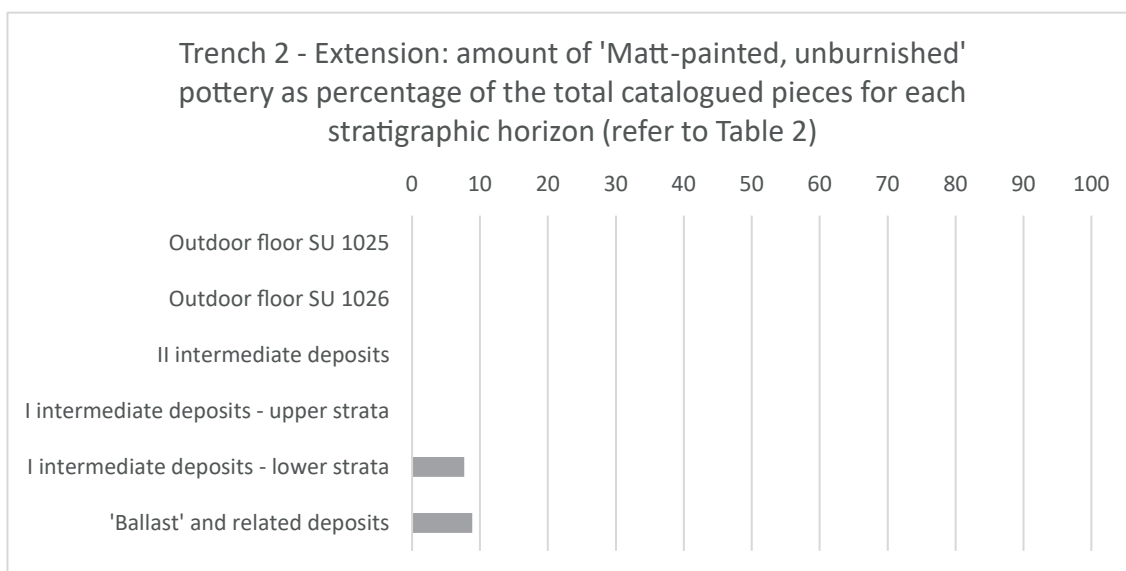
O-23

Ground stone: O-16 (SU 1046c). Chipped stone, obsidian: O-17 - O-21; O-17, O-19 (SU 1026), O-18, O-20 (SU 1010), O-21 (SU 1070). Chipped stone, chert: O-22 (SU 1070). Bone: O-23 (SU 1025). Scale 1:1 (O-16, scale 1:2).

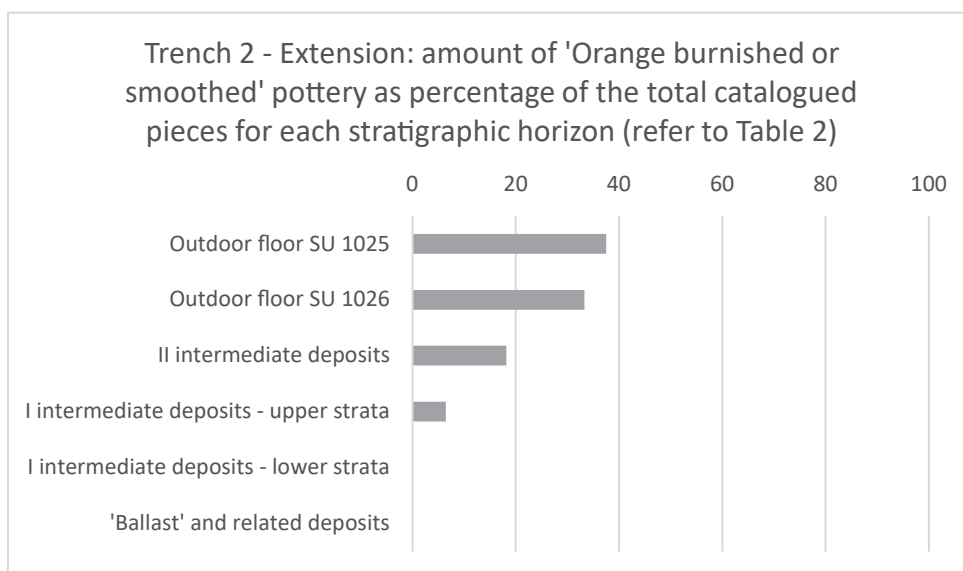
Graph 1



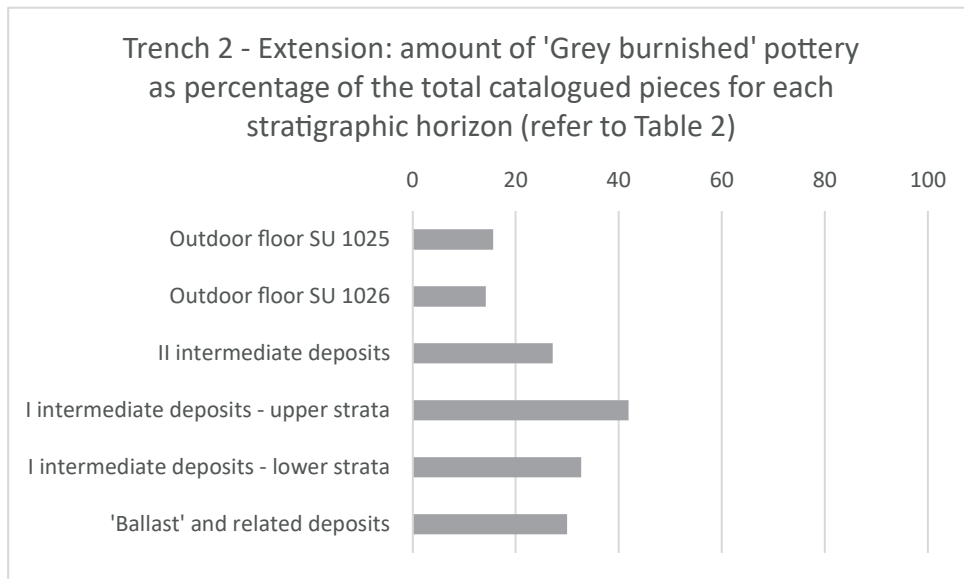
Graph 2



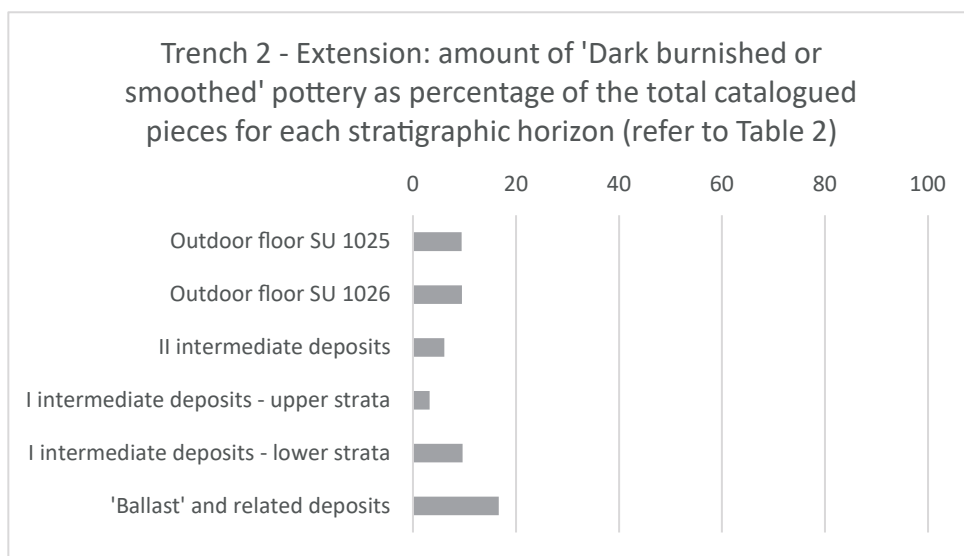
Graph 3



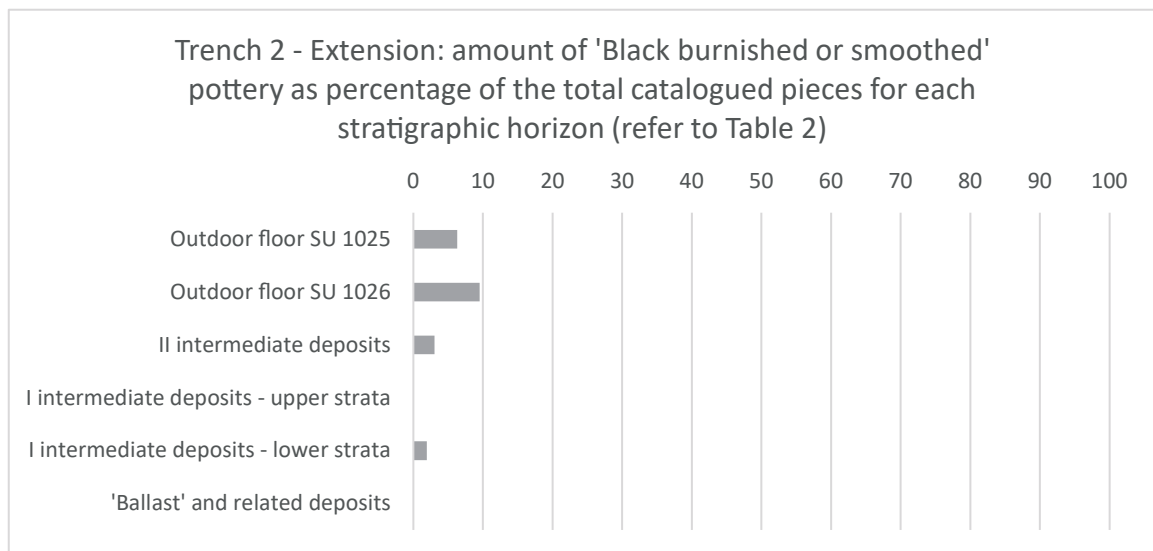
Graph 4



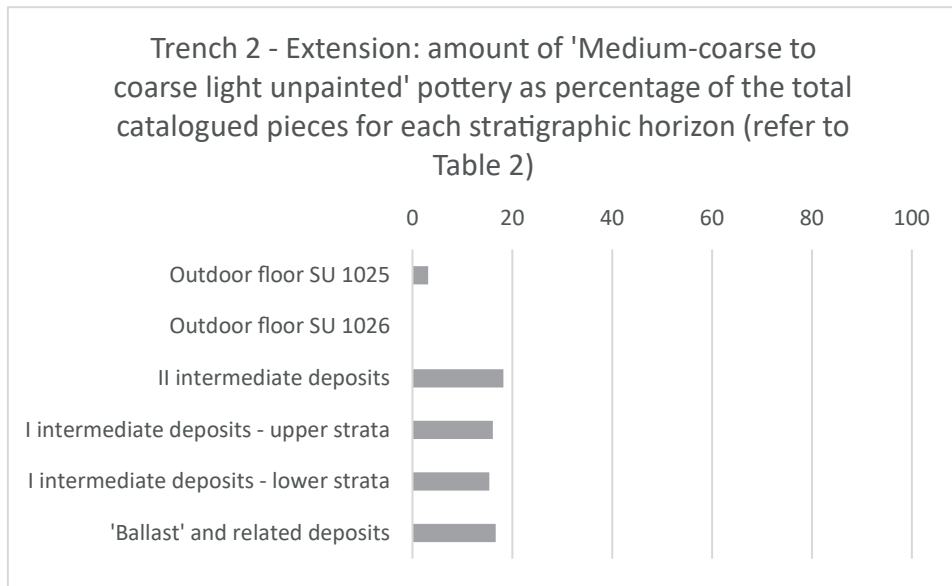
Graph 5



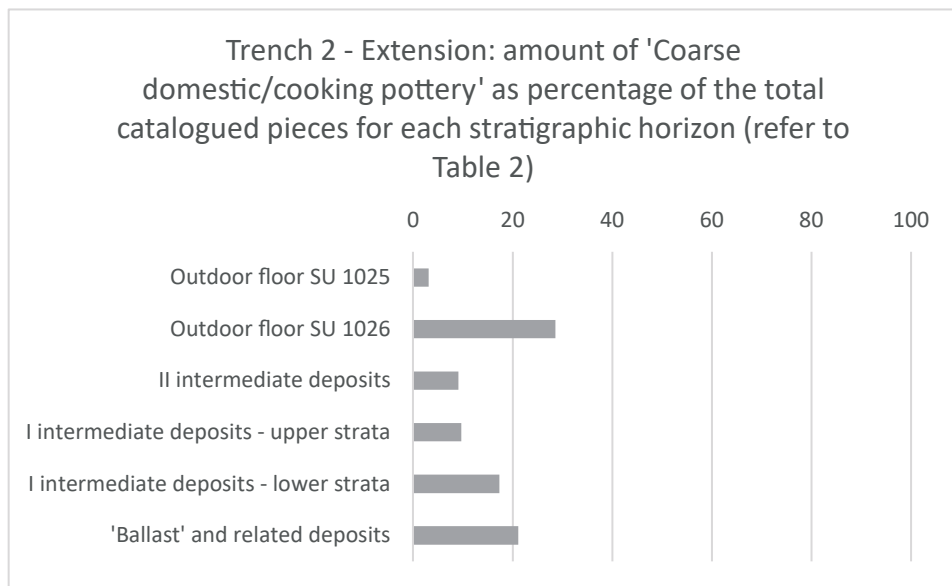
Graph 6



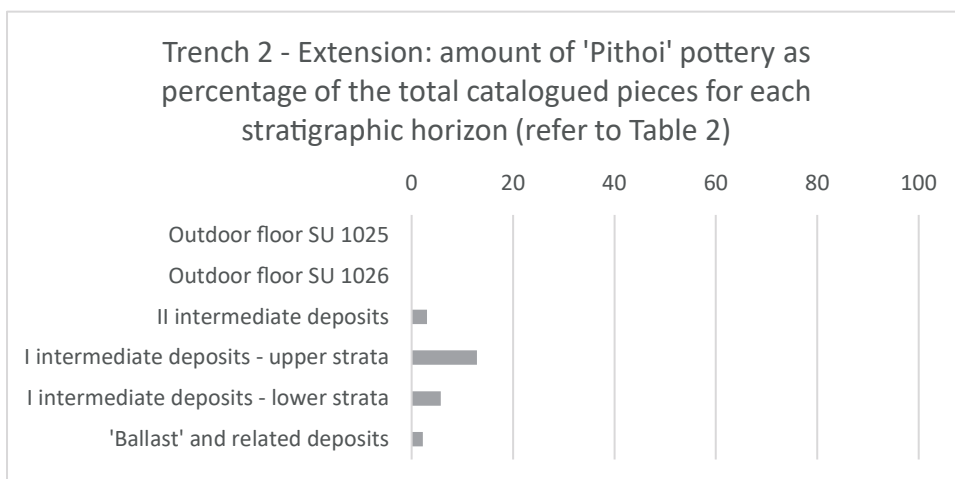
Graph 7



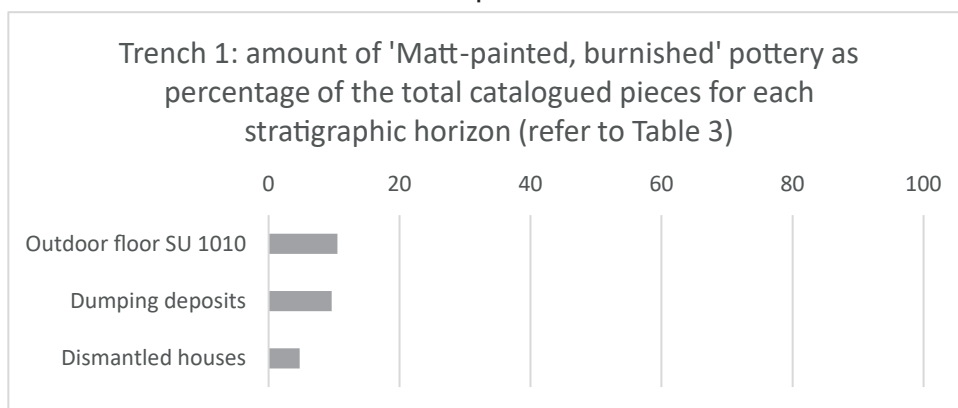
Graph 8



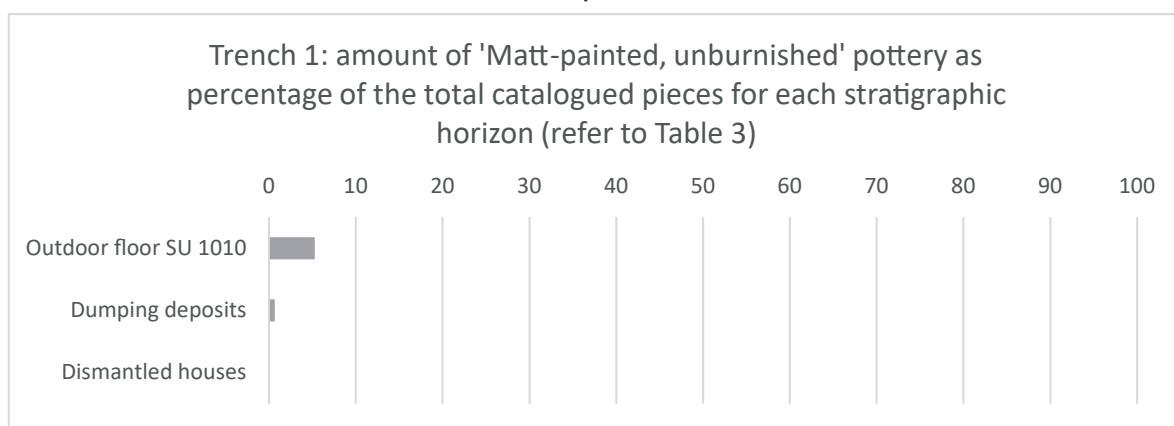
Graph 9



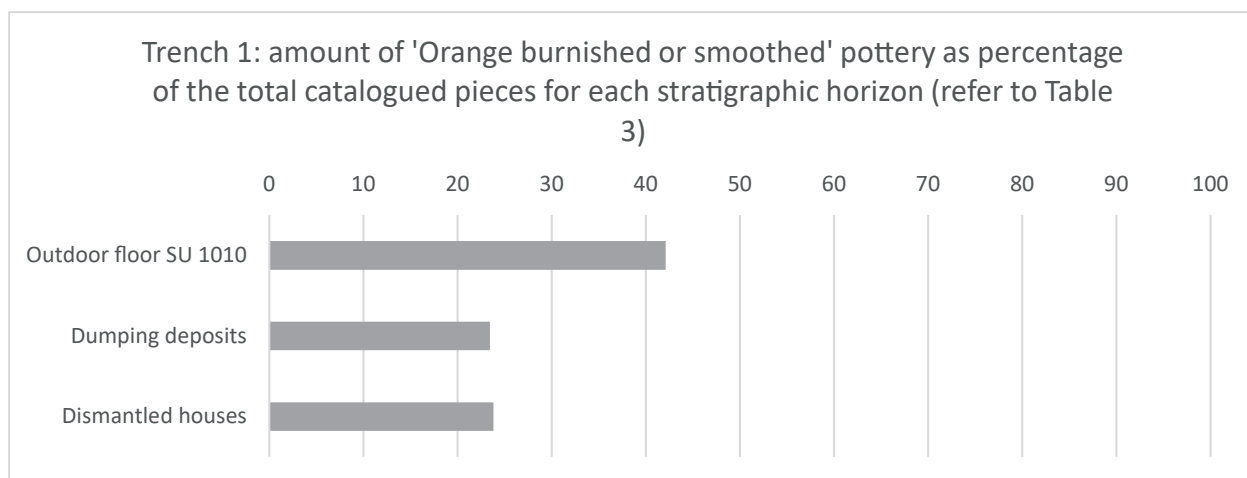
Graph 10



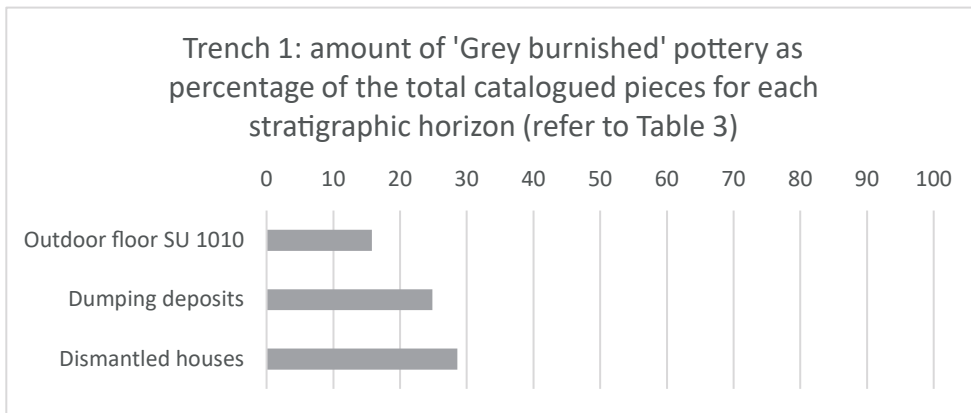
Graph 11



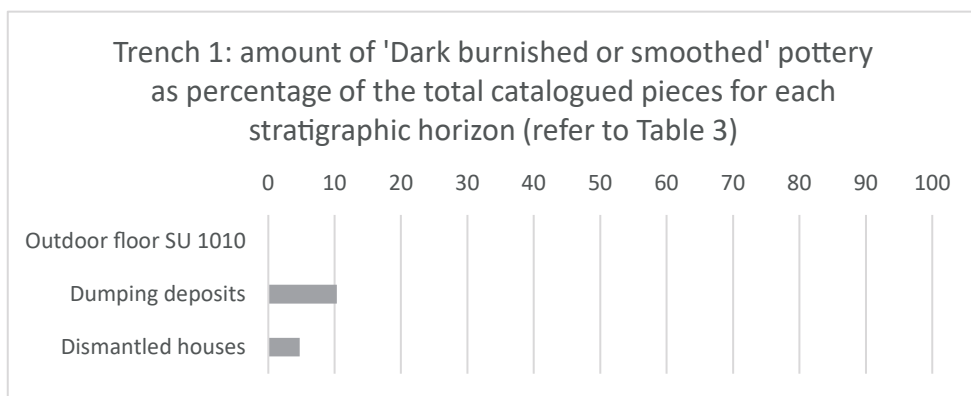
Graph 12



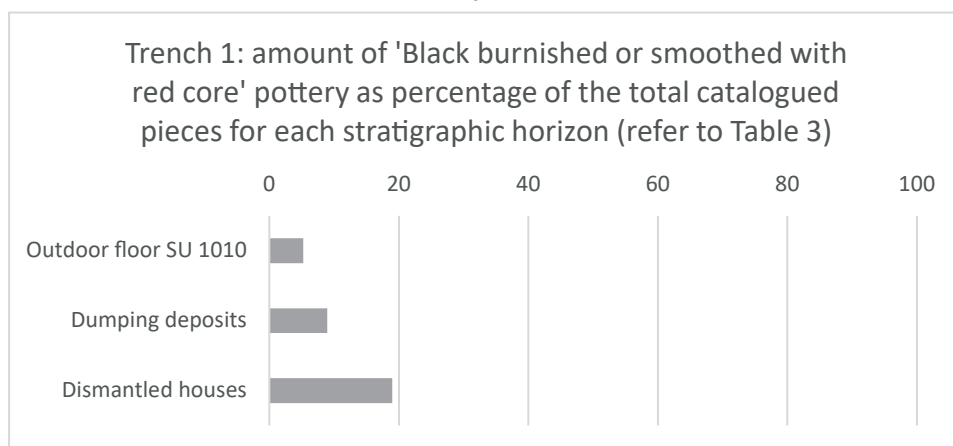
Graph 13



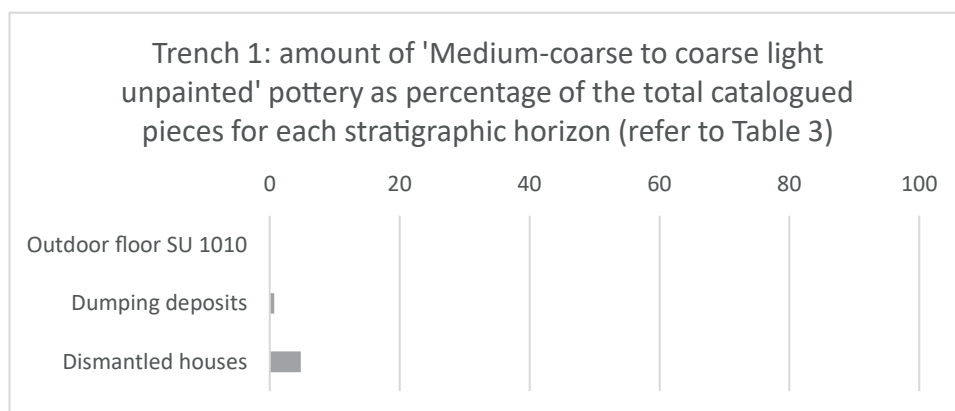
Graph 14



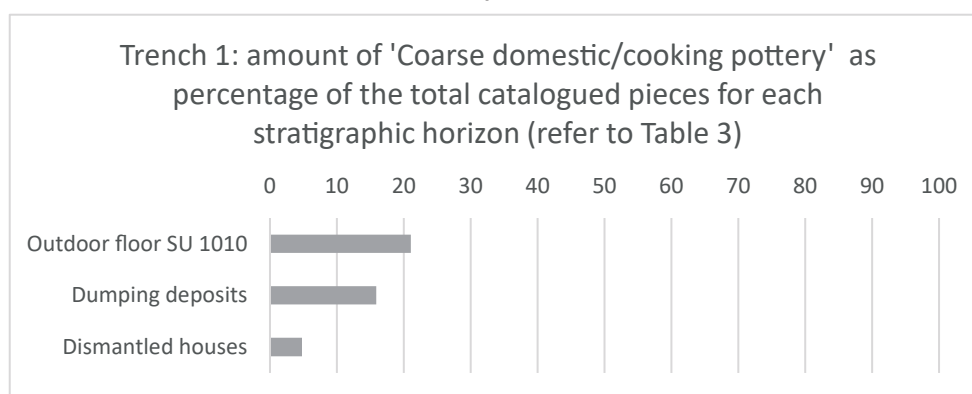
Graph 15



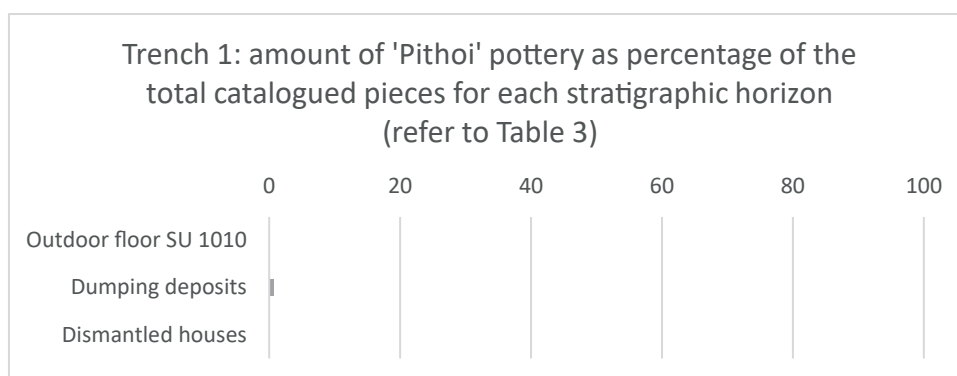
Graph 16



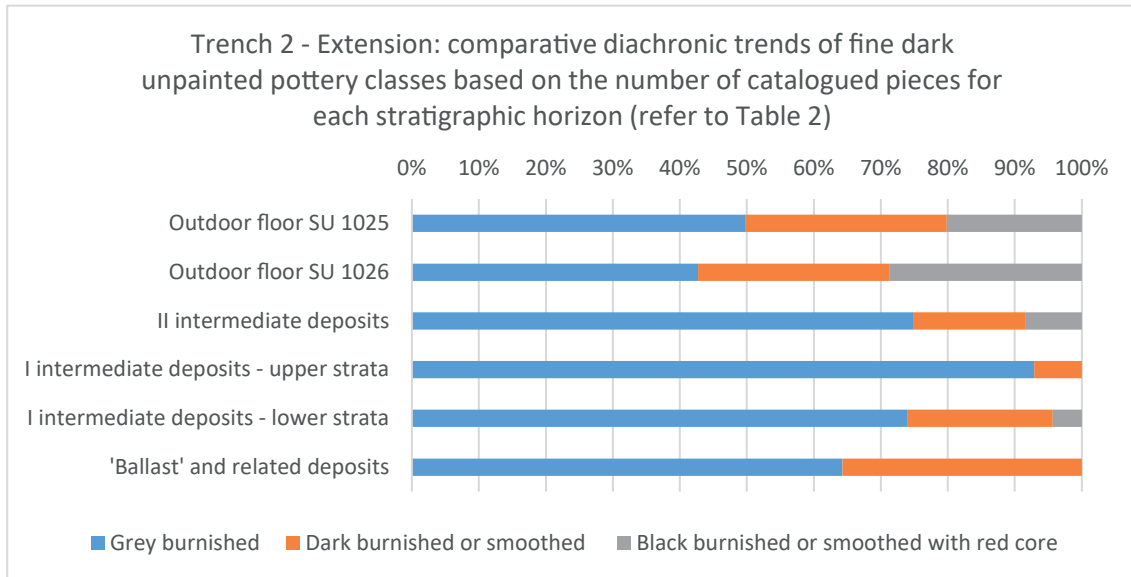
Graph 17



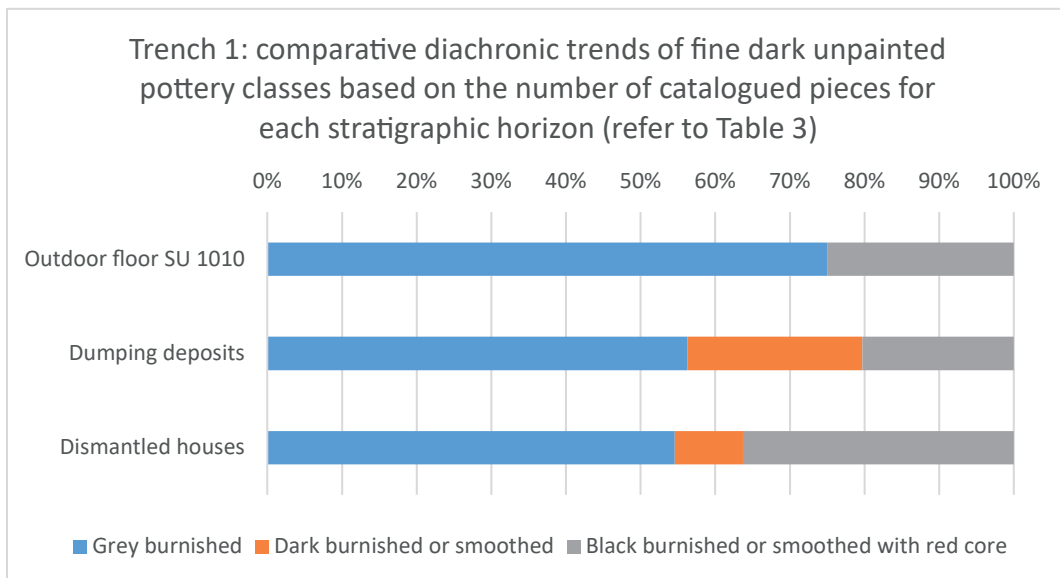
Graph 18



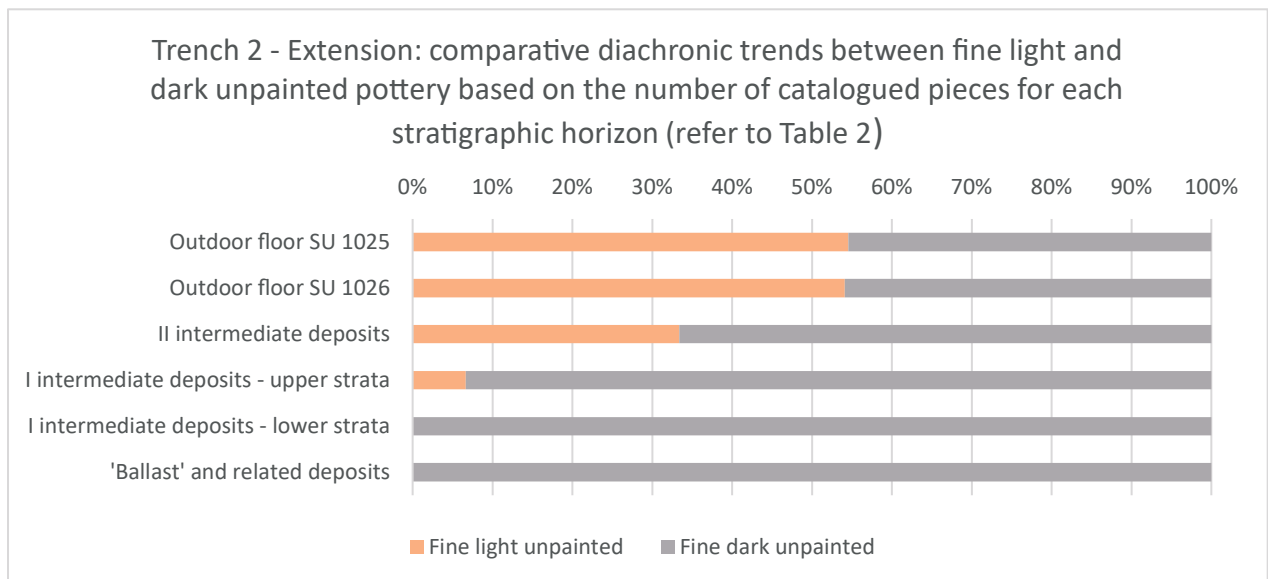
Graph 19



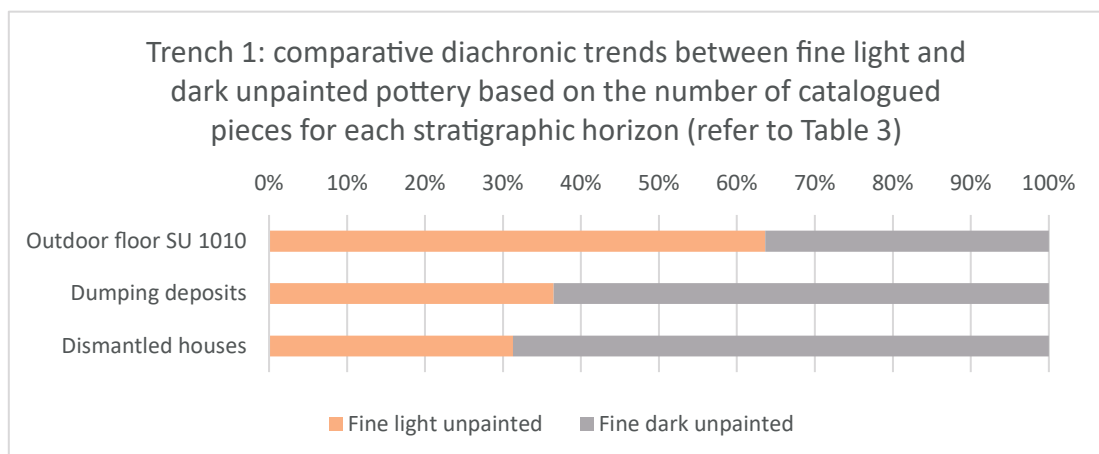
Graph 20



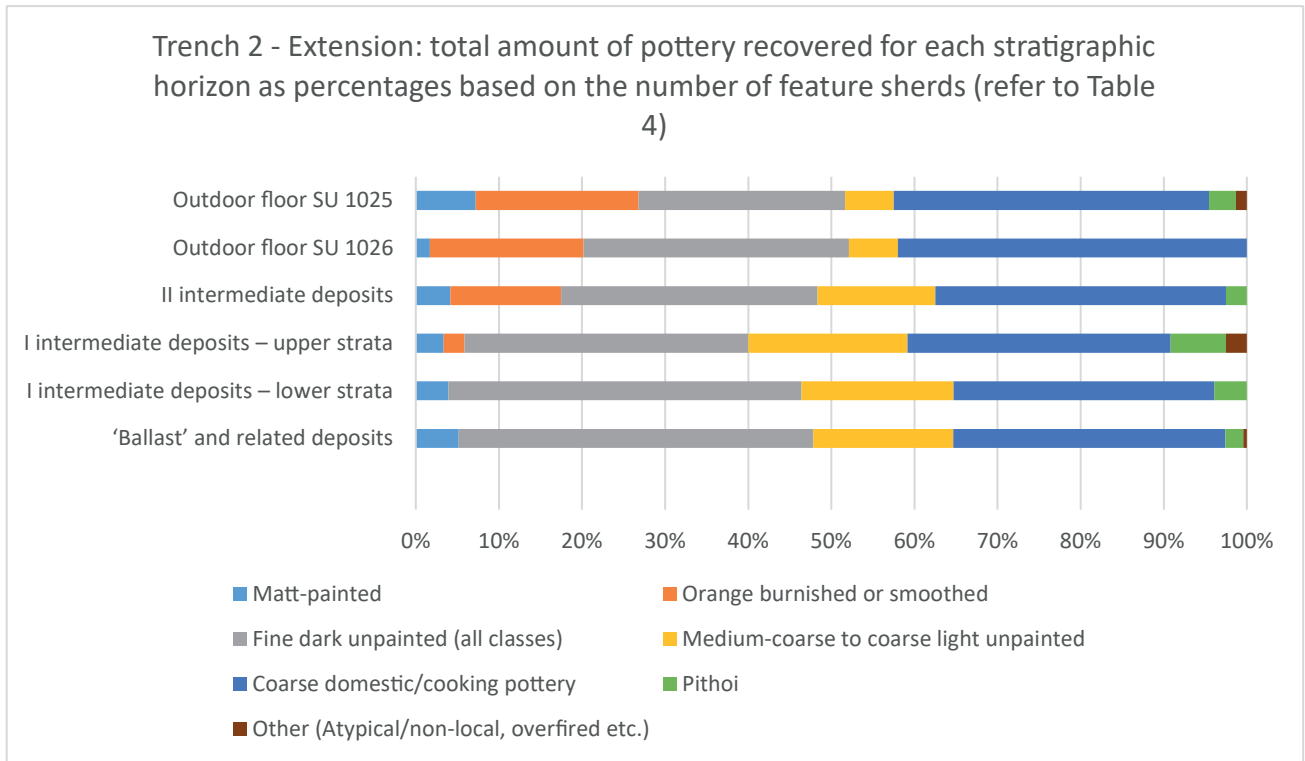
Graph 21



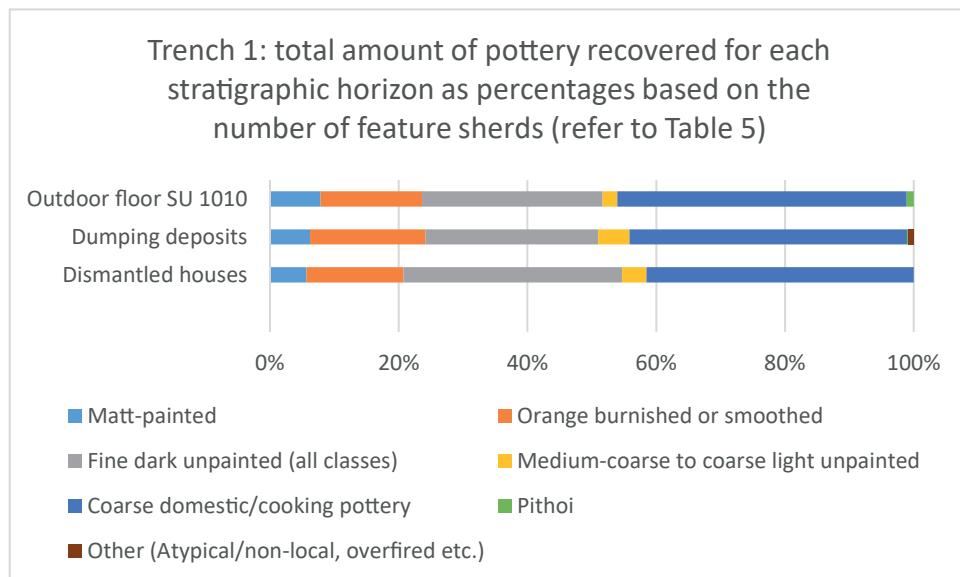
Graph 22



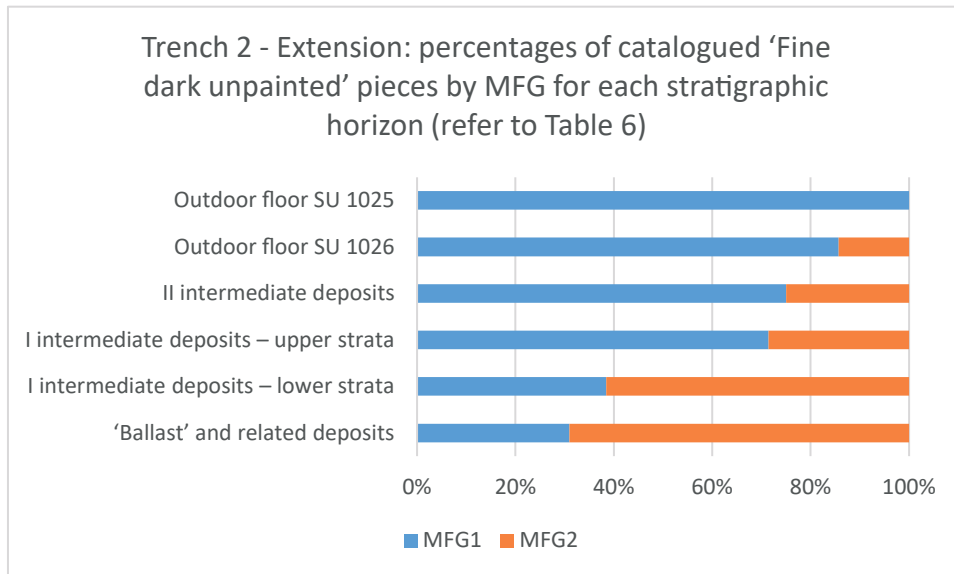
Graph 23



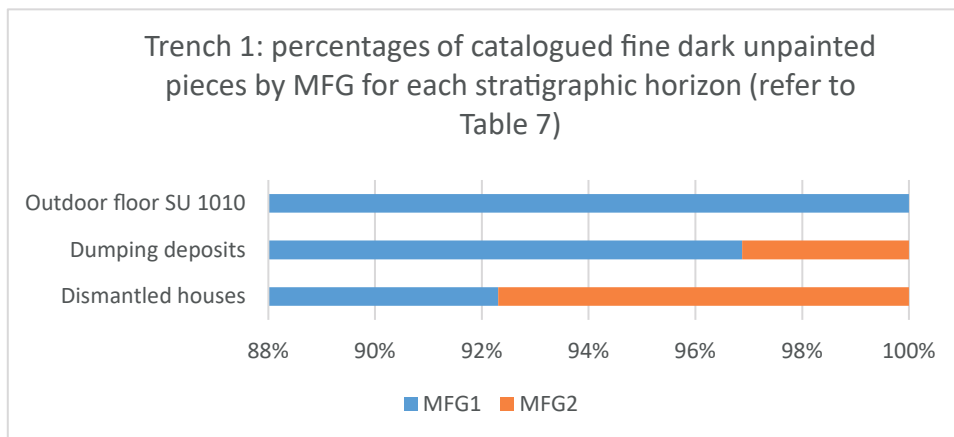
Graph 24



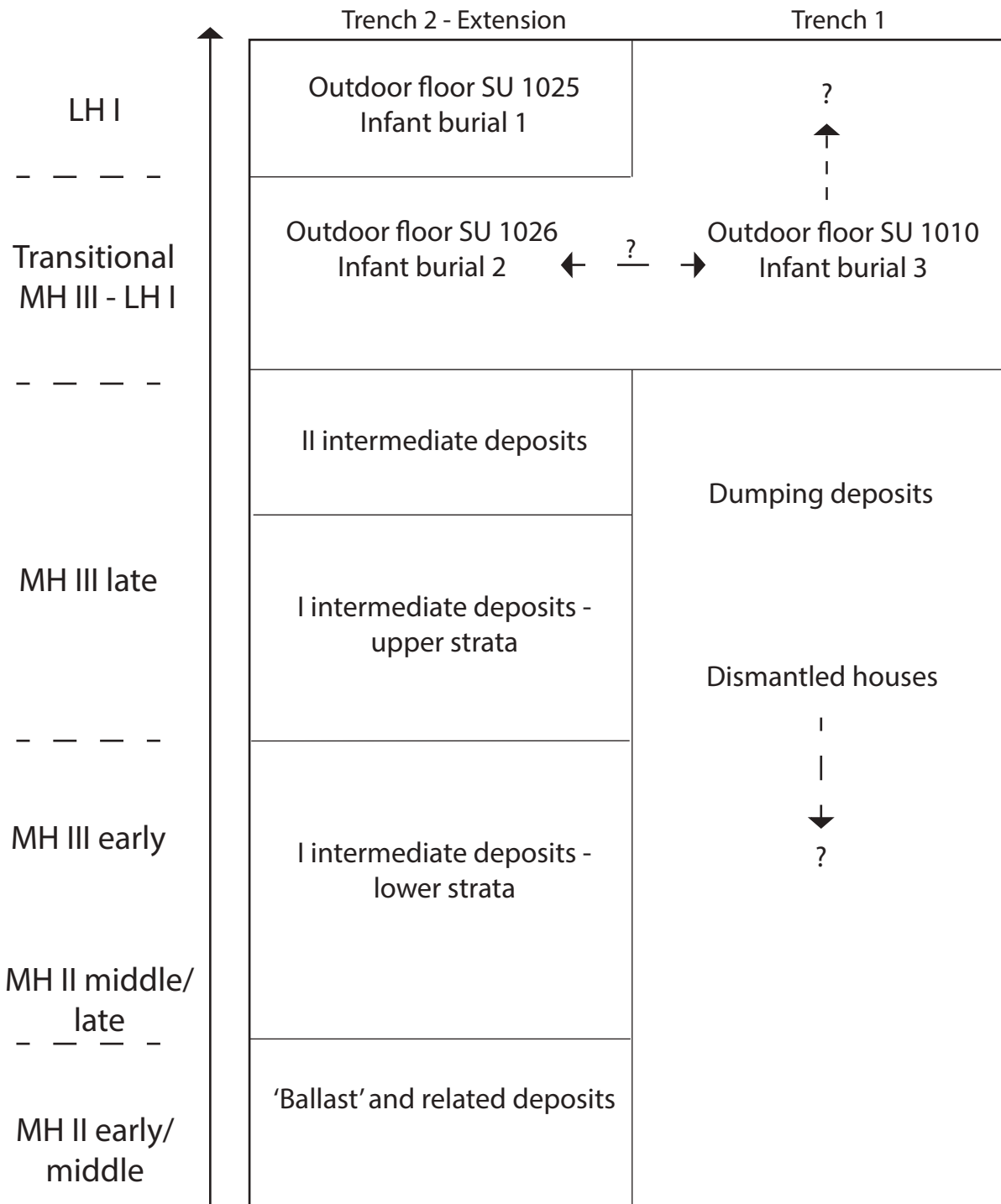
Graph 25



Graph 26



Phasing and hypothetical synchronisation between the stratigraphic horizons of
Trench 2 - Extension and Trench 1



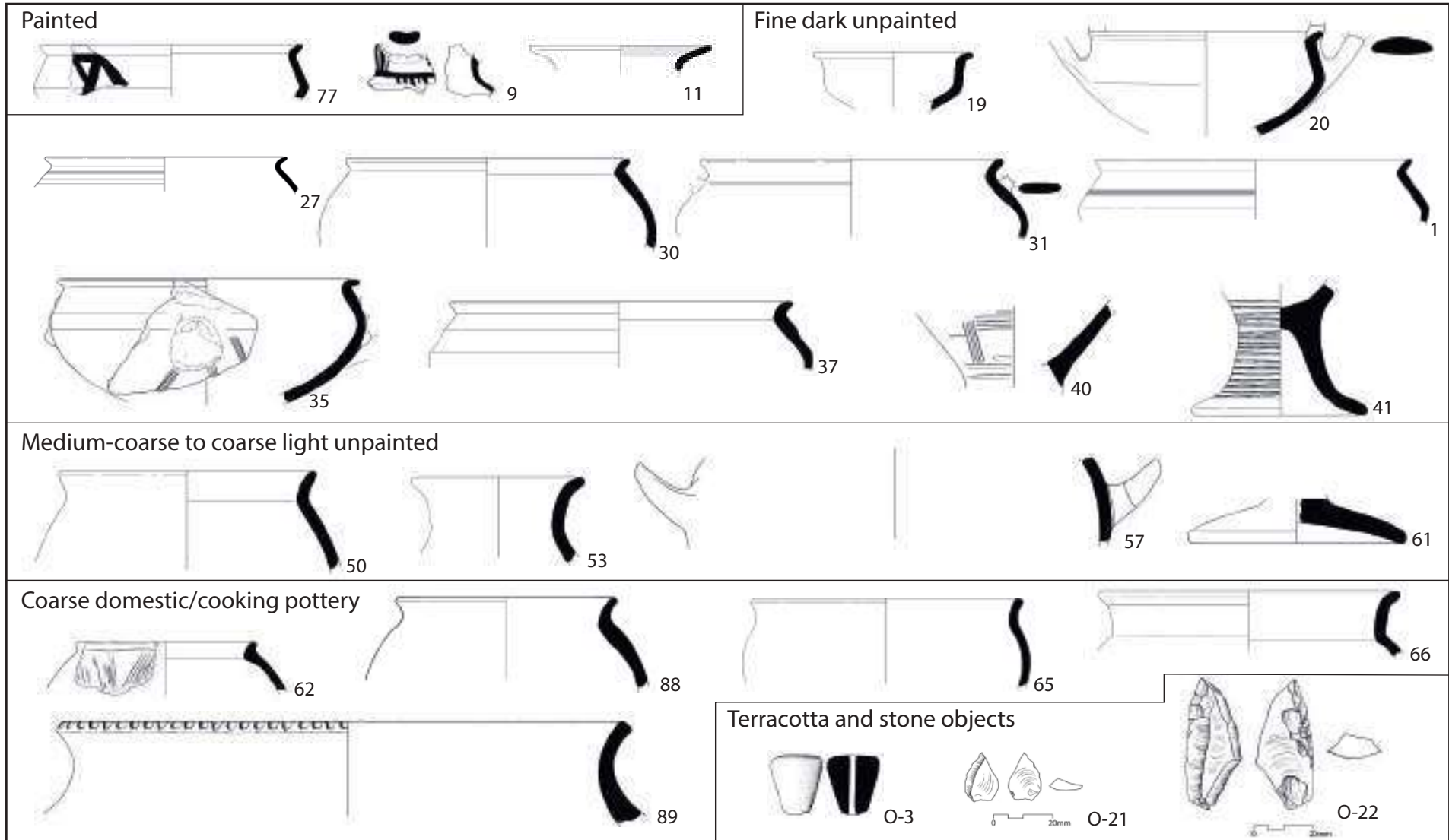


Plate 89. Illustrative range of ceramics and terracotta and stone objects from layers dated to MH I late - MH II early/middle. Scale: 1:4 (O-21, O-22, Scale 1:2).

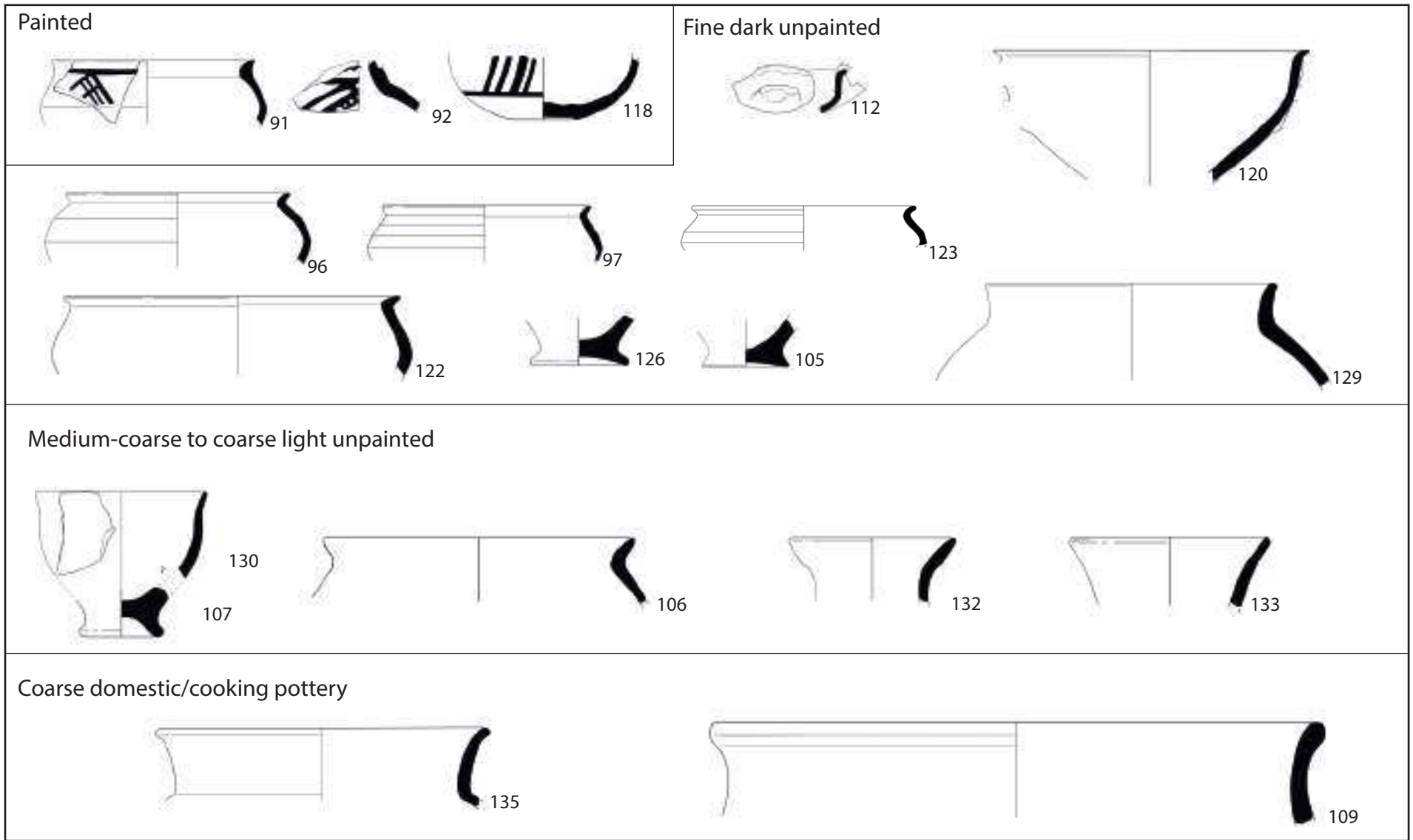


Plate 90. Illustrative range of ceramics from layers dated to MH II middle/late - MH III early. Scale :1:4.

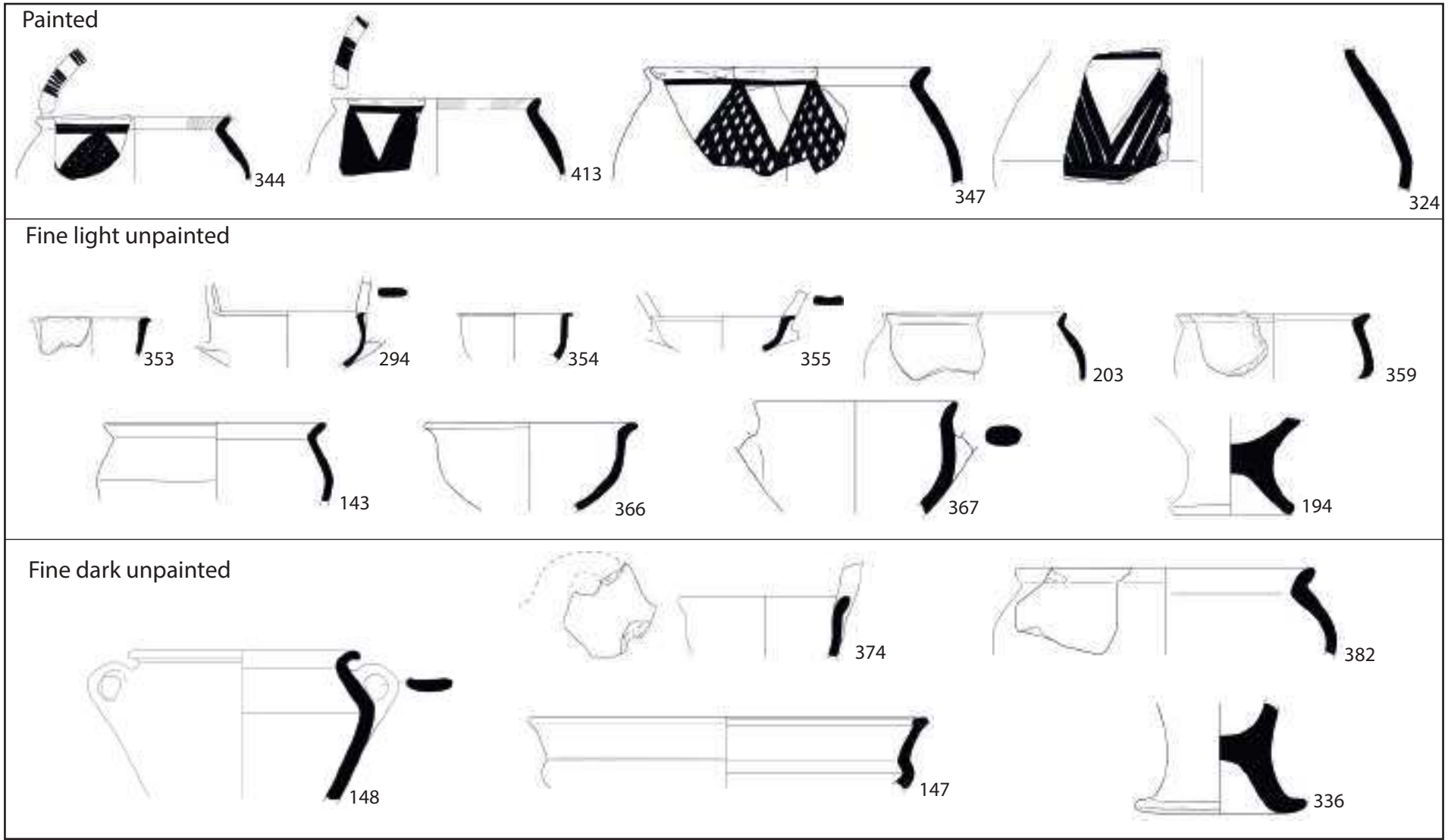
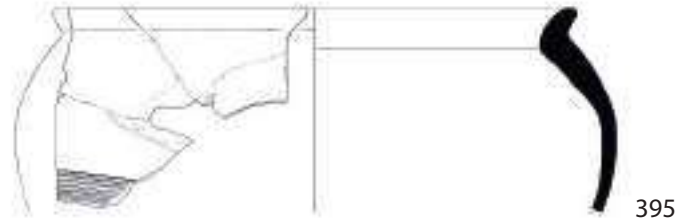
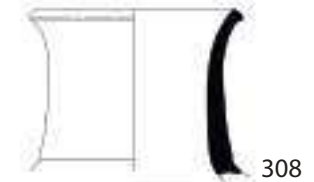
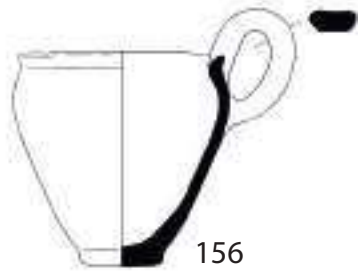


Plate 91. Illustrative range of ceramics from layers dated to MH III late. Scale: 1:4.

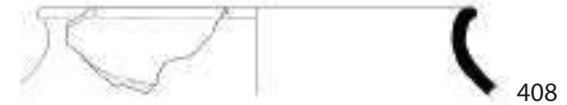
Fine dark unpainted



Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted



Coarse domestic/cooking pottery



Terracotta objects

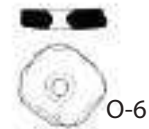
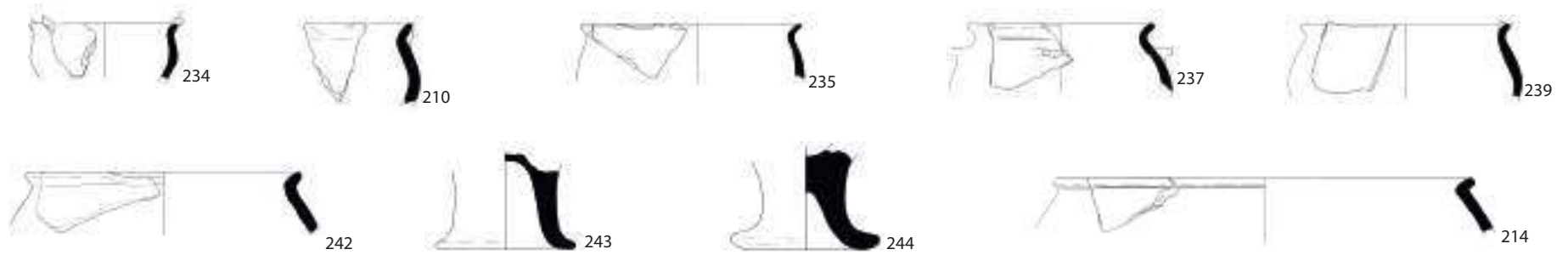


Plate 92. Illustrative range of ceramics and terracotta objects from layers dated to MH III late. Scale: 1:4.

Painted



Fine light unpainted



Fine dark unpainted

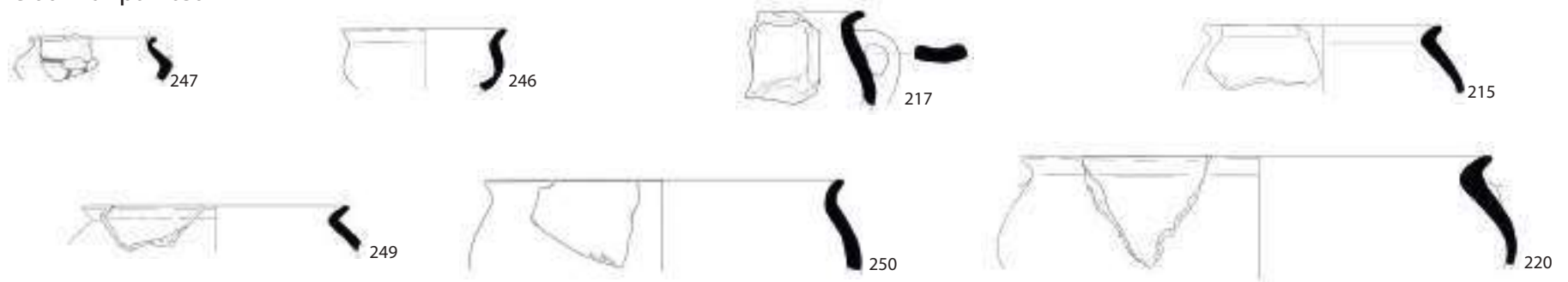
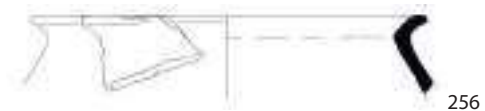
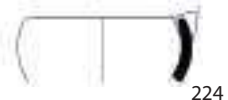


Plate 93. Illustrative range of ceramics from layers dated to 'Transitional MH III - LH I' and LH I. Scale: 1:4.

Medium-coarse to coarse light unpainted



Coarse domestic/cooking pottery



Terracotta and stone objects

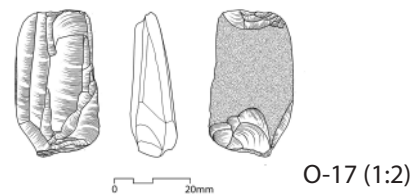
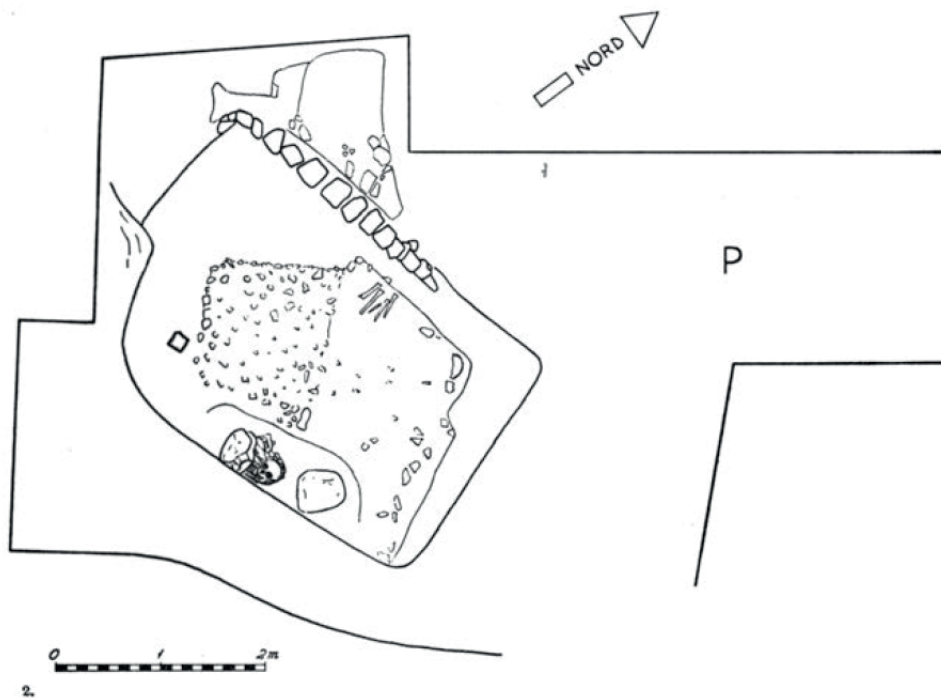
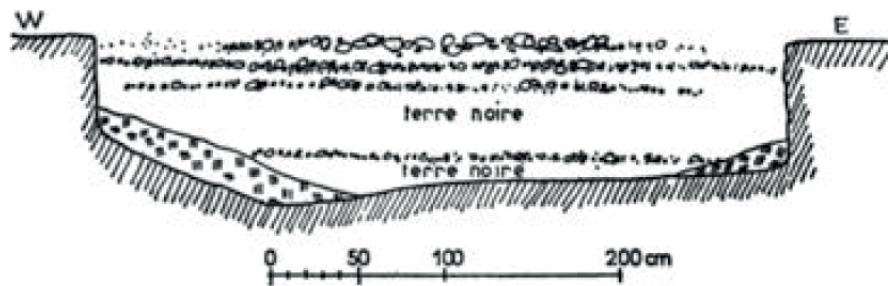


Plate 94. Illustrative range of ceramics and terracotta and stone objects from layers dated to 'Transitional MH III - LH I' and LH I. Scale: 1:4 (O-17, O-19, Scale 1:2).



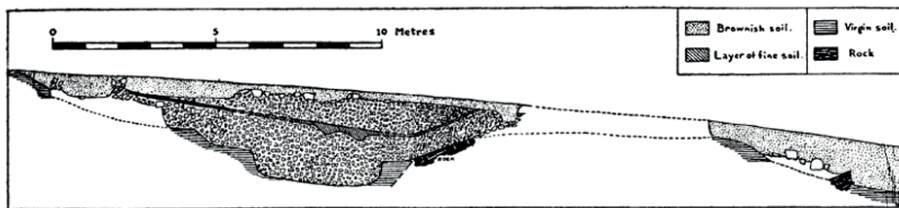
a) Deiras (Argos): 'Installation P1', plan (after Deshayes 1966, Pl. IV2)



b) Deiras (Argos): 'Installation P1', east-west section (after Deshayes 1966, Pl. IV1)



a) Pelikata (Ithaca): Area IV, plan (after Heurtley 1934/1935, fig. 7)



b) Pelikata (Ithaca): Area IV, section (after Heurtley 1934/1935, fig. 8a)

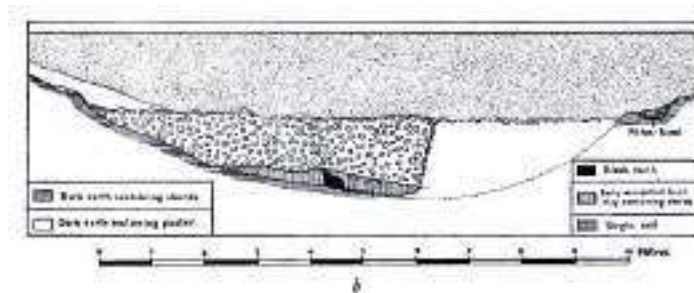


c) Pelikata (Ithaca): Area IV, top of fill, from west (after Heurtley 1934/1935, fig. 6)



FIG. 11.—AREA VI. PLAN AT TOP OF RUBBLE LAYER. - - - - - EXTENSION 1931.

a) Pelikata (Ithaca): Area VI, top of fill, plan (after Heurtley 1934/1935, fig. 11)



b) Pelikata (Ithaca): Area VI, section (after Heurtley 1934/1935, fig. 8b)



c) Pelikata (Ithaca): Area VI, fill, from west (after Heurtley 1934/1935, fig. 10)

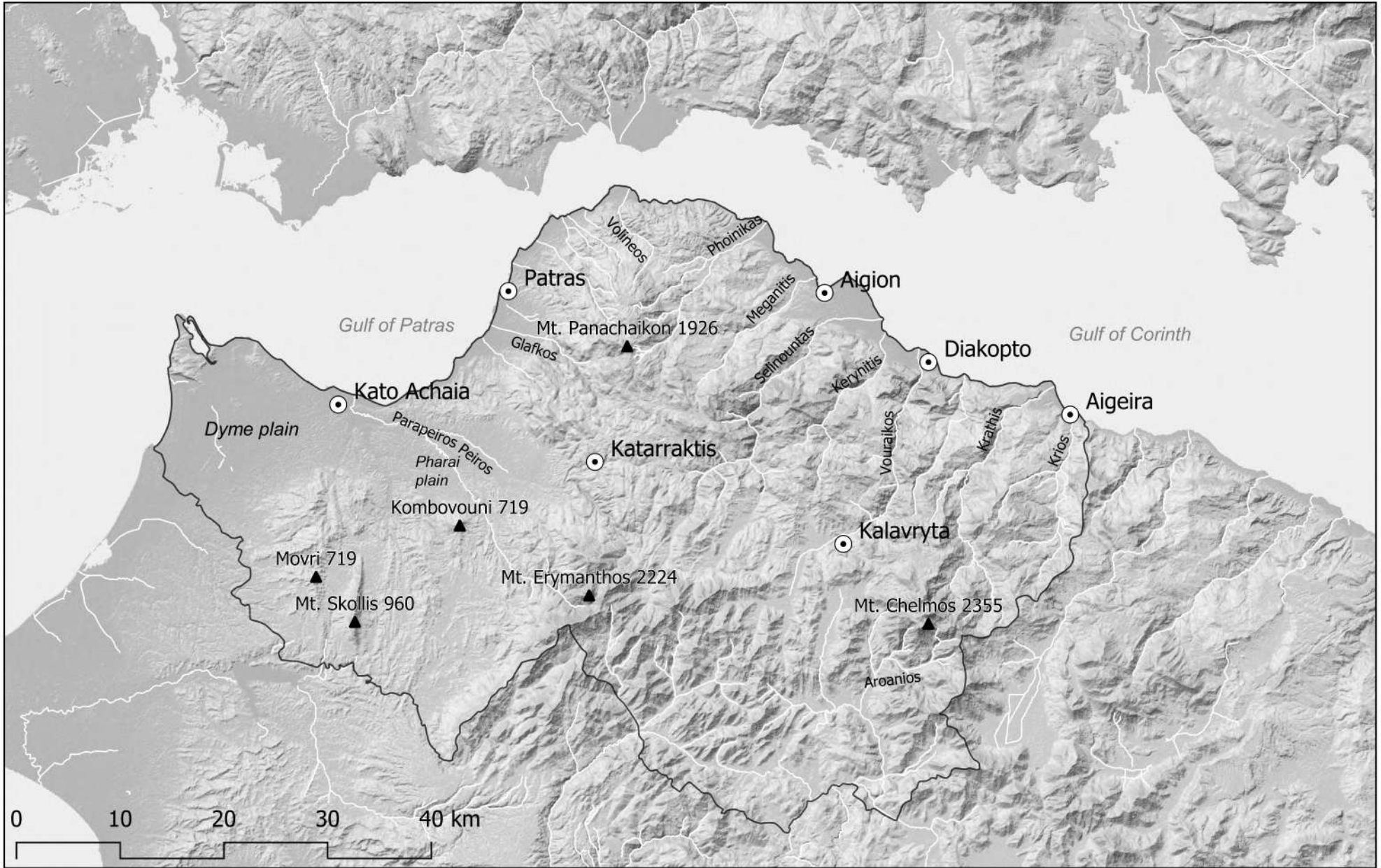


Plate 98. Physical map of Achaia with main natural features and modern cities (A. Mercogliano)

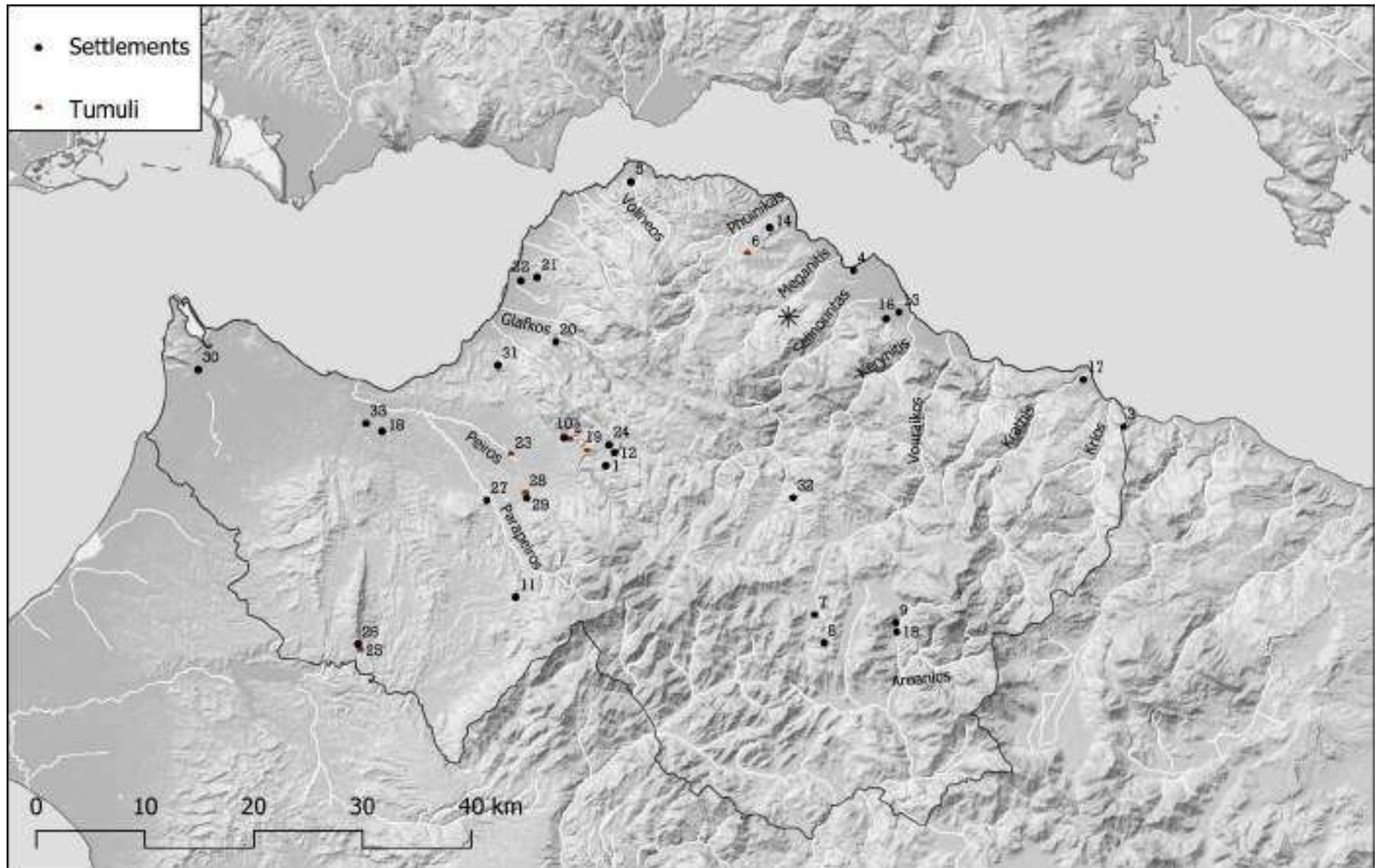


Plate 99. Physical map of Achaia with catalogued EH III - LH IIA sites. A star-shaped mark indicates the location of the Trapeza settlement (A. Mercogliano)

Plates 100-106

Photographs of selected catalogued ceramics and
objects



1 - SU 1080



8 - SU 1080 (bottom)



15 - SU 1070



20 - SU 1070



41 - SU 1070



48 - SU 1070



49 - SU 1070



58 - SU 1070



50 - SU 1070



62 - SU 1070



72 - SU 1070



73 - SU 1070



74 - SU 1070

Plate 101



80 - SU 1080



89 - SU 1081



91 - SU 1046c



96 - SU 1046c



99 - SU 1046c



107 - SU 1046c



110 - SU 1046c



126 - SU 1046b



129 - SU 1046b



143 - SU 1046a



147 - SU 1046a



150 - SU 1046a



151-SU 1046a



155-SU 1046a



156-SU 1046a



161-SU 1046a



170-SU 1044
(bottom view)



177-SU 1075



178-SU 1035b



190-SU 1068




206-SU 1032a




205-SU 1032b

Plate 103




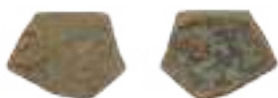

222 - SU 1026





224 - SU 1026
(exterior, interior)





228 - SU 1025
(top and front view)





233 - SU 1025
(exterior, interior)





235 - SU 1025





237 - SU 1025





239 - SU 1025





246 - SU 1025





247 - SU 1025





250 - SU 1025





257 - SU 1025





263 - SU 1056




271 - SU 1028
(exterior, interior)




265 - SU 1014



289 - SU 1041



290 - SU 1041



308 - SU 1050a



310 - SU 1047



318 - SU 1047



323 - SU 1012-III



324 - SU 1012-III



336 - SU 1012-III

Plate 105



344 - SU 1012-II



352 - SU 1012-II
(top view)



365 - SU 1012-II



369 - SU 1012-II
(exterior, interior)



384 - SU 1012-II



389 - SU 1012-III



408 - SU 1012-II



413 - SU 1012-I



416 - SU 1012-I



426 - SU 1012-I



447 - SU 1012-I



O-1 - SU 1044



O-3 - SU 1081



O-6 - SU 1012-I



O-11 - SU 1028



O-12 - SU 1009



O-16 - SU 1046c



O-17 - SU 1026



O-23 - SU 1025
(front, back)

Estratto per riassunto della tesi di dottorato

L'estratto (max. 1000 battute) deve essere redatto sia in lingua italiana che in lingua inglese e nella lingua straniera eventualmente indicata dal Collegio dei docenti.

L'estratto va firmato e rilegato come ultimo foglio della tesi.

Studente: Assunta Mercogliano matricola: 956418

Dottorato: Scienze dell'Antichità

Ciclo: XXXIV

Titolo della tesi¹: The settlement of the Trapeza (Aigion, Achaea): study of materials and contexts for a critical assessment of settlement dynamics and pottery production in Achaea during the Middle Helladic and early Late Helladic periods

Abstract:

La tesi si propone di presentare l'edizione critica dei contesti e dei materiali rinvenuti tra il 2015 e il 2019 in un'area insediativa scoperta e parzialmente scavata da una missione dell'Università di Udine nei pressi della collina della Trapezà, nell'entroterra della città di Eghion (Acaia, Grecia). La maggior parte dei materiali è inquadrabile in un orizzonte cronologico che va dal Medio Bronzo (Medio Elladico, 2100-1700/1675) all'inizio del Tardo Bronzo (Tardo Elladico I, 1700/1675-1635/1600).

Nella prima parte dell'elaborato vengono presentati i contesti di scavo e il catalogo dei materiali, opportunamente inquadrati dal punto di vista tipologico e cronologico in un commento. I dati vengono poi discussi e interpretati entro una ricostruzione della storia dell'occupazione del sito sulla base della sequenza stratigrafica di scavo.

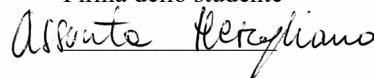
Nella seconda parte le evidenze vengono calate in un contesto culturale più ampio e vengono analizzate, da una parte, le interrelazioni culturali delle produzioni ceramiche e, dall'altra, gli aspetti social e funzionali attraverso una prospettiva comparativa e diacronica basata sulle evidenze note dai principali siti editi della Grecia continentale. Viene inoltre delineato nello specifico un quadro delle evidenze note in Acaia per il Medio Bronzo e l'inizio del Tardo Bronzo, che viene poi rivalutato e integrato alla luce delle scoperte effettuate alla Trapezà.

The thesis aims to offer a critical edition of the contexts and materials found between 2015 and 2019 in a settlement discovered and partially excavated by a mission of the University of Udine near the Trapeza Hill, in the hinterland of Aigion (Achaea, Greece). Most of the materials can be framed in a chronological horizon ranging from the Middle Bronze Age (Middle Helladic, 2100-1700/1675) to the beginning of the Late Bronze Age (Late Helladic I, 1700/1675-1635/1600).

The first section of the thesis presents the site, the excavation and the catalogue of the materials, which are commented from a typological and chronological perspective. The data are then discussed and interpreted in a reconstruction of the history of occupation based on the stratigraphic archaeological sequence

The second section investigates the evidence from the Trapeza in a broader context analysing, on the one hand, the cultural interrelations of the site and, on the other, functional and social aspects of the pottery through a comparative and diachronic perspective based on the evidence from the main edited sites of the Greek Mainland. The evidence of Middle Bronze Age and early Late Bronze Age occupation in Achaea is also reconstructed and then reassessed and integrated by considering the new data obtained from the Trapeza.

Firma dello studente



¹ Il titolo deve essere quello definitivo, uguale a quello che risulta stampato sulla copertina dell'elaborato consegnato.