

# INVESTIGATIONS IN KEOS

## PART II: A CONSPECTUS OF THE POTTERY

(PLATES 76-98)

TO THE MEMORY OF HETTY GOLDMAN

POTTERY continues to provide the chief evidence for independent dating of the layers and strata. Here we present a selection of sealed or closed groups and some supplementary material for further illustration of the types, in chronological order. Miscellaneous objects are listed briefly with a few of the ceramic groups. This is a preliminary report, designed to complement the account of work done in the field from 1966 to 1970<sup>1</sup> (Part I, in *Hesperia*, XL, 1971, pp. 358-396<sup>2</sup>) and to serve as a framework for further study and definitive publication of the materials found. Many of these remain to be examined; the present series of catalogues will be expanded, gaps will be filled, and some adjustments (minor, I trust) may be required.

A definitive account of the Neolithic site at Kephala is to be offered by J. E. Coleman. We begin here with mention of two other places, Paoura and Sykamias, which seem to have been inhabited in that period, and then turn to the principal site of Ayia Irini, where a sequence of ten or more stages of occupation and development

<sup>1</sup> Studies in the workrooms and a small amount of supplementary excavation on the site continued in 1971. Taking part were Miss S. Bird, Miss E. T. Blackburn, Miss K. L. Butt, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Caskey, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Coleman, L. E. Cotsen, Jennie Coy assisted by Miss A. Findlay, Mrs. C. W. J. Eliot, R. L. Holzen, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Kittredge, I. Pini assisted by Mrs. A. Fäthke and H. Tessmann, M. R. Popham, Miss L. E. Preston, Mrs. M. Schofield, Miss M. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Younger. Professor K. Konophagos examined the evidence for metallurgy. As in preceding seasons, Miss E. Lazaridou represented the Ephor. Miss S. Bouzaki and Miss A. Voutsina carried on the technical work of restoration. Vase menders were K. Chionatos, P. Petrakis, and S. Yapitzopoulos. D. Papaioannou was foreman and P. Kallios storekeeper. Four to six workmen were employed.

<sup>2</sup> Cited in these pages as Part I. Other abbreviations: preliminary reports *Keos 60-61*, *Keos 63*, *Keos 64-65* as in Part I, note 1; *Phylakopi* = T. D. Atkinson et al., *Excavations at Phylakopi in Melos*, Soc. Prom. Hellenic Studies, Suppl. Paper 4, London, 1904; *P. of M.* = Sir Arthur Evans, *The Palace of Minos at Knossos*, I-IV, London, 1921-1935; *Troy* = C. W. Blegen et al., *Troy*, I-IV, Princeton, 1950-1958.

To the list of publications in Part I, note 1, may be added: "Lead Weights . . .," *Δελτ.*, XXIV, 1969, pp. 95-106; "Inscriptions and Potters' Marks . . .," *Kadmos*, IX, 1970, pp. 107-117; "Marble Figurines . . .," *Hesperia*, XL, 1971, pp. 113-126; short notices in "Χρονικά," *Δελτ.*, XXIV, 1969, pp. 395-400; "Ἐπετηρὶς τῆς Ἑταιρείας Κυκλαδικῶν Μελετῶν," VIII, 1969-70, pp. 610-632; "Chronique des fouilles," *B.C.H.*, XCIV, 1970, pp. 1107-1115; XCV, 1971, pp. 1012-1017; *Arch. Reports* for 1969-70, pp. 24-25; for 1970-71, pp. 20-22; "News Letter," *A.J.A.*, LXXV, 1971, pp. 313-314.

can be discerned. These stages are dealt with in sections A-M, and each object mentioned is designated by a letter and a number. In the text these appear in consecutive order, in bold-faced type; one may turn back to them, without much delay, after looking at any of the illustrations.

In some earlier reports (e.g. *Δελτ.*, XXIV, 1969, p. 96, and *Hesperia*, XL, 1971, p. 122) we have given a more general division of chronological periods. Sections B and C of the present account belong to "Period I," the Early Bronze Age; section D and much of E to "Period II," the first part of the Middle Bronze Age; sections F-H to "Period III," the "main period," from the building of the major fortifications in M.M.III to the great destruction of L.M.IB/L.H.II. Sections J-M take up certain remains of the succeeding occupations, L.H.IIIA to L.H.IIIC.

### P. PAOURA (Fig. 1; Pl. 76)

Sherds were collected on the site in 1968 (Part I, p. 392). The fabric is coarse, the biscuit containing bits of local white stone and green-gray schist, but little mica. The firing was moderately thorough, generally producing a reddish brown color. Walls and surfaces of the pots are uneven. Scoring is not uncommon. Simple incised or plastic decoration is seen on a few of the sherds, but neither painted nor burnished patterns are represented in our small collection.

Obsidian is abundant on the site.

#### COARSE WARES

Bowls: **P1-P2**, rims, Fig. 1.

Bowls, basins or jars with pierced rims: **P3-P4**, Fig. 1; **P5-P7**, Pl. 76.

Jars: **P8-P10**, rims, **P11**, base, Fig. 1; **P12-P13**, body sherds with scoring, Pl. 76.

Lugs and handles, Pl. 76: **P14**, T-lug; **P15-P16**, broad handles, the former with knob; **P17** round horizontal handle with incised lines; also a sherd with incised chevrons, and (probably) part of a strut from the handle of a scoop like Kph. 10 (*Keos* 63, pl. 46).

Plastic decoration: **P18**, Pl. 76; also a raised band with thumb-impressions.

All or nearly all the sherds, and notably the pierced rims, the T-lug, the broad handles and the strut, as well as the great quantities of obsidian, are characteristic at Kephala. Hence there is little doubt that Paoura was inhabited by similar people in the same period.

### S. SYKAMIAS

A promontory on the northeastern shore of the island, known variously as Sykamias, Sykaminias, or Sokamnia, was visited by members of the staff in August 1971.

Among the sherds gathered are (Pl. 76): **S1** and **S2**, pierced rims; **S3** and **S4**, upright rims of bowls or open jars; and **S5**, a horizontally pierced lug, all probably of the period of Kephala and Paoura. The region was inhabited in later times also, as is indicated by **S6** and **S7** (Early Bronze Age), **S8** and **S9** from a deep bowl (L.H. III B-C), and numerous sherds of Classical black-glazed wares. Obsidian is not abundant.

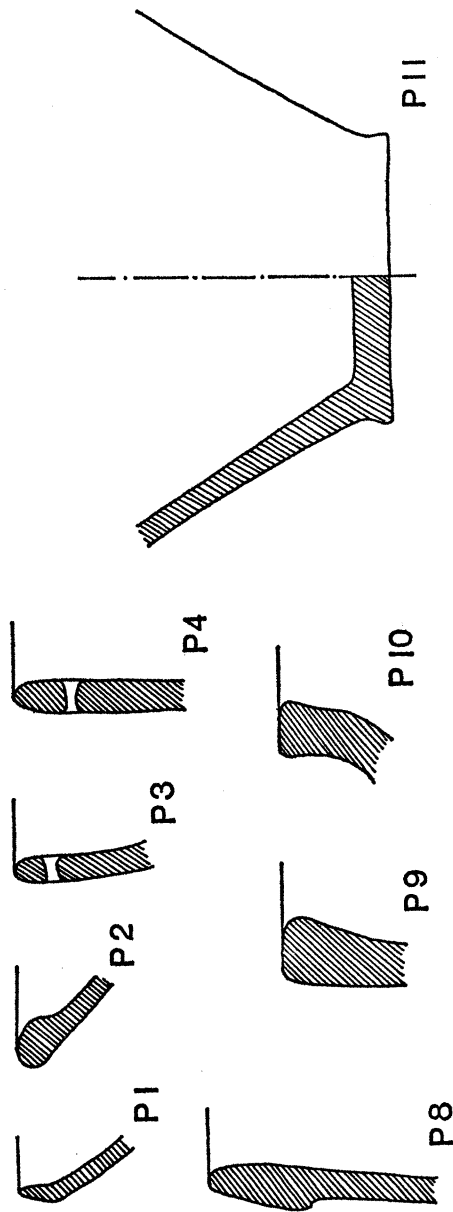


FIG. 1. Paoura. Late Neolithic. Scale 1:2.

## A. THE EARLIEST POTTERY AT AYIA IRINI (Fig. 2; Pl. 76)

A sounding excavated to bedrock, just east of Tower **W**, produced nearly a tinful of sherds (Part I, p. 368). All are handmade and all but a few are of coarse fabric, like those from Paoura but more micaceous. Red and brown colors predominate, with mottling toward gray and gray-black. The surfaces are uneven and lumpy; some are scored, generally on the interior. Two of the finer pieces have painted decoration, one is slipped, and a dozen show traces of burnishing. Simple plastic decoration is seen on a few.

## PAINTED WARES (Pl. 76)

**A1** (K. 4034), sherd; 0.04 by 0.04; buff biscuit, pitted, surfaces burnished, cross-hatching in dull red paint on exterior, smears as from fingertips on interior. **A2** (K. 4147), sherd from closed pot; 0.08 by 0.10; orange ochre; interior very rough, pitted, scraped; exterior smoothed, with stripe in thin dull dark brown paint.

## SLIPPED WARE (Pl. 76)

**A3**, two fragments of closed pot; the larger 0.07 by 0.12; very coarse biscuit of uneven thickness; interior gray; exterior slipped, red-brown to gray, with large vertical lug, vertical ridges, and small lugs pierced horizontally.

## COARSE WARES

Bowls: **A4-A13**, rounded, carinated, or nearly flat sides, sloping inward or outward, Fig. 2; **A14**, with horizontal pierced lug, well burnished, Fig. 2, Pl. 76.

Basins or jars with pierced rims: **A15-A16**, Fig. 2; **A17-A25**, Pl. 76; very coarse, uneven.

Jars: many examples; **A26**, Fig. 2; **A27**, with slanting grooves on exterior below lip, Fig. 2, Pl. 76.

Stemmed vessel: **A28**, Fig. 2.

Bottoms: all flat; **A29-A30**, Fig. 2; **A31**, with mat-impression, Pl. 76.

Lugs and handles, all on Pl. 76: **A32-A34**, unpierced lugs at rims or on sides; **A35-A36**, lug-handles; **A37-A38**, contorted handles from sides of jars; **A39**, vertical handle with groove; **A40**, broad tab rising from plain rim.

Plastic decoration: **A41-A42**, Pl. 76.

Scored surfaces: **A43-A46**, Pl. 76.

Crucible: **A47**, Fig. 2, small fragment of rim; interior fused, retaining traces of metal, presumably copper, oxidized green.

Supplementary excavation in 1971 cleared the remaining parts of two rooms, E.II and E.VII, of the Early Bronze Age building in the western sector (Part I, p. 369). Native rock was found in most places just below the floors, but under the northeastern end of Room E.VII it drops away, and the cavity proved to be full of hardened earth and small stones, with potsherds of earlier kinds. Many of these are like the ones described above but some are notably different.

## PAINTED WARE, LIGHT ON DARK (Pl. 76)

**A48**, sherd of open pot; dark brown, burnished, with traces of pattern in white.



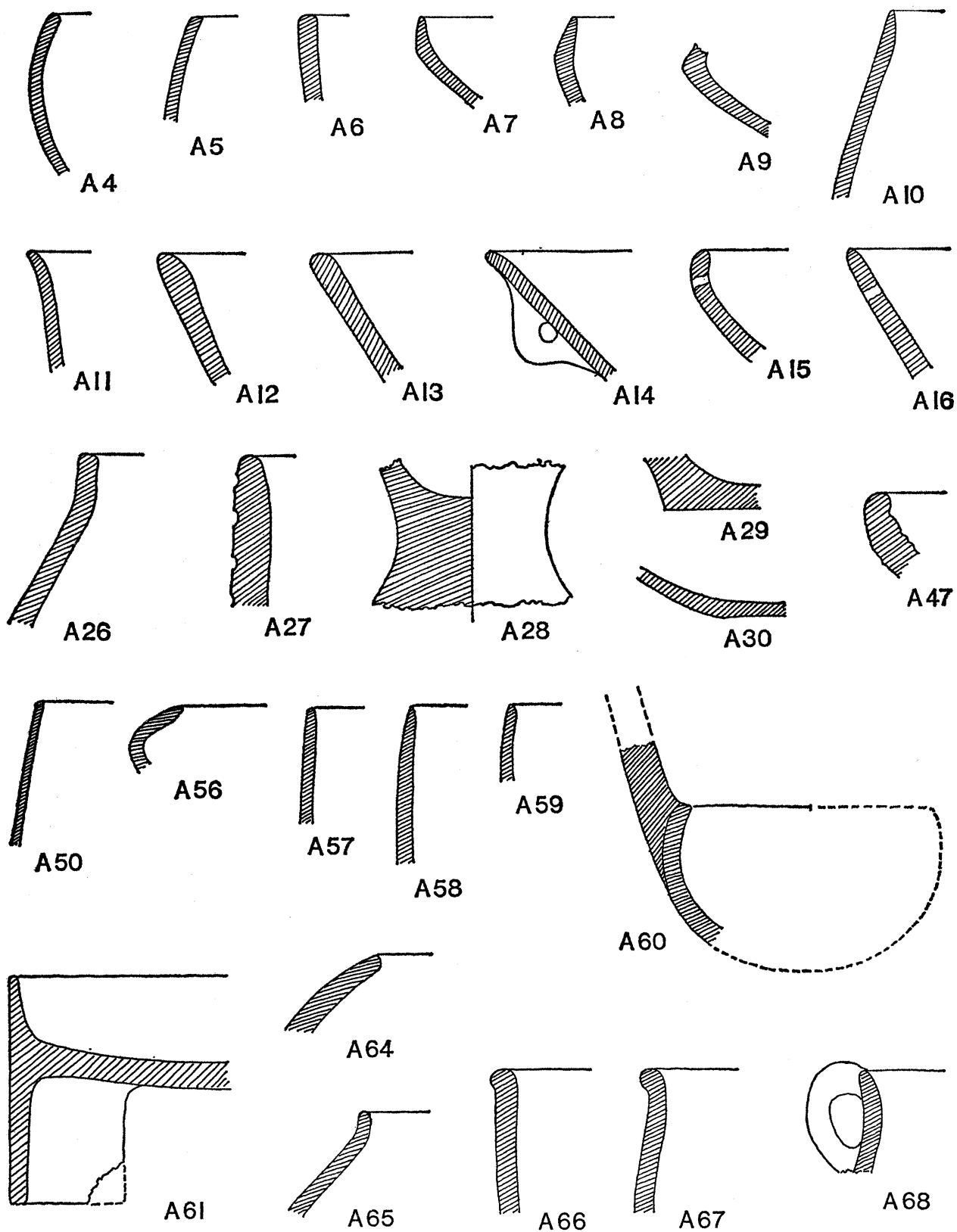


FIG. 2. Ayia Irini. Earliest Deposits. Neolithic. Scale 1:2.

## RED SLIPPED

**A49**, jar rim, Pl. 76; fine tan biscuit, well burnished, with deep cherry-red coating. **A50**, very thin rim fragment, Fig. 2, Pl. 76; smooth red wash on exterior, black inside.

## MOTTLED

**A51-A55**, Pl. 76; **A56**, Fig. 2, Pl. 76; black, red, brown, and light brown to buff, roughly burnished. **A57-A59**, upright rims, Fig. 2; gray to brown. **A73**, Pl. 76, is a similar rim, found near by on the rock under Room V of House F.

## BROWN (Fig. 2, Pl. 76)

**A60**, dipper; lightly burnished. **A61**, rectangular vessel with legs; smoothed.

## COARSE

**A62-A63**, pierced rims, Pl. 76. **A64-A67**, bowls or jars, Fig. 2. **A68**, vertical handle, Fig. 2; Pl. 76. **A69-A71**, lugs and small arched handle, Pl. 76. **A72**, plastic decoration, Pl. 76.

These two deposits, accessible to us in very restricted areas, are too small to warrant much speculation. Each was a filling, probably put in at one time; they were not floor-deposits. All the sherds appear to be of Neolithic (or Sub-neolithic?) types, but they are not all necessarily of the same stage. Many are obviously of wares that are found at Kephala and Paoura. The red-painted sherd **A1** is of a fabric very similar to early Neolithic wares of the Argolid, as are some mottled pieces, **A51-A53** and **A73**, but the latter may be matched also in phase IA at Kum Tepe. White-painted ware occurs at Saliagos, but our tiny sherd **A48** is scarcely a valid parallel.

## B. EARLY BRONZE AGE: E.H.II/E.C.II (Figs. 3-5; Pls. 77-79)

Deposits containing sauceboats have been found in many places at Ayia Irini. They will be described fully in subsequent reports. Here we give a survey of representative pieces from one large group, which was recovered from the filling under a single room (Building XI, Part I, p. 369), and append a selection of supplementary material from other areas.

The pottery in general appears to be more closely related to that of the mainland than to that of the central Aegean. Dark burnished wares with incised or stamped decoration—frying pans, jars, lids, and the like—are represented (**B21**, below) but scarce. Stone vessels are very rare at our site. A bowl and a jar of white marble, both of familiar type, are illustrated (Pl. 77) with the kind permission of Miss E. Lazaridou. These were found by chance in the course of roadbuilding at a place called Plaka, near the site of classical Poieessa on the western side of the island, and now bear the numbers 45 and 44 in the local collection of antiquities at Chora. No stone vessels of these shapes have come to light at Ayia Irini; they may indeed belong chiefly to an earlier phase and a slightly different sphere of material culture. Marble figurines, however, are not wholly lacking (*Hesperia*, XL, 1971, pp. 113-126).

## BUILDING XI

Of this large structure only a part of one room was accessible to us. A hardened surface, presumably a floor-level, was noted just below the tops, as now preserved, of the southwestern and northwestern walls (Part I, fig. 7, pl. 65). The deposits below this, rich in sherds, seem to have been put there to fill the irregular cavities in the bedrock; almost certainly they were not built up by gradual accumulation. Whence the earth was brought is not known, but the pottery appears to be consistent and it may be taken as characteristic of the penultimate phase of habitation in the Early Bronze Age.

About 30 tinfuls of sherds were recovered. Fine wares make up some 8% of the total bulk.

## PAINTED WARES (Pl. 77)

One fragmentary vessel and *ca.* 100 sherds represent at least 20 pots. Biscuits are generally well refined, light buff; surfaces smooth; patterns in moderately lustrous black paint, occasionally red-brown through variations in firing. In three instances the pot was slipped and the pattern painted in red.

Theriomorphic pot: **B1** (K. 3900); found at the bottom of the deposit. Lower part of animal and outer side of bowl missing; H. pres. 0.108, W. of body 0.064. Pink-buff biscuit, red paint. The animal holds a flat-bottomed bowl (cf. shape of open jar **B71**) which opens into his body through a round hole. Decoration: eyes round with dot at center; bands on snout, neck, shoulders and sides and on rim and interior of bowl; chevrons on head; cross-hatched panel with broad borders on back. Cf. the almost identical, well-preserved, example from Syros (Chr. Zervos, *L'art des Cyclades*, figs. 238, 239).

Sauceboats: fragments of at least ten, among which **B2-B11** are typical. Patterns are made up of bands, combs, chevrons, diamonds, dots, checkerboards, festoons, cross-hatching, nets. One in plain buff ware had bars on the handle and a band covering the lip.

Jug: **B12**; fine red-tan biscuit, buff slip, bands and dots in red.

Closed jar: **B13** (profile, Fig. 3); fragments of neck and shoulder; fine hard biscuit, gray at core, unevenly fired; paint red to brownish gray; neck coated, shoulder decorated with diagonal cross-hatching in broad and narrow lines applied by fingertip.

Pyxis: **B14**; bands and hatched triangle in lustrous black on pink-buff.

Fruitstand (?): **B15**; found on the floor immediately above the filling; fragment of flaring rim; tan biscuit with yellow-buff slip; bands, hatching, triangles, and chain or net pattern in slightly lustrous gray-brown paint.

## GLAZED WARE

Sherds of glazed ware (that is, coated with E.H. *urfirnis*) were found in each of the 25 lots of pottery from the filling. They make up about 2% of the total quantity. The fabric is well known at E.H.II sites on the mainland: the biscuit gritty, thin, fired hard and brittle; the glaze moderately lustrous, slightly iridescent, usually black but sometimes brownish or reddish.

Sauceboats: many pieces of rims, sides, spouts, and handles. **B16** (K. 4077), partially restored, Pl. 78. Spreading bases and a low pedestal, **B17-B19**, Fig. 3, are probably from sauceboats; **B20** may be from a plain bowl.

Other shapes: a few rim fragments may belong to small saucers; the familiar repertory of askoi, jugs and pyxides seems not to be represented here in glazed ware.

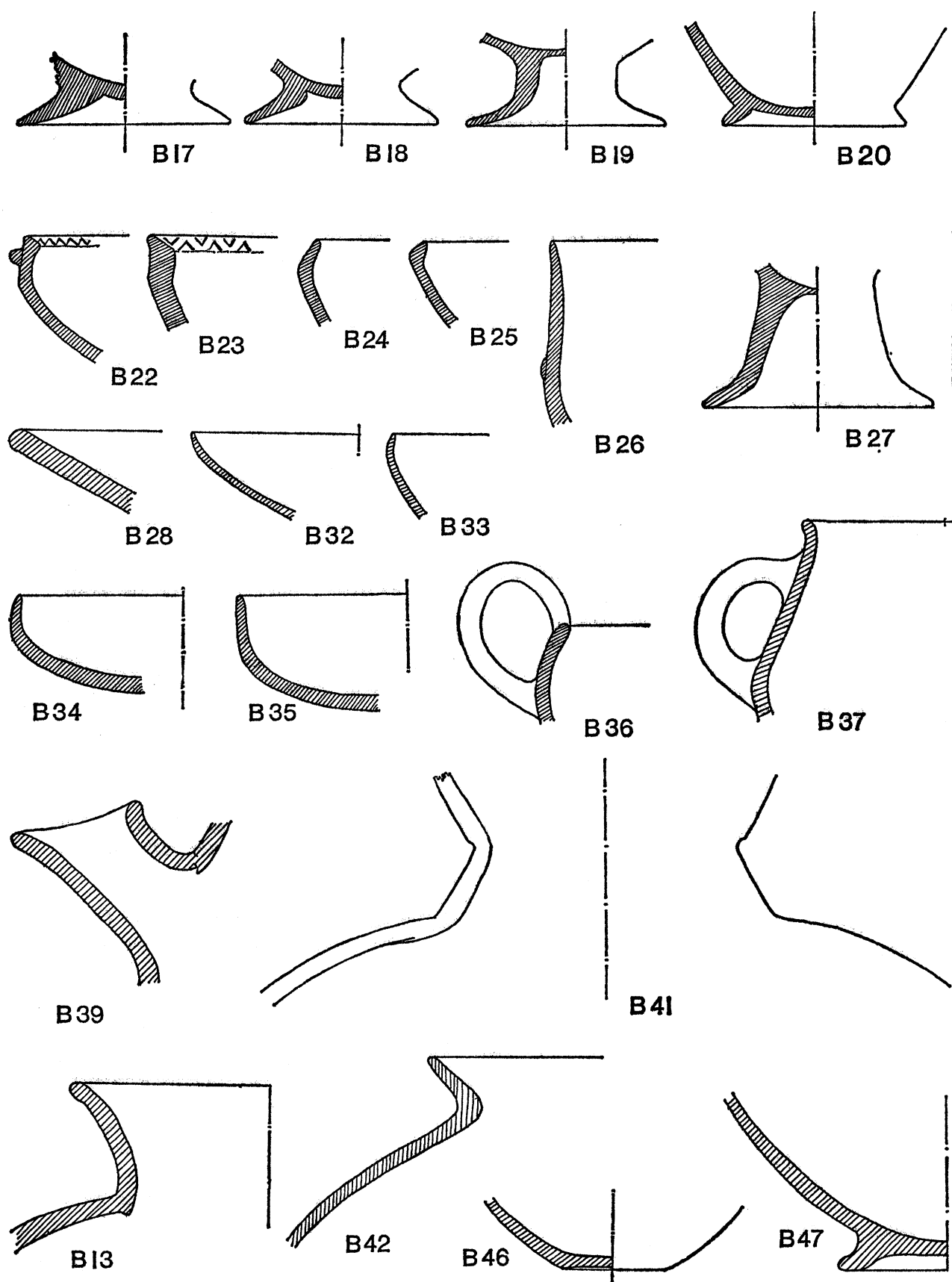


FIG. 3. Ayia Irini. E.H.II/E.C.II. Scale 1:2.

## FINE SLIPPED AND BURNISHED WARES

A few small sherds, all probably from sauceboats, are of other wares which are characteristic of E.H.II on the mainland: (a) pieces with very fine slip, white, yellow, gray, or mottled, which tends to flake away from the biscuit (cf. an example from Eutresis, *Hesperia*, XXIX, 1960, pl. 51, VIII.27); (b) a similar fine ware, not slipped but highly burnished, usually light gray in color; (c) some rougher pieces with a chalky white coating, perhaps to be taken as unsuccessful imitations.

## EARLY CYCLADIC INCISED AND STAMPED WARES

In the large collection of pottery from the filling of Building XI this class is notably scarce.

Frying pans or lids: four flat sherds, micaceous, with rough gray to purple-brown biscuit and smooth dark gray to brownish surfaces. **B21** (K. 4082), Pl. 77; 0.108 by 0.06, Th. 0.008; incised star pattern with circle at center and filling of *kerbschnitt*, surrounded by a band with stamped concentric circles and tangent lines forming a false running spiral. The other three also have the latter motif.

Bowls (Fig. 3): rim fragments with *kerbschnitt* on the inward-sloping surface of the lip. **B22**; D. ca. 0.24; red, with horizontal ledge-lug. **B23**; D. ca. 0.40; brown to gray.

## OTHER BURNISHED WARES

Among the sherds are a dozen which cannot be classed with the familiar E.H. and E.C. fabrics. They are moderately hard and well fired, burnished, generally gray or gray-brown in color. The walls are thicker than those of sauceboats. Most are from sides of pots of undetermined shapes; profiles, Fig. 3. **B24-B25**, in-turned rims of bowls. **B26**, rim of deep bowl with oval pellet set horizontally on exterior; D. ca. 0.13; light red-brown. **B27**, pedestal-base; mottled brown to black.

## RED/BROWN SEMIFINE TO SEMICOARSE WARES

About three-quarters of all the pottery from the filling of Building XI may be assigned to this general class of wares. It is undoubtedly of local fabric, moderately micaceous, varying considerably in refinement and texture and in colors from red to brown, rarely verging toward buff or grayish tones. The most carefully worked pieces with smooth surfaces, chiefly small vessels, might be set aside as a separate class of fine wares, but the line of distinction would be hard to draw and impossible to describe precisely. The same is true in some measure at the other end of the scale, where "semicoarse" is marked off from "coarse" (see below).

This large class of standard wares in the phase of the sauceboats at Ayia Irini is very close to, and often indistinguishable from, the corresponding class in the late phase of the Early Bronze Age (Section C, below).

Preliminary examination of the sherds reveals a wide range of shapes. More will probably be recognized after mending and further study.

Broad plate (?): **B28**, a rim fragment, Fig. 3, might have come from a big round plate of a shape like those of Troy II (*Troy*, I, p. 224, shape A1), but it is plain, uncoated, unburnished, and might be from a pan-shaped vessel (cf. profile of **B65**, Fig. 4).

Saucers: many fragments with minor variations of the shape which is abundantly represented at E.H.II settlements on the mainland (e.g. at Eutresis, *Hesperia*, XXIX, 1960, p. 154, fig. 11, and pl. 50; the word saucer is used here as defined *ibid.*, p. 165, note 33). The characteristically taut profiles are illustrated here by **B29-B31** in Fig. 5; the finer smaller rims by **B32-B33** in Fig. 3.

Bowls: few have been noted in this deposit; their purpose was probably served chiefly by

the saucers and by small open jars. There are fragments of two shallow bowls with rounded profile, **B34-B35**, and one apparently deeper, with high handle, **B36**, Fig. 3.

Cups or tankards: rare; **B37**, Fig. 3, and another, similar, are of semifine fabric.

Askos: **B38**, Pl. 78, a handle in moderately coarse ware, is probably from an askoid jug. The shape is uncommon at Ayia Irini.

Tube-spouted vessels: **B39**, Fig. 3, and one other like it are from closed pots of undetermined shape.

Lid (?): **B40**, Fig. 4, D. rim *ca.* 0.13, may be part of a lid for a small jar or jug; inverted, it might be taken as part of a bowl of unusual shape.

Closed jars or jugs: many fragments, probably from jars with arched handles on the sides; vertical neck-handles are very rare. **B41 a-c** (K. 4056), fragments of a jar, Pls. 78, 79, and reconstructed profile of neck and shoulder, Fig. 3; orange-brown, semicoarse, micaceous, the interior scored, the exterior smooth; impressions of a round stamp-seal on neck and handle. The neck was made separately, then inserted and fastened. The profile of the neck, sloping in from the shoulder and then rather abruptly out to the rim, is characteristic here and in the succeeding phase (Section C, below). **B42**, a simple everted rim, Fig. 3; cf. **B13**, Fig. 3, Pl. 77, from the pot with painted pattern. **B43-B44**, horizontal handles, plain and grooved, Pl. 79. **B45**, handle formed of a broad band in a tight arch, Pl. 79. **B46**, flat bottom of small closed vessel, Fig. 3. **B47**, ring-base of large pot of closed or open shape, Fig. 3.

Open jars: represented by two restored examples, **B71-B72**, Pl. 78, from House E (see below), and scores of fragments. **B48-B55**, rims sloping or curving inward, Fig. 4; round knobs, single or in pairs, were often set on the outer surface just below the rim, as in **B50**; **B53**, with lug and sharply offset neck, is uncommon. **B54**, Pl. 79, has a long horizontal plastic ridge. Diameters of these pots at the rim range generally between 0.25 and 0.40. The outer surfaces may be moderately smooth, but many show distinct marks of scoring, e.g. **B56-B57**, Pl. 79.

Basins: large vessels with spreading sides, not unlike some of the above; D. rim often 0.40 to 0.50. **B58**, Fig. 4, is unusual, the biscuit being of light buff color and apparently coated with fine slip or wash. **B59**, straight and plain, Fig. 4. Many pieces, fairly coarse, have horizontal plastic bands below the rim, slashed, composed of overlapping disks, or thumb-printed, e.g. **B60-B62**, Pl. 79, and **B63**, from a very large vessel, Fig. 4.

Fruitstand: **B64**, Fig. 4, Pl. 79; two fragments of the stem and one from the bottom of the bowl; total H. estimated *ca.* 0.30; biscuit red-brown, micaceous; surface brown, smoothed; two or more vertical openings in the stem. This piece is unique in the collection; cf., however, the painted sherd **B15**, which may be from a smaller fruitstand.

#### COARSE WARES

Various large vessels, fired to red/brown colors like those of the preceding class, were made of the same clay but with more and bigger particles of stone included. Fragments of a few pots show a very rough fabric which was fired dark gray.

Pans: generally made in place on a floor, not designed to be moved. A number of pieces are like **B65**, Fig. 4; the angle of the side varies, however, and the rim rises and falls along the periphery. These pans were probably not circular. **B66**, Fig. 4, is shallow, apparently circular with D. *ca.* 0.65; it was made on a bedding of schist pebbles, many of which remain pressed into the bottom; the rim and interior were carefully smoothed.

Hearths (and pithoi?) with stamped rims: large parts of two hearths were found in House E (K. 4081 and **B73**, below); 14 stamped fragments came from the filling of Building XI, many others from that of Room E. III and elsewhere. The whole collection is to be described and analysed in

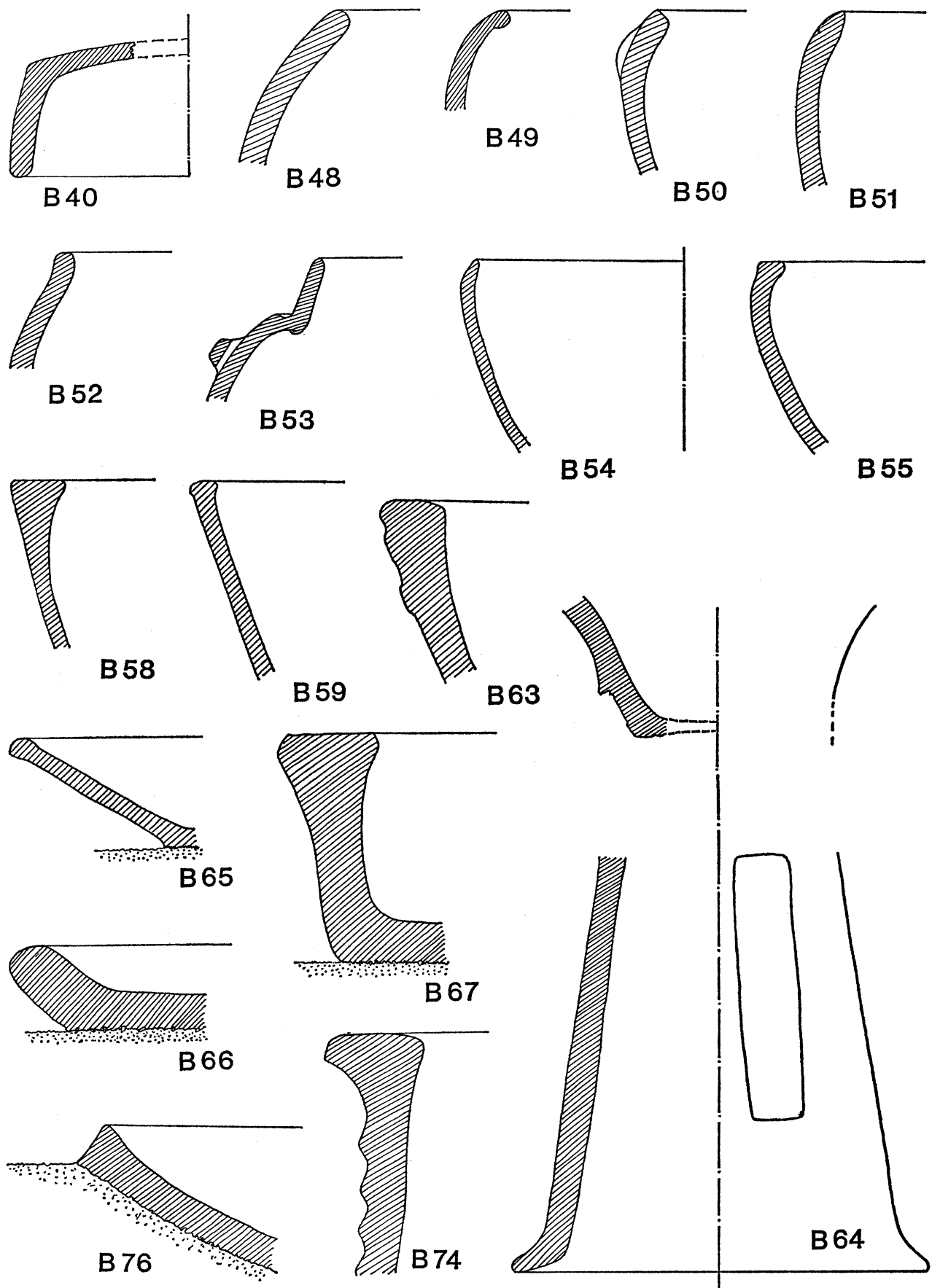


FIG. 4. Ayia Irini. E.H.II/E.C.II. Scale 1:2.

a separate study. **B67**, Fig. 4, shows a typical profile; **B68** (K. 3663, from House E), Pl. 79, has impressions of a stamp with characteristic spiral design.

Pithoi: represented by heavy fragments; shapes not yet determined. The base of one, **B69**, Pl. 79, shows a mat-impression.

### OTHER AREAS

Pottery of the same kinds as are described above, assignable without doubt to the same phase of occupation, has been found in various parts of the site from Area N to Area R, under the rooms of House A wherever excavation was carried through to bedrock, and most extensively in parts of the Early Bronze Age complex, House E, between House C and House F (Part I, pp. 369-372).

Fragments of sauceboats occur almost everywhere (e.g. *Keos* 63, pl. 48, a). A decorative feature to be seen on many pieces is a pair of fine vertical lines, either incised or applied as ridges, to right and left of the handle. This device appears on a fragment, **B70** (K. 2640), Pl. 78, which was found under Room XII of the temple; on it also is an inverted V-shaped incision directly below the handle.

A small shallow bowl (K. 2070) and a saucer of characteristic shape (K. 2069), found in a deep sounding just north of House F, are illustrated in *Keos* 63, pl. 48, b, c.

Two large open jars came from Room E.I of the Early Bronze Age complex. **B71** (K. 3739), Pl. 78; restored; H. 0.28, D. 0.385; moderately coarse red-brown biscuit, the surface smoothed; small flat bottom. **B72** (K. 1455), Pl. 78; restored, H. 0.25, D. av. 0.33; semifine dark red biscuit, the surface smoothed, the under side eroded; a pair of knobs on the rim; distinct ring-base or low pedestal.

In Room E.I also were two fixed hearths, one above the other, associated with successive occupation-levels and deposits containing sauceboats (*Keos* 63, p. 319; Part I, p. 371). The earlier (K. 4081) is partially preserved in two large fragments which show that it was broad and rounded at one end, narrower and squared at the other; the original length was *ca.* 1.40. It was made and fired in place. The floor, uneven, *ca.* 0.01 thick, was smooth but is largely eroded. The rim, which rose *ca.* 0.06 from the floor, is also eroded; no trace of seal-impressions is visible on the small bits of its top surface which survive. The rim appears to have surrounded the whole hearth except the center of the squared end, where there was an opening outward and a depression or hole in the floor. The later hearth, **B73** (K. 2673), Pl. 79, is better preserved and has been restored; L. 1.37; W. 0.54 at squared end, 0.87 at rounded end; rim rising *ca.* 0.045 from floor. The shape is similar to that of the preceding but relatively broader. On the flat top of the rim are impressions of a seal with the familiar design of four sets of chevrons (*Keos* 63, pls. 48, k, 50, c).

A potter's kiln outside the line of the later fortifications, near Tomb 31, contained pieces of pithoi and other coarse vessels (Part I, p. 372): **B74**, Fig. 4, a pithos rim, and **B75**, Pl. 79, a fragment of the wall of the same or one similar, with multiple horizontal slashed ridges; a broad tightly arched handle, again perhaps from the same; a pan rim of the shape of **B65**, and another of unusual form, **B76**, Fig. 4, which was made in a rounded hollow in the earth. The deposit is probably to be dated in the time of E.H.II/E.C.II on the evidence of the broad handle, a type common in that phase on the mainland; but there were no sherds of sauceboats or other fine pots to confirm this dating.



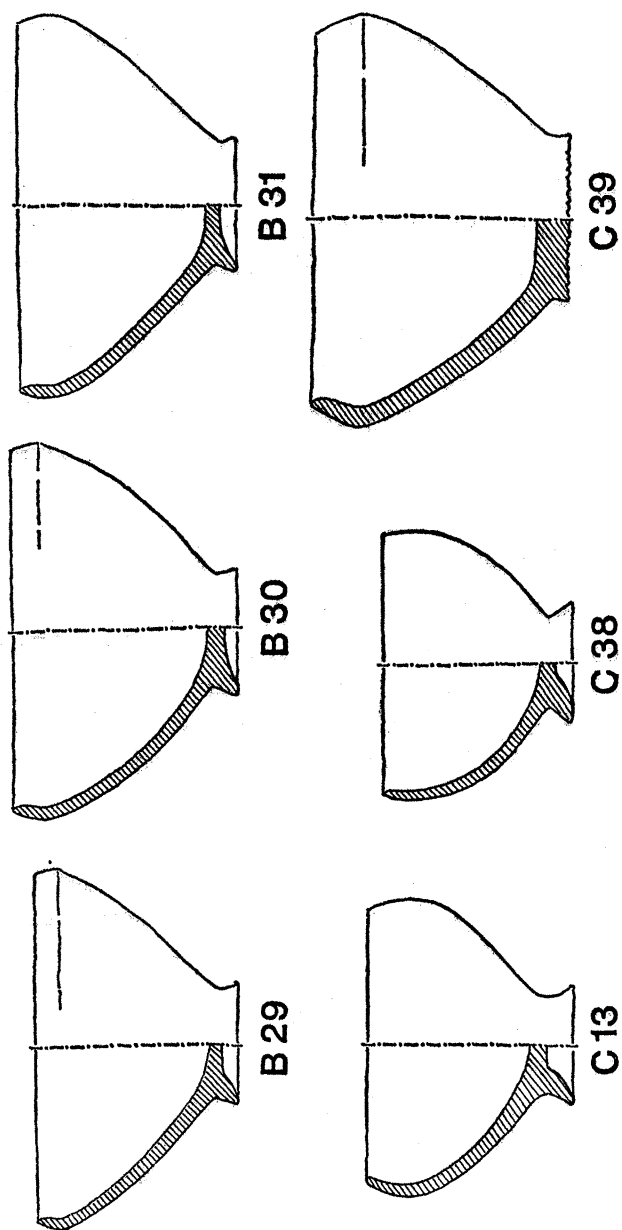


FIG. 5. Ayia Irini. Saucers. E.H.II/E.C.II and E.B.A. Late Phase. Scale 1:2.

## C. EARLY BRONZE AGE: LATE PHASE (Figs. 5-7; Pls. 80-81)

A new stage in the ceramic history of Ayia Irini began with the introduction of a class of burnished wares, red/brown and black, in certain distinctive shapes, after the time of the sauceboats. Other wares and shapes which had been common in the older phase persisted with little or no change in the new. Full statistical analysis of the various deposits cannot be given at present, but the pottery seems to reflect a gradual transition rather than a sudden break in the sequence of habitations. This observation is supported by architectural evidence in the western sector of the town, where a number of rooms were adapted and reoccupied without major alteration of structure or position (Part I, p. 372). In this respect the change is quite different from that seen, for example, after the destruction of the House of the Tiles (E.H.II) at Lerna. Since features characteristic of E.H.III on the mainland are lacking at Ayia Irini, it seems best to avoid the Helladic designations.

In the present report we list pottery from a deposit below Temple Lane and a selection of pieces, clearly assignable to the same stage, from rooms in the western sector and elsewhere.

## DEPOSIT BELOW TEMPLE LANE

Slightly less than a tinful of sherds was found in a stratum of reddish brown earth about 0.50 m. deep which rested on a floor at + 0.20 m. (Part I, p. 384). Of this group, *ca.* 5% may be classed as fine ware and *ca.* 30% as truly coarse; the rest, a relatively large amount, is of good quality and may be called semifine or semicoarse. Almost all is micaceous and of colors ranging between red and brown.

## FINE BLACK BURNISHED WARE

The red-brown biscuit is grainy, moderately rough, and in places somewhat lumpy, but is coated with a fine slip, very smoothly burnished wherever accessible to the potter's buffer, and fired black.

Jug or tankard: **C1**(K. 3592), Pl. 80; nearly complete, restored; H. 0.152; D. rim 0.11, body 0.145, flat bottom 0.06; walls thin; handle round in section, neatly flattened at upper end and worked into the collar.

Cup: **C2**, handle and adjoining piece of side, Fig. 6, Pl. 80.

## FINE RED/BROWN BURNISHED WARE

The biscuit is gritty but finer and more consistent than that of the black ware. It is well fired and, with few exceptions, reddish brown throughout. The surfaces appear to have been slipped, either by the addition of a final coating or by the effect of thorough burnishing; in any case they are lustrous.

Plates or shallow bowls: at least six, e.g. **C3-C6**, Fig. 6; some very flat, others rounded gently inward at the rim.

Bowls (cups?) with thin flaring rim: fragments of two, **C7-C8**, Fig. 6. Diameters not precisely measurable; probably too great for cups or tankards.

Jugs or tankards: **C9**, fragment of rim and handle in red-brown ware, Pl. 80. Three sherds

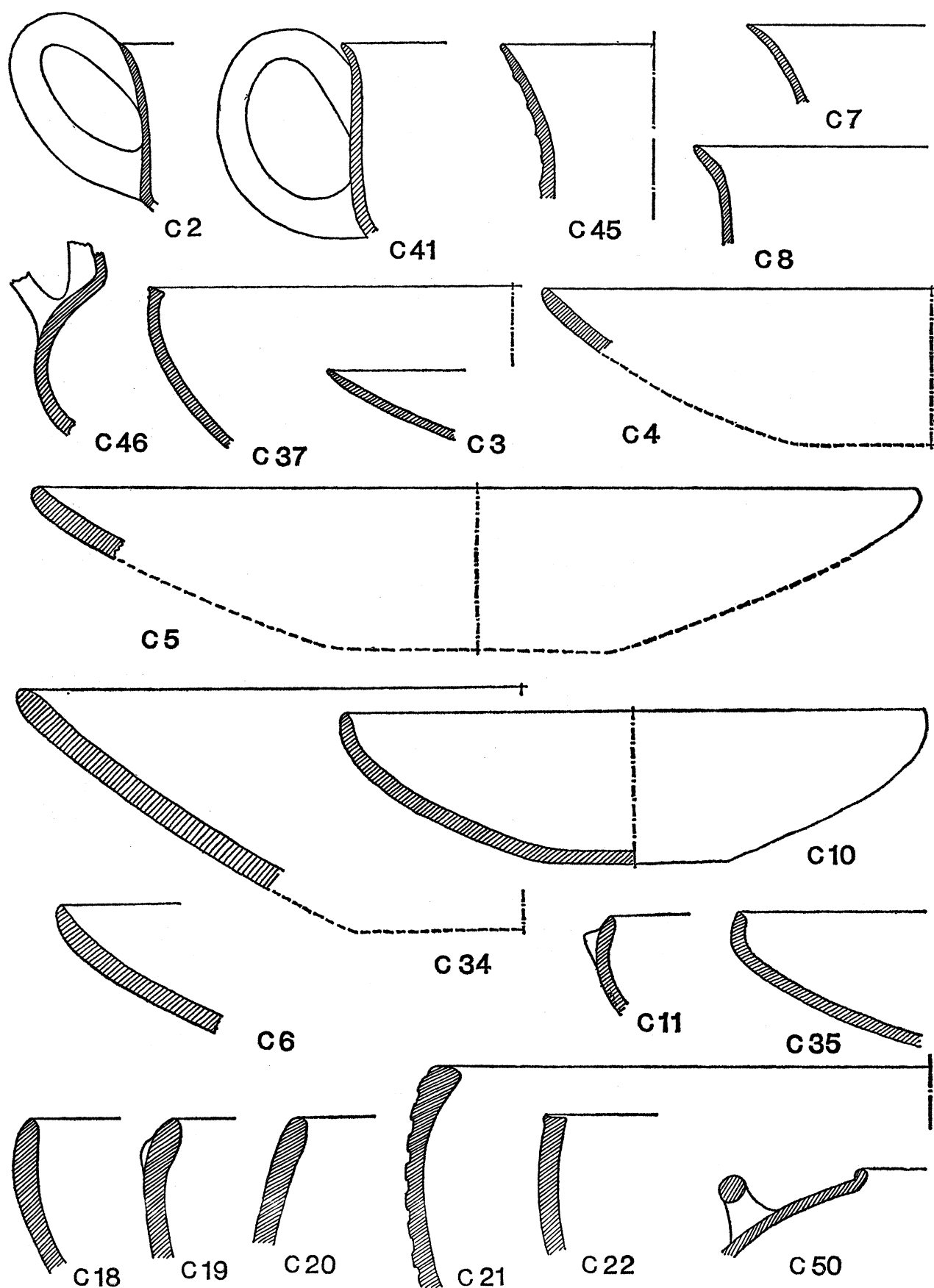


FIG. 6. Ayia Irini. E.B.A. Late Phase. Scale 1:2.

of one or more others with light gray biscuit and reddish to pinkish slip on exterior (cf. K. 2038, cited after **C46**, below).

#### SEMIFINE TO SEMICOARSE WARE

Essentially similar to the above except in refinement; the biscuit contains more particles of stone and the surfaces are less carefully worked.

Plates or shallow bowls: fragments of at least thirty. **C10** (K. 3654), Fig. 6; partly restored, H. 0.054, D. *ca.* 0.21; with many particles of schist, surface smoothed (cf. **C33**, Pl. 81). Minor variations in profiles of rims: **C11**, Fig. 6, and **C12**, Pl. 81, incurving, with horizontal ledge-lugs.

Saucers: fragment preserving base and whole profile of one, **C13**, Fig. 5, and sherds of one or two others; small, rounded, incurving.

Jugs or tankards: sherds representing six examples; the handle of one is rectangular in section at its lower end.

Large jugs: fragments of eight, e.g. **C14-C16**, Fig. 7; two are gray and moderately coarse. The profile of the neck is characteristic here, as in the preceding phase (cf. **B41**, Fig. 3).

Closed jar: **C17**, neck reconstructed, Fig. 7.

Deep open jars: at least 15, the greater number indistinguishable from those of the preceding phase (cf. **B48-B51**, Fig. 4, and **B71-B72**, Pl. 78). **C18-C22**, rims, Fig. 6; D. *ca.* 0.25-0.40. Some have hemispherical knobs near the lip; a small crescent-lug is seen on **C23**, Pl. 81. **C21**, Fig. 6, Pl. 81, has horizontal ridges with slanting grooves (cf. pithos fragments, **C51**, below).

Tripod vessel: one leg; the inner surface of the pot blackened.

#### COARSE WARES (Pl. 81)

Fragments of open jars or basins, e.g. **C24**, with plastic decoration, ridges slashed or composed of overlapping disks. Surfaces scored in many instances, e.g. **C25-C26**.

#### OTHER AREAS

Since the group of pottery from the limited sounding in Temple Lane is small, a selection of supplementary material from other parts of the site may be appended here. The deposits cannot be shown to be exactly contemporary, but their several contexts leave little doubt that they belong to the same late phase of the Early Bronze Age; in the few instances where such doubt may exist it will be mentioned.

Most of the following pots and sherds are from Rooms I-VII of House E, the complex building in the western sector (Part I, pp. 369-372). Others are from deposits above the remains of Building XI, from E.B.A. debris under Room I of House F and immediately north of House F, and from ground just under Grave 15 in Area M (see section E, below).

In this list the pieces are presented primarily by shape. First, however, we may take note of two wares not previously mentioned.

The stratum above Building XI produced a few sherds with painted decoration, a feature lacking in the Temple Lane group. **C27**, Fig. 7, Pl. 80, is from the upper part of (presumably) a cup, with diameter *ca.* 0.10 at the rim, bearing a cross-hatched pattern in brown paint on buff ground. Other single pieces like this have been found at Ayia Irini. They are reminiscent of cups

from Siphnos and Syros (Tsountas, *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.*, 1899, pl. 8, 3, 4). **C28**, Pl. 80, is from a small jug or closed jar with hatching in gray paint on buff.

A moderately coarse ware characteristic of this phase is recognizable chiefly by touch; it feels slippery as if coated with talc. Mauve-red in color, it contains white particles and is usually scored. Two sherds, **C29-C30**, probably from open jars or deep basins, are illustrated on Pl. 81.

Plates and shallow bowls: many examples, as in the Temple Lane group. **C31** (K.3924), Pl. 81; from Room E.IV; restored, H. 0.076, D. 0.306; fine, burnished, red. **C32** (K.4020), Pl. 81; from upper deposits in Room E.II; H. 0.066, D. ca. 0.27; fine, burnished, orange-tan. **C33** (K.4030), Pl. 81; found with the preceding; H. 0.052, D. 0.18; semicoarse, burnished (cf. **C10**, Fig. 6). **C34**, Fig. 6; from sounding north of House F; large and relatively deep; D. rim ca. 0.36. **C35**, Fig. 6; found with **C33**. **C36** (K.3922), Pl. 81; from Room E.IV; restored; H. av. 0.051, irregular; D. 0.206; fine pink-buff biscuit showing wheel-marks distinctly, plain surface unburnished; reminiscent of the flaring bowls of Troy II and III (shape A2, *Troy*, I, pp. 225-226, II, p. 24) but not identical, lacking the characteristic double-curved profile. **C37**, Fig. 6, fragment of a thin-walled bowl in fine black burnished ware, a rarity.

Saucers (see remarks on **B29-B33** and **C13**, above): The small rounded version is exemplified by **C38** (K.3657), Fig. 5; from debris above the early floors of Room E.I; restored; H. av. 0.052, D. av. 0.072; semicoarse, red-brown. Typical of the heavier, rougher, type is **C39** (K.4022), Fig. 5, Pl. 81; found with the preceding; complete; H. av. 0.067, D. av. 0.11; semicoarse, brown; solid flat base. **C40** (K.4021), Pl. 81; from the same debris; H. av. 0.075, D. av. 0.113; semicoarse, red-brown, surfaces blackened; more rounded in profile. Three other whole saucers of comparable fabric and shape, K.3658, K.3664, and K.4039, were found in the upper deposits of Rooms E.I and E.II; another, K.3979, came from a stratum above Building XI. The flat bases are often marked by mat-impressions.

Cups: Fragments can rarely be distinguished from those of jugs/tankards unless the inward curve is evident below the handle, as in **C41**, Fig. 6; black burnished, from deposits under Room F.I.

Jugs or tankards: Three well-preserved examples come from debris of the late phase in House E and are illustrated on Plate 80. **C42** (K.3888); from Room E.III; restored; H. 0.132, D. rim av. 0.068, D. body 0.095; moderately coarse mauve-brown biscuit; black slip, highly burnished; handle, of two cylindrical rods of clay, from upper part of collar to shoulder; small flat bottom. **C43** (K.3872); from Room E.V; rim and handle missing; H. pres. 0.116, D. body 0.097; fine red biscuit, highly burnished; cylindrical handle; small flat bottom indented. **C44** (K.4023); from Room E.VI; most of handle missing; H. 0.114, D. rim 0.092, D. body 0.098; semifine brown-red biscuit, undoubtedly of local clay; fairly well burnished; cylindrical handle from low on collar to side of body; flat bottom. Other jugs or tankards: **C45**, a rim fragment with fine horizontal ridges, and **C46**, a fragment of handle and body, both in black burnished ware, Fig. 6.

A small two-handled tankard of different shape was found in a test pit under the floor of Room XII of the temple (K.2038; *Keos 63*, p. 320, pl. 49, a). It would look at home toward the end of the E.B.A. (cf., e.g., Milojević, *Samos*, I, pl. 41, 13-15), but the stratigraphical context is not conclusive. The biscuit varies from pink to gray and is coated with red slip as in sherds from the Temple Lane group near by (cited after **C9**, above). Little if any mica is visible. The handles are flat ribbons, the base a very small disk.

*Depas amphikypellon*: **C47** (K.3920), Fig. 7, Pl. 80; from Room E.IV; body restored, outer parts of handles missing; H. 0.204, D. rim 0.076; moderately coarse red-brown biscuit, black slip, burnished on exterior; handles round in section. **C48**, Fig. 7, Pl. 80; also from Room E.IV; restorable; H. ca. 0.22, D. rim ca. 0.08; moderately fine brown biscuit, unslipped. Small rim frag-

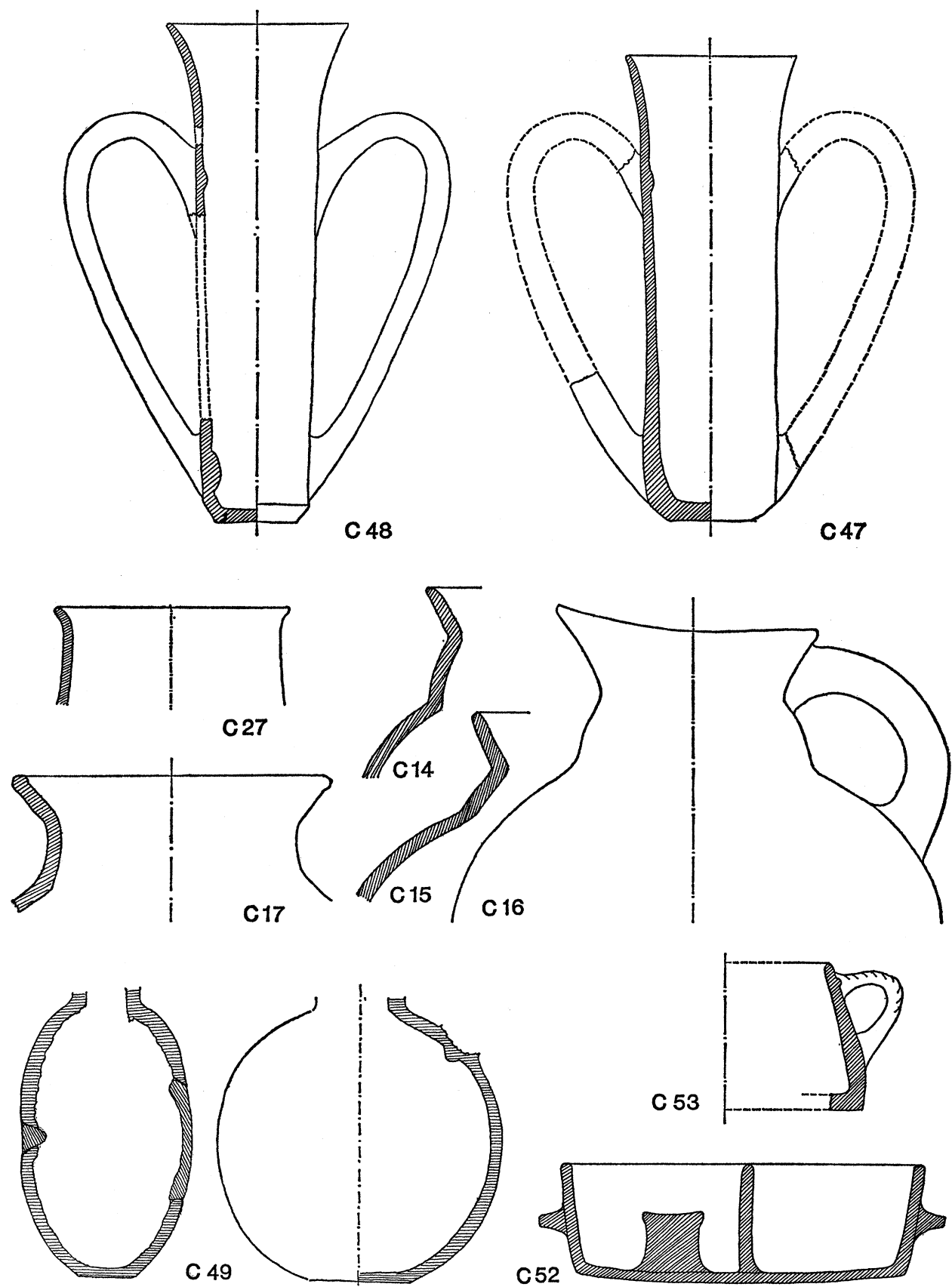


FIG. 7. Ayia Irini. E.B.A. Late Phase. Scale 2 : 5 ; C52, C53, 1 : 5.

ments from Rooms E.I-VII and other areas may have come from *depa*, but the shape seems not to be common at Ayia Irini.

Lentoid flask: **C49** (K.3921), Fig. 7, Pl. 80; from Room E.IV; partly restored; neck, handle and bits missing; H. pres. 0.128, W. of body 0.126, Th. 0.069; semifine micaceous biscuit; surface burnished, mottled brown to red; flattened oval bottom.

It appears that the potter made two equal shells of clay and joined them together, then cut a hole to receive the neck and a smaller hole or indentation for the lower end of the handle. To smooth the seam between the shells and to adjust the neck, he (she?) made an opening *ca.* 5 cm. in diameter in one face and inserted his (small) hand or two or three fingers, then closed that face again with a disk of clay. To secure the disk on the inside he smoothed its edge with one (long) finger or an implement, which was inserted through the small hole in the opposite face. Finally this second hole was closed with a plug and any remaining rough places on the outer surfaces were worked over.

This is the only lentoid pot of the E.B.A. yet found at Ayia Irini. It was probably made locally, perhaps in imitation of Anatolian models (see notes on shape B8 of Troy II, *Troy*, I, p. 232, and more particularly those on shape B41 of Troy VI, *Troy*, III, pp. 60-61).

Hole-mouthed jar: **C50**, Fig. 6; moderately coarse red biscuit, gray at the surface; raised lip; handle on shoulder. The shape is rare or unique in deposits of this phase.

Decorated pithos: **C51** (K.4146 a, b), Pl. 81; found in 1971 at, and just beyond, the southeastern border of Room E.VII; 2 fragments (4 others were also found); heights 0.191, 0.268; moderately fine orange-red biscuit, scored within, apparently slipped on exterior, well fired. The face with its strong features is not closely paralleled, nor the tree-like motive. Plastic bands with slanting grooves are well known; cf. **C21** and, e.g., pieces from Lerna IV, *Hesperia*, XXV, 1956, pl. 44, c, and XXIX, 1960, pl. 69, h. The finding place (at the very edge of the ground which could be excavated) suggests that these fragments belong to the late phase of the E.B.A. The slashed bands would be at home in that phase. The shape of the handle, however, can readily be matched in E.H.II.

Basin with compartments: **C52** (K.2482), Fig. 7, Pl. 81; found under Grave 15 in Area M, below present water-level; restored; H. av. 0.10, D. 0.32; coarse brown to red-brown biscuit with particles of stone, surface smoothed, blackened in patches. The interior is divided unequally by a curving partition wall; in the larger compartment, not centered, a spool-shaped pedestal; horizontal ledge-lugs on either side of the vessel. This and the following piece are probably, but not certainly, assignable to the end of the E.B.A.

Casserole (?): **C53** (K.2744), Fig. 7, Pl. 81; found with the preceding; handle and part of side and bottom preserved; H. *ca.* 0.125, D. rim *ca.* 0.16 if circular; fairly coarse micaceous red-brown biscuit (without signs of smoke); slashed bands below rim and along either side of large flat handle.

#### D. MIDDLE BRONZE AGE: EARLY PHASES

The period here under consideration is that of the earlier fortifications (Part I, pp. 367-368). It began at least as early as the M.M.IIA style and continued to the time when the greater wall of defense was built, early in M.M.III. It has not yet been established whether this settlement followed immediately upon the close of the Early Bronze Age or after an interval when the site was abandoned. The lower limit of the period is marked by architectural change, not ceramic; pottery of the latest strata

appears not to be distinguishable from that used at the beginning of the succeeding period.

In the present report we describe representative pieces from a sounding in Area E, just inside the earlier fortification wall, DJ, and then certain supplementary material, roughly contemporary, from other parts of the town. Ceramic styles developed gradually in this period, which at present cannot be divided neatly into designated phases. Further statistical study may provide criteria for closer distinctions.

A number of pots found in, or associated with, tombs on either side of the promontory belong undoubtedly to this chronological stage, but since their sequence cannot be determined stratigraphically it has seemed better to treat them in a separate section of the report (E, below).

### SOUNDING IN AREA E

To make a reliable sampling of the layer we took out a party wall between two small rooms of the Late Bronze Age which lay north and slightly west of House C (Part I, figs. 2, 3) and next to the inner face of the older fortification wall. The space so cleared measured about 4.10 m. by 3.50 m. Successive accumulations were then excavated to a total depth of nearly 2 m. Within them were many minor strata, which may be divided into four groups: (a) habitation deposits at the bottom of Wall DJ, (b) debris above these, (c) strata associated with an ovenlike structure and with the upper courses of Wall DJ, (d) debris laid down over the oven and over the top courses of the wall as then standing, apparently, that is, after it went out of use. These letters appear wherever appropriate in the following catalogue.

#### GRAY MINYAN WARE (Fig. 8)

Sherds of the familiar type, probably of mainland fabric, were found at all levels in the sounding but less plentifully than elsewhere; cf. other areas, below. Generally they are from goblets, all or most being ring-stemmed: **D1-D2** (b), rims; **D3** (c), base; **D4** (d), conical bowl of later goblet.

#### MATT-PAINTED WARES OF MAINLAND STYLES (Fig. 8)

Examples occur throughout the deposits but not in great numbers. Shapes represented include: large and small jugs: **D5** (b), rim of open jar, probably spouted (cf. *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, pl. 8, a); **D6** (b) rim, D. estimated *ca.* 0.50, of large barrel-jar (cf. *Hesperia*, XXIV, 1955, pl. 12, b); **D7** (c) rim of large closed jar. The patterns are simple bands, crossed circles, chevrons, rectangles.

#### MIDDLE MINOAN WARES (IMPORTED)

The biscuit is buff to pink-buff, generally rather coarse and irregular. It is coated with dark semilustrous slip, usually black or brownish but sometimes red. Often there are traces of patterns in white paint, which is powdery and wears off easily; some also have added red.

Profiles are illustrated in Fig. 8: **D8** (b), a cup of keftiu shape with fine pink-tan biscuit and soft fugitive white coating on the exterior; **D9** (b) and **D10** (d), jars with similar biscuit, black glazed; the latter wheelmade and having white dots on the black surface.



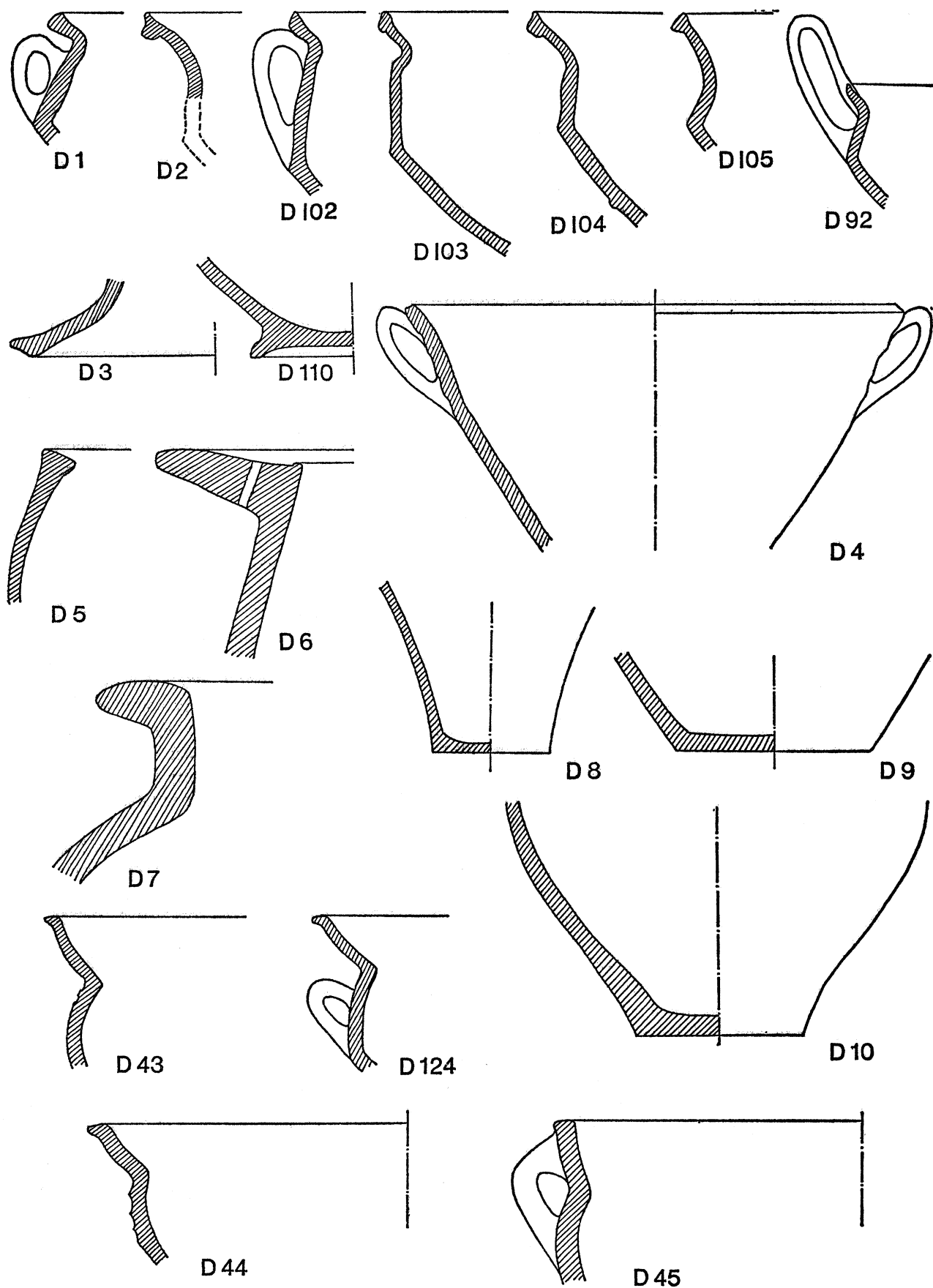


FIG. 8. Ayia Irini. M.B.A. Early Phases. Scale 1:2.

In this sounding, many of the Minoan pieces, including the following which are shown on Plate 82, came from the penultimate stratum (c). **D11** (K.4004), carinated cup; restored; H. ca. 0.072, D. av. 0.113; surface glazed, brown-black, with vestiges of horizontal red bands and curving lines in white. **D12** (K.3995), from shoulder of small jug; fine buff biscuit, wheelmade; lustrous black slip, broad white bands, thin pendent petals in brown. **D13-D20**, sherds of cups and jars.

The topmost stratum (d) produced fragments of similar vessels, e.g. **D21-D31**, Pl. 82. Sherds **D26** and **D27** are from a fine spouted jar. Also in the latest stratum were fragments of two or more closed jars of rough pink-tan ware with smeared and trickled patterns, **D32-D36**, Pl. 83.

The pots mentioned above seem chiefly to be of types which Evans assigned to M.M.IIB and M.M.IIIA, those with trickled decoration being possibly, but not necessarily, of M.M.IIIB. Minoan pieces of earlier styles were found in other areas (see below).

#### MIDDLE CYCLADIC DARK BURNISHED WARES

This distinctive class of wares is well represented, especially in the earlier strata. The biscuit, brown to dark red in color, is coarse and gritty, whereas the surfaces are notably smooth and lustrous. A coat of refined clay may have been applied before the pot was burnished, but this seems unlikely: there is no chipping or flaking, nor can the eye distinguish a separate skin over the core of the biscuit. The finished pots were bright red, brown, brownish gray, or near-black. Cup shapes are rare, bowls plentiful, jars fairly numerous. The angularity of the profiles may suggest an affinity with the Minyan tradition.

Bowls: The simple form is best illustrated by **D121**, Fig. 9, Pl. 83, from Area J (see below). It has a sharply in-turned rim, a single vertically pierced lug, and a flat bottom. Many fragments were found in the sounding in Area E, chiefly in the early strata: e.g. **D37** (b), tan, and **D38** (b), red, both in Fig. 9. The shape was modified in the later phase of the period, when it acquired a true handle, as in the brown burnished sherd **D39** (d), Fig. 9. This led to the very common type, often called the "Cycladic cup" or "Cycladic bowl," which was finished rather by coating the surfaces than by burnishing alone; e.g. **D40** (K.4017), Pl. 83, also from the topmost deposits (d); restored; H. 0.097, D. 0.15; pinkish buff biscuit, smoothed, slipped or washed shiny brownish red inside and out; solid base. The rounded profile of **D41** (b), Fig. 9, is rare but not unique (cf. **E3**, from a grave); here the surface is deep red-brown in color and highly polished.

Pedestalled bowls or goblets: For the principal shapes see **D125** and **D128**, Fig. 9. Rim fragments showing the angular shoulder and out-turned lip are found chiefly in the earlier deposits. Whole profiles could not be reconstructed from sherds in the material from Area E. **D42** (d), Fig. 9, corresponds in fabric to **D40**, having a light gray soft biscuit and smooth gray-brown surface, probably coated.

Other rim fragments: **D43** (a) and **D44** (b), Fig. 8, are from bowls or goblets of a distinctive type. As often in Minyan ware, the rim profiles are slightly concave within, and there are smooth horizontal grooves on the shoulder, as well as small tightly curved strap-handles. The gritty red-brown biscuit and well burnished surfaces, however, are those of the (non-Minyan) ware in its early stage. **D45** (a), Fig. 8, is a rougher version.

Jars: Ovoid jars in red burnished ware (e.g. **E1** from Grave 57, below) appear to have begun early in the sequence. **D46** (c), Fig. 9, shows the characteristic rim profile, as seen also in M.H. and M.C. barrel-jars (**D6**, Fig. 8; **D65**, Fig. 10). **D47** (a), Fig. 9, is from a small brown-black burnished jar with an oval lug, horizontally pierced.

Lid: **D48** (c), Fig. 9; semicoarse, gray.

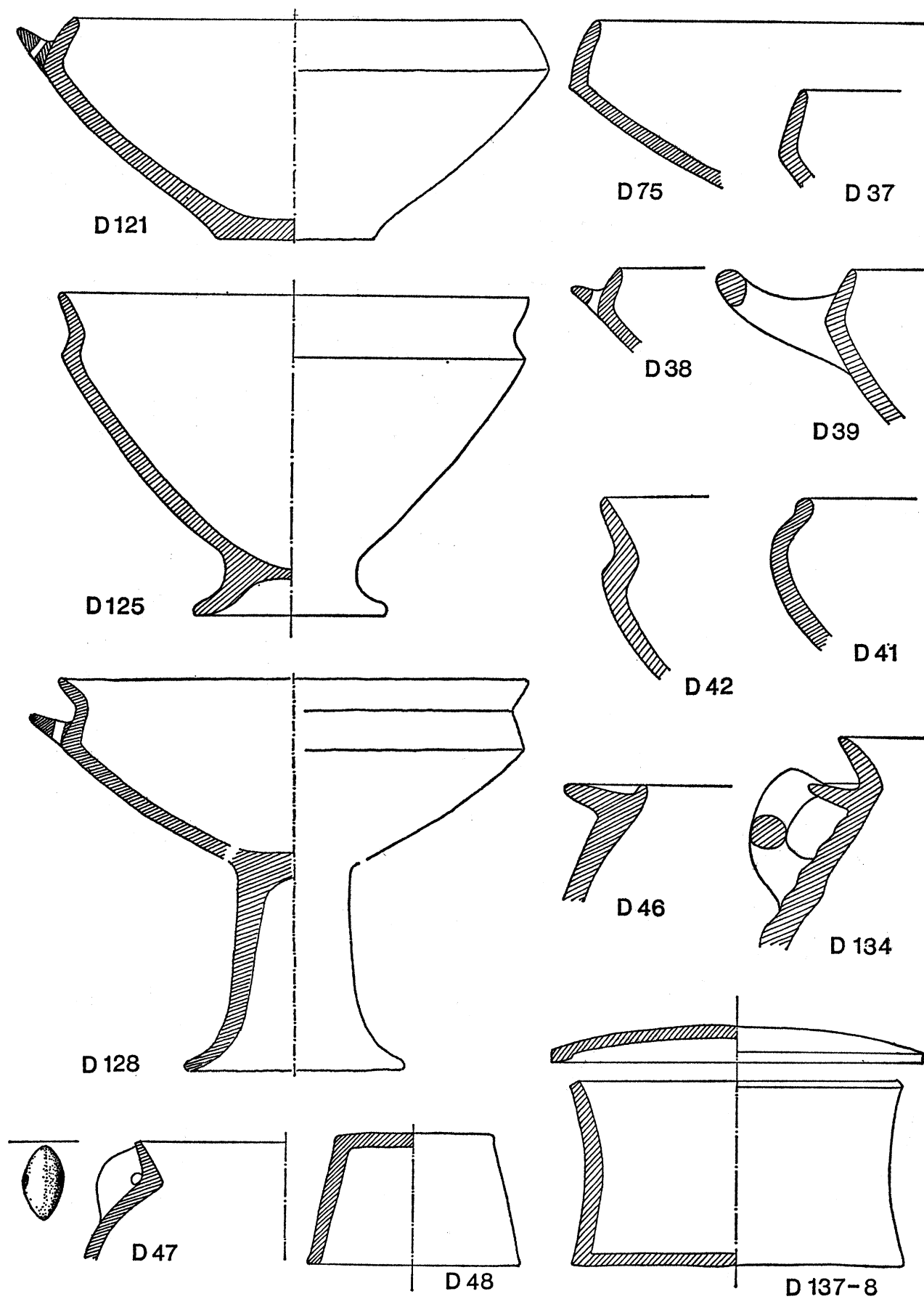


FIG. 9. Ayia Irini. M.B.A. Early Phases. Scale 1:2.

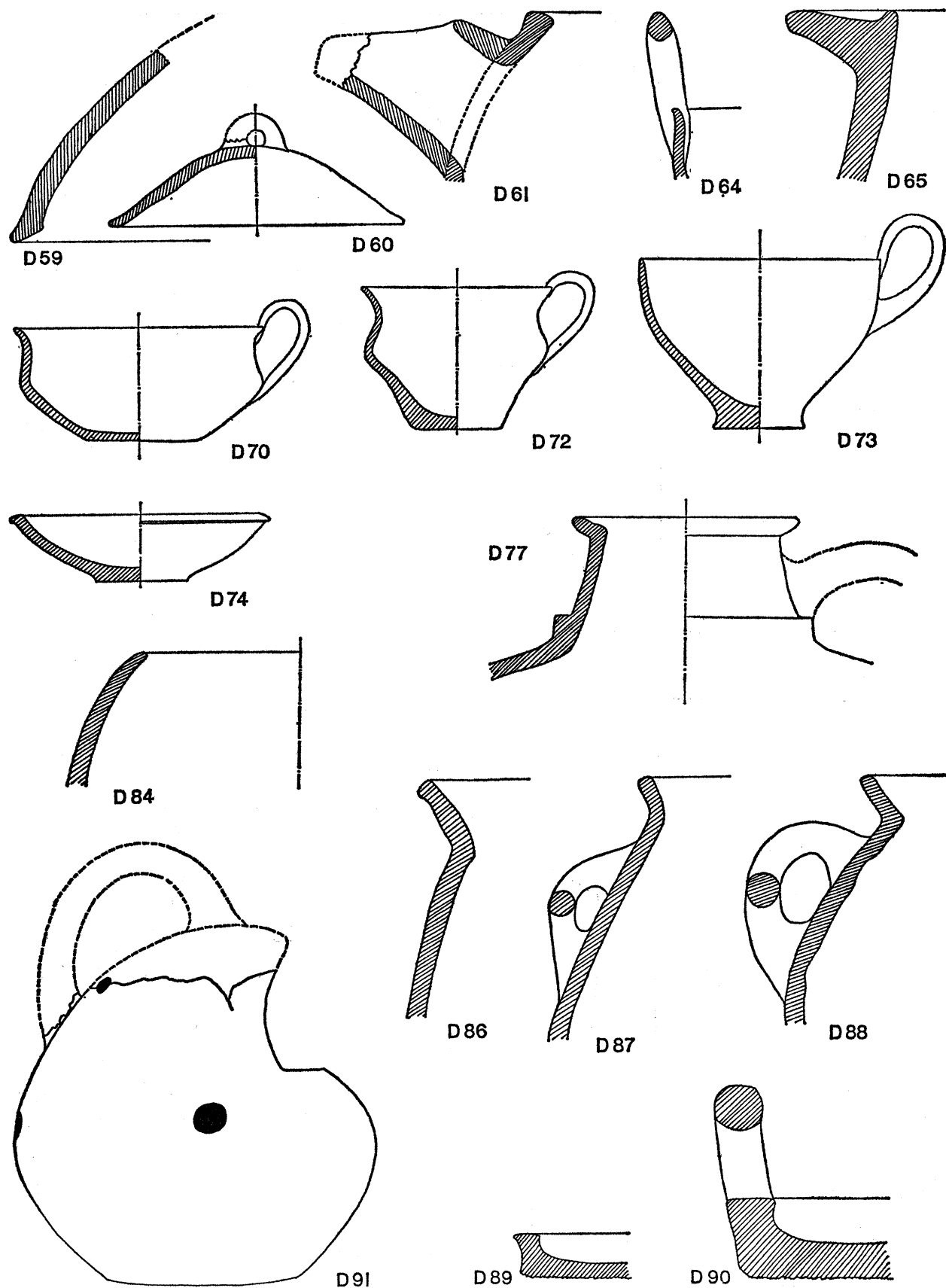


FIG. 10. Ayia Irini. M.B.A. Early Phases. Scale 2:5.

Painted patterns on burnished ware. Simple lines, dots, and rosettes in white or cream-colored paint are found occasionally on large vessels of this class; e.g. **D49-D55** (b), Pl. 84. The motifs recur in Cycladic matt-painted pieces **D139-D141**, Pl. 85.

Incised decoration. This is rare but is seen on **D56** (b), Pl. 84, four fragments quite possibly of a duck-vase, dark brown; and **D57** (b), Pl. 84, similar but coarser.

#### PATTERNED WARE, LIGHT ON DARK

Apart from the few instances of painted patterns on burnished ware mentioned above, there is little decoration of this kind (cf. *Phylakopi*, pl. XIII, 12, 15, 19). **D58** (a), Pl. 84, a rough dark gray jug with neck thrown back, had white bands on the shoulder. **D59** (b), Fig. 10, Pl. 84, and **D60** (b), Fig. 10, are lids in gritty red-brown ware with lines in cream-colored paint; **D61** (a), Fig. 10, is from a large spouted jar of similar fabric.

#### CYCLADIC MATT-PAINTED WARES

This class comprises pottery of various fabrics, moderately fine to moderately coarse, frequently buff and uncoated but including many pieces with white or cream-colored slip over a darker biscuit. The paint, black or red or both in combination, is without luster. Clearly the class forms a counterpart of mainland Matt-painted ware. Examples are found in Area E chiefly in the later deposits, but fragments of two thin-necked jugs, **D62-D63**, Pl. 84, are from the second stratum (b). The former, with lines in brown paint, is exceptionally fine. **D64** (c), Fig. 10, is from a bowl with, presumably, two arched handles set vertically on the rim. **D65** (c), Fig. 10, shows the characteristic rim profile of a big barrel-jar; **D66-D67** (c), Pl. 84, from similar jars have patterns in black and red. **D68** (c), Pl. 85, of the same fabric, preserves a dotted rosette. **D69** (c), Pl. 85, comprising fragments of a somewhat finer closed jar or jug, had red bands and a red petal rosette within a black circle. One small sherd of a typical panelled cup was found in the top stratum (d); cups of this sort were to become popular in the next phase (see section F, below).

#### PLAIN WARES

These correspond in fabric with wares described above but may be entered here as a separate class since they lack careful treatment of the surfaces by burnishing, slip, or painted decoration. The biscuit varies in degree of refinement and in color. Examples are found chiefly in the upper strata.

Cups: **D70** (c), Fig. 10; rough, hard, brown, with wheel-marks; handle missing, restored in the drawing by analogy to other examples. **D71** (K.4016), Pl. 85; found with the preceding; restored, H. 0.074, D. 0.14; red-brown. **D72** (c), Fig. 10; buff; for the meandering profile cf. cups and saucers in the succeeding phase, section F, below. **D73** (d), Fig. 10; gritty, micaceous, brown; with ribbon-handle.

Saucer: **D74** (d), Fig. 10; gritty, red-brown, local.

Bowls: **D75** (a), Fig. 9, clearly belongs to the type of early burnished bowls (e.g. **D121**) but the surfaces are plain, red-brown. **D76** (K.4040), Pl. 85, from the next stratum (b); bottom and pieces missing, restored; H. ca. 0.052, D. av. 0.15; very light buff.

Jugs: A characteristic feature is the prominent ledge or ring around the base of the neck, e.g. as in **D77**, Fig. 10, and **D78-D83**, Pl. 85. These examples are all from the penultimate stratum (c).

Jar: **D84** (c), Fig. 10; light buff; hole-mouthed, probably spouted, with two rising handles. A handle is preserved on another sherd, similar, coarser.

## COARSE WARES

Each stratum contained large quantities of red-brown to gray-brown coarse pottery of local manufacture.

Jars: Generally ovoid in shape, 0.30 to 0.45 high and 0.25 to 0.40 wide. **D85** (K.4047), Pl. 85, is characteristic; found in second stratum (b); restored, H. 0.305, D. 0.27; round handles, flat bottom. Rim profiles, Fig. 10: **D86** (b), **D87** (c), **D88** (d).

Pans: Flat shallow pans with upright rim, smooth inside but very rough on the bottom, were used in early and late phases; e.g. **D89-D90** (c), Fig. 10.

Brazier (?): **D91** (K.4043), Fig. 10, Pl. 85; from first stratum (a); partly restored, H. pres. 0.138, D. body 0.161-0.174; coarse biscuit, hard, red-brown, smoke-blackened inside; broad opening to the front; small holes in body; handle rose over the top, but shape as restored in Fig. 10 is not certain. The vessel might serve as a heater; and the housewife might use it when borrowing some live coals from a neighbor, swinging it to make them glow. Cf. suspension-pots from Knossos, M.M.IIB, thought by Evans to be for swallows nesting (*P. of M.*, II, 1, pp. 306-307).

## OTHER AREAS

Pottery like that from the sounding in Area E has been found in many parts of the town, large amounts coming from excavations in Area J (near E) and from the deposits tested in Areas A, C, and G, and the region of the temple in Area B (Part I, figs. 2-3). A small selection follows.

## GRAY MINYAN WARE

Kantharoi: **D92** (J), Fig. 8; **D93** (K.2647) and **D94**, from the temple, Pl. 82.

Goblets: Many if not all had ring-stems, e.g. (Pl. 82): **D95-D99** from Area J, **D100** from Area A and **D101** from the temple. Characteristic rim profiles: **D102-D105** from Area J, Fig. 8; **D106-D107** from the temple and **D108-D109** from Area J, Pl. 82. **D110**, ring-base from Area J, Fig. 8.

## MIDDLE MINOAN AND RELATED WARES (Pl. 83)

Cups with patterns in red and white: **D111** (K.3819) and **D112** (K.3866), from Area C; **D113** (K.3494), from Area J. Others with patterns in white only: **D114** (K.2067), from Area E, test-pit next to inner face of foundations of later fortification wall; **D115** (K.3983) and **D116** (K.3984), from Area J, probably parts of one cup. **D117** (K.3600), from mixed deposits in Area E; rim with "spray of barley" (*P. of M.*, I, pp. 414-415, figs. 299a, b); traces of black glaze preserved.

Jars: **D118** (K.3830), 2 fragments, from Area C; red bands and traces of white, on black-glazed exterior. **D119** (K.3868), from the later deposits in Area J; buff biscuit; upper part of body black-glazed, decorated with retorted spirals (moulded), incised lines, added red and, probably, white paint.

## MIDDLE CYCLADIC DARK BURNISHED WARES

Cup: **D120** (K.4015), Pl. 83; from late deposits in Area J; red burnished, with horizontal lines and dotted running spiral in white. The shape, clearly related to Minyan, is uncommon at Ayia Irini.

Bowls: The simple shape with sharply in-turned rim is typified by **D121** (K.3974), Fig. 9, Pl. 83, from an early stratum in Area J; restored, H. 0.084, D. 0.176; dark brownish gray; flat bottom with potter's mark of 3 short cuts at edge. **D122**, Pl. 84, from the same deposit, pre-

serves a similar lug-handle. **D123** (K.3971), Pl. 85, from an upper stratum, is less thoroughly burnished; restored, H. 0.06, D. *ca.* 0.203; handle not preserved. **D124**, Fig. 8, Pl. 84, is an example of the Minyan shape in red-brown burnished ware, like **D43-D45**.

Short-stemmed goblet. Typical example: **D125**, Fig. 9, Pl. 83, from Area J with **D121**; H. *ca.* 0.115, D. *ca.* 0.17; red-brown. Other fragments, **D126-D127**, Pl. 84.

Pedestalled bowls or goblets: No whole example has been found but there are many fragments in the earlier strata. **D128**, Fig. 9, is a composite drawing, constructed from fine red burnished pieces. In the same ware, also from early strata in Area J (Pl. 84): rim, **D129**; pedestals, **D130-D132**; pedestal with rings, **D133**.

Jar: fragment **D134** (K.3961), Fig. 9; from early deposits in Area J; rough red-brown biscuit, highly burnished black surface; ledge forming trough under the rim; horizontal ribs on shoulder. Uncommon or unique.

Painted patterns. **D135**, handle, and **D136**, spout, probably from the same jug, Pl. 84; red-brown burnished ware of the early variety with decoration in white, as in **D49-D55**. A few similar fragments have been found in other areas.

Incised patterns. **D137-D138**, fragments of pyxis and lid, Fig. 9, Pl. 84; from early stratum; H. of pyxis 0.067, D. *ca.* 0.12; coarse reddish biscuit, black burnished surface; incised decoration with white filling, bands with hatching and chevrons, concentric circles probably stamped.

#### CYCLADIC MATT-PAINTED WARES

Deposits in Area J and elsewhere held sherds like those found in the sounding in Area E (**D66-D67**, above): e.g. **D139-D142**, fragments of a large barrel-jar, Pl. 85.

#### PLAIN WARES

Notable pieces are from the later deposits. Cup, **D143** (K.3965), Pl. 85; body restored, H. 0.056, D. 0.10, handle missing; fine tan biscuit; spreading keftiu shape; horizontal grooves; flat base, bevelled. Rounded bowl, **D144** (K.3978), Pl. 85; restored, H. 0.042, D. *ca.* 0.11; fine gray-buff. "Cycladic bowl," **D145** (K.4018), Pl. 83; restored, H. 0.10, D. 0.155; semicoarse orange-tan biscuit, interior coated red, lustrous (cf. **D40**). Bird-rhyton, **D146** (K.3977), Pl. 85; partly restored, L. pres. 0.17, head missing; semicoarse pink-buff biscuit with traces of buff slip and, probably, of a pattern (feathers?) in dull dark paint. The solid conical foot seems to belong but does not join.

### E. THE CEMETERIES (Pls. 86-89)

More than fifty burials have been found at Ayia Irini, some in simple pit graves, others in urns, small stone cists or more elaborately built tombs. The greater number were on the western edge of the town, not far from the line of the later fortification wall (Part I, pp. 372-373). Others were on the east, again near the wall (*ibid.*, p. 378). In the present report we use the abbreviations "W. Cem. N." for those concentrated at the northern end of Area J, "W. Cem. S." for those farther south in Area J, near the spring chamber, House F and Tower w, and "E. Cem." for all those on the east in Areas M and G.

Skeletons from certain of the graves were given a preliminary inspection by J. L. Angel in 1965. For these, his identifying numbers and his determinations of

age and sex are cited in the catalogue below. It is planned that he complete the study and publish an anthropological report. Descriptions of all the graves and pertinent archaeological information will be presented hereafter in another report.

#### GRAVE 57 (Pl. 86)

Urn burial with stone slabs around it; W. Cem. S. The urn is a jar, **E1** (K.3906); H. 0.29, D. 0.28, D. rim 0.19; deep red burnished ware; decoration in yellowish white paint, partly lost, includes arcs on rim, bands, dots, running spiral made up of dots in neck zone, C-shaped elements and dots in handle zone; for the rim cf. **D46**. Next to the jar was **E2** (K.3909), a goblet like **D128** but lacking its pedestal. H. pres. 0.064, D. 0.17; fine red burnished ware, probably undecorated.

#### GRAVE 55

Urn burial; W. Cem. S. Barrel-jar (K.4051), not illustrated; H. 0.532, D. 0.445, D. rim 0.36, D. flat bottom 0.12; semicoarse red-brown biscuit with yellow ochre slip, much worn; linear decoration in vertical panels in black matt paint. Near this, a bowl, **E3** (K.3989), Pl. 86; restored, H. 0.055, D. 0.17; soft tan biscuit, chestnut-brown surface, highly burnished; rim in-curved with distinct groove on outer side (cf. **D41**); low ring-base.

#### GRAVE 17

Urn burial with slab of stone as lid; W. Cem. N. Skeleton 47 Kea; foetus 6-8 months. Jar, **E4** (K.2630), Pl. 86 (the drawing by Piet de Jong); restored, H. 0.305, D. 0.282; red burnished ware with black bands and triple zigzag in fine black lines on cream-colored ground in the zone.

#### GRAVE 30 (Pl. 86)

Urn burial; W. Cem. N. Jar, **E5** (K.3209); nearly complete, restored, H. 0.409, D. 0.45; red burnished ware with reserved zones in which are hatched zigzag, cross-hatched triangles, and overlapping festoons, in matt black. Stone lid, **E6** (K.6.307), found on the jar as in the photograph; D. 0.216; knob pierced horizontally. Near it, two coarse vessels: bowl with pinched spout, **E7** (K.3111); H. 0.046; and cup, **E8** (K.3112); H. av. 0.065, D. 0.088.

#### GRAVE 27 (Pl. 87)

Urn burial; W. Cem. N. Barrel-jar, **E9** (K.3282); nearly complete, H. 0.81, D. 0.568, D. rim 0.43, D. base 0.132; coarse red-brown ware, undecorated. Lid, **E10** (K.3283); restored, handle missing, H. 0.147, D. 0.378 (cf. **D59-D60**, Fig. 10); coarse red-brown. Spouted jar, **E11** (K.3278); restored, H. 0.114, D. 0.154; semicoarse red-brown. Four spherical carnelian beads, **E12** (K.6.285); D. av. 0.007. Not illustrated: two round links of lead chain and bits of others; shaft of metal pin, probably bronze.

#### GRAVE 21

Urn burial; W. Cem. N. Spherical jar, **E13** (K.4140), Pl. 87; rim and handles missing, incomplete, H. 0.274, D. 0.304; coarse gritty red-brown ware, undecorated.

#### GRAVE 20

Urn burial; W. Cem. N. Ovoid jar, **E14** (K.4126), Pl. 87; bits missing, base incomplete, H. pres. 0.224, D. 0.197; semicoarse red-brown ware, probably undecorated; one handle.



## GRAVE 18

Urn burial with slab of stone as lid; W. Cem. N. Jar, **E15** (K.4141), Pl. 87; uneven, H. av. 0.52, D. 0.31; coarse reddish brown ware; thick solid base with hole cut through it before firing.

## GRAVE 23

Urn burial with slab of stone as lid; W. Cem. N. Jar, **E16** (K.4116), Pl. 87; H. 0.32, D. 0.28; semicoarse red-brown ware; two handles.

## GRAVE 56

Urn burial; W. Cem. S. Jar, **E17** (K.3923), Pl. 87; H. 0.31, D. 0.28; orange-brown ware; one handle.

## TOMB 31 (Pl. 88)

Stone-built grave containing pithos burial; W. Cem. N. (Part I, p. 373). Pithos, **E18** (K.3281); restored, H. 1.18, D. 0.80; coarse red-brown ware; slanting and wavy lines incised on shoulder. Small conical lid, **E19** (K.3681); restored, H. 0.107, D. 0.153; coarse orange-brown biscuit with traces of light tan coating. One-handled bowl, **E20** (K.3304); H. 0.083, D. 0.166; soft gray-buff biscuit with dark gray-brown slip. Two miniature jugs: **E21** (K.3126); H. 0.082, D. 0.06; coarse red-brown biscuit, surface smoothed; curving vertical grooves on body; and **E22** (K.3297); partly restored, handle missing, H. pres. 0.07, D. 0.085; red-brown biscuit, gray-black surface; vertical grooving. Miniature jar, **E23** (K.3300); H. 0.058, D. 0.064; red-brown biscuit, gray-black surface. Feeding bottle, **E24** (K.3135); H. 0.115, D. 0.102; buff biscuit; decoration in shiny purple and dull black paint: bars on lip and handle, bands on shoulder, base and spout, and on the body a large fringed spiral and two large spots each within a circle from which lilies radiate.

In the chamber also were the miscellaneous ornaments shown on Pl. 88. Two gold beads: **E25** (K6.282) in the form of crossed bars, and **E26** (K6.283) an elongated diamond, each with beading. Three seal-stones: **E27** (K6.149), cylindrical with bail at top; **E28** (K6.200), conical, pierced near apex; **E29** (K6.210), 3-sided, pierced through axis, with irregular pattern of concentric circles. The first two have only scratches. The forms are generally dated in E.M.III/M.M.I, earlier than the probable date of Tomb 31 (M.M.IIB-IIIA). Fifty-six spherical beads of carnelian, **E30** (K6.284), presumably from a necklace; D. av. 0.005-0.006. Small terracotta head with conical features, **E31** (K6.287), H. pres. 0.027. Not illustrated: a small piece of a marble bowl and three bits of bronze wire.

## GRAVE 15 (Pl. 89)

Small cist of upright slabs and cover, with floor of white pebbles (below present sea-level); E. Cem., near Tomb 16. Skeleton 45 Kea; child, 14-18 months. Stone bowl, **E32** (K4.140); H. 0.04, D. 0.08; light colored limestone breccia, eroded; dated M.M.I by P. Warren, *Minoan Stone Vases*, p. 8. Jug, **E33** (K.2358); H. 0.113, D. 0.073; light buff, eroded, without trace of paint.

## TOMB 16 (Pl. 89)

Stone-built chamber with cover slabs, partly under ledge of rock which supports the great fortification wall just north of Tower e and south of the Northeast Bastion. The clay floor is below present sea-level. Skeleton 46 Kea; child, probably a girl of 12. The offerings of pots and jewels are unusually numerous.

Keftiu cup, **E34** (K.2632); H. 0.08, D. 0.105; fine orange biscuit with red-brown slip; dark

shadows show where there was white paint: band at lip and two at bottom, concentric circles in zone. Imported; probably M.M.IIB-III A. Cup, **E35** (K.2581); H. 0.065, D. 0.069; semicoarse orange-brown ware. Kantharos, **E36** (K.2633); H. 0.04, D. rim av. 0.10; semicoarse brown biscuit, surface smoothed; ribbon-handles as in Minyan ware. Miniature jug, **E37** (K.2582); H. 0.08, D. 0.077; light gray biscuit, smoothed; horizontal ridges on shoulder. Two miniature jars: **E38** (K.2584); H. 0.082, D. 0.094; semicoarse red-brown biscuit; surface smoothed, darker; ledge-handles at sides; and **E39** (K.2583); H. 0.10, D. 0.122; coarse red-brown biscuit, smoothed, blackened; handles from rim to shoulder (one missing).

Jewelry. Fragments of gold diadem, **E40** (K4.224); band at least 0.012 wide at center, tapering to a wire which is looped at the end; three lines of repoussé dots; triangular pieces cut out to give a *kerbschnitt* pattern; very fine workmanship. Ninety-one beads of a necklace, **E41** (K4.225); 78 are of carnelian, most being spherical; one of light lavender stone, probably amethyst; two of dark colored stone; ten of gold. They were found scattered in the grave and are shown as strung by us; the pendant hangs from a loop on the side of an elongated gold bead; it contains the amethyst and a carnelian bead in the form of a *conus* shell, and ends with one of intertwined spiral shape at the tip. Twenty-one small terracotta whorls, **E42** (K4.401), eight shown on Pl. 89; D. 0.017 to 0.026; incised lines or chevrons on shoulder.

Tomb 16 is probably to be dated in the time of M.M.IIB-III A, before the building of the great fortifications; the precious jewelry, presumably heirlooms, being somewhat earlier.

#### TOMB 40

Large chamber with stone walls and cover-slabs, surmounted by a tumulus; E. Cem., just outside the town wall, north of the main gate (Part I, pp. 378-379). The chamber was empty when excavated. On the cover rested a one-handled bowl, **E43** (K.3456), Pl. 89; H. 0.084, D. 0.156; micaceous dark gray semicoarse ware, mottled by fire; horizontal grooves and two crescent lugs on shoulder; large handle, rectangular in section; ring base.

#### TOMB 58 (Pl. 89)

Large stone-built chamber tomb with access through a vertical shaft, covered by slabs; E. Cem., northeast of Tower g (Part I, pp. 381-382). No bones were found but in the chamber were ten small pots. Keftiu cup, **E44** (K.4005); H. 0.063, D. 0.097; semifine red-brown ware with traces of yellow ochre. Fragment of coarse keftiu cup, **E45** (K.4010); H. pres. 0.052. Shallow conical cup, **E46** (K.4011); H. 0.045, D. 0.106; semicoarse, heavy, as often in L.H.I/L.M.IA (cf. **G75-G76**, Fig. 13). Four deep conical cups, **E47-E50** (K.4007, K.4012, K.4013, K.4014); H. 0.072 to 0.078; semicoarse brown ware. Pyxis, **E51** (K.4006); H. 0.057, D. 0.111; coarse red-brown biscuit, smoothed brown-black surface; horizontal grooves and ridges. Pitcher, **E52** (K.4009); H. 0.096, D. 0.134; fabric as the preceding; bridge-spout, strap-handle, lugs on either side missing. Fragment of small jug or jar, **E53** (K.4008); H. pres. 0.044; semifine orange-tan ware.

### F. FIRST PHASE AFTER THE BUILDING OF THE GREATER FORTIFICATIONS: M.M.IIB/M.M.III (Figs. 11-12; Pls. 90-91)

Habitation deposits with evidence of destruction by fire have been found at a number of places along the inner face of the fortifications, heaped against the wall. In them is pottery of several distinctive types, which are described in outline below. The richest groups come from Area N, north of the modern roadway, in spaces

enclosed by the great defensive circuit in its first form, before the addition of the Northeast Bastion (Part I, pp. 373-376). It is chiefly from these groups that we have chosen representative pieces. No material of the Late Bronze Age is found in them but, as remarked above, there is much which resembles that of the preceding phase. Minoan influence appears to have been stronger at this time than that from the mainland.

#### GRAY MINYAN WARE

The quantity is not large, but sufficient to show that pots of familiar M.H. types were still in use, notably kantharoi and goblets. Some are of standard mainland fabric, others gray with biscuit reddish or pink at the core; still others are clearly provincial imitations in brown or gray-brown ware with burnished surfaces. Many pieces have horizontal grooves on the shoulder. Goblets have conical bowls and short stems, not the cylindrical ring-stems of the earlier period. A few rims preserve pieces of upright arched handles which spring from thickened supports in the hollows under the lip, as in early Troy VI (*Troy*, III, fig. 359, 1, 2; pp. 129, 155, fig. 363, 1-8).

#### MIDDLE HELLADIC MATT-PAINTED WARE

Very few pieces of Matt-painted pots in the mainland style are found at this time.

#### MIDDLE MINOAN WARES

Importation and local imitation of Cretan pottery continued to increase, as observed also in the latest stage before the building of the great walls (section D, above). In general the vessels are hastily made, of rough biscuit, and the decoration, if any, is casually painted.

##### 1. LIGHT PAINT ON PLAIN DARK BISCUIT (Pl. 90)

Keftiu cups: **F1** (K.2701) and **F2** (K.2703); H. av. 0.064, D. av. 0.089; coarse red-brown biscuit, dark brownish gray at surface, with white scalloped bands at rim and bottom, two horizontal lines on body. Fragment of spouted jar, **F3**. Side of big jug or closed jar, **F4**.

##### 2. LIGHT PAINT ON DARK GLAZED GROUND (Pl. 90)

The biscuit is buff, tan, or reddish brown. Surfaces tend to flake off. The paint is dull, white or cream-colored, often with added touches in red.

Lentoid flasks: **F5** (K.2631); H. pres. 0.49, D. 0.38, Th. 0.285; orange-brown biscuit, lustrous slip mottled red and black, with traces of curvilinear decoration in white. Fragment, **F6** (K.4145); fabric as in the preceding; torus at base of neck was painted red, then largely or wholly covered by white painting of neck and handle and black glazing of body; curvilinear pattern, probably spiral, on shoulder.

Truncated jugs: **F7** (K.2706); restored, H. 0.24, D. 0.24; rough buff-tan biscuit; slip mottled red/brown; small white dots; three stalactite knobs under spout; handles at rear of neck and on right side; on left side (partly missing) there was a much smaller handle or none at all; bottom broad, flat. **F8** (K.2754); H. 0.156; D. 0.16; fabric as in the preceding; white bands and curvilinear pattern; handle at rear, knobs on either side of spout.

Fragments of closed pots: flat bottoms, **F9-F10**; white pattern, **F11**; white and red, **F12**; white dots, **F13**; ribbed pot, perhaps not painted, **F14**; large vessel, **F15**, with elaborate spiral pattern in white and red, now seen chiefly in shadow where paint has been lost.

## 3. DARK ON LIGHT (Pl. 91)

The fabric is generally like that of the preceding class, occasionally finer.

Jugs: **F16** (K.2759); restored, bottom missing, H. pres. 0.30, D. 0.30; broad horizontal bands and 3-pointed motif (presumably leaves; like a cock's tail) in red-brown paint. **F17** (K.2699); fragment, H. restored from flat bottom to shoulder 0.186, D. 0.20; bands in black paint.

## 4. SPLASHED AND TRICKLED PATTERNS (Pl. 91)

Lentoid jug: **F18** (K.3607); restored, H. 0.304, D. *ca.* 0.20, Th. 0.155; moderately coarse buff biscuit, thin black paint, trace of red on torus collar. Fragment: **F19**; from bottom and lower side of closed pot; red-brown paint (cf. **D32-D36**, Pl. 83).

## 5. DARK GLAZED CUPS WITHOUT PATTERNS

Keftiu shape with horizontal grooving: Composite drawing of profile, **F20**, Fig. 11; fragment, **F21**, Pl. 90. Angular cup, **F22**, Fig. 11, Pl. 90; brown glaze.

## MIDDLE CYCLADIC WARES

## 1. UNDECORATED ONE-HANDLED CYCLADIC BOWLS

Many fragments are found in the deposits. The shape, conical-carinated, with solid raised base or flat bottom, is illustrated in profile drawings, **F23-F24**, Fig. 12 (cf. **D40**, **D145**, **E20**, **E43**). Two fabrics may be distinguished: (a) moderately fine soft light gray biscuit with brown or dark gray lustrous slip, (b) plain semicoarse gray-black, red-brown, or buff-tan biscuit, uncoated. The latter is essentially the same as that of pots mentioned below under plain and coarse wares.

## 2. PANELLED CUPS (Pl. 91)

The type is well known (e.g. *Phylakopi*, pl. XVI, 1-7). Area N produced fragments of several examples and there were pieces in other areas, showing that these cups were used at Ayia Irini chiefly in the time which immediately followed the construction of the great fortifications. Characteristic are the light greenish gray or buff biscuit, the gently convex body and spreading base, the single broad ribbon handle, and bold vivid patterns in gray, brown, or red dull paint in the panel which filled the whole side away from a right-handed drinker, whereas the near side was unpainted. **F25** (K.2692), H. 0.09, D. 0.138; **F26**, a fragment showing near side; **F27** (K.3207), H. 0.103, D. 0.14; **F28**, fragment.

## 3. OTHER DULL-PAINTED WARES (Pl. 91)

A fragment of a jar, **F29**, is in the style of the panelled cups but has a big red spot within the linear dark gray pattern. In a fabric like M.H. Matt-painted: **F30**, two pieces of a spouted jar, and **F31-F32**, rims of Cycladic Bowls.

## 4. LIGHT-SLIPPED WARES WITH DARK PATTERNS

The biscuit is red-brown, semifine to semicoarse, and is wholly coated with yellow ochre slip, on which are patterns in dark gray dull paint. Many of these pieces are probably of local manufacture. The style was to continue at Ayia Irini through the time of L.M.IB/L.H.II.

Keftiu cup: **F33** (K.2050), Fig. 11, Pl. 90; H. 0.062, D. 0.096; band on lip; three grooves low on body (cf. Minoan counterpart, **F21**).

Shallow saucer: **F34** (K.2660), Fig. 12, Pl. 91; H. 0.038, D. 0.148; bars on flat lip, cross inside bowl.

Shallow goblet: **F35** (K.2073), Fig. 12, Pl. 91; H. 0.068, D. 0.156; bands on exterior, bars on lip, cross in bowl.

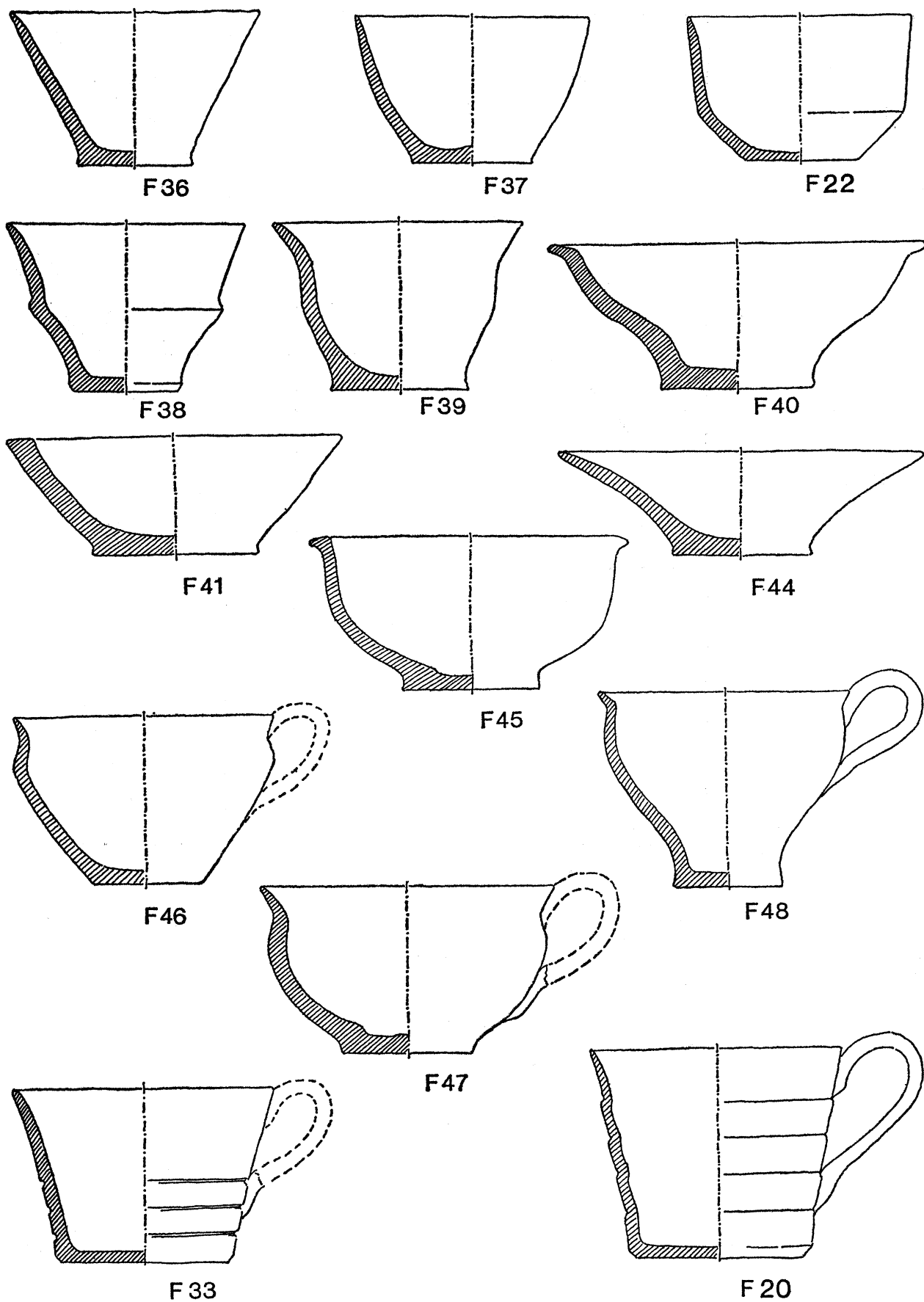


FIG. 11. Ayia Irini. M.B.A. Late Phase. Scale 1:2.

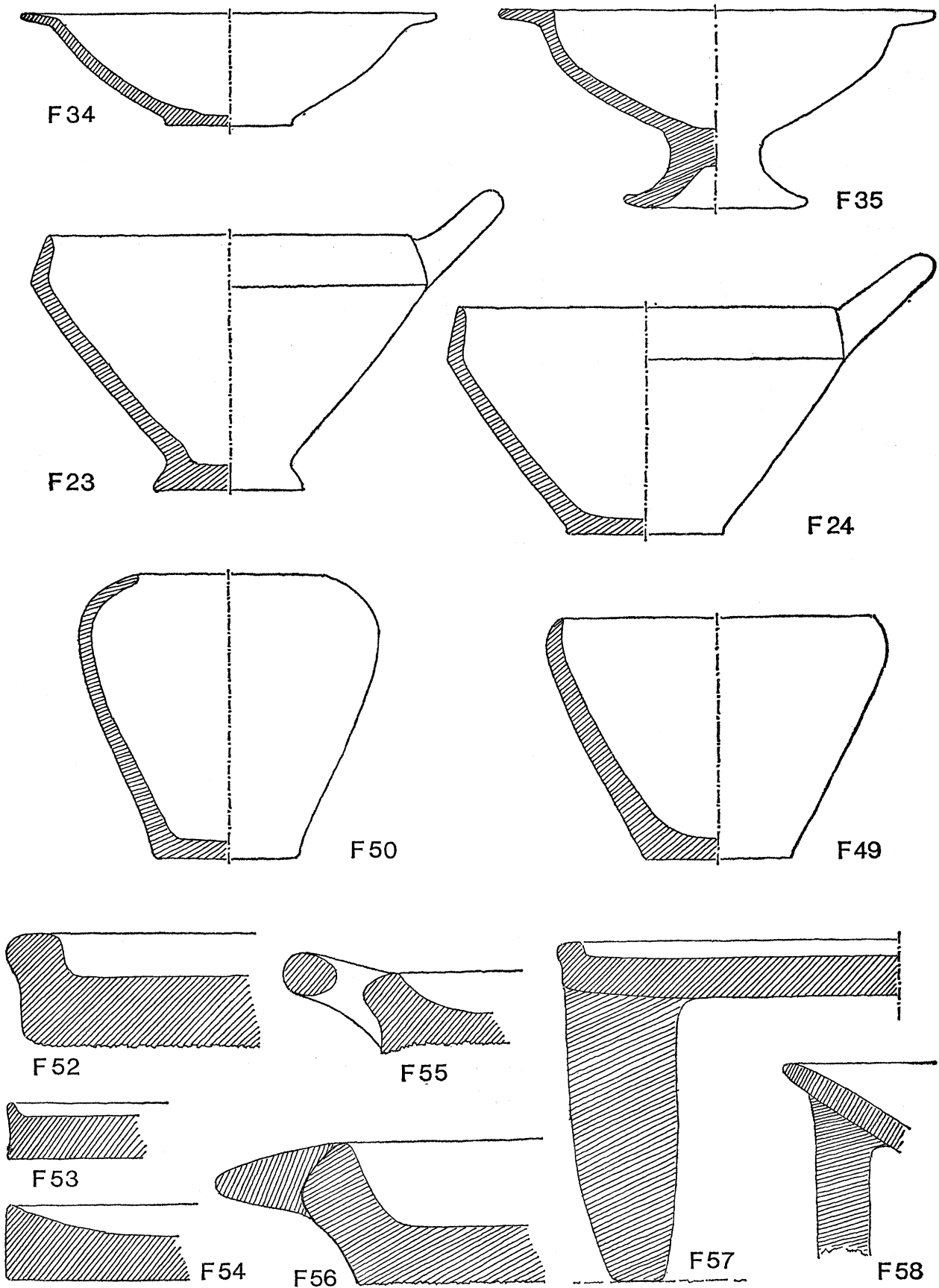


FIG. 12. Ayia Irini. M.B.A. Late Phase. Scale 1 : 2.

## PLAIN SEMICOARSE AND COARSE WARES

These make up the bulk of the pottery, being the ordinary domestic wares. In some instances the clay was moderately refined and the surfaces were smoothed, in others it was left rough. The colors range from brown to gray. All or nearly all the pieces are of local manufacture.

Cups, saucers, and small bowls: The conical variety of cup without handle, which was to become very common in the next phases, began to be made at this time or a little earlier. **F36** and **F37**, Fig. 11, are characteristic of that type but still rare. More frequent are double-curved profiles: **F38-F39**, Fig. 11; and **F40** (K.2704), Fig. 11, Pl. 91, H. 0.048, D. 0.134; gray-black, smoothed, with traces of white on rim and around bottom. Broad heavy saucers are typical: **F41**, Fig. 11; **F42** (K.1952) and **F43** (K.2054), Pl. 91; H. av. 0.038, D. av. 0.12. The flaring sides of **F44**, Fig. 11, are unusual, as is the rounded profile of **F45** (K.1941), Fig. 11; H. 0.055, D. 0.115. One-handled cups, Fig. 11: **F46** (K.2700), H. 0.06, D. 0.093; **F47** (K.2735), H. 0.06, D. 0.11; **F48** (K.2474), H. 0.07, D. 0.09.

Deep conical bowls, Fig. 12: **F49** (K.1938); H. 0.084, D. 0.119; **F50** (K.2724); H. 0.098, D. 0.107. The shape with slightly incurving rim may be derived from the Minoan hole-mouthed spouted jar. Some of these bowls were flower pots, with a hole cut in the bottom.

Spouted jar: **F51** (K.2469), Pl. 90; H. 0.112, D. 0.134; rough red-brown biscuit, near-black surface. This pot may have been imported from Crete.

Lamps: These generally had a squat profile, broad rim overhanging the bowl, and long tapering handle. One bore a short inscription in Linear A (*Kadmos*, IX, 1970, p. 110, no. 5). A simpler type had a plain curving rim pinched inward to form the nozzle.

Household utensils, Fig. 12. Flat baking pans: **F52-F54**, D. 0.50-0.60; **F55** with handle, D. ca. 0.40; **F56** with lug, D. 0.55-0.60. Tripod vessels: **F57**, D. 0.24; **F58**, D. 0.50. Also present: domed lids like **D59-D60**, **E19**; scuttles for carrying coals; pot stands and spit rests; crucibles for smelting of copper; fragments of big pithoi.

## G. FIRST PHASE OF THE LATE BRONZE AGE: L.M.IA/L.H.I (Fig. 13; Pls. 92-93)

This phase is marked conspicuously by the first appearance of L.M.IA wares from Crete, L.H.I from the mainland, Late Cycladic wares of types associated with the Mycenaean shaft graves, an appreciable number of pots in gray Minyan ware like that of middle and late Troy VI, and distinctive forms of local red-brown semi-coarse fabrics. These new elements notwithstanding, there is much to show that the ceramic development was continuous, not broken. M.M.III styles which were seen in the preceding phase (section F) are still in evidence.

A selection of characteristic pieces is presented here. They come chiefly from three deposits: the large structure in Area L which seems to have been built a little earlier (Part I, p. 383); House A, Room XI, which for reasons not yet understood contained a fairly homogeneous deposit of L.M.IA/L.H.I, earlier than that of most other rooms in that building; and a stratum of discarded debris outside of the fortifications in Area J. A few other pieces are added to balance the picture. There are many further deposits of similar material throughout the town. One may note that the pots from Tomb 58, **E44-E53**, are probably assignable to this phase.

## LATE MINOAN IA (Pl. 92)

Keftiu cups with tortoise-shell ripple patterns are numerous: **G1** (K.2087) and **G2** (K.2088) are from Room L.X; H. av. 0.095, D. av. 0.125; fairly coarse, probably provincial. **G3** from Room A.XI is of better fabric, presumably made at a Minoan center. **G4-G5** from Room A.XI have central ridges and spiral patterns and may be Mycenaean.

An early Bell cup: **G6** (K.3746) was found in Room G.V, the western compartment in the earlier tower beside the main gate (Part I, fig. 3); H. 0.072, D. 0.092; handle missing; soft pinkish buff biscuit with careless painting in red; seen by S. Hood who had no doubt that it was Minoan. **G7** (K.2727) from Room A.XI is of related shape and possibly of Minoan origin; H. 0.064, D. 0.10; fine orange-tan biscuit, burnished.

Conical rhyta: **G8** (K.1553) from Room A.XI; H. 0.31, D. 0.114; peg-topped; buff, unpainted. **G9** (K.1313) from Room A.XII; H. 0.378, D. 0.12; handle restored; grayish tan biscuit, zones of ripple pattern in black paint.

Jugs: **G10** (K.3976) from Room L.X; H. 0.157, D. ca. 0.117; fine buff biscuit, lustrous black paint. **G11** (K.2718) from Room A.XI; H. 0.33, D. 0.186; red to orange-buff biscuit, near-black glaze.

Fragments of rhyta, jugs and jars, **G12-G23**, show ripple patterns, spirals, circles, dots, foliate bands, floral patterns, and a few touches of added white.

## LATE HELLADIC I (Pl. 92)

Fragments of cups and other vessels of the standard Mycenaean type, buff with patterns in shiny black or red-brown paint, are plentiful; detailed analysis may show that they are not less numerous than the Minoan. **G24-G30** are from Room A.XI, **G31-G37** from Area J.

## LATE M.C./M.H. WARES OF THE TIME OF THE SHAFT GRAVES (Pl. 93)

Five classes of pottery found at Ayia Irini in context with the foregoing L.M.IA and L.H.I fabrics are known through parallels in the royal shaft graves at Mycenae and are matched, perhaps even more closely, by abundant fragments at Lerna (*Hesperia*, XXIV, 1955, pls. 16, 17; *Archaeology*, XIII, 1960, pp. 130-133; not yet fully published).

## 1. FINE YELLOW MINYAN WARE

A few pieces of small cups and jugs have been found in Room A.XI and in Area J.

## 2. RED-COATED WARE

The biscuit is pinkish buff and rather soft, the slip only moderately lustrous. **G38** (K.2711), a goblet from Room A.XI; H. 0.198, D. 0.212. Fragment of another from Area J. The shape is Minyan; the ware may have been Cycladic in origin; our examples show little mica.

## 3. FINE MATT-PAINTED WARES

Scarce. **G39**, found in Area J, is from a small squat jug (cf. *Prosymna*, fig. 648; but the handle of ours is on the shoulder, as normally in L.H.I: *ibid.*, fig. 652, no. 343). **G40**, found with the preceding, is from a larger jug, smooth orange-tan.

## 4. POLYCHROME MATT-PAINTED WARES

Modest examples of the "Sixth Shaft Grave Style" are found in the deposits. Thin-necked jugs: **G41** (K.2031), from Room A.XI, here illustrated as restored in a water-color by Piet de



Jong; lip missing; H. pres. 0.19, D. 0.124; fine light red biscuit, very smooth surface red to cream-colored; patterns in deep red, the main elements bordered with black. **G42** from Room L.IV, H. 0.144, D. 0.11. **G43** (K.3903) from Room L.X, H. pres. 0.19, D. 0.153. Fragments, chiefly from spouted jars, **G44-G49**, found in Area J.

#### 5. MATT-PAINTED WARE WITH SPARSE DECORATION

The biscuit, usually brittle, is gray-green to yellowish or pinkish buff; the patterns in dull dark paint are limited to a few lines, notably a double circle around the lower attachment of a vertical handle or a figure-8 around those of horizontal handles. Example, **G50** from Area J. Most of these pots are hydriai, a few amphorae (as in the shaft graves at Lerna, where the type abounds).

#### CYCLADIC WARES WITH PATTERNS IN DARK PAINT (Pl. 93)

Fragments of cups and other vessels from Area J, **G51-G61**. **G60-G61** are from panelled cups with simplified patterns; cf. **F25-F28**.

#### GRAY MINYAN WARE

Conspicuous in the deposits of this phase are small vessels, chiefly rounded cups, in good gray Minyan ware. The fabric (essentially M.H.) and the shapes (essentially L.H.) are remarkably like those of Troy VI; cf. *Troy*, III, p. 36, the non-micaceous or slightly micaceous variety; W. Lamb, *Thermi*, p. 148, vases 644-649 in gray and red versions.

Cups: **G62** (K.1680), Fig. 13, Pl. 93; from Room A.XI; H. 0.105, D. 0.128. Another (K.2737, not illustrated) was found in the same room. From Area J, a smaller cup with higher handle, **G63** (K.4076), Pl. 93; H. 0.06, D. 0.095; also fragments **G64-G66**, Fig. 13, and **G67-G73**, Pl. 93.

At Troy and Thermi the ware was locally made, at Ayia Irini probably not. Judging by appearance one might guess that our pots were imported from the northeastern Aegean, but a chronological problem would remain. The most obviously similar Trojan pieces are found in the final phase of the Sixth Settlement with Mycenaean wares of L.H.IIIA-B, whereas the examples here cited at Ayia Irini seem clearly to be contemporary with L.H.I/L.M.IA.

Related but different from the above is a stemmed goblet with conical bowl from Room A.XI, **G74** (K.2714), Pl. 93; H. 0.15, D. 0.17; heavy fabric with reddish biscuit and dark gray burnished surface, like Argive Minyan but probably Cycladic, perhaps local.

#### VARIOUS LOCAL WARES

Light-slipped ware with dark patterns, as in **F33-F35**, continued to be made now and in the succeeding phase.

Plain conical cups are numerous. They tend to have thick walls and a rounded profile, as illustrated by **G75-G76**, Fig. 13, but some are of types indistinguishable from those of L.M.IB/L.H.II (cf. **H22-H25**, also in Fig. 13).

Ovoid jugs, jars, and tripod vessels in semicoarse brown ware are plentiful.

In the filling of Room A.XI was a small crucible, **G77** (K.340), Fig. 13, with round spout and a groove across the bottom. Traces of metal, green (presumably copper), adhere to the inner surface.

#### H. THE DESTRUCTION: L.M.IB/L.H.II (Fig. 13; Pls. 94-95)

Buildings of this phase have been discovered almost everywhere on the site. Their walls being preserved almost to modern ground-level, they were found quickly

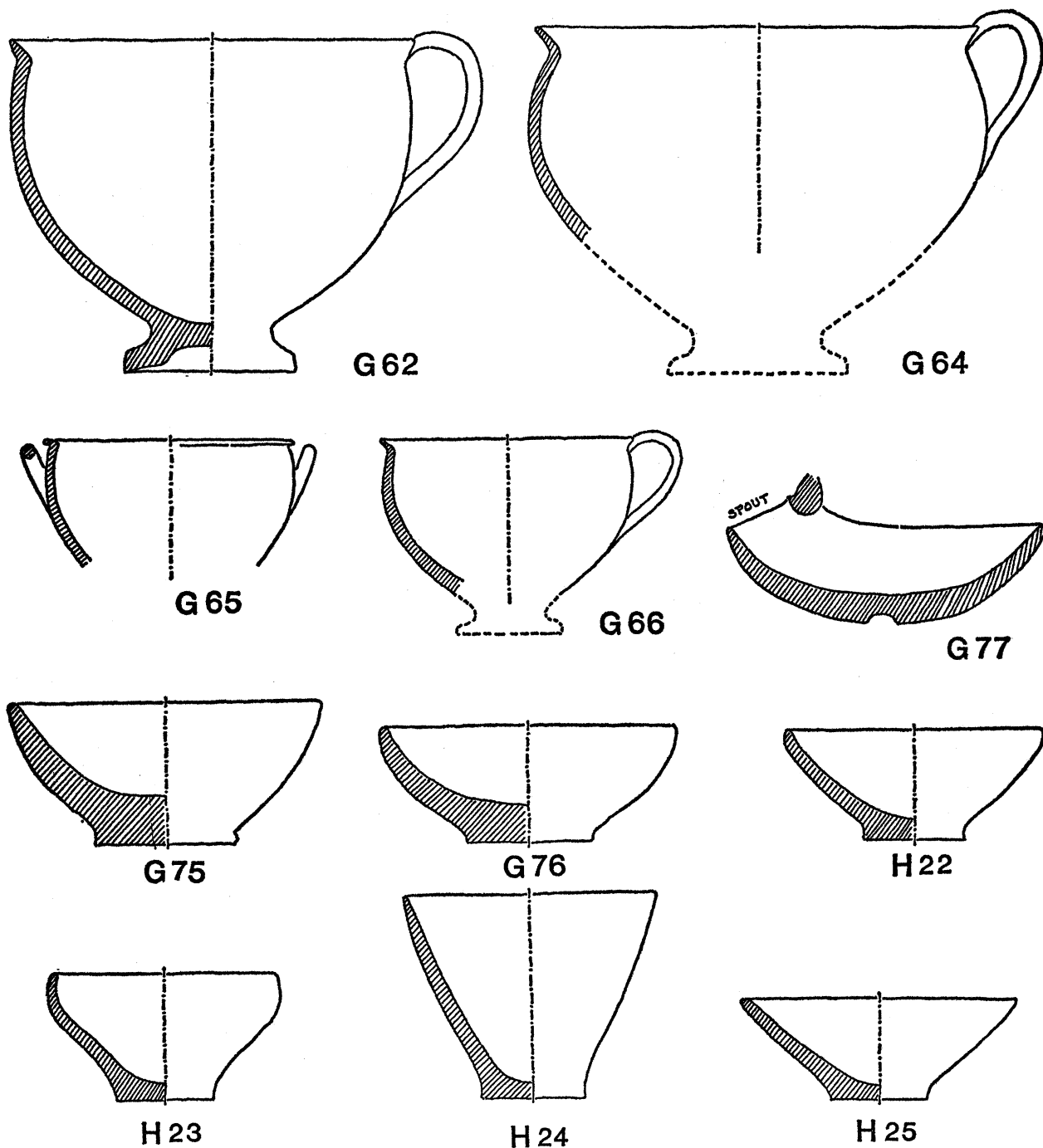


FIG. 13. Ayia Irini. L.M.IA/L.H.I and L.M.IB/L.H.II. Scale 1:2.

and have been described in preliminary reports. Many of the rooms were deep cellars, which contained tons of fallen debris and a great number of objects. The total quantity of pottery is enormous, and it has been possible to mend and restore hundreds of vessels of many kinds.

The largest groups come from rooms in the eastern parts of House A. The pottery has been analyzed in detail by Mrs. Schofield (Elizabeth Milburn), who will publish a definitive account of it. This will contribute to the study of chronology and foreign relations in the most prosperous period of the town. Many of the imported pieces are easily recognized already, being in the L.M.IB style or that of L.H.II or having obvious Cycladic parallels. Others are probably products of provincial centers which are less well known. By far the largest class is of course made up of local fabrics.

The importance of the groups lies not primarily in the intrinsic interest of single pieces, though some are of exceedingly fine quality, but in the fact that the whole lot fell at one moment and, in most cases, was left untouched thereafter, constituting a "closed group" without later intrusions.

Illustrations of characteristic pieces have appeared in *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, pls. 96-97; XXXIII, 1964, pls. 52-53; XXXV, 1966, color pl. A; *B.C.H.*, LXXXVI, 1962, p. 848; LXXXVIII, 1964, p. 824; XCII, 1968, p. 951; *Δελτ.*, XIX, 1964, *Χρονικά*, pl. 490; XXIII, 1968, *Χρονικά*, pl. 351. A few others are presented here.

#### AREA R (Pl. 94)

Excavation south of the church uncovered buildings that had been destroyed by the earthquake (Part I, p. 388). A room partly cleared in one of the soundings produced a three-handled jar of L.H.IIA style and a gray Minyan kantharos. **H1** (K.3483); H. 0.29, D. 0.244; red-brown to black paint on buff ground; tricurved arches with dots on the rim; the zigzag with short strokes in the angles recurs in imported wares in late phases of Troy VI (description and references in *Troy*, III, inv. 35.1068, 35.1070, pp. 303-304). **H2** (K.3540); H. to rim 0.138, D. rim (oval) 0.164-0.20; fine gray biscuit with particles of white matter and traces of very fine mica; profile of foot as in **G62**, Fig. 13. The fabric of this pot is like that found chiefly in the preceding phase (see **G62-G73**). The high-swung handles are a legacy from M.H., but the bowl is of L.H.I-II shape.

The following were found in rooms excavated in the larger area. Bowl, **H3** (K.3608); H. av. 0.115, D. av. 0.32; fine pinkish tan ware, burnished; fabric and shape reminiscent of late Troy VI (cf. *Troy*, III, figs. 435, 444, 2). Jug, Marine style, **H4** (K.3594); most of neck missing; H. pres. 0.26, D. 0.213; biscuit fine yellow-buff shading to pinkish; lustrous black paint. Cup, **H5** (K.3534); H. 0.092, D. 0.146; fine buff biscuit, lustrous black paint, both with red blushes; painted within; L.M.IB. Cup, **H6** (K.3585); H. 0.122, D. 0.164; yellow to pinkish buff biscuit, exceptionally light in weight; red-brown paint with added white; Cycladic. Spouted jug, **H7** (K.3571); H. 0.202, D. 0.196; semicoarse red-brown biscuit, yellow ochre slip, dull red and black paint; quite possibly local.

#### AREA G, ROOM VIII (Pl. 95)

This small room lies west of the main gate (Part I, fig. 9 and p. 383). On its earlier floor were deposits of L.M.IB/L.H.II. Cup or flower pot, **H8** (K.3362); H. 0.104, D. 0.144; black reed

or grass pattern on buff, very fine; coated within; hole pierced in bottom. Many other examples of this shape and style are found at Ayia Irini, some apparently from the hand of the same Minoan potter. Stone lamp, **H9** (K6.342), H. 0.116, D. 0.21; gray serpentine (P. Warren, *Minoan Stone Vases*, p. 56). Stone jar, **H10** (K6.340); H. 0.165; D. 0.16; gray serpentine (Warren, p. 35). Also in this floor deposit were two small Cycladic pots and many sherds of cups, jugs, alabaster, and rhyta of L.M.IB and L.H.II styles. In debris at higher levels were pots of the succeeding phase (section J, below).

#### LATE MINOAN AND MYCENAEAN (Pl. 95)

A fragment of a very large cup or flower pot in the Marine style comes from disturbed earth at the north edge of the town: **H11** (K.3812); D. rim est. 0.30; Th. of wall 0.005; fine pink-tan biscuit with gray core, buff surface; lustrous black paint; inner side of rim coated.

Ephyraean goblets are well represented. **H12** (K.3881), from Room C.XXX; lustrous black on fine buff. **H13** (K.2535), from Room A.I; H. 0.137, D. restored 0.16; lustrous black on buff. **H14** (K.2771), from Rooms J.III-IV; H. 0.142, D. 0.16; lustrous red-brown on pinkish buff; the left-hand tentacle of the stylized nautilus ends in a 3-petalled motif.

Bell cups also are plentiful. There are slight variations in shape; the average height is 0.065, the average diameter 0.085; the interior is always painted. **H15** (K.3891), from Room C.XXXI; dark brown on pink-buff. **H16** (K.3814), from Room E.IV; black on buff. **H17** (K.3020), from Room A.VIII; red-brown on pink-tan. **H18** (K.2091), from Room B.III; brown to black on buff. **H19** (K.1051), from Room A.XIII; red to black paint on buff. **H20** (K.2033), from Room J.III; orange-brown on buff.

Comment. The Marine style and certain other patterns are well fixed in L.M.IB. The division between L.H.IIA and L.H.IIB is less clearly understood. Ephyraean goblets, and especially those with stylized motifs ("developed" or "debased," depending on the point of view), are often assigned to the later phase. Bell cups have also been thought to come late in the period. At Ayia Irini these are found together, L.M.IB, L.H.IIA, L.H.IIB (= L.M.II?), all in debris of the great earthquake. Clearly, therefore, one must not draw the lines of distinction very sharply. The Bell cup, surely a Cretan type as early as L.M.IA (witness **G6**, Pl. 92), may well have been made in the manner of **H15-H20** during the L.M.IB phase; and Ephyraean goblets, clearly belonging to the Helladic tradition, may equally well have originated in L.H.IIA. Or we may admit that L.M.IB styles continued to be manufactured in the later years of L.H.II. Quite probably (I suppose), there was an overlapping in both directions.

The facts will be evident when more is known about the sequence of styles at different centers and when the sources of various clays have been determined by scientific analysis. For the moment, we are speculating. Is it not possible and even probable, for example, that skilled Minoan potters, attracted by the riches and the fine clays of Argolis and Corinthia and Attica, migrated to the mainland both before and after the great destructions of L.M.IB in Crete? Some of their products might then have been exported to Keos from, say, Mycenae rather than from Knossos. This may explain why a pot which displays the finest Minoan artistry, e.g. our **H4**, is made with materials that suggest Peloponnesian rather than Cretan provenience.

#### A FREAK

From Room XV in House A comes a handmade pot in the form of a hydria: **H21** (K.4111), Pl. 94; H. 0.248, D. 0.185; moderately fine orange-brown biscuit, gray at surface, roughly burnished; heavy; broad neck-handle, widely projecting side handles (one missing), small flat bottom. Unparalleled, to the best of our present knowledge, at Ayia Irini. Imported?

## LOCAL SEMICOARSE AND COARSE WARES

Saucers, bowls, cups, jugs, jars and other household gear such as tripod jars and tables, lamps, and incense burners were made in moderately coarse gritty red-brown ware.

Most of the conical cups (a generic name), which have been recorded at Ayia Irini in thousands if not myriads, belong to the time of L.M.IB/L.H.II, although they had been plentiful also in L.M.IA/L.H.I (**G75-G76**). Profiles of the commonest forms are illustrated by **H22-H25** in Figure 13 for comparison. All varieties occur in both phases; no single example can be dated by its shape alone, but in large groups the differences can be seen.

Pithoi are plentiful, most being of characteristic local fabric. Five are illustrated on Plate 94. **H26** (K.2707), from Room C.XXVIII; lower part missing, H. pres. 0.63; orange-tan coarse gritty biscuit; plastic and trickled decoration; possibly Minoan. **H27** (K.2664), from House A, passage XIX, fallen from above (*Keos* 63, pl. 51, e); H. 1.21, D. 0.84; three handles on shoulder, two low on body. **H28** (K.2045), from Room A.I; bottom missing, H. pres. 0.802, D. 0.72; coated with dull buff wash and decorated in red; in each of three spaces between handles three stems rise to ivy leaves, with double sprays spreading from the root; double bands of red on neck and body; incised strokes on rim and body. **H29** (K.3609), from Rooms R.VII and R.XII; bottom missing, H. restored 0.94, D. 0.72; ridge at base of neck and six pairs descending vertically from it. There are other examples of the same scheme at Ayia Irini. **H30** (K.3898), from House A, Room C.XXXIX; H. 1.15, D. 0.83; three handles on shoulder, two low on body.

## J. LATE HELLADIC IIIA1 (Pl. 96)

After the great destruction in L.M.IB/L.H.II most of the cellars in House A and many rooms elsewhere, e.g. in Area R, were left full of the debris which had fallen into them. Some parts of the town were rebuilt, however, after no long interval. Mycenaean pottery of L.H.IIIA1 styles is found in upper strata at a few places in House A and in Room VIII of Area G. In House C and House F it occurs throughout the deposits down to, or nearly to, the older floor-levels, though generally with an appreciable admixture of earlier pieces. We shall not try to reconstruct the sequence of events until all the evidence has been reviewed in detail, but may here describe a few representative pots. Late Minoan wares are no longer conspicuous. It is obvious that Mycenaean influence, economic if not political, is now dominant.

The upper debris of Room G.VIII produced several restorable pieces, among which are the following. Kylix, **J1** (K.3359); H. 0.125, D. av. 0.145; red-brown on buff; running spiral with tails. Fragments of others, e.g. **J2** with triangular filling elements, **J3** with curve-stemmed spirals. Three unpainted buff kylikes, e.g. **J4** (K.3358); H. 0.135, D. av. 0.172; hollowed conical foot. Squat alabastron, **J5** (K.3361); H. 0.053, D. 0.117; red-brown on buff; clumsily painted stars on shoulder, cross and dot on bottom; provincial. Lid, **J6** (K.3363); H. 0.053, D. as restored 0.138; black on buff; Myc. Flowers on flat surface, curve-stemmed spirals on side; hole in center. We assume that the flower pattern was to be seen and that the potter held the lid upside-down while painting the spirals. The other way up, it might be a dish for bulbs or live flowers.

Debris in House F (Part I, pp. 386-387) contained many kylikes. **J7** (K.3280), from Room II; foot restored, H. 0.174, D. 0.197; red-brown on buff; running spiral. **J8-J9**, from Room II; scale pattern and cross-hatching. **J10** (K.3740), sherds from Rooms V and VI; H. to rim 0.124, D. 0.145; red on buff; single high-swung handle.

In House A the region of Room VIII was used in the reoccupation; pottery of IIIA1 styles is plentiful; e.g. kylix, **J11** (K.2950); restored, H. 0.173, D. 0.174; red-brown on buff; curve-stemmed spirals.

#### CYPRIOTE SHERDS

Two small fragments of imported White Slip II ware (very rare in the Aegean), **J12-J13** (K.4100), were found in an ancient dump of earth discarded outside the fortifications, north of the Northeast Bastion (Part I, p. 374). Identifiable pottery from this dump is largely of IIIA1 types, with two or three small sherds of IIIA2.

#### K. LATE HELLADIC IIIA2: THE SPRING CHAMBER (Pl. 97)

This phase is represented by only one group of restorable pots. They were found in the mud which accumulated in the spring chamber in Area J after it had been put out of use (Part I, pp. 365-367). Contemporary houses have not been found, but sherds from scattered deposits show that the site was not wholly deserted.

The following are among the pieces recovered from the late deposit in the spring chamber. Most of a kylix, **K1** (K.3308); H. pres. 0.16, D. est. 0.18; black on buff (discolored gray by the mud); tricurved arches and buds; a small hole runs up through the stem nearly to the bottom of the bowl, as often in L.M. Fragment of kylix, **K2** (K.3591); H. pres. 0.096, D. est. 0.18; red on pink-buff, Myc. Flower and whorlshells. Small jug, **K3** (K.3587); H. 0.112, D. 0.105; black on buff (discolored). Stirrup-jar, **K4** (K.3589); H. 0.09, D. 0.122; red on pink-buff (most of the sherds discolored); chevrons, wide and narrow bands. Stirrup-jar, **K5** (K.3593); bottom restored, H. 0.11, D. 0.17; red on buff; whorlshells, wide and narrow bands. Lid, **K6** (K.3588); H. with handle 0.042, D. 0.11; red on buff (partly discolored); bands, chevrons, vertical strokes.

At the bottom of the chamber there was other pottery, stratigraphically separated from the above and certainly earlier than L.H. IIIA2. Sherds with painted decoration, few and worn, suggest a date in L.M.IB/L.H.II or the preceding phase. With them were three restorable jugs and fragments of others, presumably taken to fetch fresh water. They are mentioned here in their relationship to the spring. (**K**)**7** (K.3584); spout missing, H. 0.27, D. 0.228; fine but gritty light brown micaceous biscuit (one side blackened); traces of horizontal bands in dark paint on body; knobs at rim on either side; probably contemporary with M.M.III or L.H.I (sections F, G, above). Jug or amphora (**K**)**8** (K.3602); one handle restored, the second uncertain; H. 0.258, D. 0.224; fine tan biscuit, moderately lustrous red slip (cf. goblet **G38**); L.H.I? Amphora, (**K**)**9** (K.3603); neck missing, H. pres. 0.236, D. 0.223; fabric as in the preceding.

#### L. LATE HELLADIC IIIA-IIIB: VARIOUS (Fig. 14; Pl. 97)

As examples of the Mycenaean sherds from scattered deposits in various parts of the town, a few are illustrated on Plate 97: **L1-L12** from the area of House A, near the modern surface of the ground, and **L13-L28** from accumulations at the foot of Wall MG (Part I, pp. 380-381). These and others like them, e.g. from the temple, have not yet been analysed in detail. Most are from cup-shapes, the greater number in IIIA2 styles but some of IIIB.

Part of a plain kylix, **L29**, Fig. 14, H. ca. 0.09, D. ca. 0.12, came from a bothros above House A.

Fragments of plain unpainted pottery were found in the lower part of a pithos which had been set into the ground above Room X of the ruined building in Area L. Neither the big jar nor the

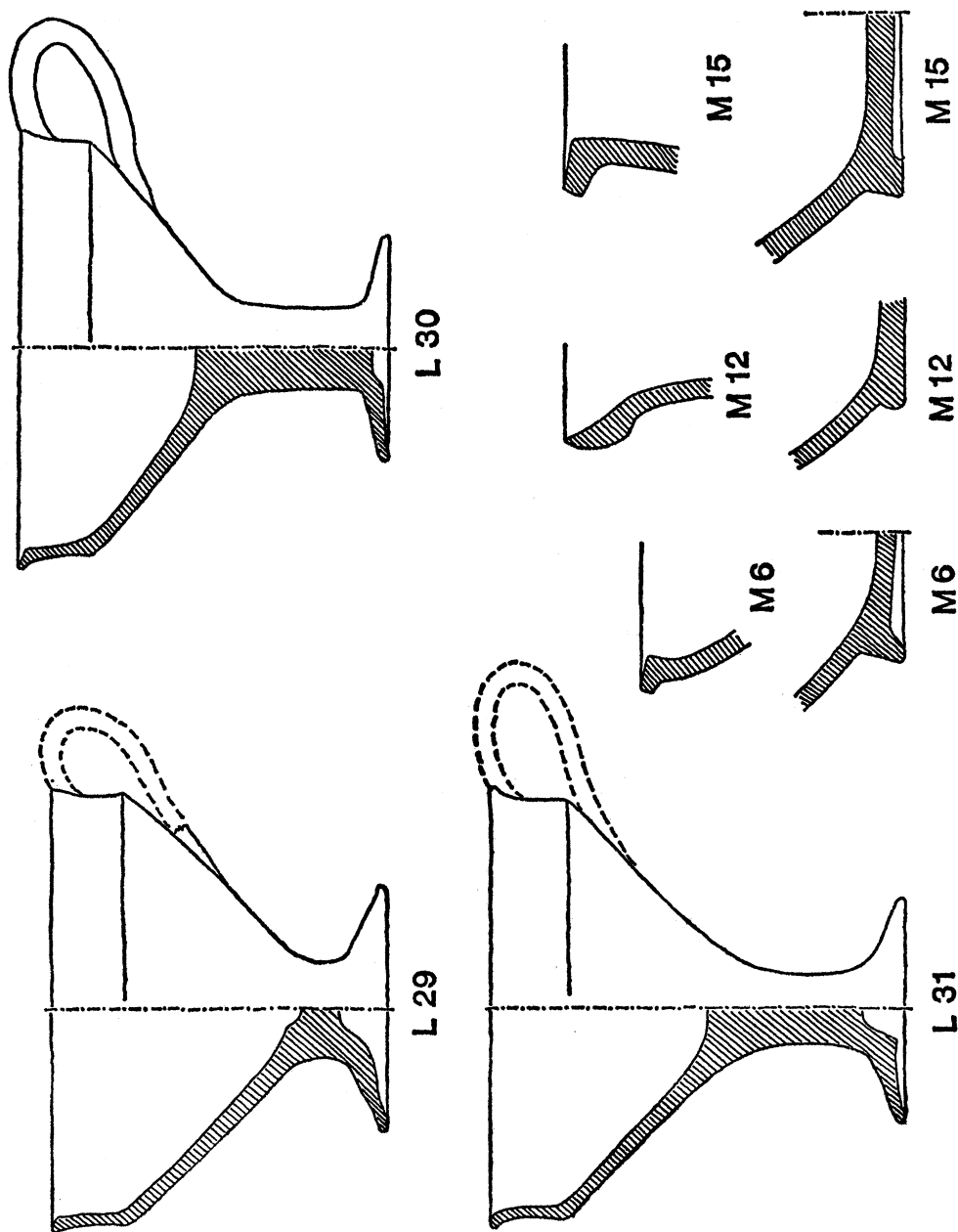


FIG. 14. Ayia Irini. L.H.III. Scale 1:2.

sherds can be dated closely. Profiles of two kylikes are shown in Fig. 14: **L30** (K.2644), H. 0.099, D. 0.118; **L31** (K.2858), H. 0.111, D. 0.118.

A bothros near the SE corner of the Northeast Bastion (Part I, p. 380) contained sherds and three restorable pots (Pl. 97): bridge-spouted cup, **L32** (K.2769), H. 0.099, D. 0.14, red on pinkish buff; another similar, smaller, **L33** (K.2781), H. 0.052, D. 0.097; and a deep bowl, **L34** (K.2773), H. 0.12, D. 0.155, tan biscuit completely coated with red-brown wash.

### M. LATE HELLADIC IIIC: THE TEMPLE (Fig. 14; Pl. 98)

Whole and restorable pots of L.H.IIIC have been found in the temple, notably in Corridor VII where a considerable group fell in one of the numerous destructions (*Keos* 63, fig. 2 and p. 332; Part I, p. 386). These and four similar pieces from other rooms are presented here. They belong to the last use of the temple in the Bronze Age and all are presumably of about the same date, though, being votive offerings, some may have stood there longer than others. They have been seen by Mrs. Schofield and Mr. Popham, who find them all but indistinguishable from the late IIIC White ware of Lefkandi, where indeed ours may well have been made; see "The Late Helladic IIIC Pottery of Xeropolis (Lefkandi), A Summary," *B.S.A.*, LXVI, 1971, pp. 333-352.

Photographs of all the following pieces appear on Plate 98; all are from Corridor VII except as noted.

Two banded kylikes, red-brown on pinkish buff, were found in the small shrine BB (*Keos* 60-61, fig. 4): **M1** (K.1856); H. 0.153, D. 0.149; bowl coated except central spot within. **M2** (K.1801); H. 0.171, D. 0.142; like the preceding but with dots on reserved lip band, reserved line and central spot in bowl.

Cups: **M3** (K.1702); base restored, H. 0.073, D. 0.13; tan, uncoated. **M4** (K.1699); H. 0.074, D. 0.117; brown on yellowish buff; painted band inside lip, three rings at bottom of bowl.

Conical bowl: **M5** (K.3754); H. 0.075, D. 0.142; red on buff; interior coated, central spot reserved.

Spouted bowls: **M6** (K.1698), profiles of rim and base, Fig. 14; H. 0.115, D. 0.24; spout missing; orange-brown on buff; on interior, two bands at rim, two on side, three at bottom. **M7** (K.1870); H. 0.126, D. 0.258; like the preceding.

Deep bowls: **M8** (K.2812); H. 0.111, D. 0.144; exterior all coated, red to black; lip and central spot reserved within. **M9** (K.2751); H. 0.116, D. 0.155; red coating; reserved foot and line above it, central spot within. **M10** (K.1700); H. 0.098, D. 0.132; uneven red-brown coating; reserved foot, lip and central spot within. **M11** (K.1697); H. 0.115, D. 0.155; wholly coated light brown.

Amphora: **M12** (K.1703); profiles of lip and base, Fig. 14; H. 0.31, D. 0.25; red-brown on white; handles barred; under each, a sickle-shaped tassel curving right; thin reserved stripe on rim.

Hydriai: **M13** (K.1711); rim and neck-handle missing; H. pres. 0.42, D. 0.362; nine pairs of holes for mending-clamps; brown on buff. Fragment, **M14**, from Room IV; trace of side handle preserved.

Kraters: **M15** (K.1833); profiles of rim and base, Fig. 14; H. 0.22, D. av. 0.26; brown to black paint; on interior, lip reserved above two painted bands, two bands at mid-height, one around



reserved spot at bottom. **M16** (K.2170); H. 0.238, D. 0.286; like the preceding except at center of bowl, where two bands surround a coated central spot. **M17** (K.1315), from Room V (*Keos* 60-61, pls. 100, d, and 102, a; somewhat earlier than the other pots listed above); H. 0.318, D. 0.38; orange-brown to black paint; on interior, lip reserved above two painted bands, two at mid-height; no trace at bottom of bowl, where much worn.

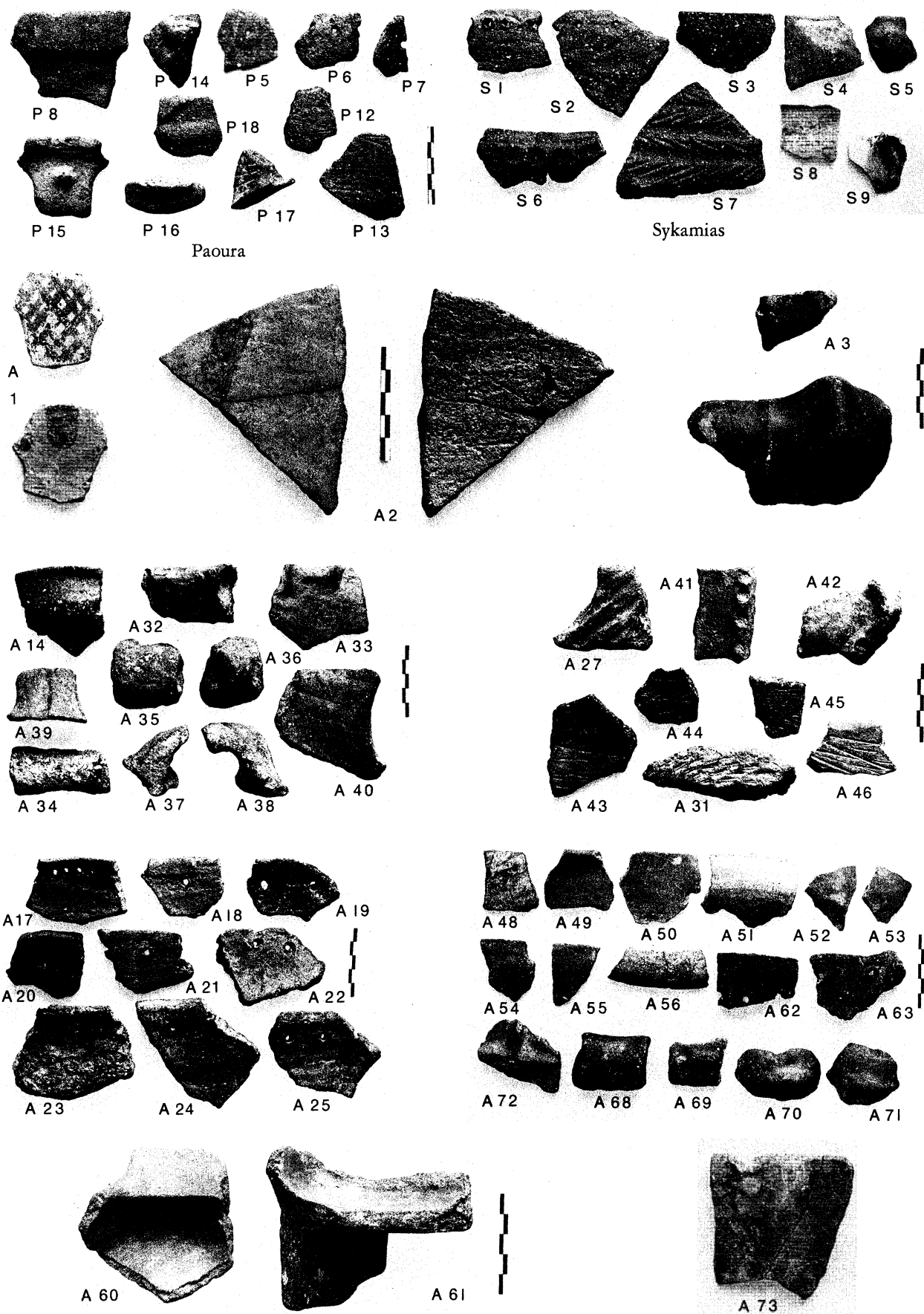
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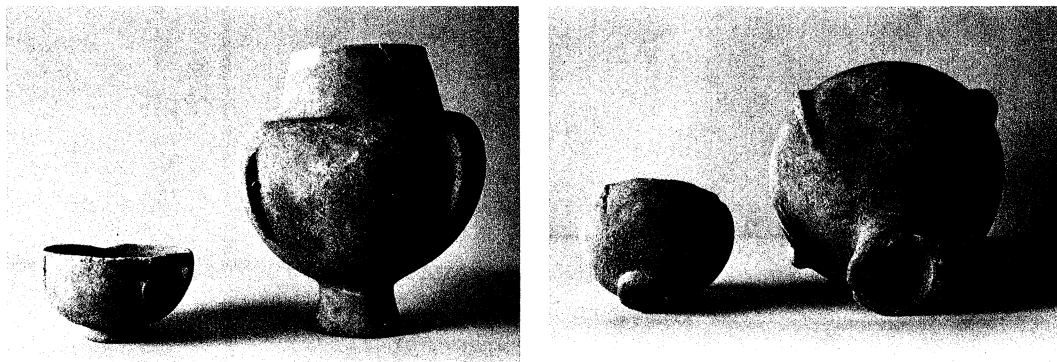
This report was composed in draft at Ayia Irini in the summer of 1971. It was revised with much help of various kinds from Tucker Blackburn, Mervyn Popham, and Elizabeth Schneider in the winter and spring of 1972 at Cincinnati. Let me remind the reader again that it is not a "final" report; full presentation of the material and our comments on its significance are to follow.

As the paper was being finished we heard of the death of Hetty Goldman on May fourth, and I take the occasion to offer it in her memory. We all have learned much from her and she was a good friend.

JOHN L. CASKEY

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

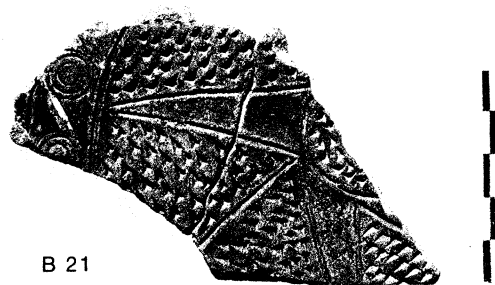
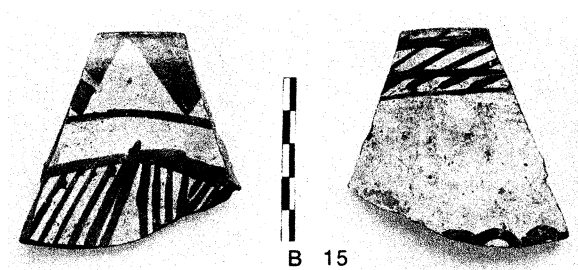
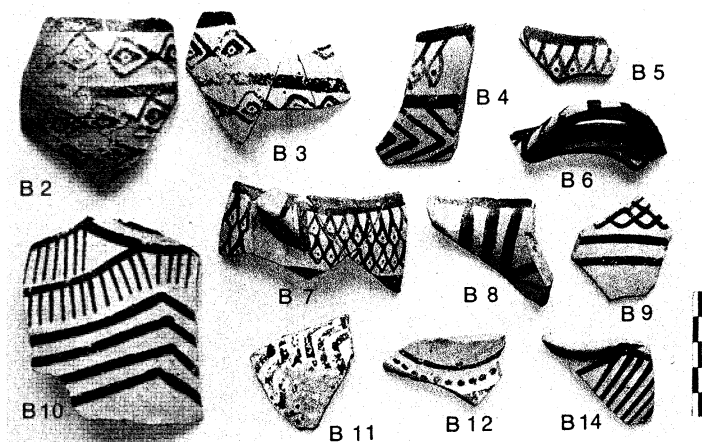




Plaka near Poieessa

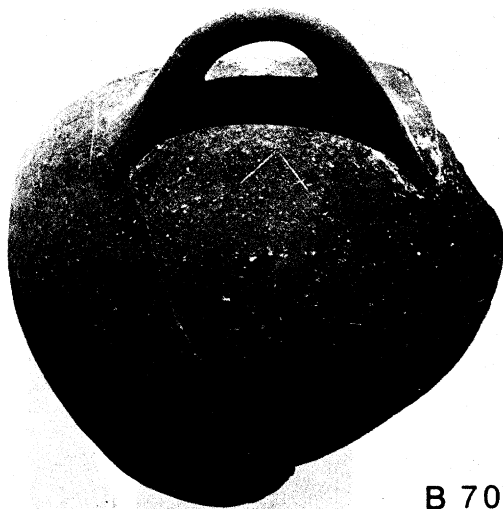


B 1





B 16



B 70



B 38



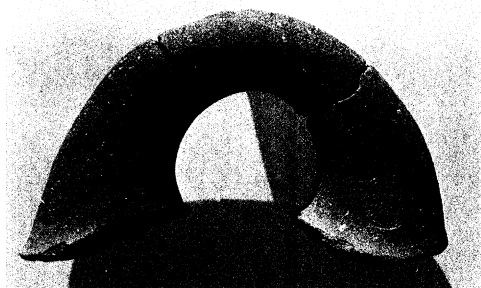
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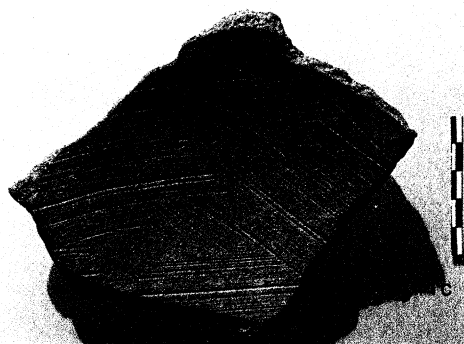
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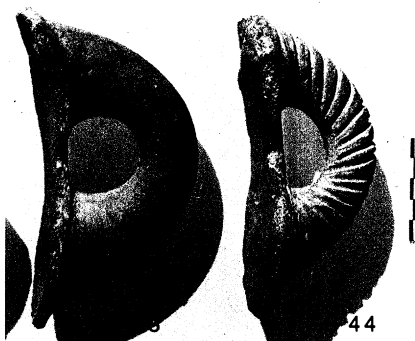
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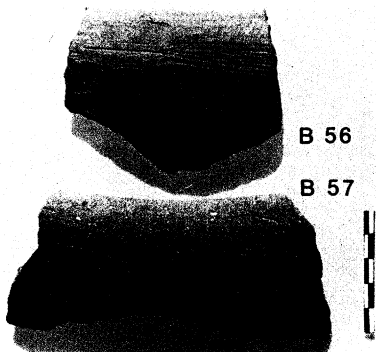
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B 42

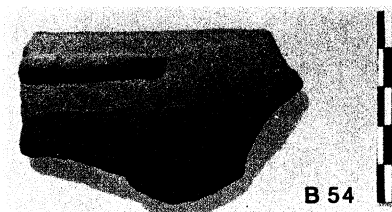


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B 56

B 57



B 54



B 58



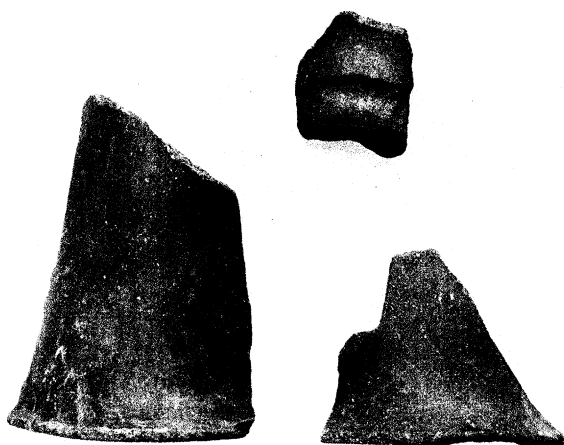
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B 61



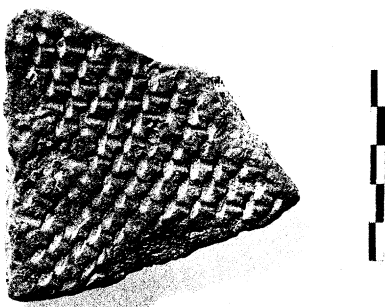
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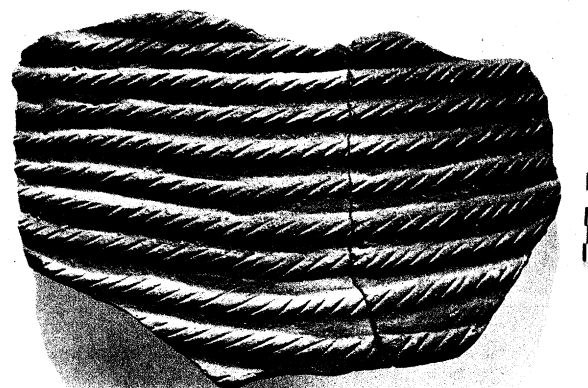
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B 73



B 69



B 75



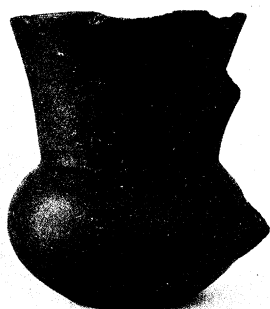
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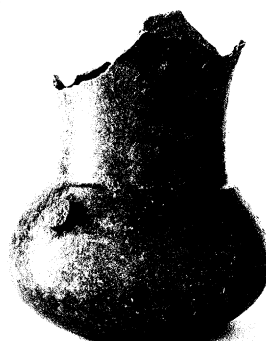
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C 42



C 44



C 43



C 2

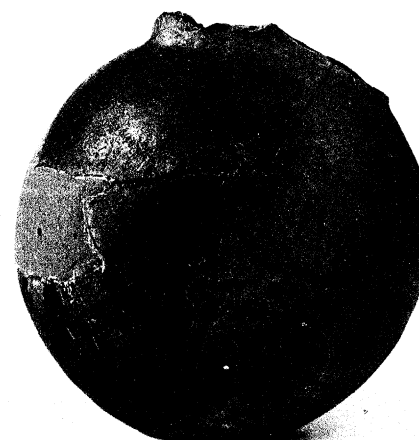
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C 47



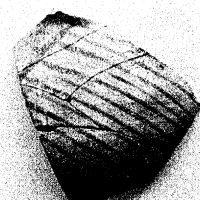
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C 49



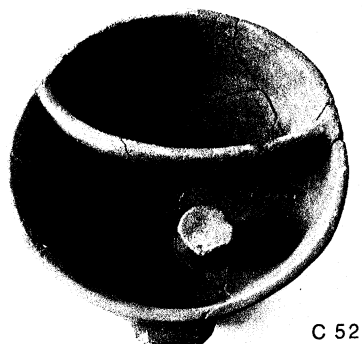
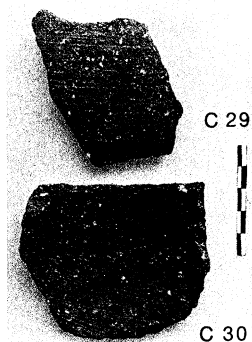
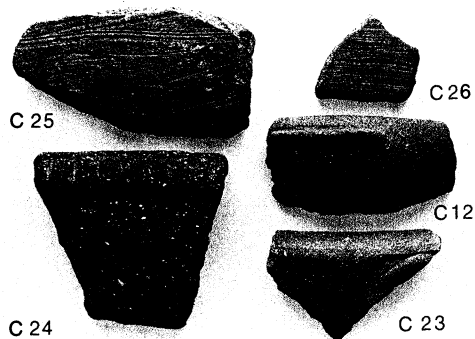
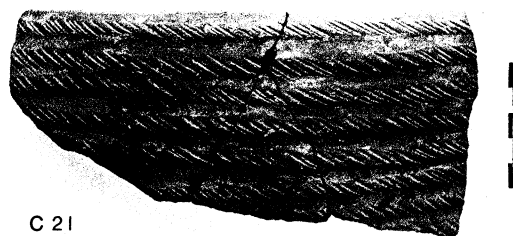
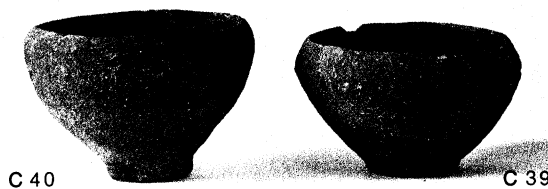
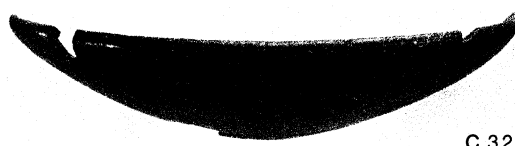
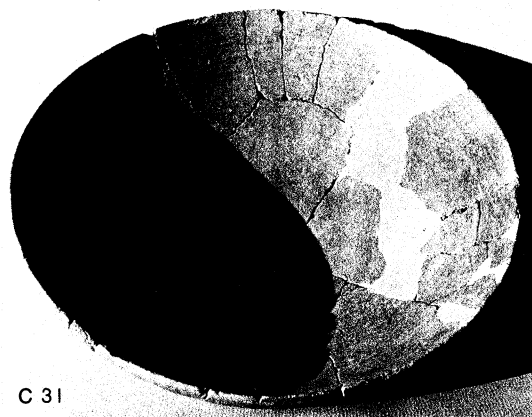
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C 28



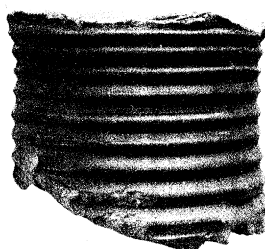
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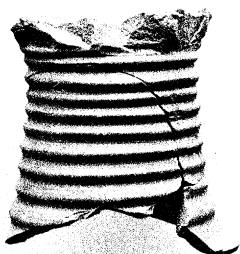




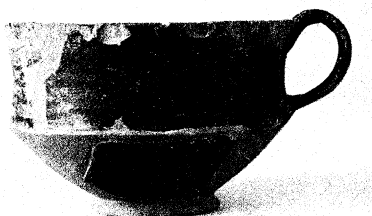
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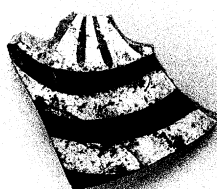
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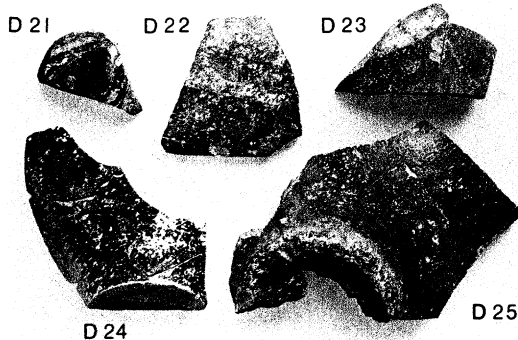
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D 11



D 12



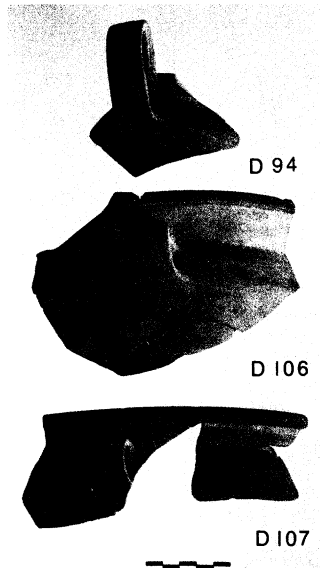
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D 23

D 24

D 25



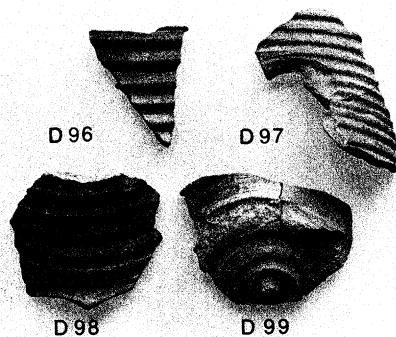
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D 106

D 107



D 108

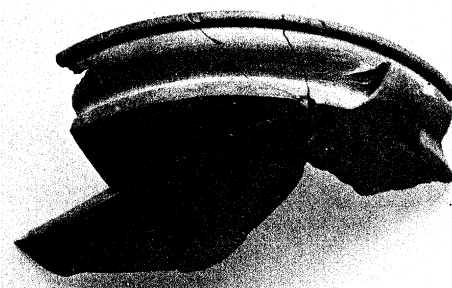


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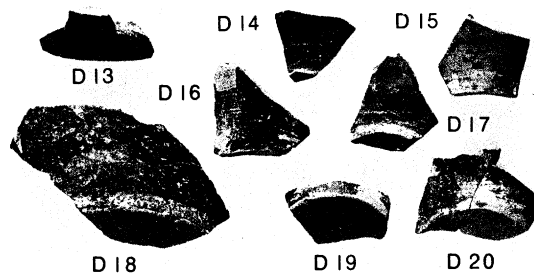
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D 98

D 99



D 109



D 13

D 14

D 15

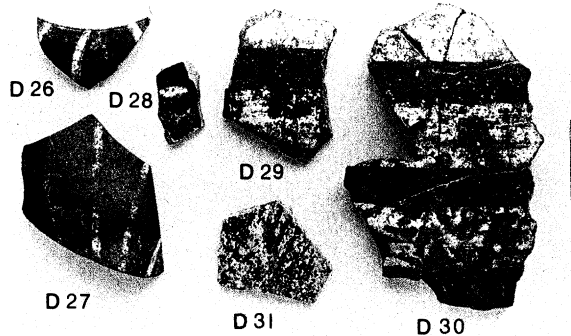
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D 17

D 18

D 19

D 20



D 26

D 27

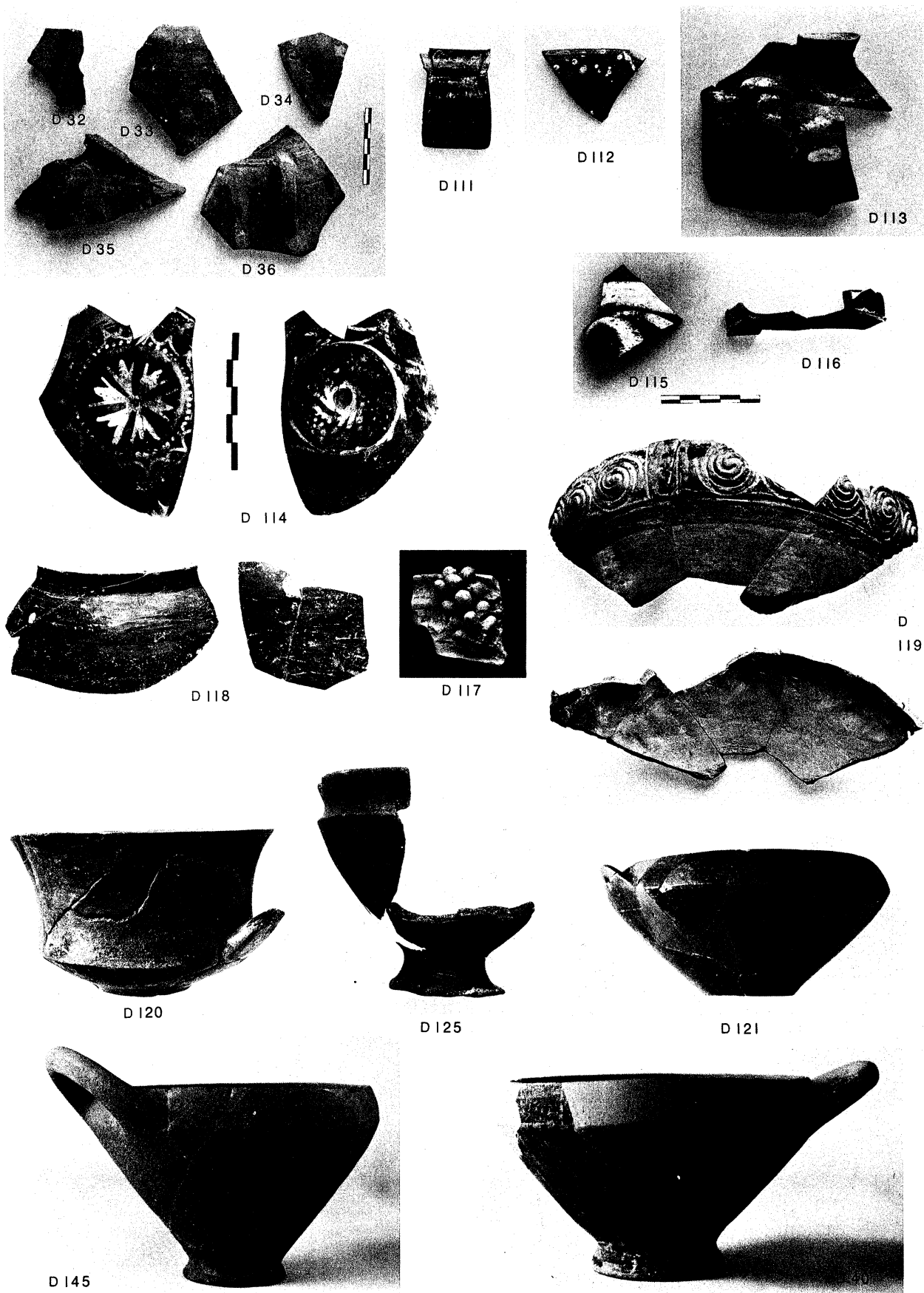
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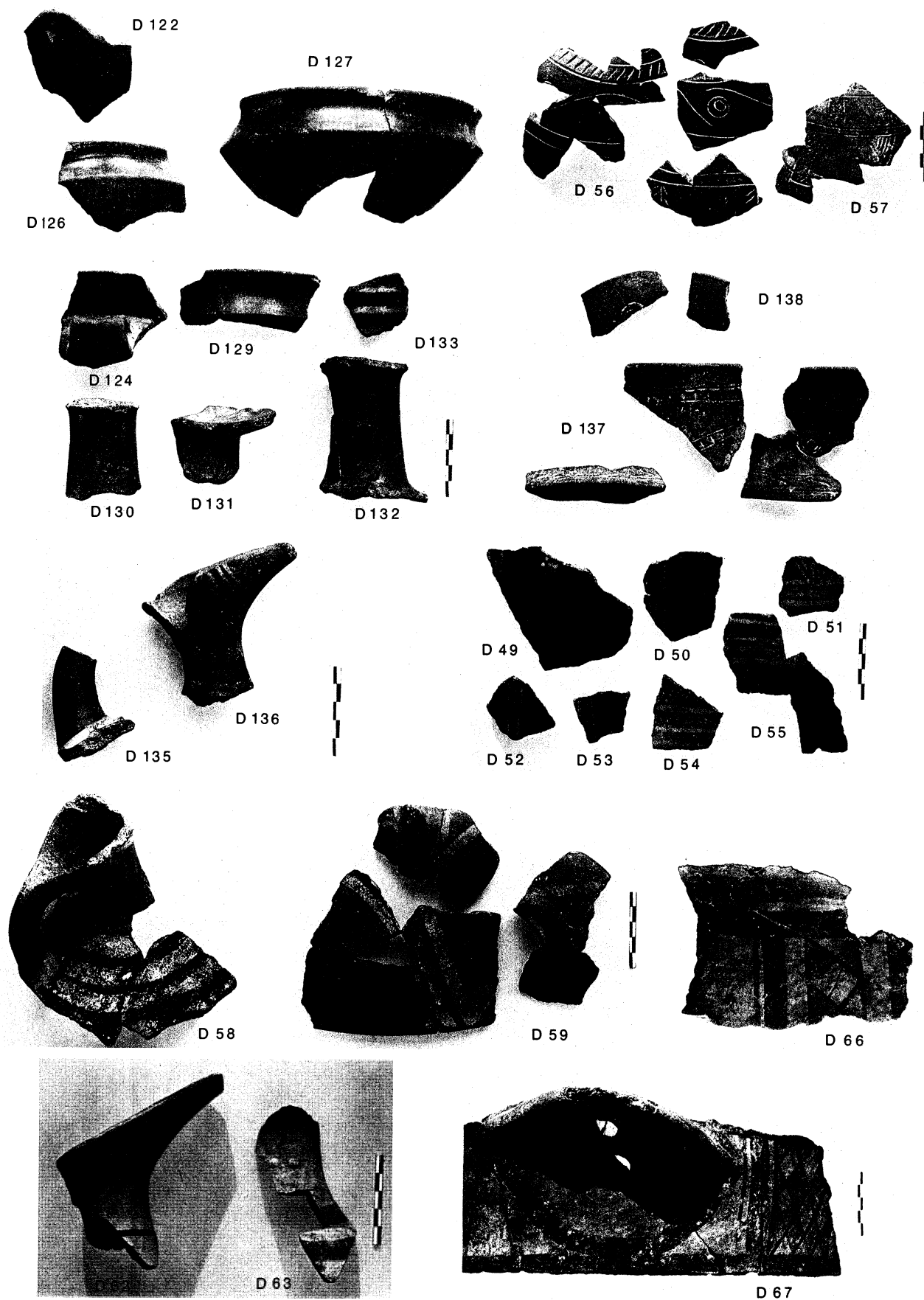
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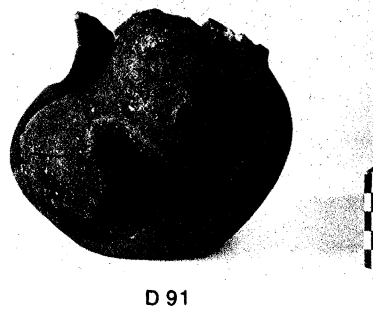
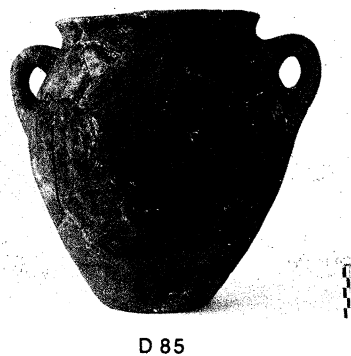
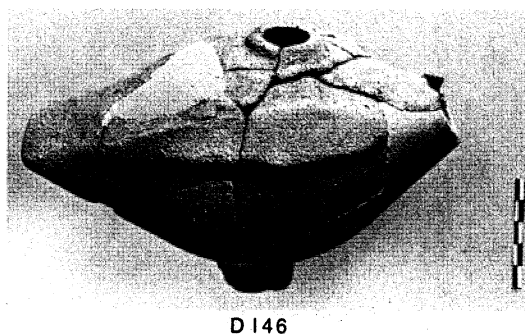
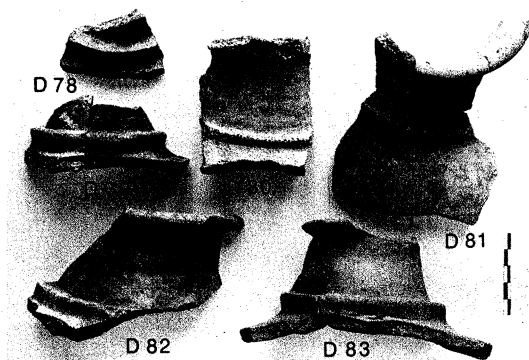
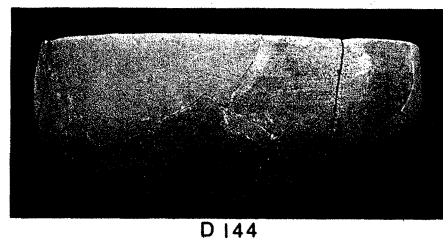
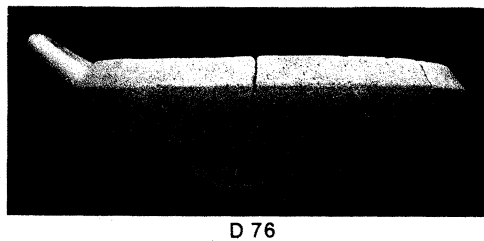
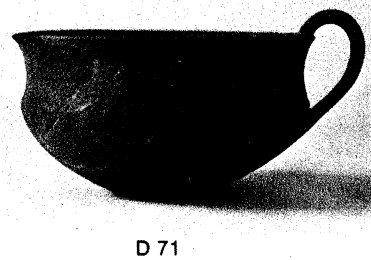
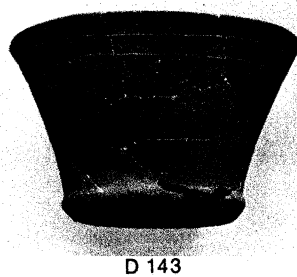
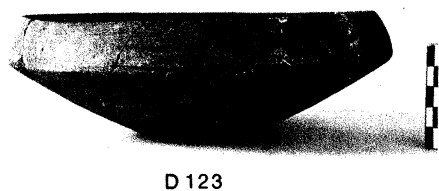
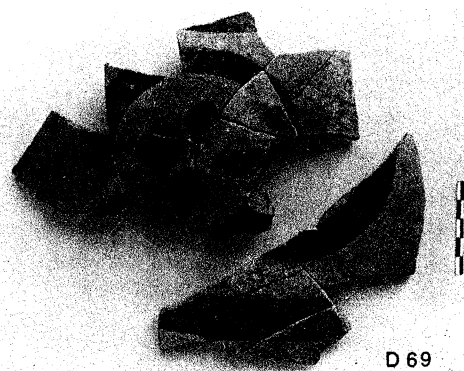
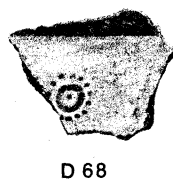
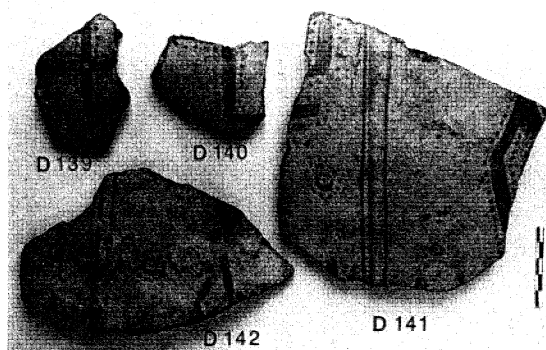
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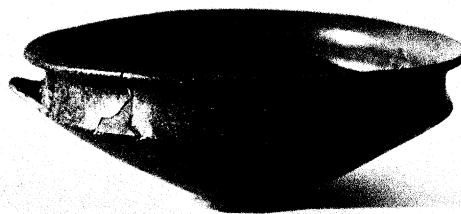








E 1



E 2



E 3



E 4



E 4

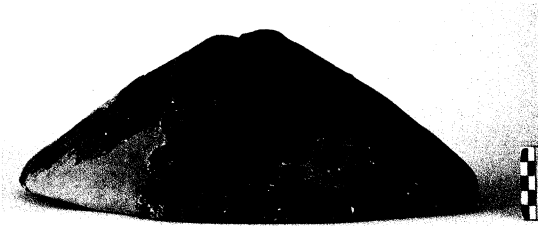


E 5-6



E 7

E 8



E 10



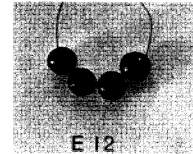
E 11



E 9



E 13



E 12



E 14



E 15



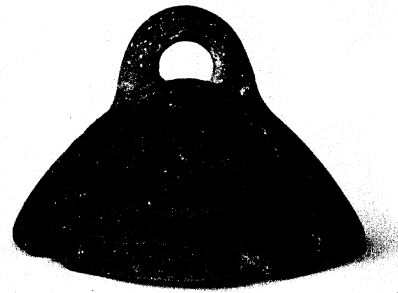
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E 16



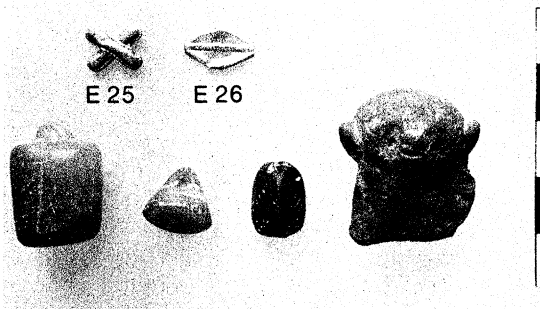
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E 19



E 20



E 27

E 28

E 29

E 31



E 21

E 22

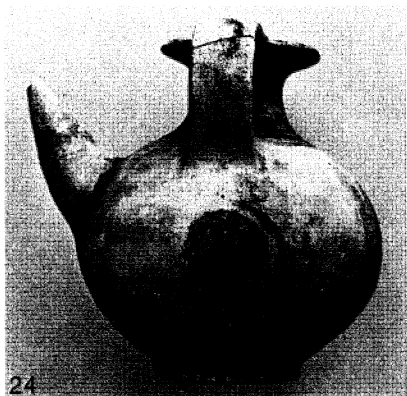
E 23



E 30



E

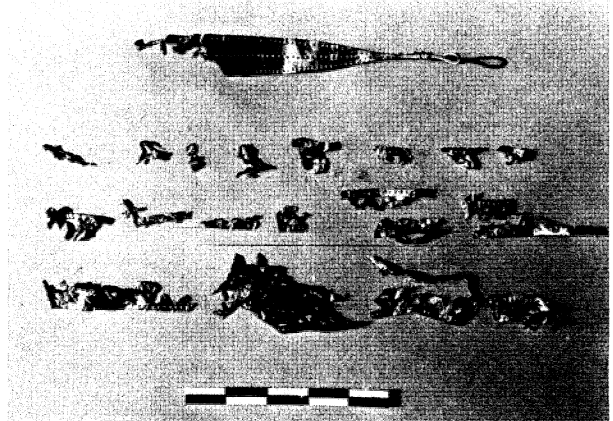


24



E 32

E 33



E 40



E 34

E 35

E 36



E 37

E 38

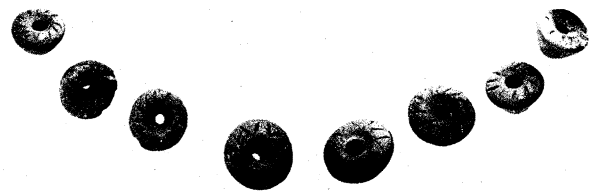
E 39



E 41



E 43



E 42



E 44

E 47

E 53

E 45



E 51

E 52



E 46

E 48

E 49

E 50

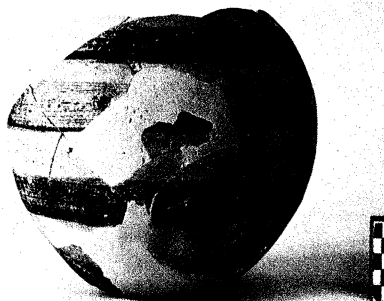




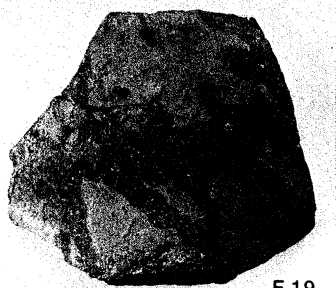
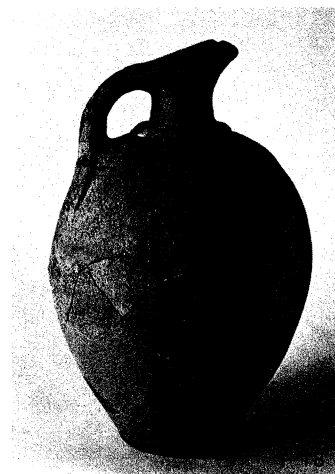




F 16



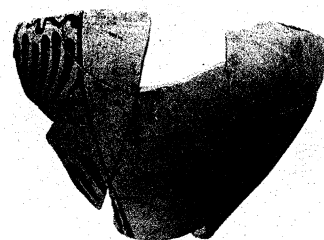
F 17



F 19



F 25



F 26



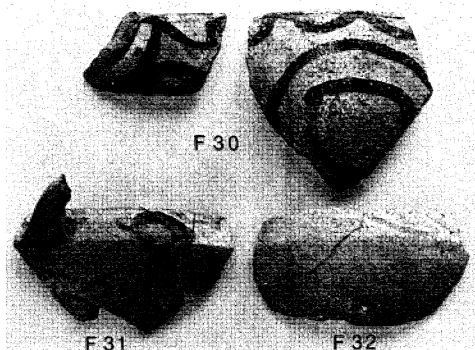
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F 28



F 29



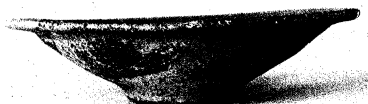
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F 31



F 32



F 34



F 35



F 34



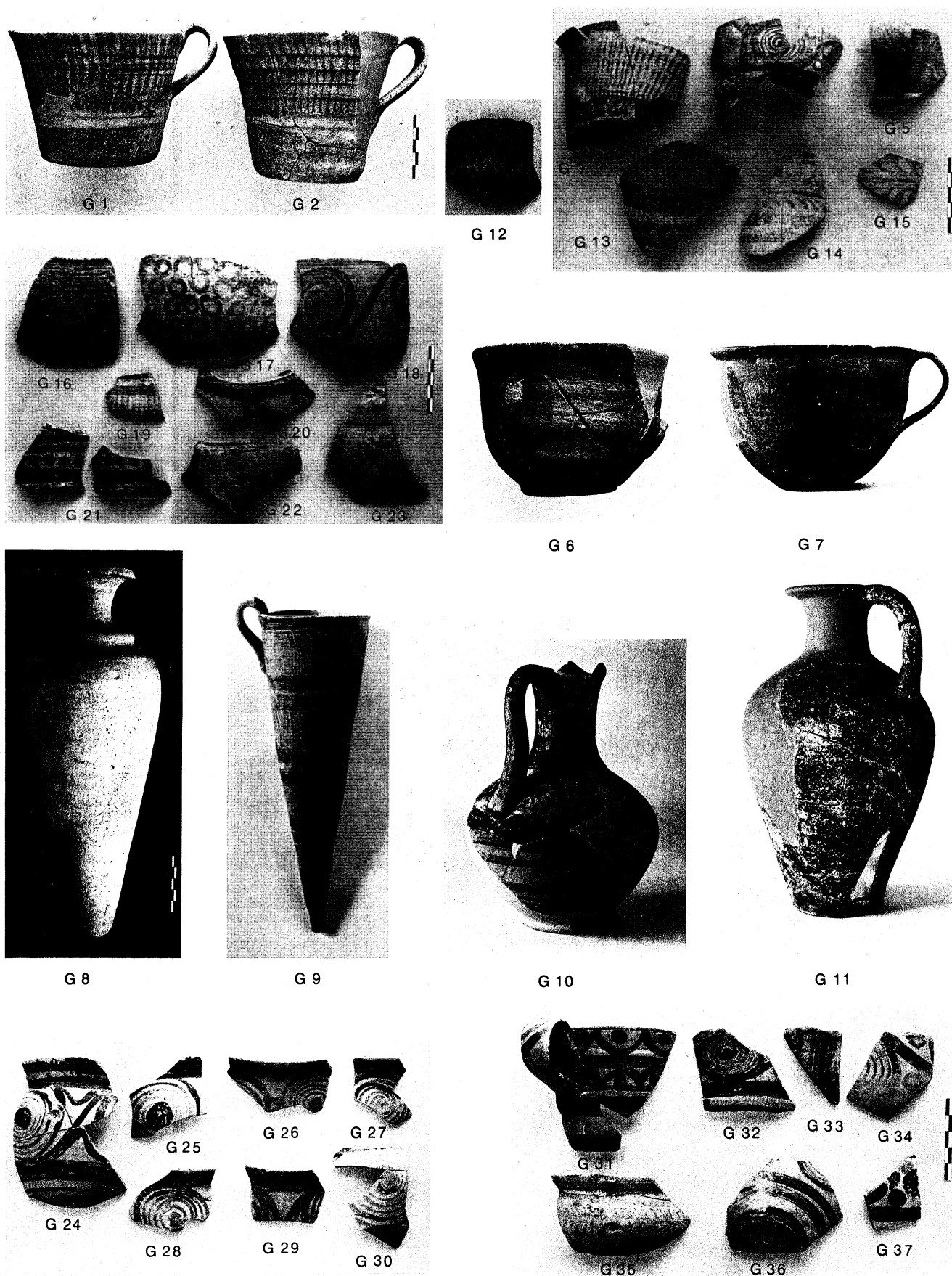
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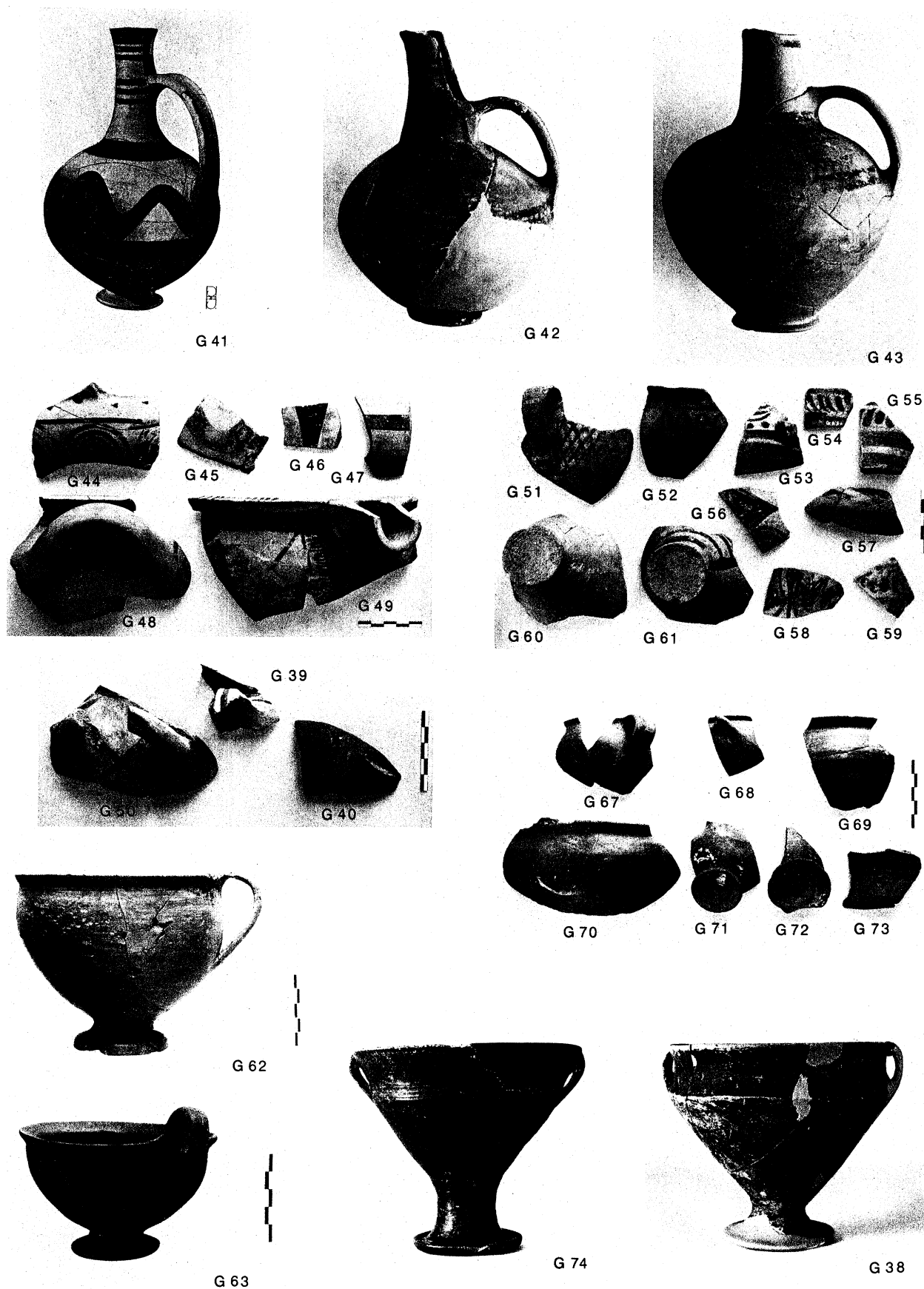


F 42



F 43







H 1



H 2



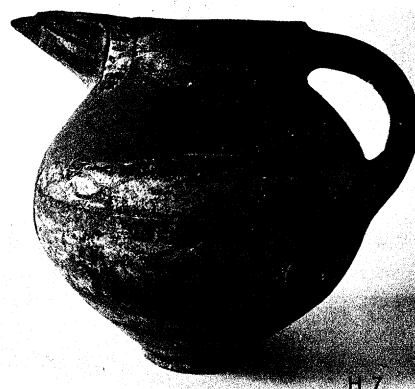
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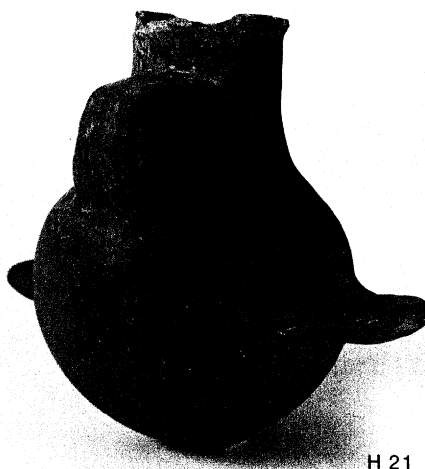
H 4



H 3



H 7



H 21



H 26



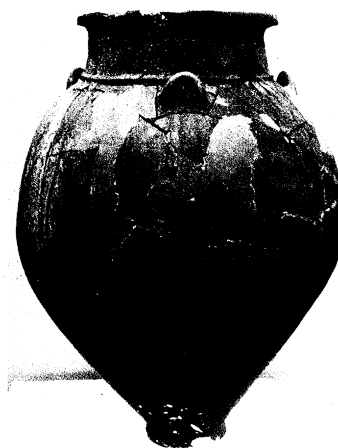
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H 27



H 28



H 29



H 30



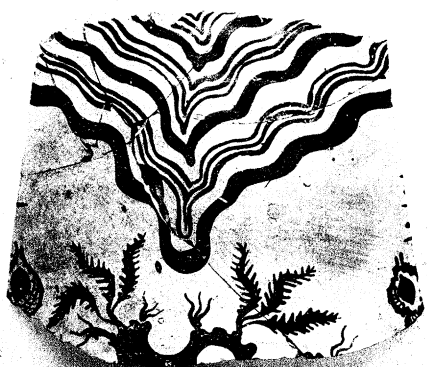
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H 9



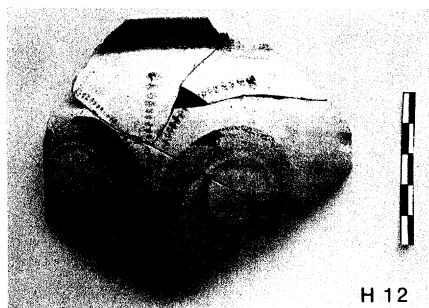
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H 11



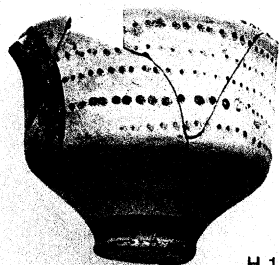
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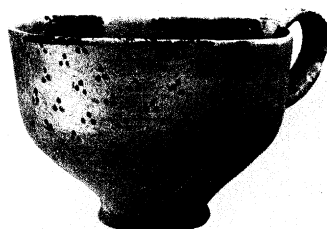
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H 14



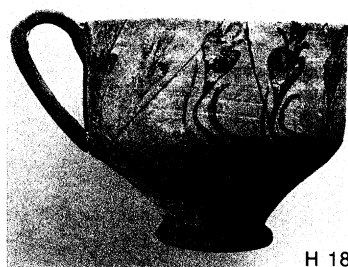
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H 16



H 17



H 18



H 19



H 20

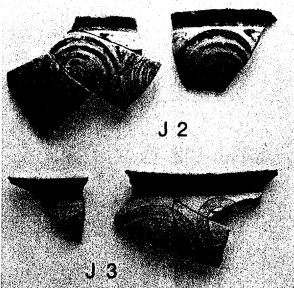
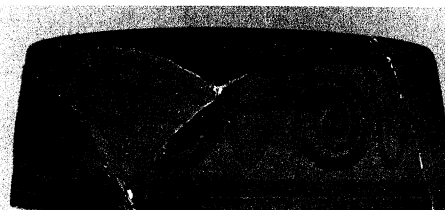




J 1



J 6



J 2

J 3



J 4



J 5



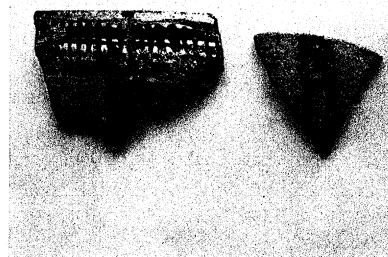
J 7



J 10



J 11



J 12

J 13



K 1



K 2



K 6



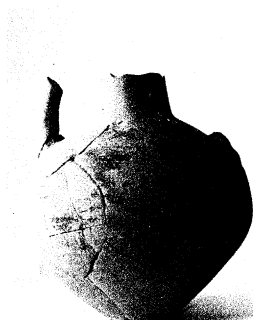
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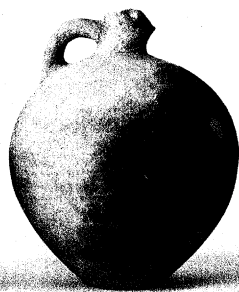
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K 5



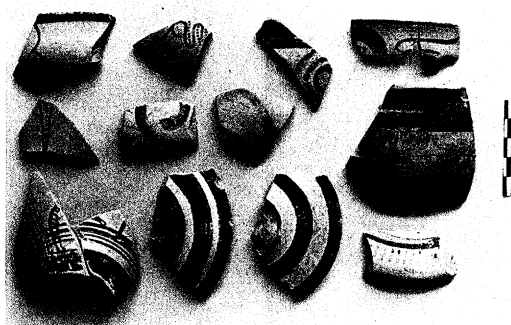
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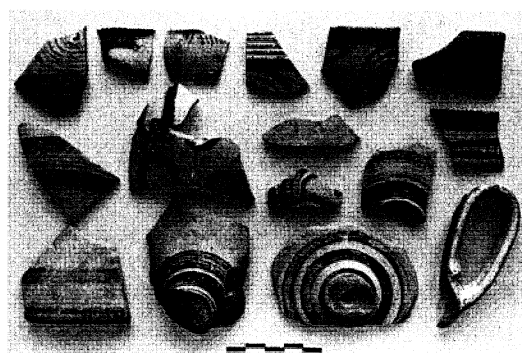
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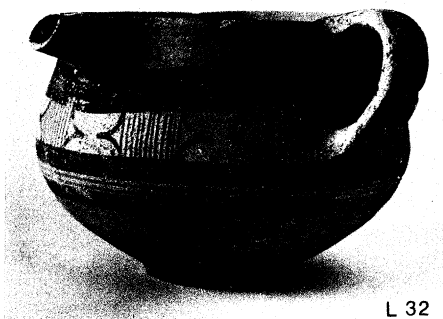
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L 1-12



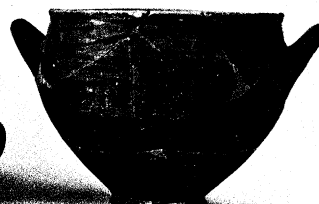
L 13-28



L 32



L 33

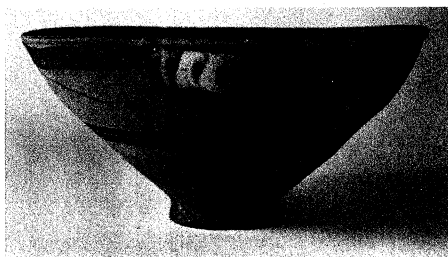


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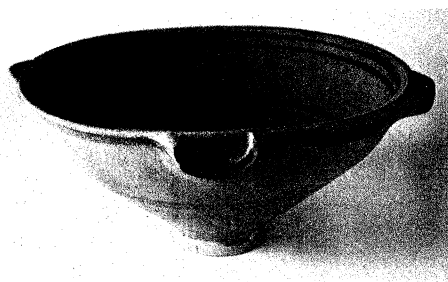


M 1

M 2



M 6

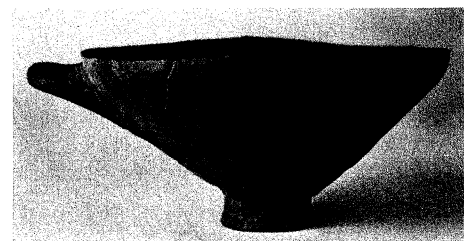


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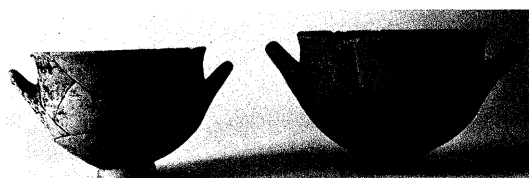


M 3

M 4



M 5



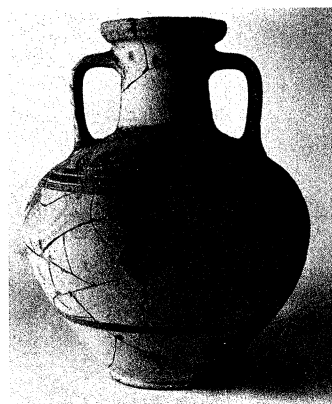
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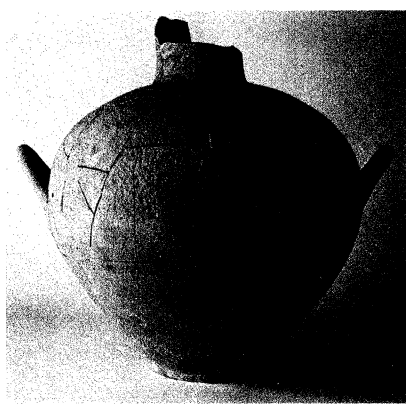


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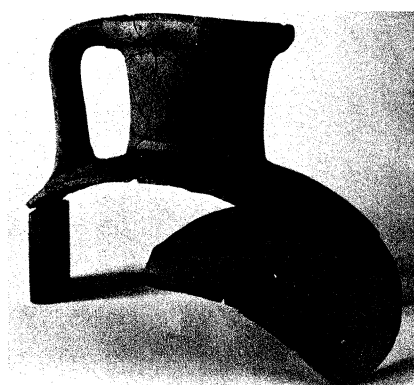
M 11



M 12



M 13



M 14



M 15



M 15

M 16



M 17