

# POTTERY GROUPS FROM TSOUNGIZA OF THE END OF THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE

(PLATES 70–72)

The excavations of the Nemea Valley Archaeological Project (NVAP) from 1984 to 1986 at the prehistoric site of Tsoungiza, located on a low ridge just west of the Sanctuary of Zeus at Nemea, have led to a much improved understanding of its settlement history.<sup>1</sup> Previous work at the site, principally the full-scale excavations of J. P. Harland in

<sup>1</sup> Works frequently cited are abbreviated as follows:

- Buck, 1964 = R. J. Buck, "Middle Helladic Mattpainted Pottery," *Hesperia* 33, 1964, pp. 231–313  
*Corinth XIII* = C. W. Blegen, H. Palmer, and R. S. Young, *Corinth, XIII, The North Cemetery*, Princeton 1964  
Davis, 1979 = J. L. Davis, "Late Helladic I Pottery from Korakou," *Hesperia* 48, 1979, pp. 234–263  
Dietz, 1980 = S. Dietz, *Asine, II, ii, The Middle Helladic Cemetery, The Middle Helladic and Early Mycenaean Deposits*, Stockholm 1980  
Graziadio, 1988 = G. Graziadio, "The Chronology of the Graves of Circle B at Mycenae: A New Hypothesis," *AJA* 92, 1988, pp. 343–372  
Mylonas, 1973 = G. E. Mylonas, 'Ο Ταφικός κύκλος Β' τῶν Μυκηνηῶν, Athens 1972–1973  
Nordquist, 1985 = G. Nordquist, "Floor Deposits on the Barbouna Slope at Asine," *Hydra* 1, 1985, pp. 19–33  
Nordquist, 1987 = G. Nordquist, *A Middle Helladic Village: Asine in the Argolid*, Uppsala 1987  
*Prosymna* = C. W. Blegen, *Prosymna. The Helladic Settlement Preceding the Argive Heraeum*, Cambridge, Mass. 1937  
Rutter, 1989 = J. B. Rutter, "A Ceramic Definition of Late Helladic I from Tsoungiza," *Hydra* 6, 1989, pp. 1–19  
Rutter and Rutter, 1976 = J. B. and S. H. Rutter, *The Transition to Mycenaean: A Stratified Middle Helladic III to Late Helladic IIA Pottery Sequence from Ayios Stephanos in Lakonia*, Los Angeles 1976  
Wright *et al.* = J. C. Wright *et al.*, "The Nemea Valley Archaeological Project: A Preliminary Report, 1984–1987," *Hesperia* (forthcoming)  
Zerner, 1986 = C. Zerner, "Middle Helladic and Late Helladic I Pottery from Lerna," *Hydra* 2, 1986, pp. 58–74  
Zerner, 1988 = C. Zerner, "Middle Helladic and Late Helladic I Pottery from Lerna: Part II: Shapes," *Hydra* 4, 1988, pp. 1–10  
*Zygouries* = C. W. Blegen, *Zygouries. A Prehistoric Settlement in the Valley of Cleonae*, Cambridge, Mass. 1928

Excavations at Tsoungiza have been a part of the Nemea Valley Archaeological Project sponsored by Bryn Mawr College and conducted under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens with permissions from the Greek Ministry of Culture and Sciences. The project has been funded by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities (RO-20731, RO-21715), the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (1984–1987), and the National Geographic Society (2971-84, 3265-86). The project is directed by James C. Wright, to whom I am very grateful for permission to study and publish the material presented in this article. The drawings are the work of Julia E. Pfaff, whose patience and remarkable talents as an archaeological illustrator were often challenged by the extremely fragmentary and heavily worn state of much of the material. I am greatly indebted to her, as well as to Taylor Dabney for the photographs and to the conservation team of John Maseman and Sasha Trone for the skilful cleaning and restoration of all the pottery prior to its final description and illustration. Both the text and the references have profited from numerous suggestions made by friendly colleagues (S. S. Brown, J. L. Davis, G. Nordquist, D. J. Pullen, J. C. Wright,

1926–1927 but also salvage operations and soundings undertaken in the 1970's and early 1980's by the University of California at Berkeley (UCB) under the direction of Stephen G. Miller, had given the impression that the site was occupied in the earlier Neolithic era and, presumably after a substantial interval during which it was deserted, more or less continuously throughout the Bronze Age from Early Helladic (EH) I to Late Helladic (LH) IIIB.<sup>2</sup> Aside from confirming, and defining with enhanced precision, a lengthy hiatus in settlement at Tsoungiza during the periods conventionally termed Middle and Late Neolithic, the latest fieldwork by NVAP has resulted in the realization that the site was abandoned at some point late in EH III and not reoccupied until late in the Middle Helladic (MH) era after a second major hiatus in occupation, in this case lasting some three or four centuries.<sup>3</sup>

One result of this second long gap in the occupational sequence at Tsoungiza is that the pottery dating from the late MH resettlement of the site occurs in deposits mixed only with much earlier material and thus provides an unusually clear picture of what a later MH ceramic assemblage, unblurred by earlier MH survivals and cast-ups, looks like.<sup>4</sup> Such MH deposits as were located during the recent excavations, chiefly in the areas of Excavation Units (EU) 2 and 6 (Fig. 1), seem in every case to have consisted of dumps lying on outdoor surfaces or of fills immediately underlying such surfaces. In no case was MH pottery found associated with any substantial remains of contemporary architecture, and no floor deposits consisting of significant quantities of whole or largely restorable MH vases were recovered.<sup>5</sup> The fragments from these MH dumps are nevertheless large enough to

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and C. W. Zerner), to whom I should like to express my most sincere thanks while absolving them altogether of whatever inadequacies remain.

<sup>2</sup> For a summary of the site's settlement history based upon Harland's excavations and some of the salvage operations during the 1970's, see R. Hope Simpson and O. T. P. K. Dickinson, *A Gazetteer of Aegean Civilization in the Bronze Age I*, Göteborg 1979, p. 67, site A70. A more detailed summary incorporating the results of all subsequent excavations will appear in J. C. Wright's contribution to Wright *et al.*

<sup>3</sup> Note that reoccupation of the site after the Neolithic episode of abandonment has now been determined to have occurred in the Final Neolithic (FN) period rather than EH I (see Wright *et al.*). The period of desertion spanning the bulk of the Middle Bronze Age was recognized already after the first season of excavation in 1984: J. Rutter, "Middle Helladic Pottery from Tsoungiza (Archaia Nemea): A Brief Report," *Hydra* 1, 1985, pp. 34–37. A considerably shorter period of abandonment from late EH II through early EH III has also been recognized (Wright *et al.*).

<sup>4</sup> The ceramic sequence of the EH III and MH periods was nowhere near well enough understood in the later 1920's for the absence of early and middle MH remains at Tsoungiza to have been detected at that time. Moreover, the findings of Harland's excavations were neither sufficiently publicized nor well enough recorded for the period of desertion during the earlier MH period to have become detectable as the MH ceramic sequence became better known through later excavations at other sites such as Asine, Argos, and especially Lerna.

In strata deposited soon after the resettlement of Tsoungiza late in the Middle Helladic period, the earlier pottery, in terms of what is readily identifiable, consists principally of Early Neolithic (EN), EH II, and EH III material, with an occasional piece of EH I. Although the site was also occupied in the FN period, pottery of this phase, aside from being relatively rare on the site, is poorly understood and often undistinctive in any case, with the result that it has escaped detection in most units of mixed sherd material.

<sup>5</sup> Contrast the situation in the succeeding LH I period, near the beginning of which a large megaron-like building in area EU7 burned to the ground, preserving a floor deposit of no less than 19 vases: Wright *et al.*; Rutter, 1989; J. C. Wright, "An Early Mycenaean Hamlet on Tsoungiza at Ancient Nemea," in *L'habitat*



have furnished a number of complete or almost complete profiles (e.g. 22, 24, 54, 55, 63, 127, 149, 153, 154, 173). Moreover, the excellent horizontal as well as vertical control over the provenience of all sherd material, a consequence of excavating the site below the plow zone according to distinct episodes of deposition (natural stratigraphic units = SU's) in small, discrete areas (square meter units = SMU's),<sup>6</sup> makes it possible to locate later contaminations with considerable precision and hence to salvage what are in some cases evidently undisturbed portions of a partially contaminated rather than genuinely mixed excavation unit. For example, despite the fact that the stratigraphic history in area EU2 is extremely confused as a function of constant pitting and rebuilding along more or less the same slightly sloping plane throughout the Middle and Late Bronze Ages, it has nevertheless proved possible to isolate several small clumps of the original MH deposit in this area and to establish their contemporaneity both by virtue of the homogeneous typology of their latest ceramics and by cross joins between them (e.g. 63).

There are two additional methods of gauging the contemporaneity of pottery recovered from loci physically separated by later disturbances such as intrusive pits or walls but likely to have belonged to a single depositional episode; these methods have been made possible by the retention of all the pottery recovered during excavation until ceramic analysis was completed. First, the pottery is counted and weighed so that a figure for the average sherd weight from the unit can be determined.<sup>7</sup> It is assumed that the average sherd size within a given depositional horizon will ordinarily be fairly constant. It stands to reason that the average size of sherds from floor deposits or freshly dumped accumulations of refuse, when these have been rapidly buried and then sealed off from subsequent disturbances, will normally be larger than that of sherds from, for example, plow zones (see p. 403 below) or surfaces exposed to heavy traffic and weathering. Thus average sherd size should in theory be useful both in determining, albeit always in a comparative fashion, whether two or more small deposits were originally part of one larger deposit and in establishing what the history or nature of a deposit is.

Second, the amount of earlier material present in a given ceramic deposit may be counted and calculated as a percentage of the total in such a way as to furnish an index of

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*égéen préhistorique* (BCH Suppl., forthcoming), R. Treuil and P. Darcque, edd.; J. C. Wright, J. L. Davis, J. F. Cherry, and E. Mantzourani, "Early Mycenaean Settlement in the Nemea Region," in *The Prehistoric Aegean and its Relations to Adjacent Areas* (Proceedings of the 6th International Colloquium on Aegean Prehistory), G. Korres, ed., forthcoming. Substantial early Mycenaean deposits dating to the subsequent LH IIA and LH IIB periods found during the recent excavations again take the form of dumps or pit fills rather than true floor deposits (Wright *et al.*).

<sup>6</sup> Wright *et al.*

<sup>7</sup> To ensure maximum comparability between pottery units as originally deposited, sherds freshly broken (i.e. during removal from the ground) should be mended before being counted, but joins across old breaks should be ignored until after the counting has been completed. The pottery at Tsoungiza has been weighed to the closest five grams and average sherd weights calculated to the nearest tenth of a gram. Such precision is misleading, however, since the scales employed for the purpose are certainly not so accurate as such a procedure implies, nor, in practice, could all fresh breaks invariably be taken into account. Thus the figures for average sherd size presented here should be considered accurate only to the closest gram at best. In most cases these will also be low estimates, since the numbers of sherds will usually have been somewhat inflated owing to fresh breaks which escaped detection during the counting and weighing process.



“background noise” for the deposit. This index should be more or less constant, provided the figures are large enough, throughout a homogeneously deposited stratum and should therefore serve as a fingerprint for it. Conversely, this index may be expected to vary significantly between strata either deposited at different times or, though deposited at essentially the same time, made up of distinct mixtures of ceramic materials. For the MH deposits at Tsoungiza, this index of earlier “background noise” has been calculated in two ways: first, the total number of positively identifiable EH III and earlier painted sherds as well as unpainted feature sherds (i.e. rims, handles, and bases) is calculated as a percentage of the total sherds; second, the total number of positively identifiable EH III or earlier feature sherds, whether painted or unpainted, is calculated as a percentage of the total feature sherds.<sup>8</sup> Since the numbers involved in the first calculation are always larger than those in the second, the results of the first mode of assessing the level of earlier “background noise” are less variable, and being more broadly based, this mode is more meaningful for comparing two or more deposits. On the other hand, the second mode, usually resulting in a higher figure, often provides a better absolute index of the amount of earlier material present in a particular MH deposit. For this reason, both modes of calculating earlier “background noise” are routinely presented in the subsequent analyses of the stratigraphic sequences in areas EU2 and EU6 at Tsoungiza in addition to a third figure, the number of MH matt-painted sherds as a percentage of the total; this last figure serves as a complementary and unambiguously determined indicator of both the relative and the absolute amount of MH material present in a given deposit.

### EXCAVATION UNIT 2 (Fig. 2; 1–113)

Although some MH levels were exposed during the 1985 season in the southwest corner of EU2,<sup>9</sup> no significant quantities of MH pottery were recovered in this area of the site until excavation was expanded to the northeast in 1986.<sup>10</sup> Within both the 9 × 8 m.

<sup>8</sup> In both calculations, unpainted feature sherds which are not unambiguously EH III or earlier have been considered to be MH, whether or not they are readily identifiable as such. Moreover, in the first calculation there has been no attempt made to identify EH III or earlier unpainted body sherds. Thus the index of earlier “background noise” as calculated here is always appreciably lower than the true level with regard to the first calculation (all earlier painted sherds plus unpainted feature sherds as a percentage of total sherds) and often somewhat lower with regard to the second (earlier feature sherds as a percentage of total feature sherds).

While fragments of painted pottery of the EN, EH I, EH II, EH III, MH, and LH periods can be individually assigned to one or another of these periods with considerable confidence, whether the pieces are body or feature sherds, the same is not true for unpainted material. Thus unpainted body sherds have been omitted from consideration in these attempts to quantify the level of earlier background noise in late MH deposits at Tsoungiza.

<sup>9</sup> That is, south of the angle formed by Walls 4 and 5 and north of the E–W grid line at 6411.50, which in 1985 marked the southern boundary of the trench (Fig. 2). In all subsequent references to locations within EU2, only the final three digits of both the E–W and N–S grid lines are supplied: that is, the initial 20 of all N–S grid lines and the initial 6 of all E–W grid lines, as these are marked on Figure 2, will be omitted.

<sup>10</sup> The excavation of area EU2 in 1986 was supervised by K. Glowacki, assisted by A. Kugler. All soil removed from the trench was dry-sieved through a screen with a mesh size varying between 0.7 and 1.0 cm.

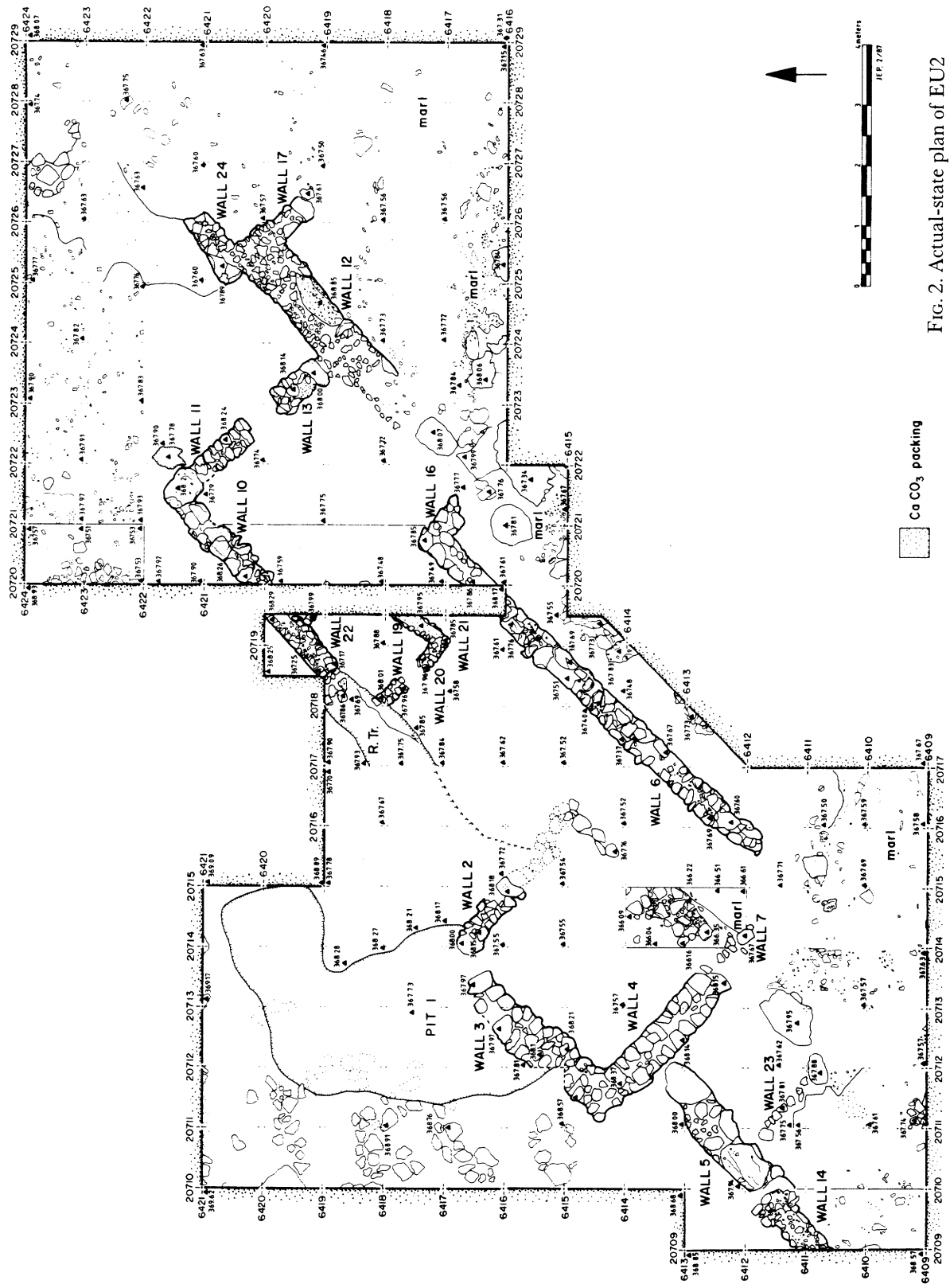


FIG. 2. Actual-state plan of EU2

northeast extension of EU2 (720-728/416-423) and a north-south baulk, 3.00 m. in width (717-719/412-419), which separated that extension from the portions of EU2 excavated in 1984-1985, substantial MH deposits were exposed. Where best preserved, in the northeast extension's northwest corner, these deposits took the form of an exterior surface on which large fragments of bone and pottery were lying flat, sealed above by MH debris and separated from underlying EH occupational strata by a fill containing a mixture of both EH and MH material. Farther south, this stratified sequence of MH deposits had been badly disturbed, although large fragments of MH pottery, including whole profiles (e.g., **22**, **24**, **67**), were occasionally found in predominantly Mycenaean units, suggesting that the MH surface, and the dump containing large ceramic fragments which lay on it, had once extended to the southern limits of the area excavated and at least half of the way to its eastern boundary as well. The principal damage to this MH surface appears to have been done in the early LH IIIB period when a building complex, oriented diagonally to the excavation grid but parallel and perpendicular to the Late Bronze Age contours in this area (walls 10-13, 19-22), was constructed (Fig. 2). A pair of LH II walls (6 and 16), however, as well as minor deposits datable to LH I but devoid of architecture, reveal that disturbance of the MH stratigraphy here was already well advanced by the end of the 15th century B.C.

In the northwest corner of the northeast extension, the MH surface was exposed north of the early LH IIIB walls 10 and 11 under SU 237 (in SMU 720/421-423), SU 241 (in SMU 720/420), and SU 243 (in SMU 721-726/422-423). South of the E-W grid line at 422, all SMU's in the SU's overlying this surface except for SMU 720/420 of SU 241 contained Mycenaean contaminations of some kind. Indeed, even north of this line Mycenaean material occurred directly above the surface in several SMU's (721-722/422, 724/422) and had penetrated below the level of the surface in SMU 722/422-423. Thus in this northern zone of the northeast extension, the area within which the MH surface was both preserved intact and sealed by debris containing nothing later than MH in date was limited to the very northwest corner: SMU 720-721/422-423 of SU 256 for the surface itself and SMU 720/422-423 and 721/423 of SU 237 and SU 243 respectively for the undisturbed fill of late MH date sealing it.

The surface slopes down from northwest to southeast, dropping some 0.05 m. in elevation for each meter in the horizontal plane from either west to east or north to south. At the southwest corner of SMU 721/423, it lay at 368.01 m. above sea level. A test below this surface, which was removed with SU 256, penetrated in SMU 720/423 somewhat over 0.25 m. below it, with SU 261 above SU 263. Although MH material still occurs in SU 263, it is thoroughly mixed with large quantities of earlier EN and EH material (Table 1). In stylistic terms, however, the MH material recovered in SU 261 from below the surface (7,

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Samples were also wet-sieved, but the counts and weights presented in Tables 1-3 are based on the pottery recovered during normal excavation, exclusive of the small amounts of generally tiny sherds recovered by wet-sieving. Sherds were counted and weighed after the pottery was washed but before it was mended, although some attempt was made to recognize the fresh breaks incurred in the excavation process and to count such newly broken fragments as single rather than as multiple sherds (see footnote 7 above).

**TABLE 1**  
**(Basic Statistics for Pottery Recovered from MH Levels Uncontaminated by Later Material in Stratigraphic Units 237, 243, 256, 261, and 263)**

Stratigraphic Unit	Character of Stratum	Date of Latest Pottery	Date of Bulk of Pottery	Total Sherds	Total Weight in Kgs.	Average Weight in Grams	Earlier Painted and Feature Sherds <sup>b</sup>	Total Feature Sherds	Earlier Feature Sherds <sup>a</sup>	Total MH Matt-painted <sup>b</sup>
237 (720/422-423) + 243 (721/423)	Fill above late MH surface	Late MH	Late MH	431	4.965	11.5	13.7% (59)	79	22.8% (18)	6.5% (28)
256 (720-721/422-423)	Material lying directly on late MH surface	Late MH	Late MH	416	7.630	18.3	7.9% (33)	75	9.3% (7)	7.9% (33)
261 (720/423)	Fill directly below late MH surface	Late MH	Mixed	164	3.015	18.4	23.8% (39)	38	23.6% (9)	7.3% (12)
263 (720/423)	Fill further below late MH surface	Late MH	Mixed	100	2.085	20.9	28.0% (28)	12	50.0% (6)	1.0% (1)

<sup>a</sup> Expressed as a percentage of the total feature sherds with the raw count within parentheses.

<sup>b</sup> Expressed as a percentage of the total sherds with the raw count within parentheses.

**25, 76, 82, 99, 105**) is not recognizably earlier than that found lying on the surface (SU 256) or even that found in the fill sealing it (SU 237 and 243).

Table 1 presents the average sherd size, as well as the proportions of earlier material and of MH matt-painted pottery, in the levels below, at, and above the MH surface in those excavation units which show no signs of later disturbance. That the material excavated as SU 256 was lying on and embedded in a living surface, presumably an outdoor one in view of the absence of any evidence for MH walls in the immediate vicinity, is indicated as much by the significant decline in the percentage of earlier material from this stratum compared to those either above or below as by the observation that large sherds and bone fragments were found lying flat on top of it.

South of walls 10 and 11 but still immediately adjacent to the western boundary of the northeast extension of EU2, two superimposed MH units (SU 254 above SU 262 and 264) in SMU 720/417-419 contained pottery closely comparable, in its ranges of shapes and decorative treatments, the size of the fragments into which it had been broken, and the percentage of earlier material present (Table 2), to that found further north in SU 261 and 263 (Table 1). Within the space defined by the later Mycenaean walls 10, 11, 13, and 16, however, no MH surface was detectable, despite the fact that virtually complete vessels like the juglet **22** and sizable fragments of much larger vases like the matt-painted jar **38** and the unpainted kantharoi **58** and **59** were found here; sometimes these vessels were exclusively from MH contexts uncontaminated by later material (**59**), but in other cases they were partially (**38**) or wholly (**22, 58**) from units mixed with early LH IIIB pottery. At least two fragments (**59**,

**TABLE 2**  
**(Basic Statistics for Pottery Recovered from MH Levels Uncontaminated by Later Material in Stratigraphic Units 254, 262, and 264)**

Stratigraphic Unit	Character of Stratum	Date of Latest Pottery	Date of Bulk of Pottery	Total Sherds	Total Weight in Kgs.	Average Weight in Grams	Earlier Painted and Feature Sherds <sup>b</sup>	Total Feature Sherds	Earlier Feature Sherds <sup>a</sup>	Total MH Matt-painted <sup>b</sup>
254 (720-721/ 418-419)	?Fill below late MH surface	Late MH	Late MH	306	5.455	17.8	12.1% (37)	59	25.4% (15)	5.2% (16)
262 (720/417) + 264 (720/418-419)	?Fill further below late MH surface	Late MH	Mixed	172	3.575	20.8	23.8% (41)	34	38.2% (13)	2.9% (5)

<sup>a</sup> Expressed as a percentage of the total feature sherds with the raw count within parentheses.

<sup>b</sup> Expressed as a percentage of the total sherds with the raw count within parentheses.

**63**) consist of sherds from each of the two superimposed MH units (SU 254 and 264), while a third (**38**) is made up of sherds from the uppermost unit (SU 254) as well as from two others higher in the stratification which are contaminated with later material (SU 245 and 240). In both sherd size and level of earlier “background noise”, the uncontaminated MH units south of walls 10 and 11 closely resemble the fill from below the MH surface to the north (Tables 1 and 2). These similarities, together with the previously noted joins, suggest that this surface, though it may once have extended south of these walls, has been destroyed here by later building activities and that the surviving MH deposit in this area that is uncontaminated by later Mycenaean pottery is a fill comparable to that below the MH surface further north. Large fragments like **22**, **38**, and **58** are best explained, according to such an interpretation of the stratigraphy, as examples of more fully preserved vessels which once rested on the MH surface (like the kantharos **54** found further north) but which, owing to demolition of the surface by subsequent constructions, ended up in close association with the much later Mycenaean material which dates these constructions.

Further to the southwest, in the baulk between trench EU2 as dug in 1984–1985 and the northeast extension of 1986, two more superimposed MH units (SU 396 and 397) contained pottery (Table 3) similar to that from SU 254, 262, and 264 (Table 2). The northernmost SMU’s (717–718/416) of the uppermost MH unit here (SU 396) produced a ceramic profile rather different from the southern SMU’s (717/414–415, 718/415) of the same unit and from the immediately underlying unit (SU 397) in the same SMU’s (Table 3), but such variation is unlikely to have any great significance. Here, as further to the east in the area just discussed, no trace of an exterior MH surface was detected; SU 396 and 397, like the relevant portions of SU 254, 262, and 264 to the east, probably represent a chronologically mixed fill deposited in a short period of time below a MH exterior surface which has simply failed to survive. This view receives some support from the fact that the miniature unpainted kantharos **63** has been mended from sherds found in SU 254, 264, and 397.

**TABLE 3**  
**(Basic Statistics for Pottery Recovered from MH Levels Uncontaminated by Later Material in Stratigraphic Units 396 and 397)**

Stratigraphic Unit	Character of Stratum	Date of Latest Pottery	Date of Bulk of Pottery	Total Sherds	Total Weight in Kgs.	Average Weight in Grams	Earlier Painted and Feature Sherds <sup>b</sup>	Total Feature Sherds	Earlier Feature Sherds <sup>a</sup>	Total MH Matt-painted <sup>b</sup>
396 (717-718/416)	?Fill below late MH surface	Late MH	Late MH	250	4.950	19.8	14.4% (36)	48	18.8% (9)	6.8% (17)
396 (717/414-415, 718/415)	?Fill below late MH surface	Late MH	Mixed	133	2.920	22.0	21.1% (28)	25	28.0% (7)	2.3% (3)
397 (717/414-415, 718/415)	?Fill further below late MH surface	Late MH	Mixed	129	2.310	17.9	25.6% (33)	20	40.0% (8)	7.0% (9)

<sup>a</sup> Expressed as a percentage of the total feature sherds with the raw count within parentheses.

<sup>b</sup> Expressed as a percentage of the total sherds with the raw count within parentheses.

## CATALOGUE: EU2

Pieces are presented in the catalogue in the following sequence: matt-painted tableware, unpainted tableware, cooking vessels, and pithoi. Within each of these classes the open forms are presented before the closed forms.

Details of shape and decoration are described verbally only when they are not immediately apparent from the photographs or drawings.

Clay and paint colors have been recorded with the aid of the *Munsell Soil Color Charts* (Baltimore 1971). With the exception of vases used primarily for cooking (i.e. 98–111), only the colors of pots as they were originally fired, unaltered by subsequent burning, have been recorded. The individual catalogue entries give the verbal Munsell terminology; the corresponding numerical data are listed in Table 4, pp. 385–387 below.

The sizes of non-plastic inclusions are characterized according to the terminology of the Wentworth scale.<sup>11</sup> No mineralogical identifications of these inclusions are suggested, but their colors are described and their approximate frequencies recorded in terms of a four-point scale (“occasional”, “some”, “many”, “massive amounts”). Fine fabrics normally include no grits larger than “very coarse” (max. dim. 2 mm.); medium coarse fabrics include grits through the size of “granules” (max. dim. 4 mm.); only fabrics with more than “occasional” numbers of grits larger than “granules” are described as coarse. I am grateful to my colleague Pat Thomas for suggesting use of the term “sparkling inclusions”, instead of the more commonly but often erroneously employed term “mica”, for non-plastic constituents of the fired clay which reflect light. None of the vases described here was made from pastes tempered with either vegetable matter or shell.

All vessels are considered to have been handmade, and all measurements are in meters unless otherwise specified.

The number in parentheses following the catalogue number is the excavation inventory number of the vessel.

The provenience of a particular entry is provided in two ways: 1) in terms of the SU's and SMU's in which the sherds belonging to it were found; 2) by means of a coded designation in parentheses which in effect

<sup>11</sup> A. O. Shepard, *Ceramics for the Archaeologist*, Washington, D.C. 1965, p. 118.

TABLE 4. Munsell Soil Color Readings for Catalogue Entries 1-113

CATALOGUE NUMBER	INVENTORY NUMBER	FINDSPOT			FRACTURE		SURFACES		PAINT
		SU	SMU	CODE	CORE	NEAR SURFACES	INTERIOR	EXTERIOR	
1	243-2-1	243	725/422	D	8.75YR 6/6	2.5YR 5.5/8	7.5YR 6.5/6		5YR 3/2
2	254-2-3	254	720/418	A2	7.5YR 5/0	2.5YR 5/8	5YR 6.5/6	3.75YR 6/6	10YR 4/1.5
3	397-2-4	397	717- 718/415	A2	7.5YR 7/1	5YR 7/4	5YR 7/4	7.5YR 7.5/4	5YR 3/2
4	397-2-2	397	717/414	A2	5YR 6/2		10YR 7/3	2.5Y 8/2	5YR 3.5/3
5	396-2-12	396	718/416	A2	2.5YR 5/2		2.5Y 8/2 (SLIP)		5YR 3/2.5
6	256-2-4	256	720/421	B	5YR 5/3		10YR 7/3 (SLIP)	2.5Y 8/2 (SLIP)	5YR 3/2.5
7	261-2-2	261	720/423	A1	7.5YR 7/1	5YR 6.5/4	7.5YR 7/6	7.5YR 7.5/4	7.5YR 3/2
8	254-2-2	254	721/418	A2	7.5YR 6.5/0	5YR 6.5/6	8.75YR 7.5/4 (SLIP)		7.5YR 3.5/2
9	243-2-8	243	721/423	C	5YR 5.5/3		2.5Y 8/2 (SLIP)		5YR 3/2
10	396-2-13	396	718/416	A2	10YR 6/4	5YR 6.5/6	NOT PRESERVED		5YR 3/2
11	254-2-5	254	720/418	A2	5Y 7/2	5YR 6/4	5Y 7.5/2 (SLIP)	2.5Y 8/2 (SLIP)	7.5YR 3/2
12	237-2-1	237	720/422	C	5Y 8/2		5Y 8/2		10YR 3/3
13	243-2-9	243	721/423	C	7.5YR 7/4 (int.), 10YR 8/2 (ext.)		NOT PRESERVED		7.5YR 3/2
14	243-2-7	243	721/423	C	7.5YR 6/0	2.5YR 6/6	10YR 8/2 (SLIP)		2.5YR 2.5/2
15	262-2-1	262	720/417	A2	5YR 6/2.5		10YR 8/1 (SLIP)		7.5YR 3/2
16	256-2-7	256	720/422	B	2.5YR 6/0	5YR 6.5/6	7.5YR 7/6	10YR 8/3	5YR 3/2
17	396-2-11	396	718/416	A2	5YR 6.5/3	10YR 7.5/3	2.5Y 8/2 (?SLIP)		5YR 3/2.5
18	256-2-8	256	720/422	B	2.5YR 4/0	2.5YR 5.5/4	2.5Y 7.5/4 (SLIP)		2.5YR 2.5/2
19	256-2-3	256	721/423	B	2.5 - 5YR 6/6		7.5YR 6.5/6		NOT PRESERVED
20	243-2-10	243	721/423	C	2.5Y 6/8	10YR 7.5/3	10YR 8/3		7.5YR 3/2
21	254-2-4	254	720/418	A2	7.5YR 6/4		2.5Y 8/2 (SLIP)		7.5YR 3/2
22	245-2-1	245	722/419	D	7.5YR 7/4		7.5YR 7.5/4		7.5YR 3/2
23	243-2-6	243	721/423	C	2.5YR 6/7	7.5YR 6/6	7.5YR 7.5/4		5YR 3/2
24	231-2-1	231 242	723/420, 723/422	D	5YR 6/1	2.5YR 6/8	6.25YR 7/6	10YR 7.5/3 (SLIP)	5YR 3/2
25	261-2-1	261	720/423	A1	2.5YR 5/8		7.5YR 6/3-7/4	5YR 7/6 - 7.5YR 7/4	2.5 - 5YR 2.5/2
26	243-2-17	243	722/423	D	10YR 4/1	5YR 6/6	7.5YR 6/6	8.75YR 6/4	5YR 3/2
27	243-2-3	243	721/422	D	7.5YR 6/0	5YR 7/6	5YR 7/6	7.5YR 7.5/4	NOT PRESERVED
28	256-2-10	256	720/423	B	2.5Y 8/2 - 5Y 8/1		2.5Y 8/2	5Y 8/1	10YR 3/2
29	396-2-3	396	717/416	A2	5YR 6.5/3		8.75YR 7/4	10YR 8/3	5YR 3/2
30	256-2-25	256	723/423	B	5YR 6/3	7.5YR 6/6	7.5YR 6/6	7.5YR 7/6	7.5YR 3/2
31	243-2-19	243	723/420	D	5YR 6/6		7.5YR 6/6	10YR 7.5/4	5YR 3/2
32	256-2-5	256	720/421	B	5Y 8/2		5Y 8/2		10YR 3/2
33	237-2-2	237	720/422 720/420	C	5Y 8/2		5Y 8/2		10YR 3/1
34	396-2-14	396	718/416	A2	7.5YR 6/4 inside 2.5YR 6/8	7.5YR 6/4	10YR 7-8/3 (?SLIP)	10YR 7-8/2 (?SLIP)	7.5YR 3/2
35	256-2-24	256	722-723/ 423	B	5YR 6/3		5Y 8/1.5 (SLIP)	5Y 8/1 (SLIP)	10YR 3/3
36	396-2-2	396	717/416	A2	7.5YR 6.5/0	7.5YR 6/4	7.5YR 7.5/4	8.75YR 8/4	7.5YR 3/2
37	243-2-11	243	721/423	C	7.5YR 6.5/0	5YR 6.5/3	5YR 6.5/3	10YR 8/4 (SLIP)	10YR 3/2-3

38	254-2-1	254 240 245	720/419 721/419 721/419	A2	10YR 5/2	5-7.5YR 6/6	7.5YR 6/6	5YR 6/6	5YR 3/2
39	397-2-6	397	718/415	A2	2.5YR 5.5/8 - 7.5YR 6/6		2.5YR 5.5/8 - 7.5YR 6/6		-
40	264-2-3	264	720/418	A2	5YR 5.5/4	gradual transition to surface colors	10YR 6/4 - 10YR 8/3		-
41	262-2-2	262	720/417	A2	5YR 6/1	5YR 6/6	5YR 6.5/6	7.5YR 6.5/6	-
42	254-2-11	254	721/418	A2	7.5YR 4/0	5YR 6.5/6	5YR 6.5/6	7.5YR 7/6 - 8.75YR 7/4	-
43	243-2-14	243	721/423	C	7.5YR 6/0	5YR 7/3	10YR 8/2 (SLIP)	2.5Y 8/2 (SLIP)	-
44	237-2-9	237	720/423	C	10YR 6/3 - 7.5YR 6.5/6		7.5YR 6.5/4 - 5YR 7/5		-
45	396-2-6	396	717/416	A2	10YR 3.5/1	2.5YR 4/6	2.5YR 4.5/6 - black		-
46	396-2-18	396	718/416	A2	7.5YR 5.5/4	5YR 6/6 - 2.5YR 6/7	NOT PRESERVED	7.5YR 7/4	-
47	397-2-7	397	718/415	A2	10YR 5/3	5YR 6/6	3.75YR 6/6		-
48	237-2-4	237	720/422	C	7.5YR 6/2	5YR 6/6	7.5YR 6.5/4		-
49	243-2-13	243	721/423	C	5YR 6/4		10YR 8/3 (SLIP)	10YR 8/2 (SLIP)	-
50	237-2-5	237	720/423	C	5YR 6/1	2.5YR 6/8	5YR 6.5/6		-
51	254-2-8	254	720/419	A2	10YR 4/1	2.5YR 6/8	3.75YR 6/6		-
52	237-2-7	237	720/418	C	7.5YR 6/0	gradual transition to surface colors	7.5YR 3.5/0	5YR 6.5/6	-
53	396-2-17	396	718/416	A2	10YR 5/1 - 7.5YR 6/5	5YR 6/6	6.25YR 6/6	NOT PRESERVED	-
54	256-2-2	256 243	721-722/ 422, 729/419, 729/423	B	5YR 6/3	10YR 7.5/4	10YR 4/2 + 10YR 7/4	2.5Y 7.5/2	-
55	231-2-2	231 236	722/422	D	10YR 6/1-3	6.25YR 6.5/6	NOT PRESERVED		-
56	243-2-4	243	721/422	D	5YR 7/4		2.5Y 8/2 (SLIP)		-
57	262-2-4	262	720/417	A2	10YR 6/2		10YR 5/2 - 10YR 8/3		-
58	245-2-3	245	721/417	D	2.5YR 6/2	5YR 6.5/6	10YR 6.5/6 (SLIP)	10YR 8/3 (SLIP)	-
59	264-2-1	264 254	720/419 721/418	A2	2.5Y 8/2		2.5Y 8/2 with one black patch	2.5Y 8/2 - 7.5YR 7/6	-
60	396-2-10	396	718/415	A2	5YR 6/4		5Y 8/2 (SLIP) with some gray	5Y 8/2 (SLIP) with some 7.5YR 7.5/4	-
61	243-2-16	243	723/422	C	5YR 6/3		2.5Y 8/2 (SLIP)		-
62	256-2-12	256	720/423	B	2.5YR 5.5/6		5YR 6/6		-
63	254-2-6	254 264 397	720- 721/418 720/419 717/415	A2	7.5YR 6/0	5YR 6/3	7.5YR 3/2 - 10YR 7.5/3	10YR 7.5/3	-
64	243-2-12	243	721/423	C	5YR 5/1		7.5YR 7/6		-
65	237-2-3	237	720/422	C	5YR 5/1	5YR 6/6	5YR 6/6		-
66	396-2-22	396	719/416	A2	5YR 5/2-3		10YR 8/2 (SLIP)		-
67	242-2-1	242	723/420	D	10YR 4/1	5YR 6/6	NOT PRESERVED		-
68	256-2-22	256	721/423	B	10YR 7/4		10YR 8/1	10YR 8/2	-
69	256-2-23	256	722/422	B	5YR 6/1	7.5YR 7/4	2.5Y 4/2 - 8.75YR 7/4	8.75YR 7/4	-
70	237-2-10	237	720/423	C	5YR 5/6 - black		5YR 5/6 - black		-
71	264-2-2	264	720/418	A2	6.25YR 6/6		7.5YR 6/6		-
72	264-2-4	264	720/419	A2	7.5YR 4.5/1	5YR 5/4	7.5YR 5/3 - black	5YR 5/4 - black	-
73	256-2-11	256	720/423	B	7.5YR 6/4	7.5YR 7/6 (int.), 10YR 7/4 (ext.)	8.75YR 7/4		-
74	396-2-8	396	718/415	A2	2.5YR 6/8		5YR 7/6		-



75	243-2-15	243	724/423	C	5YR 5.5/3	5YR 6/6	7.5YR 7/4 - 10YR 7.5/3		-
76	261-2-4	261	720/423	A1	5YR 6/4	5YR 6/7	5YR 6/8	7.5YR 7/4	-
77	254-2-10	254	721/418	A2	7.5YR 5/4	2.5YR 5/8	5YR 6/6	7.5YR 6/6	-
78	396-2-15	396	718/416	A2	3.75YR 6/8		5YR 6/7		-
79	396-2-9	396	718/415	A2	5YR 5.5/4		7.5YR 7/4		-
80	237-2-6	237	720/423	C	6.25YR 6/4		8.75YR 7/4		-
81	264-2-5	264	720/419	A2	5YR 6/3		5Y 7.5/1 (SLIP)		-
82	261-2-3	261	720/423	A1	5YR 6/4		7.5YR 7.5/4		-
83	396-2-16	396	718/416	A2	10YR 6/3	2.5YR 5.5/6	3.75YR 6/8		-
84	254-2-9	254	721/418	A2	10YR 6/3	5YR 6/6	5YR 7/6	7.5YR 7/6	-
85	397-2-5	397	717/415	A2	5YR 6/5		8.75YR 7/4		-
86	256-2-17	256	721/422	B	7.5YR 4/0	5YR 6/6	10YR 5/3 - 5YR 6.5/3		-
87	256-2-6	256	720/ 421-423	B	10YR 6.5/6	3.75YR 6/8	5YR 6.5/6		-
88	243-2-18	243	722/420	D	10YR 5.5/2	gradual transition to surface colors	10YR 7/6	7.5YR 6.5/6	-
89	262-2-3	262	720/417	A2	2.5YR 5.5/8		5 - 7.5YR 7/4		-
90	243-2-5	243	721/422	D	7.5YR 7/6		7.5YR 7/6	10YR 8/3 (SLIP)	-
91	396-2-4	396	717/416	A2	10YR 6/3	5YR 6.5/6	7.5YR 7/6		-
92	396-2-5	396	717/416	A2	2.5YR 5/0	5YR 5/6	7.5YR 7/6		-
93	264-2-6	264	720/419	A2	10YR 5.5/2	10YR 7/4	10YR 7/4		-
94	237-2-8	237	720/423	C	7.5YR 5/0	5YR 6/6	7.5YR 6/6	7.5YR 6.5/6	-
95	256-2-21	256	721/423	B	7.5YR 4.5/0	5YR 6.5/6	10YR 6/4	10YR 7/4	-
96	256-2-15	256	720/423	B	5YR 6/4	gradual transition to surface colors	6.25YR 7/4 - 10YR 7/2.5	10YR 7.5/3 - 10YR 6/3.5	-
97	254-2-12	254	721/419	A2	2.5YR 5/2	5YR 6/6	5YR 7/5	2.5Y 8/2 (SLIP)	-
98	254-2-7	254	720/418	A2	7.5YR 3/2		10YR 3/3 - black		-
99	261-2-5	261	720/423	A1	7.5YR 5/0	as surfaces	7.5YR 5.5/4 - black	5YR 4/8 - 3.75YR 5/8	-
100	397-2-3	397	717/414	A2	10YR 4/2	as surfaces	7.5YR 5/5 - 7.5YR 6/4	3.75YR 5/8 (top)	-
101	256-2-14	256	720/423	B	10YR 5/2	as surfaces	2.5YR 5/8	3.75YR 5/8 - 7.5YR 6/6	-
102	256-2-18	256	721/422	B	black	as surfaces	10YR 3/2 - 5YR 5/6	10YR 3/2 - 7.5YR 5.5/4	-
103	256-2-9	256	720/422	B	7.5YR 6/0	as surfaces	10YR 4/2 - 2.5YR 5/6		-
104	256-2-19	256	721/422	B	10YR 4/2	as surfaces	7.5YR 6/4 - 3.75YR 5/8	10YR 4/2 - 5YR 5/8	-
105	261-2-6	261	720/423	A1	7.5YR 5.5/0	as surfaces	5YR 6/6	3.75YR 5/8 - black	-
106	396-2-19	396	718/416	A2	5Y 3/1	as surfaces	10YR 4/1	7.5YR 4.5/1 - 3.75YR 5/8	-
107	256-2-20	256	721/ 422-423	B	5YR 3/2	as surfaces	5YR 4/3 - 3.75YR 5/8		-
108	396-2-20	396	718/416	A2	10YR 4/1	as surfaces	10YR 4/1 - 3.75YR 5/8	10YR 3/1 - 7.5YR 6/6	-
109	396-2-21	396	718/416	A2	10YR 3.5/2		2.5YR 5/6 - black		-
110	262-2-5	262	720/417	A2	10YR 5/1	as surfaces	3.75YR 5/8	7.5YR 5.5/4 - 5YR 5/6	-
111	396-2-7	396	717/416	A2	10YR 5.5/6		10YR 5/2 - 5YR 5.5/6		-
112	256-2-13	256	720/423	B	2.5YR 6/7		NOT PRESERVED	10YR 6/4 - 7.5YR 7/5	-
113	256-2-16	256	720/423	B	10YR 6/2.5	5YR 7/6	5YR 7/6		-

constitutes an interpretative summary of the often confusing mass of numbers used to specify the SU's and SMU's in question. The coding system recognizes five distinct stratigraphic categories as follows:

- A1 from MH fill uncontaminated by later material and sealed by a positively identified MH surface (i.e. SU 261).
- A2 from MH fill uncontaminated by later material and suspected once to have been sealed by this same MH surface, here no longer preserved (i.e. SU's 254, 262, 264, 396, 397).
- B lying flat on the same MH surface (i.e. SU 256).
- C from MH fill uncontaminated by later material and lying on top of the same MH surface (i.e. SU 237 and some SMU's of SU 243).
- D significant MH fragments from contexts contaminated by later Mycenaean material.

Joined sherds from two or more of these categories are by convention considered to belong to the earliest category deposited. So, for example, 38, made up of sherds from both A2 and D strata, is categorized as A2.

#### TABLEWARE

##### *Matt painted*

- 1 (243-2-1). Goblet Fig. 7  
 Rim. Mended from 2 sherds.  
 Diam. rim 0.27.

Coarse fabric containing many dark red and some black, fine to pebble-sized (max. dim. 4.5 mm.) grits as well as some white, fine to very coarse grits. Fracture reddish to brownish yellow at core, red to light red near surfaces. Reddish yellow surfaces burnished to moderate luster on exterior; original interior surface not preserved because of wear. Dark reddish brown matt paint.

SU 243 SMU 725/422 (D).

- 2 (254-2-3). Goblet Fig. 7  
 Rim. Single sherd.  
 Diam. rim 0.38.

Medium coarse fabric containing some white, gray, and black, fine to very coarse grits and an occasional white granule or pebble (max. dim. 7.5 mm.). Fracture normally gray at core, shading to reddish brown and light reddish brown near rim and always red near surfaces. Burnished to moderate luster all over, reddish yellow inside and light red to reddish yellow outside. Dark reddish gray to weak red matt paint.

SU 254 SMU 720/418 (A2).

- 3 (397-2-4). Goblet Fig. 7  
 Handle and body fragment. Mended from 2 sherds.  
 Max. Diam. of body 0.245.

Medium coarse to coarse fabric containing many fine to medium, gray and black grits and occasional dark red or gray granules and pebbles (max. dim. 4.5 mm.). Fracture light to pinkish gray at core, pink near surfaces. Pink surfaces burnished to high luster except on exterior behind now missing handle. Dark reddish brown matt paint.

SU 397 SMU 717-718/415 (A2).

- 4 (397-2-2). Goblet Fig. 7  
 Body sherd.  
 Max. Diam. of body *ca.* 0.20.

Medium coarse fabric containing many fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.), black, dark and yellowish red, and white grits. Pinkish gray fracture. Exterior coated with white slip; very pale brown interior left unslipped. Interior patchily burnished but also preserving extensive traces of wiping; exterior surface treatment not determinable owing to heavy wear. Dark reddish brown to reddish brown matt paint.

SU 397 SMU 717/414 (A2).

- 5 (396-2-12). Goblet Fig. 7  
 Rim. Single sherd.  
 Diam. rim 0.24.

Medium coarse fabric containing many gray and black, and occasional white and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.0 mm.) grits. Weak red fracture. Surfaces, coated with white slip, burnished to moderate luster all over. Dark reddish brown matt paint.

SU 396 SMU 718/416 (A2).

## 6 (256-2-4). Goblet

Fig. 7

Rim. Mended from 2 sherds.  
Diam. rim 0.26.

Medium coarse fabric containing many gray and black, and occasional dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.5 mm.) grits, as well as an occasional medium to coarse, white grit. Reddish brown fracture. Surfaces coated with pale slip, usually white but mottled to very pale brown below rim on interior. Dark reddish brown matt paint.

SU 256 SMU 720/421 (B).

## 7 (261-2-2). Goblet

Fig. 7

Body fragment. Mended from 3 sherds.  
Diam. at carination 0.26.

Medium coarse fabric containing some gray, black, and yellowish red, fine to very coarse grits and some medium to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.), white grits. Fracture light to pinkish gray at core, light reddish brown to pink near surfaces. Burnished to high luster all over, reddish yellow inside and pink outside. Dark brown matt paint.

SU 261 SMU 720/423 (A1).

## 8 (254-2-2). Goblet

Fig. 7

Rim. Single sherd.  
Diam. rim 0.23.

Medium coarse fabric containing occasional yellowish red and white, coarse to granule-sized grits (max. dim. 2.5 mm.). Fracture light gray at core, reddish yellow near surfaces. Seemingly coated with pink to very pale brown slip, surfaces roughly burnished to low luster overall. Dark brown matt paint.

SU 254 SMU 721/418 (A2).

## 9 (243-2-8). Goblet

Fig. 7

Rim. Mended from 2 sherds.  
Diam. rim *ca.* 0.30.

Medium coarse fabric containing many gray and black, fine to coarse grits, some white, fine to medium grits, and some gray granules (max. dim. 2.5 mm.). Reddish brown to light reddish brown fracture. Surfaces coated with white slip, but final surface treatment not determinable because of heavy wear. Dark reddish brown matt paint.

SU 243 SMU 721/243 (C).

## 10 (396-2-13). Goblet

Fig. 8

Rim. Single sherd.  
Diam. rim 0.32.

Medium coarse fabric containing many dark red, gray, and black, fine to very coarse grits, some white, fine to coarse grits, and occasional dark red and white granules (max. dim. 3.5 mm.), as well as one visible medium sparkling inclusion. Fracture light yellowish brown at core, reddish yellow near surfaces. Original surface colors and treatment not preserved because of very heavy wear. Dark reddish brown matt paint.

SU 396 SMU 718/416 (A2).

## 11 (254-2-5). Goblet

Fig. 8

Foot fragment. Single sherd.  
Diam. foot 0.125.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, dark and yellowish red, and black, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits. Fracture mostly light gray, mottled to light reddish brown at some points near surfaces. All surfaces coated with white slip but burnished to moderate luster only on exterior and across bottom centimeter of interior. Dark brown matt paint.

SU 254 SMU 720/418 (A2).

## 12 (237-2-1). Goblet

Fig. 8

Foot fragment. Single sherd.  
Diam. foot 0.12.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, and black, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits. White fracture and surfaces, the latter burnished to moderate luster only on exterior and either heavily worn or purposely left rough on interior. Dark brown matt paint.

SU 237 SMU 720/422 (C).

## 13 (243-2-9). Goblet

Fig. 8

Foot fragment. Single sherd.  
Diam. foot 0.13.

Medium coarse fabric containing massive amounts of white, gray, dark and yellowish red, and black, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3 mm.) grits. Fracture pink toward interior, white toward exterior. Original surface colors and treatment not preserved owing to heavy wear. Dark brown matt paint.

SU 243 SMU 721/423 (C).

- 14** (243-2-7). Kantharos Fig. 11  
Rim and handle fragment. Single sherd.  
Diam. rim 0.16.  
Fine fabric containing occasional fine white grits. Fracture light red near surfaces but otherwise gray to light gray. Surfaces coated with white slip and then burnished to high luster. Matt paint very dusky red where thickly applied, reddish brown where thinned.  
SU 243 SMU 721/423 (C).
- 15** (262-2-1). Kantharos Fig. 11  
Rim and handle fragment. Single sherd.  
Diam. rim 0.16.  
Fine to medium coarse fabric containing many black and yellowish red, fine to very coarse grits and an occasional white grit in the same size range. Pinkish gray to light reddish brown fracture. Surfaces coated with white slip and burnished to moderate luster. Dark brown matt paint.  
SU 262 SMU 720/417 (A2).
- 16** (256-2-7). Kantharos Fig. 11  
Rim. Mended from 2 sherds.  
Diam. rim 0.14.  
Fine fabric containing some black, fine to very coarse grits and an occasional white grit in the same size range. Fracture reddish yellow just below surfaces but otherwise gray to light gray. Surfaces coated with very pale brown slip on exterior and to base of rim on interior, but rest of interior left unslipped and hence reddish yellow. Burnished to moderate luster overall. Dark reddish brown matt paint.  
SU 256 SMU 720/422 (B).
- 17** (396-2-11). Kantharos Fig. 11  
Rim. Single sherd.  
Diam. rim 0.12.  
Medium coarse fabric containing many black and white, fine to very coarse grits and an occasional similarly colored granule (max. dim. 3.5 mm.). Fracture very pale brown near surfaces, light reddish brown to pink near core. White surfaces, possibly but not necessarily coated with a distinct slip, burnished to moderate luster on exterior but too worn on interior for surface treatment to be determined. Dark reddish brown matt paint.  
Top of rim abraded, possibly from use.  
SU 396 SMU 718/416 (A2).
- 18** (256-2-8). Kantharos Fig. 11  
Handle. Single sherd.  
W. 0.025–0.028.  
Fine fabric containing occasional white, fine to very coarse grits. Fracture reddish brown to light reddish brown near surfaces, dark gray at core. Surfaces coated with pale yellow slip and burnished to high luster on back and sides of handle. Very dusky red matt paint.  
SU 256 SMU 720/422 (B).
- 19** (256-2-3). Kantharos Fig. 11  
Base. Single sherd.  
Diam. base 0.058.  
Coarse fabric containing many white, gray, and black, fine to pebble-sized (max. dim. 7 mm.) grits as well as many dark red grits up to granules in size. Light red to reddish yellow fracture. Reddish yellow surfaces roughly burnished to moderate luster all over. Matt paint heavily enough worn that original thickness, and hence color, is nowhere preserved.  
Resting surface of base worn from use.  
SU 256 SMU 721/423 (B).
- 20** (243-2-10). Kantharos Fig. 11  
Body sherd.  
Max. pres. Diam. ca. 0.14.  
Fine to medium coarse fabric containing many gray as well as dark and yellowish red, fine to very coarse grits and occasional white grits in the same size range. Light red fracture becoming very pale brown near and at surfaces, which are burnished to moderate luster. Dark brown matt paint.  
SU 243 SMU 721/423 (C).
- 21** (254-2-4). Miniature kantharos(?) Fig. 13  
Handle. Single sherd.  
W. 0.0135–0.0175.  
Fine fabric containing occasional white and black, fine to coarse grits. Light brown fracture. Surfaces, coated with white slip, burnished to moderate luster. Dark brown matt paint.  
SU 254 SMU 720/418 (A2).
- 22** (245-2-1). Juglet with cutaway neck Fig. 14; Pl. 70  
Complete except for chip at rim and all but lowermost 10 percent of handle. Mended from 3 sherds. H. to top of rim 0.078. Max. Diam. 0.058. Diam. base 0.021.

Fine fabric containing occasional white and yellowish red, fine to coarse grits and some silt-sized sparkling inclusions. Pink fracture and unpainted surfaces, the latter burnished to low luster on exterior. Dark brown matt paint.

SU 245 SMU 722/419 (D).

**23** (243-2-6). Juglet with cutaway neck Fig. 14

Rim. Single sherd.

W. of spout 0.021.

Fine fabric containing some fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.), gray and yellowish red grits. Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, light red at core. Pink surfaces burnished to moderate luster on exterior, crudely wiped on interior. Dark reddish brown matt paint.

SU 243 SMU 721/423 (C).

**24** (231-2-1). Neck-handled jug with subsidiary ring handle attached at rim Fig. 14

Complete profile except for two handles. Mended from 21 sherds into 3 non-joining fragments.

H. to rim 0.161–0.167. Diam. rim 0.101. Max.

Diam. 0.144. Diam. base 0.065.

Fine to medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and yellowish red, fine to very coarse grits and many silt-sized to fine sparkling inclusions. Fracture light red near surfaces, gray to light gray at core. Traces preserved of very pale brown slip coating exterior, but reddish yellow interior surface is unslipped. Exterior burnished to moderate luster; interior lower body crudely wiped, but interior neck and upper body patchily burnished. Dark reddish brown matt paint, preserved only in patches because of extremely heavy wear over all surfaces.

Traces of a second patterned zone below one(?) broad band at the point of maximum diameter.

SU 231; SU 242 SMU 723/420, 723/422 (D).

**25** (261-2-1). Jug Fig. 14

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.115.

Fine fabric containing some fine to very coarse white grits. Red fracture. Surfaces mottled pink to reddish yellow on exterior, pink to pinkish gray and light brown on interior, all burnished to high luster. Very dusky red matt paint.

SU 261 SMU 720/423 (A1).

**26** (243-2-17). Jug

Fig. 14

Base and lower body fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. base 0.060.

Medium coarse fabric containing some gray and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits, some white, fine to coarse grits, and occasional very fine sparkling inclusions. Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, occasionally dark gray at core. Reddish yellow interior surface wiped; light brown to light yellowish brown exterior surface roughly burnished, but degree of luster impossible to assess owing to heavy wear. Dark brown matt paint.

SU 243 SMU 722/423 (D).

**27** (243-2-3). Jug

Fig. 14

Neck and shoulder fragment. Single sherd.

Max. Diam. 0.135.

Medium coarse fabric containing some black and dark red, fine to granule-sized grits and occasional fine to coarse, white grits. Fracture gray to light gray, becoming reddish yellow just below surfaces and at the interior surface. Pink exterior surface, probably unslipped. Interior burnished to base of neck, wiped below; exterior burnished to high luster all over. Original thickness, and hence color, of paint nowhere preserved.

SU 243 SMU 721/422 (D).

**28** (256-2-10). Jug

Fig. 14

Neck and shoulder fragment. Single sherd.

Min. Diam. of neck 0.100.

Medium coarse fabric containing fine to granule-sized, white, gray, black, and dark red grits. White fracture and surfaces, the latter burnished to moderate luster on exterior but either roughly smoothed or heavily worn on interior. Very dark grayish brown matt paint.

SU 256 SMU 720/423 (B).

**29** (396-2-3). Jug

Fig. 14

Neck and shoulder fragment. Single sherd.

Max. pres. Diam. 0.085.

Fine to medium coarse fabric containing many black and dark red, as well as some white, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 2.0 mm.) grits. Light reddish brown to pink fracture. Pink to very pale brown interior surface, roughly burnished down to base of neck but only crudely smoothed below; very pale brown

exterior surface, probably unslipped, burnished to moderate luster. Dark reddish brown matt paint.

SU 396 SMU 717/416 (A2).

30 (256-2-25). Jug Fig. 14

Body sherd.

Max. pres. Diam. *ca.* 0.28.

Fine to medium coarse fabric containing many white, black, dark red, and yellowish red fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits. Fracture light reddish brown at core, becoming reddish yellow near and at surfaces. Interior roughly wiped; exterior burnished to moderate luster. Dark brown matt paint.

SU 256 SMU 723/423 (B).

31 (243-2-19). Side-spouted jug Fig. 14

Neck, shoulder, and spout fragment. Single sherd.

Max. pres. W. 0.049.

Medium coarse fabric containing some black and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits, as well as occasional very fine sparkling inclusions. Reddish yellow fracture and roughly smoothed interior surface; very pale brown exterior surface, burnished to moderate luster. Dark reddish brown matt paint.

Base of neck preserved at top of sherd, base of spout preserved at viewer's right edge.

SU 243 SMU 723/420 (D).

32 (256-2-5). Bridge-spouted jar Fig. 15

Handle, spout, and shoulder fragment. Mended from 2 sherds.

Max. pres. H. 0.043.

Medium coarse fabric containing some gray and black, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits and occasional medium to very coarse white grits. White fracture and surfaces, the latter evenly burnished to moderate luster on the exterior but streakily burnished, and hence patchily lustrous, on the interior. Very dark grayish brown matt paint.

Swelling at upper left edge of sherd (exterior view) indicates proximity of handle, probably a horizontal loop rising almost vertically from the upper shoulder; at lower right edge of fragment, arc defining base of wide spout discernible on interior.

SU 256 SMU 720/421 (B).

33 (237-2-2). Jar Fig. 15

Rim and neck fragments. Mended from 5 sherds into 2 non-joining pieces.

Diam. rim 0.14.

Medium coarse fabric containing many black and some gray and white, fine to very coarse grits, as well as occasional similarly colored granules (max. dim. 3.0 mm.). White fracture and surfaces. Traces of vertical paring on exterior of neck, and some horizontal striations preserved at rim; heavy wear over all surfaces has eradicated all but a few patches, on the interior of the neck, of the burnish which almost certainly was applied to both interior and exterior surfaces. Very dark gray matt paint.

SU 237 SMU 720/422; SU 241 SMU 720/420 (C).

34 (396-2-14). Jar Fig. 15

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.14.

Medium coarse fabric containing some black, medium to coarse grits, many yellowish red and occasional white, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.5 mm.) grits, and an occasional very fine sparkling inclusion. Fracture varying from light brown at core through light red to light brown again just below surfaces. Very pale brown interior surface, exterior mottled light gray to white, in both cases almost certainly coated with a paler firing slip. Original burnish survives only in slight hollow on interior of rim. Dark brown matt paint.

SU 396 SMU 718/416 (A2).

35 (256-2-24). Jar Fig. 15

Two non-joining rim fragments.

Diam. rim 0.11.

Fine to medium coarse fabric containing many gray and black, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits and some white grits in the same size range. Light reddish brown fracture. White surfaces, coated inside and out with slip, wiped to low luster on exterior but no more than roughly smoothed on interior. Dark brown matt paint.

SU 256 SMU 722-723/423 (B).

36 (396-2-2). Jar Fig. 15

Neck fragment. Single sherd.

Min. Diam. of neck 0.09.

Medium coarse fabric containing many yellowish red and gray, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.), and occasional white, medium to coarse grits. Light brown fracture near surfaces, light gray

at core. Surfaces pink on interior and seemingly unburnished except at top of neck, pink to very pale brown on exterior and burnished to moderate luster. Dark brown matt paint.

SU 396 SMU 717/416 (A2).

**37 (243-2-11). Jar** Fig. 15

Neck and shoulder fragment. Single sherd.

Max. pres. Diam. 0.19.

Fine fabric containing some white, gray, and dark red, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits. Fracture light gray at core, light reddish brown to pink near surfaces and on crudely wiped interior. Exterior surface coated with very pale brown slip and seemingly untouched subsequently except for application of very dark brown to dark brown matt-painted decoration.

SU 243 SMU 721/423 (C).

**38 (254-2-1). Jar** Fig. 16

Handle and body fragments. Mended from 16 sherds into 2 non-joining pieces.

Max. Diam. (est.) 0.275.

Coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized grits and an occasional similarly colored pebble (max. dim. 6.0 mm.). Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, grayish brown at core. Reddish yellow surfaces burnished to moderate luster on exterior, roughly smoothed on interior. Dark reddish brown matt paint.

Traces of single painted ring preserved around each handle attachment; portions of two double-triangle groups preserved at 90-degree intervals on upper shoulder.

SU 240 SMU 721/419; SU 245 SMU 721/419; SU 254 SMU 720/419 (A2).

*Unpainted*

**39 (397-2-6). Goblet** Fig. 9

Rim and handle fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.20.

Medium coarse fabric containing massive amounts of white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.5 mm.) grits as well as an occasional very fine sparkling inclusion. Fracture and surfaces mottled from red through light red to reddish yellow, the latter burnished to high luster all over.

Sides of handle attached to top of rim; center of handle attached to underside of rim.

SU 397 SMU 718/415 (A2).

**40 (264-2-3). Goblet** Fig. 9

Rim and handle fragment. Mended from 3 sherds.

Diam. rim 0.215.

Medium coarse fabric containing some white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 4.0 mm.) grits. Fracture reddish brown to light reddish brown at core, becoming paler and less red toward surfaces, themselves mottled light yellowish brown to very pale brown and burnished to high luster all over.

Wear on rim and side of handle probably from use.

SU 264 SMU 720/418 (A2).

**41 (262-2-2). Goblet** Fig. 9

Rim and handle fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. rim *ca.* 0.25.

Fine fabric containing some white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to coarse, and occasional gray and black, very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits as well as occasional very fine sparkling inclusions. Fracture gray to light gray at core, reddish yellow near and at surfaces. Burnished to moderate luster all over.

Sides of handle attached to top of rim; center of handle attached to underside of rim.

SU 262 SMU 720/417 (A2).

**42 (254-2-11). Goblet** Fig. 9

Rim and handle fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.26.

Medium coarse fabric containing some white, gray, black, and yellowish red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.0 mm.) grits. Fracture mostly dark gray, becoming reddish yellow near surfaces. Interior surface reddish yellow, exterior mottled reddish yellow through pink to very pale brown, and rim proper brown to pale brown. Coarsely burnished to moderate luster all over.

SU 254 SMU 721/418 (A2).

**43 (243-2-14). Goblet** Fig. 9

Foot fragment. Single sherd.

Min. pres. Diam. of foot 0.06.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim.

2.5 mm.) grits. Fracture pink near surfaces, gray to light gray at core. Surfaces coated with white slip; exterior burnished to moderate luster, but final treatment of interior uncertain owing to heavy wear.

Diagonal slashes across upper break incised for purpose of ensuring secure attachment of foot to base of bowl.

SU 243 SMU 721/423 (C).

**44** (237-2-9). Goblet Fig. 9

Foot fragment. Single sherd.

Min. pres. Diam. of foot *ca.* 0.065.

Medium coarse to coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to very coarse grits and occasional gray pebbles (max. dim. 5.0 mm.). Fracture variable, pale brown to reddish yellow. Surfaces mottled from light brown through pink to reddish yellow. Exterior burnished to moderate luster, interior only smoothed.

SU 237 SMU 720/423 (C).

**45** (396-2-6). Goblet Fig. 8

Foot fragment. Single sherd.

Min. Diam. of foot 0.065.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.0 mm.) grits. Very dark gray to dark gray across most of fracture, red near surfaces. Surfaces mottled red to black and burnished to moderate luster all over.

SU 396 SMU 717/416 (A2).

**46** (396-2-18). Goblet Fig. 9

Foot fragment. Single sherd.

Min. Diam. of foot 0.07.

Coarse fabric containing massive amounts of white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to very coarse grits as well as occasional white and gray granules and pebbles (max. dim. 6.0 mm.). Fracture brown to light brown at core, becoming reddish yellow to light red or red at surfaces. Traces of original burnish preserved on pink exterior surface, but most of exterior and all of interior surface worn away.

SU 396 SMU 718/416 (A2).

**47** (397-2-7). Goblet Fig. 9

Foot fragment. Single sherd.

Min. pres. Diam. of foot 0.08.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to very coarse grits and an occasional pebble (max. dim. 4.5 mm.) of the same colors. Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, brown at core. Light red to reddish yellow surfaces burnished to high luster all over.

SU 397 SMU 718/415 (A2).

**48** (237-2-4). Goblet Fig. 9

Foot fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. foot 0.11.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, dark red and yellowish red, fine to very coarse grits and one visible pebble (max. dim. 4.5 mm.). Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, pinkish gray at core. Heavily worn, light brown to pink surfaces preserve traces of original burnish to moderate luster.

Heavier wear on resting surface of foot probably from use.

SU 237 SMU 720/422 (C).

**49** (243-2-13). Goblet Fig. 9

Foot fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. foot 0.11.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, black, and yellowish red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits and an occasional silt-sized sparkling inclusion. Light reddish brown fracture. Surfaces coated with pale-firing slip, white on exterior shading to very pale brown on interior and burnished to moderate luster all over.

SU 243 SMU 721/423 (C).

**50** (237-2-5). Goblet Fig. 9

Foot fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. foot 0.11.

Fine fabric containing some white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to very coarse grits. Fracture light red near surfaces, gray to light gray near core. Reddish yellow surfaces burnished to high luster all over.

Some wear on resting surface of base probably from use.

SU 237 SMU 720/423 (C).

**51** (254-2-8). Goblet Fig. 9

Foot fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. foot 0.12.

Fine to medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, and black, fine to very coarse (max. dim.



2.0 mm.) grits. Fracture light red near surfaces, dark gray at core. Light red to reddish yellow surfaces heavily worn, but one or two patches of original burnish survive.

Especially heavy wear on resting surface of base probably from use.

SU 254 SMU 720/419 (A2).

**52** (237-2-7). Goblet

Fig. 9

Foot fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. foot 0.12.

Medium coarse fabric containing some white and gray, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits. Fracture gray to light gray, becoming dark gray to very dark gray near and at interior surface, reddish yellow at exterior surface. Surfaces burnished to high luster all over.

SU 237 SMU 720/423 (C).

**53** (396-2-17). Goblet

Fig. 9

Foot fragment. Mended from 4 sherds.

Diam. foot 0.13.

Medium coarse fabric containing some white, gray, black, dark red, and yellowish red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits. Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, gray through light brown to reddish yellow at core. Owing to extremely heavy wear on exterior, reddish yellow original surface, burnished to moderate luster, is preserved only in patches on underside of foot.

SU 396 SMU 718/416 (A2).

**54** (256-2-2). Kantharos

Fig. 12

Complete profile except for part of handle. Mended from 25 sherds into a single fragment.

H. to rim 0.099. Diam. rim 0.120. Diam. base 0.042–0.044.

Medium coarse fabric containing occasional white and massive amounts of dark red and black, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 4.0 mm.) grits. Fracture very pale brown near surfaces, light reddish brown at core. Surfaces, burnished to moderate luster all over, are light gray to white on exterior but mottled very pale brown to dark grayish brown on interior.

Top of rim and sides of handles somewhat more heavily worn than remainder, probably from use.

Handle uniformly convex in section, never U-shaped.

SU 243 SMU 723/419 and 723/423 (1 sherd each); SU 256 SMU 721–722/422 (23 sherds) (B).

**55** (231-2-2). Kantharos

Fig. 12; Pl. 70

Reconstructed profile missing portions of lower body and handle. Mended from 14 sherds into 7 non-joining fragments.

H. (rest.) 0.160. Diam. rim (est.) 0.195. Diam. base 0.070.

Medium coarse fabric containing massive amounts of white, gray, dark red, and especially yellowish red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.0 mm.) grits. Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, light gray to pale brown at core. Original surface color and treatment undeterminable owing to extremely heavy wear.

Lower bowl diagonally scored prior to attachment of foot in order to improve quality of join between these two parts of vase.

SU 231; SU 236 SMU 722/422 (D).

**56** (243-2-4). Kantharos

Fig. 12

Rim and handle fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.115.

Fine fabric containing some white and black, fine to medium grits. Pink fracture. Coated all over with white slip and then burnished to low luster; burnish preserved only in patches on interior owing to heavy wear.

Edge of upper handle attachment preserved at rim.

SU 243 SMU 721/422 (D).

**57** (262-2-4). Kantharos

Fig. 12

Rim and handle fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. rim *ca.* 0.115.

Fine to medium coarse fabric containing many black, and occasional white, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits. Light brownish gray fracture. Mottled grayish brown to very pale brown surfaces, burnished to low luster on interior, to moderate luster on exterior.

Scars of both attachments of one handle preserved. SU 262 SMU 720/417 (A2).

**58** (245-2-3). Round-bodied cup(?)

Fig. 13

Rim and handle fragment. Mended from 7 sherds.

Diam. rim 0.12.

Fine to medium coarse fabric containing massive amounts of gray and black, as well as some white and yellowish red, fine to very coarse grits. Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, pale red at core. Surfaces coated with pale-firing slip, very pale brown on exterior but mottled to brownish yellow and yellow on interior, then burnished to moderate luster all over, somewhat more carefully on exterior than on interior.

Thickening of body wall in vicinity of lower handle attachment preserved just below point of maximum diameter at extreme left edge of fragment (exterior view).

SU 245 SMU 721/417 (D).

**59** (264-2-1). Kantharos Fig. 12; Pl. 70

Rim and handle fragment. Mended from 11 sherds.

Diam. rim 0.14.

Fine fabric containing some black, fine to coarse grits and some white, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 2.0 mm.) grits. White fracture and surfaces, blackened in one patch on interior by secondary burning and occasionally mottled on exterior to reddish yellow. Surfaces burnished to low luster all over.

Heavy wear at rim and sides of handle probably from use.

SU 254 SMU 721/418 (1 sherd); SU 264 SMU 720/419 (10 sherds) (A2).

**60** (396-2-10). Kantharos Fig. 12

Base. Single sherd.

Diam. base 0.049.

Medium coarse fabric containing many gray, black, dark red, and yellowish red, as well as occasional white, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits. Light reddish brown fracture. Coated all over with white slip, mottled to pink on exterior and to light gray on interior, in both cases patchily and as a result of secondary burning. Burnished to low luster all over.

Moderate to heavy wear at bottom of interior probably from use.

SU 396 SMU 718/415 (A2).

**61** (243-2-16). Kantharos Fig. 12

Base. Single sherd.

Diam. base 0.057–0.060.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, dark red, and yellowish red, fine to granule-sized grits. Light reddish brown fracture. Coated with white slip all over. Surface treatment undeterminable because of extremely heavy wear.

SU 243 SMU 723/422 (C).

**62** (256-2-12). Kantharos Fig. 12

Base. Single sherd.

Diam. base 0.060.

Medium coarse fabric containing massive amounts of gray, black, dark red, and yellowish red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.5 mm.) grits and some white, fine to coarse grits. Red to light red fracture. Reddish yellow surfaces burnished to moderate luster all over.

Wear on resting surface probably from use.

SU 256 SMU 720/423 (B).

**63** (254-2-6). Miniature kantharos Fig. 13

Complete profile except for part of handle. Mended from 4 sherds.

H. to rim 0.045. Diam. rim 0.085. Diam. base 0.032–0.033.

Fine fabric containing some white, black, and yellowish red, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits. Fracture light reddish brown near surfaces, gray to light gray at core. Very pale brown surfaces, mottled to dark brown at center of interior. Traces of moderately lustrous burnish preserved all over.

Especially heavy wear at center of interior and on resting surface of base probably from use.

Width of handle tapers markedly as handle rises from lower attachment.

SU 254 SMU 720–721/418; SU 264 SMU 720/419; SU 397 SMU 717/415 (A2).

**64** (243-2-12). Miniature kantharos Fig. 13

Rim and handle fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.075.

Fine fabric containing some white, gray, and black, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits. Gray fracture. Reddish yellow surface burnished to moderate luster all over.

Width of handle tapers markedly as handle rises from lower attachment.

SU 243 SMU 721/423 (C).

**65** (237-2-3). Miniature kantharos Fig. 13

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.07.

Fine fabric containing some white and black, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits. Fracture gray at core, becoming reddish yellow near and at surfaces, which are burnished to moderate luster on exterior, somewhat less luster on interior.

SU 237 SMU 720/422 (C).

**66** (396-2-22). Miniature kantharos Fig. 13

Handle and base fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. base 0.031.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, black, dark red, and yellowish red, fine to very coarse grits and an occasional granule (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) in the same color range. Reddish gray to reddish brown fracture. Coated all over with white slip which is, however, extensively mottled by secondary burning. Surface treatment undeterminable owing to extremely heavy wear.

SU 396 SMU 719/416 (A2).

**67** (242-2-1). Angular cup Fig. 13; Pl. 70

Complete profile. Mended from 4 sherds.

H. to rim 0.040. Diam. rim 0.041. Max. Diam. 0.051. Diam. base *ca.* 0.020.

Medium coarse fabric containing some white and gray, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 4.0 mm.) grits and occasional black and dark red, fine to medium grits. Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, dark gray at core. Original surfaces nowhere preserved owing to extremely heavy wear.

SU 242 SMU 723/420 (D).

**68** (256-2-22). Goblet(?) Fig. 10

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.185.

Fine to medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, and black, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits. Very pale brown fracture. White surfaces burnished to high luster all over.

Somewhat heavier wear at rim probably from use.  
SU 256 SMU 721/423 (B).

**69** (256-2-23). Goblet(?) Fig. 10

Rim. Mended from 4 sherds.

Diam. rim 0.19.

Medium coarse fabric containing many gray, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized grits as well as occasional white, fine to medium grits. Fracture pink near surfaces, gray to light gray near core. Pink to very pale brown surfaces, mottled to dark grayish brown at top of rim and on interior, burnished to moderate luster all over.

SU 256 SMU 722/422 (B).

**70** (237-2-10). Goblet(?) Fig. 8

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.235.

Fine fabric containing some white, black, and yellowish red, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits. Fracture and surfaces thoroughly mottled, yellowish red to black. Surfaces burnished to high luster on exterior, to lower luster on interior.

SU 237 SMU 720/423 (C).

**71** (264-2-2). Goblet(?) Fig. 10

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.22.

Medium coarse fabric containing some white and black, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.0 mm.) grits, some very fine sparkling inclusions, and one medium gold sparkling platelet. Reddish yellow fracture. Original surfaces nowhere preserved owing to very heavy wear.

SU 264 SMU 720/418 (A2).

**72** (264-2-4). Goblet(?) Fig. 8

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.26.

Medium coarse fabric containing some white, gray, and black, fine to very coarse grits and an occasional white granule (max. dim. 3.0 mm.). Fracture reddish brown near surfaces, gray to dark gray at core. Burnished surfaces mottled from reddish brown to black on moderately lustrous exterior, from brown to black on less lustrous interior.

SU 264 SMU 720/419 (A2).

**73** (256-2-11). Goblet(?) Fig. 10

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.22.

Fine to medium coarse fabric containing many white, black, dark red, and yellowish red, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 2.0 mm.) grits. Fracture light

brown at core, becoming reddish yellow near interior surface, very pale brown near exterior. Owing to extremely heavy wear, original burnished surface preserved in only one small pink to very pale brown patch on exterior.

SU 256 SMU 720/423 (B).

**74** (396-2-8). Goblet(?) Fig. 10

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.245.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits. Light red fracture. Reddish yellow surfaces, with a few worn patches of original burnish preserved on exterior.

SU 396 SMU 718/415 (A2).

**75** (243-2-15). Goblet(?) Fig. 10

Rim. Mended from 3 sherds.

Diam. rim 0.25.

Coarse fabric containing some white, black, dark red, and yellowish red, fine to very coarse grits, many black granules, and an occasional black pebble (max. dim. 5.0 mm.). Reddish brown to light reddish brown fracture, becoming reddish yellow near surfaces. Pink to very pale brown surfaces, probably not slipped, burnished to high luster on exterior but to only moderate luster on interior.

Wear on exterior of rim probably from use.

SU 243 SMU 724/423 (C).

**76** (261-2-4). Goblet(?) Fig. 10

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.20.

Medium coarse fabric containing some white and dark red, fine to very coarse grits and an occasional similarly colored granule (max. dim. 2.5 mm.). Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, light reddish brown at core. Surfaces reddish yellow on interior and pink on exterior, burnished to moderate luster all over.

SU 261 SMU 720/423 (A1).

**77** (254-2-10). Goblet(?) Fig. 10

Rim. Mended from 2 sherds.

Diam. rim 0.205.

Medium coarse fabric containing many gray, black, and yellowish red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits as well as some white, fine to coarse grits. Fracture red near surfaces, brown at core.

Reddish yellow surfaces burnished to high luster all over.

SU 254 SMU 721/418 (A2).

**78** (396-2-15). Goblet(?) Fig. 10

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.25.

Medium coarse fabric containing some white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits. Light red to reddish yellow fracture. Original burnish patchily preserved inside and out on reddish yellow surfaces.

Shoulder lightly ribbed.

SU 396 SMU 718/416 (A2).

**79** (396-2-9). Goblet(?) Fig. 10

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.185.

Fine to medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and yellowish red, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits. Reddish brown to light reddish brown fracture. Patches of moderately lustrous burnish preserved on pink interior surface; original exterior surface entirely worn off.

SU 396 SMU 718/415 (A2).

**80** (237-2-6). Goblet(?) Fig. 10

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.265.

Medium coarse fabric containing some white, gray, and black, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits. Light reddish brown to light brown fracture. Pink to very pale brown surfaces, burnished to moderate luster all over.

Rim chipped and heavily worn, probably from use.

SU 237 SMU 720/423 (C).

**81** (264-2-5). Goblet(?) Fig. 10

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.18.

Fine to medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, and black, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits. Light reddish brown fracture. Surfaces coated with light gray to white slip and burnished to high luster all over.

Wear on top of rim probably from use.

Two grooves on exterior, at base of rim and top of shoulder.

SU 264 SMU 720/419 (A2).

- 82** (261-2-3). Goblet(?) Fig. 10  
Rim. Single sherd.  
Diam. rim 0.29.  
Fine fabric containing some white and yellowish red, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits. Light reddish brown fracture. Pink surfaces burnished to high luster all over.  
Wear on exterior edge of rim probably from use.  
Three shallow grooves on exterior, one at base of rim and two at top of shoulder.  
SU 261 SMU 720/423 (A1).
- 83** (396-2-16). Goblet(?) Fig. 10  
Rim. Mended from 2 sherds.  
Diam. rim 0.28.  
Medium coarse fabric containing some white, gray, black and dark red, fine to very coarse grits as well as many black and dark red granules (max. dim. 4.0 mm.) and some very fine sparkling inclusions. Fracture red to light red near surfaces, pale brown at core. Light red to reddish yellow surfaces, burnished to high luster all over.  
Single pronounced rib on lower shoulder, just above carination in body profile.  
SU 396 SMU 718/416 (A2).
- 84** (254-2-9). Kantharos(?) Fig. 12  
Rim. Mended from 5 sherds.  
Diam. rim 0.12.  
Fine fabric containing some white, black, and dark red, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits. Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, pale brown at core.  
Original surfaces nowhere preserved owing to very heavy wear.  
SU 254 SMU 721/418 (A2).
- 85** (397-2-5). Kantharos(?) Fig. 12  
Rim. Single sherd.  
Diam. rim 0.13.  
Fine to medium coarse fabric containing many white, black, and dark red, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits. Light reddish brown to reddish yellow fracture. Pink to very pale brown surfaces burnished to moderate luster all over.  
Heavy wear at exterior edge of rim probably from use.
- Rim rises toward one edge of sherd in vicinity of upper handle attachment to top of rim.  
SU 397 SMU 717/415 (A2).
- 86** (256-2-17). Kantharos(?) Fig. 12  
Rim. Mended from 2 sherds.  
Diam. rim 0.15.  
Medium coarse fabric containing some white, gray, and black, fine to very coarse grits and an occasional white granule (max. dim. 3.5 mm.). Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, dark gray at core. Surfaces mottled from brown through light reddish brown to pink, with a few patches of burnish preserved on exterior but most of original surfaces worn away.  
Shoulder very lightly ribbed.  
SU 256 SMU 721/422 (B).
- 87** (256-2-6). Kantharos(?) Fig. 12  
Rims. Mended from 5 sherds into 3 non-joining fragments.  
Diam. rim 0.15.  
Medium coarse fabric containing some white, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.5 mm.) grits as well as some very fine sparkling inclusions. Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, brownish yellow to yellow at core. Reddish yellow surfaces preserve a few small patches of burnish on interior despite extremely heavy wear.  
SU 256 SMU 720/421-423 (B).
- 88** (243-2-18). Kantharos(?) Fig. 12  
Rims. Mended from 4 sherds into 2 non-joining fragments.  
Diam. rim 0.16.  
Fine to medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 2.0 mm.) grits. Grayish brown to light brownish gray fracture, becoming yellow near and at interior surface and reddish yellow near and at exterior. Patches of burnish preserved on interior, but most of original surfaces worn away.  
SU 243 SMU 722/420 (D).
- 89** (262-2-3). Miniature goblet(?) Fig. 9  
Rim and handle fragment.  
Diam. rim *ca.* 0.13.  
Medium coarse fabric containing white, black, dark red, and yellowish red grits, many in the fine to coarse range, and occasional very coarse and granule-sized

(max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits of the same colors. Red to light red fracture. Pink surfaces burnished to moderate luster all over.

Handle, which is evenly attached at the top to the exterior underside of the rim, has badly distorted the rim itself by pushing it both up and in.

SU 262 SMU 720/417 (A2).

**90 (243-2-5). Round-bodied cup(?)** Fig. 13

Base. Single sherd.

Diam. base 0.040.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, black, dark red, and yellowish red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits. Reddish yellow fracture and interior surface. Exterior surface apparently coated with very pale brown slip. All surfaces burnished to moderate luster; toolmarks on interior much more pronounced than on exterior.

SU 243 SMU 721/422 (D).

**91 (396-2-4). Neck-handled jug** Fig. 15

Rim and handle fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.09.

Fine to medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to very coarse grits. Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, pale brown at core. Reddish yellow surfaces burnished to low luster all over as preserved.

Sides of handle attached to underside of rim; center of handle attached somewhat lower on neck.

SU 396 SMU 717/416 (A2).

**92 (396-2-5). Jug** Fig. 15

Base. Single sherd.

Diam. base 0.045.

Fine fabric containing some white, black, and dark red, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits as well as occasional very fine sparkling inclusions. Fracture yellowish red near surfaces, dark gray to gray at core. Original treatment of reddish yellow surfaces undeterminable owing to extremely heavy wear.

SU 396 SMU 717/416 (A2).

**93 (264-2-6). Jug** Fig. 15

Base. Mended from 2 sherds.

Diam. base 0.043–0.048.

Fine to medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, dark red, and yellowish red, fine

to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits. Grayish brown to light brownish gray core, becoming very pale brown near and at surfaces. Exterior burnished to low luster; interior more roughly burnished.

SU 264 SMU 720/419 (A2).

**94 (237-2-8). Jug** Fig. 15

Base. Single sherd.

Diam. base 0.055.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.0 mm.) grits. Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, gray at core. Reddish yellow surfaces, roughly smoothed on interior, burnished to low luster on exterior.

SU 237 SMU 720/423 (C).

**95 (256-2-21). Jug** Fig. 15

Base. Single sherd.

Diam. base 0.059.

Medium coarse fabric containing some white, gray, black, and yellowish red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits as well as some silt-sized sparkling inclusions. Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, gray to dark gray at core. Light yellowish brown interior roughly smoothed; very pale brown exterior burnished to low luster.

SU 256 SMU 721/423 (B).

**96 (256-2-15). Side-spouted jug** Fig. 15

Neck, shoulder, and spout fragment. Single sherd.

Min. Diam. of neck 0.115.

Coarse fabric containing massive amounts of black, dark red, and yellowish red, fine to pebble-sized (max. dim. 4.5 mm.) grits as well as occasional white, fine to coarse grits. Fracture light reddish brown at core, shading gradually to surface colors near surfaces. Mottled pink through very pale brown to light gray interior showing signs of secondary burning in patches and roughly smoothed; pale brown to light yellowish brown exterior, burnished to moderate luster.

Large tubular spout applied over hole pierced in shoulder. Prominent rib of clay rings lower 75 percent of spout.

SU 256 SMU 720/423 (B).

**97 (254-2-12). Jar** Fig. 17

Base. Single sherd.

Diam. base 0.085.

Medium coarse fabric containing massive amounts of gray, black, dark red, and yellowish red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.0 mm.) grits as well as occasional white grits in the same size range. Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, weak red at core. Pink to reddish yellow interior finely smoothed; exterior coated with white slip and burnished to low luster.

SU 254 SMU 721/419 (A2).

#### COOKING VESSELS

##### 98 (254-2-7). Small jar Fig. 17

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.09.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, and black, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.5 mm.) grits. Dark brown fracture. Surfaces mottled from dark brown to black all over, burnished to high luster on exterior, to moderate luster from rim to upper shoulder on interior but only roughly smoothed below.

SU 254 SMU 720/418 (A2).

##### 99 (261-2-5). Jar Fig. 17

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.125.

Medium coarse fabric containing some white, gray, and black, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.5 mm.) grits. Fracture gray across most of thickness of vessel; near surfaces, mottled as surfaces. Exterior mottled from red to yellowish red, interior from light brown through brown to black, both burnished to high luster.

SU 261 SMU 720/423 (A1).

##### 100 (397-2-3). Lid Fig. 17

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. lid 0.13.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.0 mm.) grits. Fracture dark grayish brown at core, mottled from yellowish red to red near top surface and from brown through strong brown to light brown near bottom surface except for one fire-blackened patch. Original surfaces nowhere preserved because of extremely heavy wear.

SU 397 SMU 717/414 (A2).

##### 101 (256-2-14). Neck-handled jar Fig. 17

Rim, handle, and shoulder fragment. Mended from 3 sherds.

Diam. rim 0.11.

Coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and dark red (max. dim. 5.0 mm.) grits. Fracture sometimes grayish brown at core, otherwise mottled like surfaces. Smoothed red interior; mottled red through yellowish red to reddish yellow exterior, burnished to moderate luster.

SU 256 SMU 720/423 (B).

##### 102 (256-2-18). Rim-handled jar(?) Fig. 18

Rim, lug, and shoulder fragments. Mended from 8 sherds into 4 non-joining fragments.

Diam. rim 0.16.

Coarse fabric containing many white, gray, and black, fine to pebble-sized (max. dim. 5.5 mm.) grits. Fracture black across most of thickness of vessel; near surfaces, mottled as surfaces. Exterior mottled from very dark grayish brown through brown to light brown, interior from very dark grayish brown to yellowish red, in both cases predominantly dark surfaced and crudely burnished to moderate luster.

Partially preserved crescentic lug on upper shoulder squashed quite flat.

SU 256 SMU 721/422 (B).

##### 103 (256-2-9). Horizontal-handled jar Fig. 17

Rim, handle, and shoulder fragment. Mended from 5 sherds.

Diam. rim 0.225.

Coarse fabric containing many gray, black, and dark red, fine to pebble-sized (max. dim. 7.5 mm.) grits as well as some fine to medium white grits. Fracture often but not invariably gray to light gray at core, otherwise mottled like surfaces. Surfaces mottled from red to dark grayish brown and burnished to moderate luster all over, although predominantly red on interior and more mottled on exterior.

SU 256 SMU 720/422 (B).

##### 104 (256-2-19). Jar Fig. 18

Base. Single sherd.

Diam. base 0.034–0.036.

Coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to pebble-sized grits. Fracture dark grayish brown across most of thickness of vessel; near surfaces, mottled as surfaces. Interior

surface mottled from red through yellowish red to light brown, exterior from yellowish red to dark grayish brown, both burnished to moderate luster.

SU 256 SMU 721/422 (B).

**105** (261-2-6). Jar Fig. 18

Base. Single sherd.

Diam. base 0.037–0.038.

Coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to pebble-sized (max. dim. 5.0 mm.) grits. Fracture gray across most of thickness of vessel; near surfaces, mottled as surfaces. Reddish yellow interior, mottled red through yellowish red to black exterior, in both cases burnished to moderate luster.

SU 261 SMU 720/423 (A1).

**106** (396-2-19). Jar Fig. 18

Base. Single sherd.

Diam. base 0.041.

Coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, dark red, and yellowish red, fine to pebble-sized (max. dim. 4.5 mm.) grits. Fracture very dark gray across most of thickness of vessel; near surfaces, mottled as surfaces. Dark gray exterior, mottled red through yellowish red and gray to dark gray exterior, in both cases roughly burnished to moderate luster.

SU 396 SMU 718/416 (A2).

**107** (256-2-20). Jar Fig. 18

Base. Mended from 2 sherds.

Diam. base 0.045.

Coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to pebble-sized (max. dim. 5.0 mm.) grits. Fracture dark reddish brown across most of thickness of vessel; near surfaces, mottled as surfaces. Both interior and exterior burnished to high luster and mottled from red through yellowish red to reddish brown.

SU 256 SMU 721/422–423 (B).

**108** (396-2-20). Jar Fig. 18

Base. Single sherd.

Diam. base 0.047.

Coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to pebble-sized (max. dim. 5.0 mm.) grits. Fracture dark gray across most of

thickness of vessel; near surfaces, mottled as surfaces. Original surface on interior not preserved owing to heavy wear; exterior mottled from reddish yellow to very dark gray and burnished to moderate luster.

SU 396 SMU 718/416 (A2).

**109** (396-2-21). Jar Fig. 18

Base. Single sherd.

Diam. base 0.055.

Coarse fabric containing massive amounts of gray, black, and dark red, fine to pebble-sized (max. dim. 7.5 mm.) grits as well as some white, fine to medium grits. Very dark grayish brown to dark grayish brown fracture. Surfaces mottled from red to black and burnished to moderate luster all over.

SU 396 SMU 718/416 (A2).

**110** (262-2-5). Jar Fig. 18

Base. Single sherd.

Diam. base 0.062–0.067.

Coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to pebble-sized (max. dim. 10.5 mm.) grits. Fracture gray across most of thickness of vessel; near surfaces, mottled as surfaces. Red to yellowish red interior, mottled yellowish red through brown to light brown exterior, in both cases burnished to moderate luster.

Profile of body highly irregular above base proper.

SU 262 SMU 720/417 (A2).

**111** (396-2-7). Jar Fig. 18

Base. Single sherd.

Diam. base 0.09.

Coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to pebble-sized (max. dim. 6.5 mm.) grits. Fracture variable, but mostly red to light red. Surfaces mottled from grayish brown through yellowish red to reddish yellow, burnished to moderate luster all over.

SU 396 SMU 717/416 (A2).

#### STORAGE VESSELS

**112** (256-2-13). Pithos Fig. 17

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim *ca.* 0.50.



Coarse fabric containing massive amounts of white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to pebble-sized (max. dim. 9.0 mm.) grits. Light red fracture. Cursorily wiped exterior surface mottled from light yellowish brown through pink to reddish yellow; interior surface below inner face of rim no longer preserved owing to heavy wear.

SU 256 SMU 720/423 (B).

113 (256-2-16). Pithos

Fig. 17; Pl. 71

Body sherd.

Max. pres. H. 0.080.

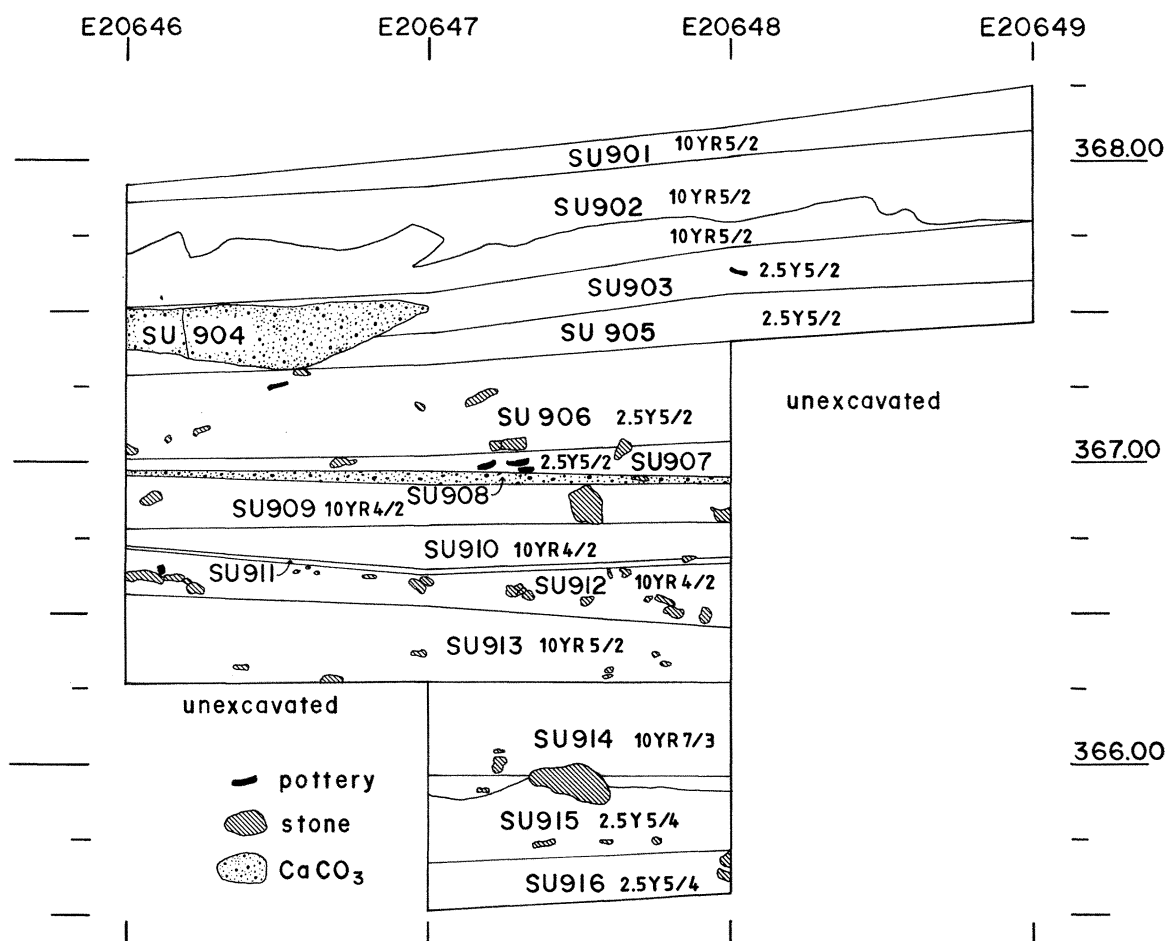
Coarse fabric containing some gray, black, and dark red, fine to pebble-sized (max. dim. 6.5 mm.) grits as well as some fine to coarse white, grits. Fracture light brownish gray to pale brown across most of thickness of vessel, becoming reddish yellow near and at surfaces. Streakily burnished to moderate luster on exterior, more crudely burnished to lesser luster on interior.

SU 256 SMU 720/423 (B).

### EXCAVATION UNIT 6 (Figs. 3–6; 114–176)

Trench EU6, a 3 × 3 m. square on the west slope of the Tsoungiza ridge, was excavated in 1984 to test the stratification where augering in 1983 had revealed that cultural deposits were relatively deep above the marl bedrock.<sup>12</sup> The stratigraphy of the upper levels within this trench is relatively uncomplicated (Figs. 3, 4). The plow zone, some 0.45 m. deep and grayish brown in color, was removed in two increments, an upper layer *ca.* 0.10 m. deep (SU 901) and a lower one *ca.* 0.35 m. deep (SU 902). At the bottom of the second unit, wavelike furrows produced by recent deep plowing in the area were occasionally detectable. The upper plow zone contains ground-up, heavily worn, and thoroughly mixed pottery of all periods represented at the site from EH II through LH IIIB. The sherds from the lower plow zone, though equally worn, are on the average noticeably larger in size (Table 5). Furthermore, the largest single chronological component among them is of late MH date, including large fragments mended from several sherds (e.g. 120). Below the plow zone, a uniformly grayish brown fill some 0.85–0.90 m. deep at the east, thinning to *ca.* 0.50–0.65 m. at the west, was removed in four distinct stratigraphic units (SU 903, 905–907). A late MH exterior surface, perhaps that of a yard, was identified during excavation at the bottom of SU 903 on the basis of a significant number of large ceramic fragments, including numerous pieces of a burnished cooking pot (173) and a single sherd preserving the full profile of a matt-painted dipper (127), lying flat amidst a litter of bones, mud-brick fragments, and pebbles (Fig. 5). Whereas the fill above this surface (SU 903) contains a number of LH I sherds and even a couple of LH III kylix feet, the pottery collected from the surface itself and from the fill immediately below it (SU 905) includes nothing postdating the late MH period. Although there is a good deal of earlier material present in this last unit, there is less than in any underlying stratum containing MH pottery, while the average sherd size is, significantly, larger (Table 5). The litter marking this outdoor surface was particularly

<sup>12</sup> The excavation of EU6 in 1984 was supervised by M. Toumazou, assisted by A. Lambropoulos. Excavation procedures and the methods whereby the pottery was initially processed were identical to those followed in EU2 (see footnote 10 above). As for EU2, locations within EU6 are specified using only the three final digits of both the E–W and the N–S gridlines as these appear in Figures 3–5 (see footnote 9 above).



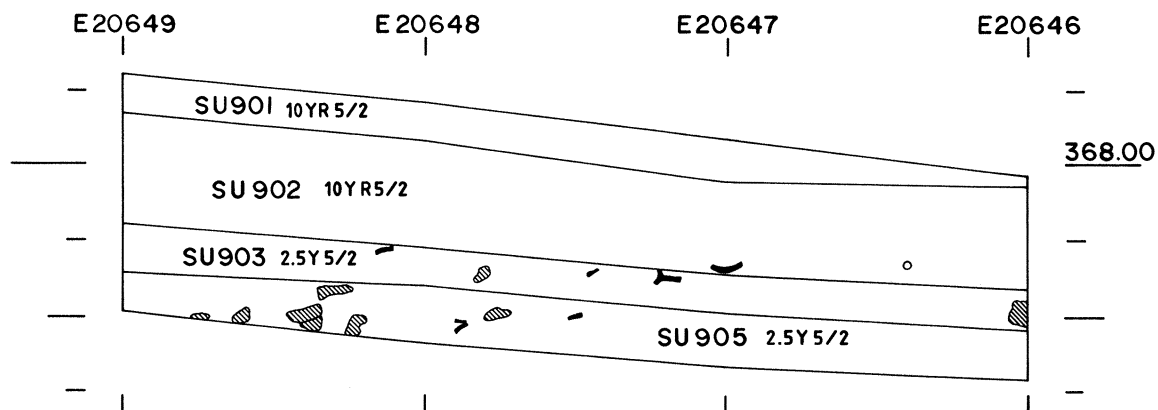
### Stratigraphic Section Looking North along N6400 in EU6

MKT, AAL, 14/8/84, JEP/87

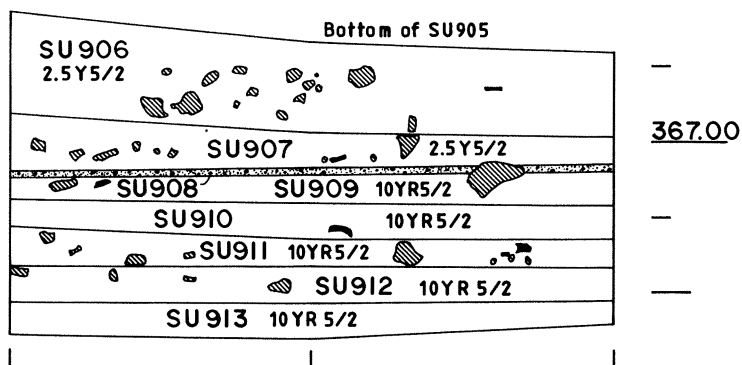
FIG. 3. EU6: section of north baulk

characteristic of the east half of the trench (Figs. 5, 6) and sloped down appreciably from east to west, much as does the ground surface in this area of the site today (Figs. 3, 4). In the northwest corner of the trench, a large hunk of what appeared to be redeposited marl bedrock protruded from the north scarp (Fig. 3). Although recorded as SU 904, this feature was never tested by excavation.

## Stratigraphic Section Looking South along N6397 in EU6

Looking South  
along N63981 meter north of  
the above

- pottery
- stone
- CaCO<sub>3</sub>



MKT, AAL, 15/8/84, JEP/89

FIG. 4. EU6: sections of south baulks

Trench EU6 was reduced in size below the level of SU 905 to a  $2 \times 2$  m. square in the northwest corner of the original trench. Although the grayish brown fill of SU 906 and SU 907 still contains late MH pottery as its latest chronological component, average sherd size and overall ceramic density (as measured in kilograms of pottery recovered per cubic meter of earth excavated) declines somewhat, while the relative abundance of earlier material, principally of EH III date, increases significantly (Table 5). The lowest stratum in this trench to contain late MH pottery was a thin (0.02 m. thick) level of whitish soil (SU 908), which sloped down slightly from northwest to southeast, in marked contrast to the virtually opposite slope of the strata above. Readily detectable at the northwest but

**TABLE 5**  
(Basic Statistics for Pottery Recovered from the Upper Levels [SU 901-909] of Trench EU6)

Stratigraphic Unit	901	902	903	905	906	907	908	909
Character of Stratum	Upper plowzone	Lower plowzone	Fill above late MH surface	Late MH surface and fill immediately below	Fill below late MH surface	Fill below late MH surface	Thin white strosis capping EH III levels	Upper-most fill of EH III date
Date of Latest Pottery	LH IIIB	LH IIIB	LH III	Late MH	Late MH	Late MH	Late MH	EH III
Date of Bulk of Pottery	Mixed	Late MH	Late MH	Late MH	Late MH	EH III	EH III	EH III
Total Sherds	949	3275	719	677	527	189	83	469
Total Weight in Kgs.	3.515	22.305	9.450	13.630	8.870	3.160	0.640	4.350
Average Weight per Sherd in Grams	3.7	6.8	13.1	20.1	16.8	16.7	7.7	9.3
Volume of Soil Excavated in m. <sup>3</sup>	0.954	2.889	1.383	1.166	1.240	0.391	0.073	0.461
Sherd Density per m. <sup>3</sup>	995	1134	520	581	425	483	1137	1017
Density of Pottery Recovered in Kgs. per m. <sup>3</sup> of Soil	3.7	7.7	6.8	11.7	7.2	8.1	8.8	9.4
Earlier Painted and Feature Sherds <sup>a</sup>	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	9.9% (67)	18.0% (95)	33.9% (64)	32.5% (27)	Not counted
Total Feature Sherds	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	119	85	21	8	Not counted
Earlier Feature Sherds <sup>b</sup>	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	12.6% (15)	22.4% (19)	47.6% (10)	75.0% (6)	Not counted
Total MH Matt-painted Sherds <sup>a</sup>	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	6.6% (45)	5.1% (27)	0.5% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
MH Matt-painted Feature Sherds <sup>b</sup>	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	12.6% (15)	14.1% (12)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)

<sup>a</sup> Expressed as a percentage of the total feature sherds with the raw count within parentheses.

<sup>b</sup> Expressed as a percentage of the total sherds with the raw count within parentheses.

becoming progressively more elusive toward the south and east, this whitish stratum contains very little positively identifiable late MH material, but one cooking-pot rim from it links non-joining sherds from SU 906, two strata above. The resulting fragment (172) is so similar to the cooking pot which lay on the MH exterior surface even further above (173) as to suggest that the two vessels were produced by one and the same potter. This evidence suggests that the fill between the whitish level of SU 908 and the exterior surface exposed under SU 903 was deposited in a short space of time. Furthermore, the pottery from SU 908 is markedly smaller in its average size than that in the overlying strata dug as SU 906 and 907, though no less abundant in terms of its weight per volume unit of excavated soil. This fact, along with the observation that SU 908 caps a fairly deep fill of EH III date, suggests

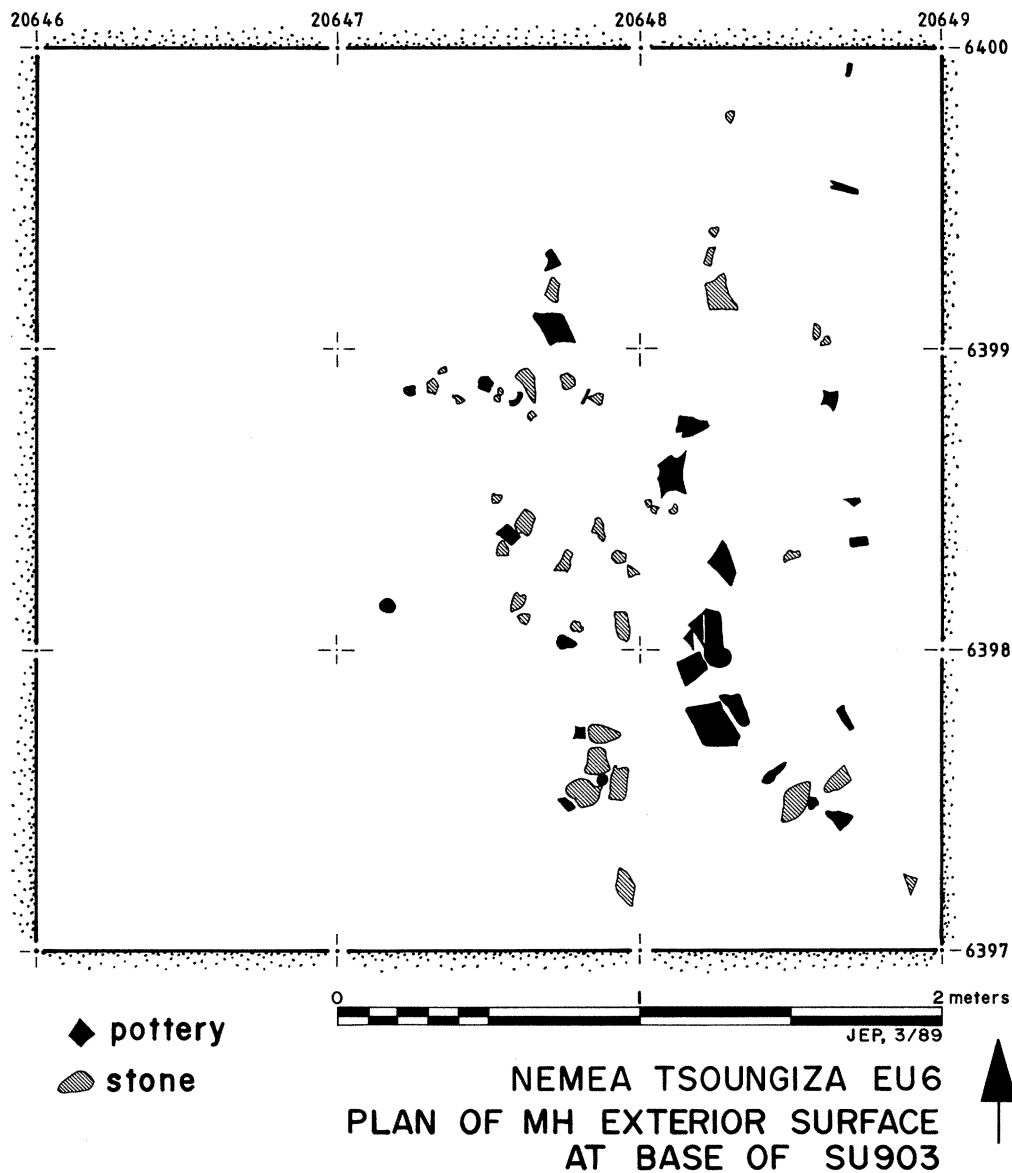


FIG. 5. EU6: plan of Middle Helladic exterior surface exposed at base of stratigraphic unit 903

that this thin level may mark the ground surface in this area of Tsoungiza during the long period of the site's abandonment from late in the EH III period to a time near the end of the subsequent MH era.

20	260	39	600	114	1790
	13.0		15.4		15.7
211	2.7	339	5.2	797	12.5
24	410	83	1820	167	4225
	17.1		21.9		25.3
212	3.6	697	15.3	1210	30.6
38	660	95	1620	97	2245
	17.4		17.1		23.1
257	4.5	621	10.6	655	15.2

**397**

**646**

**KEY**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
	<b>C</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>

**A** = Number of Sherds  
**B** = Weight of Pottery (in grams)  
**C** = Average Weight per Sherd (in grams)  
**D** = Number of Sherds per Cubic Meter Excavated  
**E** = Weight of Pottery in Kilograms per Cubic Meter

FIG. 6. EU6: pottery densities by Square Meter Unit within Stratigraphic Unit 905

## CATALOGUE: EU6

The same conventions followed in the catalogue for the MH pottery from EU2 presented above (pp. 384, 388) are followed here with the exception of the description of provenience. In EU6, the only unit to have been dug by square meter units was SU 905; in the cases of pieces recovered from other stratigraphic units, only the SU number is specified as the findspot. In addition, the summary coding of provenience for the MH pottery from EU6 takes the following form:

- E** from MH fill sealed well below the late MH surface (i.e. SU 906–908).  
**F** lying flat on the late MH surface or from the fill immediately below it (i.e. SU 905).  
**G** significant MH fragments from contexts above the late MH surface contaminated by later Mycenaean material (i.e. SU 902–903).

The numerical Munsell color readings for the clays and paints of the MH vessels catalogued from EU6 are presented in Table 6, pp. 410–411 below.

## TABLEWARE

*Matt painted***114** (906-2-1). Goblet

Fig. 8

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim *ca.* 0.28.

Medium coarse fabric containing some white, gray, black, and yellowish red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.0 mm.) grits. Variable fracture, sometimes light gray at core and reddish yellow near surfaces. Surfaces burnished to high luster all over, dark brown through brown to reddish yellow on interior, reddish yellow with scattered brown patches on exterior. Dark brown to brown matt paint.

SU 906 (E).

**115** (905-2-4). Goblet

Fig. 8

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.33.

Coarse fabric containing many gray, black, dark red, and yellowish red, fine to granule-sized grits, some white, fine to coarse grits, and an occasional gray to black pebble (max. dim. 4.5 mm.). Fracture reddish yellow at core, becoming gradually paler towards surfaces, which are pink to white on interior, very pale brown on exterior. Surface treatment on interior undeterminable owing to heavy wear; exterior burnished to moderate luster. Very dark gray matt paint.

SU 905 SMU 646/397 (F).

**116** (906-2-4). Goblet

Fig. 8

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.19.

Fine fabric containing some white, gray, and dark red, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits. Reddish yellow fracture and surfaces, the latter burnished to moderate luster all over. Original thickness, and hence original color, of matt paint nowhere preserved.

SU 906 (E).

**117** (905-2-29). Goblet

Fig. 8

Handle and body fragment. Single sherd.

Max. Diam. of body *ca.* 0.20.

Medium coarse fabric containing occasional black

and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 4.0 mm.) grits. Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, grayish brown at core. Pink to very pale brown surfaces burnished to low luster all over. Original thickness, and hence original color, of matt paint nowhere preserved.

Three very fine grooves incised near base of preserved exterior profile.

SU 905 SMU 648/399 (F).

**118** (906-2-6). Goblet

Fig. 8

Foot fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. foot 0.14.

Medium coarse fabric containing some white, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits. Fracture pale yellow near surfaces, light gray to white at core. White surfaces, wiped on exterior but burnished to low luster on interior. Very dark grayish brown matt paint.

SU 906 (E).

**119** (906-2-5). Goblet

Fig. 8

Foot fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. foot 0.15.

Medium coarse fabric containing many black, fine to very coarse grits, some dark red and occasional white grits in the same size range, and an occasional black granule (max. dim. 3.0 mm.). Light reddish brown fracture. Surfaces coated with white slip and burnished to moderate luster on exterior and lower two-thirds of preserved interior; upper interior surface wiped. Original thickness, and hence original color, of matt paint nowhere preserved.

SU 906 (E).

**120** (902-2-2). Kantharos

Fig. 11; Pl. 71

Rim and handle fragments. Mended from 12 sherds into 4 non-joining fragments.

Diam. rim 0.105.

Medium coarse fabric containing many gray and black, fine to granule-sized grits and occasional white, fine to coarse grits. Pale yellow fracture and surfaces, the latter burnished to moderate luster all over. Dark brown matt paint.

SU 902 (G).

TABLE 6. Munsell Soil Color Readings for Catalogue Entries 114-176

CATALOGUE NUMBER	INVENTORY NUMBER	FINDSPOT			FRACTURE		SURFACES		PAINT
		SU	SMU	CODE	CORE	NEAR SURFACES	INTERIOR	EXTERIOR	
114	906-2-1	906	-	E	7.5YR 6.5/0	5YR 6/6	7.5YR 4.5/4 + 7.5YR 6/6		7.5YR 4/2
115	905-2-4	905	646/397	F	6.25YR 7/6	gradual transition to surface colors	7.5YR 7/4 - 10YR 8/2	10YR 8/3	5YR 3/1
116	906-2-4	906	-	E	5YR 6.5/6		7.5YR 7/6		5YR 4/2
117	905-2-29	905	648/399	F	10YR 5/2	6.25YR 6/6	8.75YR 7/4		NOT PRESERVED
118	906-2-6	906	-	E	5Y 7.5/1	5Y 8/3	2.5Y 8/2		10YR 3/2
119	906-2-5	906	-	E	5YR 6/4		2.5Y 8/2 (SLIP)		NOT PRESERVED
120	902-2-2	902	-	G	5Y 7/3		5Y 7/3		7.5YR 3/2
121	906-2-2	906	-	E	2.5YR 6/7		7.5YR 7/4		5YR 3/2
122	903-2-3	903	-	G	2.5YR 6/8		7.5YR 8/4 (SLIP)		7.5YR 3/2
123	906-2-3	906	-	E	5Y 7.5/2		5Y 8/1.5		7.5YR 4.5/2
124	905-2-9	905	647/397	F	6.25YR 7/6		10YR 8/2-3 (SLIP)		7.5YR 3/2
125	903-2-8	903	-	G	7.5YR 7/4		NOT PRESERVED		5YR 3/2
126	905-2-16	905	648/398	F	2.5YR 6/8		NOT PRESERVED		5YR 3/2
127	905-2-2	905	648/397	F	10YR 6/4	7.5YR 7/4	7.5YR 7/4	8.75YR 7/4	5YR 3/2
128	905-2-17	905	648/398	F	8.75YR 7/4		10YR 7/5		7.5YR 3/2
129	905-2-8	905	647/397	F	7.5YR 6/4	5YR 6.5/6	7.5YR 7/6	7.5YR 7/4	7.5YR 3/2
130	905-2-19	905	648/398	F	10YR 6/3	5YR 7/6	7.5YR 7/6	7.5YR 7/4	2.5YR 3/2
131	905-2-18	905	648/398	F	5YR 6/3	2.5YR 5.5/8	3.75YR 6/8	5YR 7/6	7.5YR 3/2
132	906-2-7	906	-	E	2.5YR 6/2		2.5Y 8/2 (SLIP)		7.5YR 3/2
133	905-2-5	905	646/397	F	10YR 6/3		2.5Y 7/2	2.5Y 8/2 (SLIP)	7.5YR 3/2
134	905-2-20	905	648/ 398-399	F	7.5YR 6.5/0	5YR 6.5/4	5YR 7/6	8.75YR 7/4	2.5YR 3/3
135	906-2-8	906	-	E	5YR 7/2	5YR 6.5/6	7.5YR 7.5/4	5Y 8/2 (SLIP)	7.5YR 3/2
136	906-2-9	906	-	E	5YR 6/4	7.5YR 7/4	7.5YR 8/4	2.5Y 8/2 (SLIP)	7.5YR 3/2
137	903-2-7	903	-	G	2.5YR 6/8		5YR 5.5/8	5YR 6/6	-
138	905-2-22	905	648/398	F	5YR 6/4	gradual transition to surface color	2.5Y 8/2		-
139	906-2-12	906	-	E	8.75YR 6/4	3.75YR 6/6	10YR 8/3 (SLIP)	7.5YR 7.5/4 (SLIP)	-
140	905-2-26	905	647/398	F	7.5YR 5/0	7.5YR 5.5/4	10YR 5/2		-
141	905-2-25	905	648/398	F	5YR 6/8		7.5YR 4/2 - 2.5YR 6/6	5YR 6/6	-
142	906-2-15	906	-	E	10YR 7/3		10YR 7.5/3		-
143	906-2-16	906	-	E	5YR 5/2-3	5YR 6/6	5YR 7/6		-
144	903-2-5	903	-	G	7.5YR 4/0	5YR 7/6	10YR 8/3 (SLIP)		-
145	903-2-6	903	-	G	7.5YR 4/0		10YR 8/3 (SLIP)		-
146	905-2-6	905	646/397	F	3.75YR 6/8		3.75YR 6/6		-
147	905-2-14	905	648/397	F	10YR 5/1		5Y 8/1.5 (SLIP)		-
148	905-2-7	905	646/397	F	2.5YR 6/8		5YR 7/4-6		-



149	906-2-14	906	-	E	5Y 8/2.5		5Y 8/2		-
150	905-2-12	905	648/397	F	3.75YR 6/8		ENCRUSTED	NOT PRESERVED	-
151	906-2-11	906	-	E	10YR 6/1	5YR 6/8	5YR 6/8		-
152	905-2-27	905	647/399	F	5YR 6.5/6		7.5YR 7/4		-
153	905-2-3	905	646/397	F	10YR 6/4	3.75YR 6/8	NOT PRESERVED		-
154	903-2-4	903	-	G	10YR 6/1	7.5YR 6.5/6	NOT PRESERVED	10YR 7.5/3 (SLIP)	-
155	905-2-21	905	648/398	F	10YR 6/1	5YR 7/6	6.25YR 6.5/6		-
156	906-2-13	906	-	E	10YR 7/1	10YR 7.5/3	2.5Y 8/2		-
157	906-2-10	906	-	E	5YR 6/6		6.25YR 7/6		-
158	905-2-10	905	647/397	F	6.25YR 7/6	2.5Y 7.5/2	2.5Y 8/2		-
159	905-2-28	905	647/399	F	7.5YR 5/0	7.5YR 6/4	10YR 3/2 - 10YR 7/2 (SLIP)	10YR 7/2 (SLIP)	-
160	905-2-13	905	648/397	F	10YR 5/1	5YR 6/6	7.5YR 6.5/4		-
161	905-2-11	905	648/397	F	10YR 7/3		NOT PRESERVED		-
162	905-2-23	905	648/398	F	7.5YR 6.5/6		7.5YR 6.5/6	7.5YR 7.5/4 - 5YR 7/6	-
163	905-2-32	905	648/399	F	2.5YR 5/2	3.75YR 6/8	7.5YR 8/4		-
164	907-2-1	907	-	E	7.5YR 7/0	3.75YR 6/4	10YR 7.5/4	2.5Y 8/2 (SLIP)	-
165	906-2-17	906	-	E	7.5YR 4/1	7.5YR 5/4	10YR 4/2 - 10YR 6.5/4	10YR 5.5/3	-
166	905-2-15	905	648/397	F	2.5YR 5.5/2	7.5YR 5.5-6/6	7.5YR 7/6	10YR 8/3 (SLIP)	-
167	905-2-35	905	648/398	F	10YR 7/1	5YR 6.5/3	5YR 7.5/3	10YR 7/4 - 2.5Y 8/2 (SLIP)	-
168	906-2-18	906	-	E	black	as surfaces	10YR 4/1 - 8.75YR 6/4		-
169	905-2-30	905	648/399	F	7.5YR 5.5/0	as surfaces	NOT PRESERVED	7.5 - 10YR 6/4	-
170	905-2-31	905	648/399	F	10YR 5/1	as surfaces	NOT PRESERVED	10YR 5/2 - 5YR 7/6	-
171	905-2-24	905	648/398	F	2.5YR 5/6		3.75 - 6.25YR 5/6		-
172	906-2-19	906	-	E	7.5YR 4.5/0	as surfaces	3.75YR 6/6 - 8.75YR 5/4	3.75YR 6/6 - black	-
173	903-2-2	903	-	G	10YR 4-5/1	as surfaces	3.75YR 5/8 + 7.5YR 3/2	2.5YR 5/8 - black	-
174	906-2-20	906	-	E	7.5YR 3/0	as surfaces	5YR 5.5/6 - black	5YR 5/6 - black	-
175	905-2-34	905	648/398	F	7.5YR 4/0	as surfaces	7.5YR 4/0 - 10YR 6/3	10YR 4/3 - 3.75YR 5/6	-
176	906-2-21	906	-	E	7.5YR 5/0	as surfaces	10YR 4/1	7.5YR 5.5/4 5YR 5.5/6	-

121 (906-2-2). Kantharos

Fig. 11

Rim and handle fragment. Mended from 2 sherds.  
Diam. rim *ca.* 0.17.

Fine fabric containing occasional white and dark red, fine to coarse grits. Light red fracture. Pink surfaces burnished to high luster all over. Dark reddish brown matt paint.

SU 906 (E).

122 (903-2-3). Kantharos

Fig. 11

Rim. Single sherd.  
Diam. rim 0.145.

Coarse fabric containing some gray and yellowish red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.0 mm.) grits and an occasional pebble (max. dim. 6.5 mm.) of the same colors. Light red fracture. Surfaces coated with pink slip and burnished on exterior to high luster;

interior surface treatment undeterminable owing to thick incrustation. Dark brown matt paint.

Extreme wear at rim probably from use.  
SU 903 (G).

**123** (906-2-3). Kantharos Fig. 11

Rim. Mended from 2 sherds.  
Diam. rim *ca.* 0.15.

Fine fabric containing some black and yellowish red, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits. Light gray to white fracture. White surfaces, burnished to moderate luster on exterior; interior surface treatment undeterminable owing to heavy wear. Brown matt paint.

SU 906 (E).

**124** (905-2-9). Kantharos Fig. 11

Rim and handle fragment. Single sherd.  
Diam. rim 0.14.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, dark red, and yellowish red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.5 mm.) grits. Reddish yellow fracture. White to very pale brown surfaces, probably coated with pale-firing slip, burnished to moderate luster. Dark brown matt paint.

Decoration very poorly preserved owing to wear: band across back of handle at its junction with rim; trace of vertical bar on interior of rim to one side of handle; traces of band below rim on exterior and of further decoration on either side of carination.

SU 905 SMU 647/397 (F).

**125** (903-2-8). Kantharos Fig. 11

Rims. Mended from 4 sherds into 2 non-joining fragments.  
Diam. rim 0.14.

Medium coarse fabric containing many gray, dark red, and yellowish red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.5 mm.) grits as well as some white, fine to coarse grits and some very fine sparkling inclusions. Pink fracture. Original surfaces nowhere preserved owing to extremely heavy wear. Dark reddish brown matt paint.

Traces of undeterminable pattern at one point below lowest of three bands decorating exterior below rim.

SU 903 (G).

**126** (905-2-16). Miniature kantharos Fig. 13

Rim and handle fragment. Single sherd.  
Diam. rim 0.075.

Fine fabric containing occasional white and black, fine to coarse grits and occasional very fine sparkling inclusions. Light red fracture. Original surfaces nowhere preserved owing to extremely heavy wear. Dark reddish brown matt paint.

SU 905 SMU 648/398 (F).

**127** (905-2-2). Dipper(?) Fig. 13; Pl. 71

Complete profile except for handle and center of base. Single sherd.

H. to rim 0.058. Diam. rim 0.090. Diam. base 0.035.

Medium coarse fabric containing some white, gray, black, and yellowish red, fine to very coarse grits and an occasional yellowish red granule (max. dim. 3.0 mm.). Fracture pink near surfaces, light yellowish brown at core. Surfaces pink on interior, pink to very pale brown on exterior, and burnished to moderate luster all over. Dark reddish brown matt paint.

Short preserved segment of rim rises slightly as distance from handle increases.

SU 905 SMU 648/397 (F).

**128** (905-2-17). Jug Fig. 14

Rim, neck, and shoulder fragment. Single sherd.  
Diam. rim *ca.* 0.09.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, and yellowish red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 4.0 mm.) grits. Pink to very pale brown fracture. Very pale brown surfaces. Surface treatment not determinable owing to extremely heavy wear. Dark brown matt paint.

SU 905 SMU 648/398 (F).

**129** (905-2-8). Jug Fig. 14

Handle and shoulder fragment. Single sherd.  
Max. Diam. 0.17.

Medium coarse fabric containing some gray, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits as well as some white, fine to coarse grits. Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, light brown at core. Reddish yellow interior crudely wiped, pink exterior burnished to moderate luster. Dark brown matt paint.

SU 905 SMU 647/397 (F).

**130 (905-2-19). Jug** **Fig. 14**

Shoulder fragment. Single sherd.

Max. pres. H. 0.029.

Medium coarse fabric containing some white, gray, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits. Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, pale brown at core. Reddish yellow interior roughly smoothed, pink exterior burnished to moderate luster. Dusky red matt paint.

SU 905 SMU 648/398 (F).

**131 (905-2-18). Jar** **Fig. 16**

Handle and body fragment. Single sherd.

Max. Diam. *ca.* 0.26.

Medium coarse fabric containing many gray, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits as well as some white, fine to coarse grits. Fracture light red near surfaces, light reddish brown at core. Light red to reddish yellow interior roughly smoothed; reddish yellow exterior burnished to moderate luster. Dark brown matt paint.

SU 905 SMU 648/398 (F).

**132 (906-2-7). Jar** **Fig. 16**

Handle. Mended from 2 sherds.

Th. 0.023–0.025.

Medium coarse fabric containing many gray and black, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits as well as some white, fine to coarse grits. Pale red fracture. Surface coated with white slip and burnished to moderate luster. Dark brown matt paint.

SU 906 (E).

**133 (905-2-5). Jar** **Fig. 16; Pl. 71**

Shoulder fragment. Mended from 3 sherds.

Max. pres. Diam. 0.28.

Medium coarse fabric containing many gray, black, and dark red, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits and an occasional similarly colored pebble (max. dim. 5.0 mm.). Pale brown fracture. Light gray interior wiped; exterior coated with white slip and burnished to moderate luster. Dark brown matt paint.

SU 905 SMU 646/397 (F).

**134 (905-2-20). Jar** **Fig. 16**

Shoulder fragment. Mended from 5 sherds.

Max. Diam. *ca.* 0.33.

Medium coarse fabric containing massive amounts of gray, dark red, and yellowish red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.5 mm.) grits as well as some white, fine to coarse grits. Fracture light reddish brown to pink near surfaces, light gray at core. Reddish yellow interior roughly smoothed; pink to very pale brown exterior burnished to moderate luster. Dusky red to dark reddish brown matt paint.

SU 905 SMU 648/398–399 (F).

**135 (906-2-8). Jar** **Fig. 16**

Shoulder fragment. Single sherd.

Max. pres. H. 0.043.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, and black, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits. Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, pinkish gray at core. Pink interior roughly wiped; exterior coated with white slip and burnished to moderate luster. Dark brown matt paint.

SU 906 (E).

**136 (906-2-9). Jar** **Fig. 16**

Shoulder fragment. Single sherd.

Max. pres. W. 0.057.

Fine to medium coarse fracture containing many white, black, and yellowish red, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits. Fracture pink near surfaces, light reddish brown at core. Pink interior wiped; exterior coated with white slip and burnished to low luster. Dark brown matt paint.

Pattern on shoulder probably to be restored as pendent series of outlined, cross-hatched triangles.

SU 906 (E).

*Unpainted***137 (903-2-7). Goblet** **Fig. 10**

Rim and handle fragment. Mended from 2 sherds.

Diam. rim 0.20.

Coarse fabric containing massive amounts of gray and dark red, fine to pebble-sized (max. dim. 6.5 mm.) grits as well as occasional white grits in the same size range. Light red fracture. Reddish yellow exterior burnished to moderate luster; yellowish red to reddish yellow interior too heavily worn and covered with incrustations for surface treatment to be determined.

Handle attached evenly across its full width to top of rim.

SU 903 (G).

**138** (905-2-22). Goblet Fig. 10

Rim and handle fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. rim *ca.* 0.245.

Fine fabric containing some black and occasional white, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.25 mm.) grits. Fracture light reddish brown at core, becoming progressively paler toward white, unslipped surfaces. Traces of burnish to low luster preserved on interior, but surface treatment of exterior undeterminable owing to extremely heavy wear.

Lower stump of vertical strap handle preserved at carination on exterior. Single broad rib at approximate middle of shoulder.

SU 905 SMU 648/398 (F).

**139** (906-2-12). Goblet Fig. 10

Rim and handle fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.28.

Coarse fabric containing many gray and dark red, fine to granule-sized grits, some white, fine to coarse grits, and an occasional dark red pebble (max. dim. 6.0 mm.). Fracture light red to reddish yellow near surfaces, light brown to light yellowish brown at core. Surfaces coated with paler-firing slip, very pale brown on interior and pink on exterior, and burnished to moderate luster all over.

Heavy wear on sides and back of handle probably from use.

SU 906 (E).

**140** (905-2-26). Goblet Fig. 8

Foot fragment. Single sherd.

Min. pres. Diam. of foot 0.070.

Fine fabric containing occasional fine to coarse, white grits and some very fine sparkling inclusions. Fracture brown to light brown near surfaces, gray at core. Grayish brown surfaces, burnished to high luster on exterior but more roughly and to considerably lower luster on interior.

SU 905 SMU 647/398 (F).

**141** (905-2-25). Goblet Fig. 10

Foot fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. foot 0.11.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, and black, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits. Reddish yellow fracture. Surfaces reddish yellow on exterior, light red through brown to dark brown on interior, and burnished to moderate luster all over.

SU 905 SMU 648/398 (F).

**142** (906-2-15). Goblet Fig. 10

Foot fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. foot 0.11.

Fine fabric containing some white, gray, and black, fine to very coarse grits as well as some yellowish red, fine to medium grits. Very pale brown fracture and surfaces, the latter burnished to moderate luster on exterior and on resting surface of interior but no more than well smoothed on remainder of interior.

SU 906 (E).

**143** (906-2-16). Goblet Fig. 10

Foot fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. foot 0.115.

Medium coarse fabric containing many gray, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.0 mm.) grits as well as occasional white, fine to coarse grits. Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, reddish gray to reddish brown at core. Reddish yellow surfaces burnished to high luster all over.

Particularly heavy wear on resting surface of foot probably due to use.

SU 906 (E).

**144** (903-2-5). Goblet Fig. 10

Foot fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. foot 0.115.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and yellowish red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.0 mm.) grits. Fracture reddish yellow just below surface, dark gray across most of thickness. Surfaces coated all over with very pale brown slip and burnished to high luster.

Two irregular and rather faint ribs preserved at transition from flaring to cylindrical profile of foot.

SU 903 (G).

**145** (903-2-6). Goblet Fig. 10

Foot fragment. Mended from 3 sherds.

Diam. foot 0.12.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, black, dark red, and yellowish red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits. Dark gray fracture. Surfaces coated with very pale brown slip, burnished to moderate luster all over.

SU 903 (G).

**146** (905-2-6). Kantharos Fig. 12

Base. Single sherd.

Diam. base 0.060.

Medium coarse fabric containing many gray, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits and white, fine to coarse grits. Light red to reddish yellow fracture and surfaces, the latter burnished to moderate luster all over.

SU 905 SMU 646/397 (F).

**147** (905-2-14). Kantharos Fig. 12

Base. Single sherd.

Diam. base 0.060.

Medium coarse fabric containing some white, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.0 mm.) grits. Gray fracture. Surfaces coated with white slip and burnished to high luster all over.

Heavy wear on resting surface of base probably from use.

SU 905 SMU 648/397 (F).

**148** (905-2-7). Kantharos Fig. 12

Base. Single sherd.

Diam. base 0.065.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits. Light red fracture. Surfaces mottled pink to reddish yellow and burnished to moderate luster all over.

SU 905 SMU 646/397 (F).

**149** (906-2-14). Miniature kantharos Fig. 13

Complete profile except for handle and center of base. Mended from 6 sherds into 2 non-joining fragments.

H. to rim 0.031. Diam. rim 0.070. Diam. base 0.018.

Medium coarse fabric containing many black and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.5 mm.) grits and occasional white grits in the same size

range. White to pale yellow fracture. White surfaces burnished to moderate luster all over.

SU 906 (E).

**150** (905-2-12). Miniature kantharos Fig. 13

Rim and handle fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.085.

Fine fabric containing many white, black, and dark red, fine to medium grits. Light red to reddish yellow fracture. Original exterior surface nowhere preserved; interior surface so covered with incrustations that surface treatment cannot be determined.

Stump of vertical strap handle partially preserved at rim.

SU 905 SMU 648/397 (F).

**151** (906-2-11). Miniature kantharos Fig. 13

Rim and handle fragment. Mended from 2 sherds.

Diam. rim 0.090.

Fine fabric containing many white, black, and dark red, fine to coarse grits. Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, gray to light gray at core. Reddish yellow surfaces burnished to high luster all over except on underside of handle.

SU 906 (E).

**152** (905-2-27). Dipper(?) Fig. 13

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.085.

Fine fabric containing occasional black and dark red, fine to medium grits. Reddish yellow fracture. Pink surface with traces of burnish surviving on interior of rim.

Possibly wheelmade.

SU 905 SMU 647/399 (F).

**153** (905-2-3). Angular cup Fig. 13; Pl. 71

Complete profile except for handle. Mended from 3 sherds.

H. to rim 0.048. Diam. rim *ca.* 0.080. Diam. base *ca.* 0.028.

Medium coarse fabric containing massive amounts of gray, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.5 mm.) grits as well as some white, fine to coarse grits. Fracture light red to reddish yellow near surfaces, light yellowish brown at core.

Original surfaces nowhere preserved.

Scars of vertical strap handle preserved at rim and carination.

SU 905 SMU 646/397 (F).

**154** (903-2-4). Dipper Fig. 13

Complete profile except for handle. Mended from 2 sherds.

H. to rim 0.045. Diam. rim 0.085. Diam. base 0.030–0.035.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits. Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, gray to light gray at core. Original interior surface nowhere preserved; on exterior, patches survive of very pale brown slip burnished to moderate luster.

SU 903 (G).

**155** (905-2-21). Goblet(?) Fig. 10

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.23.

Medium coarse fabric containing many gray and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.0 mm.) grits. Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, gray to light gray at core. Reddish yellow surfaces burnished to moderate luster all over.

Swelling at bottom left of preserved exterior surface indicates proximity of handle attachment.

SU 905 SMU 648/398 (F).

**156** (906-2-13). Goblet(?) Fig. 10

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.27.

Medium coarse fabric containing some white, gray, and black, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits. Fracture very pale brown near surfaces, light gray at core. White surfaces burnished to moderate luster all over.

SU 906 (E).

**157** (906-2-10). Kantharos(?) Fig. 12

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.13.

Fine fabric containing some white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to very coarse grits. Reddish yellow fracture and surfaces, the latter burnished to moderate luster all over.

SU 906 (E).

**158** (905-2-10). Kantharos(?) Fig. 12

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.13.

Fine to medium coarse fabric containing massive amounts of white, gray, and black, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits. Fracture for the most part homogeneous, light gray to white, but occasionally reddish yellow at core. Traces of burnish preserved on white interior; original exterior surface nowhere preserved.

SU 905 SMU 647/397 (F).

**159** (905-2-28). Kantharos(?) Fig. 12

Rim. Single sherd.

Diam. rim 0.15.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, and black, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.0 mm.) grits. Fracture light brown near surfaces, gray at core. Surfaces coated with slip, mottled very dark grayish brown to light gray on interior, spottily preserved in light gray patches on exterior, and burnished to moderate luster all over.

SU 905 SMU 647/399 (F).

**160** (905-2-13). Neck-handled jug Fig. 15

Rim and handle fragment. Single sherd.

Max. pres. H. 0.037.

Medium coarse fabric containing some white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits. Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, gray at core. Light brown to pink surfaces burnished to moderate luster all over.

Upper stump of vertical strap handle attached well below rim.

SU 905 SMU 648/397 (F).

**161** (905-2-11). Neck-handled jug Fig. 15

Rim and handle fragment. Single sherd.

Diam. rim *ca.* 0.115.

Medium coarse fabric containing many gray, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.5 mm.) grits as well as occasional white, fine to medium grits. Very pale brown fracture.

Original surfaces nowhere preserved owing to extremely heavy wear.

SU 905 SMU 648/397 (F).

- 162** (905-2-23). Juglet Fig. 15  
 Base. Single sherd.  
 Diam. base 0.031–0.033.  
 Fine fabric containing occasional gray and dark red, fine to medium grits and one visible dark red, very coarse (max. dim. 2.0 mm.) grit. Reddish yellow fracture and interior surface, the latter crudely smoothed; exterior mottled pink to reddish yellow and burnished to low luster.  
 SU 905 SMU 648/398 (F).
- 163** (905-2-32). Jug Fig. 15  
 Base. Single sherd.  
 Diam. base 0.050.  
 Medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.0 mm.) grits. Fracture light red to reddish yellow near surfaces, weak red at core. Surfaces pink all over, wiped on interior but burnished to moderate luster on exterior.  
 SU 905 SMU 648/399 (F).
- 164** (907-2-1). Jug Fig. 15  
 Base. Single sherd.  
 Diam. base 0.055.  
 Fine fabric containing some white, gray, and yellowish red, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits. Fracture light reddish brown near surfaces, light gray at core. Very pale brown interior roughly wiped; exterior coated with white slip and burnished to low luster.  
 SU 907 (E).
- 165** (906-2-17). Jar Fig. 17  
 Rim, neck, and shoulder fragment. Single sherd.  
 Diam. rim 0.125.  
 Fine to medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to very coarse (max. dim. 1.5 mm.) grits. Fracture brown immediately beneath surfaces, but dark gray across most of thickness of vessel. Surfaces burnished to low luster all over, brown to pale brown on exterior, mottled dark grayish brown through light yellowish brown to very pale brown on interior.  
 SU 906 (E).
- 166** (905-2-15). Jar Fig. 17  
 Base. Single sherd.  
 Diam. base 0.070.  
 Medium coarse fabric containing many gray, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 3.5 mm.) grits. Fracture reddish yellow near surfaces, weak red to pale red at core. Reddish yellow interior crudely wiped; exterior coated with very pale brown slip and burnished to high luster.  
 Wear on exterior edge of base probably due to use.  
 SU 905 SMU 648/397 (F).
- 167** (905-2-35). Jar Fig. 17  
 Base. Single sherd.  
 Diam. base 0.10.  
 Coarse fabric containing massive amounts of white, gray, black, dark red, and yellowish red, fine to pebble-sized (max. dim. 5.0 mm.) grits. Fracture light reddish brown to pink near surfaces, light gray at core. Pink interior roughly smoothed; exterior coated with pale slip mottled from very pale brown to white and burnished to moderate luster.  
 Underside of base secondarily burnt; resting surface of base heavily abraded from use.  
 SU 905 SMU 648/398 (F).
- COOKING VESSELS
- 168** (906-2-18). Small jar Fig. 17; Pl. 72  
 Rim and lug fragment. Mended from 2 sherds.  
 Diam. rim 0.10.  
 Medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, and yellowish red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits. Fracture black across most of thickness of vessel; near surfaces, mottled as surfaces. Interior mottled from dark gray through light brown to light yellowish brown and burnished to moderate luster; original exterior surface nowhere preserved owing to extremely heavy wear.  
 SU 906 (E).
- 169** (905-2-30). Jar Pl. 72  
 Lug. Single sherd.  
 Max. pres. W. 0.046.  
 Medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim.

3.5 mm.) grits. Fracture gray at core; near surfaces, mottled as surfaces. Exterior surface mostly light brown to light yellowish brown, too heavily worn for surface treatment to be determined.

Knob-lug, trapezoidal in plan, roughly circular in section, slightly hollowed at end.

SU 905 SMU 648/399 (F).

**170** (905-2-31). Jar Pl. 72

Lug. Single sherd.

Max. W. 0.038.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.5 mm.) grits. Fracture gray at core; near surfaces, mottled as surfaces. Crudely smoothed surface mottled from grayish brown to reddish yellow.

Horizontal ledge lug, C-shaped in plan.

SU 905 SMU 648/399 (F).

**171** (905-2-24). Tripod cooking pot Fig. 18

Tripod leg. Single sherd.

Max. pres. L. 0.075.

Medium coarse fabric containing many white, gray, and sparkling black, fine to granule-sized (max. dim. 2.0 mm.) grits as well as occasional coarse to very coarse, sparkling gold platelets. Red fracture. Finely wiped surface mottled from red through yellowish red to strong brown except where discolored black by secondary burning.

Surface fire blackened, chipped, and flaking around lower 0.03 m. of leg, the depth to which the legs of the cooking pot were evidently sunk into the coals of a fire when the vessel was in use.

SU 905 SMU 648/398 (F).

**172** (906-2-19). Rim-handled jar Fig. 18

Rim, handle, lug, and shoulder fragment. Mended from 4 sherds.

Diam. rim 0.175.

Coarse fabric containing many gray, black, and dark red, fine to pebble-sized (max. dim. 6.0 mm.) grits as well as some white, fine to very coarse grits. Fracture dark gray to gray at core; near surfaces, mottled as surfaces. Surfaces mostly light red to reddish yellow, mottled to yellowish brown on interior and to black on exterior, and burnished to moderate luster all over except on underside of and behind handle.

Broad vertical strap handle attached to top of rim at sides but to underside of rim in center and decorated with four broad and crudely executed vertical grooves down back; horseshoe lug attached on shoulder at 90 degrees clockwise in plan from handle.

SU 906 and SU 908 (E).

**173** (903-2-2). Rim-handled jar Fig. 18; Pl. 72

Rim, handle, lug, and body fragment. Mended from 29 sherds into 14 non-joining fragments.

Max. pres. H. 0.157. Diam. rim 0.173–0.179.

Max. Diam. 0.207.

Coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to pebble-sized (max. dim. 6.0 mm.) grits. Fracture dark gray to gray at core; near surfaces, mottled as surfaces. Surfaces burnished to low luster all over, mottled from red to black on exterior, mostly red to yellowish red on interior but also mottled in a couple of patches to dark brown.

Broad vertical strap handle attached to top of rim at sides but to underside of rim at center and decorated with three broad and crudely executed vertical grooves down back; horseshoe lug attached at base of broadly flaring rim directly opposite handle.

SU 902, SU 903, and SU 905 SMU 647/398 and 648/397–398 (F).

**174** (906-2-20). Horizontal-handled jar Fig. 17

Handle and body fragment. Mended from 4 sherds.

Max. Diam. *ca.* 0.30.

Coarse fabric containing many white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to pebble-sized (max. dim. 5.0 mm.) grits as well as some very fine sparkling inclusions. Fracture very dark gray at core; near surfaces, mottled as surfaces. Surfaces burnished to moderate luster all over and mostly dark in color, yellowish red to black on exterior and reddish yellow to black on interior.

SU 906 (E).

**175** (905-2-34). Jar Fig. 18

Base. Single sherd.

Diam. base 0.052–0.054.

Coarse fabric containing massive amounts of gray, black, and dark red, fine to pebble-sized (max. dim.



12 mm.) grits, some white, fine to coarse grits, and some very fine sparkling inclusions. Fracture dark gray at core; near surfaces, mottled as surfaces. Surfaces burnished to moderate luster all over, mottled from dark gray to pale brown on interior and from red to dark brown on exterior.

SU 905 SMU 648/398 (F).

176 (906-2-21). Jar

Base. Single sherd.

Fig. 18

Diam. base 0.070.

Coarse fabric containing massive amounts of white, gray, black, and dark red, fine to pebble-sized (max. dim. 6.0 mm.) grits. Fracture gray at core; near surfaces, mottled as surfaces. Exterior burnished to moderate luster and mottled from reddish yellow to brown; dark gray interior too heavily worn for surface treatment to be determined.

SU 906 (E).

### PRELIMINARY CLASSIFICATION BY FUNCTION, DECORATION, AND COLOR

The MH pottery from EU2 and EU6 may be subdivided into three major categories according to gross differences in vessel function: extremely large, thick-walled vessels, produced exclusively in coarse fabrics and employed for storage, which are conventionally termed “pithoi” (112, 113); wide-mouthed closed vessels, produced in dark-surfaced, medium coarse and coarse fabrics, whose mottled surfaces and characteristic shapes indicate that they served as cooking vessels (98–111, 168–176); and the remaining, generally somewhat finer and occasionally decorated pottery, produced in a much broader range of shapes, which may be lumped together under the heading of tableware (1–97, 114–167).

No significant subdivisions exist among the pithoi and cooking pots in terms of their color or decoration, but the tableware can be further broken down into two large pale-surfaced groups, one decorated with abstract designs in matt paint (1–38, 114–136) and the other unpainted (39–44, 46–69, 71, 73–97, 137–139, 141–167), and one small dark-surfaced and unpainted group (45, 70, 72, 140). The highly fragmentary state of the MH pottery from EU2 and EU6 renders any estimate of the frequency of matt-painted vases within the overall ceramic assemblage during this period a very rough one. If total sherds are counted, the figure hovers between 2.5 and 7.5 percent (Tables 1–3, 5), but many matt-painted vessels, particularly closed shapes, have large unpainted areas. This fact, together with the presence of substantial numbers of earlier sherds in the relevant deposits, make a figure of 2.5 to 7.5 percent far too low an estimate. If the count is restricted to matt-painted feature sherds, estimates of the frequency of matt-painted vases in these deposits approximately double (Table 5). Even these figures are likely to be low, since most matt-painted vases during this period have unpainted bases or feet, and the earlier material present in these deposits has yet to be taken into account. Matt-painted vessels thus probably accounted for *ca.* 20 percent of a typical household’s ceramic inventory.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>13</sup> The number of painted vases in the slightly later deposit of LH I vessels found in a burnt house in EU7 was four out of a total of nineteen, or 21.1 percent (Rutter, 1989: pp. 3–5, nos. 1–4).

There is no evidence from these deposits for MH pottery decorated with lustrous (i.e. iron-based) paints or with more than one color of matt paint (i.e. bichrome or polychrome decoration). Solid coatings of dark-firing (i.e. red to black) slips, whether burnished or unburnished, are also unattested. Pale-firing slips, on the other hand, are quite common on all shapes except jugs (Tables 4, 6). The most common colors for these slips are white and very pale brown or some shade in between (4–6, 11, 14–17, 21, 24, 34, 35, 37, 43, 56, 58, 60, 61, 66, 81, 90, 97, 119, 124, 132, 133, 135, 136, 144, 145, 147, 154, 164, 166, 167), but pink (122), pink to very pale brown (8, 139), pale yellow (18), and light gray (159) are also attested on vessel exteriors. These slips sometimes fire to appreciably darker shades on vessel interiors (58, 159). Most open shapes when slipped are coated all over, but at least three pieces, a goblet (4), a kantharos (16), and a cup of some sort (90), are slipped only on the exterior and at the rim on the interior, that is, only on those portions of the vase which might bear dark-on-light decoration in matt paint. In some cases, therefore, a pale slip was perhaps applied to ensure that the painted decoration would contrast sharply with the color of the undecorated clay body.

Also missing from the MH ceramic repertoire at Tsoungiza is the fine burnished class of pottery characterized by a uniformly gray fracture and surface which is commonly known as Gray Minyan. Thus the overall range of distinct decorative treatments and the variety of purposefully distinct unpainted surface colors attested among the late MH pottery of Tsoungiza are very narrow, both in comparison to what is to be found at contemporary sites in the near-by Argolid and in view of what will appear at Tsoungiza itself at the beginning of the following LH I period.<sup>14</sup>

## FABRIC AND SURFACE TREATMENT

The range of non-plastic inclusions to be found in most of the MH pottery from Tsoungiza is distinctive to the naked eye in terms of the colors and sizes of the materials present, quite independent of their specific mineralogical identities. Some types of inclusion are so unusual as to suggest that the vessels in which they occur are imports. Particular combinations of otherwise common enough types of inclusion may, by virtue of the absence of other commonly occurring minerals, be equally distinctive and so constitute a rather different means of identifying imports. The practice of identifying imports on the basis of fabric inspection by the naked eye alone, however, is often sufficiently subjective to make additional evidence in favor of a given vessel's imported status highly desirable. Thus peculiarities in a vessel's

<sup>14</sup> For the decorative novelties of the LH I period at Tsoungiza, see Rutter, 1989; for the broader range of colors and decorative treatments in contemporary Argive MH ceramic assemblages, see S. Dietz, G. Nordquist, and C. Zerner, "Concerning the Classification of Late Middle Helladic Wares in the Argolid," *Hydra* 5, 1988, pp. 15–16. Particularly unusual about Tsoungiza is the total absence of Lustrous Decorated wares (Zerner, 1986, pp. 66–68; 1988, pp. 6–10), the paucity of dark burnished wares, and the lack of Gray Minyan. For the identification of Aeginetan Gold Mica wares at MH Tsoungiza, see below under "Fabric and Surface Treatment" and footnote 15.

fabric have had to be supplemented by other atypical features of the piece (e.g., shape, decoration, color, surface treatment) in most cases, before any confidence has been felt in singling out a vase as a probable import. The number of vessels actually identified as such in what follows may therefore be considerably smaller than the real number of imports represented in the collection of 176 vessels presented here. Only a coordinated program of petrological and trace-element analyses, presently in the planning stages, is in the end likely to result in a truly trustworthy picture of the scale on which pots were imported to late MH Tsoungiza and of their places of origin.

Commonly occurring types of inclusion in the MH pottery of Tsoungiza, insofar as these are discernible to a researcher with minimal background in mineralogy, include the following: white grits, fine to pebble-sized, invariably rounded and very often “exploded” at the surface in such a fashion as to suggest that the firing of the clay body resulted in the volatilization of a constituent of the mineral in the form of either water of hydration or carbon dioxide (possibly calcium carbonate?); gray, black, and dark red grits, fine to pebble-sized, both rounded and angular; and yellowish red grits, fine to granule-sized, typically rounded rather than angular (mudstone?). Sparkling silvery inclusions are not uncommon (10, 22, 24, 26, 31, 34, 39, 41, 49, 71, 83, 87, 92, 95, 125, 126, 140, 174, 175) but are never present in large amounts nor in sizes greater than very fine. Sparkling gold platelets (71, 171), in one case combined with sparkling black grits (171), are highly distinctive as well as extremely unusual. In both cases, they almost certainly are enough in themselves to identify imports, in all likelihood from the island of Aigina. Although the probable goblet represented by 71 is not particularly distinctive morphologically or decoratively, the tripod cooking pot to which 171 belonged is unique in strata of this period at Tsoungiza by virtue both of its shape and of the wiped rather than burnished surface treatment applied to a cooking vessel.<sup>15</sup>

The goblet rim 8 is highly distinctive by virtue of a fabric containing only white and yellowish red grits, a pink to very pale brown slip, and a matt-painted pattern unusual at Tsoungiza; it too is almost certainly an import, although in this case the place of manufacture is uncertain.<sup>16</sup> The unusual combination of white grits and sparkling inclusions alone in the fine fabric of the dark burnished goblet foot 140, the closest thing to Gray Minyan from any late MH deposit at Tsoungiza, as well as the peculiarly sharp ribbing with which it is decorated, identify this piece too as an import, again of unknown origin. Finally, the presence of only gray and yellowish red grits in the coarse fabric of the pink-

<sup>15</sup> For a comprehensive application of fabric distinctions to the MH ceramic corpus from a single site (Lerna), see Zerner, 1986; for provenience studies of MH pottery employing physico-chemical methods of analysis, see R. E. Jones, *Greek and Cypriot Pottery: A Review of Scientific Studies*, Athens 1986, pp. 411–424; for Aeginetan Gold Mica wares in particular, see Zerner, 1986, pp. 64–66 and 1988, pp. 1–5, as well as further below under “Shape and Decoration”.

<sup>16</sup> The fine unpainted rim 82, probably from another goblet, likewise has a pink (although here unslipped) surface and only white and yellowish red grits in its fabric; it may have been made at the same site as 8, but its lack of painted decoration makes it impossible to single this piece out as an oddity in terms of decoration as well as of fabric and color. Consequently 82 cannot be so confidently isolated as a probable import.

slipped, matt-painted kantharos rim **122** and its unusual decorative syntax identify this piece as yet another import, just possibly from the same source as the goblet rim **8**.

Some general comments on the late MH fabrics of Tsoungiza are warranted on the basis of the size of the ceramic sample recovered from the site and the representative nature of the 176 pieces from that sample published here in detail. First, there is considerable variation in the fineness of the fabrics, much more than indicated by the simple tripartite scheme of “fine”, “medium coarse”, and “coarse” adopted here for basic descriptive purposes.

Second, whether the vessels in question are cooking pots or tableware, open shapes or closed, larger vessels are typically coarser than smaller ones. Thus goblets are ordinarily somewhat coarser than kantharoi, while miniature kantharoi are typically produced in fine fabrics. The same progression from coarse jars through medium-coarse jugs to fine juglets like **22** and **23** is evident among closed shapes in the tableware category. Although cooking pots exhibit a narrower overall range of fabric grades, it is still the larger vessels which are coarse and the smaller ones which are medium coarse. All pithoi, owing to their size, are naturally coarse. In terms of the three grades distinguished here, the most common late MH fabric division at Tsoungiza is medium coarse. The number of vases exhibiting a truly fine fabric, no matter what their size or shape, is small. In this respect as much as in any other, a major change takes place at the dawn of the Mycenaean period at Tsoungiza.

Third, uniformity of fabric is fairly striking among cooking pots, with the result that an import like **171** is easily detectable, whereas there is considerably greater variability among the tableware, thus making it more difficult to identify imports in this group with confidence. The sample of pithoi is too small to permit any comment on homogeneity in fabric within that category.

Among the tableware, jugs tend to feature sparkling inclusions in their fabric more often (**22, 24, 26, 31, 92, 95**) and slips less often (**24, 164**; less than 10 percent of the jug fragments) than other common shapes. Kantharoi, on the other hand, are often slipped (**14–18, 56, 58, 60, 61, 122, 124, 147**; just under 50 percent of the positively identified kantharoi) and jars even more so (**34, 35, 37, 97, 132, 133, 135, 136, 166, 167**; over 60 percent), while goblets fall somewhere in the middle (**4–6, 8, 9, 11, 43, 49, 119, 139, 144, 145**; just under 30 percent of the positively identified goblets).

The normal exterior surface treatment, no matter what the function or decoration of the vessel, is a burnish, usually of no great quality. The insides of closed vessels are ordinarily just roughly smoothed, unless wide mouths (as on cooking pots and such forms of tableware as bridge-spouted jars [**32**]) make their interiors more readily accessible, in which case both interior and exterior are burnished, as is the rule for open shapes. Some vessels are so large that burnishing them was evidently considered to demand too much effort (e.g. the pithos **112**). Accessory features like lugs (**169** and **170**) may occasionally not receive the treatment normally accorded to vessel bodies. Otherwise the absence of a readily visible burnish on the late MH pottery from Tsoungiza is either a sign of poor preservation or an indicator that the vessel was made elsewhere (e.g. **171**).

## SHAPE AND DECORATION

## GOBLETS (Figs. 7–10)

Although no complete or even fully restorable profiles are preserved, all fragments here attributed to goblets probably belong to a single basic type, a capacious drinking vessel on a high pedestal foot furnished with a pair of low, vertical handles. The body or bowl is deep and almost invariably carinated (**39** being a notable exception), conical (**1**, **42**, **137**) or rounded (**8**, **117**) below the carination and concave-flaring (**1–4**, **40**, **42**, **114**, **115**, **137**, **139**) or spreading (**6**, **7**) above it. The two vertical strap handles run from the point of maximum diameter of the body to the exterior face of the rim but do not rise above the rim itself. The high pedestal foot is cylindrical in its upper profile and flares at the bottom to a roughly flattened resting surface (**11–13**, **43–53**, **118**, **119**, **140–145**). Although there is considerable variety in rim profiles, one feature is common to most goblets and particularly to those decorated with painted patterns: a roughly flattened top, though by no means necessarily horizontal, often with a single shallow groove at its center (**1**, **5**, **9**, **114**, **139**).

Late MH goblets at Tsoungiza occur commonly in matt-painted (**1–13**, **114–119**) and pale burnished (**39–44**, **46–53**, **89**, **137–139**, **141–145**) but rarely in dark burnished (**45**, **140**) forms. Matt-painted goblets normally have rim diameters between 20 and 35 cm., the smallest (**116**) measuring 19 and the largest (**2**) 38 cm. The feet of such goblets range from 12 to 15 cm. in diameter. Unpainted goblets are usually somewhat smaller, with rim diameters in the range of 20–30 cm. (except for the apparently miniature **89** with a rim diameter of 13 cm.<sup>17</sup>) and foot diameters between 11 and 12.5 cm.

Among the substantial number of rims which lack both upper handle attachments and painted decoration, the two criteria by which goblet and kantharos fragments can most readily be distinguished, those with rim diameters of 18 cm. or more have been identified in these catalogues as probably belonging to goblets (**68–83**, **155**, **156**), those with diameters of 16 cm. or less to kantharoi (**84–88**, **157–159**). Among the probable goblets are two more dark burnished fragments (**70**, **72**), but all the rest are pale burnished.

Matt-painted goblets at Tsoungiza bear decoration on the flattened uppermost portion of the rim, the exterior shoulder, and the lower exterior of the foot. Although no painted goblet handles have survived from the deposits under consideration here, it is almost certain that the backs of these would also have been decorated. The ornament on the interior rim consists exclusively of short transverse bars in groups of four (**2**, **9**?) or more (5 + on **116**, 7 + on **8**, 14 + on **114**). In view of the small size of the surviving fragments, the conclusion seems justified that all painted goblets bore such decoration, which probably always took the form of bar groups rather than a continuous series of bars all around the rim, **114** notwithstanding. The lower foot regularly features one (**12**, **13**) or two (**11**, **118**, **119**) simple

<sup>17</sup> For a roughly contemporary miniature of this same shape from Asine, see Nordquist, 1987, fig. 48:1. The rim of **89**, as Figure 9 shows, was significantly distorted in the process of attaching the surviving handle. The estimated rim diameter is thus considerably more open to question than most other dimensional estimates reported here.



FIG. 7. MH matt-painted goblets from Area EU2

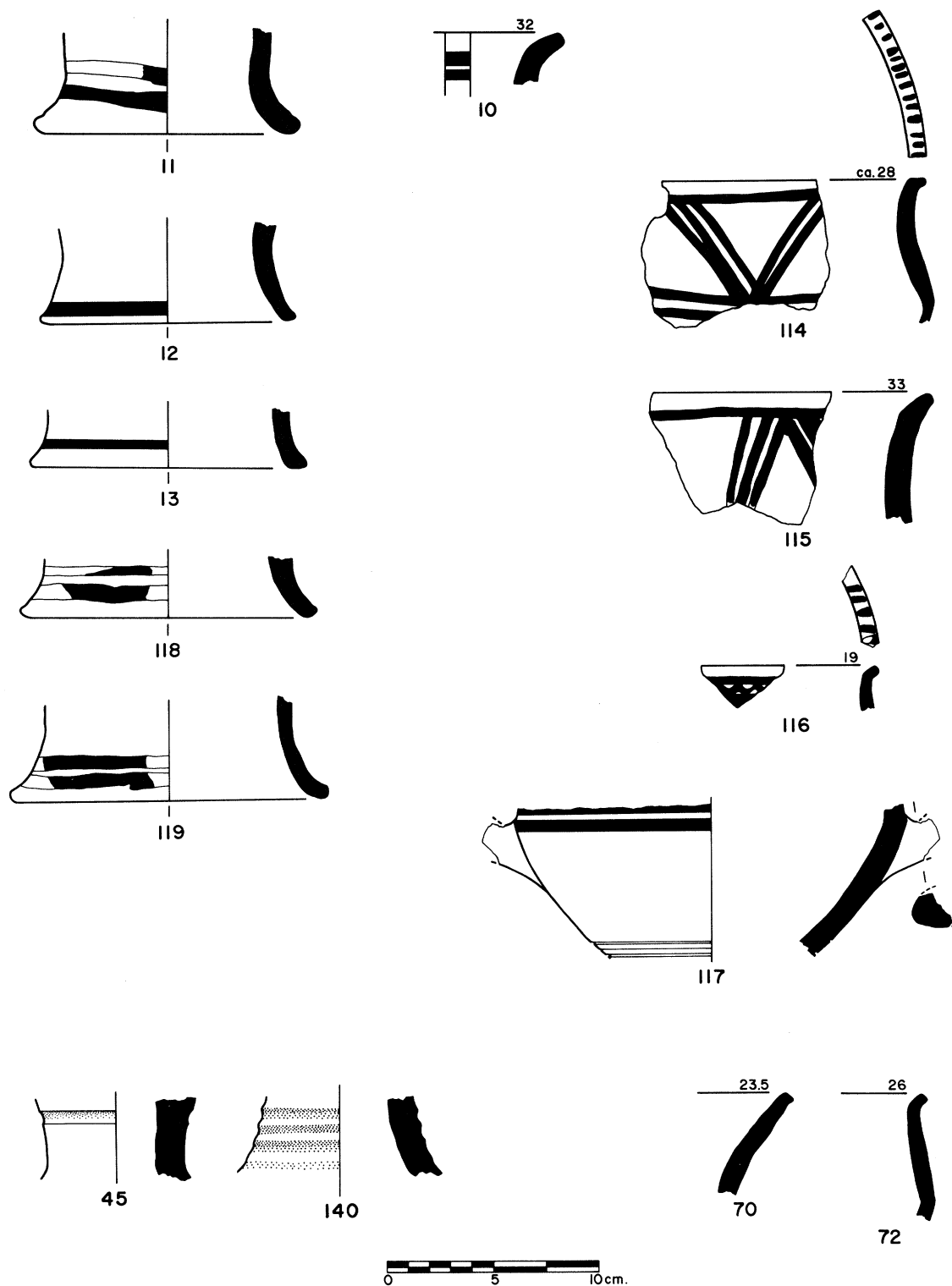


FIG. 8. MH matt-painted and unpainted goblets from Areas EU2 and EU6

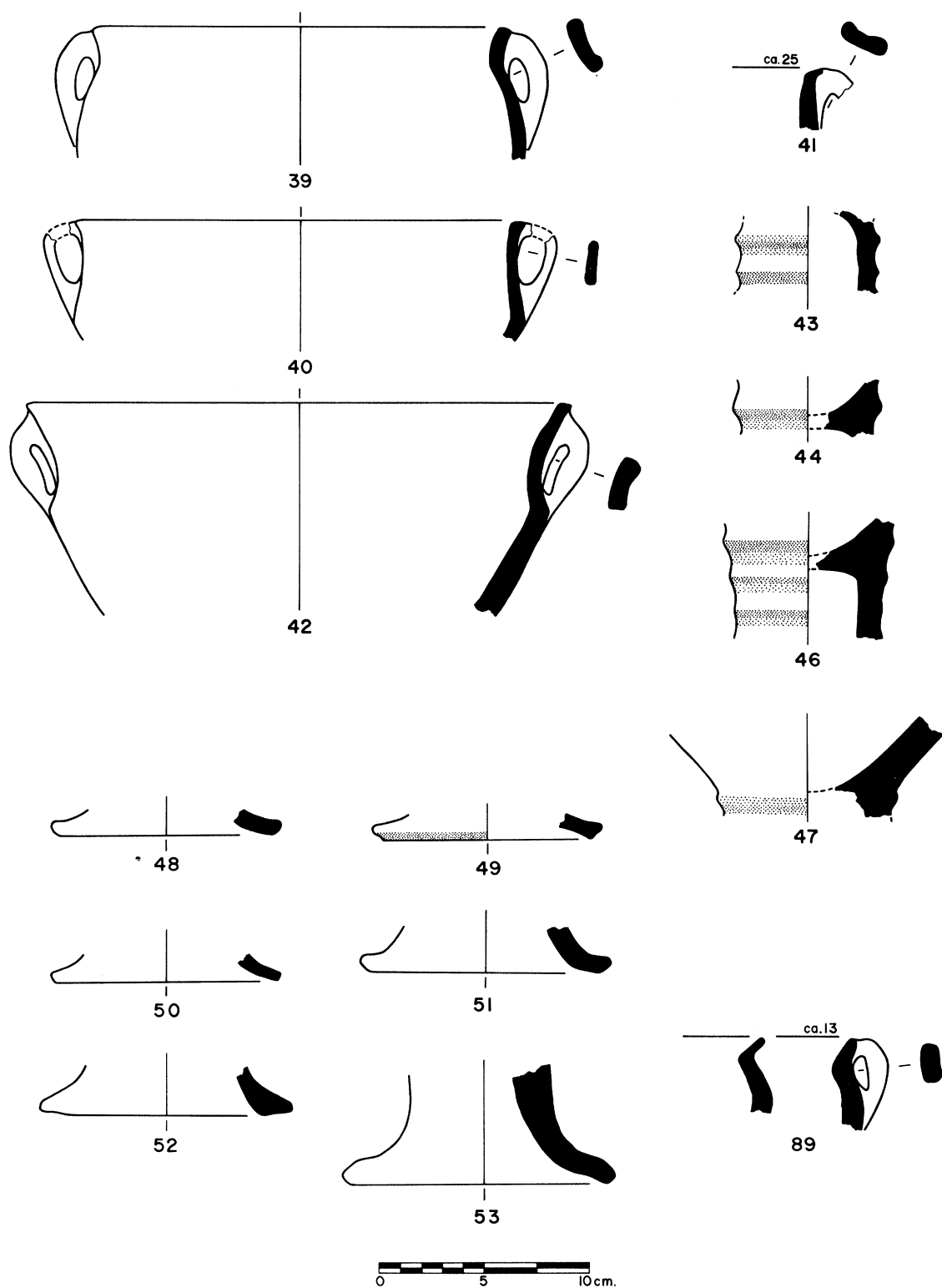


FIG. 9. MH unpainted goblets from Area EU2



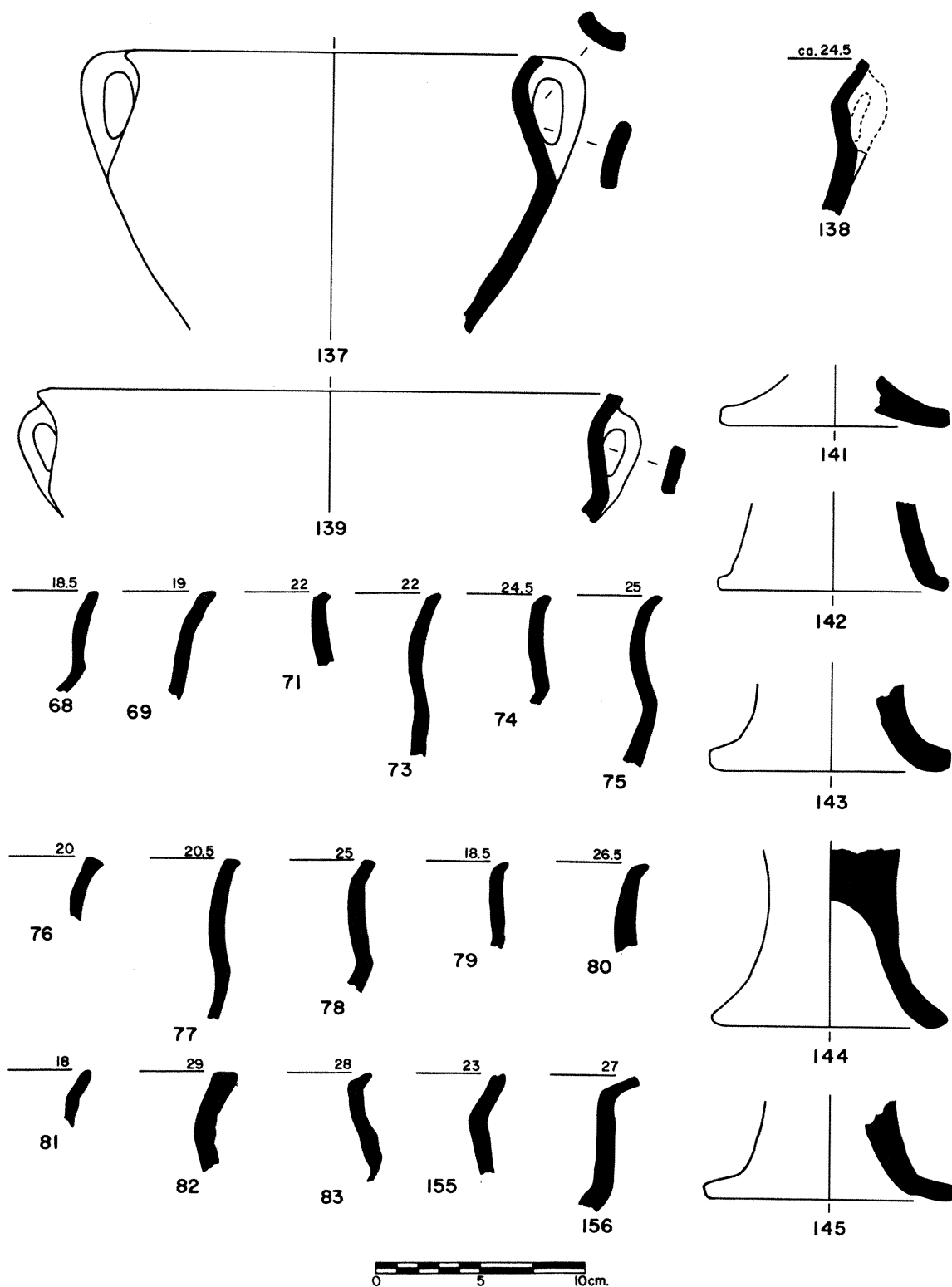


FIG. 10. MH unpainted goblets from Areas EU2 and EU6

bands.<sup>18</sup> Only the exterior shoulder of these goblets is decorated with patterns which vary, in a zone framed either by a single band above and below (**1**, **3?**, **5?**, **6**, **116?**), one band above and two below (**8**, **114**), or two above and perhaps two below (**9**, **10**). The range of patterns, however, is extremely restricted: opposed diagonals, whether single (= zigzag: **5**, **116**), double (**2**, **3**), triple (**1**, **115**), or mixed: double and triple (**114**) or triple and quadruple (**4**); large pendent loops or festoons, either continuous (**7**) or interrupted (**6**); and overlapping and partially filled pendent loops on the shoulder proper, with groups of smaller festoons pendent from the lowest band on the shoulder (**8**). One of the opposed diagonal patterns may have included a fill of horizontal dashes (**2**), but otherwise this repertoire of painted motifs, that on **8** excepted, is strikingly simple. The combination of painted decoration on the shoulder with fine incisions on the lower body of **117** is unique at Tsoungiza and evidently has no published parallels among MH matt-painted goblets from other sites.

While the pedestal feet of unpainted pale burnished goblets are occasionally ribbed in their upper portions (**43**, **44**, **46**, **47**), a number of sizable foot fragments on which one or two ribs are barely detectable (**142**, **144**) or else altogether absent (**53**, **145**) indicate that the decoration of goblet stems with pronounced ribs was optional. Likewise, the decoration of goblet shoulders with one or more crudely rendered ribs (**78**, **83**, **138**), or with two or three V-shaped grooves leaving more distinct ribs between them (**81**, **82**), was only irregularly practiced. Although the ribbing of unpainted goblet feet is likely to be related to the banding of matt-painted goblet feet, at least at Tsoungiza the bands tend to be located near the bottom of the foot while the ribs occur higher up, near and at the transition to the bowl.

The pedestal feet of the few dark burnished goblets from late MH Tsoungiza are decorated with single (**45**) or multiple (**140**), finely articulated grooves rather than the broader, more crudely executed ribs and troughs which characterize pale burnished examples of the shape (**43**, **44**, **46**, **47**) or the even finer multiple incisions on the lower body of the matt-painted specimen **117**.

The overwhelming majority of the goblets from the late MH deposits of EU2 and EU6 at Tsoungiza, in terms of such characteristics as fabric, shape, size, and decoration, fall into a fairly narrow typological range; pending the results of a thoroughgoing program of physico-chemical analyses applied to this body of material, this range may be tentatively identified as that typical of pottery produced at or in the immediate vicinity of the site. The more an individual piece can be shown to be atypical, the better its claim to be an import. The matt-painted rim **8**, already identified as a possible import because of its unusual fabric, also bears a unique combination of patterns and has an unusually rounded body profile. This piece is surely imported. The multiply grooved, dark burnished stem fragment **140**, equally atypical in its fabric, is also unique in its decoration and belongs to a class of ceramic which is in any case unusual at the site and occurs there only in the form of goblets. This piece,

<sup>18</sup> The rims of matt-painted goblet feet (**11–13**, **118**, **119**) are very similar in profile to some fragments here identified as matt-painted jar rims because of the single painted band which the latter have on the flattened top of the rim (**35**) or just below the rim on the interior (**34**). It would, however, make little sense to decorate the resting surface or the interior of a goblet foot, while comparably decorated fragments exist that are undeniably from jars (**33**).

then, and perhaps the few other pieces of dark burnished pottery from these deposits as well (45, 70, 72), should be imported. On the other hand, no decorative or morphological peculiarities distinguish the pale burnished rim 71, which by virtue of the sparkling gold platelet in its fabric is just as certainly an import.

There seem to be no significant differences between the matt-painted goblets from EU2 (1–13) and those from EU6 (114–119), except for the unique combination of painted decoration and fine incisions of 117 on the upper and lower bowl respectively. Likewise, dark burnished goblets are sparsely attested in both EU2 (45, 70, 72) and EU6 (140). The plastic decoration on unpainted goblets, however, does change from one set of deposits to the other. Of 23 unpainted goblet stem and foot fragments from pure MH units in EU2 (i.e. units coded as A1, A2, B, or C in the catalogue), 5 exhibit heavy ribbing (43, 44, 46, 47), 3 have one or two sharply defined grooves (45), and 15 are plain or have ribs so subtle as to be barely noticeable. Of 8 similar fragments from pure MH units in EU6 (i.e. those coded as E and F in the catalogue), none has heavy ribbing, 1 has multiple, sharply defined grooves (140), 2 preserve a single incision like those on 117, and 5 are plain. Although the sample is small, the conclusion seems warranted that, while clearly articulated grooves on dark burnished stems are common to the deposits in both areas, crude ribbing is characteristic of goblets only from EU2 and fine incisions are restricted to goblets from EU6.

A few late MH matt-painted goblets similar to those from Tsoungiza are listed by Buck. Some even more closely comparable examples have been found at Asine since his article was published, and several fragments from Blegen's excavations of settlement deposits at Prosymna and Zygouries can also be attributed to more or less identical vessels.<sup>19</sup> The comparanda from Asine, Prosymna, and Zygouries all feature opposed diagonals in the shoulder zone. For simple (6, 7) or overlapping (8) festoons in this position, the only published parallels on this shape known to me come from Lerna, where they have been identified as Aeginetan imports.<sup>20</sup>

Unpainted late MH and LH I goblets have recently been surveyed in some detail by Graziadio. As he notes, Gray Minyan and dark burnished ring-stemmed goblets are characteristic of middle as well as late MH deposits and persist in small quantities into the LH I period.<sup>21</sup> Fully preserved examples from Asine and Mycenae show that variants equipped with either two or four vertical strap handles or with two loop handles rising vertically from the rim were all current during the late MH and LH I periods and that such goblets could be decorated with ribs, grooves, or incisions, or left altogether plain.<sup>22</sup> Pale burnished goblets exhibit equal decorative and morphological variety but make their first appearance

<sup>19</sup> Buck, 1964, p. 243, shape A6; for Asine, see Nordquist, 1987, figs. 46:12, 48:1, 50:6, 7, 54:16, 17, 55:1, with fuller descriptions of most of these vases to be found in Nordquist, 1985; for Prosymna, *Prosymna*, fig. 642:5, 6; for Zygouries, *Zygouries*, fig. 121:6.

<sup>20</sup> Zerner, 1988, fig. 4:5–8. Note that these Aeginetan parallels are regularly decorated with festoons pendent from the base of the shoulder zone, a syntactic feature attested at Tsoungiza only on the imported fragment 8.

<sup>21</sup> Graziadio, 1988, p. 364 and notes 124 and 125.

<sup>22</sup> Mylonas, 1973, pls. 13a, 66d:1, 2, 156a, 205a:1, 2, 214:A-1 (plain) and Δ-69 (ribbed and incised), 216:Ξ-173 (grooved), 217:Υ-233 (ribbed); Nordquist, 1987, figs. 43:10, 47:2, 51:2, 56:1.

in the late MH period, appreciably later than the dark burnished (including Gray Minyan) types after which they were presumably modeled. The shoulder, lower bowl, and foot may be either ribbed, incised, or plain. Two vertical strap handles are normal, but variants with four such handles,<sup>23</sup> with two vertical strap and two horizontal trianguloid handles,<sup>24</sup> and with two vertical strap handles and two doubly horned or crescentic horizontal lugs<sup>25</sup> are also attested. Graziadio accepts Dietz's contention that pale burnished goblets decorated with incised rings as a rule predate plain goblets and concludes that the incised rings disappear at the transition from MH to LH I.<sup>26</sup> The late MH and LH I deposits excavated at Tsoungiza support the conclusion that incised goblets disappeared by the early LH I period,<sup>27</sup> but the highly fragmentary nature of the late MH material from the site makes it impossible to be certain whether plain goblets came into use before the end of the MH period. The large plain foot fragments **144** and **145** come from mixed deposits and could conceivably be of LH I date, but other pieces like **53**, **142**, and **143** from uncontaminated MH units suggest that plain feet, and hence perhaps altogether plain goblets, may have been in use at Tsoungiza well before the LH I period began.<sup>28</sup> Perhaps more significant is the information which the deposits at Tsoungiza furnish concerning ribbing as a mode of goblet decoration. The evidence from EU2 and EU6 suggests that ribbing and incision were not contemporary alternatives on pale burnished goblets, but rather chronologically successive techniques applied to the decoration of this shape.<sup>29</sup> Since the progressive de-emphasis of relief decoration on goblet feet is corollary to the contention that plain goblets succeeded incised ones, ribbed goblets presumably represent a yet earlier stage of goblet development and thus indicate that the MH deposits in EU2 predate those of EU6.

At least as distinctive as the pronounced ribbing on the pale burnished goblets of Tsoungiza<sup>30</sup> is the notable height of the pedestal feet on goblets from this site, whether they

<sup>23</sup> Mylonas, 1973, pls. 96γ:1, 2, 97α, 205γ:1, 215:I-103, 217:Y-232.

<sup>24</sup> Mylonas, 1973, pls. 176, 217:O-216; Dietz, 1980, figs. 37, 44. A goblet with only two horizontal handles from Shaft Grave I is coated with a brown slip (Mylonas, 1973, p. 115, pls. 96α, 215:I-100) and therefore fails to qualify as a simple pale burnished vessel. Also omitted from consideration here are the numerous red-slipped-and-burnished goblets reported from Asine, Mycenae, and Lerna.

<sup>25</sup> With doubly horned lugs: Mylonas, 1973, pls. 174α, 216:O-209; with crescentic lugs: Rutter, 1989, fig. 3:6.

<sup>26</sup> Dietz, 1980, pp. 80–81, 141–144; Graziadio, 1988, p. 344 and notes 3 and 4, pp. 354–355 and notes 57–63, p. 363 and notes 119–123.

<sup>27</sup> Rutter, 1989, p. 11.

<sup>28</sup> A plain pale burnished goblet from the floor deposit of Building 2 at Asine (Nordquist, 1987, fig. 51:3 = Nordquist, 1985, p. 22, no. 14, fig. 2) indicates that plain goblets were in at least sparing use at some sites before the beginning of LH I, as Graziadio himself acknowledges (1988, p. 354).

<sup>29</sup> Although the possibility exists that the distinction between ribbed and incised goblets has spatial rather than temporal significance, such an interpretation seems implausible considering how small the distance is between EU2 and EU6 (Fig. 1), how much the deposits from the two areas have in common, and how much other evidence there is that the pure MH deposits in EU2 slightly predate those from EU6.

<sup>30</sup> For parallels at other sites, see *Zygouries*, fig. 120:2, 4 (*Zygouries*), *Prosymna*, fig. 639:9, 10 (*Prosymna*), and possibly Nordquist, 1987, fig. 49:2 (*Asine*). Ribbing is reasonably common on red-slipped-and-burnished goblets, on which it seems to have survived into the LH I period (Mylonas, 1973, pls. 117α, 212α, 215:Λ-125, 235:551; Zerner, 1988, fig. 3:19). The single rather faint rib on the lower bowls of some final MH and LH I

are plain (e.g. 145), painted (e.g. 11, 12, 119), or decorated in relief (e.g. 43, 46). This is surely a local feature, for it is not paralleled on the otherwise closely comparable matt-painted and pale burnished goblets from Asine but only on dark burnished (including Gray Minyan) versions of the shape from that site. Comparably high ribbed, incised, and plain pale burnished fragments from Zygouries indicate that such high pedestal feet are in fact likely to be a regional rather than strictly local feature. The large series of late MH and LH I unpainted goblets from Circle B at Mycenae includes vessels with a wide assortment of different foot heights; this variety is appropriate for a site geographically intermediate between the southern Corinthia, where high feet appear to have been the rule on goblets until the end of the MH period at sites such as Tsoungiza and Zygouries, and the Argive plain, where, at least at Asine, lower feet were preferred.

#### KANTHAROI (Figs. 11 and 12)

In their shape, the ordinary kantharoi of late MH Tsoungiza differ from contemporary goblets in three important respects: their two handles rise high above the rim and are attached to its apex (14, 15, 54, 55, 57, 59, 121, 124); they rest on low feet, normally flaring and hollowed (19, 54, 55, 60, 61, 146, 147) but occasionally with a profile more vertical than flaring (148) and sometimes with a flattened rather than hollowed bottom (62, 148); and they are, with rare exceptions (55), considerably smaller, both matt-painted and pale burnished examples having rim diameters in the range of 10.5 to 17 cm. and foot diameters varying between 4.9 and 6.5 cm. The body profile is invariably carinated and, like that of the goblet, relatively deep. The shoulder is sometimes convex and capped by a short everted lip (14, 15, 59, 121), but more often the upper body is concave flaring (16, 17, 54, 55, 120, 122, 124, 125), in which case the lip is often articulated by being hollowed on the interior (16, 54, 55, 120, 122). The lower body is normally somewhat rounded in profile, although occasionally it is almost conical (19, 20). The shape occurs at Tsoungiza only in matt-painted (14–20, 120–125) and pale burnished (54–57, 59–62, 146–148) versions. Pale burnished rims lacking any indication of an upper handle attachment but clearly belonging to either a goblet or a kantharos have been attributed to the latter shape when their rim diameters are 16 cm. or less (84–88, 157–159).

The decorative syntax of regularly sized, matt-painted kantharoi from Tsoungiza is quite distinct from that of goblets. In addition to painted decoration on the interior rim, exterior shoulder, and backs of the handles, kantharoi often, perhaps even regularly, feature ornament on the exterior lower body (16, 19, 20, 120) and occasionally on the underside of the foot (19) but never on the exterior of the foot. Rarely has the decoration of both the

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pale burnished goblets and kantharoi (e.g., Mylonas, 1973, pls. 174a, 216:O-209; Dietz, 1980, figs. 38, 41, 42, 45:29, 32 and 33; Nordquist, 1987, fig. 56:4; Rutter, 1989, fig. 3:6; Davis, 1979, p. 247 and note 55, fig. 10:198, 213) is readily distinguishable from the considerably earlier, multiple, and more pronounced ribbing of the goblets from EU2 at Tsoungiza for which parallels from other sites are cited at the beginning of this note.

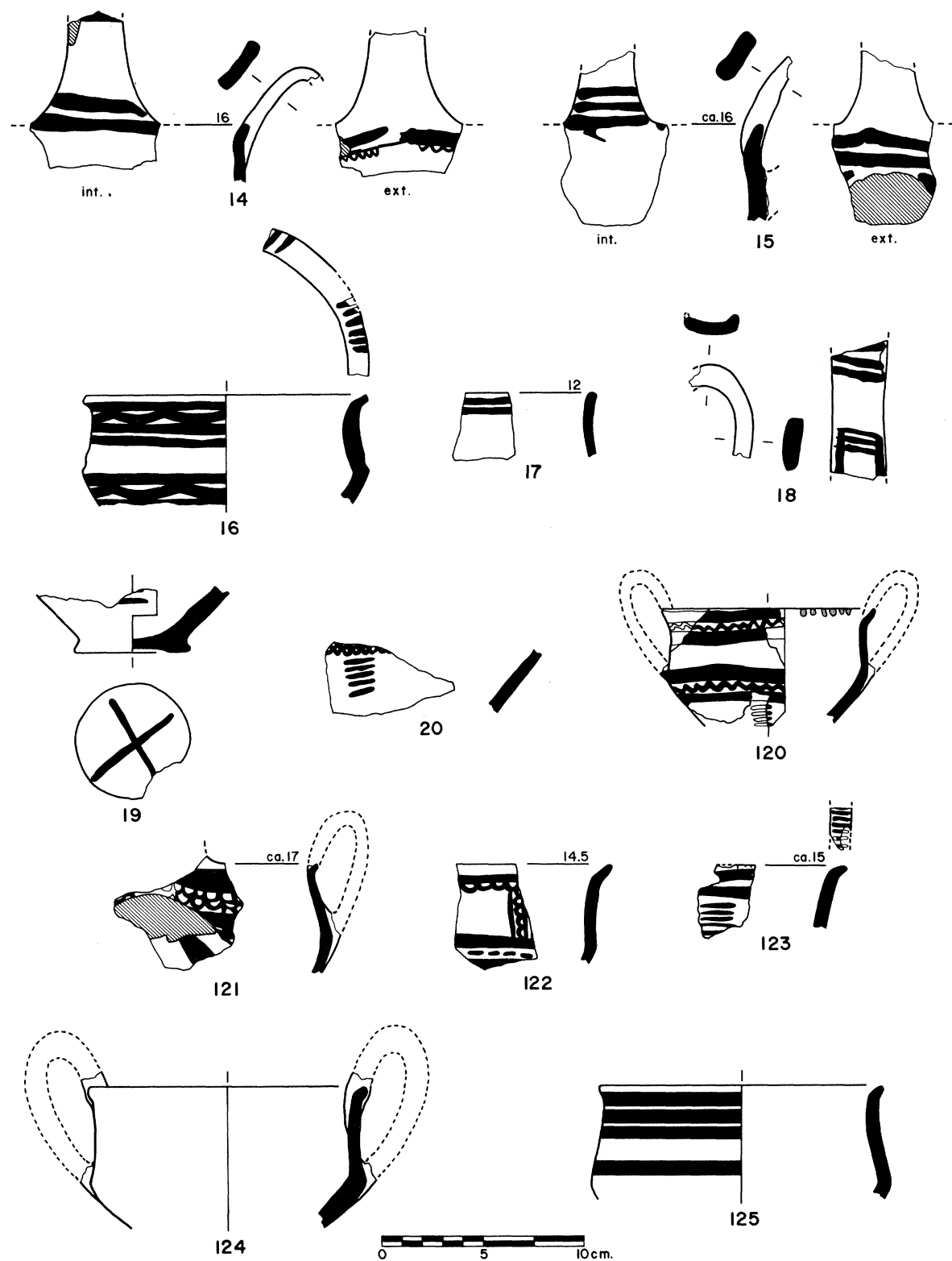


FIG. 11. MH matt-painted kantharoi from Areas EU2 and EU6

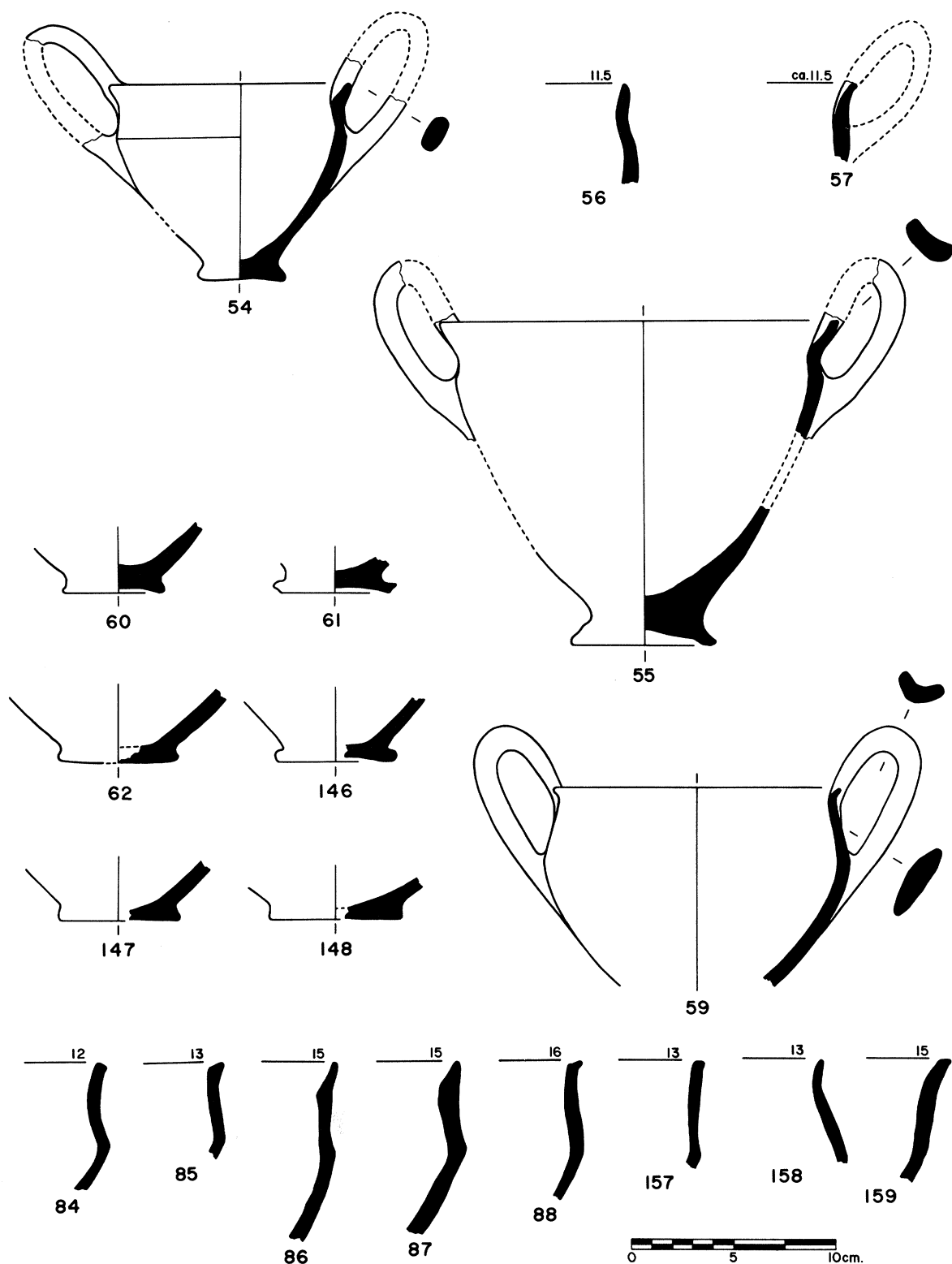


FIG. 12. MH unpainted kantharoi from Areas EU2 and EU6

upper and lower body from one of these kantharoi survived, but when it has (**16**, **120**) the motif on the upper shoulder is repeated at the top of the lower body.<sup>31</sup>

In terms of rim decoration, on the other hand, matt-painted kantharoi are ornamented much like goblets, with groups of transverse bars at intervals around the rim's interior (6 and 2 + on **16**, 6 on **120**, 7 + on **123**, 1 + on **124**). The backs of handles likewise bear groups of transverse bars, the bars themselves considerably longer in this position while the groups are narrower (2 and 1 + on **14**, 3 on **15**, 3 and 3 + on **18**). In one case (**18**), the bars are occasionally connected at both ends by bands running along the edges of the handle.<sup>32</sup> The hollowed underside of the only decorated kantharos foot (**19**) bears a simple painted cross.<sup>33</sup>

As on goblets, the shoulder zone on kantharoi is typically framed by one or two bands above and below (**14–17**, **120**, **121**, **123**), the three bands at the top of **125** being unusual. The uppermost bands, again as on contemporary goblets, never reach the rim, a feature which distinguishes these common matt-painted shapes from those found at some other sites.<sup>34</sup> The most popular single motif on the shoulder consists of small festoons pendent from a band just below the rim, continuous except where interrupted by a handle (**14**), and arranged in either a single (**14**, **120**, **122**) or double (**121**) row. Such festoons may either be framed by an underlying band (**120**, **121**) or hang free (**14**, **122**). Very similar in concept are the larger pendent loops framed between bands on **16**. The pattern on the upper shoulder is normally repeated immediately below the carination (**16**, **120**, **121**?), a fact which suggests that the double row of freely hanging small festoons on the lower body of **20** is a similar echo of a shoulder pattern. The panel of vertical bars incorporating a vertical series of small festoons on **122**, together with the underlying framed zone of simple horizontal dashes at and just below the carination, are decidedly unusual in terms of both motif and syntax. The second most popular pattern on kantharoi at Tsoungiza consists of horizontal dashes arranged in vertical stacks four to five dashes high, themselves spaced at intervals around the lower body (**19**, **20**, **120**) or shoulder (**123**). There are no kantharoi bearing the pattern of opposed diagonals so popular on contemporary goblets.

Pale burnished fragments from MH Tsoungiza positively identified as belonging to kantharoi lack any form of decorative embellishment. Of the fragments attributed to

<sup>31</sup> It is uncertain from the surviving painted ornament on **122** whether a different decorative principle was operative on this kantharos, which for a number of other reasons (see p. 435 below) can be securely identified as an import.

<sup>32</sup> For a similarly treated kantharos handle from a slightly later deposit at Ayios Stephanos, see Rutter and Rutter, 1976, ill. 10:247.

<sup>33</sup> Painted crosses in this location may be imitations of incised potmarks of the sort attested on a later LH I Aeginetan krater from Lerna (Zerner, 1988, fig. 8:23).

<sup>34</sup> Rim bands are standard on the late MH matt-painted kantharoi and goblets from Ayios Stephanos, for example (Rutter and Rutter, 1976, ill. 10:246, 247, 11:287, 297, 299, figs. 8:248–263, 10:288–291, 298, 300–305). At Asine, the banding on goblets from Barbouna Building 1 is all below the rim as on MH goblets and kantharoi from Tsoungiza (Nordquist, 1987, fig. 50:6, 7), but on the kantharoi and goblets from Barbouna Building 2 the bands have crept up to the rim (Nordquist, 1987, fig. 54:13–17), a phenomenon which suggests that these two deposits at Asine may date to slightly different periods. The late MH goblets and kantharoi from Lerna identified as Aeginetan all exhibit the banding characteristic of Tsoungiza and Barbouna Building 1 at Asine (Zerner, 1988, fig. 4:5–8).



kantharoi on the basis of rim diameter alone, only **86** with some faint ribbing on its shoulder stands as a possible exception to the rule that unpainted kantharoi are very plain indeed. Among the fragments identified here as belonging to pale burnished kantharoi, **86** is also unusual in having rather dark surfaces; it may in fact belong to an atypically small dark burnished goblet of the type represented on a larger scale by **70** and **72**.

The only kantharos fragment that sticks out so sharply from the rest as to warrant being identified as an import is **122**, peculiar in terms of its fabric, decorative syntax, and painted motifs.<sup>35</sup>

No differences between the kantharoi recovered from EU2 and those found in EU6 are readily identifiable as having chronological significance. Unlike the larger goblets and the smaller miniature kantharoi at Tsoungiza, this common late MH shape changes little with time.<sup>36</sup> The conservatism in this shape at Tsoungiza appears also to be a feature of late MH and LH I examples found at other northeastern Peloponnesian sites.<sup>37</sup> Closest to the matt-painted kantharoi from Tsoungiza are specimens from Asine and Mycenae which feature carinated body profiles, the repetition of the shoulder pattern on the lower body as a syntactic principle, the decoration of handle backs with transverse bars, and a preference for horizontal rows of small pendent festoons and spaced vertical stacks of horizontal dashes as body patterns.<sup>38</sup> Of these, however, only the example from Mycenae Shaft Grave  $\Xi$  has bar groups on the interior rim and exterior banding which stops just below the rim, both characteristics typical of regularly-sized MH kantharoi from Tsoungiza.<sup>39</sup>

<sup>35</sup> For a kantharos fragment from near-by Zygyouries decorated somewhat similarly with a panel of vertical lines on the shoulder and a horizontal row of pendent festoons just below the rim, see *Zygyouries*, fig. 121:1. Another, more fully preserved kantharos with panels on the shoulder and a horizontal row of festoons pendent from a band below the carination comes from Tiryns (P. and W. Gercke and G. Hiesel, "Tiryns-Stadt 1971: Graben H," *Tiryns* VIII, Mainz 1975, p. 25, no. 53, fig. 8:3, pl. 26:3).

<sup>36</sup> Pale burnished kantharoi have not changed significantly at Tsoungiza even as late as the LH I period (Rutter, 1989, fig. 5:7-9).

<sup>37</sup> Buck, 1964, p. 244, shape A11; Graziadio, 1988, p. 364 and notes 126-128. Add *Zygyouries*, pp. 127-128, no. 106, fig. 118 to Graziadio's list of pale burnished ("Yellow Minyan") comparanda, a reasonably close parallel for the exceptionally large example **55** from Tsoungiza.

<sup>38</sup> Nordquist, 1987, fig. 54:14, 15 (Asine); Mylonas, 1973, pls. 156 $\theta$ , 235: $\Xi$ -182 (Mycenae). For the repetition on the shoulder and lower body of a carinated kantharos from Argos of motifs altogether different from those employed on this shape at Tsoungiza, see G. Daux, "Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques en Grèce en 1967," *BCH* 92, 1968, p. 1037, fig. 31. A carinated kantharos rim from Zygyouries is decoratively quite similar to those from Tsoungiza but is preserved only above the carination (*Zygyouries*, fig. 121:2). Note that some matt-painted kantharoi with rounded body profiles from both Asine (Nordquist, 1987, fig. 54:13) and Mycenae (Mylonas, 1973, pls. 15a, 234:A-7) do not repeat the shoulder motif on the lower body. Are both the body profile and decorative syntax of these pieces characteristic of a somewhat later chronological stage, perhaps LH I?

<sup>39</sup> Kantharoi which exhibit these last two features are known from Argos (footnote 38 above), Tiryns (footnote 35 above), and Grave D.5 at Lerna (J. L. Caskey, "Excavations at Lerna, 1952-1953," *Hesperia* 23, 1954, p. 11, note 26, L. 80, pl. 7:a, left). For the second feature alone (exterior banding at the rim), parallels exist in the North Cemetery at Corinth (*Corinth* XIII, p. 10, pl. 5:8-2) and perhaps Manti Grave V at Myloi (I. Papachristodoulou, "Lerne [Myloi],"  $\Delta\epsilon\lambda\tau$  22, 1967, B' 1 [1968], p. 182, pl. 131:d). On none of these parallels, however, except for that from Argos, is the shoulder decor echoed on the lower body. Note that the kantharoi from Argos and Tiryns both have a band at the junction of body and foot, a feature unattested on MH kantharoi at Tsoungiza.

## MINIATURE KANTHAROI (Fig. 13)

A shallow body profile and the absence of a true foot, as well as smaller size, distinguish the miniature from the regular kantharos. The bases of miniatures may be either slightly raised (63, 66) or flattened (149), their body profiles sharply carinated (63–65), rounded but retaining some angularity (66, 149–151), or more fully rounded (126). Most miniatures are relatively thick walled for their small size and have a lightly articulated, swollen lip (63–65, 149), but some are thin walled and have tapering lips combined with rounder body profiles (126, 150). The two high-swung vertical strap handles are normally thin, wide, and flat near their points of attachment (63, 64, 66, 126, 149, 151) but significantly narrower and thicker, as well as somewhat U-shaped in section, at their midpoints (21, 149, 151). Although matt-painted examples exist at Tsoungiza (21?, 126), pale burnished specimens are significantly more common (63–66, 149–152). The rim diameters of both groups of miniature kantharoi range between 7 and 9 cm. Raised bases vary in diameter from 3.0 to 3.25 cm., but flattened bases are a good deal smaller (1.8 cm. on 149).

Of the two matt-painted examples of this form from EU2 and EU6 at Tsoungiza, the rim and handle fragment 126 is decorated with purely linear ornament, while the handle 21 bears a simple vertical band down the center of the back. The upper of the two bands on 126 extends to and over the rim in a fashion not duplicated on any of the goblet and regular kantharos fragments from either EU2 or EU6. Pale burnished miniature kantharoi, like unpainted regular kantharoi, lack decoration of any kind.

None of the miniature kantharoi published here seems to have been imported. There nevertheless appears to be a significant difference between the specimens from EU2 and those from EU6. Both examples of the raised base (63, 66) and all the sharply carinated body profiles (63–65) come from EU2, while the single flattened base (149), the more rounded body profiles (126, 150), and the lipless rims (126, 150) are restricted to EU6. Comparanda from elsewhere, as well as other examples of the form from Tsoungiza itself, suggest that such morphological distinctions reflect chronological differences. In the succeeding LH I period at Tsoungiza the miniature kantharos sometimes loses a distinct base altogether and becomes a shallow, essentially semiglobular, round-bottomed shape.<sup>40</sup> Such a development seems a natural extension of the increasing de-emphasis of the base and the trend away from an angular profile which already sets some of the specimens from EU6 apart from those of EU2. Thus at least three evolutionary stages of this form appear to be represented at Tsoungiza, of which the intermediate version is characterized by a flat bottom and a rounded, although still somewhat angular, body profile. The earliest type, with a sharply carinated body and a raised base, has parallels in North Cemetery Grave 9 at Corinth and Grave D.5 at Lerna.<sup>41</sup> The vast majority, however, of the comparanda from

<sup>40</sup> See, for example, Rutter, 1989, fig. 5:10. On this piece, note the imitation rivet on the preserved handle at its junction with the rim, a feature absolutely diagnostic at Tsoungiza of the LH I period on cups of several different forms (*ibid.*, p. 11).

<sup>41</sup> *Corinth* XIII, pl. 5:9-2 (Corinth); *Hesperia* 23, 1954 (footnote 39 above), p. 11, note 26, L. 78, pl. 7:a, right (Lerna).

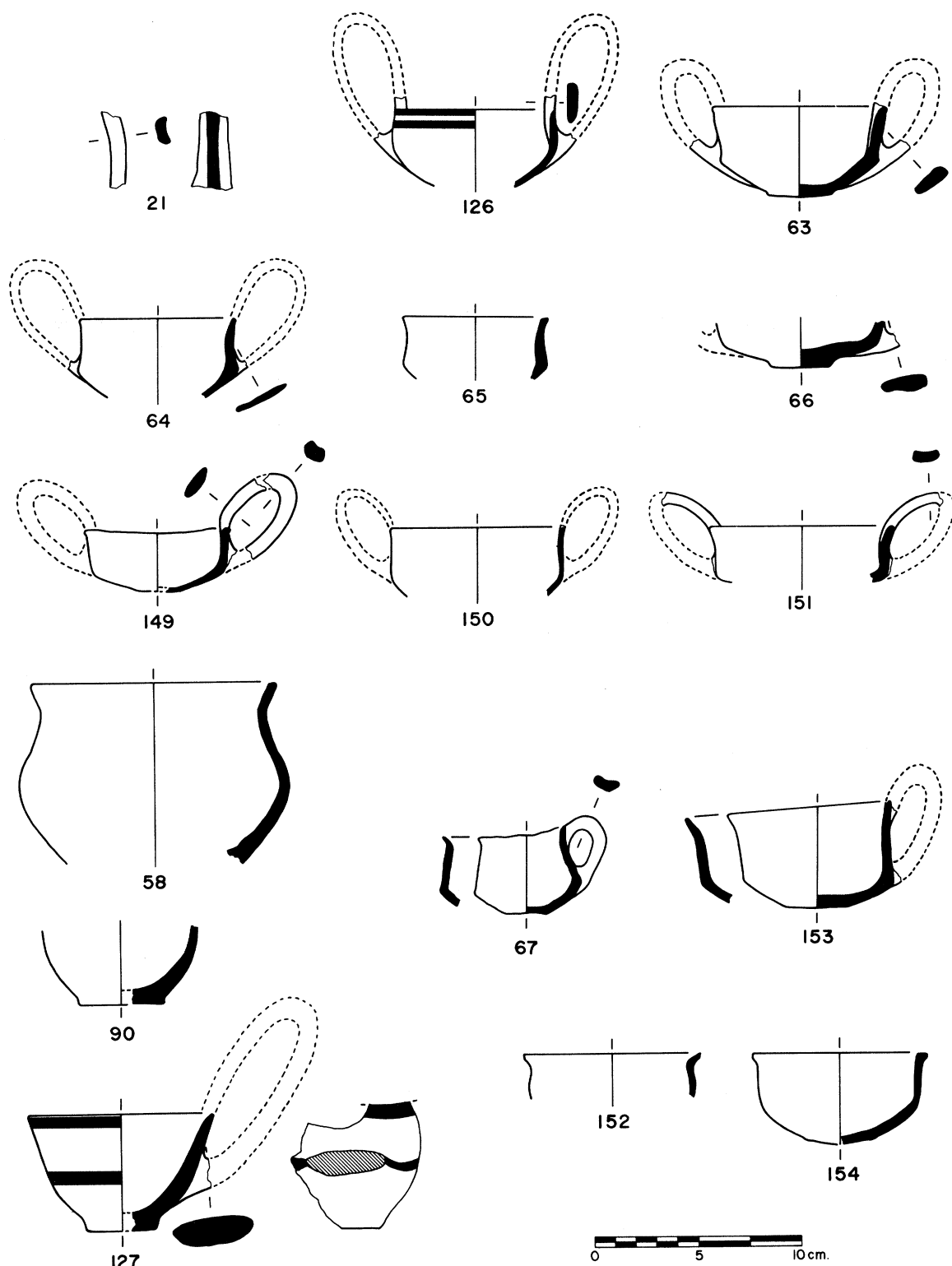


FIG. 13. MH one-handed cups, dippers, and miniature kantharoi from Areas EU2 and EU6

Argos, Asine, Berbati, Corinth, Mycenae, Myloi, Prosymna, and Tiryns collected recently by Graziadio belongs to flat- and round-bottomed versions.<sup>42</sup> At least some of the examples from Circle B at Mycenae suggest that the developmental typology outlined above for Tsoungiza may not be universally applicable, at least insofar as the two later stages are concerned. For example, Z-87 with its rounded body and bottom would belong to the latest version of the form as known at Tsoungiza, and yet it is as early as any of the numerous other examples of the form from Mycenae, several of which have flattened bases combined with semiglobular bodies.<sup>43</sup> The presence of a distinct raised base on kantharoi of this form, however, is likely to be an early feature at all sites where it is represented.<sup>44</sup>

#### ONE-HANDLED CUPS: ANGULAR AND ROUND-BODIED CUPS; DIPPERS (Fig. 13)

Seven additional matt-painted and pale burnished fragments from the MH deposits of EU2 and EU6, almost all from very small vases, represent at least two, and perhaps as many as four, distinct one-handled open shapes. Two profiles, complete in each case except for most of the handle, belong to angular cups furnished with a simple flattened (153) or slightly hollowed (67) base, a sharply carinated body profile terminating in a short everted lip, and a single vertical handle rising above the rim and attached either to its apex (153) or to its exterior face (67). Their rim diameters are 4.1 and 8.5 cm., their base diameters 2.0 and 2.8 cm. Both are pale burnished specimens, lacking any relief decoration. A pale burnished rim fragment with a diameter of 12 cm. and a rounded rather than carinated, though still somewhat angular, body profile (58) belongs either to a larger version of this form of cup or, if two-handled, to an equally atypical kantharos.

Another unpainted fragment from EU2 has a hollowed, raised base, a relatively deep and smoothly rounded body profile, a pale slipped and burnished exterior, and an unslipped though burnished interior (90). This odd piece, whose external slip suggests that it bore matt-painted decoration, presumably only in the vicinity of the rim, probably belongs to a round-bodied variant of the angular profile represented by 67 and 153, a version of the one-handled cup paralleled in the richest of the MH graves in the North Cemetery at Corinth.<sup>45</sup>

Similar in terms of its raised (in this case, flat bottomed) base and rounded (but here more flaring) bowl is the matt-painted fragment 127 which preserves a complete body profile. The lower handle stump on this piece reveals that the vertical strap handle was very large in proportion to the diminutive size of the body, a peculiarity which suggests that the

<sup>42</sup> Graziadio, 1988, p. 364 and notes 129–131. Add C. Tsountas, 'Αι προϊστορικαὶ Ἀκρόπολεις Διμενίου καὶ Σέσκλου, Athens 1908, pp. 145–146, fig. 55 (Sesklo) and Nordquist, 1987, fig. 53:12 = Nordquist, 1985, p. 24, no. 27, fig. 3 (Asine). Buck's identifications of published whole and fragmentary vases as examples of this shape are not always reliable (1964, p. 244, shape A10).

<sup>43</sup> For example, I-108 or A1-115 (Mylonas, 1973, pls. 98γ, 127β:1, 233:Α-115).

<sup>44</sup> Note that a second miniature kantharos from the North Cemetery at Corinth (cf. footnote 41 above) is of the later, flat-based type (*Corinth* XIII, p. 9, pl. 4:5-3).

<sup>45</sup> *Corinth* XIII, p. 7, pl. 3:2-3.

piece may have functioned as a dipper.<sup>46</sup> The decoration of **127** with two plain bands is comparable in its simplicity to that on the miniature kantharos **126**.

Another fragment which may belong to a dipper, although in this case because of its convex, dimpled base rather than its exaggerated handle, is the pale burnished vessel **154**. This piece can hardly have been intended to stand firmly on such wobbly footing and so was surely not an ordinary cup (contrast the hollowed bases of **67** and **90**). Rather, **154** would probably have been hung on a peg by its high-swung handle. Its shallow, lipped profile differs significantly from the deeper **127** with its simple, tapering rim. The latter, however, would have been equally unstable on its base in view of the enormous handle which it once possessed. Such great variability, if both pieces are correctly identified as dippers, indicates that this functional type was a new addition to the local shape repertoire whose essential characteristics, a small hemispherical bowl and a large handle, were fixed but whose ancillary features were in the process of being established.

Finally, the pale burnished rim **152** is more likely, by virtue of its markedly everted lip, to belong to a dipper of the sort represented by **154** than to a miniature kantharos, the only other shape certainly documented in the MH ceramic assemblage of EU2 and EU6 for which it is qualified by its small size. This thin-walled fragment, produced from an unusually fine fabric, is the only MH sherd from EU2 and EU6 which could possibly belong to a vessel thrown on a fast wheel. Unfortunately, the portion of the vase actually represented by **152** is too small to be identified positively as wheelmade.

The angular cup occurs in both EU2 (**67**) and EU6 (**153**), but pieces tentatively identified as belonging to a round-bodied but otherwise similar shape are represented only in EU2 (**58**, **90**). All preserved specimens are pale burnished, although the pale slip coating the exterior of **90** probably indicates that this fragment comes from a matt-painted vessel. The late MH and LH I comparanda for the angular version of the form assembled by Graziadio show that it was quite common as an unpainted shape throughout central Greece and the northeastern Peloponnese.<sup>47</sup> Parallels for the round-bodied variant represented by **90** and perhaps also by **58** are rare until the very end of the MH period, at which point the semiglobular teacup, ultimately of Minoan origin, begins to be produced in quantity.<sup>48</sup>

The dipper is not attested in the MH deposits of EU2 but makes its debut somewhat later in those from EU6. Here, it appears in at least two different guises, a shallow

<sup>46</sup> The shape could conceivably be a very early, clumsily realized version of a panel cup, but neither the handle nor the decoration nor, ultimately, the body profile seem close enough to either the Cycladic prototype or subsequent LH I imitations to justify such an identification. For the panel cup on the Greek Mainland, see J. L. Davis, "The Mainland Panelled Cup and Panelled Style," *AJA* 82, 1978, pp. 216–222; Graziadio, 1988, p. 356 and notes 66–76; Rutter, 1989, p. 11.

<sup>47</sup> Graziadio, 1988, p. 364 and notes 133 and 134. Add the red-slipped-and-burnished specimen from Asine closely comparable to  $\Xi$ 1-187 from Mycenae: Nordquist, 1987, fig. 55:2 = Nordquist, 1985, p. 27, no. 46, fig. 4:46. The shape is also claimed as a matt-painted form by Buck (1964, p. 244, shape A12).

<sup>48</sup> Graziadio, 1988, pp. 355–356 and notes 64 and 65, p. 366 and notes 143 and 145; Rutter, 1989, p. 11. Add the certainly MH piece from Corinth cited above in footnote 45. It is questionable whether the Corinthian cup or the fragments from area EU2 at Tsoungiza have any connection with a Minoan or Minoanizing prototype.

unpainted version (**152?**, **154**) and a deeper matt-painted variant (**127**). The experimentation with this functional type is also apparent elsewhere, for example in an unpainted, carinated dipper from Mycenae or in a matt-painted, deep semiglobular dipper from Asine.<sup>49</sup> By the LH I period, this era of experimentation has passed: a version with the deep rounded profile of the example just cited from Asine but with a rounded or only very slightly flattened bottom has become standard at Tsoungiza as well as at other sites.<sup>50</sup>

### JUGS (Figs. 14 and 15)

Although one-handled, narrow-necked pouring vessels of one kind or another are common in the MH deposits of EU2 and EU6, albeit only as matt-painted (**22–31**, **128–130**) and pale burnished (**91–96**, **161–164**) shapes, few fragments are sufficiently well preserved to permit of their attribution to specific types of jug. Two almost complete profiles and a pair of distinctive spout fragments make clear that at least three different types were used by the MH inhabitants of Tsoungiza, but the variation in rims, handles, and bases, as well as in the sizes of the vessels to which these belonged, indicates that the jug was produced in many more than three versions.

A matt-painted miniature with its neck cut away at the back (**22**) has a hollowed base, a narrow vertical strap handle from the shoulder to the apex of the rim, and a neck set slightly off center which flares gently to a simple, tapering rim.

Also matt-painted but medium-sized and round-mouthed is an odd jug (**24**) with a flattened raised base, a vertical strap handle from the shoulder to the upper neck, and a squared rim sloping down to the exterior, from which rises at a steep angle a ring handle attached horizontally and centered above the lower vertical handle.

Two fragments, one matt-painted (**31**) and one pale burnished (**96**), belong to much larger jugs furnished with a large spout on the shoulder, in each case presumably projecting from the side directly opposite the point at which the handle was attached.

Small jug bases with diameters between 2 and 3.5 cm. are hollowed (**22**) or flat (**162**). Larger bases with diameters between 4.5 and 6.5 cm. are normally raised, either flattened on the bottom (**24**, **92**, **95**) or slightly hollowed (**163**, **164**). In some cases, the profiles of these raised bases splay or flare (**26**, **93**, **94**), and the bottom may be slightly convex (**93**) or so markedly hollowed as to have become a virtual ring foot (**26**). Even on matt-painted jugs the base is as a rule unpainted (**22**, **24**), and so the single band at the junction of the body and base on **26** is notably unusual.

<sup>49</sup> Mylonas, 1973, pls. 197δ, 232:P-223, with the top of the handle incorrectly restored in plaster, since it should rise much higher (Mycenae); Nordquist, 1987, fig. 53:11 = Nordquist, 1985, p. 24, no. 25, fig. 3:25 (Barbouna Building 2 at Asine). Some of the fragments classified by Buck under his shape A14 (1964, pp. 244–245) may also belong to experimental versions of this form datable to the very end of the MH period.

<sup>50</sup> Rutter, 1989, fig. 5:11 and 12 (Tsoungiza); C. W. Blegen, *Korakou. A Prehistoric Settlement near Corinth*, Boston/New York 1921, p. 19, fig. 26. As J. L. Davis reminds me, this standardization of the dipper form and its more frequent occurrence in the LH I period are contemporary with the introduction in quantity of the krater, a large bowl with two horizontal handles (e.g. Rutter, 1989, fig. 6:13). The two developments may well be causally connected, since the two shapes must often have been used together.

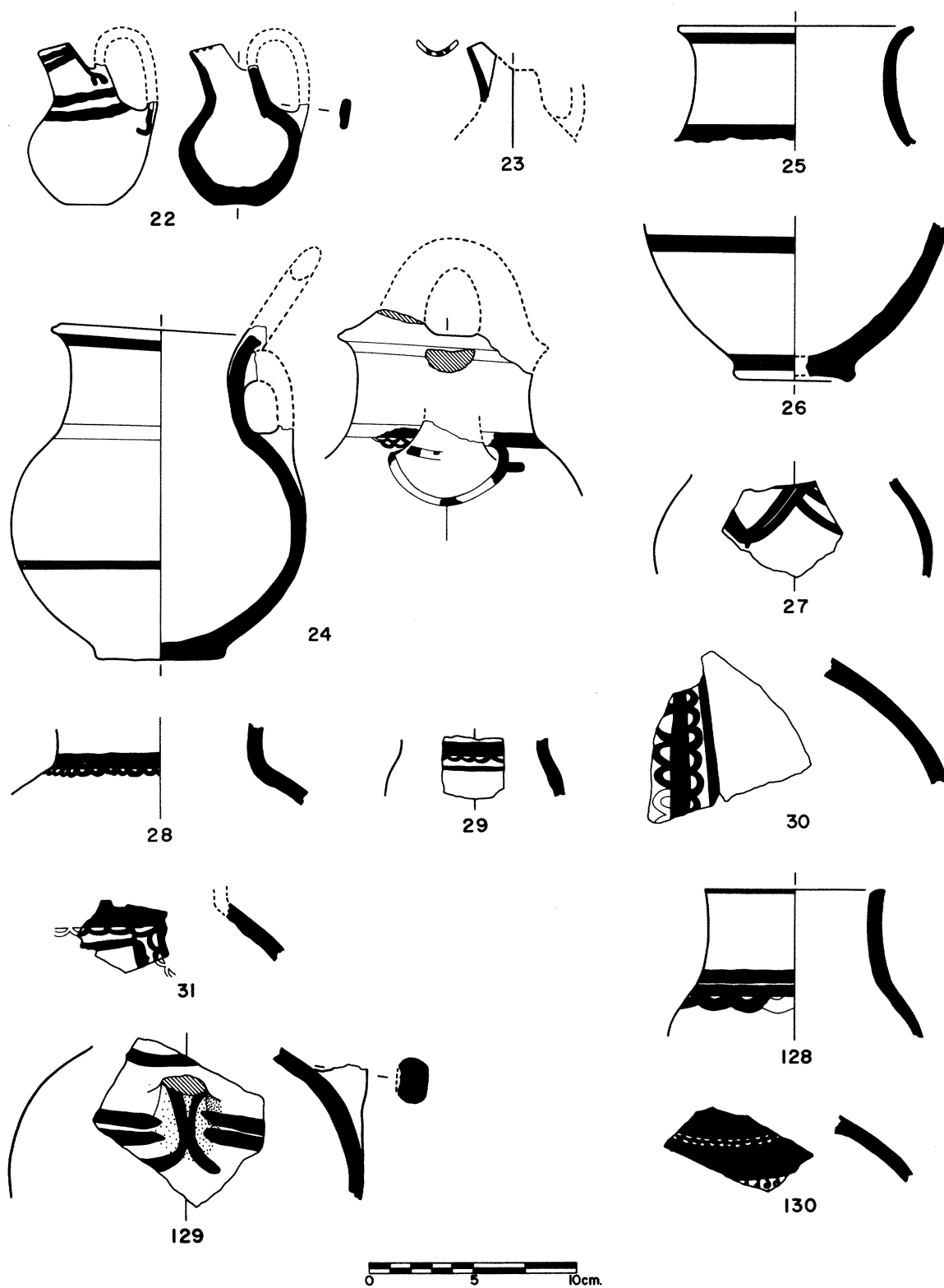


FIG. 14. MH matt-painted jugs from Areas EU2 and EU6

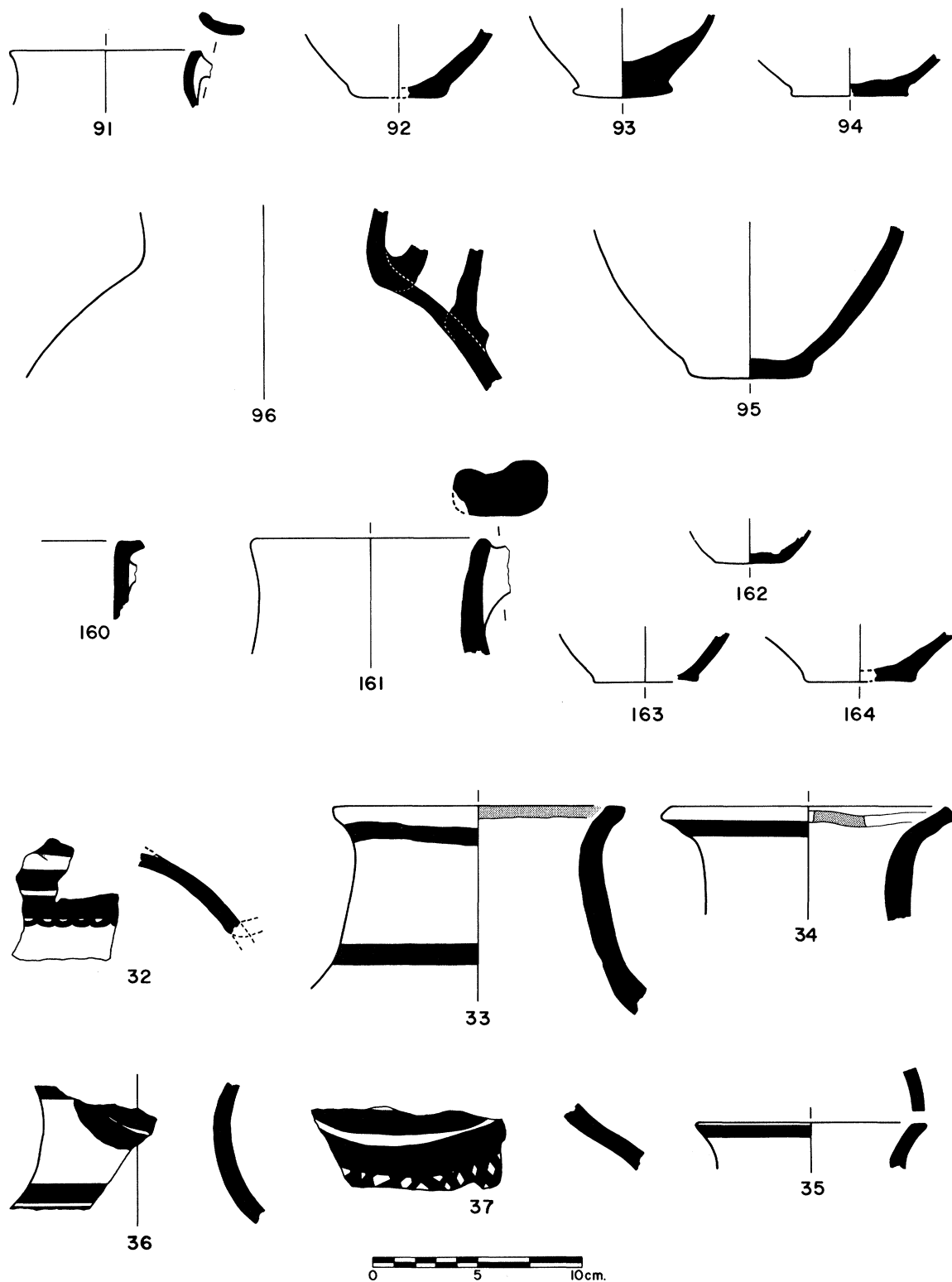


FIG. 15. MH unpainted jugs and matt-painted jars from Areas EU2 and EU6



Most jugs are furnished with a single vertical strap handle running from the shoulder (22, 24, 129) to the upper neck on round-mouthed shapes (24, 91, 160, 161) or attached to the apex of the rim where the neck has been cut away at the back (22). The thick vertical strap on the shoulder of 129 is atypical. The ring handle attached to the rim of 24 directly above the vertical neck handle is unique in the deposits of EU2 and EU6. On the rare occasions when they are painted, the vertical handles bear along each edge a band which flares outward at the handle base (22, 129).

Rim types may be crudely classified as simple tapering (22, 23, 25, 161), squared and sloping outward (24) or inward (128), or thickened with a horizontal upper surface (91, 160). There is no reason to suppose that particular types of rim belong to simple round-mouthed jugs as opposed to those with a cutaway neck (22, 23), a ring handle (24), or a side spout (31, 96). The five fragments which are measurable (24, 25, 91, 128, 161) all have rims ranging between 9 and 11.5 cm. in diameter. Bars decorate the interior rim only on the front of the juglets with cutaway necks (22, 23). A band at the rim occurs where the neck has been cut away on 22 and also on 128. Somewhat more common is a single band just below the rim on round-mouthed shapes (24, 25) or two such bands below the spouted rim of a jug with cutaway neck (22). Necks normally join bodies smoothly rather than being sharply offset and are typically distinguished decoratively from the shoulder by one or two bands (22, 24, 25, 27–29, 128, 129).

Most jugs, whether painted (24, 26, 27, 29, 128, 129) or unpainted (91–95, 163, 164), were evidently medium sized with preserved rim diameters between 8 and 10 cm., maximum diameters in the range of 9 to 18 cm., and base diameters between 4.5 and 6 cm. Miniature juglets with base diameters between 2 and 3.5 cm. and maximum diameters *ca.* 6 cm. may all have been matt-painted with cutaway necks (22, 23, possibly 162). Large jugs with rim diameters over 10 centimeters and maximum diameters well in excess of 20 centimeters, although they include the two side-spouted fragments 31 and 96, were probably not always spouted and could be either plain (96, 160?, 161) or matt-painted (25, 28, 30, 31, 130).

The scrappy state of preservation of most of the painted jug fragments and the extremely heavy wear which 24 has suffered make it impossible to say anything definite about the decorative syntax of the matt-painted MH jugs from Tsoungiza. The single, largely preserved juglet (22) bears only banding on the exterior and lacks any decoration below the two bands defining the junction of neck and shoulder, except for the ends of the two lines edging the back of the handle. Two medium-sized jugs bear bands on the lower body below the point of maximum diameter (24, 26), thus indicating that the decoration of jugs could extend somewhat below the shoulder. At least two distinct body zones of decoration survive on both the medium-sized jug 24 and the larger 130. By far the commonest single motif is the continuous series of festoons or small loops, which may be arranged in a number of different ways: a single horizontal row pendent from a band (festoons on 28, somewhat larger loops on 128), sometimes with a line or band just below (29, 31) and stepping around and below a spout when necessary (31); a double horizontal row, in one case certainly framed between two bands (130) and in another, possibly so (24); and two vertical rows,

facing in opposite directions on either side of the same line, framed by a second line on one side and probably also on the other (30). Other patterns include opposed diagonals pendent from a band (27) and similarly pendent "pothook" spirals (130). The only other ornament attested on a jug is plastic rather than painted and takes the form of a sharply crested ridge ringing the lower three-quarters of the base of the spout on 96.

Although there are a few differences between the MH jugs recovered from EU2 and those found in EU6 (side-spouted and ring-handled jugs, for example, are restricted to EU2), the quantity of material surviving is too meager to warrant any chronological differentiation between the ceramic assemblages recovered from these two areas on the basis of the jug form alone. An excellent parallel for the ring-handled jug 24 comes from the North Cemetery at Corinth,<sup>51</sup> which also provides good parallels for the side-spouted jugs 31 and 96.<sup>52</sup> Jugs with cutaway necks of the late MH and LH I periods have recently been surveyed by Graziadio.<sup>53</sup> Perhaps the closest parallel for 22 once again comes from the Corinthian North Cemetery.<sup>54</sup>

Insofar as decoration is concerned, there are numerous parallels for a single horizontal row of festoons pendent from a band which serves to set off the neck from the shoulder as on 28, 29, 31, and 128.<sup>55</sup> For a double horizontal row of festoons in the upper of two shoulder zones (130), as well as for the use of opposed diagonals on the shoulder (27), once again Corinthian parallels exist.<sup>56</sup>

In conclusion, although the evidence is certainly scrappy and sometimes heavily worn, the morphological and decorative parallels between the fragments from Tsoungiza on the one hand, especially those from the earlier deposits in EU2, and those from the North Cemetery at Corinth on the other seem particularly close.

<sup>51</sup> *Corinth XIII*, p. 7, pl. 3:2-2. This shape is not isolated as a distinct type by Buck, who seems, like Blegen, to have considered this piece to be an atypical example of a type of "cup" furnished with a similar combination of handles and possibly functioning as a ladle or dipper (*Corinth XIII*, pp. 5, 10, 12, pl. 5:8-1, 11-3, 13-2; Buck, 1964, p. 243, shape A9). Both 24 and the close parallel from Corinth Grave 2 are at least one-and-a-half times the size of the largest of the "cups" furnished with similar handles, both have pronounced necks, which are missing from these "cups", and 24 has the unburnished interior typical of a closed rather than open form. Despite the resemblance in the handle forms, two distinct shapes, a true jug and a related but considerably smaller and less emphatically closed "cup", are surely represented. A somewhat later (probably LH I) version of the jug with a squatter body profile, a shorter neck, and a wider mouth comes from MH Grave XXIV at Prosymna (*Prosymna*, pp. 44, 386, no. 1057, figs. 75, 650).

<sup>52</sup> *Corinth XIII*, pp. 8-9, pl. 4:3-5 and 5-1; Buck, 1964, p. 246, shape B5. The only other example of this shape known to me, from Prosymna Grave I, is of LH I date (*Prosymna*, p. 382, no. 1, fig. 643).

<sup>53</sup> Graziadio, 1988, p. 367 and notes 155-160; see also Buck, 1964, pp. 246-247, shapes B8 and B10.

<sup>54</sup> *Corinth XIII*, p. 9, pl. 4:5-2. Also from this cemetery come a series of squat, round-mouthed jugs which provide good parallels for 29 and 91 (*Corinth XIII*, pls. 3:1-2, 4:5-4 and 7-1). Called "cups" by Blegen, these Corinthian vases are essentially identical in form to the ring-handled dippers or "cups" from the same cemetery discussed above in footnote 51, except that the former lack the horizontal ring handles of the latter.

<sup>55</sup> E.g., *Zygouries*, p. 131, no. 96, fig. 125 (Zygouries); *Corinth XIII*, p. 10, pl. 4:7-1 (Corinth); Mylonas, 1973, pp. 84-85,  $\Delta$ -68, pl. 66 $\beta$  (Mycenae).

<sup>56</sup> *Corinth XIII*, pls. 4:5-1 (a large side-spouted jug of the type represented by 31 and 96) and 3:2-1 (a medium-sized jug with cutaway neck) respectively.

## JARS (Figs. 15–17)

Fragments of jars with at least two horizontal handles, whether or not such vases were provided with one or two vertical handles as well, can usually be distinguished from pieces of jugs in the MH deposits from EU2 and EU6 at Tsoungiza because of differences in size and decoration as well as in vessel morphology. Moreover, unlike jugs, jars are almost invariably decorated with matt-painted patterns, the single certain exception being the unslipped, pale burnished rim **165**.<sup>57</sup> Of two distinct forms of jar, the far more common version has a moderate to rather high neck, two horizontal handles uptilted slightly from their point of attachment at approximately the point of maximum diameter, and an unburnished interior. The second, rare version has a hole-mouth, two horizontal handles rising almost vertically from the shoulder, a burnished interior, and a spout placed somewhat below the level of the handles.

Although the single positively identifiable fragment of a hole-mouthed jar (**32**) is too small to permit estimation of the vessel's size, the body is likely to have been comparable in its dimensions to those of the largest jugs and of ordinary narrow-necked jars. The latter shape typically has rim diameters ranging between 11 and 14 cm. (**33–35**, **165**), maximum diameters between 25 and 35 cm. (**38**, **131**, **133**, **134**), and base diameters between 7 and 10 cm. (**97**, **166**, **167**).

The rims of narrow-necked jars are always squared and are occasionally also hollowed on the interior (**33**, **34**). Necks most commonly taper upwards over the lower two-thirds of their profile and flare rather abruptly at the top (**33**, **36**), but some necks flare gradually from the very bottom (**165**), while others include a cylindrical segment (**34**). Handles are large horizontal loops (**38**, **131**, **132**) set just above the point of maximum diameter (**38**, **131**). Bases may be flattened (**166**), raised and flattened (**97**), or raised and hollowed (**167**).

Only the swelling near the point of attachment is preserved on **32**, and so the precise type of handle on this hole-mouthed jar cannot be identified. Likewise, only some traces of a perforation through the shoulder have survived on the interior, and so neither the type of spout nor its size can be determined. Nevertheless, there is little doubt that this sherd belongs to a hole-mouthed jar or that its closest parallel among the late MH and LH I specimens of the form recently assembled by Graziadio is the example from Shaft Grave I at Mycenae.<sup>58</sup>

<sup>57</sup> The three unpainted base fragments **97**, **166**, and **167** are all coated on the exterior only with a pale-firing slip and almost certainly all belonged to vases with pattern-painted shoulders and handles and linearly treated rims and necks. Buck distinguishes at least four types of matt-painted narrow-necked jar on the basis of differences in the numbers and locations of the handles (1964, pp. 248–249, shapes C5–C7, C9).

<sup>58</sup> Mylonas, 1973, p. 116, pls. 97β, 230:I-104; Graziadio, 1988, pp. 367–368 and notes 162–164. Note that I-104 is by far the closest to **32** among the parallels listed by Graziadio in having the handles positioned at a level above that of the spout. The decoration of this shape with pendent festoons, though common to several other examples, is likewise paralleled on I-104. See also Buck, 1964, p. 246, shape B6; at least one of the pieces cited by Buck from Korakou (Blegen [footnote 50 above], fig. 35:8) dates to the LH I period (Davis, 1979, p. 246, fig. 7:87).

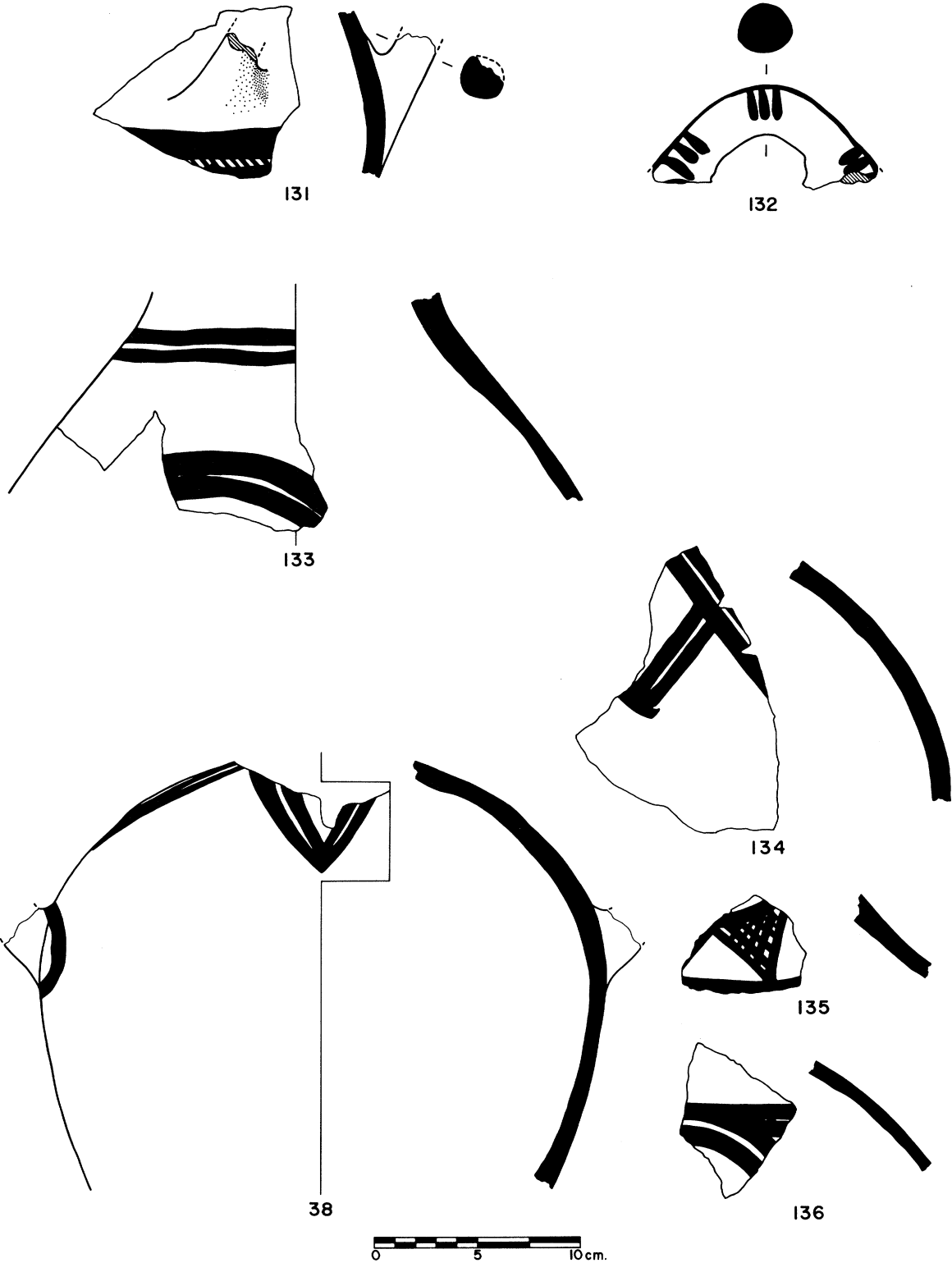


FIG. 16. MH matt-painted jars from Areas EU2 and EU6

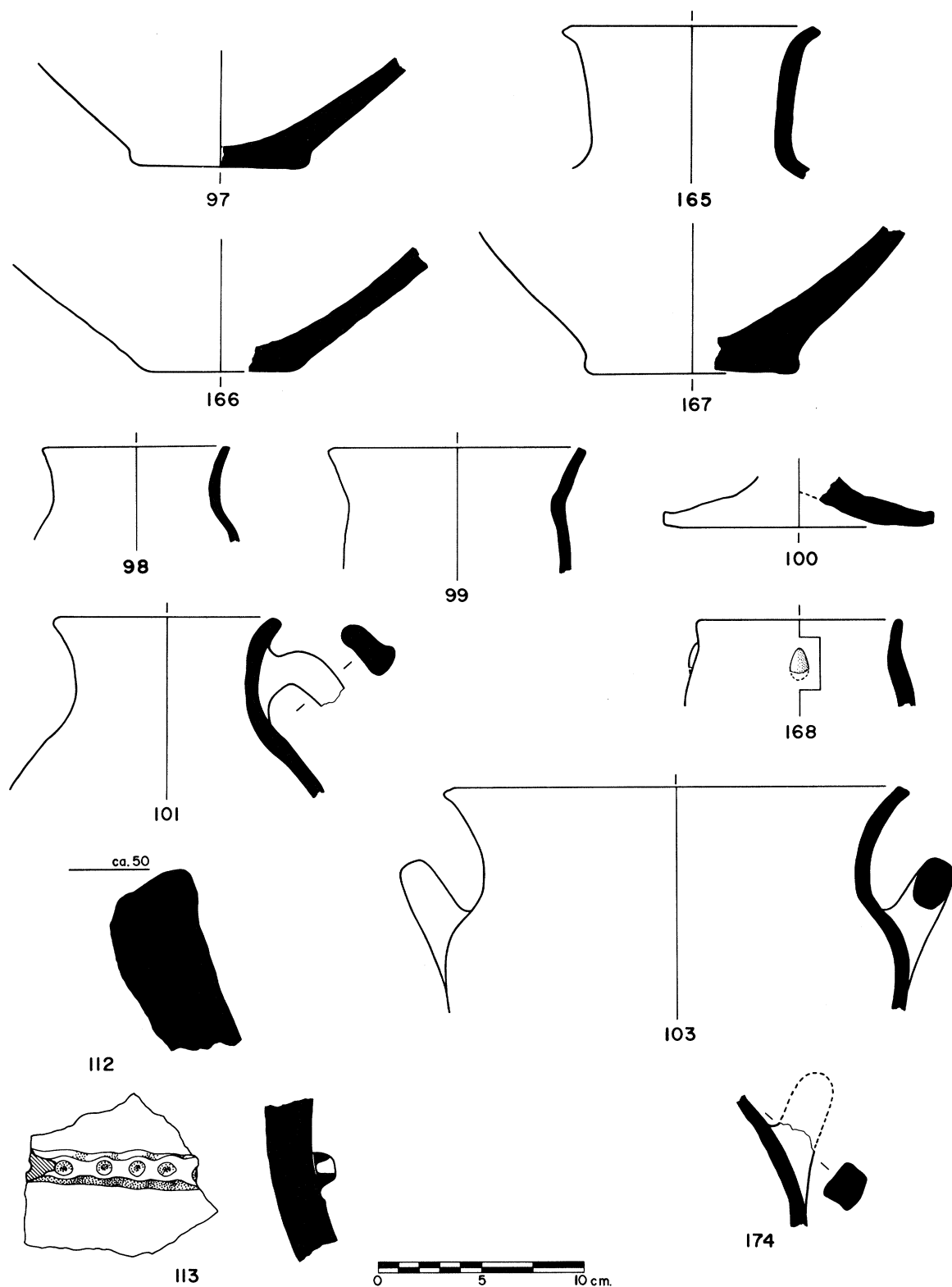


FIG. 17. MH unpainted jar, cooking vessels, and pithoi from Areas EU2 and EU6

Both the linear and the patterned decoration of the narrow-necked jars from MH Tsoungiza are highly distinctive. A band below the rim on the exterior and one at the rim (33), slightly below it (34), or partially covering it on the interior (35) leave a reserved band of variable width at the apex of the rim which may in some cases (e.g. 33) have been decorated with bar groups. The neck itself is usually plain (33–35) but occasionally bears a pattern in the form of a discontinuous pendent double loop (36), otherwise attested only on goblets (6). One or two bands set the neck off from the shoulder (33, 36, 37, 133). The most common pattern on the shoulder of narrow-necked jars consists of various sorts of triangle groups in a continuous series pendent from the lowest neck band: large cross-hatched, plain (37) or outlined (136); small cross-hatched, framed below by another horizontal band (135); and double triangles, plain (38) or overlapping (134). Also attested is what is probably a double circle (133). Handles may be ringed at the points of attachment (38) or have a band across the back from which depend three triple-bar groups (132), or both; 131, with both an undecorated handle and a lower body zone in which a series of short diagonal bars are framed by two bands, is sufficiently unusual to suggest that it may belong to a variant shape of some kind.

As with jugs, there are simply not enough narrow-necked jar fragments preserved from the MH deposits in EU2 and EU6 at Tsoungiza to permit the two series of deposits to be differentiated in terms of this one form. The closest parallels come from Asine and Mycenae. A four-handled jar from Barbouna Building 1 at Asine offers parallels for the rim profile and decoration of 33 and 34, the handle decoration of both 38 and 132, and the nature but not the positioning of the pattern in the lower body zone of 131.<sup>59</sup> For the small cross-hatched, large cross-hatched, and large cross-hatched and outlined triangles on the shoulders of 135, 37, and 136, close parallels exist on N-159, A-4, and I-98 respectively from Grave Circle B at Mycenae.<sup>60</sup> Equally close parallels in the form of  $\Gamma$ -39 and  $\Delta$ -66 from other graves in Circle B exist for the double-circle motif on the shoulder of 133.<sup>61</sup> In marked contrast to jugs, the best parallels for the late MH jars from Tsoungiza all come from the Argolid rather than the Corinthia. This difference may be due largely to the fact that the graves of the North Cemetery at Corinth contained no jars, whereas they are common in the tombs of Grave Circle B at Mycenae. It is also worth noting, in this connection, that there are no particularly close parallels for the double-triangle decoration of 38 and 134 among the Argive comparanda.

<sup>59</sup> Nordquist, 1987, fig. 50:5 = Nordquist, 1985, p. 20, no. 5, fig. 1:5. The handle of 131 rises from approximately the point of maximum diameter and not from the shoulder as do two of the four horizontal handles on the piece from Asine. Thus the positioning of the lower body zone on 131 cannot be considered identical to that on the jar from Asine although the spatial relationship of the decoration to at least one pair of horizontal handles on the Argive piece is the same. The rim 33 from Tsoungiza may have been decorated with bar groups on the interior like this piece from Asine but is now too worn for them to be detectable.

<sup>60</sup> Mylonas, 1973, pls. 140a,  $\beta$ , 222:N-159; pls. 14a,  $\beta$ , 221:A-4; pls. 95a,  $\gamma$ , 223:I-98.

<sup>61</sup> Mylonas, 1973, pls. 48 $\beta$  and 66a respectively.

## COOKING POTTERY (Figs. 17 and 18)

The vast majority of the cooking pottery from the MH deposits in EU2 and EU6 at Tsoungiza consists of wide-mouthed jars burnished on both the interior and exterior. Relatively narrow necks on two of them (98, 101) prevented the standard burnish from being applied to their interiors, but such pieces are few. All these cooking jars appear to have rested on comparatively small, very thick-walled feet (104–111, 175, 176), which seem to have been designed to be implanted deep into the coals of a cooking fire rather than to provide a broad, stable surface for standing on roughly flattened areas next to a fire or on the fringes of a hearth. An alternative approach to cooking-pot design, the tripod leg 171 (which was likewise embedded in an inch or two of coals while in use, to judge from its distinctive pattern of wear) is unique at Tsoungiza in deposits of this period. Its unusual fabric and wiped rather than burnished surface, along with its atypical design, identify it as an import, probably from Aigina.<sup>62</sup> The only other shape produced in the mottled, dark-surfaced, and generally coarse fabrics typical of MH cooking pottery at Tsoungiza is a simple hollow-bottomed lid represented by a single rim fragment (100), a form no doubt devised to supplement the basic function of the cooking jars by speeding up the process of bringing liquids to a boil.

At least three distinct types of handle arrangement are represented on the cooking jars which were probably produced locally at MH Tsoungiza. Neck-handled jars like 101 with a rim diameter of 11 cm. have a vertical strap handle running from the middle of the short concave-flaring neck to the shoulder and an unburnished interior. The rim 98, though somewhat smaller, probably comes from a vase of the same shape since it features a similar neck and an unburnished interior. Two other rims with comparable diameters, however, are burnished inside (99, 168) and probably belong to one or more somewhat different shapes, perhaps small versions of the ordinarily larger rim- or shoulder-handled jars.

Rim-handled jars like 172 and 173 with rim diameters between 17 and 18 cm. exhibit short flaring necks terminating in a squared rim, a broad but thin vertical strap handle running from the rim to the shoulder and decorated with multiple shallow vertical grooves along its full length, and an inverted horseshoe-shaped lug on the shoulder, either 90 degrees around the shoulder from the handle (172) or on the lower neck directly opposite the handle (173). These two vessels are in fact so similar that they are likely to have been made by one and the same potter. A fragment from a jar of comparable size and profile, though lacking a handle, is nevertheless furnished with the same sort of horseshoe-shaped lug and probably comes from a similar rim-handled vase (102).

Finally, shoulder-handled jars like 103 and 174, with rim diameters between 20 and 30 cm. and horizontal handles roughly rectangular in section rising steeply from points of attachment just above the level of maximum diameter, illustrate a third distinct size as well as handle arrangement.

<sup>62</sup> See p. 421 above and footnote 15.

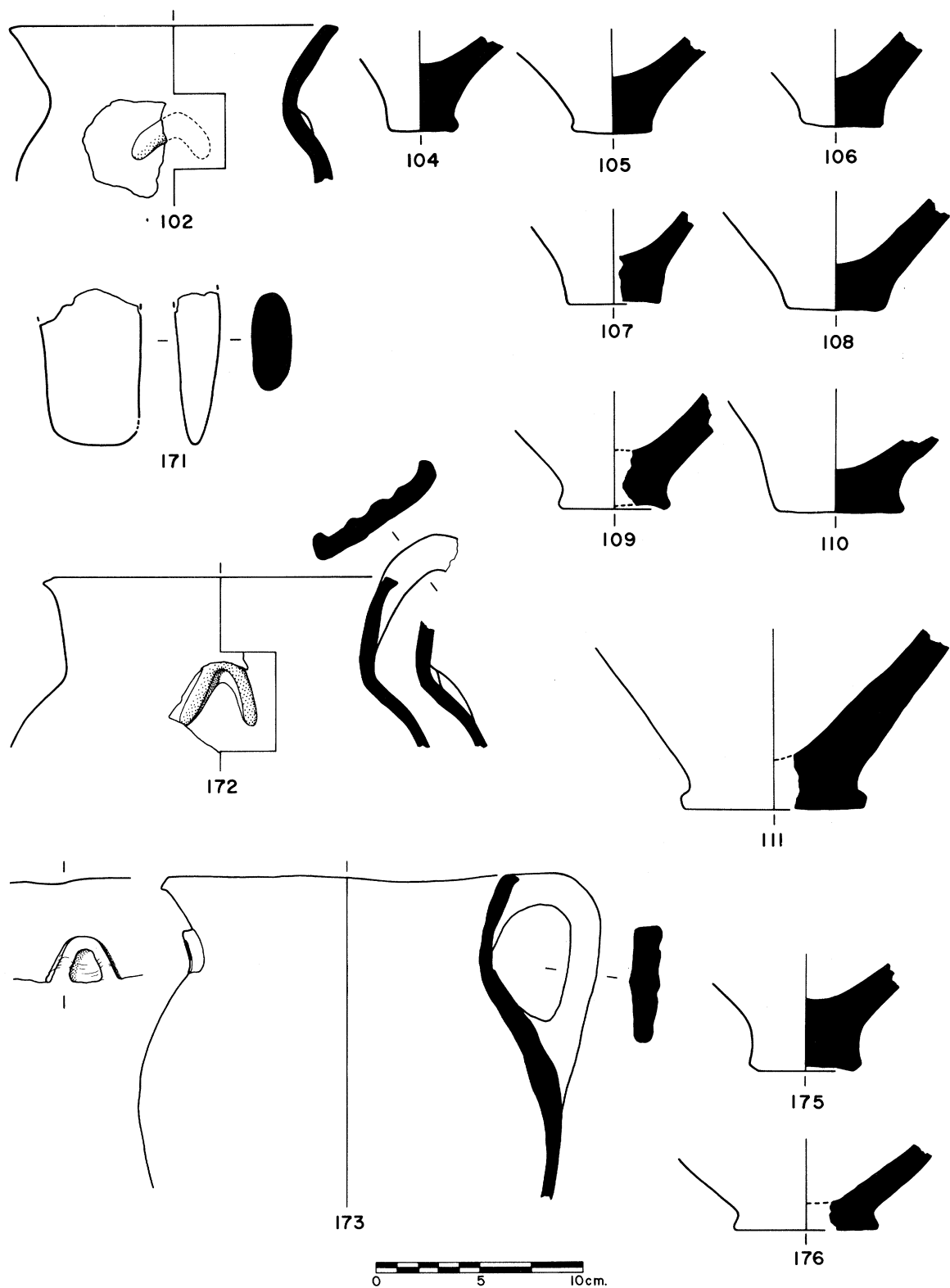


FIG. 18. MH cooking vessels from Areas EU2 and EU6



It is likely that the largest cooking-pot feet, those with a splaying profile like **176** or a disklike profile like **111** and with diameters of 7 or more cm., belong to shoulder-handled jars. The smaller raised feet with diameters between 3.5 and 6.5 cm., whether flat bottomed (**104–106**, **108**, **110**) or slightly hollowed (**107**, **109**, **175**), presumably belong to the smaller rim- and neck-handled jars. Aside from the horseshoe-shaped lugs of some rim-handled jars (**102**, **172**, **173**), these late MH cooking jars also exhibit vertically set elliptical lugs (**168**), button knob-lugs (**169**), and crescentic ledge-lugs (**170**). All such lugs probably functioned as stops against which simple lifting tools like sticks could gain purchase when the handle had become too hot to be touched.

There appears to be no significant difference between the cooking pots from the MH deposits in EU2 and those from EU6. The dichotomy between smaller rim-handled and larger shoulder-handled cooking pots survives into the LH I period in cooking pottery produced locally at Tsoungiza, as a somewhat later deposit of fully restorable vases from the site makes clear.<sup>63</sup> Comparanda from elsewhere are rare, because most published late MH pottery comes from tombs and ceramic cooking pots are very rare as burial goods. The sites of Asine and Lerna in the Argolid have produced quantities of late MH settlement pottery, but the dominant forms of cooking pottery in use at both sites are rim- and shoulder-handled vessels imported from Aigina.<sup>64</sup> Far to the south at Ayios Stephanos, however, where Aeginetan imports do not appear until LH I or perhaps even LH IIA times, small and thick-walled “toe” feet closely resembling **104–110** and **175** appear for the first time in deposits which are probably just slightly later in date than the late MH groups from EU2 and EU6 at Tsoungiza.<sup>65</sup> Tripod legs first appear at that site at the same time but are presumably derived directly from Minoan prototypes, whereas the tripod leg 171 from Tsoungiza is an Aeginetan product like similar tripod legs from a somewhat later LH I context at Korakou.<sup>66</sup>

#### PITHOI (Fig. 17)

Only a few small fragments from pithoi occur in the MH deposits of EU2 and EU6 at Tsoungiza, not enough to permit any significant discussion of the form’s shape or decoration during this period at the site. The rim **112** and the plastically decorated shoulder fragment **113** are presented here principally to demonstrate that extremely large storage vessels were required at Tsoungiza within a very short interval after the site’s reoccupation late in the

<sup>63</sup> Rutter, 1989, fig. 7:18, 19.

<sup>64</sup> Zerner, 1988, figs. 22:10, 23:18 (Lerna); Nordquist, 1987, fig. 50:8 = Nordquist, 1985, p. 21, no. 10, fig. 1:10 (Asine). Similar vessels were imported to Tsoungiza, but no earlier than the beginning of the LH I period (Rutter, 1989, pp. 11–12, fig. 6:17). Another cooking jar from Asine, if a local product, shows clear Aeginetan influence in its sharply offset rim, deep ovoid body profile, and relatively large foot (Nordquist, 1985, p. 21, no. 11, fig. 1:11). Of the numerous cooking-pot fragments reported from a LH I deposit at Korakou, most exhibit the loop handles, sharply offset rims, and splaying flattened feet bearing potmarks which are the hallmarks of imported Aeginetan cooking pots (Davis, 1979, p. 252, fig. 11:241, 242, 245–254).

<sup>65</sup> Rutter and Rutter, 1976, p. 45, figs. 18:584, 585, 19:586, 587.

<sup>66</sup> Rutter and Rutter, 1976, p. 45, fig. 19:592–594 (Ayios Stephanos); Davis, 1979, p. 252 (Korakou).

MH period. This need was presumably met through the local production of these enormous containers, whether by local or itinerant potters.

## CONCLUSIONS

Despite the fact that several distinct, superimposed strata containing nothing later than late MH pottery were excavated in both EU2 and EU6, neither area produced compelling evidence for more than one ceramically distinct chronological horizon. That is, within EU2 the pottery from stratigraphic horizons A1, B, and C cannot be distinguished on typological grounds, nor can that from horizons E and F in EU6.<sup>67</sup> There do, however, seem to be a meaningful number of typological differences between the MH pottery recovered from EU2 on the one hand and that from EU6 on the other. These include a choice between crude ribbing (EU2) and fine incision (EU6) as the mode of relief decoration on pale burnished goblet feet, a choice between miniature kantharoi with raised bases and sharply carinated bodies (EU2) and those with flat bases and less angular profiles (EU6), the restriction to EU6 of dippers in a variety of types suggesting experimentation with a vessel form devised to serve a novel function, and the restriction of side-spouted and ring-handled jugs to EU2. No valid grounds exist for assigning spatial significance to these differences, but subsequent developments of the goblet, miniature kantharos, and dipper forms in the LH I period all indicate that these differences could have chronological significance. This constellation of relatively minor changes uniformly implies that the material from EU6 postdates that from EU2.

Deposits containing these two putative sub-periods of late MH pottery, however, have not been found unambiguously stratified one above the other at Tsoungiza. The identification of two phases differentiated by as fine-tuned a set of criteria as those outlined above, even if it accords well enough with what is known at present of ceramic developments at other sites in the region (Argos, Asine, Corinth, Korakou, Lerna, Prosymna, Tiryns, Zygories), must remain tentative pending confirmation from either new excavations or fresh analyses of already excavated materials. The duration of each phase can only be guessed. The two together may well represent no more than a generation or two, to be placed within the second half of the 18th century B.C., if the revised dating for the eruption of the Thera volcano in the later 17th century is accurate.<sup>68</sup>

Tsoungiza was reoccupied late in the MH period after a hiatus in settlement of at least three centuries. Does the earliest reoccupation pottery, that from EU2, furnish any clues about the locale from which the new settlers may have come? Providing an answer to such

<sup>67</sup> Horizons D and G are omitted from consideration since they contain later Mycenaean material of several different periods. Because the stratigraphic position of horizon A2 with respect to the A1-B-C sequence as well as its very integrity are hypothetical rather than proven, the pottery from its constituent units has also necessarily been ignored in assessing the evidence for ceramic development within the MH stratigraphy excavated in EU2.

<sup>68</sup> S. Manning, "The Bronze Age Eruption of Thera: Absolute Dating, Aegean Chronology and Mediterranean Cultural Interrelations," *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 1, fasc. 1, 1988, pp. 17-82.

an ostensibly simple query is complicated by the fact that relatively few sequences of MH settlement pottery, particularly of the later phases of the period, have yet been published from either the Argive plain or the region of the Corinthian Isthmus, which, along with Arcadia, are the most likely candidates as areas of immediate origin for the new residents at Tsoungiza. Moreover, the question is almost certainly a larger one than simply who the new arrivals were at Tsoungiza, since the same pattern of abandonment late in the EH III period followed by reoccupation no earlier than the late MH period is also attested at Zygouries and Prosymna, and almost certainly at a substantial number of other sites in the northeastern Peloponnese.<sup>69</sup> Finally, the earliest reoccupation pottery reflects first and foremost the economic situation and relationships of the new settlers at Tsoungiza *after their arrival* rather than some earlier set of socioeconomic connections. It is, in fact, anything but clear, in view of our ignorance of the specific historical circumstances of Tsoungiza's resettlement at this time, to what extent the practices and preferences of the new arrivals in their former home(s) may have conditioned the nature of their ceramic repertoire in their new location.

Such important caveats notwithstanding, on the basis of the ceramic evidence presently available, Tsoungiza's new inhabitants are likelier to have come to the site late in the MH period from the north or west than from the south. The most striking parallels for some of the more unusual pieces in the MH ceramic repertoire recovered from EU2 at Tsoungiza (e.g. 24, 31, 96) come from the graves of the North Cemetery at Corinth. With allowances made for differences between tomb and settlement pottery, which in this case include the absence of both goblets and narrow-necked jars from the tombs in question, the Corinthian cemetery perhaps provides the closest overall match for the material from EU2 and EU6 at Tsoungiza among published corpora of MH pottery. Conversely, although there are numerous parallels between the vases found on the floors of Buildings 1 and 2 at Asine and the pottery of late MH Tsoungiza, there are also a number of significant differences, such as the lower goblet feet, the much higher percentage of dark burnished pottery, and the greater frequency of imported Aeginetan matt-painted and cooking wares at Asine.<sup>70</sup> Possibly the most decisive consideration affecting the question is the total absence of both Minoanizing and Gray Minyan pottery from pure MH deposits at Tsoungiza, classes of ceramic which are abundantly represented in and around the Argive plain both at coastal sites such as Asine, Lerna, and Tiryns and at sites further inland like Argos and Mycenae. The absence of these classes of pottery from the Corinthian North Cemetery in graves which are notable for their relative wealth (see Appendix, pp. 455–458 below) may thus be viewed as a further link between the Isthmus and Tsoungiza at this time. Of course, such ceramic clues constitute only one of several bodies of data which may contribute to establishing the origins of

<sup>69</sup> For Zygouries, see *Zygouries* and Rutter (footnote 3 above), p. 35; for Prosymna, see *Prosymna*. The evidence from the Nemea Valley Survey suggests that the valley was thoroughly depopulated throughout most of the MH period (J. F. Cherry, J. L. Davis, and E. Mantzourani, "The Archaeological Survey," in Wright *et al.*).

<sup>70</sup> Nordquist, 1985; Nordquist, 1987: pp. 47–54, 62–65, 85–86, figs. 49–54.

the MH settlers at Tsoungiza and one which should perhaps not be overemphasized. Furthermore, it is impossible in the present state of our knowledge of MH ceramics to evaluate the candidacy of Arcadia as a potential source for these immigrants into the Nemea Valley.

The conventional picture of Peloponnesian especially but also central Greek culture at the end of the Middle Bronze Age portrays a society in transition from the material impoverishment and isolation which characterize the bulk of the MH period to the vastly enriched repertoire of artifactual forms and the full integration of the Mainland into the complex network of exchanges and interaction throughout the southern Aegean which typify the early Mycenaean era.<sup>71</sup> The principal indicator of the cultural enrichment achieved by the integration of the Mainland into an expanded Aegean sphere of interactions is evidence of contact with the far wealthier, more varied, and more technologically advanced society of Minoan Crete, whether directly through Minoan trading or military activity or indirectly through middlemen resident in the Cyclades or other islands such as Kythera and Aigina. The vast majority of the evidence for the reconstruction of late MH society in the Peloponnese stems from excavations at coastal or near coastal sites: Nichoria in Messenia; Ayios Stephanos in Laconia; Argos, Asine, Lerna, Mycenae, and Tiryns in the Argolid; and Korakou in the Corinthia. At all these sites, both Minoan and Cycladic imports and influences, in some cases present since the very beginning of the MH period, have reached a crescendo by its end, the immediate prelude to the birth of the Mycenaean era. The importance of the late MH ceramic assemblages of Tsoungiza lies in the fact that, although they come from a site within a few hours' walk of Mycenae, they reveal no evidence whatever for contact with either Minoan Crete or the Cyclades and only minimal, and surely indirect, contact with Aigina.<sup>72</sup> They indicate that in the immediate vicinity of Mycenae and at about the same time that remarkable amounts of wealth in an astonishing variety of media were being acquired by an elite at that site, human groups could resettle formerly occupied sites at locations such as Tsoungiza and Zygouries and yet seemingly not be participants in the process whereby the leading inhabitants of Mycenae, presumably in addition to emerging elites at other sites near or on the coast (e.g. Lerna, Corinth), were amassing their wealth. At a time of greatly heightened interaction between Argive, Corinthian, Laconian, and Messenian coastal populations and the Aegean world, the small group of recently arrived residents at Tsoungiza is astoundingly isolated; and yet this isolation is not quite absolute, since at least a handful of ceramic imports of this period have been found at the site, some of which almost certainly come from Aigina. Against this backdrop, it is difficult to make a direct connection between the expansion of MH settlement in the Nemea Valley and near-by areas and the rise of the enormously wealthy and, one imagines, militarily potent elite at Mycenae: surely if such a connection had existed there would be more

<sup>71</sup> O. T. P. K. Dickinson, *The Origins of Mycenaean Civilization*, Göteborg 1977, *passim*, esp. pp. 17–24 and 32–38 on the MH period.

<sup>72</sup> The only evidence for Minoan influence (as opposed to contact) at MH Tsoungiza consists of the tripod cooking-pot leg 171, a fragment of a Minoanizing ceramic form which, however, appears to have been produced on Aigina, as may have been the probable goblet rim 71.

evidence at Tsoungiza for the dramatically expanding horizon of cultural interactions which is such a prominent feature of the Shaft Grave period at Mycenae.

The parochialism which makes the late MH pottery from Tsoungiza so noteworthy may be explained in part by the origins of its producers, particularly if they came from an area like Arcadia which is further removed from the coast.<sup>73</sup> Much more evidence remains to be collected, however, before such a scenario can be proposed with any real confidence. For the time being, it is enough to draw attention to the fact of an episode of colonization in the Nemea Valley and near-by areas which, although contemporary with or even somewhat earlier than the earliest Shaft Graves at Mycenae, need have no causal connection with the Shaft Grave phenomenon.<sup>74</sup>

#### APPENDIX: THE NORTH CEMETERY AT CORINTH

In his publication of the 13 graves of the late MH period found clustered at the west side of the North Cemetery at Corinth, where the other graves are predominantly Late Geometric through Classical in date, Blegen drew attention to the fact that the area occupied by the prehistoric tombs had not been encroached upon by later graves. As a possible explanation for this freedom from serious later disturbance, Blegen proposed that the zone of MH burial had been "marked in some way that was still recognizable in Geometric and classical times when hundreds of burials were made in the region round about."<sup>75</sup> The original excavators of the cemetery evidently felt that the tombs were to be connected with a rubble wall to the north, bedded on earth 2.90 m. below the modern ground surface and running roughly north-south. Although evidently prehistoric, the wall was, as Blegen noted, not certainly of MH date and in any case did not seem to form part of any intelligible precinct surrounding the MH graves; he himself seems to have been skeptical of any connection between it and the tombs. But he failed to propose any other construction whereby the MH cemetery might have been spotted, and thus carefully and very narrowly avoided, by the excavators of the numerous Archaic tombs which surround the MH burial area in a roughly 100-degree arc to the east.

<sup>73</sup> S. Sutton ("Anthropological Studies," in Wright *et al.*) has demonstrated that the Nemea Valley was repopulated during the early 19th century after Christ by groups moving into it from the west. Although in this instance conditioned to a large extent by the rise of Athens as the political and economic hub of a modern nation-state, and by the consequent development of the Tretos Pass as the major north-south communications corridor between the Argive plain and the Corinthia, such a pattern of resettlement could conceivably have been prefigured in the later MH period under quite different historical circumstances.

<sup>74</sup> For the view that the resettlement of Tsoungiza and other near-by sites in the late MH period is causally connected with the rise of Mycenae as a center of power, see Wright, Davis, Cherry, and Mantzourani (footnote 5 above), Wright (footnote 5 above), and Wright *et al.* Tsoungiza and Zygouries may have been resettled somewhat earlier than the first burials were made in Circle B at Mycenae. The inhabitants of Mycenae at this time, if indeed there were any, have left behind nothing to suggest that they had the capacity, much less the interest, to colonize the valley systems to the north. For MH Mycenae prior to the first burials in Circle B, see Dickinson (footnote 71 above), pp. 39, 114, notes 1-5.

<sup>75</sup> *Corinth* XIII, p. 1. For other prehistoric finds in the vicinity of the MH cemetery, see Hope Simpson and Dickinson (footnote 2 above), p. 62, site A53.

As the accompanying sketch adapted from the published plan of the North Cemetery shows (Fig. 19), the MH tombs themselves, with the exception of the outlying Grave 12 some twelve and a half meters southeast of Grave 11, are organized in a relatively compact semicircle measuring roughly fourteen meters in diameter from north to south. This semicircle is defined by the rough arc in which Graves 1, 2, 7, 8, 11, 10, and 9, in that order, are distributed to the east and by the straight north-south line which, slightly marred by an irregular jog around Grave 4, constitutes the western perimeter of the North Cemetery as excavated. Among the ten graves in this group which preserve the oval-to-rectangular outline of the original grave pit, underlying from one to three cover slabs of sandy conglomerate, the seven lying closest to the circumference of the semicircular burial zone are aligned with their major axes perpendicular to the circumference. That is, most of the graves appear to have been oriented along and near the ends of radii of a partially exposed circular precinct rather than “helter skelter following no obvious plan or system” as Blegen claimed.<sup>76</sup> Moreover, the elevation of the cover slabs found above the grave pits was almost invariably appreciably lower over graves around the periphery of the circle (Fig. 19: Graves 1, 2, 7, 11) than above graves lying closer to the center (Fig. 19: Graves 4, 5, 6, 8, 9), only Grave 10 being anomalous in this respect. The circular outline of the burial precinct, the orientations and relative depths of the graves within it, the period during which the burials were made, and the failure of the burials to be disturbed by numerous tombs dug at least a millennium later, albeit to a generally much shallower depth, are all consonant with the conclusion that the graves in question were dug within a substantial earthen tumulus which rose well above the level ground in the immediate vicinity until at least the end of the Classical period.<sup>77</sup>

Is there any other evidence in favor of identifying the MH portion of the North Cemetery at Corinth, apart from Grave 12, as a burial tumulus? Blegen noted that the MH graves were dug into a fill of rich brown earth, averaging 1.10 m. in depth, which was full of potsherds and obsidian chips. The pottery from this fill for the most part predated the MH period and included both EH and Neolithic material.<sup>78</sup> In view of the absence, within the area occupied by the graves themselves, of any settlement architecture, one wonders how this deep deposit of soil containing abundant and mostly earlier artifactual debris came to be deposited here. Its identification as the core of an artificially constructed tumulus consisting

<sup>76</sup> *Corinth* XIII, p. 1. A similar approach to the orientation of MH graves within a circular precinct is evident in the arrangement of the pithos burials in the tumulus at Ayios Ioannis Papoulion (O. Pelon, *Tholoi, tumuli et cercles funéraires*, Paris 1976, pp. 76–77, 107, pl. XVII:2) and, albeit less strictly observed, in the alignments of both pithos burials and cists (but not shaft graves) in the earlier tumulus at Aphidna (*ibid.*, pl. XXI:1). Radial dispositions of cist graves are also characteristic of the recently published Tumuli A and C at Marmara in Phthiotis (F. Dakaronia, *Μαρμαρά. Τα υπομυκηναϊκά νεκροταφεία των τυμβών*, Athens 1987); a date for them in the Shaft Grave era of the late MH and LH I periods has now been persuasively argued by J. Maran (“Zur Zeitstellung der Grabhügel von Marmara [Mittelgriechenland],” *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 18, 1988, pp. 341–355).

<sup>77</sup> For MH tumuli, see Pelon, *op. cit.*, pp. 73–152; Hope Simpson and Dickinson (footnote 2 above), p. 429; Dietz, 1980, pp. 71–74; O. T. P. K. Dickinson, “Cist Graves and Chamber Tombs,” *BSA* 78, 1983, pp. 55–67, esp. 58–60 and note 21; Nordquist, 1987, p. 100; Maran (footnote 76 above), pp. 350–351, 355, note 133; S. Müller, “Les tumuli helladiques: où? quand? comment?” *BCH* 113, 1989, pp. 1–42.

<sup>78</sup> *Corinth* XIII, pp. 1–2.

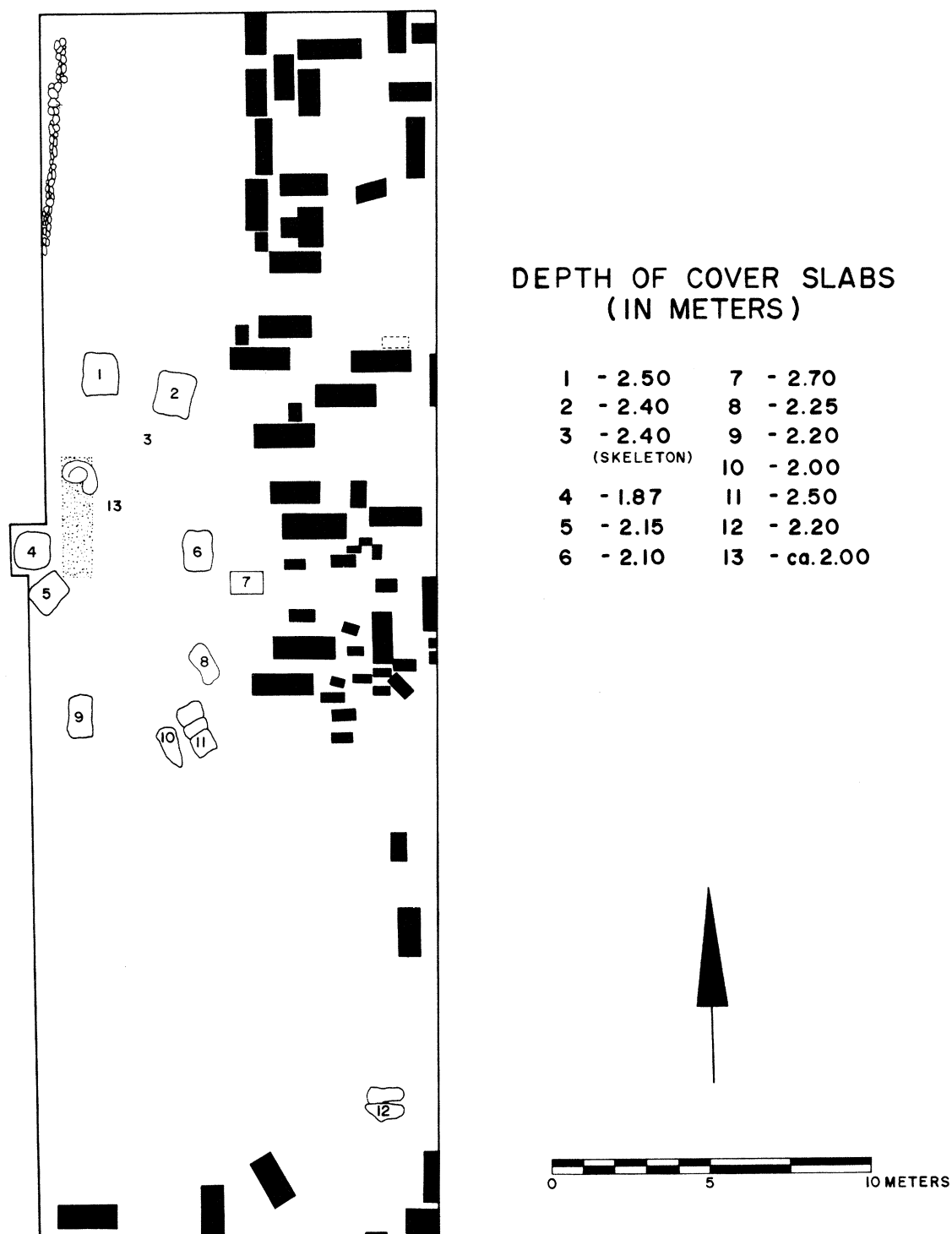


FIG. 19. Corinth, North Cemetery: schematic plan of MH and later tombs in west-central portion of cemetery

of redeposited occupational debris from some near-by settlement provides a satisfactory answer, although it remains anyone's guess how far this substantial mass of earth was actually transported when the tumulus was constructed.

A further peculiarity of this group of graves, namely their relative architectural complexity and wealth in a period notorious both for the simplicity of its burial customs and for the poverty of its grave furnishings, is also explained by identifying them as tombs dug within this era's only form of monumental architecture on the Greek Mainland, the burial tumulus. Ten of the eleven graves within this Corinthian tumulus had cover slabs of sandy conglomerate; only two (Graves 4 and 6) lack grave goods. One tomb contained a number of silver, bronze, paste, and stone items of jewelry (Grave 2), another a gold diadem in addition to a similar array of simpler jewelry (Grave 3), and yet another a bronze dagger (Grave 5). At least five of the graves contained three or more distinct items among their burial goods. Nordquist's recent detailed analysis of MH burial practices at Asine makes abundantly clear how truly unusual such a concentration of architectural embellishments and grave offerings is for this period.<sup>79</sup>

Two final features of the Corinthian tumulus are noteworthy. First, Blegen's contention that the MH graves had not suffered much disturbance was perhaps somewhat overstated. The discovery of several intact or restorable MH vases outside tombs within the fill of the tumulus (e.g. 1-3, 3-5, 6-1, 13-1, 13-2) suggests that at least some graves were disturbed after the burial ceremony. The discovery of cover slabs no longer *in situ* in the case of "Grave" 13 provides additional testimony for such disturbances. The period or periods in which these tomb assemblages were dispersed and their graves partially or even fully destroyed unfortunately cannot be determined from the data which Blegen presents; the disturbances could, in fact, all have taken place within the MH period when the tumulus was still very much in use as a place of burial.

Second, Blegen's description of "three rectangular pits . . . which had been sunk well down into the underlying bedrock" within the tumulus in addition to the "deep fill of large stones, boulders and slabs" found under the disturbed cover slabs of "Grave" 13 makes one wonder whether a few of the tombs within the Corinthian tumulus may not have been genuine shaft graves, robbed like those of Lerna at some date late in the MH period or at the very dawn of the Mycenaean era. Certainly the wealth in some of these Corinthian tombs (e.g. Graves 2, 3, and 5) is fully comparable to that from the earliest graves of Circle B at Mycenae. Whether it once contained shaft graves or not, the monumental late MH tumulus in the North Cemetery at Corinth is the only example of this burial form yet to have been recognized at any site in the Corinthia.<sup>80</sup>

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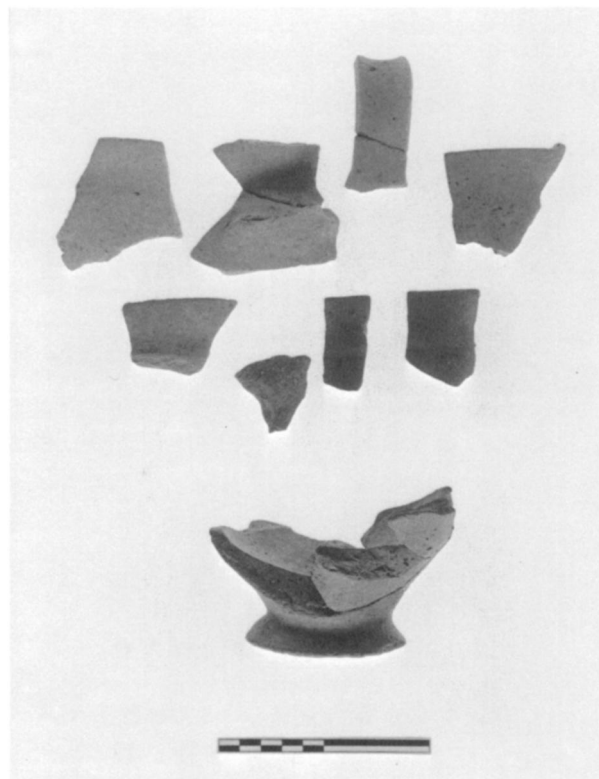
<sup>79</sup> Nordquist, 1987, pp. 91–106, Tables 8.2 and 8.4; see also Dickinson (footnote 77 above), pp. 59–60 and Maran (footnote 76 above), pp. 350, 355, note 135.

<sup>80</sup> For the definition of shaft grave followed here, see Dickinson (footnote 77 above), p. 56.

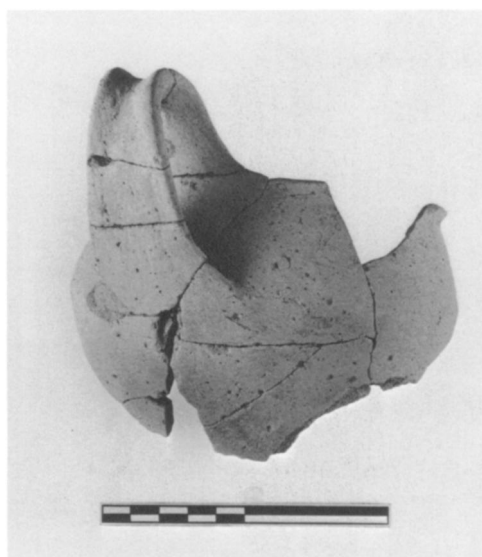




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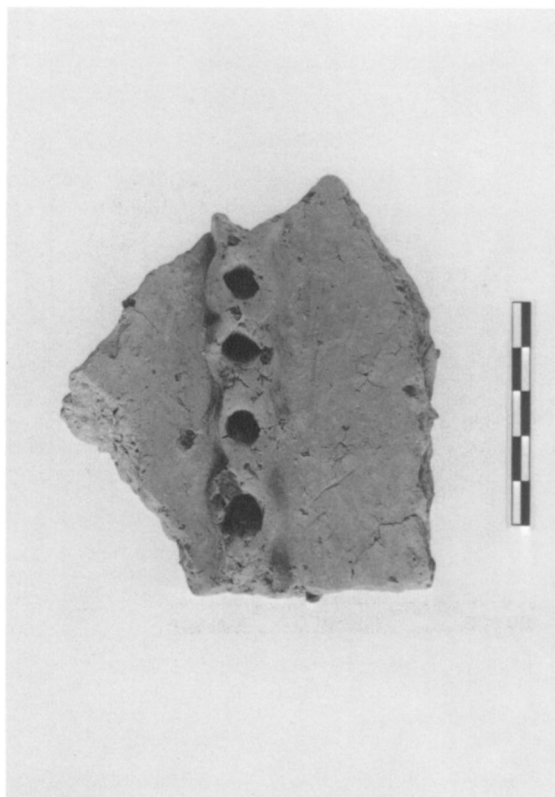
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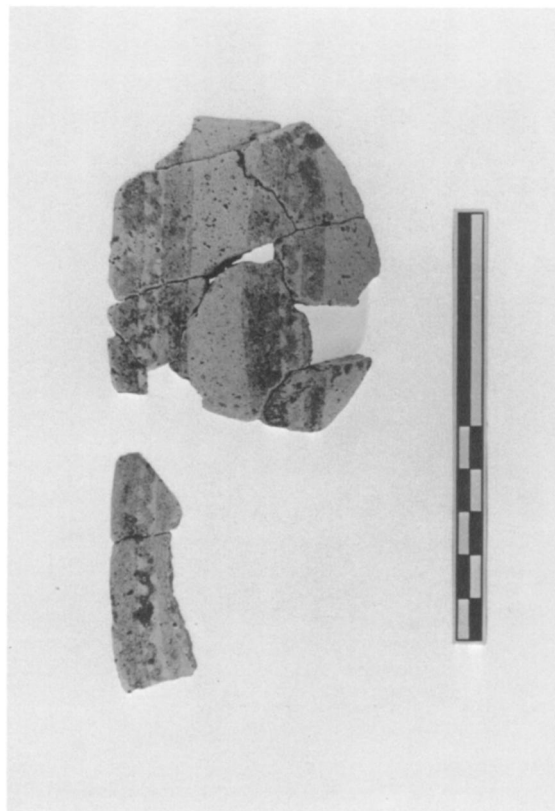
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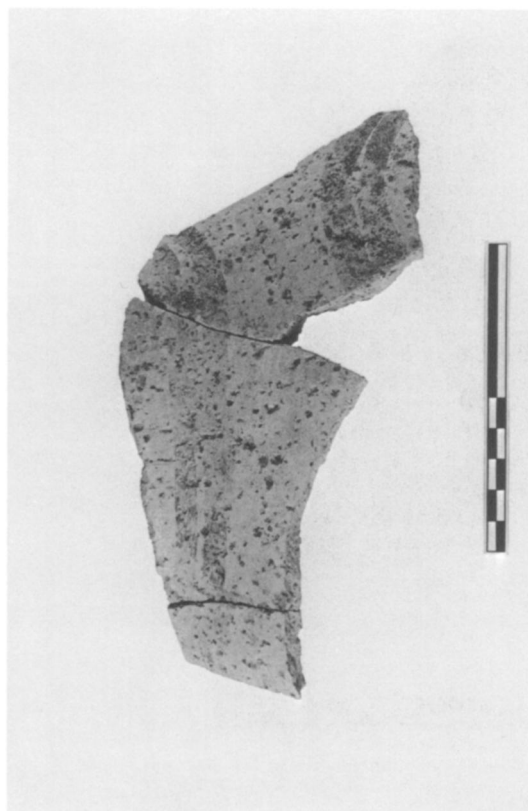


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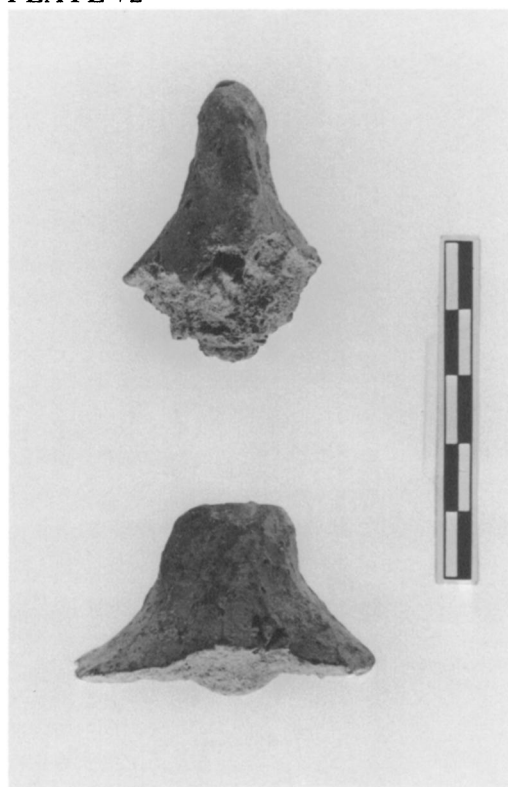
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