PYLOS REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT, PART V

DERIZIOTIS ALONI: A SMALL BRONZE AGE SITE IN MESSENIA

ABSTRACT

In 1958 Lord William Taylour excavated the badly eroded remains of a small late Early Helladic III site at Deriziotis Aloni on the Englionos Ridge not far from the Palace of Nestor. This paper constitutes a detailed presentation of Taylour’s results. Two apsidal buildings from the site are among the earliest apsidal structures known from Messenia, and the ceramics and small finds are indicative of a stage of prehistory poorly represented in the southwestern Peloponnese. Deriziotis Aloni may have been one of several similar sites that coalesced in the Middle Helladic period to form the larger community that ultimately gave rise to the Palace of Nestor.

Deriziotis Aloni is a small settlement ca. 400 m southwest of the Palace of Nestor that was occupied for a short time at the end of the third millennium B.C. The site was excavated in 1958 by Lord William Taylour, but published in only a sketchy fashion. The goal of this article is to assemble, re-examine, and re-present the important finds from his excavation. In this regard I have been entirely dependent upon an examination of Taylour’s excellent records for my interpretation of the stratigraphy of the site and its history of excavation. The story of Deriziotis Aloni is essentially his.

1. This project was undertaken as part of the Pylos Regional Archaeological Project (PRAP) and as such owes thanks to many benefactors. Major funding for PRAP was provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Geographic Society, the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, and other organizations and individuals. For details see Davis et al. 1997, p. 488.

2. The excavation is described in Taylour’s field notebook (Taylour 1958), which is stored in the archives of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. I am grateful to Natalia Vogelkoff-Brogan for facilitating my access to original excavation records. A copy of the notebook is also stored in the archives of the Department of Classics of the University of Cincinnati.
The material is significant because relatively little is known about the end of the Early Helladic (EH) period and the beginning of the Middle Helladic (MH) period in Messenia. It is hoped that the present publication of the architecture, small finds, and ceramics from Deriziotis Aloni will help to fill this gap.

Taylour excavated the site between July 7 and July 16, 1958, in conjunction with Carl Blegen's explorations of the Englianos Ridge, and he published the results of his excavations in *The Palace of Nestor III*. Prehis-
Figure 2. Plan of architectural remains at Deriziotis Aloni.
After Taylour 1973, figs. 347, 348; R. J. Robertson

4. Deriziotis Aloni is named after the currant drying floor of Eustathios Deriziotis, the owner of the site at the time of Taylour’s excavation.

Torric remains were found under a modern threshing floor (aloni) some 500 m southwest of the palace on a Pliocene terrace at the edge of an alluvial slope of the Englianos Ridge (Fig. 1). The soils covering the marl bedrock, like the bedrock itself, are highly susceptible to erosion. The Selas River lies to the west of Deriziotis Aloni, and a perennial stream runs through the floor of the valley immediately to the east. The nearest spring today is approximately three-quarters of a kilometer northeast of the site. The site of Deriziotis Aloni looks toward the Bay of Navarino and the sea, but, because it sits on the Englianos Ridge, it also looks inland. Like the Palace of Nestor itself, the site commands a controlling position along the route leading to the mountain pass that offers one of the most important conduits between the coast of the Ionian Sea and the Gulf of Messenia.

The east side of the site was truncated by the construction of the aloni. By 1958 much of the southeastern half of the aloni had itself eroded down the slope. The light-colored, soft marl bedrock was found less than a meter beneath the surface in all parts of the excavation. In addition to the drying floor, vineyard trenches crisscrossed the site and modern plate fragments and pieces of glass were found in surface levels. The owner of the property reported that many stones had been cleared from the area.

The area of the aloni was chosen for excavation because a curved line of stones was visible on the surface and it was thought that a Mycenaean tholos tomb would be found. Instead, Taylour discovered a small prehistoric site with a homogeneous ceramic assemblage and the partly preserved remains of two apsidal buildings. When he published the results of his excavation, he included a plan and reconstruction of the architectural remains (superimposed in Fig. 2). He also provided a brief catalogue of what he considered the most important finds associated with them. Ninety percent of the pottery from all levels was coarse ware. Most of it, about 70% of the total, was thrown away and only “diagnostic” samples were saved. Although Taylour noted fine ware sherd and unusual fabrics in his excavation notebook, he included little of this information in his final
publication. Nor did he publish profile drawings or photographs of the pots. Indeed, he specifically mentioned in his publication only four pieces of pottery, summarizing the remainder of the assemblage in the final sentences of his catalogue as follows: “There was a certain amount of black Minyan of local manufacture in the upper levels, but it also occurred occasionally in the lower strata. Coarse red and black ware appeared in all levels. Incised ware (not often found) seemed to be confined largely to the upper ones.”

The homogeneity of the ceramic finds suggested that the site was inhabited for only a short period of time. Taylour dated its occupation to the transition between the Early and Middle Helladic periods. He noted that some of the material had Early Helladic traits, but a Middle Helladic date was suggested by the presence of the ware that he identified as black “Minyan.”

Sherds and small finds stored in the Chora Museum and recorded in Taylour’s excavation notes are all that remain today to attest to the existence of Deriziotis Aloni. No trace of the site is visible, nor did the recent intensive survey of the Englianos Ridge by PRAP discover pre-Mycenaean remains in this place. The vines are gone, the area of the threshing floor is covered by olive trees, and the stones that were the remains of the apsidal buildings have been removed.

The remainder of this paper is devoted to a thorough reexamination of the finds from Deriziotis Aloni, including a comprehensive description of stratigraphy and architecture, and detailed small-finds and pottery catalogues. I conclude by offering my own view of how this site fits into our current picture of Early and Middle Bronze Age Messenia. While Taylour was correct in his general assessment of the date of the finds, it is now possible, in light of recent publications, to establish more clearly relationships between the finds from Deriziotis Aloni and more “standard” EH III/MH I assemblages as defined in the “heartland” of the northeastern Peloponnese and central Greece.

**STRATIGRAPHY AND ARCHITECTURE**

Building M, the more recent of the two apsidal buildings uncovered by Taylour, was superimposed on an earlier building, AB (Figs. 2–6). The bedrock on which the apsidal buildings were in part placed was not leveled before construction began. Taylour noted that the stereo (i.e., bedrock) sloped down from east to west in both the northern and southern parts of his trench A1 (Fig. 3). The deepest stratigraphy found anywhere on the site was in the southern part of this trench: bedrock was reached at 0.95 m beneath the surface. Elsewhere, bedrock lay at an average of only 0.50 m below the surface. Because the bedrock of the Englianos Ridge is marl, stones used in the construction of buildings M and AB were presumably brought from elsewhere, probably from the nearby valley bottoms. The superstructures of buildings M and AB seem to have been mudbrick; Taylour found fragments of a “sundried?” brick in the balk between trenches A1 and A2.

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BUILDING M

Wall M is all that remained of building M. The extant portion of the wall consisted of one course of unworked poros limestone blocks, most of which were visible before the excavation. Its preserved width was 0.50 m. The wall terminated abruptly in trench A3 and no traces of it were found farther east in trench A5 or A6. Little more can be said about the building except that wall M formed an apse with a north-northeast orientation. No traces were found of a cross wall that might have divided the building into two rooms, nor was there any conclusive evidence for its floor.

Small finds associated with the apse of building M were found in level 1, which included artifacts from the first 20 cm of earth excavated beneath the surface. From trench A Taylour described groups of pithos sherds; a stone spool or pestle (S1); a reused pot base, pierced in the center (S2); a pounder or grinder (S10); a chert blade (S13); a chert denticulate (S14); and “obsidian splinters.” Pithos fragments were also found at the same level in trench A1 and suggest that the apse of building M may have been used for storage. Very few sherds were recovered from the southern part of trench A in the area that would have constituted the main room of building M.

A small group of pithos fragments was found at a depth of 0.15–0.20 m below the surface in trench A2 to the west of building M, outside the apse, and a pithos rim decorated with fingernail impressions was found north of the apse in trench A4 at a depth of 0.12 m.

BUILDING AB

Building AB was the earlier of the two apsidal buildings and consisted of walls A and B. Wall B in trench A lay under wall M of building M and was
Figure 4. General view of excavated area from northwest. From Taylour 1973, fig. 276

Figure 5. General view of site from southeast: eastern part. Courtesy University of Cincinnati, Pylos Archives
Figure 6. General view of site from southeast: western part. Courtesy University of Cincinnati, Pylos Archives

It is thus clear that wall B belonged to a separate and earlier building that lay slightly north and east of the later building. The apse of building AB, like that of building M, was oriented to the northeast, but was wider.

Wall B (of which only one course was preserved) was built of medium-sized poros stones similar to those used for wall M. It was first recognized in the northeast sector of trench A in level 2 at a depth of 0.30–0.35 m below the surface. After meeting wall A, it terminated abruptly in trench A1. Wall B was found in trenches A3, A4, and A5, and could be traced as far as the edge of the aloni in trench A6. There Taylour observed that its width was 0.55–0.60 m, 10 cm wider than elsewhere.

Two courses of wall A, the chord wall of the apse, were preserved. This wall was built of smaller poros stones than were used for either wall M or wall B, and it rested on bedrock. Wall A was first discovered at a depth of 0.30 m in trench A; it could be traced in trench A1 where it joined wall B at a 90° angle.14 In trench A3, wall A was cut by a vineyard trench and terminated abruptly. Its preserved width varied between 0.30 and 0.40 m.

Pithos fragments, some of which are quite large, were found in trench A between walls A and B at a depth of 0.35–0.40 m and it seems clear that, as was likely in building M, pithoi had been stored in the apse of building AB.15 Other fragments from pithoi that were probably in the apse were found at a depth of 0.35–0.40 m in the northern part of trench A3, in the balk between trenches A and A3, and at a depth of 0.20 m in trench A6. In trench A6 the sherds were lying flat, inside the curve of wall

14. Taylour (1958) observed that wall B in trench A1 curved slightly to the south–southwest after intersecting with wall A, leading him to suggest that building AB may have been elliptical or circular. It seems more likely, however, that building AB was apsidal; the irregularity to which he referred appears negligible. See Figs. 2, 3.

15. These pithoi cannot be reconstructed and their fragments are stored in a box with sherds from several other pithoi.
B. Other finds from the area of the apse include, in trench A6, chert flakes and, in trench A1, three stone objects that Taylour called “cannon balls.”

Garbage appears to have been dumped north of the apses while the buildings were in use. Both coarse ware and fine ware sherds were found in trench A6 in soft, black earth immediately outside wall B. Sherds (the majority nonjoining and from coarse vessels) were also found outside the apses in trench A4.

In the southern portion of trench A and in trench A1, at a depth of 0.25–0.30 m in the main room of building AB, Taylour found pithos fragments that were “carpeted on the floor” (Figs. 2, 3, 7). These sherds outlined two horseshoe-shaped “hearths” that themselves were free of sherds in their centers (Fig. 8). The opening of the southernmost and best-preserved hearth faced south. In the hollowed-out center of the northernmost hearth, Taylour found burnt red earth. None of the pithos fragments themselves showed evidence of burning. Slightly below the level of the hearths, a possible pebble floor abutted the north side of wall A in trench A3 (Figs. 2, 9, 10).

In trench A1, north of wall A, Taylour recovered several pieces of an almost complete hemispherical EH II bowl (P119). This vessel may have rested on a floor predating the possible pebble floor of building AB. Coarse sherds and three pithos fragments (all discarded) found below the hearths might also have been associated with this earlier floor level. Stereo was reached at 0.38 m.

A fragment of boar’s tusk (S12) and brown and black chert flakes were recovered in trenches A4 and A5, but their precise findspots were not recorded. It is thus unclear if they were found inside or outside building AB.

HISTORY OF THE SITE

Little time appears to have elapsed between the construction of the later floor in building AB and levels associated with building M, since pottery from all of these findspots is stylistically identical. It does seem, however, that the site was very briefly abandoned after building AB had been destroyed. Especially in trench A, Taylour found patches of yellowish white “clay” that he called “stereo” above the remains of building AB. The position of this stratum is clearly indicated in his diagram of section I (Fig. 7). But cultural material continued to be found beneath this so-called stereo.

16. By “cannon balls” it is clear that Taylour meant pounders or grinders. These three objects were not retained.
17. Taylour 1973, fig. 279:3.
Figure 8. View of hearths. From Taylour 1973, fig. 277

Figure 9. View of possible pebble floor (upper left) and pithos fragments in trenches A and A3, from north and above. From Taylour 1973, fig. 278
and it seems most probable that the "clay" had been deposited through erosion during a period of site abandonment before the construction of building M. Indeed the layer of soil found between the stones of wall M and of wall B (see above) also suggests that the site was temporarily vacated, as do slight differences in the orientation of the walls of buildings M and AB. Because of the possibility that an earlier floor existed under building AB, it may be concluded that the site also had been in use in EH II prior to the first apsidal building constructed there.

SMALL FINDS

A complete catalogue of the small finds recorded during excavation appears below; the finds all seem to be items intended for household use (see Figs. 11-14). They consist of a stone spool or pestle (S1), a pierced pot base (S2), a spectacle handle (S3), a possible terracotta "button" (S4), a pierced terracotta disk (S5), three slate roundels (S6, S7, S8), a saddle quern (S9), pounders and grinders (one retained, S10), a shaft-hole stone axe (S11), a fragment of a boar's tusk (S12), and various chipped stone flakes and tools (S13-S25). Of these finds, several may have been used as spindle whorls (S2, S5-S8). The terracotta "button" is similar in shape to Early Helladic terracotta seals but does not appear to have been decorated on its "stamping" surface. With one or possibly two exceptions, all of the above appear to have been manufactured from locally available materials. The only artifact that can definitely be identified as an import is a single obsidian flake (S18). It is possible that the stone used for the shaft-hole axe (S11) was also imported. Bone tools such as awls, scrapers, needles, pins, and knives, while common at Lerna in levels IV and V, were not found at Deriziotis Aloni. Remarkable too is the absence of vertically pierced terracotta whorls of types that are abundant at Lerna in EH III.

Artifacts are presented and numbered below in the order in which Taylour originally classified them; where contextual information is available, I have specified the trench and level in which each object was found, and the building, if any, with which it can be associated. Objects are assigned to categories according to the system established by Banks. Measurements, when available, are given in centimeters.

18. S3 could be an exception, since there are no parallels for it and its use is unknown. A "rod" handle originally included by Taylour among small finds is listed in the ceramic catalogue as P121.

19. It is likely that the pierced disk (S5), the slate roundels (S6, S7, S8), and the pierced EH II pot base (S2) performed the same function as the vertically pierced whorls. See Carington Smith 1992, p. 682.

20. References to "trench A3/5" are to the combined area of trenches A3 and A5 after the balk between them was removed, late in the excavation. Taylour assigned his own catalogue numbers ("WT" numbers) to many, but not all, of the finds, and in several instances he gave the same catalogue number to more than one object. Many small finds received Chora Museum inventory numbers ("CM" numbers), but some did not, and here, too, sometimes more than one object has the same number. WT and CM numbers are noted where they exist.

TERRACOTTA, GROUND STONE, AND BONE

S1  Stone spool or pestle  Figs. 11, 12

CM 2110; WT 2. Taylour 1973, p. 223, fig. 279:14. Trench A (northern part); level 1; building M.

P.L. max. 3.75; p.Diam. max. 2.1; p.Diam. min. 1.7.

Made from an off-white stone, probably limestone.²² Concave cylinder with flat ends; surfaces well smoothed.

For parallels in terracotta from EH levels at Zygouries, see Blegen 1928, pp. 197-198, pl. XXII:14, 16, 17, 18, 20. For shape, cf. examples from Lerna in Banks's Pestle category (c), mostly from Lerna III and IV levels: Banks 1967, pp. 189-198, pl. 81. See also Blegen et al. 1973, fig. 104:20.

S2  Ceramic pot base, centrally pierced (spindle whorl?)  Figs. 11, 12

CM 2104; WT 1. Taylour 1973, p. 224, fig. 279:6. Trench A (northern part); level 1; building M.

P.Diam. max. 3.2-3.3; p.Th. max. 0.9.

The underside is concave. Fine, powdery, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6). The sherd is hollowed to a depth of ca. 0.2 on the upper side.

Probably made from a reused EH II ring base like those on the smaller saucers associated with the House of the Tiles; see Wiencke 2000, pp. 592-601, 603-604. S2 sits comfortably in Banks's Pierced Disc category (b-2), all examples of which were made from Lerna III (EH II) ring bases: Banks 1967, p. 572. Disks in this category were most prevalent in Lerna IV C–D. At Nichoria, EH II bases were also commonly reused as spindle whorls; see Carington Smith 1992, table 11-2, “Type 15” sherds. Three pierced EH II ring bases were found by M. Rawson in the Petropoulos soundings on the Englianos Ridge; see Blegen et al. 1973, p. 64, fig. 104:4, 6, 7.

At Deriziotis Aloni (unlike at Nichoria) there is a little evidence for an EH II presence (see below, Table 2). See also P6 and P7, which appear to be EH II ring bases but are unpierced.

S3  Terracotta spectacle handle with hole for suspension  Figs. 11, 12

CM 2113; WT 7. Taylour 1973, p. 224, fig. 279:9. Trench A1; surface (center of trench); building M?

P.L. max. 8.95; p.W. max. 1.48; p.W. min. 1.6; p.Th. min. 1.0.

Very soft, light brownish gray fabric (2.5Y 6/2) with a gray core. The handle, broken at the point of attachment, varies from rectangular to square in section and terminates in a flat round “ring.”

Carol Zerner (pers. comm.) suggests that this is a “spectacle handle” that was attached to the rim of a bowl. Spectacle handles are found in MH levels at Lerna, but most examples are not this high or thin. Loop handles from MH Prosymna are also rather different; see Blegen 1937, pp. 381-384, figs. 641, 647.

S4  Terracotta “button”?  Figs. 11, 12

CM 2109; WT 10. Taylour 1973, p. 224, fig. 279:13a-b. Trench A1 (northern part); level 3; found on “pithos floor” of building AB.

P.H. max. 3.1; p.Diam. max. 4.2.


EH II? Taylour suggested that this object was an EH button, but noted that it is not vertically pierced and does not have convex sides. The shape is reminiscent

²² I thank Michael L. Galaty for noting this. Taylour had described the object as a “terracotta spool,” made of yellow clay and possibly covered with an off-white wash. Galaty also provided geological identifications for other stone finds published here.
Figure 11. Small finds S1–S8, S10, S11. R. J. Robertson
Figure 12. Small finds S1–S8, S10–S12
of some EH III and MH spindle whorls from Lerna, but all of these are pierced vertically (Banks 1967, p. 545). Closer parallels may be drawn with several EH II terracotta seals, but no trace of decoration is preserved on its flat smooth lower surface; cf. CMS V, nos. 36, 38, 40, 41, from Lerna; no. 501 from Corinth.

S5 Pierced terracotta disk (spindle whorl?)  
Figs. 11, 12  
Trench A1 or A6; surface or vineyard trench.  
P.Diam. max. 7.6; p.Diam. max. of hole 0.8; p.Th. min. 1.2.  
Half-preserved. Medium coarse, soft, gritty, bright orange fabric (close to 5YR 7/8 but oranger) with black and white stone inclusions. Round hole in center.

S5 falls into Banks's Pierced Disc category (a). Only three examples of this type were found at Lerna: one from Lerna IV D, the other two unphased. Banks (1967, p. 595) suggests that pierced ceramic disks in both category (a) and (b) were used for the same purpose, since one of the (a) type disks was found with three of the (b) type. Clay disks pierced in the middle were also common in MH levels at Asine; see Frödin and Persson 1938, p. 226. A similar pierced disk was found north of the Palace of Nestor in the Petropoulos soundings; Blegen et al. 1973, p. 64, fig. 104:5.

S6 Gray slate roundel (spindle whorl?)  
Figs. 11, 12  
CM 2106; WT 5. Taylour 1973, p. 223, fig. 279:10. Trench A; level 1; building M.  
P.Diam. max. 4.9; p.Diam. max. of hole at inside 0.5; p.Diam. max. of hole at outside 1.0; p.Th. max. 0.75; p.Th. min. 0.68.  
Pierced centrally by drilling from both sides.

S6 fits into Banks's Pierced Disc category (b): Banks 1967, pp. 200–211. At Lerna, perforated disks of this sort were very common in EH III, when they seem to have been part of the standard equipment for a household; see Banks 1967, p. 689. In contrast to the examples from Lerna, S6 and S7 from Deriziotis Aloni were drilled equally from both sides, like those found in MH I levels at Nichoria; cf. Blitzer 1992, pp. 728, 744, pl. 12-203. See also Blegen et al. 1973, fig. 104:18, from the Petropoulos soundings.

S7 Brown slate roundel (spindle whorl?)  
Figs. 11, 12  
CM 2106; WT 5. Taylour 1973, p. 223, fig. 279:11. Trench A1; surface; building A (apse).  
P.Diam. max. 4.4; p.Diam. min. 4.05; p.Diam. max. of hole at inside 0.65; p.Diam. max. of hole at outside 1.0; p.Th. min. 0.73.  
Centrally perforated by drilling from both sides.  
See S6 for parallels.

S8 Gray slate roundel (spindle whorl?)  
Figs. 11, 12  
CM 2108; WT 9. Taylour 1973, p. 223, fig. 279:12. Trench A3/5; level 3; building AB?  
P.L. max. 4.35; p.W. max. 3.85; p.Th. min. 0.8; p.Diam. max. of hole 0.35.  
Dark gray. Oblong, drilled a fifth of the way through, from one side only.  
See S6 for parallels.

S9 Saddle quern  
Mentioned in Taylour 1973, p. 223. Trench A; surface; building M.  
Stone. Not located; apparently discarded.
S10 Pounder or grinder

CM 2111; WT 3. Taylour 1973, p. 223, fig. 279:15. Trench A; surface; building M.

P.L. max. 4.6; p.W. max. 4.2; p.Th. max. 3.85.

Dark bluish purple stone, probably hematite. Roughly cubical in shape with rounded corners; very hard and rough.

Five pounders (or grinders) were found and recorded, but only one was retained. Four were found in the lowest level of the site; the smallest (S10) was from the upper level. This example, now displayed in the Chora Museum, belongs to Banks’s Pounder category (f-1, Polyhedron shaped), which includes examples from Lerna IV and early V; Banks 1967, pp. 113–143. It and the others from Deriziotis Aloni are most similar to 23 small pieces of hematite found at Nichoria, ranging in date from MH I through the Dark Ages.

S11 Shaft-hole stone axe

CM 2112; WT 6. Taylour 1973, p. 223, fig. 279:16. Trench A1; surface; building M.

P.H. max. 5.9; p.L. max. 6.1; p.Th. max. 2.6; p.Th. min. 1.8; p.Diam. max. of hole 2.0.

Light green stone, probably gabbro or amphibolite. Speckled, very hard. Semicircular groove on surface shows clear signs of drilling. Broken underneath; smooth and flat on top.

Vertically pierced stone axe-heads first appeared in the middle of the EH III sequence at Lerna, but are more common in MH contexts; see Caskey 1986, p. 18. S11 belongs to Lerna type B, with its hole closer to the butt end than to the center; see Banks 1967, pp. 106–111. Both subtypes appear at the same time and are used concurrently throughout the MH period. Two axes from Nichoria, both made of green gabbro, were found in closed MH I deposits; see Blitzer 1992, p. 728. There is no evidence from Deriziotis Aloni that S11 was produced locally.

S12 Fragment of boar’s tusk

CM 2107; WT 8. Taylour 1973, p. 223, fig. 279:3. Trench A4 or A5; bottom of level 1; apsidal curve of building AB.

P.L. max. 4.85; p.W. max. 1.05; p.Th. min. 0.73.

No hole for attachment.

One boar’s tusk was found in a MH I level at Nichoria (Howell 1992a, pp. 25–26). Two others came from mixed MH/LH contexts.

Chipped Stone

In his notebook Taylour recorded chert and “obsidian splinters” in all levels, but he usually did not assign individual numbers to these, nor did he often record their contexts. Most artifacts thought to be flint were assigned to Chora Museum number 2107, and most thought to be obsidian, to CM 2105.23 But of the seven finds that Taylour published as obsidian, only one example actually is—a tertiary flake S18 (Figs. 13, 14). The remainder were manufactured from various dark cherts, most of which occur locally.

William A. Parkinson of Florida State University kindly provided the following summary and catalogue entries.

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23. See Taylour 1973, p. 223, fig. 279.
Thirteen chipped stone artifacts were retained (Figs. 13, 14). Nine lithics are retouched, including four sickle elements (S13, S14, S15, and S17, which is also an endscraper); a borer or awl (S16); and a bec (S20). Although a small number of core-reduction flakes are present, there are no primary cortical flakes. While this would seem to suggest that the process of core reduction took place elsewhere, it would not be wise to generalize on the basis of such a small body of material. On typological grounds, the assemblage on its own merit could be dated to almost any period within the Aegean Bronze Age.

S13 Blade

CM 2104; WT 1. Taylour 1973, p. 223, fig. 279:7. Trench A; surface; building M.

P.L. max. 3.82; p.W. max. 2.54; p.Th. max. 0.48.

Distal trapezoidal blade fragment of homogeneous blue-gray chert patinated to a spotty milky-white in places. Snapped proximally, with discontinuous marginal retouch to right proximal. Shallow inverse retouched notch on left lateral medial. Broken along right lateral. Very light sickle gloss on left lateral edge. Sickle element.

S14 Denticulate

CM 2105; WT 4. Taylour 1973, p. 223, fig. 279:4. Trench A; surface; building M.

P.L. max. 3.2; p.W. max. 2.0; p.Th. max. 0.6.


S15 Denticulate

CM 2108; WT 9. Taylour 1973, p. 223, fig. 279:8. Trench balk A5/A6; level unknown; building AB.

P.L. max. 3.25; p.W. max. 2.65; p.Th. max. 0.6.

Secondary flake of brown fractured chert. Corticated edge with inverse and direct marginal retouch to left proximal creates convex edge. Sinuous continuous denticulation formed by alternating notches along right lateral. Sickle sheen along denticulated inverse and covering right dorsal surface. Sickle element.

S16 Flake

CM 2107. Taylour 1973, p. 223, fig. 279:1, bottom. Trench, level, and building unknown.

P.L. max. 2.35; p.W. max. 2.71; p.Th. max. 1.22.

Thick tertiary flake of lustrous, homogeneous, chocolate-brown chert. Partial retouch to left lateral. Straight distal truncation (retouched). Inverse marginal retouch to right proximal to form borer or awl.

S17 Flake

CM 2107. Taylour 1973, p. 223, fig. 279:1, middle. Trench, level, and building unknown.

P.L. max. 3.09; p.W. max. 1.97; p.Th. max. 0.75.

Tertiary flake of coarse brown chert. Very rolled with calcium-carbonate con-

S18 Flake  Figs. 13, 14

CM 2105. Taylour 1973, p. 223, fig. 279:2, left, second from top. Trench, level, and building unknown.

P.L. max. 1.64; p.W. max. 1.86; p.Th. max. 0.51.


Obsidian cores, blades, flakes, and points were found in MH I levels at Nichoria, although not in great quantity; see Blitzer 1992, pp. 720, 730–734. Blitzer suggests (p. 727) that obsidian might have been a somewhat rare commodity there. See Parkinson 1999 for a discussion that also emphasizes the rarity of obsidian in the Pylos region during the Bronze Age.

S19 Flake  Figs. 13, 14

CM 2105. Taylour 1973, p. 223, fig. 279:2, right, top. Trench, level, and building unknown.

P.L. max. 2.47; p.W. max. 4.0; p.Th. max. 0.72.


S20 Flake  Figs. 13, 14

CM 2105. Taylour 1973, p. 223, fig. 279:2, left, top (identified as an obsidian splinter). Trench, level, and building unknown.

P.L. max. 2.69; p.W. max. 2.0; p.Th. max. 0.35.

Proximal lamellar flake fragment of reddish brown, fractured, unhomogeneous chert with white quartzite veins. Snapped distally. Discontinuous nibbling retouch to right distal. Continuous nibbling retouch to left lateral (direct and inverse) to form a bec at left proximal.

S21 Flake  Fig. 14

CM 2105. Taylour 1973, p. 223, fig. 279:2, right, bottom (identified as an obsidian splinter). Trench, level, and building unknown.

P.L. max. 2.70; p.W. max. 2.22; p.Th. max. 0.38.

Primary flake of black chert with calcium-carbonate concretions. Marginal retouch to proximal.

S22 Flake  Fig. 14

CM 2105. Taylour 1973, p. 223, fig. 279:2, left, bottom (identified as an obsidian splinter). Trench, level, and building unknown.

P.L. max. 4.07; p.W. max. 2.28; p.Th. max. 0.59.

Tertiary flake of same material as S20, with calcium-carbonate concretions. Retouch on left lateral. Flat plain platform.

S23 Flake  Fig. 14

CM 2107. Taylour 1973, p. 223, fig. 279:1, top (identified as a chert splinter). Trench, level, and building unknown.

P.L. max. 4.27; p.W. max. 2.11; p.Th. max. 0.69.

Secondary flake of brown-gray chert with calcium-carbonate concretions. Plain platform. Struck from tabular nodule.
Figure 13. Chipped stone S13–S20.
J. F. Cherry, R. J. Robertson
Figure 14. Chipped stone S13–S25
SHARON R. STOCKER

S24 Flakes

CM 2105. Taylour 1973, p. 223, fig. 279:2, left, second from bottom (identified as an obsidian splinter). Trench, level, and building unknown.

P.L. max. 1.55; p.W. max. 2.64; p.Th. max. 0.71.
Tertiary flake of dark gray striated chert. Platform crushed.

P.L. max. 2.17; p.W. max. 2.41; p.Th. max. 0.58.
Tertiary flake of purplish brown semitranslucent chert. Plain platform. Distal obliquely snapped.

POTTERY

A major difficulty for the study of EH III/MH ceramics is the lack of uniformity in ceramic terminology. Ceramics have often been defined in terms of their ware, yet few scholars have provided an exact definition of what is meant by this term. This practice invariably results in an inadequate classificatory system, one in which a “ware” is composed of a number of variables and one vessel can belong to several different wares. Further difficulties arise because the same terms have been used to describe different ceramic types and different terms have been used to describe the same ceramic types. “Adriatic ware,” “Herringbone ware,” and “Incised ware” are all used to designate pottery that has coarse incisions on the exterior surface. The term “Minyan ware” normally refers to a distinct group of MH wheelmade vessels with “a biscuit and surface which were fired gray throughout” and with finely burnished surfaces that usually have a “soapy” feel. Howell, however, uses the term “Minyan ware” to describe a category of pottery at Nichoria that is simply dark in color with a polished surface.

In an attempt to avoid further confusion, I have therefore resisted the urge to define the ceramics from Deriziotis Aloni in terms of wares. I have instead grouped the small body of pottery into ceramic classes that are defined solely in terms of surface finish. The classes are not intended to be hard and fast categories; they do not and are not meant to correspond to categories, wares, and classes found in the northeastern Peloponnese and central Greece.

The classes I have defined include Dark Burnished (probably corresponding with what Howell at Nichoria calls local Minyan ware), Dark Burnished and Black Coated, Black Coated, Yellow Slipped, Incised, Raised Decoration, Fine Gray Unburnished, Fine Undecorated, and Coarse Undecorated (Table 1).

The Dark Burnished class of pottery is the best-represented decorated class in the preserved ceramic assemblage; surfaces are usually highly burnished and vary in color between black, dark brown, and dark gray. Fabric color is not uniform throughout the fracture. Twenty-two of as many as 35 catalogue entries in this class have a fine fabric. Of the remaining 13, only five are coarse. Regular striations left by the burnishing tool

24. Among the most significant examples of classification by ware are Wace and Blegen 1918, Blegen 1921, 1928, Frödin and Persson 1938, Caskey 1960, Safund 1965; French and French 1971. The classification of vessels by shape is an alternative system employed by Goldman 1931, Kunze 1934, Müller 1938; Caskey 1960; French 1972.

25. For example, Incised ware, because it is made from coarse unleveled clay, can also be classified as coarse ware in most schemes; see Rutter 1995, pp. 11–29.

26. Zerner 1978, p. 135. See also Forsdyke 1914, pp. 129–130, who was the first systematically to discuss Minyan ware.

27. Howell 1992b, p. 43. He acknowledges that “a purist might object that the fabrics described here as Minyan do not correspond exactly with the traditional Minyan fabrics in the NE Peloponnese and central Greece.”

28. Problems of classification of Early Bronze Age pottery have now been discussed in considerably more detail by Rutter (1995, pp. 11–13), who opts for a system of typology based on classes of pottery in which surface treatment is one important attribute.
### TABLE 1. CERAMIC CLASSES REPRESENTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Catalogue Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dark Burnished</td>
<td>P5, P9, P13, P14, P16, P20, P43, P52, P53, P61, P78, P79(?), P80, P81, P83(?), P84(?), P86, P98, P102, P106, P109, P124(?), P125, P126, P127, P131(?), P143, P150, P164, P165, P177, P178, P181, P183, P184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark Burnished and Black Coated</td>
<td>P2, P3, P4, P34, P42, P51, P58, P68, P69, P70, P77, P82, P87, P96(?), P121(?), P122(?), P123, P133, P134, P135, P136, P137, P146, P170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Coated</td>
<td>P55, P90(?), P95(?), P97(?), P144, P153(?), P179, P188(?), P189(?), P21(?), P26(?), P12, P39, P66, P182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Slipped</td>
<td>P28, P30, P32, P46, P114(?), P115(?), P138, P139, P140, P154, P155, P156, P161, P163, P172(?), P191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incised</td>
<td>P37, P54, P103, P104, P148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raised Decoration</td>
<td>P1, P10, P11, P15, P18, P44, P45, P59, P62, P63, P64, P65, P71, P76, P89, P91, P99, P101, P105, P107, P120, P129, P130, P147, P149, P151, P160, P175, P185, P187, P190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine Undecorated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse Undecorated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

are evident on the surfaces of some sherds. It would be possible to mistake these lines for wheel marks except that they occur on top of the burnishing.

The best-represented shapes in the Dark Burnished class are cups/bowls (P9, Figs. 15, 16; P80, Figs. 20, 21; P124, Fig. 24; P125, Fig. 24; P126, Fig. 24; P143, Figs. 23, 25). P43 (Figs. 18, 19), P83 (Fig. 20), and P102 (Fig. 22) are jars. Similarities in surface treatment, fabric consistency, color, and wall thickness suggest that several individually catalogued sherds belong to the same vessel.

Sherds in the Dark Burnished and Black Coated class are decorated with glossy black paint or a slip.29 Often only slight traces of the black coating remain on the surfaces, making it difficult to detect.30 As in the Dark Burnished class, surface color varies between black, dark gray, and dark brown. In one case (P2, Fig. 15) the burnished surface is red. In the Dark Burnished and Black Coated class, it appears as if the black coating was applied to the surface of the pot after it had already been burnished. There are as many as 24 Dark Burnished and Black Coated catalogue entries. Similarities in fabric color and wall thickness suggest that most of these sherds also come from just a few pots. Again, cup/bowl is the best-represented shape. P121 (Figs. 22, 23) is a "rod" handle that probably belonged to a cup or bowl.

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29. I call the paint "glossy" rather than "lustrous" because, as Carol Zerner pointed out to me, the term "lustrous paint" is better reserved for a specific Lerna Transitional IV–V and MH ceramic ware.

30. Indeed, the black coating was not detected until after the sherds were washed in 1995.
The Black Coated class is represented by nine certain or probable examples, most of which are fine body sherds. In this case the glossy black coating was applied directly to an untreated surface and it is often difficult to detect. It is likely that several sherds belong to the same vessel. For example, P179, P188, and P189 all have similar wall thicknesses and fabric colors.

There are only two possible examples in the catalogue of the Yellow Slipped class. One of these is a large coarse jar fragment (P21, Fig. 15), the other, a fine broad strap handle fragment (P26, Fig. 17). Both of these pieces appear to have a yellowish white coating on the interior and exterior surfaces. It is also possible that this coating is adhered earth, although it did not wash away with water.

Four body fragments in the Deriziotis Aloni assemblage are decorated with incisions on the exterior surface. These comprise the Incised class. Three of these have a coarse fabric and come from unknown shapes; the one fine fragment (P66, Figs. 20, 21) is from a broad vertical strap handle that probably belonged to a cup or bowl. Coarse vessels decorated with incision are characteristic of later EH III and MH ceramic assemblages.31

Ceramics in the Raised Decoration class have either raised plastic bands with decoration or raised protrusions. All the examples from Deriziotis Aloni in this class have a coarse fabric. Thirteen of the 16 catalogue entries belong to pithoi that had decorative bands on their shoulders or necks. Nine are decorated with rope patterns (P30, Fig. 19; P138; P139; P140; P154, Fig. 25; P191 [joining P155], Figs. 25, 26; P156; P161), one with a connected C pattern (P28, Figs. 16, 17). P46 (Figs. 18, 19) is a jar that has two raised decorative knobs on the shoulder.

There are five catalogue entries in the Fine Gray Unburnished class (P37, Fig. 17; P54, Figs. 18, 19; P103, Fig. 22; P104; P148). All have a fine, often powdery, fabric that is uniformly gray at the surfaces and in the core. Several sherds of this type have also been identified among those in the surface collections of PRAP. This class of fabric does not appear to be found in Lerna IV levels, but Zerner mentions a similar soft gray fabric as a category of Gray Minyan from Lerna Transitional IV–V levels.32

The Fine Undecorated class comprises pieces that have no surface decoration and have a fine to medium fine fabric. The majority of these fragments are body sherds. Cup/bowl is the most common shape (e.g., P1, Figs. 15, 16; P44, Fig. 18; P45, Fig. 18). P120 (Figs. 22, 23) is a rod handle that probably belonged to a cup or bowl. A possible jug (P64, Fig. 19) and three jars (P59; P65, Figs. 19, 20; P160) are also represented.

The Coarse Undecorated class includes cooking pots, storage jars, and pithoi (56 entries). Jars are the best-represented shape in the preserved assemblage. Eleven of 17 jars have a medium coarse fabric with either stone or grog inclusions. The cooking pots (eight examples) often have variegated, sometimes smoothed surfaces, large inclusions, and thick walls. They are all handmade and irregular in form. Many are unevenly fired. The variety of pithos fragments suggests that well over a dozen of these vessels were present at the site. Crescent lug handles from large closed shapes of this category are particularly distinctive of the Deriziotis Aloni assemblage.

The fragmentary nature of the pottery from Deriziotis Aloni makes it difficult to assign most sherds to a specific shape. Complete or nearly complete profiles are preserved for only two vessels, P119 (Figs. 22, 23) and P123 (Figs. 23, 24). Two handle profiles are complete, P9 (Figs. 15, 16) and P103 (Fig. 22), both vertical strap handles that are characteristic of EH III through MH I cups, bowls, tankards, and kantharoi. P9 and P103 were attached to shoulders of vessels, P103 just below the rim. P153 (Fig. 25) is a complete flat base. The rest of the assemblage, excluding pithoi, is primarily composed of small rim, handle, base, and body fragments.

The most distinctive features of the Deriziotis Aloni assemblage are tall flaring everted rims and rounded shoulders that resemble EH III kantharoi and Bass bowls from Lerna.33 By the early Middle Helladic, rims at Lerna were shorter and profiles more angular. As noted above, crescent lug handles probably belonging to large coarse storage jars are also common in the assemblage. One example (P57, Figs. 18, 19) preserves a peg that was used to affix the handle to the vessel. Lug handles of this type appear first in phase 3 of Lerna IV.34 Howell notes examples of crescent lug handles with peg attachments in the earliest Bronze Age levels at Nichoria; crescent lug handles seem to go out of fashion there by the end of MH I.35 The "rod" handles, P120 and P121 (Figs. 22, 23), also have close parallels in Nichoria groups A, B, and C.36 These too point to a date late in the Early Bronze Age or very early in the Middle Bronze Age.37 On balance one should assign the ceramic assemblages associated with buildings AB and M to a stage very late in the EH III period.38

Only five examples from Deriziotis Aloni clearly resemble EH II pottery as it is known in Messenia and Elis (Table 2): S2 (Figs. 11, 12), P6 (Fig. 16), P7 (Figs. 15, 16), P35 (Figs. 17, 19), P119 (Figs. 22, 23); S4 (Figs. 11, 12) and P180 are possible additional examples. Three of these (S2, P6, P7) are probably EH II ring bases, one of which is likely to have been reused as a spindle whorl.39 P35 is a pedestaled base of the type associated with saucers and sauceboats of Lerna III. P119, a well-preserved hemispherical bowl, finds a close parallel in the saucers from the House of

33. See Rutter 1986, pp. 48-49. For kantharoi, see Rutter 1995, p. 44, ill. C-5; pp. 348-354. For Bass bowls, see p. 45, ill. C-6; pp. 354-376. It is worth noting that handles such as P9, P103, P122, and P143, if originating from shoulder-handled bowls (Bass bowls, Rutter shape XII.2), are not found at Lerna until phase 3 of Lerna IV, an advanced stage of EH III.
36. See Howell 1992b, figs. 3-10, 3-11, 3-12 (group C Minyan shapes). An example from Eutresis cited by Taylour is not a close parallel. A "rod" handle from the earliest MH tumulus at Voidokoilia may be similar to the two examples from Deriziotis Aloni but it is not illustrated (Korres 1990, p. 7). This type of handle occurs in EH III, transitional EH/MH, and MH I assemblages (Zerner, pers. comm.). Zerner (1978) mentions three that were found in early MH levels (period VA) at Lerna. One is in Gray Minyan fabric, the other two are Matt-Painted (D602/1 [p. 64], D594/9-10 [p. 71], respectively). Examples from Nichoria (Howell 1992b, p. 47) include P2086 in group B, which comes from a bowl with an everted rim and a handle that rises above its rim; see P2176 for the same shape, and P2177, also from group C, for the same fabric. At Lefkandi this handle type appears in EH III and the earliest MH levels (Howell 1992b, p. 47), and at Orchomenos in MH I levels (Kunze 1934, pl. XXX:4c, d, e). Divided handles made of two and three rods of clay appear to exist already in Lerna III; see Wiencke 2000, p. 532, fig. II.73.
37. Howell was the first scholar to suggest a date for the finds from Deriziotis Aloni that is based on and supported by the finds from a stratified excavation, Nichoria (Howell 1992b, pp. 73, 81, n. 61). There are, however, some problems associated with the date that Howell assigns to the material he uses for comparison, i.e., group A and early group C, since group A appears to be EH III in date (cf. Pullen 1993, p. 39; Rutter 1993, p. 773).
39. See discussion of S2 in catalogue, above.
the Tiles phase of Lerna III. Standard EH II shapes such as sauceboats and fruitstands were not definitely attested, nor was Urfinis ware. Forsén has noted that pithoi with raised “taenia” bands, like those from Deriziotis Aloni (e.g., P154, Fig. 25), are common in EH II, but they are also common in EH III and the MH period.40

Only three prehistoric sherds (P8, Fig. 15; P17, P142, Fig. 23) from the excavation are clearly later in date than the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age and these presumably represent reuse of the site in Mycenaean times.41 One pithos sherd (P25) may be modern.

The pottery from the site is presented below in the order of the bag numbers assigned by Taylour during his excavation. I have arbitrarily assigned sequence numbers. Much of the pottery was “pashed” (i.e., discarded) soon after excavation. Unless noted otherwise, all sherds date to the principal period of occupation at Deriziotis Aloni, i.e., late EH III. All dimensions are in centimeters. The drawings and photographs of pottery are presented in the order in which they appear in the catalogue.

**Catalogue**

**P1** Cup or bowl

Bag 1-1. Trenches A, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5; from surface level.
Diam. 13.0; H. 6.9; Th. of rim 0.6; Th. of shoulder 0.9.

**P2** Jar

Bag 1-2. Trenches A, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5; from surface level.
Diam. 18.0; H. 4.0; Th. of rim 0.4; Th. of neck 0.6.
Dark Burnished and Black Coated class. Two joining rim and neck fragments. Tall flaring everted rim. Medium fine brown fabric and core (10YR 4/3) with dark red layer (2.5YR 4/8) just below brown surface. Small black stone inclusions. Burnished surfaces with traces of glossy black coating on interior and exterior.

**P3** Cup or bowl

Bag 1-3. Trenches A, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5; from surface level.
Diam. 20.5; H. 4.9; Th. of rim 0.5; Th. of shoulder 0.6.
Dark Burnished and Black Coated class. Two joining rim, neck, and shoulder fragments. Everted rim that thickens slightly toward shoulder. Fine light yellow-

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41. In surface collection by PRAP four different tracts covered the area of Deriziotis Aloni (B92-124, B92-125, B92-126, and B92-128). None of these yielded pottery of EH or MH date. In tract B92-124, however, there were finds of Late Helladic date.
42. The expression “near surface” refers to the zone of the fabric just beneath the surface.
ish brown fabric (10YR 6/4). Smooth black surfaces, highly burnished. Regular marks from burnishing tool visible on exterior surface. Traces of glossy black coating over burnishing on interior and exterior.

Similar to P4, but with thicker walls.

**P4** Cup or bowl

Bag 1-4. Trenches A, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5; from surface level.

H. 2.2; Th. of rim 0.3; Th. of shoulder 0.7.

Dark Burnished and Black Coated class. Two joining rim and neck fragments. Thin everted rim that thickens toward shoulder. Fine pale brown fabric (10YR 6/3). Biscuit is red (2.5YR 6/8) near surfaces. Smooth highly burnished surfaces. Traces of glossy black coating on interior and exterior.

Similar to P3, but with thinner walls.

**P5** Shape unknown

Bag 1-5. Trenches A, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5; from surface level.

Diam. 3.0; p.Diam. max. of hole 1.0; H. 5.0; Th. of wall 1.2–1.4.

Dark Burnished class. Probably a spout, but perhaps a pedestaled stem or rim with small thick strap handle fragment. Flaring at both ends. Fine fabric with light brownish gray core (10YR 6/2) and thin reddish yellow to red layer (7.5YR 6/6–2.5YR 5/6) near black surfaces. Probably burnt. Burnished exterior surface, smoothed interior.

**P6** Saucer or cup

Bag 1-6. Trenches A, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5; from surface level.

Diam. 4.9.

Complete slightly raised base. Probably intended to be reused as a spindle whorl but unfinished. No trace of walls preserved. Fine, powdery, white fabric (7.5YR 8/1), reddish yellow near surfaces (7.5YR 8/6).

EH II. Cf. Koumouzelis 1980, p. 64, fig. 6:5 (fine, soft, pinkish white and reddish yellow fabric found at Strephi in EH II levels).

**P7** Sauceboat or saucer

Bag 1-7. Trenches A, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5; from surface level.

Diam. 3.5.

Complete ring base. Probably intended to be reused as a spindle whorl but unfinished. All traces of walls have been worn or smoothed away. Fine, powdery, reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6).

EH II. Cf. Koumouzelis 1980, p. 64, fig. 6:9 (ring base from shallow bowl).

**P8** Kylix

Bag 1-8. Trenches A, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5; from surface level.

H. 4.9.

Stem and foot. Fine, hard, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with pinkish gray core (7.5YR 7/2).

LH III A/B.

**P9** Cup or bowl


H. 6.3; W. of handle at top 3.2; W. at base 4.7; Th. 0.5.
Figure 15. Pottery P1–P21, selection.
R. J. Robertson, J. E. Davis
Figure 16. Pottery P1–P29, selection

Handle shape similar to P10, P11, P15, P16, P26. Cf. Howell 1992b, p. 88, fig. 3-6, pl. 3-5 (similar in fabric and shape to P2120, but profile more rounded).

P10  Shape unknown
Bag 1-10. Trenches A, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5; from surface level.
P.W. 3.6; Th. 0.6.
Fine Undecorated class. Two joining fragments of a broad strap handle. Handle is rectangular in section. Fine very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/3). Plain reddish yellow surfaces (5YR 6/8). Small inclusions.
Handle shape similar to P9, P11, P15, P16, P26.

P11  Shape unknown
Bag 1-11. Trenches A, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5; from surface level.
W. 3.9; W. at base 5.5; Th. 0.7.
Fine Undecorated class. Broad vertical strap handle fragment. Upper attachment. Fine light brownish gray fabric (2.5Y 6/2); surface color is pale brown (10YR 6/3).
Handle shape similar to P9, P10, P15, P16, P26.

P12  Closed shape  Figs. 15, 16
Bag 1-12. Trenches A, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5; from surface level.
Th. 0.8.
Cuts are shallower than on P39.

P13  Open shape
Th. 0.5–0.6.

P14  Open shape
Bag 1-14. Trenches A, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5; from surface level.
Th. 0.4–0.5.

P15  Shape unknown
W. at base of handle 4.8; Th. of handle 0.5; Th. of wall of vessel 0.5.
Fine Undecorated class. Base of very wide strap handle. Fine, hard, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8) with gray core (10YR 6/1).
Handle shape similar to P9, P10, P11, P16, P26.
P16 Shape unknown
Bag 1-16. Trenches A, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5; from surface level.
W. 3.3; Th. 0.6.

P17 Shape unknown
Bag 1-17. Trenches A, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5; from surface level.
P.L. 4.0; W. 3.75; Th. 1.4.
LH II?

P18 Shape unknown
Bag 1-18. Trenches A, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5; from surface level.
P.L. 3.8; W. 2.2; Th. 0.9.

P19 Jar
Th. 0.7–1.0.

P20 Open shape
Bag 1-20. Trenches A, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5; from surface level.
Th. 0.45.
Dark Burnished class. Two joining body fragments. Fine reddish yellow fabric and core (7.5YR 6/6). Highly burnished black surfaces. Slipped?

P21 Storage jar
Bag 1-21. Trenches A, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5; from surface level.
P.Diam. max. at neck 14.0; Th. at neck 1.05; Th. at shoulder 0.9.

P22 Storage jar
H. of handle 4.1; W. of handle near wall 8.1; W. higher up 7.1.
Coarse Undecorated class. Round belly handle and body fragment of large coarse vessel, handle not complete. Coarse, soft, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with a pinkish gray core (7.5YR 7/2). Grog inclusions. Deep finger-groove between handle attachments.

P23 Pithos
Bag 1-23. Trenches A, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5; from surface level.
P.Th. of rim at top 5.5–6.2.

43. The use of the word “cracked” here and elsewhere to describe a fabric refers to cracks that are probably the result of clay shrinkage.

Similar to P27.

P24 Pithos

Bag 1–24. Trenches A, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5; from surface level.
P.H. 4.25.


P25 Pithos

Bag 1–25. Trenches A, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5; from surface level.
P.H. 5.4; Th. 3.5.


Modern?

P26 Shape unknown

P.W. 3.25; est.W. 3.7; Th. 0.4–0.6.

Yellow Slipped class? Broad strap handle fragment. Fine light yellowish brown fabric (10YR 6/4). Yellowish slip on interior and exterior surfaces?

Handle shape similar to P9, P10, P11, P15, P16.

P27 Pithos

Bag 2–1. Trench A; level 1, at 20 cm.
P.W. max. of rim 7.9; Th. of wall 4.7.


Similar to P23.

P28 Pithos

Bag 2–2. Trench A; level 1, at 20 cm.
P.H. 9.6; Th. 3.4.


P29 Pithos

Bag 2–3. Trench A; level 1, at 20 cm.
Diam. 16.0–17.0; H. 7.5; Th. of base 2.6; Th. of wall 1.8.


P30 Pithos

Bag 2–4. Trench A; level 1, at 20 cm.
P.H. 8.5; p.W. 8.1.

Figure 17. Pottery P23–P37, selection. R. J. Robertson, J. L. Davis
P31  Pithos
Bag 2-5. Trench A; level 1, at 20 cm.

P32  Pithos
Bag 2-6. Trench A; level 1, at 20 cm.
P.H. 11.6; p.W. 11.5.

P33  Large storage jar
Bag 2-7. Trench A; level 1, at 20 cm.
P.L. 11.0; W. 5.8; Th. at tip 0.8; Th. at base 2.0.
Coarse Undecorated class. Handle attachment and part of pierced crescent lug handle. Medium coarse fabric.

P34  Cup or bowl
Bag 3-1. Trenches A, A3; level 2, below 20 cm.
Diam. 16.0; H. 5.1; Th. at rim 0.4; Th. at shoulder 0.65.
Dark Burnished and Black Coated class. Rim and neck fragment. Thin, wide, flaring, everted rim that thickens as it descends. Fine, powdery, reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6). Small white and black stone inclusions. Much of surface worn away; remaining surface areas are dark brown, highly burnished. Traces of glossy black coating on interior and exterior surfaces.
Joins P82.

P35  Sauceboat or saucer?
Bag 3-2. Trenches A, A3; level 2, below 20 cm.
Diam. at base 4.8; Diam. at top of base 3.6; H. 1.9; Th. 0.6.
Two joining fragments of a pedestaled base. Profile of base is complete. Fine, soft, powdery, pink fabric (5YR 7/4), blue-gray core.
EH II. Fabric like that of saucer fragment P3784 from Ayios Dhimitrios; Zachos 1987, p. 223, fig. 41. Cf. also Koumouzelis 1980, p. 65; for shape, fig. 8.3.

P36  Jar
Bag 3-3. Trenches A, A3; level 2, below 20 cm.
Th. 0.7.
Coarse Undecorated class. Lower strap handle attachment and body fragment. Medium coarse red fabric (2.5YR 5/6) with dark gray core (10YR 4/1) and black surfaces. Red stone inclusions.

P37  Cup
Bag 3-4. Trenches A, A3; level 2, below 20 cm.
Diam. 15.0; H. 3.1; Th. at rim 0.4; Th. below rim 0.5.

P38  Jar
Bag 3-5. Trenches A, A3; level 2, below 20 cm.
Th. 0.85.
Coarse Undecorated class. Oval or triangular belly handle attachment and body fragment. Thick finger ridge where handle is attached. Medium coarse, hard, gritty, yellowish red fabric (5YR 5/8) with pale brown core (10YR 6/3). Black stone inclusions. Smoothed interior and exterior surfaces; smoothing marks visible on interior.

P39  Shape unknown
Bag 3-6. Trenches A, A3; level 2, below 20 cm.
Th. 0.85.
Cuts are deeper than on P12.

P40  Jar
Bag 3-7. Trenches A, A3; level 2, below 20 cm.
Th. 0.8.

P41  Shape unknown  
Bag 3-8. Trenches A, A3; level 2, below 20 cm.
P.L. 7.8; W. 5.0; Th. at center 1.15; Th. at edge 0.7.

P42  Shape unknown
Bag 3-9. Trenches A, A3; level 2, below 20 cm.
Th. 0.4-0.5.
Dark Burnished and Black Coated class. Body fragment. Fine light yellowish brown fabric (2.5Y 6/3) and surfaces (10YR 6/4). Highly burnished exterior surface. Traces of glossy black coating on interior and exterior surfaces.

P43  Jar  
Bag 4-1. Trench A4; level 2, below 20 cm.
Diam. 11.0; H. 4.4; Th. at rim 0.45; Th. at base of neck 0.6.

P44  Cup or bowl  
Bag 4-2. Trench A4; level 2, below 20 cm.
Th. of handle at center 0.75; Th. at edge 0.45; Th. of vessel wall 0.4.

P45  Cup or bowl  
Bag 4-3. Trench A4; level 2, below 20 cm.
Diam. 19.0; H. 3.1; Th. at rim 0.4; Th. at base of neck 0.6.
Figure 18. Pottery P43–P57, selection. R. J. Robertson, J. L. Davis
Figure 19. Pottery P30-P65, selection

**P46 Small wide-mouthed jar**
Figs. 18, 19

Bag 4-4. Trench A4; level 2, below 20 cm.
Th. of wall 1.15; H. of decoration 2.0.


Cf. Howell 1992b, p. 89, fig. 3-8, pl. 3-6, P2136. From group C, early.

**P47 Cup or bowl**
Figs. 18, 19

Bag 4-5. Trench A4; level 2, below 20 cm.
H. 6.4; W. 2.6; Th. 1.25.


**P48 Jar**
Figs. 18, 19

Bag 4-6. Trench A4; level 2, below 20 cm.
H. of handle 2.3; p.L. 5.4; Th. at tip 1.2; Th. at base 1.5; Th. of vessel wall 0.8–0.9.


**P49 Jar**

Bag 4-7. Trench A4; level 2, below 20 cm.
L. 7.1; W. 2.8.


**P50 Jar**

Bag 4-8. Trench A4; level 2, below 20 cm.


**P51 Cup or bowl**

Bag 4-9. Trench A4; level 2, below 20 cm.


**P52 Shape unknown**

Bag 4-10. Trench A4; level 2, below 20 cm.
W. 3.0; Th. at edge 0.4; Th. at center 0.6.

**P53** Shape unknown

Bag 4-11. Trench A4; level 2, below 20 cm.
W. 3.5; Th. at edge 0.4; Th. at center 0.6.


**P54** Goblet Figs. 18, 19

Bag 6-2. Trenches A1, A6; surface and vineyard trench.
H. 3.1.


Cf. Howell 1992b, p. 88, fig. 3-7. Similar to pedestal base P2126. From group C, early.

**P55** Shape unknown Fig. 18

Bag 6-3. Trenches A1, A6; surface and vineyard trench.
Diam. 6.5; Th. 0.75.

Black Coated class. Thin flat base. Medium coarse red fabric (2.5YR 6/8 but oranger) with hard gray core. Medium stone inclusions. Traces of glossy black paint on exterior surface.

**P56** Jar

Bag 6-4. Trenches A1, A6; surface and vineyard trench.


**P57** Jar Figs. 18, 19

Bag 6-5. Trenches A1, A6; surface and vineyard trench.
L. of peg 1.2.


**P58** Shape unknown

Bag 6-6. Trenches A1, A6; surface and vineyard trench.
W. 3.4; Th. at edge 0.5; Th. at center 0.6.

Dark Burnished and Black Coated class. Fragment of strap handle at curve. Edges of handle are raised outside. Fine, soft, powdery, light brown fabric. Burnished interior and exterior surfaces. Traces of glossy black coating on interior and exterior.

**P59** Jar

Bag 7-1. Trench A7; surface level.

P60  Shape unknown
Bag 7-2. Trench A7; surface level.
Coarse Undecorated class. Body fragment and attachment for handle. Handle is triangular in section. Coarse, very gritty, gray fabric with hard vitrified gray core. Tan grog inclusions and multiple small stones, probably sand; surfaces are very rough. Burnt.

P61  Shape unknown
Bag 7-3. Trench A7; surface level.
W. 3.1; Th. at edges 0.4–0.5; Th. at center 0.65.

P62  Closed shape
Bag 7-4. Trench A7; surface level.

P63  Closed shape
Bag 7-5. Trench A7; surface level.

P64  Jug?
Bag 8-1. Trench A6; level 2, below 20 cm.
H. 4.9; Th. 0.6–0.7.

P65  Jar
Bag 8-2. Trench A6; level 2, below 20 cm.
W. 3.0; Th. of lug 1.6; Th. of wall of vessel 0.9.

P66  Cup or bowl
Bag 8-3. Trench A6; level 2, below 20 cm.
W. 5.6; Th. 0.8.

P67  Shape unknown
Bag 8-4. Trench A6; level 2, below 20 cm.
P.L. 4.5; Th. 1.2–1.5.
P68  Shape unknown
Bag 8-5. Trench A6; level 2, below 20 cm.
Th. 0.55.
Dark Burnished and Black Coated class. Body fragment. Fine very pale brown core (10YR 7/4), reddish yellow near surface (5YR 6/8). Burnished exterior surface with traces of glossy black coating.
Similar to fragments belonging to vessel P123.

P69  Shape unknown
Bag 8-6. Trench A6; level 2, below 20 cm.
Th. 0.4–0.5.

P70  Shape unknown
Bag 8-7. Trench A6; level 2, below 20 cm.
Th. 0.5–0.9.

P71  Shape unknown
Bag 8-8. Trench A6; level 2, below 20 cm.
Th. 0.6–1.05.
Fine Undecorated class. Two nonjoining body fragments. Fine, powdery, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/8).

P72  Cooking pot
Bag 9-1. Trenches A1, A2, A4; level 1, bottom.
H. 6.9; Th. at rim 0.65; Th. at shoulder 1.2.
Probably same pot as P74.

P73  Jar
Bag 9-2. Trenches A1, A2, A4; level 1, bottom.
Diam. 12.2; Th. at edge 0.95; Th. at center 1.2.
Coarse Undecorated class. Flat base. Medium coarse, very gritty, red fabric (2.5YR 6/8). Fabric is hard but powdery. Yellowish red surfaces. Small grog and medium stone inclusions with sand temper.

P74  Cooking pot
Bag 9-3. Trenches A1, A2, A4; level 1, bottom.
H. 2.7; Th. at rim 0.55.
Probably same pot as P72.
Figure 20. Pottery P65–P100, selection. R. J. Robertson, J. L. Davis
Figure 21. Pottery P66, P67, P80

P75 Cooking pot
Bag 10-1. Trench A1; level 2, below 20 cm.
Th. of base 1.7; Th. of wall of vessel 2.15.

P76 Cup or bowl
Bag 10-2. Trench A1; level 2, below 20 cm.
Th. of wall 0.6.

P77 Open shape
Bag 10-3. Trench A1; level 2, below 20 cm.
Th. of wall 0.4–0.8.
Dark Burnished and Black Coated class. Shoulder fragment. Thickens at one end. Fine to medium fine pale brown fabric and core (10YR 6/3). Brown exterior surface, black burnished interior. Traces of glossy black paint or slip on interior.

P78 Open shape
Bag 10-4. Trench A1; level 2, below 20 cm.
Th. 0.5.

P79 Open shape
Bag 10-5. Trench A1; level 2, below 20 cm.
Th. 0.9–1.0.

P80 Cup or bowl
Bag 11-1. Trench A3/5; level 3.
W. 3.65; Th. at edge 0.7; Th. at center 0.8.
Dark Burnished class. Thin broad strap handle fragment. Medium fine fabric with black core. Small stone inclusions. Highly burnished black to brown exterior surface, dull black interior.
Cf. Howell 1992b, p. 86, pl. 3-4, P2087 (group B). This example from Nichoria is a little wider than P80.
P81 Open shape
H. 1.3; Th. at finished edge 0.4; Th. at broken edge 0.6.
Dark Burnished class. Small rim fragment or part of a strap handle. Medium fine light yellowish brown core (10YR 6/4), dark red near surface (2.5YR 4/8). Small gritty inclusions with one small stone visible. Highly burnished black interior and exterior surfaces.

P82 Cup or bowl  
Fig. 19
H. 5.2; Th. at rim 0.4; Th. at shoulder 0.6.
Dark Burnished and Black Coated class. Rim, neck, and shoulder fragment. Thin, wide, flaring, everted rim. Fine, powdery, reddish yellow fabric and core (7.5YR 6/6). Small white and black stone inclusions. Highly burnished dark brown interior and exterior surfaces; parts of surface worn off. Traces of glossy black coating over burnish on exterior.
Joins P34.

P83 Jar  
Fig. 20
Diam. at neck 11.5; Th. near rim 0.4; Th. at shoulder 0.5.
Dark Burnished class? Neck and shoulder fragment near rim. Rim is not preserved, but would have been wide and everted. Medium fine to fine, soft, powdery, very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4). Small stone and grog inclusions; surfaces very worn. Traces of brown burnished surface preserved on exterior.

P84 Shape unknown
W. 3.85; Th. at edge 0.7; Th. at center 0.8.
Dark Burnished class? Strap handle fragment. Fine, powdery, pale brown fabric (10YR 6/3); surfaces worn. Traces of burnished surface on underside?

P85 Cooking pot?
Th. 1.35–1.5.
Probably from same pot as P75.

P86 Shape unknown
Th. 0.6–0.8.
Dark Burnished class. Body fragment. Medium fine light yellowish brown fabric (10YR 6/4). Small stone inclusions. One surface black and highly burnished, the other surface variegated red with traces of black.

P87 Open shape
Th. 0.4.
Dark Burnished and Black Coated class. Body fragment. Fine brown fabric
(10YR 5/3). Very small inclusions. Black burnished on one surface, dark brown burnished on other. Traces of glossy black coating on interior and exterior?

**P88**  
Shape unknown  
Th. 0.55–0.9.  

**P89**  
Shape unknown  
Th. 0.6.  

**P90**  
Shape unknown  
Th. 0.9.  
Black Coated class? Two joining body fragments. Fine, medium thick, hard, reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6) with brown core (7.5YR 5/6). Smoothed interior and exterior surfaces. Coated black interior?

**P91**  
Closed shape  
Fig. 20  
Bag 13-1. Trench A4; level 3.  
H. 4.0; Th. at rim 0.8; Th. at shoulder 1.15.  

**P92**  
Cooking pot  
Bag 13-2. Trench A4; level 3.  
Th. of wall 1.0; Th. of base 1.2.  

**P93**  
Cooking pot  
Bag 13-3. Trench A4; level 3.  
Th. 1.3–1.4.  
Coarse Undecorated class. Body fragment. Coarse red fabric (2.5YR 6/8), light brown just below surfaces. Core is variegated black and red, surfaces are gray-black. Large stone inclusions. Unevenly fired.

**P94**  
Jar  
Bag 13-4. Trench A4; level 3.  
Th. of wall 0.8.  
Coarse Undecorated class. Vertical strap or crescent lug handle attachment and body fragment. Medium coarse, soft, powdery, gritty, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8); surfaces are very orange. Small to medium inclusions (sand temper).
P95 Jar
Bag 13-5. Trench A4; level 3.
P.L. 6.8; p.W. 4.1; Th. at tip 0.8; Th. at hole 1.5–1.8.
Black Coated class? Pierced crescent lug handle. Section is very triangular.
Fine, hard, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), oranger surfaces. Traces of black coating (under yellow adhered earth?).

P96 Open shape
Bag 13-6. Trench A4; level 3.
H. 6.5; Th. near rim 0.6.
Dark Burnished and Black Coated class? Neck and shoulder fragment. Rim not preserved, but was originally flaring. Medium coarse, powdery, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8). Black, red, and white stone inclusions (sand temper). Burnished black surfaces. Traces of glossy black coating?

P97 Open shape
Th. 0.75–0.9.

P98 Open shape
Bag 13-8. Trench A4; level 3.
Th. 0.6.

P99 Shape unknown
Th. 0.4.

P100 Cooking pot
Bag 14-1. Trench A1; bottom of level 2; hearths.
Diam. 20.0; H. 3.4; Th. at rim 0.8.

P101 Cup or bowl
Bag 14-2. Trench A1; bottom of level 2; hearths.
W. 7.1; Th. 0.8; Th. of vessel wall 0.6.

P102 Jar
Bag 14-3. Trench A1; bottom of level 2; hearths.
Diam. 20.0; H. 5.0; Th. at rim 0.4; Th. at shoulder 0.6.

P103   Cup or bowl
  Bag 14-4. Trench A1; bottom of level 2; hearths.
  H. 6.0; W. 3.0–3.4; Th. 0.5.
  Fine Gray Unburnished class. Four joining handle fragments and part of body. Vertical strap handle is complete. Fine, soft, powdery, gray fabric (7.5YR 6/1). Joins P104.

P104   Cup or bowl
  Bag 14-5. Trench A1; bottom of level 2; hearths.
  Th. of handle 0.6.
  Fine Gray Unburnished class. Strap handle attachment and nonjoining body fragment. Fine, powdery, gray fabric (close to 7.5YR 6/1). Joins P103.

P105   Shape unknown
  Bag 14-6. Trench A1; bottom of level 2; hearths.
  Th. 0.7.

P106   Shape unknown
  Bag 14-7. Trench A1; bottom of level 2; hearths.
  Th. of handle 0.5; Th. of vessel wall 0.4.
  Dark Burnished class. Strap handle attachment and body fragment. Fine, hard, light gray fabric (5Y 7/1). Grayish brown exterior surface, dark burnished interior.

P107   Shape unknown
  Bag 14-8. Trench A1; bottom of level 2; hearths.
  Th. 0.6–0.9.

P108   Shape unknown
  Bag 14-9. Trench A1; bottom of level 2; hearths.
  Th. 0.7–0.9.

P109   Open shape
  Bag 14-10. Trench A1; bottom of level 2; hearths.
  Th. 0.6.
P110  Shape unknown
Bag 14-11. Trench A1; bottom of level 2; hearths.
Th. 0.95–1.15.

P111  Cooking pot
Bag 14-12. Trench A1; bottom of level 2; hearths.
Th. 1.1.

P112  Shape unknown
Bag 14-13. Trench A1; bottom of level 2; hearths.
Th. 0.65–0.7.

P113  Pithos
Bag 15-1. Trench A1 (northern part); bottom of level 2; pithoi.
P.H. 24.0; W. of rim 7.6; Th. of wall of vessel 3.5–4.0.
Coarse Undecorated class. Two joining rim and shoulder fragments, one nonjoining body fragment. Coarse reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8) with gray core. Large tan grog inclusions.

P114  Jar
Bag 15-2. Trench A1 (northern part); bottom of level 2; pithoi.
L. of handle 3.8; Th. of vessel wall 1.5.

P115  Pithos
Bag 15-3. Trench A1 (northern part); bottom of level 2; pithoi.
Th. of wall 3.5.
Raised Decoration class? Rim fragment with part of surface broken off. Coarse, soft, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/8 but oranger). Grog and sand inclusions. Scar from plastic band?

P116  Pithos
Bag 15-4. Trench A1 (northern part); bottom of level 2; pithoi.
Th. at rim 1.1.

P117  Pithos
Bag 15-5. Trench A1 (northern part); bottom of level 2; pithoi.
Th. 1.4.
P118 Pithos
Bag 15-6. Trench A1 (northern part); bottom of level 2; pithoi.
P.W. of rim 5.4; Th. of wall of vessel 2.8–3.9.

P119 Hemispherical bowl
Bag 16-1. Trench A1 (northern part); level 3.
Diam. base 6.2–6.6; Th. at rim 0.4; Th. near base 0.6.
Numerous joining fragments of a complete hemispherical bowl with flat base. Very open shape. No incurving of rim. Medium coarse, gritty, weak red fabric (2.5YR 6/4), light blue-gray core. Medium black and white stone inclusions along with some large white stones.
EH II. The closest parallels for this shape can be found in the type 1 undecorated saucers from Lerna III, House of the Tiles, phase D (see Wiencke 2000, p. 596).

P120 Cup or bowl?
Bag 16-2. Trench A1 (northern part); level 3.
P.W. 2.3; Th. 0.7; W. of clay rod 0.7.
Fine Undecorated class. Many joining and nonjoining fragments of handle made of four clay coils, or rods, three of which remain attached to each other. Fine, very hard, pink fabric (5YR 7/4). Smoothed black interior and exterior surfaces.
Cf. P121. Korres (1990, p. 7) suggests that this type of handle is from a kantharos.

P121 Cup or bowl
CM 2104.1; WT 1. Trench A1; level 1.
P.L. max. 6.0; W. 3.0; Th. 0.67.
Dark Burnished and Black Coated class? Segment of well-built handle with four rods. Fine, very hard, light brownish gray fabric (10YR 6/2), reddish yellow near surfaces (7.5YR 6/6). Burnished black exterior surface, smoothed underneath.
Cf. P120. Taylour suggested that this handle was painted.

P122 Cup or bowl
Bag 18-1. Trenches A2, A7, balk A1/A2; level 2.
W. 3.7; Th. 0.55; Th. of vessel wall 0.5.

P123 Cup or bowl
Diam. 15.0; Th. at rim 0.4; Th. at shoulder 0.6; Th. of vessel wall 0.3.
Dark Burnished and Black Coated class. Eleven joining and one nonjoining rim, neck, shoulder, and body fragments. Half of rim is preserved. Wide everted rim, straight neck, carinated shoulder. Fine reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/8). Medium white stone inclusions, light sand temper. Traces of glossy black coating over burnished interior and exterior surfaces.
See also P68.
Figure 22. Pottery P102–P121, selection. R. J. Robertson, J. L. Davis
Figure 23. Pottery P114–P143, selection
Figure 24. Pottery P122–P126, P133/P134. R. J. Robertson, J. L. Davis
P124  Cup or bowl  Fig. 24
Bag 18-3. Trenches A2, A7, balk A1/A2; level 2.
Diam. 22.5; H. 4.0; Th. 0.65.

P125  Cup or bowl  Fig. 24
Diam. 20.0; H. 2.7; Th. at rim 0.4; Th. at neck 0.6.

P126  Cup or bowl  Fig. 24
Bag 18-5. Trenches A2, A7, balk A1/A2; level 2.
Diam. 20.0; H. 2.7; Th. at rim 0.5; Th. at shoulder 0.6.

P127  Cup or bowl
Bag 18-6. Trenches A2, A7, balk A1/A2; level 2.
H. 2.6; Th. at rim 0.4; Th. at shoulder 0.5.

P128  Shape unknown
W. 4.8; Th. 0.9–1.1 (slightly thicker at one end).

P129  Shape unknown
Bag 18-8. Trenches A2, A7, balk A1/A2; level 2.
Th. 0.6.

P130  Shape unknown
Th. 0.5.
Fine Undecorated class. Body fragment, very worn. Fine, light yellowish brown fabric (10YR 6/4); surfaces worn away.

P131  Cooking pot
Bag 18-10. Trenches A2, A7, balk A1/A2; level 2.
PTh. 0.7.
P132  Cup or bowl
Th. of vessel wall 0.9–1.0.
Coarse Undecorated class. Three joining body fragments. Coarse, soft, pow-
dery, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/8 but oranger). Some large gray stone or fired
grog inclusions. Light sand temper.

P133  Bowl
Fig. 24
Th. of wall of vessel 0.4.
Dark Burnished and Black Coated class. Four joining base and body frag-
ments of thin-walled, well-made pot that thickens at base. Fine yellow fabric (10YR
7/6) with pale brown core (10YR 6/3). Small white and red stone inclusions. Highly
burnished brownish black interior and exterior surfaces. Traces of glossy black
coating over burnished surfaces.
From same vessel as P134.

P134  Bowl
Fig. 24
Diam. at base 12.0; Th. of wall at base 0.7.
Dark Burnished and Black Coated class. Two joining base fragments of thin-
walled, well-made pot that thickens at base. Fine yellow fabric (10YR 7/6) with
pale brown core (10YR 6/3). Small white and red stone inclusions. Highly bur-
nished brownish black interior and exterior surfaces. Traces of glossy black coating
over burnished surfaces.
From same vessel as P133.

P135  Cup or bowl
Dark Burnished and Black Coated class. Body fragment, probably from near
base. Fine fabric with pale brown core (10YR 6/3). Small white and red stone
inclusions. Highly burnished brownish black interior and exterior surfaces. Traces
of glossy black coating on interior and exterior.
Nonjoining fragment from same vessel as P135 and P137.

P136  Cup or bowl
Dark Burnished and Black Coated class. Body fragment, probably from near
base. Fine fabric with pale brown core (10YR 6/3). Small white and red stone
inclusions. Highly burnished brownish black interior and exterior surfaces. Traces
of glossy black coating on interior and exterior.
Nonjoining fragment from same vessel as P135 and P137.

P137  Cup or bowl
Dark Burnished and Black Coated class. Body fragment, probably from near
base. Fine fabric with pale brown core (10YR 6/3). Small white and red stone
inclusions. Highly burnished brownish black interior and exterior surfaces. Traces
of glossy black coating on interior and exterior.
Nonjoining fragment from same vessel as P135 and P136.
P138 Pithos

P139 Pithos

P140 Pithos

P141 Pithos

P142 Kylix
D. of base 5.6; D. of stem 1.8.
LH IIIB.

P143 Cup or bowl
Bag 20-1. Balk A4/A5; pithoi in A5.
W. of handle 3.5; Th. of vessel wall 0.5.
Dark Burnished class. Rim, neck, and shoulder fragment with lower handle attachment. Rim is broad and flaring, lip not preserved. Broad vertical strap handle. Medium coarse reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6) with light gray core (10YR 7/1). Large white stone inclusions (some 0.7 in diameter) and tan grog inclusions. Black burnished interior and exterior surfaces. Marks left by finishing tool visible on interior and exterior.

P144 Wide-mouthed jar?
P.W. of handle max. 3.6; W. of handle at attachment 5.0; Th. of handle 0.8; Th. of vessel wall 0.85–1.0.

P145 Shape unknown
P.W. max. 5.9; Th. of handle 0.7; Th. of vessel wall 0.6.

**P146** Shape unknown  
W. 4.5; Th. at edge 0.4; Th. at center 0.7.

Dark Burnished and Black Coated class. Broad strap handle. Medium fine, soft, powdery, light yellowish brown fabric (10YR 6/4). Small stone inclusions. Traces of glossy black coating over highly burnished exterior surface, dull black interior.

**P147** Shape unknown  
P.H. 5.6; p.W. 5.5.  

**P148** Cup  
Fine Gray Unburnished class. Body fragment with lower attachment for small flat vertical strap handle and a nonjoining shoulder and nonjoining handle fragment. Fine, gritty, semihard, gray fabric (7.5YR 5/1).

**P149** Shape unknown  

**P150** Open shape  

**P151** Shape unknown  

**P152** Shape unknown  

**P153** Shape unknown  
Bag 21-1. Trench A6; level 2.  
Diam. at base 14.5; Th. of base 0.65–0.7; Th. of vessel wall 0.5.  
Black Coated class? Four joining fragments of complete flat base. Medium
fine, gritty, light gray fabric (10YR 7/2) with reddish yellow surfaces (5YR 6/8). Sand temper. Traces of glossy black coating on exterior surface?

P154 Pithos

Bag 22-1. Trench A3/5; level 3.
Th. 2.7–2.8.

P155 Pithos

Th. 2.3–3.3.
Raised Decoration class. Fragment of rim or neck near rim. Coarse pale brown fabric (10YR 6/3). Weak red to red surfaces (2.5YR 6/4-6/8). Large tan grog inclusions. Raised plastic band with rope pattern decoration.

Joins P191.

P156 Pithos


P157 Pithos

Th. 3.9.

P158 Jar

H. 4.2; Th. at rim 0.4; Th. at shoulder 0.8.

P159 Shape unknown


P160 Jar

Figure 25. Pottery P143-P191, selection. R. J. Robertson, J. L. Davis
Figure 26. Pottery P144–P191, selection
P161 Pithos
Raised Decoration class. Three joining body fragments, one of which is possibly part of shoulder. Coarse brown fabric (10YR 5/3) with gray core. Plain red surfaces (2.5YR 6/8). Very large tan grog, stone, and sand inclusions. Single raised plastic band with rope pattern decoration.

P162 Pithos or large coarse jar
Th. of base 1.5; Th. of vessel wall 1.4–1.6.
Coarse Undecorated class. Four joining fragments of raised base. Coarse reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with gray core. Large tan grog and black stone inclusions.

P163 Pithos
Raised Decoration class. Small body fragment. Coarse red fabric (2.5YR 6/8) with large stone inclusions. Raised plastic band, perhaps rope pattern decoration.

P164 Open shape
Th. 0.65–0.7.

P165 Open shape
Th. 1.15.

P166 Open shape
Th. 1.2–1.4.

P167 Open shape
Th. 1.4.

P168 Shape unknown
Th. 0.9–1.0.

P169 Jar
Figs. 25, 26
P.W. of handle 6.2; Th. at top edge 0.7; Th. at base of handle 1.5; Th. of vessel wall 0.9.
Coarse Undecorated class. Pierced crescent lug handle (half preserved; orientation uncertain). Trapezoidal to triangular in section, very flat and broad. Medium coarse, heavy, hard fabric with pale brown core (10YR 6/3). Smoothed reddish yellow to yellowish red surfaces (5YR 5/8–6/8).

Fabric similar to P173.

P170  Shape unknown

Th. of handle at edge 0.4; Th. at center 0.8; Th. of vessel wall 0.4.

Dark Burnished and Black Coated class. Body fragment with handle attachment. Fine hard fabric. Color varies between yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and gray (10YR 6/1), with red near and at surfaces (2.5YR 6/8). Highly burnished interior and exterior surfaces. Traces of glossy black coating over burnished surfaces.

P171  Shape unknown

Th. 0.9–1.1.


P172  Open shape

Th. 0.8–1.1.


P173  Jar

Bag 26-1. Balk A4, south.
P.W. 3.5; Th. at edge 0.7; Th. at hole 1.5.

Coarse Undecorated class. Pierced crescent lug handle, half preserved. Handle is trapezoidal to triangular in section. Medium coarse, heavy, hard, red (2.5YR 5/6) to grayish brown (10YR 5/2) fabric.

Fabric similar to P169.

P174  Jar

P.W. max. 7.5; H. max. 4.3.


P175  Shape unknown

W. 3.5; Th. at center 0.9; Th. at edge 0.7.


P176  Shape unknown

Th. 0.8–1.0.
Coarse Undecorated class. Base or body fragment. Medium coarse, soft, red fabric (2.5YR 6/8) with hard light gray core (10YR 7/1). White stone inclusions.

P177  Open shape
Bag 26-5. Balk A4, south.
Th. 0.45–0.5.
Joins P178.

P178  Open shape
Th. 0.45–0.6.
Joins P177.

P179  Shape unknown
Th. 0.6.

P180  Shape unknown
Th. 0.6–0.8.
EH II?

P181  Shape unknown
Th. at edge 0.5; Th. at center 0.7.

P182  Shape unknown
Th. 0.9.

P183  Open shape
P184  Open shape

P185  Shape unknown
Th. 0.9.

P186  Shape unknown
Th. 0.9.

P187  Shape unknown

P188  Shape unknown
Th. 0.7–0.75.

P189  Shape unknown
Th. 0.7.

P190  Shape unknown
Fine Undecorated class. Two small body fragments. Fine, powdery, pale brown fabric (10YR 6/3); surfaces plain and very worn.

P191  Pithos  Figs. 25, 26
Bag 29-1. Trenches A1 (northern part), A3, A5; level 3.
Diam. 45.4; Th. 2.3–3.3.
Joins P155.
CONCLUSIONS

Deriziotis Aloni appears to have been occupied for a relatively brief period of time in late EH III. Buildings M and AB are among the earliest apsidal structures yet known in Messenia. There is no evidence that any activities other than domestic were conducted in these buildings. Small finds recovered from both buildings are similar, and are for the most part standard items that are found in EH III domestic contexts. They suggest that those who lived there were familiar with cloth-working and pottery manufacture. Vessels represented in the ceramic assemblage are also of ordinary domestic types. All the basic functional ceramic categories are present: cups and bowls for serving, cooking pots for the preparation of food, and jars and pithoi for storage. The discovery of a complete EH II bowl apparently on an earlier floor beneath building AB, together with several reworked EH II sherds in levels associated with the two EH III buildings, indicates that the site was already in use at the time of the House of the Tiles at Lerna.

The bulk of the pottery from Deriziotis Aloni, along with that from a trench excavated in an aloni on the property of the Petropoulos family (see below), constitutes the earliest post-EH II ceramic assemblage published from the Pylos area. In style it differs substantially from pottery in Nichoria group A and early group C, the assemblages with which it finds its closest parallels, either because it was locally produced or because it is earlier in date. Material culture within Messenia may have lacked the homogeneity recognized in EH III in the northeastern Peloponnese. Parallels between Deriziotis Aloni and the Argolid can be drawn but they are not exact. Vessel shapes show an affinity with the EH III shapes of Lerna IV, but there are major dissimilarities. Standard wares such as Pattern-Decorated, Pattern-Painted, Fine Gray Burnished, and “Smear” wares are noticeably absent at Deriziotis Aloni, and there is also no indication that potters knew about or used the wheel.

There is some evidence that other settlements or homesteads contemporary with Deriziotis Aloni existed on the Englianos Ridge; surface finds similar to those from Taylour’s excavation were recovered by PRAP particularly in the area to the west and southwest of the later palace. Recent reexamination of finds from Blegen’s own excavations at the Palace of Nestor also yielded evidence for ceramic types of this sort, recovered in the lowest level of the trench opened by Marion Rawson in 1959 on the site of George Petropoulos’s aloni, in the lower town near the northeastern end of the acropolis (Fig. 1). Building remains from three different levels were uncovered in the northernmost section of her trench. In the lowest level, at 1.25 m below the surface, a wall rested on bedrock. It is thus possible that there was occupation in EH III at four distinct locations on the Englianos Ridge in the vicinity of the later Palace of Nestor. Their ultimate abandonment in favor of a more nucleated location in the place where the palace was built may have contributed to the remarkable expansion of that site in the Middle Bronze Age and to its growth as the dominant center in the region.


46. There is no evidence for a kiln at Deriziotis Aloni, but strong local elements present in the style of the ceramics suggest that pottery was made regionally, if not at the site itself.

47. For PRAP finds, see Davis et al. 1997, p. 434, where these are provisionally dated by Y. Lolos and myself to MH I. The pottery in question comes from grid squares B94-90740817 and B94-90741107 in the immediate vicinity of the Palace of Nestor (see Fig. 1). Tracts C92-153 and C92-156 in the area of these grid squares also yielded MH pottery.


49. Blegen et al. 1973, figs. 93, 94.

50. See further discussion in Bennet 1999, p. 11, fig. 2.3; Davis et al. 1997, pp. 429–430, fig. 12; Bennet and Shelmerdine 2001, p. 135; Shelmerdine 2001, p. 113.
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