

THE DEVELOPMENT IN FORM OF EARLY HELLADIC I - II POTTERY:

A CHRONOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY

by

© Marcia K. Mogelonsky

A thesis submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research
in partial fulfillment for the degree of Master of Arts

The Development of Form in Early Helladic I - II Pottery:

A Chronological and Geographical Study

Abstract

A system for the classification of Early Helladic I and II rim sherds, developed by Prof. John M. Fossey (McGill University), is presented, following a summary of earlier typological systems applied to Early Helladic ceramics. In order to facilitate inter-site comparisons, the chronology and stratigraphy of 26 mainland sites are discussed in some detail, then catalogues are presented, which reorganize the available, published ceramic data into categories according to the new typological system. A discussion of each type's chronological duration and geographical distribution ensues. A distribution map for each type provides visual evidence of its geographical spread. Following the specific commentary on each type, an overall examination of the larger groups is presented, and the chronological implications of each category is assessed. The viability of the typological system is indicated, as is the possibility of applying it to other chronological periods as well as other archaeological regions.

Le développement de la forme dans la potterie de l'Helladique

Ancien I et II: Étude chronologique et géographique

Un système de classification des tessons de bords de potteries de l'Helladique Ancien I et II, mis au point par le professeur John M. Fossey (Université McGill), est présenté après un résumé de systèmes typologiques antérieurs appliqués aux céramiques de l'Helladique Ancien. En vue de faciliter les comparaisons d'un site à un autre, on passe en revue de façon assez détaillée la chronologie et la stratigraphie de 26 sites sur terre ferme; des catalogues sont ensuite présentés, lesquels reclassifient les données disponibles publiées sur la céramique, et ce, en catégories conformes au nouveau système typologique. Suit une étude de la durée chronologique et de la répartition géographique de chaque type. Pour chacun des types, une carte de répartition montre l'étendue géographique. A la suite d'un commentaire spécifique sur chaque type, on présente une étude d'ensemble des groupes plus importants et on évalue les implications chronologiques de chaque catégorie. La viabilité du système typologique apparaît, de même que la possibilité de l'appliquer à d'autres périodes chronologiques et à d'autres régions archéologiques.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LISTS OF FIGURES	vi
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	viii
A. INTRODUCTION	i
i. Aims and Background	1
ii. Methodology	9
iii. A Note on Chronological Terminology	13
iv. A Note on Geographical Terminology	14
B. CHRONOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY	17
i. Introduction	17
ii. Asea	19
iii. Asine	21
iv. Askitariō	23
v. Athenian Agora	25
vi. Áyios Kosmās	25
vii. Áyios Stéphanos	27
viii. Berbāti	28
ix. Eutresis	29
x. Galaxídhi	34
xi. Goniá	36
xii. Isthmia	36
xiii. Itháki - Palikáta	37
xiv. Itháki - The Pólis Cave	40
xv. Kéos	41
xvi. Khóstia	42
xvii. Korakoú	43
xviii. Kórinthos	46
xix. Kýthera	47
xx. Lerna	47
xxi. Mourtéri	49
xxii. Orkhomenos	50
xxiii. Phlious	52
xxiv. Stréphi	54
xxv. Thívai	58
xxvi. Tiryns	59
xxvii. Zygouriés	63

C. THE OPEN FORMS

I. Type I

1.1. Type I-1	68
1.2. Type I-2	69
1.3. Type I-3	70
1.4. Type I-4	75
1.5. Type I-5	78
1.6. Type I-6	81
1.7. Type I-7	82
	85
	87

II. Type II

II.1. Type II-1	89
II.2. Type II-2	90
II.3. Type II-3	94
II.4. Type II-4	97
II.5. Type II-5	100
II.6. Type II-6	102
II.7. Type II-7	105
	108

III. Type III

III.1. Type III-1	112
III.2. Type III-2	113
III.3. Type III-3	123
III.4. Type III-4	128
III.5. Type III-5	131
III.6. Type III-6	134
III.7. Type III-7	137
	139

IV. Type IV

IV.1. Type IV-1	142
IV.2. Type IV-2	143
IV.3. Type IV-3	148
IV.4. Type IV-4	151
IV.5. Type IV-5	154
IV.6. Type IV-6	156
IV.7. Type IV-7	158
	160

V. Type V

V.1. Type V-1	162
V.2. Type V-2	163
V.3. Type V-3	168
V.4. Type V-4	171
V.5. Type V-5	174
V.6. Type V-6	176
V.7. Type V-7	180
	183

vi. Type VI

186

- vi.1. Type VI-1
- vi.2. Type VI-2
- vi.3. Type VI-3
- vi.4. Type VI-4
- vi.5. Type VI-5
- vi.6. Type VI-6
- vi.7. Type VI-7

187
194
198
202
205
209
212

vii. Type VII

215

- vii.1. Type VII-1
- vii.2. Type VII-2
- vii.3. Type VII-3
- vii.4. Type VII-4
- vii.5. Type VII-5
- vii.6. Type VII-6
- vii.7. Type VII-7

216
221
225
229
233
235
237

viii. Type VIII

239

- viii.1. Type VIII-1
- viii.2. Type VIII-2
- viii.3. Type VIII-3
- viii.4. Type VIII-4
- viii.5. Type VIII-5
- viii.6. Type VIII-6
- viii.7. Type VIII-7

240
243
246
248
250
252
254

ix. Type IX

255

- ix.1. Type IX-1
- ix.2. Type IX-2
- ix.3. Type IX-3
- ix.4. Type IX-4
- ix.5. Type IX-5
- ix.6. Type IX-6
- ix.7. Type IX-7

256
258
260
261
262
264
265

D. THE CLOSED FORMS

267

i. Type XI

268

- i.1. Type XIa-1
- i.2. Type XIa-2
- i.3. Type XIa-3
- i.4. Type XIa-4
- i.5. Type XIa-5
- i.6. Type XIb-1
- i.7. Type XIb-2
- i.8. Type XIb-3
- i.9. Type XIb-4
- i.10. Type XIb-5

269
275
278
280
283
284
290
296
299
303

II. Type XII	304
II.1. Type XIIa-1	305
II.2. Type XIIa-2	309
II.3. Type XIIa-3	312
II.4. Type XIIa-4	314
II.5. Type XIIa-5	317
II.6. Type XIIb-1	319
II.7. Type XIIb-2	323
II.8. Type XIIb-3	325
II.9. Type XIIb-4	327
II.10. Type XIIb-5	329
III. Type XIII	330
III.1. Type XIIIa-1	331
III.2. Type XIIIa-2	332
III.3. Type XIIIa-3	333
III.4. Type XIIIa-4	335
III.5. Type XIIIa-5	337
III.6. Type XIIIb-1	338
III.7. Type XIIIb-2	340
III.8. Type XIIIb-3	341
III.9. Type XIIIb-4	342
III.10. Type XIIIb-5	344
IV. Type XIV	345
IV.1. Type XIVa-1	346
IV.2. Type XIVa-2	350
IV.3. Type XIVa-3	352
IV.4. Type XIVa-4	354
IV.5. Type XIVa-5	356
IV.6. Type XIVb-1	357
IV.7. Type XIVb-2	361
IV.8. Type XIVb-3	363
IV.9. Type XIVb-4	365
IV.10. Type XIVb-5	367
V. Type XV	368
V.1. Type XV-1	369
V.2. Type XV-2	372
V.3. Type XV-3	374
V.4. Type XV-4	375
V.5. Type XV-5	376

E. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	377
I. Summary	377
II. Conclusions	387
III. Future Work	389
F. ABBREVIATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY	394
G. APPENDICES	403
H. ADDENDUM	417

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. 1. Typology of Open Forms	15
Fig. 2. Typology of Closed Forms	16
Fig. 3. Location of Sites	67
Fig. 4. Distribution of Type I-1	74
Fig. 5. Distribution of Type I-2	77
Fig. 6. Distribution of Type I-3	80
Fig. 7. Distribution of Type I-5	84
Fig. 8. Distribution of Type I-6	86
Fig. 9. Distribution of Type I-7	88
Fig. 10. Distribution of Type II-1	93
Fig. 11. Distribution of Type II-2	96
Fig. 12. Distribution of Type II-3	99
Fig. 13. Distribution of Type II-4	101
Fig. 14. Distribution of Type II-5	104
Fig. 15. Distribution of Type II-6	107
Fig. 16. Distribution of Type II-7	111
Fig. 17. Distribution of Type III-1	122
Fig. 18. Distribution of Type III-2	127
Fig. 19. Distribution of Type III-3	130
Fig. 20. Distribution of Type III-4	133
Fig. 21. Distribution of Type III-5	136
Fig. 22. Distribution of Type III-6	138
Fig. 23. Distribution of Type III-7	141
Fig. 24. Distribution of Type IV-1	147
Fig. 25. Distribution of Type IV-2	150
Fig. 26. Distribution of Type IV-3	153
Fig. 27. Distribution of Type IV-4	155
Fig. 28. Distribution of Type IV-5	157
Fig. 29. Distribution of Type IV-6	159
Fig. 30. Distribution of Type IV-7	161
Fig. 31. Distribution of Type V-1	167
Fig. 32. Distribution of Type V-2	170
Fig. 33. Distribution of Type V-3	173
Fig. 34. Distribution of Type V-4	175
Fig. 35. Distribution of Type V-5	179
Fig. 36. Distribution of Type V-6	182
Fig. 37. Distribution of Type V-7	185
Fig. 38. Distribution of Type VI-1	193
Fig. 39. Distribution of Type VI-2	197
Fig. 40. Distribution of Type VI-3	201
Fig. 41. Distribution of Type VI-4	204
Fig. 42. Distribution of Type VI-5	208
Fig. 43. Distribution of Type VI-6	211
Fig. 44. Distribution of Type VI-7	214

Fig. 45.	Distribution of Type VII-1	220
Fig. 46.	Distribution of Type VII-2	224
Fig. 47.	Distribution of Type VII-3	228
Fig. 48.	Distribution of Type VII-4	232
Fig. 49.	Distribution of Type VII-5	234
Fig. 50.	Distribution of Type VII-6	236
Fig. 51.	Distribution of Type VII-7	238
Fig. 52.	Distribution of Type VIII-1	242
Fig. 53.	Distribution of Type VIII-2	245
Fig. 54.	Distribution of Type VIII-3	247
Fig. 55.	Distribution of Type VIII-4	249
Fig. 56.	Distribution of Type VIII-5	251
Fig. 57.	Distribution of Type VIII-6	253
Fig. 58.	Distribution of Type IX-1	257
Fig. 59.	Distribution of Type IX-2	259
Fig. 60.	Distribution of Type IX-5	263
Fig. 61.	Distribution of Type IX-7	266
Fig. 62.	Distribution of Type XIa-1	274
Fig. 63.	Distribution of Type XIa-2	277
Fig. 64.	Distribution of Type XIa-3	279
Fig. 65.	Distribution of Type XIa-4	282
Fig. 66.	Distribution of Type XIb-1	289
Fig. 67.	Distribution of Type XIb-2	295
Fig. 68.	Distribution of Type XIb-3	298
Fig. 69.	Distribution of Type XIb-4	302
Fig. 70.	Distribution of Type XIIa-1	308
Fig. 71.	Distribution of Type XIIa-2	311
Fig. 72.	Distribution of Type XIIa-3	313
Fig. 73.	Distribution of Type XIIa-4	316
Fig. 74.	Distribution of Type XIIa-5	318
Fig. 75.	Distribution of Type XIIb-1	322
Fig. 76.	Distribution of Type XIIb-2	324
Fig. 77.	Distribution of Type XIIb-3	326
Fig. 78.	Distribution of Type XIIb-4	328
Fig. 79.	Distribution of Type XIIIa-3	334
Fig. 80.	Distribution of Type XIIIa-4	336
Fig. 81.	Distribution of Type XIIIb-1	339
Fig. 82.	Distribution of Type XIIIb-4	343
Fig. 83.	Distribution of Type XIVa-1	349
Fig. 84.	Distribution of Type XIVa-2	351
Fig. 85.	Distribution of Type XIVa-3	353
Fig. 86.	Distribution of Type XIVa-4	355
Fig. 87.	Distribution of Type XIVb-1	360
Fig. 88.	Distribution of Type XIVb-2	362
Fig. 89.	Distribution of Type XIVb-3	364
Fig. 90.	Distribution of Type XIVb-4	366
Fig. 91.	Distribution of Type XV-1	371
Fig. 92.	Distribution of Type XV-2	373
Fig. 93.	The Open Forms: A Summary	392
Fig. 94.	The Closed Forms: A Summary	393

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Prof. John M. Fossey must be thanked many times over for his help, his advice and his friendship. He provided a typological system, a thesis topic, a wealth of unpublished material and, more importantly, time, criticism and support.

Various members of the Classics Department have watched this thesis grow. I would like to thank Mike Attas for his patience and useful comments. André Gerolymatos and Costas Nadalis helped with some especially tricky translating.

Ginette Gauvin and Barbara Ramsay have helped by applying their proof-reading skills, especially to the reams of catalogue entries.

Prof. Hans-Joachim Weisshaar of the German Archaeological Institute at Athens and the Tiryns Excavations was most willing to discuss my project and the Tiryns material with me in 1979 and 1980 at the Nafplion Museum.

Mrs. Sylvia Easdown has done an absolutely marvellous job of transforming a crazy-quilt of cut-and-paste pages into a beautifully typed manuscript. To her go many thanks.

Finally, I would like to thank my family and especially my sister, Ronna, who have shown enthusiasm for my work and only a bit of bewilderment at my chosen career.

This project has been supported by generous financing from two sources: The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, which,

through its War Memorial Scholarship program, has financed two years of study at McGill, and the McGill University Faculty of Graduate Studies, Summer Travel Grant programme, which enabled me to work in Greece during Summer 1979 and 1980. To both these agencies goes my gratitude.

A. Introduction

A.i. Aims and Background

A universally-accepted classification system for Early Bronze Age pottery on the Greek mainland does not yet exist; most of the published material is thus presented in an inconsistent and often incomplete manner. Recently, however, a system has been developed for classifying the Early Helladic pottery according to rim and base form (Fossey 1978; cf. Sedgwick, Fossey and Attas 1980; Pittioni 1981; Laffineur 1981; Fossey, Sedgwick and Attas, forthcoming).

This system, created by Fossey after the excavation at Lake Vouliagmeni, Perakhóra (Fossey 1969, 1974 and 1977) utilizes primarily one diacritical aspect of pottery manufacture, that is, the vessel-shape implied by feature sherds, especially rims.

Earlier attempts at classifying these ceramic types stressed the importance of fabric and surface treatment over form. Wace and Blegen, in one of the first attempts at systematic classification of pre-Mycenaean pottery (1916-1918), separated the Early Helladic wares into five distinct groups: Group 1, "Monochrome Ware", which was subdivided into 1-a, "Polished Monochrome Ware" and 1-b, "Slipped Monochrome Ware", Group 2, "Glazed Ware", which was subdivided into 2-a, "Vases Partially Covered with Glaze Paint" and 2-b, "Vases Completely Covered with Glaze Paint", Group 3, "Patterned Ware", which was subdivided into two main categories, "Dark-on-light

Slipped Ware" and "Light-on-dark Slipped Ware", Group 4, "Plain Ware" and Group 5, "Pithoi" (Wace and Blegen 1916-1918; 176-178). No attempt was made at this point to consider shape as a major factor in the typological system.

Blegen used this system at Korakou (1921) and Zygouries (1928). The only evolution which occurred in the typology was the actual naming of the different headings. Group I became Group A, subdivided into A-I, "Hand polished Ware" and A-II, "Slipped Ware"; Group B, "Glazed Ware"; Group C, "Patterned Ware"; Group D, "Unpainted Ware"; and Group E, "Coarse Ware". From the examination of pottery at Zygouries, he also added a new sub-category of slipped and polished ware, "Yellow Mottled Ware", which was still classified within A-II (Blegen 1928: 76-125). Within these groups, a discussion of the different forms was presented, but the shape of any one specific vessel took a secondary place to its surface treatment.

The system of Early Helladic pottery classification used in the publication of the original Eutresis excavations (Goldman 1931) differed from these earlier models. Goldman did not use the Wace and Blegen system per se, although she did describe the surface treatment in groups similar to theirs, with additional categories for other types, such as "White Ware" (Goldman 1931: 83). Instead, Goldman described the different Early Helladic ceramic remains in separate, very general "shape" categories: Sauceboats, Jugs, Bowls, Jars, Cups, Pyxides, Askoi, Pans and Goblets (Goldman 1931: 84-93). This division by shape was treated as the main criterion for the classification, and was accompanied by discussions of decoration and surface treatment.

The classification of the Early Helladic pottery in the final report of the excavations at Áyios Kosmás (Mylonas 1959) was a combination of the earlier typological systems. The surface treatment is discussed following the general guidelines set forth by Wace and Blegen, but the pottery is also classified by shape. Mylonas, however, differentiates as many as 22 different categories of forms of pottery at Áyios Kosmás, including as his final category, "Miscellaneous" (Mylonas 1959: 23-26). These categories take the shape of the entire vessel into account; they do not really consider any one specific element such as rim or base. In fact, pottery sherds are only summarily dealt with in the report, the multitude of restored and whole vessels takes precedence (i.e. see Mylonas 1959: 45, "Pottery").

Mylonas' shape categories can be enumerated as follows: Skyphos, Small deep bowl, Deep bowl, Jar-like bowl, Jar-like bowl with plastic or incised decoration, Plate, Plates of the frying-pan type, Plate with a flat rim, Spouted skyphos, Sauceboat, Single-handled cup, Goblet, Spouted jug, Spherical jug, Two-handled jar, Askos, Pyxis, Cylindrical vessel, Pithos, Miscellaneous (Mylonas 1959: 23-26).

The report by Caskey and Caskey on the supplementary excavations at Eutresis (1960) includes a selection of representative pottery profiles, but classifies the Early Helladic ceramics in groups according to surface treatment. The Wace and Blegen system is not used, instead the pottery is separated into more specific categories, for example, "Patterned Ware-Dull Paint", "Thin Black Burnished Ware" and "Heavy Slipped or Burnished Ware" (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 139). A considerable amount of attention is paid to shape, but these shapes are not considered as a whole; they are grouped instead by their relative chronological distribution and the shapes are given a secondary place in the typological system.

Sjöflund, in his Berbáti excavation report (1965) utilized a modified version of the Wace and Blegen system. His adaptations involved the adding of some supplementary surface treatment categories, thus, his system includes the following categories: Class A, "Hand Polished Ware" subdivided into A-I, "Unslipped Ware" and A-II, "Slipped Ware", Class B, "Glazed Ware", Class C, "Patterned Ware", Class D, "Monochrome Ware", subdivided into D-I, "Unslipped Ware" and D-II, "Slipped Ware", Class DD, "White Slipped Ware", Class AA, "Burnished Ware" and Class BB, "Coated Ware", subdivided into BB-I, "Matte Black or Red Coating", BB-II, "Brown or Red-and-Buff Coating" and BB-III, "Buff Polished Coating" (Sjöflund 1965: 134-150). The other modification in Sjöflund's system is the inclusion of a comprehensive repertoire of shapes within the different surface treatment categories. Some of these forms encompass more than one category; for example Class DD's shapes are summarized as being "on the whole the same as that of Class A-II" (Sjöflund 1965: 142), but a discussion of form within each category is presented. Sjöflund's report acts as a sort of "transitional phase" in Early Helladic pottery typology by providing guidelines for classifying ceramics by surface treatment while at the same time providing an adequate selection of profile drawings of sherds through which the form of the pottery may also be classified.

In his publication of the Early Helladic material from the 1965 excavation at Perakhóra (1969), Fossey adopted a similar format to that used by Sjöflund at Berbáti and to that used by Caskey and Caskey at Eutresis. The pottery was examined first by fabric and surface treatment. The categories were assigned as follows: "Buff Monochrome Ware", subdivided into "Slipped" and "Unslipped", "Coarse Red Ware", subdivided into "Slipped" and "Unslipped", "Coarse Grey-Brown Ware", "Smooth Green Corinthian Ware" and "Smooth Pink Ware".

In addition to these categories, shape was also examined. The shapes were classified as bowls, jars and miscellaneous, which included such variant forms as pans, pithoi and scoops. Following the discussion of the material from each individual deposit, a description of specific shape features was undertaken (Fossey 1969: 55-69).

At this point an equal emphasis was placed on shape and surface treatment. This system led to the one which was utilized for the Perakhóra 1972 material (Fossey, personal communication) and the Asine-Barbouína material (Fossey 1978 and forthcoming).

The report on the prehistoric pottery from Tiryns (French and French 1971) groups the Early Helladic material chronologically by phases, Early Helladic I or "Eutresis Phase" and Early Helladic II or "Korakoú Phase". Within each of these categories, a series of representative drawings of rim and base forms and a discussion of technique, including fabric structure and surface treatment, is presented, along with a description of the distribution of the material from each phase in mainland Greece (French and French 1971: 22-23). The fabric, however, is still given priority over any other specific attribute.

French's work on prehistoric pottery groups in Central Greece (1972) continues this idea and is an attempt to present an overview of different chronological phases and their geographic distributions. He presents a series of pottery groups and describes in very general terms their surface treatment, common shapes and place within the chronological and geographic boundaries.

In his analysis of ceramic material from Kórinthos (Keramidháki), Cherry (1973) devised a two-dimensional grid, which plotted the shape against the surface treatment of the Early Helladic sherds. He identified 17 shape elements as follows: A. Sauceboat, B. Sauceboat or bowl, C. Incurved rim bowls, including "saucers" with a diameter of 10 cm. or more, D. Incurved rim bowls, including "saucers" with a diameter of 10 cm. or less, E. Ladle, F. Spoon, G. Askoid shape, H. Jug, beak-spouted jug, pitcher, J. Hole-mouthed and collared jar, hydria, K. Large Bowl, L. Pithos, M. Pyxis, N. Spouted bottle, "baby's feeding bottle", P. Small bowl, Q. Loomweight, spindle whorl, R. Frying pan, S. Terracotta objects.

This list was devised to break down the spectrum of shapes likely to be represented into a repertoire of mutually-exclusive categories, though strictly speaking his categories Q. and S. are not pottery types.

The surface finish categories were enumerated thus: 1. plain, 2. lustrous slip on interior and exterior, 3. lustrous slip on exterior only, 4. lustrous slip on interior only, 5. slipped and polished, yellow, 6. slipped and polished, blue, 7. incised decoration, 8. impressed decoration, 9. impressed with a seal, 10. pattern painted, exterior surface only, 11. pattern painted, interior surface only, 12. pattern painted, both interior and exterior, 13. pattern painted with a slip on the other surface, 14. slipped and polished, neither yellow nor blue, 15. slipped with same clay as the body of the vessel.

By combining these two specific attributes, Cherry presented a grid with 255 possible shape/surface treatment categories (Cherry 1973: 56-59). Fabric was not taken into account, except for a small subsample (Cherry 1973: 59). This system also placed equal emphasis on shape and surface treatment.

Fossey acknowledges that fabric is an important aspect to be considered when setting up a typological system, but he now feels that it should remain a secondary consideration until any correlations can be clearly demonstrated (Fossey 1978: 45). Fuller justification for emphasizing form over fabric is summed up in the following passage:

Until a much fuller examination of fabrics and their sources, on the basis of trace element and other physical examination, is further advanced and until, as a result, it is possible to make comparison between true nature and visual characteristics, the fabrics, per se, do not allow us to make useful comparisons between sites and thus, are not of immediate relevance to an overall study of EH culture. On the other hand, forms and some decorative aspects of surface treatment readily allow comparison between sites; being matters of visible fashion rather than technical minutiae, they would be the more easily transmitted. (Fossey 1978: 45).

Although expanded typological tables of this system were later produced elsewhere (Sedgwick, Fossey and Attas 1980), yet more additions have been made and the resultant tables are presented as figures 1 and 2 on pages 15 and 16 of this study (Cf. also Fossey, Sedgwick and Attas, forthcoming); further additions are to be expected and the system is designed specifically to incorporate them. This typological system was originally used on material from Lake Vouliagmeni, Perakhóra; the recording of a vast quantity of material (it is estimated that about a million sherds were recovered from this excavation) did much to fill in the classification grid. The system was also utilized on finds from the 1970-74 excavations at Asine; the Early Helladic ceramics there supplemented examples on the chart (Fossey 1978 and unpublished catalogue compiled by Fossey and the author during 1979 and 1980). Other additions were made to the system when the catalogue for the present study was drawn up. Although the typology is explained fully by Fossey (1978: 45-46), a summary is presented here:

The typology first divides rim form into two general categories: open forms (bowls) and closed forms (jars), specifically leaving on one side specialized shapes such as sauceboats, which have already been the subject of intensive study (Fahy 1964) and continue to be studied by members of the Lerna team, and pans, for which a separate analysis should be undertaken. Through the two-dimensional grid, the vertical axis of which presents a series of rim orientations (incurving, out-turned, etc.) and the horizontal, a series of different lip forms (rounded, pointed, etc.), a total of 108 possible specific designations for rim sherds is presented. This typological system is designed to identify a basic shape for any rim fragment; the representative drawings are used to give a visual definition to accompany the verbal terminology. It is acknowledged that, since Early Helladic I and II pottery was hand-made, a certain variation within any one category will always exist.

A variation of this system has been developed at Tiryns (Weisshaar 1981a). While Weisshaar accepts the Fossey system for closed forms, he has developed a different typology for the open ones, as he feels that the large variety of open forms at Tiryns does not readily conform to the Fossey system (Weisshaar 1981a: 221, note 250). What he proposes instead is a series of drawings which are divided into the following categories: a. Small deep basins with offset rims, which have three variations on the horizontal axis and 4 or 5 on the vertical; b. Small bowls, divided into 4 vessel types and 10 rim types; c. Deep basins with T-rims, divided into 4 vessel types and 5 rim types (Weisshaar 1981a: figs. 68, 72, 74). He also presents a series of his rim forms with variations of possible surface treatments (e.g. Weisshaar 1981a: fig. 75). This system is discussed in a forthcoming article by Fossey and the author, where it is shown that all of Weisshaar's forms are in fact

covered by Fossey's typology. The main factor which should be noted about the systems of Weisshaar and Fossey is that, for the first time, the form of the pottery is taking a primary place in a typological system.

A.ii. Methods

This study is intended to examine the chronological and geographical developments of Early Helladic I and II pottery on the basis of Fossey's 1978 typological system. In so doing, it also presents a set of comparanda, as complete as possible, to be used when dealing with material excavated at Perakhóra in 1968 and 1972. The bulk of the Perakhóra 1972 material being so far unpublished, has not been included within the scope of this work; this was partly due to the sheer bulk of material catalogued from that site, but essentially to the need for full independent study of that material, currently being produced by other members of the McGill Perakhóra Project. When, however, forms are attested only in unpublished Perakhóra material, this has been mentioned without further commentary or reference.

The published material from the 1965 excavation at Perakhóra (Fossey 1969) is included in an appendix at the end of this study (cf. Appendix I, page 404). These available examples add considerably to the Early Helladic I repertoire and also enlarge the geographic range for some specified types.

A section consisting of a summary of the stratigraphic sequence at each site (Part B) precedes the main body of this study. Such a section is necessary as a background to the subsequent discussion of the chronological and geographical range of each type. The sites have been arranged alphabetically and each has been assigned a number which corresponds to its location on Fig. 3, Location of Sites (page 67).

The material has been simply organized. Each type is first described in general terms. A catalogue of the known examples is then presented by site (in alphabetic order). Finally a discussion of the geographical and chronological distributions of each type is given. While the introductory description needs little explanation, the other two sections can usefully be discussed.

Each catalogue entry has been presented in as consistent a manner as possible. As far as the original publications allow, the fabric is described first, then the surface treatment, the rim diameter and the average thickness, followed by any other pertinent comments and the bibliographic reference. All measurements are given in centimetres.

In the geographical and chronological discussion, a distribution map is provided for each type and demonstrates the spread of the type geographically throughout mainland Greece and the immediately surrounding islands; this provides only a minimum picture, for it reflects only sites for which material is available. Where possible, an examination of the duration of this type chronologically throughout Early Helladic I and II is undertaken. This chronological analysis has not always been possible, because, outside of Perakhóra, there is a paucity of well-stratified Early Helladic sites and a lack of properly-published Early Helladic stratigraphic sequences, except that of Eutresis.

In many instances the ceramic data published in excavation reports are scanty and summarily dealt with. In these cases as much as possible has been extrapolated and an attempt has been made to present the available material in a consistent manner. A particular instance of this concerns designations of fabric, especially when trying to compare material from different publications. As far as possible, an attempt is made in sections of synthesis to use the simple categorizations coarse/medium/fine, the basis of which has been explained by Fossey (1978: 44-45). Whenever possible, all complete examples from any one excavation have been included in the

catalogue; when, however, representative types only have been published, these have been included with a note specifying this and providing any supplementary information which was mentioned in the original publication. Most of the early excavation reports concentrated only on whole vessels, rather than sherds, and these vessels were reproduced in the texts by photographs, not by profile drawings. In these instances, the type has been identified from the photograph as far as possible.

This catalogue deals only with material which has been published as Early Helladic I or II, and general "EH" finds which could not be assigned a more specific chronological designation. It deals with the ceramics from excavated sites only and publications of Early Helladic material from site surveys have not been considered since the material from such sites has no chronological control whatever. No pottery with light-on-dark or dark-on-light decoration has been included since most, if not virtually all, of this is Early Helladic III and has been the subject of a separate study (Donovan 1961). In a further study, of course, it would be of interest to examine the applicability of this typology to EH III material, but only after the present examination of its viability for the EH I - II material.

No attempt has been made to formulate a statistical breakdown of type frequency nor has any other statistical analysis been attempted in this study. In view of the uneven treatment which pottery has received in excavation reports, a discussion of frequencies or rarities of a type within a specific area is impossible at this time, important though it would be.

The main problem faced when cataloguing the published material is this inconsistency of archaeological recording. The difficulty has often been acknowledged. Cherry undertook a comprehensive discussion of the problems of ceramic typology for Early Helladic Pottery (Cherry 1973: 41-50),

and Fish has recently elaborated on certain typological problems (1978). Little can be done, however, to systematize the data unless a consistent standardization of the raw material is accepted by all.

In 1943-44, Krieger presented an article dealing with the concept of typology. He first pointed out some of the more common concepts for organizing and describing the material to be incorporated into a typological system. The first rubric is as follows:

Full description, therein specimens are described individually in detail, in the hope that nothing of consequence will be overlooked (Krieger 1943-44: 272).

He felt that such an undertaking would be necessary in the case of isolated or new material which is little-understood (Krieger 1943-44: 273). It may be said that Early Helladic pottery is neither "isolated" nor "new material", the inconsistency in its presentation and the small number of well-stratified sites have, however, caused it to be "little understood".

An article by Sedgwick, Fossey and Attas (1980) has attempted to disseminate a procedure for standardization of the treatment of the material, including as part of it, Fossey's 1978 typological system. That article has given rise to some debate concerning the validity of such detailed recording of various pottery attributes. David (forthcoming) for example, considers 108 different rim types as an impossibly large quantity of variables with which to cope. Fossey, Sedgwick and Attas (forthcoming) reiterate the necessity for such a selection of types based on the nature of Early Helladic ceramics. One has only to look at a scheme such as Cherry's shape/surface treatment grid with its 255 types (Cherry 1973: 59) to see that an even wider range of categories could be presented, with validity, for the Early Helladic ceramic assemblage, when considered beyond the level of shape typology.

Admittedly, each individual site presents its own set of criteria for recording, based on its unique set of problems. If, however, even only one system of recording one single attribute of the material can be consistently utilized, comparisons between different sites will be made that much easier. The system used here, if implemented elsewhere, could accomplish just that.

A.11.1. A Note on Chronological Terminology

A number of discussions has appeared recently concerning the usage of different chronological terminologies in Aegean prehistory (e.g. McNeal 1975, and the response by Caskey 1978; Renfrew 1972; Barber and MacGillivray 1980).

As Renfrew points out, a need for separate geographical, chronological and cultural terminologies exists (Renfrew 1972: 33). The terms used within this study conform to those established by Wace and Blegen (1916-1918) to identify specific, distinct assemblages of material, and are terms which, as Renfrew states, are "in effect cultures, in the well-defined archaeological sense of that term" (Renfrew 1972: 54). Renfrew, however, prefers the use of cultural designations for the mainland Early Bronze Age; "Eutresis Culture" to identify Early Helladic I, "Korakou Culture" for Early Helladic II and "Tiryns Culture" for the Early Helladic III assemblage (Renfrew 1972: 54).

Caskey proposed the continued use of accepted terminologies, although he did admit that no one set of terminologies is permanent and unchangeable. He felt, however, that before any drastic changes could be taken in this direction, more study would be necessary (Caskey 1978: 491).

This idea is supported, with respect to Cycladic terminologies, in a recent article by Barber and MacGillivray (1980) in which they state:

We suggest that a detailed chronological sequence is necessary if we are to investigate the past in historical terms. Further, we consider that 'cultural' distinctions can only be reliably made on the basis of an assessment of a full and adequately documented range of material evidence (Barber and MacGillivray 1980: 157).

Since such a state also does not yet exist in mainland Greece, the terms "Early Helladic I", "Early Helladic II" and "Early Helladic III" have been retained in this study, together with their standard abbreviations (EH I, EH II, and EH III).

A.iv. A Note on Geographical Terminology

The terms such as "Attike" are used in this study with a general geographical significance and do not necessarily connote exact modern administrative divisions. Furthermore, the term "central Greece" is used to cover what is often taken to be the core area of Early Helladic culture and certainly that in which the heaviest distribution of sites occurs, namely Phokis, Euboia, Boiotia, Attike, Korinthia and Argolis.





























































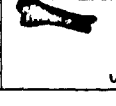
EH I - II RIM FORMS - OPEN SHAPES							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	rounded	pointed	flattened	bevelled- molded	thickened out	thickened in	thickened out & in
I. out-turned							
II. incurving							
III. inturned							
IV. offset							
V. near-vertical							
VI. hemispherical							
VII. splayed							
VIII. shallow							
IX. flat							

Fig. 1: Typology of Open Forms

EH I - II RIM FORMS - CLOSED SHAPES					
	not to scale				
	1	2	3	4	5
	rounded	pointed	flattened	bevelled-molded	double molded
XI. splayed a. high					
XI. splayed b. short					
XII. vertical a. high					
XII. vertical b. short					
XIII. insloping a. high					
XIII. insloping b. short					
XIV. flaring a. high					
XIV. flaring b. short					
XV. curved					
high - rim greater than 3 cm.			short - rim less than 3 cm.		

Fig. 2: Typology of Closed Forms

B. CHRONOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY

B.i. INTRODUCTION

It is important to comprehend the relative chronology of each site in order to see the context from which the Early Helladic sherds enumerated in the following catalogues have come. To facilitate an organization of such a discussion, the sites are examined in alphabetical order paralleling the cataloguing system (cf. A.ii. Methodology, p. 9). A general map, showing the location of each site, follows the discussion (fig. 3, p. 67).

Caskey's reassessment of many of the earlier excavations in central and southern Greece, based on the chronology established for Lerna (Caskey 1960) has played a major role in defining more clearly the different phases of Early Helladic culture. This re-examination of the major Early Helladic sites has been taken into account in the following discussion.

Perhaps the major contribution which Caskey's 1960 article has made to the comprehension of Early Helladic chronology is its clear definition of the differences between Early Helladic II and III and the demonstration that this transition was not always a smooth one, but rather in several cases, one in which violent destruction, usually by conflagration, has marked the end of the Early Helladic II period (Caskey 1960: 301).

Caskey also establishes a set of criteria for differentiating ceramic styles for Early Helladic II and III. He, for example, characterizes Early Helladic II (Lerna III) as "the time of the sauceboat" (Caskey 1960:290) and states that patterned ware is rare in this period (Caskey 1960: 292). Early Helladic III (Lerna IV) is characterized as having ceramics "showing a marked difference from those characteristic in Lerna III. There are no sauceboats, no small saucers...The prevalence of totally new shapes is still more striking: the tankard, the one-handed cup... the 'ouzo cup'." (Caskey 1960: 296).

The assignation of phases of the Early Helladic period has stood for some twenty years on the firm foundations of Caskey's interpretation of Lerna and his re-interpretation of surrounding sites. Recently, however, Weisshaar's work at the Unterberg of Tiryns (Weisshaar 1981a, 1981b) has somewhat altered the established pattern.

Weisshaar states that "...whereas at Lerna there is a clear break both in the pottery and the pattern of settlement between Lerna III and Lerna IV, at Tiryns the change in building plan is not accompanied by a corresponding break in the pottery" (Weisshaar 1981b:1). Weisshaar feels that he has isolated a transitional phase, Early Helladic II/III (Weisshaar 1981b:3).

Whether this "new phase" is, as Weisshaar suggests, one that is missing at Lerna, in that a long period of time elapsed between the destruction of the House of the Tiles at the end of Lerna III and subsequent reoccupation in Lerna IV (Weisshaar 1981b:4) remains to be established. The ramifications of this new assessment of the phasing

of the Early Helladic period can only be anticipated at this point, until more of the Tiryns material is brought to light. For the time being, the Lernayardstick must be used in defining basic EH II and basic EH III deposits. In the following discussion the sequence at several sites, accordingly, is summarized on the basis of Caskey's re-evaluation.

B.11. ASEA

Map no. 1

The site of Asea is located in southern Arkadia about midway between Tripolis and Megalopolis on the top of the Palaiókastro hill (Holmberg 1944:1). The site was occupied from late Neolithic to Middle Helladic, after which time it was abandoned, and only reoccupied for a short time during the Hellenistic period (Holmberg 1944: 174).

A purely Neolithic stratum was discovered at the centre of the plateau east of the highest point of the hill. Above this was found a layer of mixed Neolithic and Early Helladic material which is thought to imply continuous occupation of fairly long duration. In most spots, the Neolithic layer is directly above the natural rock. Only one possibly Neolithic wall was identified; no contemporary floor layer was found (Holmberg 1944: 7-8).

Finds of the Early Helladic period, and contemporary foundation courses of walls have been identified scattered over the entire central and northern part of the plateau. The walls have been preserved very fragmentarily, except in two cases, where building shapes can be identified (Holmberg 1944: 8-9). House A exhibits a two-room plan, in which one room is larger than the other, and House K comprises a single room.

Their various floors are of earth over which a layer of sand has sometimes been strewn. In a few places there is also a paving of pot sherds or thin slabs of schist that have been stamped down into the earth floor (Holmberg 1944: 10).

Immediately east of House A, several walls of different heights have been identified, with floors of hard-packed earth and layers of debris from houses constructed one on top of the other. Holmberg identifies two Early Helladic strata: one which he describes as being purely Early Helladic, and the other beneath it, being of mixed Neolithic to Early Helladic. He, therefore, feels that the transition from Neolithic to Early Helladic was a gradual one. This is in direct contrast to the shift from Early to Middle Helladic, as the Early Helladic stratum is covered by a thick ash-layer, pointing to the destruction of the Early Helladic settlement by fire (Holmberg 1944: 11), possibly at the end of Early Helladic II (cf. Caskey 1960: 301).

Two or three phases of Middle Helladic buildings exist at the site. Many foundation walls of Middle Helladic date have been preserved. Sometimes these are separated by an ash layer, but this is the exception rather than the rule (Holmberg 1944: 12).

The site was abandoned during the Middle Helladic period, but there is no evidence which points to any conflagration at that time. It has been suggested, rather, that the desertion of the site was due to a spread of malaria, which must have been very common in the swampy areas of Arkadia (Holmberg 1944: 20).

The site was reoccupied during the Hellenistic period. A large rectangular building was constructed on the highest point of the plateau. As well, a defense wall was constructed around the plateau, and two spur walls were built descending from the fortification wall and perpendicular to it. A number of private houses was also discovered (Holmberg 1944: 132).

B.III. ASINE

Map no. 2

The site of Asine, in the Argolid, encompasses three distinct areas: the Kastráki, the Barbouína slopes and the Karamaniólas plot.

a. The Kastráki

The earliest architectural remains from the Kastraki have been ascribed to the Early Helladic III period (Frödin and Persson 1938: 433). Evidence of earlier Early Helladic occupation has been recognized, however, by the ceramic evidence. Early Helladic III structures with rectangular and apsidal plans have been identified (Frödin and Persson 1938: 432-433). The Early Helladic stratum, which has been superseded by one of Middle Helladic date, is distinguished from it by a thick layer of ash, implying destruction of the Early Helladic occupation by fire.

This assessment of the cultural sequence at Asine has been re-examined by Caskey. He notes that much of the pottery is typical of the Early Helladic II assemblage, except for that of characteristic Early Helladic I burnished type found at the bottom of deep pits. He also ascribes the burnt house which was described as Early Helladic III to the Early Helladic II period, and the few examples of painted sherds to that

rare class of EH II painted ware. The destruction by fire occurs, therefore, at the end of Early Helladic II, paralleling those at other mainland sites. The only finds later than EH II, a jug with painted decoration in the group from House R, and three undecorated pots from the same deposits, are accounted for by what Caskey calls "another one of those intrusions that cannot be detected in the course of the digging." (Caskey 1960: 300-301).

The transition from Middle Helladic to Late Helladic seems not to have been a violent one. No strata conclusively assignable to the Late Helladic I or II periods were isolated, but extensive and complicated remains of the Late Helladic III period were found (Frødin and Persson 1938: 433).

b. Karamanlólas

This area, located to the east of the Kastráki, could not yield evidence of occupation earlier than the Middle Helladic period, as ground water was reached at this level. Evidence of later habitation was, however, well-documented. A Middle Helladic cemetery with cist tombs was discovered, and an early Mycenaean layer was seen in trenches in this area. In one trench, the foundation walls of a possibly Protogeometric house were discovered in a level higher than that of the early Mycenaean. The Geometric period was represented by foundation walls and a great deal of pottery, and the Archaic, by tombs (Dietz and Styrenius 1972: 231).

c. The Barboúna Area

The Barboúna slopes are located north-west of the Kastráki. A dearth of clear stratigraphy exists here and thus the Early Helladic finds come from mixed deposits, although these seem to imply habitation in all three phases of Early Helladic (Fossey 1978: 11).

Evidence for occupation in the Middle and early Late Helladic periods was also seen in this area. The Middle Helladic is represented by tombs and some constructions (Hagg 1973: 27-28), and the Mycenaean (LH) by stone walls. (Hagg 1973: 27).

B.iv. ASKITARIÓ

Map no. 3

The prehistoric site of Askitarió is located 2 km north of Raphína on the promontory of Askitarió in Attike. The settlement is situated on the highest point of that promontory (Theokháres 1961: 61).

The site slopes abruptly towards the sea, and thus the soil cover is quite uneven, ranging in depth from a few centimetres to 1.45 m. The deposits containing archaeological remains had an average thickness of a bit more than a meter (Theokháres 1961: 62). An upper stratum, which does not extend throughout the site, contains a mixed deposit of "rather early Mycenaean" material. Early Helladic material is noted directly above bedrock at many points of the site, especially at its perimeter (Theokháres 1961: 62).

Theokháres divides the Early Helladic stratum into three parts. The lowest is very thin, and is not always visible because of disturbances by later house foundations (Theokháres 1961: 62). This lowest part is situated on bedrock, and contains a great deal of ash, animal bones, sherds and at one point there are remains of a slightly-curved wall (Theokháres 1961: 62). Theokháres dates this wall to the EH I period and mentions the remains of a primitive hut within the same part of the EH stratum (Theokháres 1961: 62-63). Because of the shallowness of the deposit, many of the later constructions disturbed those which preceded them, thus producing the paucity of earlier structural remains.

Theokháres identifies two EH II buildings (Γ and E); they are rectangular structures built of mudbrick on top of stone foundations. Some of the preserved stone foundation walls were constructed in herringbone style, paralleled by Theokháres to constructions at Áyios Kosmás. Along the west wall of building E, five bothroi were found (Theokháres 1961: 62-63).

The uppermost part of the EH stratum was assigned an EH III date. The remains of a great number of buildings, and a fortification wall surrounding the site, were discovered. Houses A, B, Γ, E, Θ were excavated completely. (Theokháres 1961: 63-65).

Theokháres does not specify if House Γ and E were used continuously during his EH II - III periods, or if these houses were abandoned and re-occupied. In fact, it seems more than likely that the "EH III" period here, as at Áyios Kosmás Is, according to Caskey (1960: 300) really EH II. Theokháres states that his EH III period lasted for a long period of time, attested to by the sequence of floor levels within the houses (Theokháres 1961: 65). This would seem a more apt description of EH II, and it is possible that Houses Γ and E were in use both in early and later EH II.

The houses of the last EH phase at Askitarló are described as being small, having a rectangular floor plan, and comprising of 2 rooms, the smaller of which contains a bothros (Theokháres 1961: 65). No burnt stratum is noted at Askitarló.

The remains of a small horse-shoe shaped structure were found about 1 km west of the site; associated with it were EH sherds, identified by Theokháres (1961: 65) as being EH III.

B.v. ATHENIAN AGORA

Map no. 4

No purely Early Helladic fills from the Athenian Agora exist, and there is very little material which can definitely be assigned to that period. Fill layers deposited in the Middle Helladic period, however, contain some clearly Early Helladic II and III pottery, and some material from 20 Late Neolithic wells on the site may be transitional from Late Neolithic to Early Helladic I (Immerwahr 1971: 51).

B.vi. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS

Map no. 5

The site of Áyios Kosmás is situated on the cape which juts out into the sea along the modern road from Palaión Pháleron to Glypháda. The cape is low at the east side, forming a narrow, sandy neck which in winter is often submerged. At the highest westerly point, however, the land rises about 6.25 m. above sea level (Mylonas 1959: 5).

The site can be subdivided into two areas: the settlement and the cemetery. In the settlement area, directly below humus, was located a layer of sand of varying thickness. Underlying this was a layer of mixed earth and sand containing sherds dating from the Turkish to the Mycenaean period. Within this stratum, architectural features were identified, but they were assigned to the period of the stratum directly below, identified as a period of Late Helladic occupation (Mylonas 1959: 9).

Below the Late Helladic layer was a thin layer of sand, which did not extend throughout the area. Underlying this was the lowest layer, which extended to the natural bedrock, and which was assigned an Early Helladic date. The top of the Early Helladic layer demonstrated evidence of burning throughout almost the entire area. (Mylonas 1959: 9).

Based on the stratigraphy described above, the relative chronology can be summarized as follows: According to the excavator, (pp 11-12) the only distinction which could be used to identify or isolate different phases within the Early Helladic fill was the presence of architectural features within it, since the fill was not deep enough to discern stratigraphic sequences. These lead to the identification of two phases. Since one of the features which distinguished the first of these phases was the existence of bothroi, it is obvious that in fact some stratigraphic observations could be made. It is a pity, then, that the overall stratigraphy could not be observed more clearly. In addition to the bothroi, the earlier phase 'A' is characterized by the presence of sauceboats, covered with urfurnis and red slip of good quality (Mylonas 1959:12). This description indicates an Early Helladic II date.

The second Early Helladic phase, Mylonas' Phase 'B' was of a longer duration and exhibited well preserved artifactual and architectural remains which have led to the conclusions by Mylonas that the settlement flourished until the end of the Early Helladic period at which point the site seems to have been destroyed by fire. (Mylonas 1959: 12). The ceramic and small finds evidence, however, may not indicate an EH III date, as Mylonas implies, but rather a later phase of EH II, at which time the site, like so many others in mainland Greece, was destroyed by fire.

This re-assessment of the chronological sequence was made by Caskey on the basis of evidence from Lerna (Caskey 1960: 300).

In most parts of the site, the Late Helladic and Early Helladic strata were separated by a thin layer of sand, in which only three grey Minyan sherds were identified (Mylonas 1959: 11). These seem to be the only Middle Helladic artifacts recovered from Áylos Kosmás.

The cist-cemetery located near the settlement is contemporary with the Early Helladic occupation of the site. As no tombs later than the Early Helladic period were found, it has been assumed that this area was not used for burials in subsequent periods of habitation (Mylonas 1959: 13).

B.vii. ÁYIOS STÉPHANOS

Map no. 6

The site of Áyios Stéphanos, located south-southeast of Sparta in Lakonia, can be considered in two sections: the settlement and the cemetery (Taylour 1972: 205).

About 18 of the burials at the site have produced evidence of an Early Helladic date. The rest of them date to the Middle or Late Helladic periods (Taylour 1972: 237-239).

Trenches in various areas of the settlement have indicated occupation of Áyios Stéphanos in the Early Helladic period with an abandonment at the end of Early Helladic II. Architectural elements associated with the Early Helladic ceramics were found in area A; at least three associated walls in these early strata were identified. A subsequent layer revealed evidence of Middle Helladic construction. Clear stratification was, however, non-existent in this part of the site (Taylour 1972: 239-240).

Area Δ did not contain very many Early Helladic sherds, and it is thought that the structures in this area belonged to an early Middle Helladic phase (Taylour 1972: 244).

It is unfortunate that a combination of factors has made it somewhat difficult to reconstruct the chronology of Áyios Stéphanos. Shallow soil deposits, erosion, filling, and the disturbance caused by the construction of a large number of tombs have all contributed to this problem. It seems, however, that occupation was widespread in the Early Helladic period, during which time there seem to have been 2 building phases. The site was probably abandoned at the end of the Early Helladic II period. Middle Helladic occupation of the site occurs in an area north of the Early Helladic sector. Late Helladic IIb ceramics exist in different parts of the site, but no associated walls have been excavated (Taylour 1972: 261-262).

B.viii. BERBÁTI

Map no. 7

Berbáti is located 8.8 km northeast of the modern town of Khónika in the Argolid. Remains of the prehistoric period were excavated in an area south of the akropolis.

The earliest occupation of Berbáti, that of the Early Helladic II period, was represented by a large number of structures, chief among which was a megaron building (Sáflund 1965: 96-103). The lowest stratum of this, and of some of the other structures as well, contained occasional Neolithic sherds along with the Early Helladic. The next layer contained Early Helladic II material. Above this was an Early Helladic III fill layer, the highest range of which contained some Minyan ware, although this may have filtered down from the strictly Middle Helladic layer superimposed upon it (Sáflund 1965: 102-103).

A paved area west of the megaron, composed of a single layer of rubble, yielded only Early Helladic material, except for 6 residual Neolithic sherds (Shflund 1965: 105). Five other areas of Early Helladic occupation were located at the site. They comprised, for the most part, remains of architectural elements and ceramics from Early Helladic II-III as well as occasional Middle Helladic material (Shflund 1965: 107-120). Six bothroi containing Early Helladic III and Minyan material were identified (Shflund 1965: 121-123). One Early Helladic burial was also discovered (Shflund 1965: 123-124).

B.Ix. EUTRESIS

Map No. 8

The stratigraphy and chronology of Eutresis, a site which lies 11.5 km southwest of Thívaí in Boiotia, must be examined in two separate parts: the sequence which came to light in the original excavations of 1924-27 by Goldman and that of the subsequent re-examination by Caskey and Caskey in 1958.

1. Results of the 1924-1927 Excavations

Goldman separates the general sequence of occupation at Eutresis by "metres of deposit". The Early Helladic I period comprises the "first metre of deposit", a "transitional phase" from Early Helladic I to Early Helladic II (possibly early EH II) is contained in the "second metre of deposit", and the "third metre of deposit" is dated to the Early Helladic II period proper (Goldman 1931: 80, 93, 97).

The pottery associated with these metres of deposit shows the typical characteristics of each of these periods; those of the Early Helladic I period are slipped and polished, reminiscent of Wace and

and Blegen's Class A-I ware, those of the "transitional EH I - EH II" (or possibly early EH II) are also slipped and burnished but the repertoire of shapes includes sauceboats, and some "glazed ware" (urfirnis) is mixed in with the more usual slipped ware. The ceramic assemblage of the third metre (EH II) contains good quality urfirnis, mottled ware, and such shapes as sauceboats, small, deep bowls and askoi (Goldman 1931: 80-103).

Architectural remains belonging to the "first metre of deposit" include the remains of huts found directly on virgin soil. One of these, Hut Z, was roughly elliptical in shape, and contained a vast amount of pottery, bone and carbonized material (Goldman 1931: 10-11).

The "second metre of deposit" contained the remains of House I, a 2-roomed structure of rectangular shape. This is dated to the so-called "later phase of Early Helladic I (which) represents, as one would expect, a transition from the Early to the Second, or Middle period (of Early Helladic)" (Goldman 1931: 93). House I was destroyed by fire. It evidently stood in an isolated position, for no structures contemporary with it were found. Goldman's "transitional EH I - II" date may well be replaced by one of "early EH II"; sauceboats, although rare, were found (Goldman 1931: 15).

The "third metre of deposit" yielded structures of the Early Helladic II period. Of these structures, the most notable was House L which had the "herringbone" wall construction associated with buildings of the period (Goldman 1931: 17; cf. Theokháres 1969: 62). Bothroi contemporary with House L were also discovered. This house contained three rooms or areas. Room I showed heavy paving in the vicinity of the doorway, and a bothros to the right of it. Room II contained evidence of a

hearth. Room III seems to present some difficulty in interpretation, due in part to its irregular shape. The floor in front of the entranceway was paved with cobblestones and the area contained, in addition to a hearth, a rectangular structure, a round disc set into the floor and a bothros. Goldman sees this room as being identified with some sort of cult practice. Although this structure was not at all well preserved, there was no evidence of burning associated with its destruction (Goldman 1931: 15-20).

A section of House L was re-excavated by Caskey and Caskey in 1958, when it was revealed that the structure had undergone remodelling and reuse (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 152). It is thought that this structure dated to the latest phase of Early Helladic II (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 165-166).

Two small structures were found at a level between House L and the one of the following (EH III) period, House H. They can be described as follows:

Structure N is horse-shoe shaped and has a floor of beaten clay. Although Goldman states that this structure was found at a level between House L and House H, she feels it seems to be associated in some way with House L by the level of its walls (Goldman 1931: 26-28).

Building O is thought to have been some sort of outbuilding. Almost no pottery was discovered associated with this structure, nor was evidence of a hearth seen. Building O may have been a subsidiary element of a contemporary building north of it, but this plan could not be restored (Goldman 1931: 28). It is identified as being EH III after the later re-examination of the site (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 157).

House H, identified as belonging to the Early Helladic III period, partially superimposed on House L, consisted of two rooms; the larger of the two contained a hearth. Some alteration to the construction of the

north wall of the building, in the form of a row of large stones which raised the level of the wall, was identified. Occupation deposits were found within this building which was destroyed by fire. House T, also associated with the Early Helladic III period, was destroyed by fire (Goldman 1931: 20-26).

Immediately above the Early Helladic III stratum, a series of walls and floors was identified. They were too poorly preserved, however, to allow reconstruction of house plans. The pottery in this stratum was a mixture of Early and Middle Helladic periods, the greater proportion being of the latter (Goldman 1931: 31-33).

After this so-called "transitional phase" between EH III and Middle Helladic, Goldman identifies 3 Middle Helladic building layers. The first contained apsidal houses C and X, rectangular houses A, M, F, J and S and "areas" G, Q, and R (Goldman 1931: 33-51).

The second Middle Helladic building phase saw the construction of houses P, E, W, AA, and U (Goldman 1931: 51-56), while the third saw the building of House D and Pavement Y (Goldman 1931: 56-64).

Late Helladic Eutresis was encircled by a large fortification wall. Four structures dating from this period were identified, although there seems to have been some difficulty in isolating some of those walls from those of the preceding period (Goldman 1931: 64-75).

The site of Eutresis was also occupied in historic times. The summit of the site showed no traces of historic period structures, although some small finds and ceramics were discovered including votives indicating the presence of a sanctuary. Remains of a cemetery, a Greco-Roman villa and late Hellenistic walls were found, however, at lower parts of the site (Goldman 1931: 264-284).

II. The Later Excavations

The area chosen for later examination was located near the top of the hill, in the southwestern section of the old excavation (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 127). Two trenches were laid out: Trench A, which cut through Rooms II and III of House L, and Trench B, near one of the Middle Helladic houses (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 128; fig. 1). An extended chronology was established which encompassed not only the Early Helladic period, but also the Neolithic.

Below Area III of House L, another building was discovered. It is thought that this structure had stood for a long period of time and was rebuilt at least once. The later stage (House 6) contained pottery of Early Helladic I date, but its filling in the northeast part of the trench contained much Early Helladic II material (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 128-129).

The strata below this contained scanty architectural remains, consisting for the most part of successive stone pavings. Below these, remnants of 2 structures dating to an early stage of Early Helladic I were discovered. Under these earliest stone structures, virgin soil was reached. The surface was cut by a number of pits and cavities of different dimensions. All contained sherds of "early pottery" (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 129).

Trench B cut through Middle Helladic and upper Early Helladic strata to reveal traces of a cobblestone pavement, a gravel pavement, a stratum of burnt debris and one of brown earth (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 129).

A chronology was established for the pottery groups discerned in these areas. It comprises a sequence as follows:

Neolithic (Group I): This group of unmixed Neolithic material (pit X only) indicated some inhabitation in the Neolithic period possibly both Middle and Late Neolithic.

Group II is composed of the same Neolithic material as seen above as well as considerable quantities of thick slipped and burnished ware, possibly of the Final Neolithic period. Both Group I and Group II are located immediately above bedrock.

Group III consists of Early Helladic I wares contemporary with two pebble pavements and platforms.

Group IV consists mainly of shallow saucers and cups and is associated with a third pebble pavement and poorly-preserved structures. Both Groups III and IV represent occupation during Early Helladic I period.

Group V is described as being Early Helladic I with intrusive Early Helladic II material. The period of time represented by the remains that make up Groups III - V cannot be precisely determined but must have been very long, comprising at least 7 successive phases of building activity (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 163).

Groups VI and VII represent an early phase of Early Helladic II. Group VIII is considered to be purely Early Helladic II; Group IX, Early Helladic III and Group X, Middle Helladic (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 159-167).

A synthesis of Goldman's chronological sequence, and that established by Caskey and Caskey, after their supplementary excavation can be seen in the table on the following page.

B.x. GALAXIDHI

Map no. 26

cf. Addendum, p. 417.

PHASE	GOLDMAN LEVEL	CASKEYS GROUP	CONSTRUCTIONAL FEATURES/COMMENTS	
			GOLDMAN	CASKEYS
Mid-Late Neo.		I		} pit X
Final Neo.	on virgin soil	II	un-named huts	
EH I	1st metre of deposit	III	hut Z and others (un-named) on same level	EARLIEST PEBBLE PAVEMENTS -pavement 1 -pavement 2, wall A, curving wall B, "chasm"
		IV	pebble court	== PAVEMENT 3 -successive floors of pebbles, patches of burning and lines of stones (total unknown)
EHI/II transit.	2nd metre of deposit	V	House I	REMAINS OF AT LEAST 3 SUCCESSIVE OCCUPATIONS -wall and associated pebble pavement -pebble pavement -house 9
early EH II		VI		-house 6
		VII		STREET; possibly contemporary with house 6, definitely existed after it and until next phase
late EH II	3rd metre of deposit	VIII	HOUSE L building N	-associated bothros, all phases of house L
EH III	last purely EH layer	IX	STRUCTURE O Houses H,T	-stratum of burnt debris
MH	mixed EH/MH	X	Cobble paving	== pavement of small pebbles pavement of large pebbles
	3 MH strata		Houses C,X,A,M,F,J,S Areas G,Q,R, Houses P,E,W,AA,U House D, pavement Y	

B.xi. GONIÁ

Map no. 9

The prehistoric site of Goniá is situated about 0.8 km north of the village of Examília and 4.8 km east of Palaía Kórinthos in the Korinthia (Blegen 1930: 55).

The Early Helladic strata at Goniá contained a number of bothroi and the walls and floor of an Early Helladic house (Blegen 1930: 60-62). The upper part of some of the bothroi was destroyed, probably in the Middle Helladic period, when a number of graves was constructed (Blegen 1930: 62). The Late Helladic strata were disturbed by erosion (Blegen 1930: 78).

Only a preliminary report of the trial excavation was published. The ceramics recovered, however, show occupation during the Neolithic period, all three phases of the Early Helladic, Middle Helladic and the Late Helladic. Only scanty Late Helladic I remains have been isolated, but quantities of Late Helladic II and III ceramics were discovered (Blegen 1930: 64-78).

B.xii. ISTHMIA

Map no. 10

It is thought that a prehistoric settlement must have existed near the sanctuary of Isthmia, in the Korinthia, as scattered prehistoric material came to light in the course of excavation there.

The only prehistoric deposit of any size was discovered in a trench cut across the gully to the northwest of the temple of Poseidon. The topmost stratum yielded sherds of mixed date from Late Roman to

Corinthian, with a few Geometric, Mycenaean and Early Helladic sherds as well. In the northern part of the trench, a stratum of mixed sherds dating from Mycenaean to Early Helladic was discovered; the greatest proportion was of Early Helladic date. An underlying stratum contained ceramics of the Early Helladic period exclusively, including some intact vases lying together in its upper part (Smith 1955: 143).

No chronology can be established from a deposit such as this. Although it is pointed out that some of the ceramic remains suggest Neolithic types (Smith 1955: 144), it is also noted that the most significant vase in the deposit is the sauceboat (Smith 1955: 145). A mixed Early Helladic deposit is thus implied. This is confirmed by the statement that it is possible that the intact pottery came from a grave that had washed down the gully (Smith 1955: 143).

Other Early Helladic ceramics from Isthmia were discovered in the deep fill along the retaining walls of the stadium (Broneer 1958: 27). There were also Early Helladic finds from one or more tombs destroyed by bulldozers on the road west of Kalamáki (Broneer 1955: 28).

B. xiii. ITHÁKI-PELIKÁTA

Map no. 11

The site of Pelikáta lies immediately to the east of Mt. Exogé. Remains of the prehistoric periods were discovered on or near to the summit of Pelikáta.

Because of the location of the site, much erosion has taken place. It would thus seem that not very many stratified deposits have remained.

In some areas, architectural elements with contemporary pottery of the Early Helladic period were identified. Very few traces of Middle or Late Helladic occupation were identified.

The eastern half of Area I is described by Heurtley as being "more or less level" (Heurtley 1934-35: 6). A layer of scattered stones lying on virgin soil in the northwestern corner of the area is thought to belong to a collapsed house, since unspecified domestic objects were found among them. In the same part of the area, remains of a pithos burial were also discovered. Near the centre of the area, an irregularly-shaped pit or bothros, 1 meter in depth, was discovered. The lower part was filled with fragments of pithoi, vases and bone. Heurtley notes that this lower level had, at some point, been sealed with a layer of stones forming a kind of floor, which was enclosed with pithos fragments placed on end, and with stones. More vase fragments, a boar's tusk and a flint blade lay on this so-called "floor". Pieces of charred wood lay above it, and adhered to the pithos fragments, one of which (a base) was fire-blackened. The rest of the bothros was filled up to the level of the surrounding ground with stones. Heurtley interprets this as a bothros which was later used as a hearth (Heurtley 1934-35: 6-7).

The western half of Area I was composed almost entirely of earth filling, containing sherds, bones and teeth (Heurtley 1934-35: 7). All the sherds in Area I are dated as Early Helladic.

Area II contained small, thinly scattered stones, almost like a paving, lying on virgin soil between slabs of outcrop. A part of a foundation of a house was the only architectural element clearly isolated here. The ceramics are all dated to the Early Helladic period. (Heurtley 1934-35: 8).

Area III revealed no identifiable features, merely a confused mass of stone, perhaps swept from a higher level to form the filling for a modern terrace. All the sherds were of Early Helladic date (Heurtley 1934-35: 8).

Area IV, although also essentially Early Helladic, yielded a mixture of Early and Middle Helladic sherds in the topsoil (Heurtley 1934-35: 8).

In Area V, a line of ancient stones, apparently in situ, was seen above ground. Some of these rest partly on the rocky outcrops and partly on a packing of small stones. Along the line of the stones and covered with a shallow layer of topsoil was a layer of smallish stones forming a rough paving. Ceramics recovered in this area were again of Early Helladic date (Heurtley 1934-35: 12).

In Area VI, the lowest layer contained moist clay, in which lay small stones resting on virgin soil. About 0.50 m east of this was an accumulation of black carbonized earth. It is thought that the clay represents remains of mudbrick walls. This "structure", based on the ceramic evidence (sauceboats completely coated with "glaze"-paint), is probably of EH II date. Above this stratum was a mass of rubble containing badly worn Early Helladic pottery. Above this was topsoil containing a mixture of Early Helladic, Minyan and Late Helladic III sherds (Heurtley 1934-35: 14).

Heurtley sees occupation of Pelikáta in Early Helladic II, possibly Middle Helladic and Late Helladic III. He compares the Early Helladic pottery to that of Zygouriés and Eutresis; the frequency of sauceboats and "good quality glaze-paint" and the rarity of patterned ware lead him to assign an Early Helladic II date to this material. The site was

abandoned after the Late Helladic III period and was not used again, except for burials outside the old walls from the Hellenistic period through to Venetian times (Heurtley 1934-35: 43-44).

Although some stratigraphic separation was made, for example in Area I, the ceramic remains were not presented in such a way as to isolate the stratum from which specific sherds came, thus the stratigraphic significance of the site is, unfortunately, limited.

Bxiv. ITHÁKI - THE PÓLIS CAVE SITE

Map no. 12

The Pólis Cave site lies on the northwest side of the Bay of Pólis below a steep hillside (Benton 1934-35: 45-46). The principal structure on the site is a low wall which ran in a curve from the face of the rock on the west side of the cave to the gravel bank which formed its east side (Benton 1934-35: 48).

Excavation of the site revealed the following stratigraphic sequence: Within the retaining wall described above, five strata were distinguished. Gravel mixed with small stones and traces of a black deposit formed a thin layer over the virgin soil. This stratum contained Early Bronze Age remains. Above this layer was seen a yellow clay stratum, mixed with small stones and occupational debris. This layer contained ceramics dating to the Mycenaean period. A stratum composed of clay, gravel, stone and Geometric ceramics and bronze tripods overlay this. Then followed an intermittent "sooty" deposit upon which was seen the remains of the collapsed cave (Benton 1934-35: 49-51).

Stratigraphy outside the retaining wall was of a similar composition except that the prehistoric strata were absent. (Benton 1934-35: 51).

The stratified Early Helladic material provides evidence that this site was in use, but not much of that stratum was able to be examined separately. No Middle Helladic use was discerned. No stratigraphic divisions of the Late Helladic III period could be noted; the majority of sherds dates to Late Helladic III b and c (Benton 1934-35: 51-52).

It is thought that the Pólis Cave site was used as a sanctuary of some sort. This is especially apparent because of the great number of bronze tripods and other dedicatory offerings found dating from the Geometric to the fourth century BC (Benton 1934-35: 53-54) and until the Hellenistic period (Benton 1934-35: 54-56).

B. xv. KÉOS

Map no. 13

Investigations at Ayía Iríni on the northwest coast of Kéos have yielded proof of an extensive settlement, with evidence of discontinuous occupation from the Neolithic to the Late Helladic III c period and later.

Preliminary reports (Caskey 1971 and 1972) have described a complex of Early Bronze Age buildings in the western sector of the town. It is thought that three successive phases of occupation are represented; detailed study of the area, however, has not yet been published.

The walls of Building XI were identified; parts of them, however, had been lost because of later construction. The fill within the building yielded large quantities of sherds, including a great number of sauceboats and a theriomorphic pot similar to one from Syros, which imply an Early Helladic II/Early Cycladic II date. Above the remains of Building XI were successive strata of earth and irregular patches of cobblestones which have been dated to the late stage of the Early Bronze Age (Caskey 1971: 369). Caskey is reluctant to apply the Helladic designation

EH III to this phase on Kéos, since features characteristic of Early Helladic III are generally lacking at Ayía Iríni (Caskey 1972: 370).

A series of four contiguous rooms slightly south and southwest of Building XI has also yielded deposits of Early Helladic II/Early Cycladic II, as well as evidence of occupation in the later Early Bronze Age. It is thought that the transition from the earlier stage to the later may have occurred quickly, but the signs of violent destruction are lacking. The orientation of the buildings and masonry styles did not change radically, if at all. After these structures were abandoned and covered over, another system of walls dated to the late stage of the Early Bronze Age took their place (Caskey 1971: 372).

Early Helladic ceramics were also noted at other parts of the site: under the rooms of House A wherever excavation was carried through to bed-rock, in a deep sounding north of House F, and a deposit near potter's kiln outside the line of the later fortifications (Caskey 1972: 368).

B.xvi. KHÓSTIA

Map no. 14

The site of Khóstia, in Boiotia, shows evidence of occupation, albeit discontinuous occupation, from Middle Neolithic through to Late Roman. The Early Helladic material present on the site is quite sparse and comes from only a few mixed accumulation deposits (Fossey 1981: 126).

B. xvii. KORAKOÚ

Map no. 15

The site of Korakoú is situated 3 km west of Néa Kórinthos and 1 km east of the ancient harbour of Lekhaíon (Blegen 1928: 1). Korakoú has evidence of occupation in the Early, Middle and Late Helladic periods.

Several walls, and quantities of ceramics are all that remain of the Early Helladic occupation. This was due to the limited area of the trial trenches, which did not allow extensive exploration of the lowest stratum (Blegen 1921: 4, cf. 75).

The walls were found in four different trenches (G, L, P, and S). Blegen identified all the walls as foundation walls, which would have projected slightly above the level of the ground, and would have supported the actual mudbrick walls. The short sections of foundation walls uncovered include two square corners and adjacent walls. A third corner seems to be part of an apse (Blegen 1921: 75). Apsidal buildings of the Early Helladic II period have been identified at Mourtéri, in Eubolia (Sampson 1978: 245-247), and Thívai (Dhemakopoulou 1975: 192-193). An apsidal structure dating to Lerna IV (EH III) was excavated at Lerna (Caskey 1957: 152, cf. Caskey 1960: 294).

Below the latest Early Helladic floor level in Trench P, a clay-lined bothros was discovered. It was filled with debris and carbonized matter (Blegen 1921: 75-76). Blegen does not establish clearly if this bothros can be associated with an earlier phase of occupation of the structure to which his "latest floor level of the Early Helladic Period" (Blegen 1921: 75) belongs, nor does he isolate or identify the pottery which may

have been part of the "débris" (Blegen 1921: 75) which filled the bothros. It is thus difficult to try and establish its date.

At the eastern end of the hill, under a slight covering of earth, an irregularly-elliptical cutting in the rock was observed. It contained Early Helladic ceramics of Blegen's Class B - "Glazed Ware" (Blegen 1921: 76).

Blegen refers to six levels of habitation in his Early Helladic stratum (Blegen 1921: 14), although he does not relate any of them specifically to the contemporary architectural features, nor does he clearly associate any pottery type with any specific habitation level, except for the following instances:

He states that vessels of Class A I (Hand-polished Ware, Unslipped) were found "just above native rock in pits G and L" (Blegen 1921: 5). A water jug of Class B II (Completely Coated, Glazed Ware) was found in Pit P (Blegen 1921: 8) and vessels of Class C (Painted Ware) were found in the "highest levels of the first stratum" (Blegen 1921: 11).

The only other clue which he gives to the Early Helladic sequence at Korakou can be found in the introduction to the report:

The first (stratum) to which belong six of the above-mentioned surface-levels, rests on rock and has an average thickness of ca. 2m. It is separated from the second by a well-marked layer of ash which, from the evidence of the trial pits, seems to extend over the whole site. The last settlement of the first stratum (period) thus apparently came to an abrupt end in a general conflagration. The characteristic and exclusive party of the first period is the ware hitherto called "urfirnis" (Blegen 1921: 2).

Such a description, in the light of recent reassessments of Early Helladic chronology (cf. Caskey 1960; Renfrew 1972; Weisshaar 1981b), would point to an Early Helladic II date for this period of occupation

at Korakoú, or at least the major phase of the period, that to which belong the Class B wares and possibly the supposed apsidal structure. It is, however, difficult to label clearly the period of destruction at Korakoú, since the burnt debris was seen at the top of the Early Helladic layer but not reported as overlying the Early Helladic II stratum in particular and the lower deposits were only tested in relatively small soundings which gave little information about architectural remains (Caskey 1960: 301). Caskey feels that it is possible that Korakoú, like Eutresis, was destroyed at the end of Early Helladic III (Caskey 1960: 302).

The second stratum, revealed architectural evidence of an apsidal house (House F) and an associated structure (House B). At the south end of these two structures was discovered an area paved with small stones, bounded on the south by an east-west wall, identified as a road contemporary with the two buildings. Quantities of Minyan ware date these features to the Middle Helladic period. Other Middle Helladic structures were revealed in this stratum. (Blegen 1921: 76-79).

Within a large area at the centre of the site, a complex of foundation walls belonging to the late Helladic III period were excavated. Plans of five separate structures were identified; the rest of the walls were, however, disturbed by plowing, and other house plans could not be reconstructed (Blegen 1921: 79-99).

A series of tombs of Middle and Late Helladic date was found associated with the settlement (Blegen 1921: 100-103).

B. xviii. KÓRINTHOS

Map no. 16

The Early Helladic material at Kórinthos comes mainly from a number of isolated deposits.

A shaft grave, excavated in 1896, yielded a sealed deposit of Early Helladic (probably Early Helladic II) vessels (Heermance and Lord 1897: 313).

An Early Helladic well was excavated in 1930 near the site of Palaiá Kórinthos. It yielded a great quantity of material. The ceramics were classified as Early Helladic III (Waage 1949: 417); they seem, however, to be of Early Helladic II date. The quantities of sauceboats covered with "varnish" and burnished, and the complete absence of typical Early Helladic III painted ware (Waage 1949: 420) confirm this.

Excavations in 1969 and 1970 yielded rich Neolithic-Early Helladic deposits, west of the Roman temples G, H and J and east of the west shops. A small amount of Early Helladic pottery was recorded, but it has not yet been published (Lavezzi 1978: 410).

Another area at Kórinthos, the Keramidhákí, yielded great quantities of prehistoric ceramics. Work at this area, located at the northern part of the ancient city, revealed remains of the Gymnasium and the Greek and Roman fountain/swimming pool complex. The Bronze Age material was unfortunately unstratified within the areas tested (Cherry 1973: 1-8). The ceramics were presented in an analytical context by Cherry; they were not, however, included in this work as the manner in which their analysis was presented was not compatible with the criteria established for this study.

B.xix. KÝTHERA

Map no. 17

Excavations at Kastrí, on the south coast of Kýthera revealed evidence primarily of a Minoan colony (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 11).

In addition to a few sherds of Early Helladic date discovered in unstratified layers (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 177), a quantity of Early Helladic I and II material was found in a deposit from a circular cutting at the top of the Kastráki hill. Except for some later intrusive material of Middle Minoan, Late Minoan and Roman date in the upper metre of the deposit, the pottery was all of Early Helladic I and II date, mixed throughout the deposit. This material was thought to be rubbish fill from another area. No traces of Early Helladic architectural remains were found, but the Kastráki summit is much eroded, and it is thought that the deposit may have come from Early Helladic houses near by, all traces of which have disappeared (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 272).

B. xx. LERNA

Map no. 18.

The site of Lerna in the Argolid was the subject of many years of intensive excavation (cf. Caskey 1954-1959). Final publication of the ceramic material has not yet appeared. Only a small number of early sherds have appeared in the interim reports and is included in the catalogue (sections C and D, following). On the other hand, forms exemplified in Caskey's overall reassessment of the Early Helladic Period in the Argolid (Caskey 1960) have not been included in the catalogue since they have not been fully published and to consider them the sole representatives of the

Lerna ceramic assemblage would be to misinterpret them in the light of Caskey's intention. It should be noted, however, that they fit into the scheme of the typological system (cf. Appendix III, pg. 416).

The most recent assessment of the chronology at Lerna appears in Lerna I (Gejvall 1969), in Caskey's "Foreward" (1-v). In it, Caskey defines the sequence of occupation as follows:

Lerna I: Early Neolithic. This layer, varying between one and two metres in thickness, contains numerous successive levels of habitation but few house walls; it was found directly above virgin soil in all areas tested to that depth. The pottery includes "Rainbow Ware" (Caskey 1969:11).

Lerna II: Middle Neolithic. This layer, which contains as many as eight phases of occupation, is two metres thick. Urflinis and patterned ware comprise the typical ceramic assemblage (Caskey 1969: 11).

Lerna III: Early Helladic II. This period of occupation was a long one at Lerna, with many stages of building and rebuilding. Caskey sees four sub-phases within it. The pottery throughout is typical of Early Helladic II: sauceboats, askoi and saucers, with very little patterned ware. The period ends in violent destruction by fire (Caskey 1969: 111).

Lerna IV: Early Helladic III. The reassessment of the evidence based on recent excavations at Tiryns by Weisshaar should be noted here. Weisshaar feels that he has isolated a transitional phase of EH II/III at Tiryns (Weisshaar 1981b: 3). Whether this "new phase" is one that is missing at Lerna, in that a long period of time elapsed between the destruction of the House of the Tiles at the end of Lerna III and this subsequent reoccupation remains to be established. This settlement exhibits vastly different characteristics from the one which preceded it. At least four architectural phases have been distinguished. The pottery is also of a new type: two-handled tankards, jars with painted decorations and two-handled bowls (Caskey 1969: 111).

Lerna V: Middle Helladic. This period at Lerna is also of long duration. The transition between Lerna IV and V is a gradual one, unlike that between Lerna III and IV. Characteristic wares are Grey Minyan, dark Argive Minyan and matt-painted ware (Caskey 1969: 111).

Lerna VI: Late Helladic I, represented by shaft graves; no buildings from this period have survived (Caskey 1969: iii-iv).

Lerna VII: Late Helladic III, represented by the remains of houses and a street and LH IIIa and LH IIIb pottery (Caskey 1969: iv).

Post-Mycenaean remains are few: late Geometric graves, Classical well shafts, the remains of a late Roman kiln, and sherds of all major periods from Protogeometric to late Roman (Caskey 1969: iv).

The lack of Early Helladic I in a stratified sequence at Lerna has been lamented by Caskey (1960: 288, 299). The possibility of some Early Helladic I being mixed with the Lerna III pottery has, however, been noted recently (Fossey, personal communication). This might imply that the site was occupied during Early Helladic I, the structural remains and associated strata having been removed in the extensive building activities of Lerna III times.

B. xxi. MOURTÉRI

Map no. 19

The site of Mourtéri is located on the island of Eubola, on the south side of the Gulf of Kyme, at the mouth of the Khondrós river (Sampson 1978: 257).

An exploratory excavation revealed an essentially one-period site, at which an apsidal building and a contemporary rectangular structure were identified. The ceramics have been identified as belonging to the Early Helladic II period and consist of forms such as sauceboats and small deep bowls (Sampson 1978: 260-262).

B. xxiii ORKHOMENOS

Map no. 20

The site of Orkhomenos, in Boiotia, was excavated in the early 20th century.

Bulle identified, as the lowest level of occupation at Orkhomenos, a layer of black earth containing many sherds, and the remains of circular buildings. He called this stratum "die Rundbautenschicht", and ascribed it to the Neolithic period. The architectural elements can be summarized as follows: The buildings were in the form of round huts which varied in diameter from 2.10 m (building D¹) to nearly 6 m (building N.6). The foundation walls were up to 1 m thick, constructed of small stones, upon which were built the superstructures of mud brick. The floors were of beaten earth, and the form of the buildings is hypothesized to be one of a beehive-shape (Bulle 1909: 19-25; cf. Wace and Thompson 1912: 195).

The second level was called "die Bothrosschicht" because of the preponderance of bothroi. Bulle actually described three characteristics of this period of occupation: the use of elliptical or apsidal buildings; the use of urfiris pottery, and the construction of clay-lined bothroi (Bulle 1909: 25-26).

In area K, two strata were identified within the "Bothrosschicht": the lower contains 3 bothroi (K 18¹, 29³, 33⁴) which are of smaller size than those of the upper stratum. This lower stratum was rather irregular, only being recognized in area K (Bulle 1909: 27).

Not less than 28 bothroi were located in the upper, better-defined stratum. Except for K 36, which was oval, the bothroi were all round and about 0.90 m. deep (Bulle 1909: 27-28).

Three types of apsidal constructions were identified in this stratum: Type A (eg. house N 21) was identified as being the earliest, because of similarity to the round buildings of the preceding stratum; Type B (eg. house N 34) had a rounded but more pronounced apse; Type C (eg. house 27) had a pointed apse, and was thought to be the latest of the three types (Bulle 1909: 34-35).

The third stratum is dated to the Middle Helladic period; no complete house plans could be reconstructed but the presence of Minyan ware provided the evidence for this (Bulle 1909: 53).

The fourth stratum contains remains of the Mycenaean period (Bulle 1909: 69-85).

Bulle ascribed the stratum of the round buildings to the Neolithic period; this was later corrected by Kunze, who showed that the round buildings belonged to the Early Helladic I period, and that the Neolithic material was brought in as fill (Caskey 1960: 287). It is felt that this filling, or evening-off of the ground occurred before the new constructions in the second phase (second stratum), thereby covering the EH I remains (Treull 1979: 107).

A more difficult problem exists in the definition of the "Bothroschicht". One would be tempted to ascribe it, simply, to the EH II period, based on such key descriptions as "apsidal dwellings", "bothroi" and "urfirnis" used by Bulle (cf. above). French, however, proposes the following sequence within this level:

- (1) EB 1/EH L
- (2) Middle phase: EH II but with some elements of Thessalian EB 2 and EB 2/3; possibly also the beginning of some local elements
- (3) Late phase: EH III or Ag. Marina phase: strong local development, some Thessalian EB 3 and some EH III dark on light painted ware. (French 1972: 41-42).

There is no evidence of destruction by fire at the end of this stratum. This differs greatly from the Argolid's EH II destructions, or Eutresis' EH III destruction (Caskey 1960: 301). The major element identifying the ensuing MH period is the sudden appearance of Grey Minyan ware. (French 1972: 42).

Treuil questions the dating of the circular constructions to EH I, pointing out the scarcity of EH I ceramics, and feels that the sondage done by Kunze which re-calibrated the dating of this stratum was too limited, and that a new excavation at Orkhomenos would be needed to clarify the picture (Treuil 1979: 107-108). Perhaps this paucity of EH I material reflects the situation at Lerna during the Lerna III period, at which time the inhabitants of the site levelled it off in order to make a larger and better ordered space for their houses (Caskey 1960: 286).

B.xxiii. PHILIOUS

Map no. 21

Phlious is situated in a broad plain, west of the site of ancient Nemea, in the north east Peloponnesos. It consists of a long ridge which extends westward from the surrounding hills and forms the akropolis, together with the plain around it on the north, south and west sides (Biers 1969: 443).

Deposits of prehistoric pottery came to light at several places around the site, both in the plain and on the hill.

The trenches on the akropolis yielded Early Helladic sherds, and, possibly, associated architectural elements (walls) which were not recognized as prehistoric at the time of excavation (Biers 1969: 445). One of these trenches produced many sherds dated to Early Helladic II by Biers on account of their good quality "glaze", and the incidence of sauceboats and askoi, but the material was in a mixed deposit which contained sherds as late as Byzantine (Biers 1969: 451).

Trenches in the plain also yielded quantities of Neolithic and Early Helladic material. No structures associated with the Neolithic sherds were excavated and only one area yielded walls which may have been the foundation walls of an Early Helladic building; no more details were provided about them (Biers 1969: 445).

Phlios shows only ceramic evidence of Neolithic occupation, and only scanty architectural features dating from the Early Helladic period. Based on the ceramic evidence (quantities of sauceboats, askoi and the presence of urfurns), Biers (1969: 453) recognizes only Early Helladic II occupation. The three Early Helladic painted sherds have also been dated to the rare class of that type in Early Helladic II (Biers 1969: 454, esp. note 35).

No material of Early Helladic III or Middle Helladic date and only a single Late Helladic sherd was discovered. It is thought that the site was abandoned at the end of the Early Helladic II period and re-occupied in Protogeometric times (Biers 1969: 457).

It is unfortunate that much of this material suffered either during storage in the local museum, "At the end of the season (1924) most of the finds from the excavation were packed in wooden boxes without any preliminary washing, sorting or mending and stored in the old museum at Old Corinth ... the boxes unfortunately yielded thoroughly mixed contents, due to the test nature of the excavation itself and the circumstances of storage where some mixing had occurred through collapses" (Biers 1969: 443) or by the fact that the original excavator did not recognize the Early Helladic on the akropolis and thus never published any complete account of it (Biers 1969: 445).

B.xxiv. STRÉPHI

Map no. 22

The site of Stréphi, in Elis, is located in the middle of a section of the Alpheios Valley. The area is surrounded by a series of low hills to the north and by Mt. Mínthe to the south (Koumouzelis 1980: 27).

Four trenches, A, B, C and D, were excavated in 1967. Trench A contained a stratum one metre thick, of Classical and Hellenistic material, including two Hellenistic burials. Underlying these was a thin layer consisting exclusively of river pebbles and sand formed during a flood. Below this lay the Early Helladic stratum. The remains of House VI, the northern part of which was constructed on virgin soil, were found in this stratum. The southern part of House VI was contained within a deeper deposit of Early Helladic II material. Some stones, perhaps belonging either to House VI or to one from an earlier phase of the Early Helladic II period, were seen at a deeper level in the southern corner of the

trench; Koumouzelis states that there was an earlier construction at this level, belonging to the earlier phase, but she cannot definitely assign the stones to it (Koumouzelis 1980: 30, 51-52).

This sequence of two Early Helladic II phases is based on the ceramic assemblage. The pottery of the later phase, found on the floor of House VI, is described as follows:

Scattered on its (the floor of House VI) surface were found sherds of fine ware with no preserved glaze. There were bowls of fine reddish yellow clay with flat bottoms, ring bases and pedestals, small handles of sauceboats, one of which was double, and some sherds of fine light grey clay. There were also fragments of large bowls with anti-splash rims and ring bases, domestic semi-sandy ware with grey core and red surface, and fragments of pithoi with rope decoration (Koumouzelis 1980: 50).

The ceramics of the earlier phase are described as follows:

Among the finds here ... (is) much glazed pottery. The glaze was thickly applied and it has flaked off. There were sherds of fine ware from sauceboats, several pedestals and sherds of small jugs with handles joining the rim. They were all of red-brown colour. Domestic ware included large strap handles and necks with horizontal strap handles starting from the rim similar to the fine ware, indicating askoid shapes. The domestic ware was partially glazed. Other shapes were pithoi with large horizontal handles and open bowls with inturned, thickened rims and flat bases (Koumouzelis 1980: 51).

It seems that Koumouzelis uses the quality of urfurnis as the one diacritical factor for recognizing the two phases of Early Helladic II ceramics. That of the earlier phase is red, and thickly applied on the walls of vases. It has a tendency to flake off. In the later phase, it is uniformly and evenly applied. It has a smooth surface and a metallic gloss and colours ranging from red through yellowish-red and dark brown. The urfurnis gradually becomes thinner and darker in colour with less lustre (Koumouzelis 1980: 67-68).

Trench B, in its upper stratum, yielded a mixture of Archaic, Classic and Hellenistic material. This upper layer also contained evidence of architectural elements in the form of a pebble floor. The upper layer was separated from the lower, Early Helladic layer, by a stratum containing very few sherds, again thought to have been deposited through flooding of the area. Below this was the Early Helladic layer, which contained the walls of House V and Building VI. Exactly on the level of these walls there was a layer with evidence of burning. Below this burnt layer, was one which contained an abundance of "good quality" sherds. It would seem that this lower layer lay within the walls of the structures but Koumouzelis is very unclear on this point. A bothros containing EH II ceramics and carbonized material was also found in this stratum, dug into the virgin soil beneath it (Koumouzelis 1980: 30-31).

House V presents the "best" stratigraphic sequence at Strophli, according to Koumouzelis. It is, unfortunately, exceedingly unclear. This house was a rectilinear structure divided by a partition wall into two rooms, one larger than the other. It is impossible to state how the floor of House V was made, and the number of successive floors cannot be determined. The larger room had been continuously in use for a long time, attested to by the depth of the Early Helladic deposit within it; the smaller room did not contain as deep a deposit and thus, according to Koumouzelis, it was built for the first time during the second architectural phase (Koumouzelis 1980: 44-45).

The pottery of the lowest deposit in the second of smaller room contained sherds with red-brown coloured surfaces and fragments of bowls, sauceboats, pedestal and ring bases and rims of large pithoi. Above this stratum was a burnt layer which was neither very thick nor very extensive. It contained large fragments of animal bones, many fine glazed sherds of bowls and sauceboats (Koumouzelis 1980: 45-46).

The larger room displayed clear signs of burning. A particularly thick layer composed of ash and burnt material lay in the western part of this room, suggesting the presence of a hearth at that spot below the burnt layer (Koumouzelis 1980: 47).

After the conflagration which destroyed this house and others, the EH II settlement continued (Koumouzelis 1980: 48).

Trench C contained, at its uppermost layer, a deposit of Late Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic sherds. A late Archaic or Classical structure was found within this stratum. Immediately below this was discovered a mixed layer of Mycenaean-Classical material. Underlying this was the stratum indicating the flooding of the area and, below this, the Early Helladic strata. A floor of large pebbles was found at the lowest level in one sector of the trench. An Early Helladic II pithos burial dug into the virgin soil was discovered in another sector of the trench. The remaining sectors showed two strata of Early Helladic II material, the earlier of which was composed of dark soil and quantities of good quality sherds (Koumouzelis 1980: 32-33).

Trench D yielded material of the historic periods only (Koumouzelis 1980: 33).

Koumouzelis is able to identify three phases of Early Helladic II occupation at Stréphi. To the earliest phase belongs a limited layer of small stones that could be a fragment of a horseshoe-shaped structure, or which could represent a gravel floor. From this layer come fragments of early sauceboats. The middle phase comprises narrow walls, bothroi and pottery covered with urfirnis and red slip of good quality. The last phase (the second architectural phase of house V) is characterized by more solid walls and by less or no urfirnis ware. The second phase was destroyed by fire, and the third may have been ended by flooding (Koumouzelis 1980: 35-36).

B. xxv. THÍVAL

Map no. 23

The excavation by Dhemakopóulu in Thíval, Boiotía, of an Early Helladic apsidal house provides the only published examples of ceramics from this site included in the following catalogue.

The apsidal structure seems to have been long and narrow, with an east-west orientation. In the two rooms excavated, the floors were of clay. The entire structure was destroyed by fire (Dhemakopóulu 1975: 199).

From the ceramic evidence (a preponderance of urfirnis, and a number of sauceboats and askoi) this essentially one-period structure was assigned an Early Helladic II date (Dhemakopóulu and Konsolas 1975: 56-65).

B. xxvi. TIRYNS

Map No. 24

The site of Tiryns, in the Argolid, has been excavated almost continuously since the close of the last century.

The Early Helladic ceramics from Tiryns have, to date, appeared in the following publications: Müller 1938, French and French 1971, Siedentopf 1973 and Weisshaar 1981a, 1981b.

The material presented in these publications comes from different deposits at the site; the stratigraphy and chronology of each of the deposits is presented below. Unfortunately but inevitably, with excavations over such a long period and with such dispersed publications, there is considerable unevenness in the means of presentation and especially in the stratigraphic observations.

a) The material published in Müller 1938

Müller presents a survey of the urfirnis material at Tiryns from both the Neolithic period and the Early Helladic periods. The pottery is not published with accompanying stratigraphic details; rather it is simply organized chronologically.

The introductory chapter of this work presents a brief summary of the various excavations which produced urfirnis material (Müller 1938: 1 - 4) but the material itself is published by form (eg. "schnabeltassen" etc.), after a discussion of Early Helladic urfirnis technique (Müller 1938: 8-11).

Little can thus be said of the stratigraphic context of most of the EH material from the first half century of the excavations.

b) The Area of the Agricultural Prison (French and French 1971).

This material, excavated in 1957 and 1960, was presented in the form of a typological study. Concerning the 1954 excavation, French and French point out that "though stratigraphic notations were made during the excavation, they proved insignificant when the study of the material was begun" (French and French 1971: 21).

The material from the 1960 sounding outside the walls of the prison building "was of no more stratigraphic significance than that from around the later tombs presented here. The strata as excavated contained mixed material of EH through to LH and there is no evidence for the date of the substantial structure reported at the bottom of the sounding (French and French 1971: 21).

The Early Helladic material is presented by pottery groups: Early Helladic I or 'Eutresis Phase' and Early Helladic II or 'Korakou Phase' and EH II or 'Tiryns Phase'. A series of comparanda of other mainland sites is then presented (French and French 1971: 22-23). It is assumed that since no stratigraphic sequence exists for these deposits, the material is dated on purely stylistic grounds.

A question arises concerning the material described as Early Helladic I, since no EH I material from stratified deposits has yet appeared at Tiryns (cf. summary in Bintliff 1977: 276-279). The validity of classifying sherds on stylistic grounds cannot be totally ignored; in cases, however, where no stratigraphic evidence is available to support such assessments, they should be considered tenuous at best.

c) Early Helladic material from the Unterburg (Siedentopf 1973).

The ceramics presented in this publication came from the 1965 excavation in the northwest part of the Unterburg. Their exact context beyond this cannot be established clearly, since only summary notes concerning the material were found after the death of the excavator (Siedentopf 1973: 1).

Siedentopf presents the material chronologically (EH II and EH III), basing much of his dating on a reconstruction of the evidence from the excavation. Siedentopf did, however, publish separately the stratigraphic evidence from one sounding (Siedentopf 1971: 77-85). Two levels of occupation, θ_1 and θ_2 were identified; both were EH II in date and the summary of rim forms (Siedentopf 1971: 83) reflects this, in that the forms in θ_1 and θ_2 are very similar.

d) Further material from the Unterburg (Weisshaar 1981a and 1981b)

Early Helladic remains were discovered in this area directly below the Late Mycenaean layers. The lowest stratum reached to date contains a series of foundation walls of a complex of small rooms, which Weisshaar parallels to those at Áylos Kosmás, Askitarió and Lithares. The entire complex was destroyed by fire (Weisshaar 1981b: 1).

Above this was built a new series of structures showing a completely different plan. Remains of walls of a long building similar to that at Lerna were discovered in this stratum; this building, like the one preceding it, was destroyed by fire (Weisshaar 1981b: 1).

A new construction was then built, employing reused material. This level also shows signs of destruction by fire (Weisshaar 1981b: 1).

The rectangular building complex was replaced by groups of apsidal buildings, a change which parallels that at Lerna. At Tiryns, however, this change in building plan is not accompanied by a change in ceramic style as is the case in Lerna (Weisshaar 1981b: 1).

The pottery of the two lower occupation levels is all dated to Early Helladic II. Typical of the ceramic assemblage are sauceboats, small saucers with offset rims and larger, straight-sided bowls. Most are undecorated, but about half the examples have "glazed" bands of varying widths on the rim (Weisshaar 1981b: 1-2).

The third occupation phase retained all the elements of the ceramic assemblage of the preceding two EH II occupations. Several finds of this stratum, however, are characteristic of the last Early Helladic period, EH III. This, then, can be considered a transitional phase from Early Helladic II to Early Helladic III. Characteristic of this phase are the EH II types mentioned above, mixed with brown and black burnished two-handled bowls with everted rims typical of Lerna IV, sherds of Gray Minyan Ware and fragments of "ouzo cups". Two classes of painted ceramics have also been recognized in this phase (Weisshaar 1981b: 2-3).

The discovery of this transitional phase at Tiryns fills in a gap in the Early Helladic sequence as demonstrated at Lerna, and may possibly indicate that a long period of time elapsed between the destruction of the House of Tiles at the end of Lerna III and the reoccupation there in Lerna IV (Weisshaar 1981b: 4).

B.xxvii. ZYGOURIES

Map no. 25

The site of Zygouriés is located midway between Kórinthos and Mykenai, in the valley of ancient Kleonai and by the modern village of Áyios Vasílios, on an irregularly-shaped hill (Blegen 1928: 1-2).

The earliest strata at Zygouriés contained a large number of walls belonging to the Early Helladic period. It proved quite difficult to identify the floor plans of every building of Early Helladic Zygouriés, because the structures lay very close to the modern ground level and were thus badly disturbed by plowing, but 10 buildings were preserved well enough to permit reconstruction of their general plans (Blegen 1928: 4-28).

The village as a whole consisted of numerous small buildings in close proximity and separated by narrow, crooked streets. The walls of the houses abutted these streets, which were composed of a thick layer of well-packed small pebbles and potsherds (Blegen 1928: 4-5).

No Early Helladic house of the "megaron plan", nor any with apsidal construction was discovered at Zygouriés (Blegen 1928: 6). Many of the houses, for example, D and A, are composed of two rooms, one of which is larger than the other (Blegen 1928: 7-3). The largest structure of the Early Helladic period at Zygouriés is the "House of the Pithoi". The structure consisted of a large square chamber entered through an open vestibule, and a smaller room or rooms adjoining it; Blegen felt that the plan may have been incomplete. A large doorway leading in from what may have been a vestibule can be seen at the west of the house. A second, smaller square chamber is reached through a doorway in the northeast corner of the large room. A row of large pithoi stood along the east wall of the

smaller chamber. The floor of the large room was composed of trodden clay laid on a prepared surface of earth. The entire structure, like the other parts of the Early Helladic settlement, was destroyed by fire (Blegen 1928: 9-12).

The "House of the Snailshells" adjoins the "House of the Pithoi" on the south. It is by no means as ambitious in scheme as the former, but rather is of the simple, two-room plan mentioned above in connection with House A and House D. The easterly room is approximately square and its south wall contains a doorway. The western room is somewhat larger. No indication of the connecting doorway between these two rooms was seen. The floors of both rooms were made of trodden earth and clay and covered with quantities of snailshells (Blegen 1928: 15-16).

A large house, the plan of which is not too clear, lies to the west of the street (House W; Blegen 1928: 16-19). This structure consists of one or two adjoining rooms to the east and the same number to the west of a courtyard. The entire mass of walls was very poorly preserved, and it seems that Blegen was not too convinced of its plan (Blegen 1928: 16). Beneath the floor of two of the rooms of House W was identified a wall running north-south, which belonged to an earlier period; Blegen, however, states that "...from the evidence of the pottery and other objects found in the deposits about the walls it is clear that there was no great chronological difference between the two periods" (Blegen 1928: 19), thus it would seem that both date to the Early Helladic III.

A number of other two- or three-room houses was excavated (House S, House L, House Y and House U, "The House of the Dagger"; Blegen 1928: 19-28). These houses all have similar plans. All the Early Helladic structures at Zygouries were destroyed by fire (Blegen 1928: 216).

Two pits cut into the rock near the west edge of the hill may possibly have been Early Helladic bothroi. These seem to have been re-used in Byzantine times (Blegen 1928: 28).

Evidence of occupation during all phases of the Early Helladic period, based on the traditional ceramic chronology established by Wace and Blegen (1916-1918) has been demonstrated at Zygouries. Early Helladic I material (especially Class A I and A II) was discovered in the deepest deposits in trenches below the south and west sides of the hill and in the fill of the bothroi on the west edge of the hill (Blegen 1928: 217).

Early Helladic II ceramics, especially Bypes B I and II and some C, were found in deposits under the floors of houses, especially in the central part of the hill (Blegen 1928: 217).

Blegen dates all the houses of the settlement to the Early Helladic III period. He characterizes this phase at Zygouries by a decline in the ceramic quality - vases coated with a thin brownish-black wash, lacking in lustre. The most characteristic pottery has only a partial coating of thin wash on the upper half of the body or in a band along the rim (Blegen 1928: 217-218). This early assessment of the chronology at Zygouries seems no longer to be valid. Caskey's reassessment of the Early Helladic period in the Argolid (1960), based on the wealth of information from Lerna, suggests that the period of the houses at Zygouries dates generally to Lerna III or more specifically a later phase of Early Helladic II. This is based primarily on the ceramic sequence; the "glazed" ware (Class B) accounts for the bulk of the pottery at Zygouries (Blegen 1928: 83), and Class A I ware, which pre-dates this, is found only above stereo in the deep trial trench (Blegen 1928: 76). A preponderance of typical Early

Helladic forms, sauceboats and askoi, also supports this assessment, and Donovan's work on painted pottery (1961) has placed the few painted sherds at Zygouriés from the Early Helladic II period (Donovan 1961: 8-9; cf. Caskey 1960: 300). The presence of a burnt layer above the Early Helladic remains parallels the EH II destructions at many other mainland sites (Caskey 1960: 300).

Remains of the Middle Helladic period were very scanty; only short stretches of walls were excavated from which no house plans could be extrapolated (Blegen 1928: 28).

The uppermost strata revealed evidence of Late Helladic III occupation of the site. This was the last time during which Zygouriés was inhabited (Blegen 1928: 221-222).

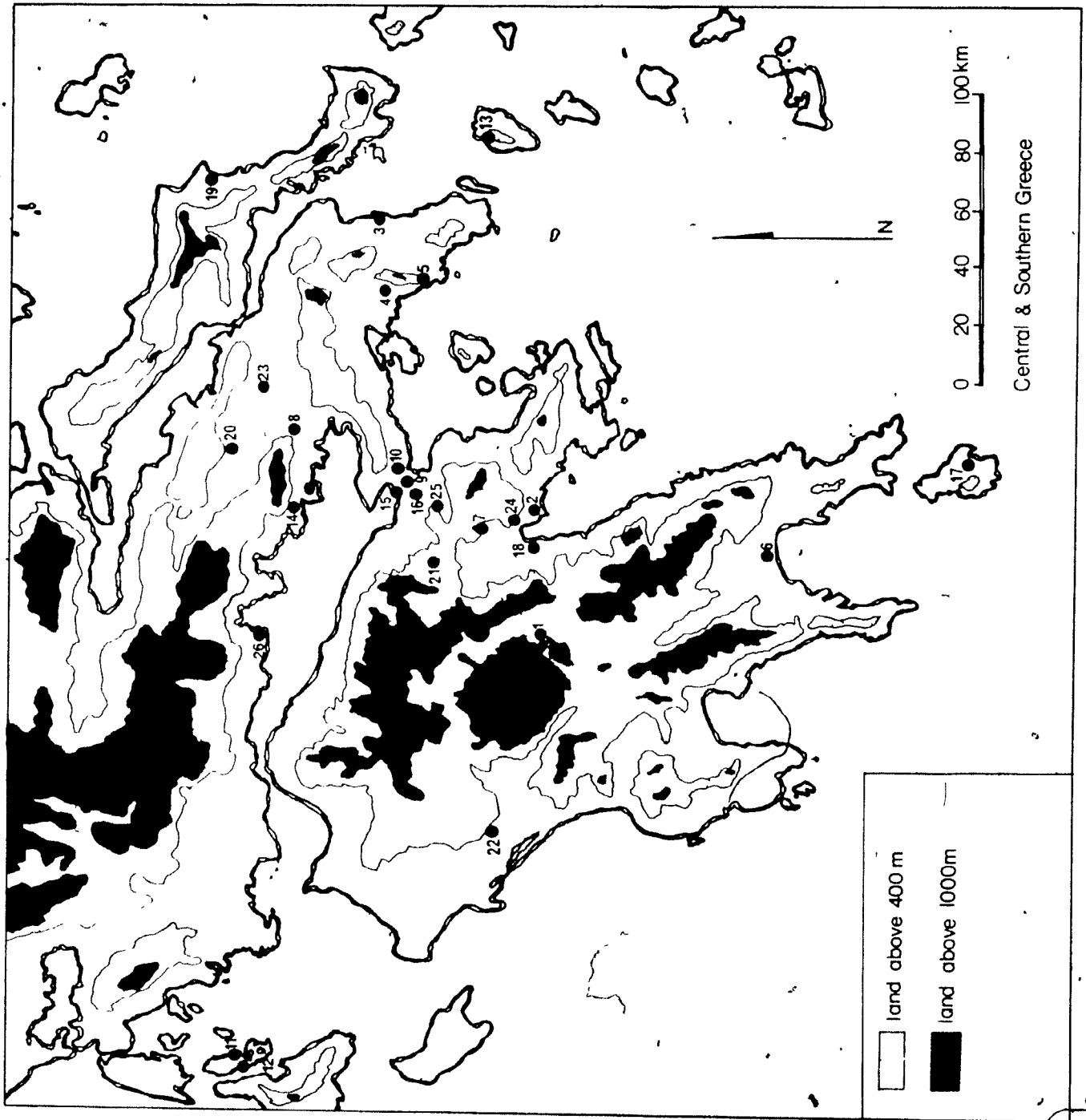


Fig. 3: Location of Sites

C. Open Forms

The open forms are arranged in the grid system in a progression from deeper to shallower. Thus types I, II and III are essentially deep bowls; types IV, V and VI are medium bowls or "saucers"; type VII is a "soup plate" and types VIII and IX are plates.

C.1. Type I

This essentially "open" profile slopes in at the shoulder and turns out at the rim.

C.1.1. Type 1-1: "Out-turned, rounded"

Map: fig. 4

a. General Description of Form

The lip of the out-turned rim is here rounded off smoothly.

b. Catalogue

1-1.1. ASINE. Large open bowl. (Frödin & Persson, 1938: 209; fig. 157:1)

2. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular dull red, calcite and mica inclusions. Diameter c.20. Thickness 0.95. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/180:5).

3. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black, medium dull red and large subangular black inclusions. Some lime. Pink (7.5YR 7/4) slip on exterior and interior. Diameter 24. Thickness 0.5. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/186:1)

4. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black, medium subangular black and calcite inclusions. Dark red (2.5YR 3/6) slip. Diameter 26. Thickness 1.1. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/186:1)

5. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black and calcite inclusions. Red (10R 5/6) slip on interior. Diameter c. 14. Thickness 0.7. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/332:6).

6. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Medium subangular black, large angular quartz and large subangular black inclusions. Diameter 24. Thickness 1.48. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/410/3)

7. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black, medium subangular and round dull red and small subangular calcite inclusions. Diameter 22. Thickness 0.8. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/415:4).

8. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular dull red, medium subangular black and medium subangular calcite inclusions. Diameter 22. Thickness 1.14. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/435:7)

9. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black and calcite inclusions. Pink (5YR 7/3) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 16. Thickness 0.4. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/729:2).

10. **BERBÁTI.** Class DD - "White Slipped Ware". Coating of finely washed powdery clay over surfaces. (Sjåflund 1965: fig. 116:11)

11. **ITHÁKI.** Pale brown "glaze-paint" on interior and exterior. (Heurtley 1934-35: 18, No. 20, fig. 13).

12. **ITHÁKI.** Completely coated ware. Warm red "glaze-paint". (Heurtley 1934-35: 18, no. 21, fig. 13).

13. **ITHÁKI.** Unpainted ware. Ledge lug with two perforations on body. (Heurtley 1934-35: 18, no. 23, fig. 13).

14. **ITHÁKI.** Traces of "glaze-paint". Pointed lug with vertical perforations on body. (Heurtley 1934-35: 18, no. 24, fig. 13).

15. **ITHÁKI.** Traces of "glaze-paint". Narrow strap handle. Diameter 10. (Heurtley 1934-35: 18, no. 25, fig. 13).

16. **STRÉPHI.** Fine reddish-yellow fabric. Thick red (10R 4/8) "glaze" on interior and exterior, somewhat flaked off. Diameter 19. Thickness .04. (Koumouzelis 1980: 68; fig. 5:7).

17. **STRÉPHI.** Slipped ware. Diameter 14. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 5:8).

18. **STRÉPHI.** Diameter 27. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 13:3).

19. **STRÉPHI.** (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 17).

20. **THÍVAI.** (Demakopoulou 1978: 57; fig. 5:5).

21. **TIRYNS.** Urfirnis. (Müller 1938: 32; fig. 25.8).

22. **TIRYNS.** Deep bowl. Light brown polished surface. Diameter 20. (Weisshaar 1981a: 231; fig. 77:1).

23. **TIRYNS.** Whitish-yellow slip, red urfirnis. Diameter 25.2. (Weisshaar 1981a: 236; fig. 81.2).

24. **TIRYNS.** Yellowish-white slip, black paint. Diameter 51. (Weisshaar 1981a: 240; fig. 83.8).

25. **TIRYNS.** Black urfirnis. Impressed decoration on exterior below rim. Diameter 36.9. (Weisshaar 1981a: 241; fig. 84.7).

26. **TIRYNS.** Polished whitish-yellow slip. Diameter 22.8. (Weisshaar 1981a: 241; fig. 84.9).

27. **TIRYNS.** Well-polished light brown surface. Row of impressed dots on exterior below rim. Diameter 24.3. (Weisshaar 1981a: 241; fig. 84.12).

28. TIRYNS. Red slip. Diameter 24.3. (Weisshaar 1981a: 241; fig. 84.15).
29. TIRYNS. Dark slip. Diameter 32.1. (Weisshaar 1981a: 247; fig. 89.5).
30. TIRYNS. Black slip. Diameter 24.6. (Weisshaar 1981a: 247; fig. 89.11).
31. TIRYNS. Black slip. Diameter 16.2. (Weisshaar 1981a: 247; fig. 89.16).
32. TIRYNS. Black slip. Diameter 16.2. (Weisshaar 1981a: 247; fig. 89.16).

c. Discussion

This type shows a wide distribution throughout Greece, though principally Peloponnesian, and, as well, throughout the different chronological phases of EH I and II.

The earliest stratified examples, from Parakhóra Phases X and Y, date to EH I and EH I/II. Many stratified examples of EH II have been noted, at Berbáti, Stréphi, Thívai and Tiryns (I-1.21). The latest examples within a stratified context are from the EH II/III transitional phase at Tiryns (I-1.22-33).

The only site in this group which could show any internal division within EH II is Stréphi. It is unfortunate that the exact findspot of only one sherd has been pinpointed. Number I-1.16 comes from an early EH II context; the rest (I-1.17-19) can be identified only as EH II.

Unstratified examples of type I-1 have been found at Asine. They are dated on stylistic grounds to EH I-II. The sherds from Itháki cannot be clearly dated, due to the way in which they were published.

The average diameter of this type is 23 cm. although some individual examples are considerably larger, for example 1-1.24, 51 cm. About half the examples show some sort of surface treatment.

In only 9 examples is fabric texture specifically mentioned; of these, 6 are medium, 2 are coarse and one is of fine texture.

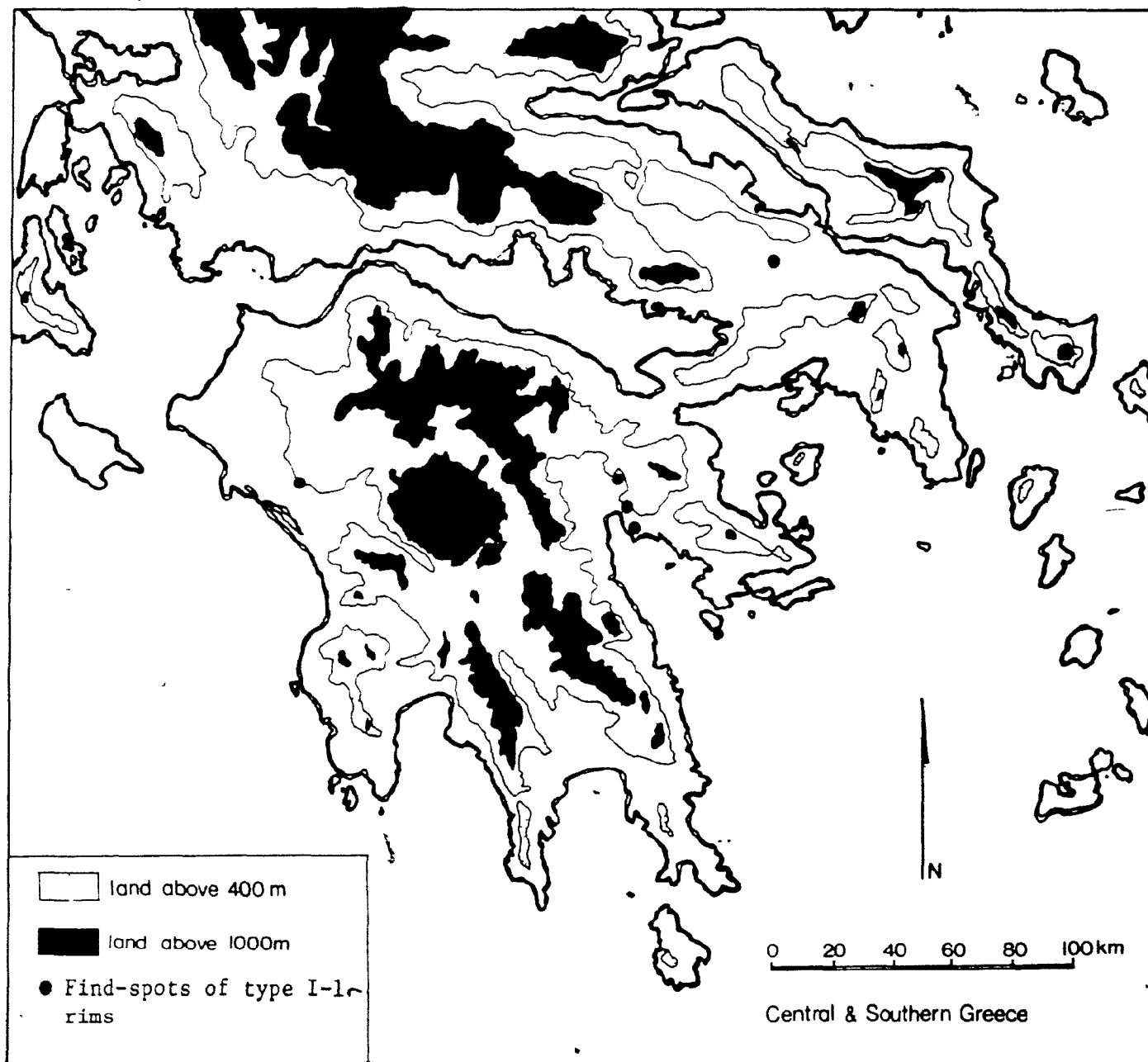


Fig. 4: Distribution of Type I-1

C.1.2. Type 1-2 - "Out-turned, pointed"

Map: fig. 5

a. General Description of Form.

Here the lip of the out-turned rim terminates in a sharp point.

b. Catalogue.

1-2.1. ASINE. Near fine buff fabric. Occasional small black angular and few lime inclusions. Worn, dull red slip on exterior and interior (10YR 4/6). Diameter c.24. Thickness 0.4-0.65. (Fossey 1978:20, no. 71)*

2. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular and round grey and black inclusions. Some lime. Reddish-yellow (7.5YR 6/6) urfirnis on exterior. Diameter 22. Thickness 0.5. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/151:3)*

3. ASINE. Fine, red-brown-buff fabric. Red (10YR 5/6) urfirnis on exterior. Diameter c.10. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/162:1).

4. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Medium round black inclusions. Light red (2.5YR 6/6) urfirnis on interior and exterior. Diameter 24. Thickness 0.6. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/181:4).

5. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black, mica and calcite inclusions. Red (10R 5/6) slip on exterior and interior. Diameter 20. Thickness 0.7. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/191:1).

6. TIRYNS. Black slip. Stamped triangular design on exterior. Diameter 20.4. (Weisshaar 1981a: 247; fig. 89.13).

7. ZYGOURIES. Fairly well levigated brick red clay, differential firing. Core is grey. Class B-11 - "Completely Coated Ware". Diameter 28.5. (Blegen 1928: fig. 87; no. 276).

* A difference in the numbering of Asine examples from the Barboúna excavations can be seen throughout the catalogue. Those already published by Fossey (1978) are assigned catalogue numbers, while those which have not yet been published still have "F-numbers (find numbers) since their final catalogue numbers have not yet been assigned.

c. Discussion

This type shows an essentially limited distribution in central Greece, appearing only at three sites in the Argolid (cf. fig. 5). The chronological distribution, ranging from EH II - II/III, is also limited.

The example from Zygouries is dated stratigraphically to EH II; that from Tiryns is dated to EH II/III.

Three of the examples from Asine, although unstratified, have been assigned an EH II date based on their appearance. Number I-2.1 has been identified as EH I ?, while I-2.5 is EH I - II. The earlier assignments may have to be reassessed, considering the dating of the stratified examples.

The average diameter of this type is 22 cm. although one, I-2.3) is considerably smaller (10 cm).

All of the examples show some sort of surface treatment.

The fabric texture is specified for 5 examples. Of these 3 are medium, 1 is "near fine" and 1 is fine.

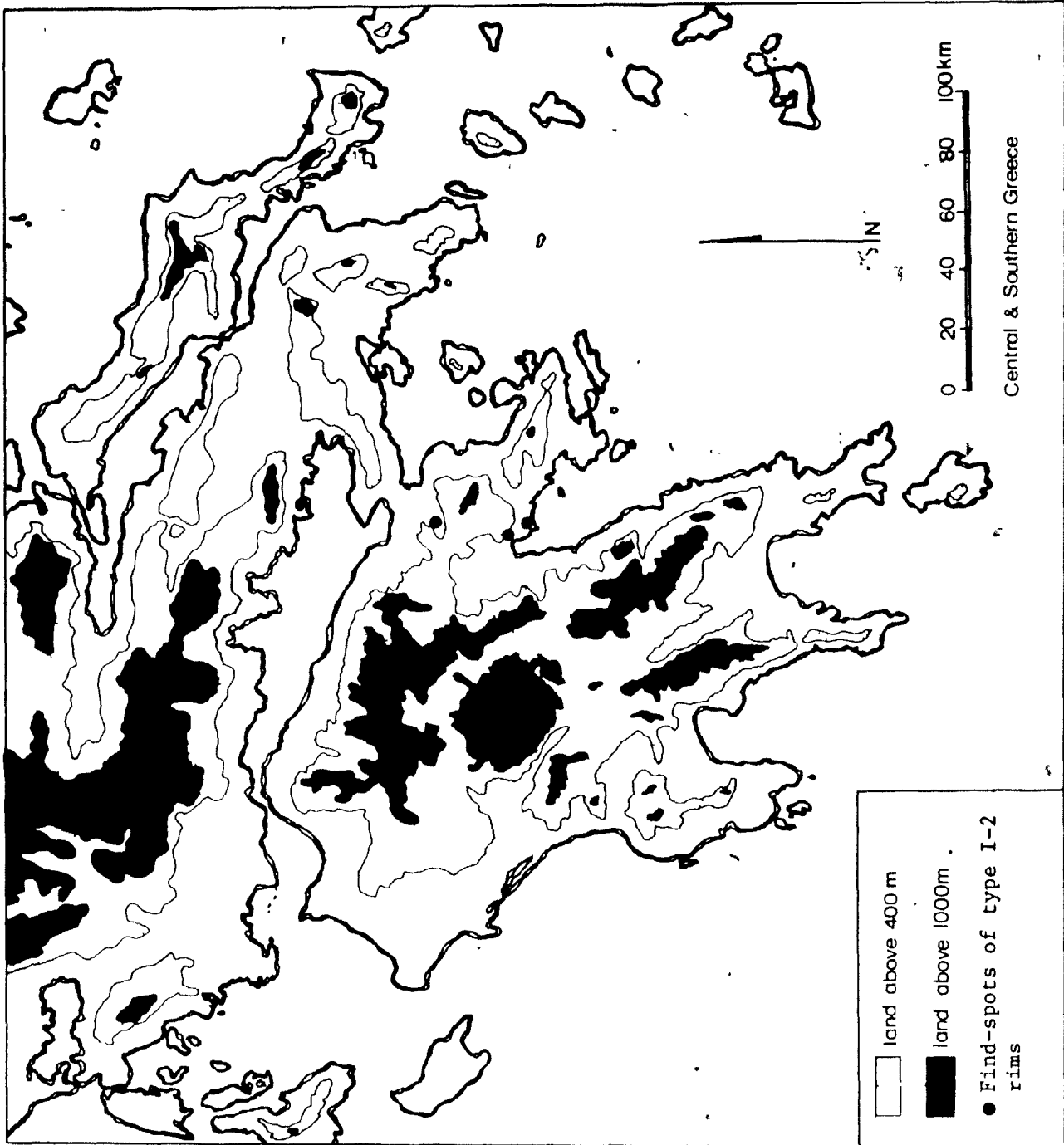


Fig. 5: Distribution of Type I-2

C.1.3. Type 1-3: "Out-turned, flattened"

Map: fig. 6

a. General Description of Form

The out-turned rim terminates in a flattened lip.

b. Catalogue

1-3.1. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular and round black inclusions. Crackled red (2.5YR 4/6) slip on exterior. Diameter 20. Thickness 0.7. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73:416:1)

2. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black, red and calcite and some lime inclusions. Red (2.5YR 4/8) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 14. Thickness 1.1. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/771:4).

3. BERBÄTI. Examples in "Slipped Ware", "Glazed Ware", and "White Slipped Ware". (Sjflund 1965: fig. 113:2).

4. ORKHOMENOS (Künze 1934: 46; fig. 10a).

5. TIRYNS. Urfinnis ware. (Miller 1938: 33; fig. 25.7).

6. TIRYNS. Black slip. Diameter 50.4. (Weisshaar 1981a: 247; fig. 89.17).

7. TIRYNS. Black slip. Placrust decoration. Diameter 49.2. (Weisshaar 1981a: 236; fig. 81.5).

c. Discussion

Except for the Bolotian example (1-3.4), this type is confined to a distribution within the Argolid. The chronological range varies from EH II - II/III.

The Tiryns examples (1-3.6-7) are dated to EH II/III, while the others all date to EH II, with the exception of the Asine examples, which have been given an EH I-II date based on stylistic considerations. It would seem that this type may be considered an EH II one, based on the majority of examples, and that the Asine examples could conform to this.

It is interesting to note that all the examples, where specified, are slipped or "glazed". The diameters are exceedingly diverse, and no conclusions can be drawn with such a small amount of available information.

No comment on fabric texture is possible, as not enough information is available.

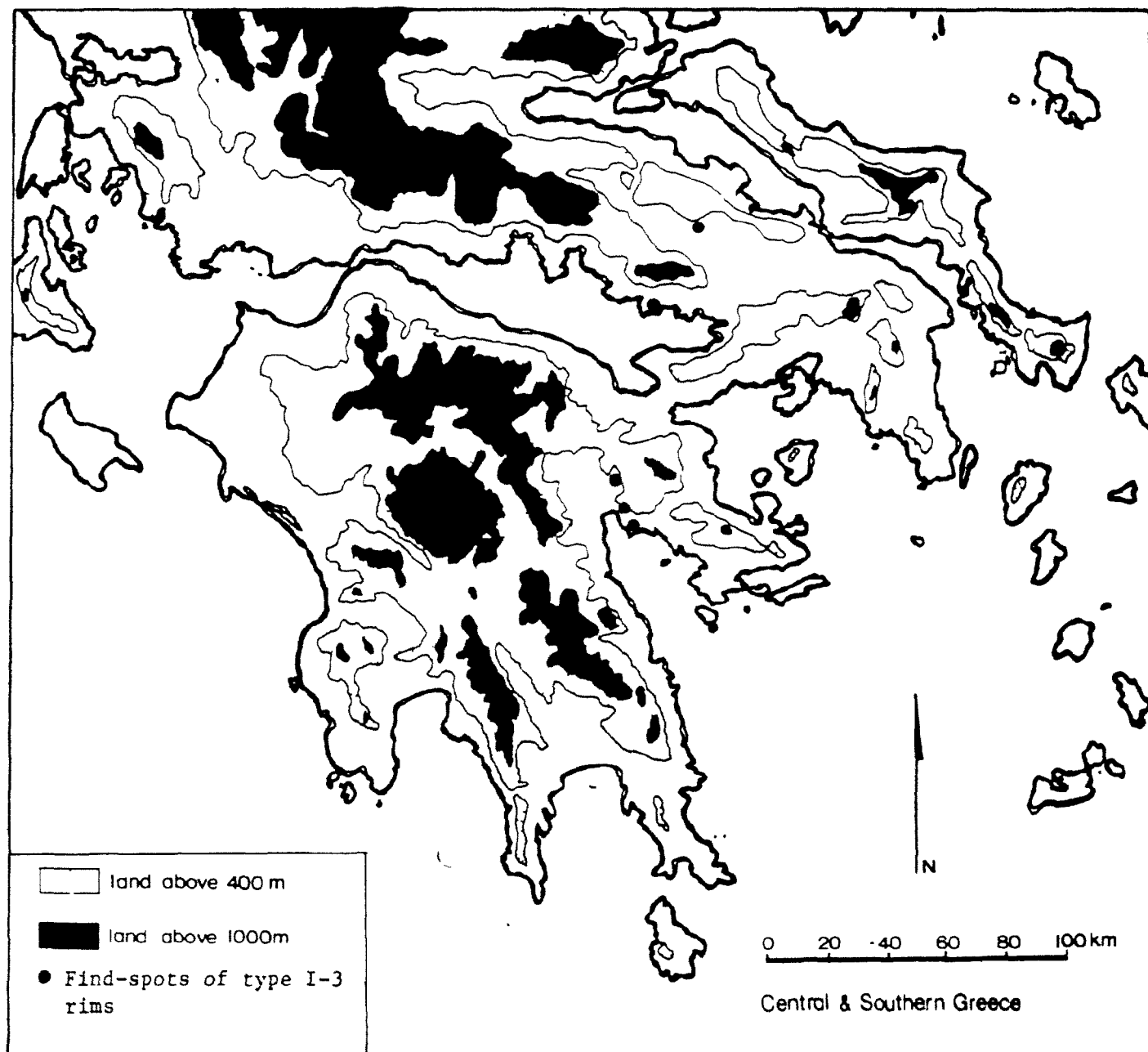


Fig. 6: Distribution of Type I-3

C.1.4. Type 1-4: "Out-turned, Bevelled/Molded"

a. General Description

This specific category would anticipate a vessel having an out-turned rim and a lip which would be either bevelled or molded.

No rims of this type have as yet been identified and it does not seem likely that a type 1-4 could have existed. The molding or bevelling would have to be on the out-turned part which is, in itself, already a form of bevelling (cf. types VI-4 and VII-4).

C.i.5. Type I-5: "Out-turned, thickened out"

Map: fig. 7

a. General Description of Form

On these out-turned rims the lip is thickened on the outside, which is, in effect, almost the underside of the rim.

b. Catalogue

I-5.1. ASINE. Semi-fine buff fabric. Small black and white inclusions and a few small red. Polished red (10R 4/6 to 4/2) slip on exterior. Perforated by a conical hole below rim. Diameter 10. Thickness 0.8. (Fossey 1978: 15; no. 39-40; figs. 4-5).

2. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black, large subangular dull red and some lime inclusions. Diameter 26. Thickness 1.43. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/177:3).

3. STRÉPHI. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 17).

4. TIRYNS. Bowl. Diameter c. 36. (Weisshaar 1981a: 231; fig. 77.11).

c. Discussion

An examination of the geographical distribution of this type does not reveal very much about its popularity. It would seem, at first glance, to be, for the most part, a Central Greek type, but its appearance as far west as Stréphi changes this picture.

The periods assigned to the specific examples also do not help in placing any limits on it. The Asine examples are dated to EH I and EH II respectively; that from Stréphi is dated to EH II, with no other reference by Koumouzelis to its phase within the EH II sequence at that site. The example from Tiryns is assigned an EH II/III transitional date.

Those examples which are clearly stratified are both later than EH I, thus it would seem that this could be an EH II type. More information would be desirable before such a conclusion could be made.

No conclusions can be drawn from the various examples of this type, either geographically, or chronologically or by examining specific attributes of the individual examples, for example, the diameters where specified, range from 10 - 36, and no pattern emerges regarding presence/absence of slip or its location.

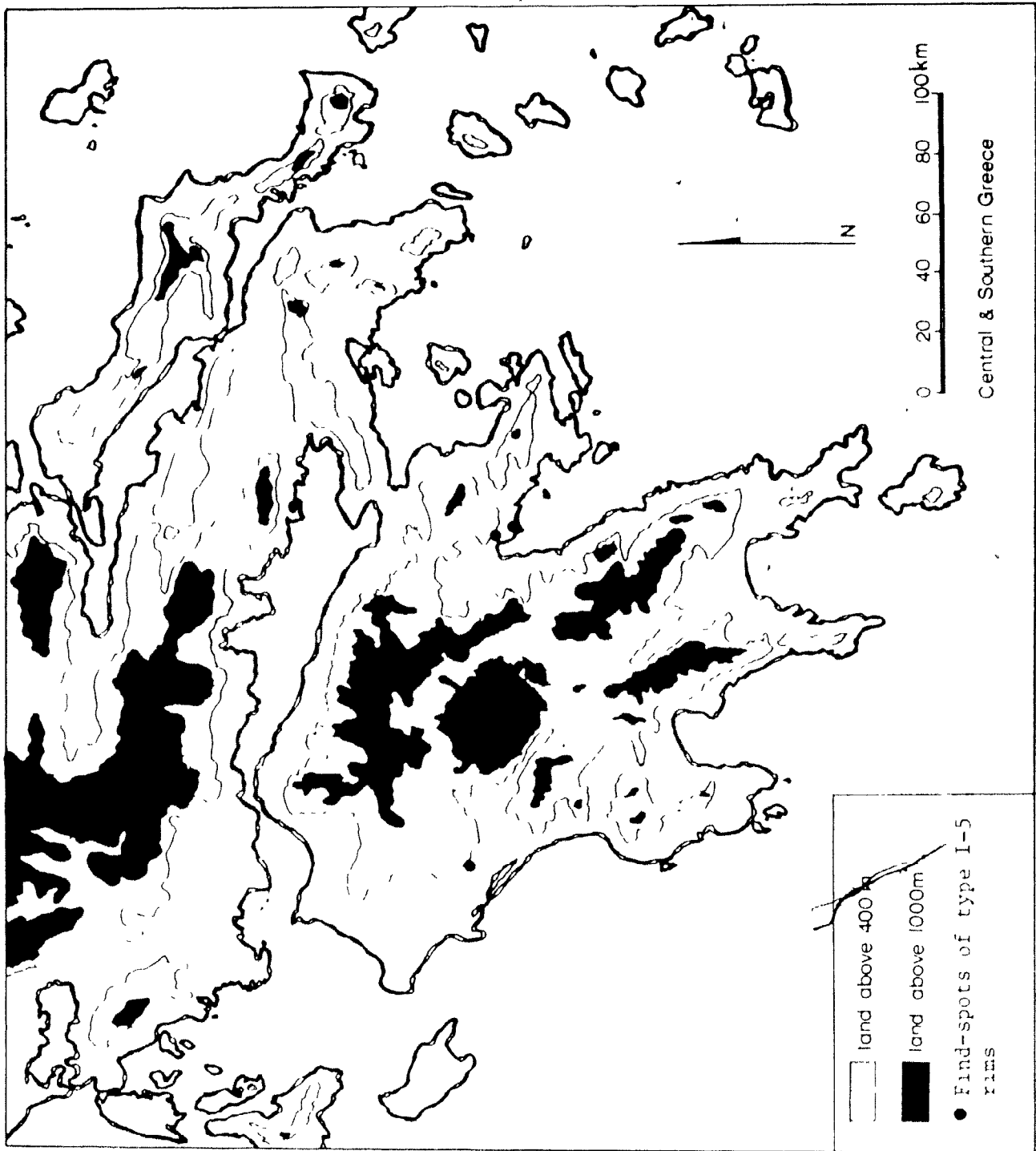


Fig. 7: Distribution of Type I-5

C.1.6. Type I-6: "Out-turned, thickened in"

Map: fig. 8

a. General Description of Form

The lip of this out-turned rim is thickened on the inside which may be, in effect, the upper side of the rim.

b. Catalogue

I-6.1. ORKHOMENOS. (Kunze 1934: 67; fig. 28e).

c. Discussion

The only example of this type identified so far comes from Orkhomenos, and is dated simply to the Early Helladic period.

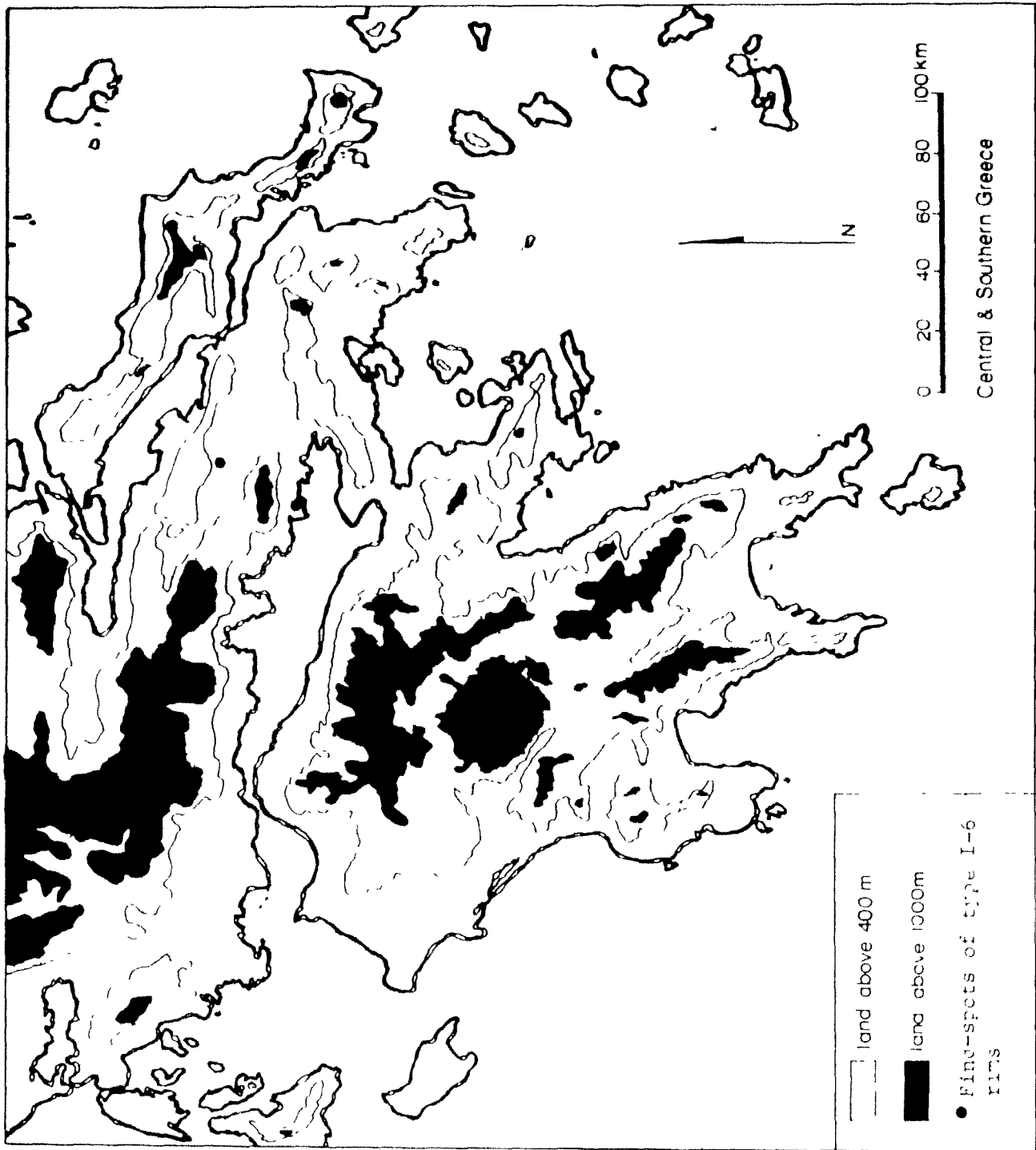


Fig. 8: Distribution of Type I-6

C.1.7. Type 1-7: "Out-turned, thickened in and out"

Map: fig. 9

a. General Description of Form

The rim itself is out-turned as are all the Type 1 rims, but the lip is thickened on both sides, giving the characteristic T-shaped lip profile.

b. Catalogue

1-7-1. TIRYNS. Unpolished black slip. Incised decoration below rim. (Weisshaar 1981a: 240; fig. 83.13).

2. TIRYNS. Black urfurnis. Diameter 39. (Weisshaar 1981a: 236; fig. 81.12).

3. TIRYNS. Generally thin, light yellow wash; most have "glaze" bands and relief decoration. (Weisshaar 1981b: fig. 1:14).

c. Discussion

Tiryns is the only site at which this type has been so far attested. The examples all date from the EH II/III transitional phase.

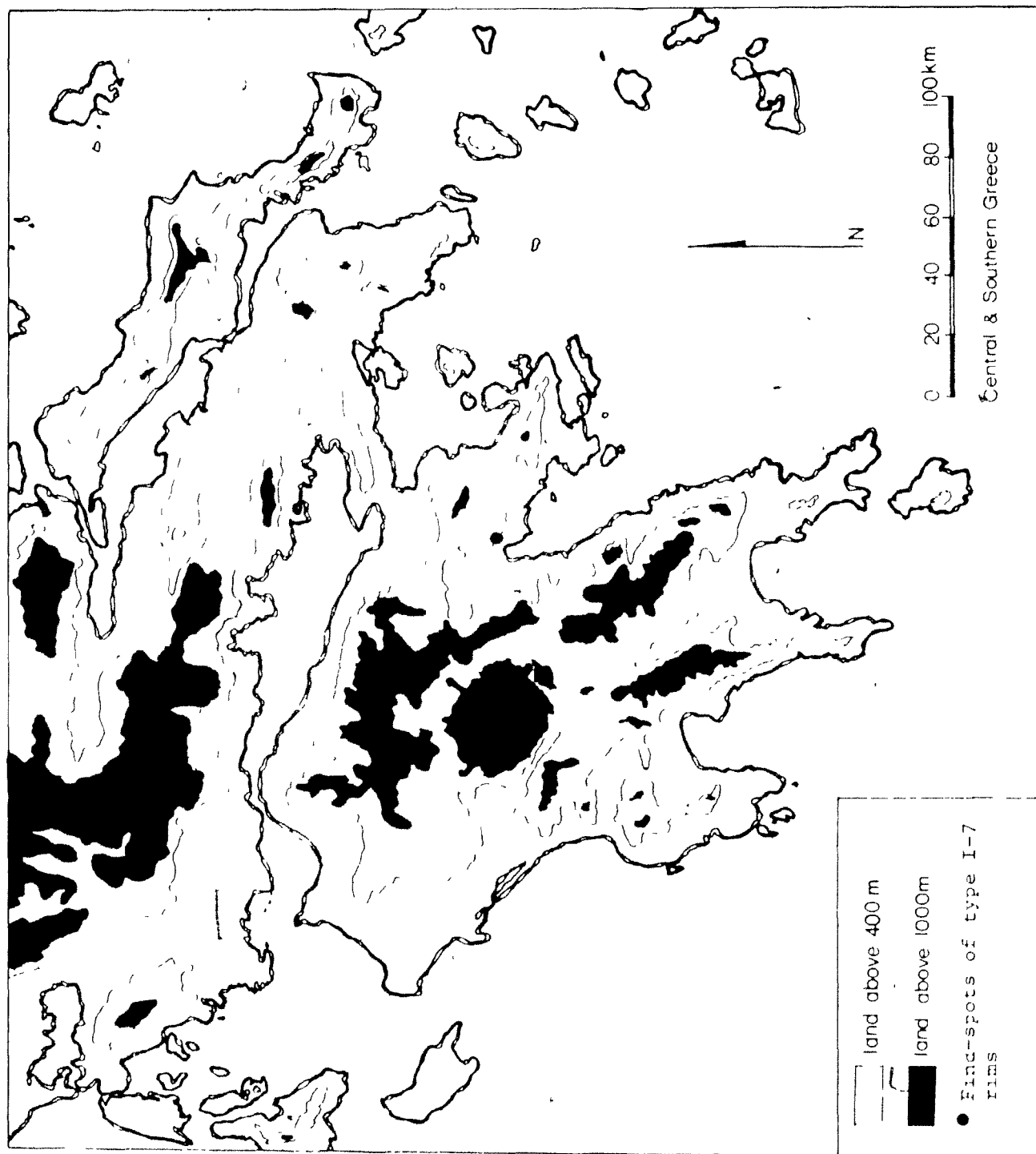


Fig. 9: Distribution of Type I-7

C.11. Type 11 - Incurving

On vases of this open form, the shoulder turns inward from the body of the vessel and the rim follows the same inward curve.

C.11.1 Type 11-1 "Incurving-rounded"

Map: fig. 10

a. General Description of Form

The smooth inward curve from the shoulder ends in a rounded lip.

b. Catalogue

11-1.1. ASINE. Coarse red, in parts fired on inside to near black. Large angular dull red, small rounded dull red and black, some lime and quartz inclusions. Diameter 27. Thickness 0.65-1.05. (Fossey 1978: 21, no. 105-110).

2. ASINE. Coarse red-buff. Well fired. Many small and medium angular black and dull red inclusions. Occasional large angular dull red, some white, little lime. Diameter c. 30. Thickness 1.05. (Fossey 1978: 24, no. 123; figs. 15 & 23).

3. ASINE. Coarse brown-buff, fired red on inside, brown on out. Very many small inclusions, especially quartz, occasionally lime and angular black. Two holes perforated c. 1.0 below rim and 3.0 apart; diameter of these c. 0.5. Diameter 20. Thickness 1.05. (Fossey 1978: 29, no. 239, fig. 23).

4. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular white, quartz and calcite inclusions. Diameter 30. Thickness 1.0. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/176:1).

5. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black inclusions. Red (2.5YR 4/6) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 22. Thickness 0.75. (Fossey, forthcoming 73/408:5).

6. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Medium angular black, medium subangular quartz and lime inclusions. Diameter 24. Thickness 0.45. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/414:1).

7. ASINE. Fine red-brown-buff fabric. Very crackled dark grey (5YR 4/1) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 16. Thickness 0.65. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/417:11).

8. KEOS. Semifine-semicoarse red-brown fabric. Unslipped (Caskey 1972: 366, no. B48; fig. 4).

9. KÓRINTHOS. Class B-1 - "Glazed Ware". Diameter c. 11.c.
(Weinberg 1947: no. 39b).

10. MOURTÉRI. Impressed decoration on exterior. (Sampson 1978: 257; fig. 11.8 and 258; fig. 12.35).

11. STRÉPHI. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 17).

12. TIRYNS. Urfirnis. (Müller 1938:17; fig. 7).

13. TIRYNS. Brown slip. Piecrust decoration at rim. Diameter c.22. (Weisshaar 1981a: 232; fig. 78.8).

14. TIRYNS. Brown slip. Diameter 16.8. (Weisshaar 1981a:241; fig. 84.1).

15. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar: personal communication; fig. 20:6).

c. Discussion

This type is widely distributed throughout Greece, from Stréphi as far east as Kéos and Mourtéri. Its chronological distribution is also quite wide, from EH I to EH II/III.

The earliest stratified examples are from Perakhóra. Four sherds date to Fossey's Phase X, middle to later EH I, and 4 date to Fossey's Phase Y, the EH I/II transitional phase.

Stratified examples from Kéos, Stréphi and Mourtéri are all EH II; It is unfortunate that Koumouzelis does not indicate to which phase the Stréphi example belongs. Except for 11-1.12, an EH II sherd, the Tiryns examples all come from Weisshaar's transitional EH II/III deposit.

An example was found at Galaxídhí in a mixed context; no specific date has been assigned to it.

All the Asine examples are dated, on stylistic grounds to EH I - II, with the exception of 11-1.6, which is EH ?. The example from Kórinthos, although from a mixed deposit, is dated to EH II on stylistic grounds.

The diameters, where given, range from 11.6 to 30; most seem to be between 20 and 30, thus suggesting a rather large vessel.

None of the Perakhóra examples shows any surface treatment; the later examples, except for that from Kéos (11-1.8) seem, for the most part, to have been slipped or covered with urfirnis.⁷

In only 8 examples is the fabric texture specified. Of these, 4 are coarse, two are medium, one is "semifine-semicoarse", and one is fine.

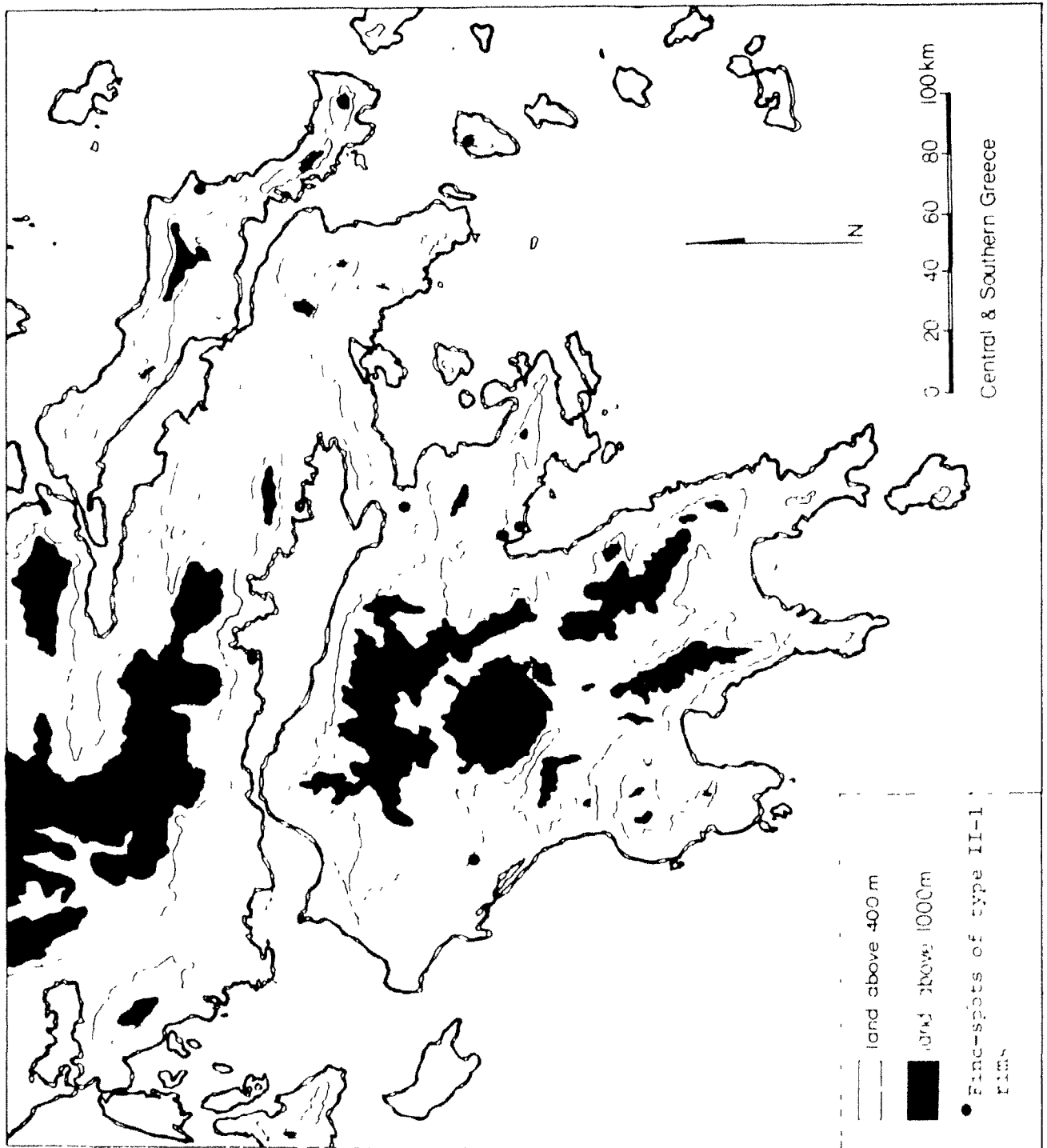


Fig. 10: Distribution of Type II-1

C. 11.2. Type 11-2: "Incurving, pointed"

Map: fig. 11

a. General Description of Form

In this form the incurving rim terminates in a pointed lip.

b. Catalogue

11-2.1. ASEA. Grey fabric. Slip varying from yellow through grey to black. Diameter 22. (Holmberg 1944: 68-70; fig. 73f).

2. ASINE. Coarse grey-black. Medium and large subangular black and dull red inclusions. Some limo. Diameter 12. Thickness 0.8. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/173:7).

3. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular dull red, medium subangular black and small subangular mica and calcite inclusions. Diameter 20. Thickness 0.93. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/177:3).

4. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Medium subangular black and small subangular calcite inclusions. Diameter 26. Thickness 0.6. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/180:1).

5. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Medium subangular black, small subangular mica and some limo inclusions. Dark grey (10YR 4/1) slip on interior and exterior; visible brushmarks, some crackling. Diameter 16. Thickness 0.6. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/428:3).

6. AYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay, filled with grit, sand and mica, very imperfectly fired. Very badly weathered. Lugs perforated vertically on shoulder. Opening almost circular. Diameter 3.2. (Mylonas 1959: 83; no. 187, shape c 24; fig. 144).

7. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar: personal communication; fig. 20:3).

c. Discussion

This type is fairly widely distributed, with examples coming from Arkadia, Attika and the Argolid. The chronological implications indicate that the type endured from EH I/II to EH II/III.

The stratified examples are all basically EH II; the sherd from Asea is from the "purely Early Helladic layer" (Holmberg 1944: 68), that from Áyios Kosmás was discovered in the EH II cemetery, and a single sherd from Perakhóra dates to Fossey's "Phase Y", the EH I/II transitional period. The Tiryns example dates to EH II/III.

The unstratified Asine examples, except for II-2.5, which is EH II late, are all simply identified as EH I - II; they may well be later than EH I.

One can see, therefore, an EH II date for this type, although it is possible that it came into style a bit earlier, and it lasted well into the latest phase of that period.

Except for the tiny Áyios Kosmás example (diameter 3.2), which may well be a votive offering, the diameters range from 12 - 26, and average about 20. Only two examples are slipped; no real conclusion can be drawn about surface treatment when working with such a small sample.

In only four examples is the fabric texture specifically mentioned. Of these, 2 are coarse and 2 are medium.

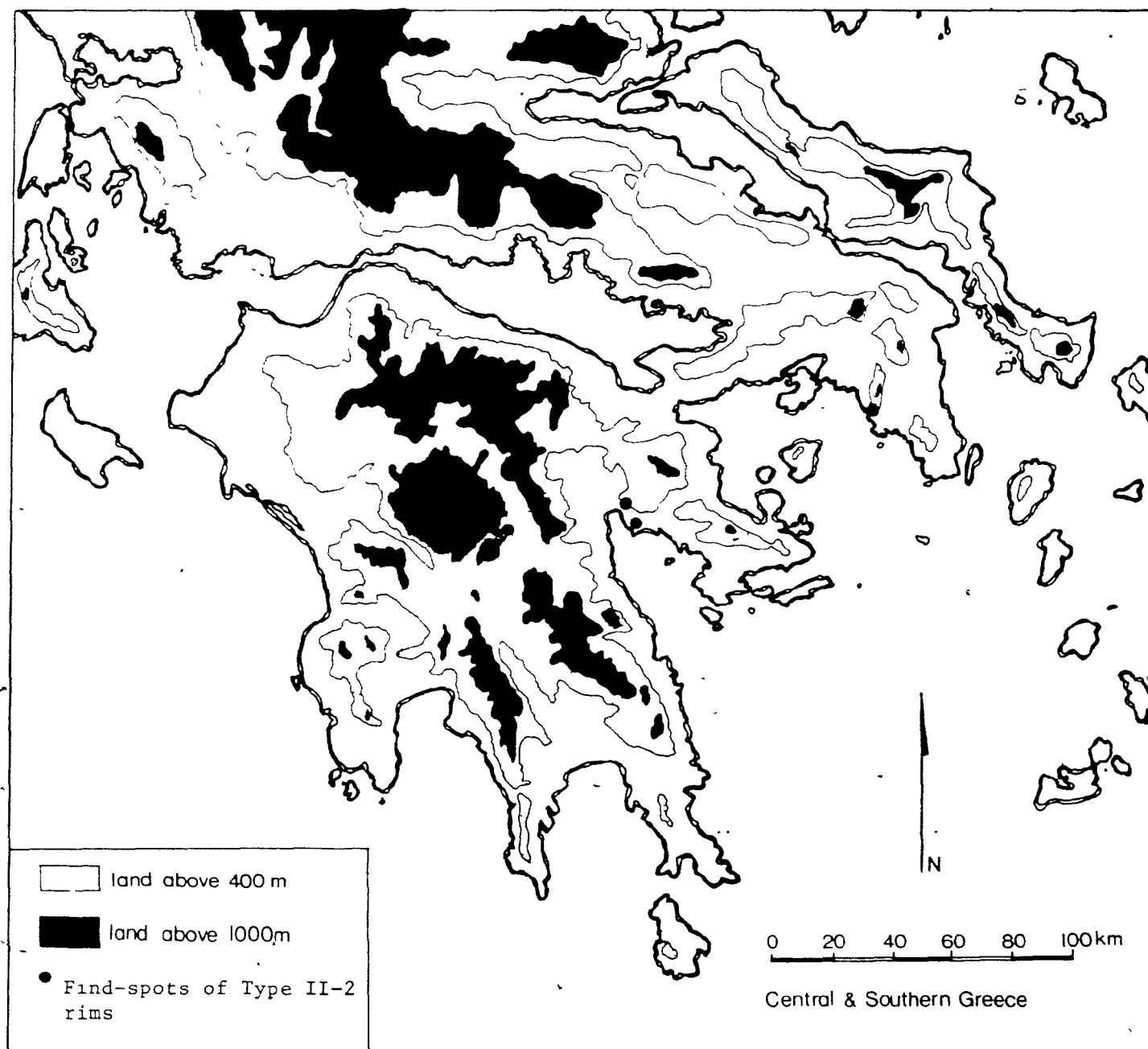


Fig. 11: Distribution of Type II-2

C.ii.3. Type II-3: "Incurving, flattened"

Map: fig. 12

a. General Description of Form

The incurving profile terminates in a squared-off or flattened lip. The thickness of this flattened lip is the same as that of the rest of the vessel's profile.

b. Catalogue

11.3.1. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black, medium subangular black and dull red and some lime inclusions. Diameter 19. Thickness 0.8. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/178:1).

2. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black and calcite inclusions. Some lime. Shiny red (10R 4/8) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 14. Thickness 0.85. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/416:4).

3. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small angular dull red and subangular black inclusions. Shiny dark grey (N4/) slip on interior. Thickness 1.5. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/416/5).

4. ORKHOMENOS. (Kunze 1934: 70, fig. 30b).

5. TIRYNS. Grey, well-polished surface. Diameter 24.3. (Weisshaar 1981a; 236; fig. 81.3).

6. TIRYNS. Grey-brown slip, somewhat polished. Diameter 39. (Weisshaar 1981a: 239; fig. 82.4).

c. Discussion

Except for the Boiotian (Orkhomenos) example, this type is confined to the Argolid. The Asine-Tiryns distribution is a usual combination for many of the open forms (e.g. I-2, II-4, VIII-3). The chronological distribution ranges from EH I to EH II/III.

The earliest examples of this type come from Perakhóra, Phase X or EH I and Phase Y or EH I/II transitional.

Number 11-3.4, from Orkhomenos, is dated to EH II, and the Tiryns examples are EH II/III transitional. The Asine sherds, although from unstratified deposits, are all generally dated, on stylistic grounds to EH I - II. Since there are no stratigraphic indications at Asine, it may be that the Orkhomenian and Tirynthian examples suggest an EH II date here, too.

There are, unfortunately, too few examples on which to base any generalizations about the frequency of this type in any one area or during any one period.

The average diameter, where stated, is 24, but no specific groupings of diameters can be recognized.

Half the examples are slipped, but with such a small sample, any specific comments beyond this observation are impossible.

In only three examples is the fabric texture specifically mentioned. Two are medium and one is coarse. As above any further comment is impossible.

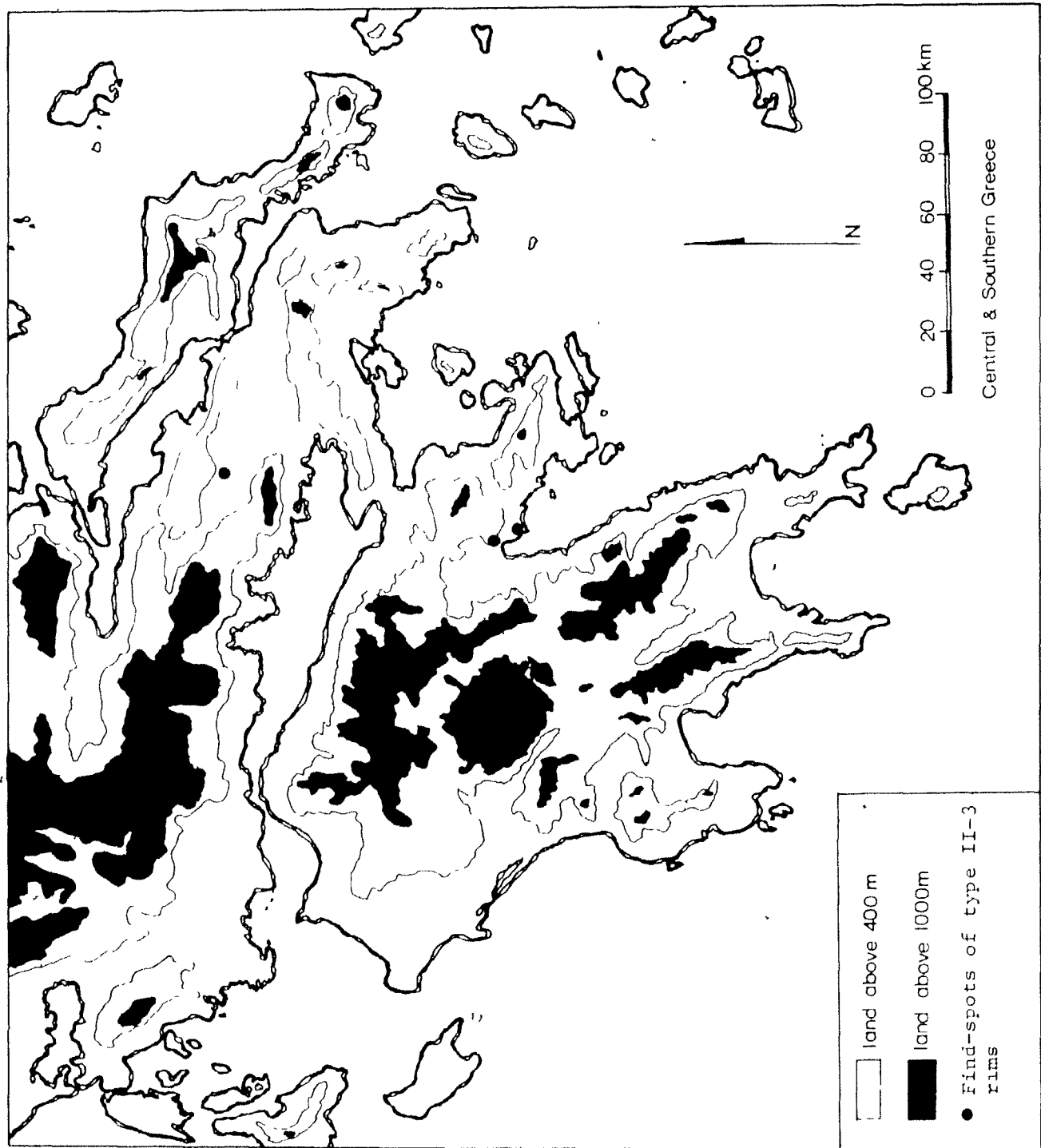


Fig. 12: Distribution of Type II-3

C.11.4. Type 11-4: "Incurving, Bevelled/Molded"

Map. fig. 13

a. General Description of Form

The typical incurved Type 11 profile terminates in a bevelled or molded rim.

b. Catalogue

11-4.1. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small, subangular mica and calcite inclusions. Diameter 16. Thickness 0.9. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/308:1).

2. ASINE. Medium yellow-green fabric. Small angular black and some calcite inclusions. Dark grey slip on interior and exterior, slightly crackled. Diameter 15. Thickness 0.57. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/426:5).

3. TIRYNS. (Siedentopf 1973: 7; fig. 5.44).

c. Discussion

Once again, the Asine-Tiryns combination can be seen in this distribution.

The sole Tiryns example is from an EH 11 deposit, and the Asine sherds have been dated to EH 1-11 and EH ? on stylistic grounds.

The chronological assignments are too varied to provide any conclusive evidence whatsoever concerning this type; it does, however, seem to be confined, geographically, to the Argolid.

The average diameter of the Asine examples is 15.5 but with so few examples, no more specific observations can be made, nor can any comment be offered concerning surface treatment or fabric texture.

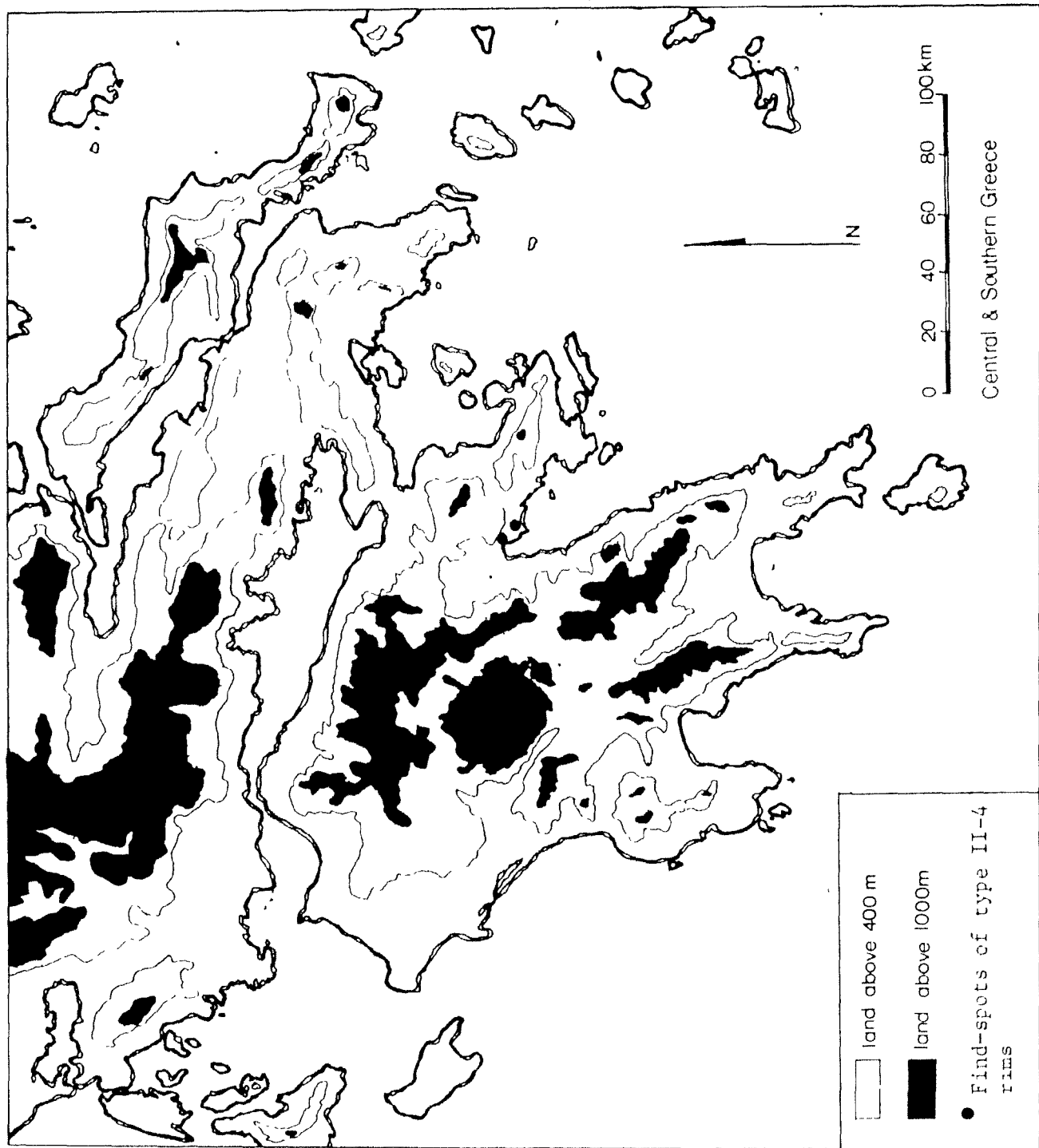


Fig. 13: Distribution of Type II-4

C.11.5. Type 11-5: "Incurving, thickened out"

Map: fig. 14

a. General Description of Form

The incurving rim is thickened on the outside of the lip.

b. Catalogue

11-5.1 ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small round white and medium round grey inclusions. Reddish-yellow (7.5YR 6/6) slip on interior and red (2.5YR 5/6) slip on exterior. Piecrust decoration. Diameter 36. Thickness 0.7. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/161:3).

2. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Large angular white and grey, small subangular mica inclusions. Diameter c. 20. Thickness 0.6. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/167:1).

3. ASINE. Medium yellow-green fabric. Small and medium subangular black and dull red inclusions. Diameter 16. Thickness 1.12. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/178:1).

4. BERBÁTI. "Slipped Ware" - clay is well-washed, yellowy-brown to brownish-red. "Glazed Ware". "White Slipped Ware". (Sjöflund 1965: no. 112.15).

5. ITHÁKI. Vessel with two pairs of knobs on shoulder. (Heurtley 1934-35: 18, no. 29; pl. 5).

6. KÝTHERA. Red-brown clay, white grits. Both surfaces washed and burnished. Rolled rim, thickened outside. Diameter c.20. (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 78, no. 19; fig. 35).

7. TIRYNS. Plastic decoration. (Siedentopf 1973:9, fig. 7.42).

8. TIRYNS. Brown, undecorated. Diameter 27. (Weisshaar 1981a: 236; fig. 81.4).

9. TIRYNS. Grey-brown surface. Diameter 33. (Weisshaar 1981a: 241, fig. 84.3).

10. TIRYNS. Reddish-brown. Diameter 32.4. (Weisshaar 1981a: 243; fig. 86.15).

c. Discussion

This type appears at a half-dozen sites throughout Greece; it is quite widely distributed, from Itháki all the way to Kýthera.

Stratified examples of this type date to EH II and to the EH II/III transitional phase.

The stratified EH II examples are from Barbáti and Tiryns (11-5.7 and 11-5.8-10). The sherds from Kýthera and Galaxídhi come from mixed EH I and II deposits.

Unstratified examples have been found at Asine; they are dated, on stylistic grounds, to EH II.

Very few examples of this type have been cited. The average diameter of type 11-5 vessels, based on this small sample, is 26 cm.

Only two examples show any traces of slip. Fabric texture is referred to only in three instances; of these, two are medium and one is coarse, but no conclusive statement can be made about the texture due to the paucity of information.

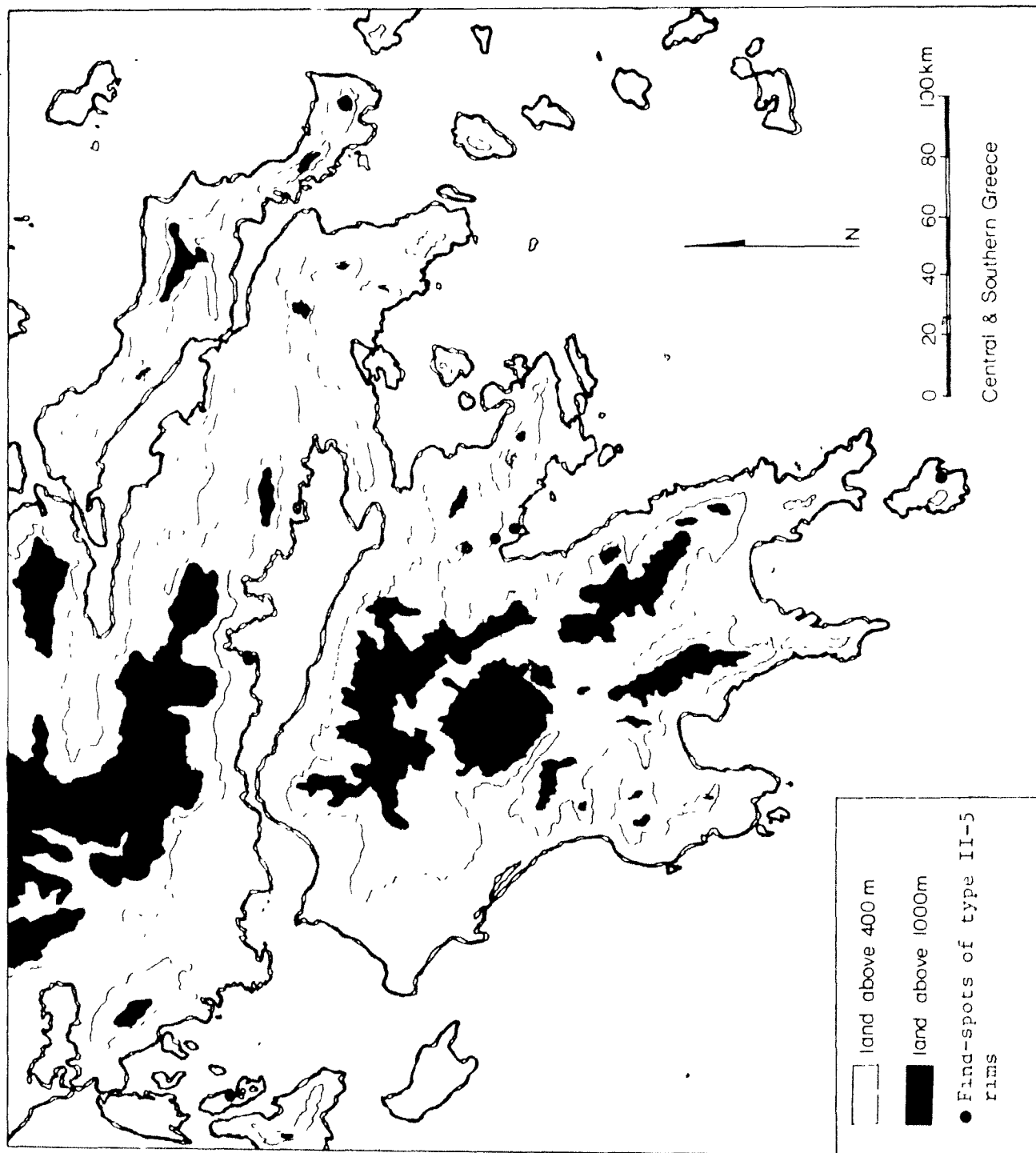


Fig. 14: Distribution of Type II-5

C.11.6. Type 11-6: "Incurving, thickened ln"

Map: fig. 15

a. General Description of Form

The exterior profile of this type presents a smoothly gentle curve from the shoulder to the lip. The interior, however, is characterized by a thickening at the lip.

b. Catalogue

11-6.1. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular calcite and black inclusions. Diameter 14. Thickness 0.74. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/408:7).

2. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black and mica inclusions. Faint traces of reddish-brown (2.5YR 4/4) slip on interior. Diameter 20. Thickness 0.55. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/706:3).

3. ITHÁKI. Traces of "glaze-paint" on exterior and interior. Pair of lugs on one side. (Hourtley 1934-35: 18, no. 30; pl. 5).

4. KÉOS. Semifine-semicoarse red-brown fabric. Unslipped. (Caskey 1972: 366; fig. 4, B49).

5. MOURTÉRI. (Sampson 1978: 257, no. 14; fig. 11 and 262, no. 78; fig. 16).

6. STRÉPHI. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 17).

7. THÍVAI. Urfirnis. (Demakopoulou 1978: 64; fig. 7.6).

8. TIRYNS. Plain ware. Diameter 40. (French 1971:30, no. 7).

9. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar; personal communication; fig. 12.1).

c. Discussion

This type is distributed quite widely throughout Greece, from Itháki to Mourtéri, and as far south as Asine.

All the stratified examples of this type (II-6.4, 5, 6, 7) date to EH II, except II-6.9, which comes from an EH II/III transitional deposit.

The examples from Asine are dated to EH II and EH I - II respectively; It may be that the latter is an EH II sherd. The example from Itháki is not dated more exactly than "EH". The Tiryns sherd from an unstratified deposit (II-6.8) is dated to EH II on stylistic grounds.

Not enough information is available to facilitate discussion concerning average size, surface treatment, or fabric texture.

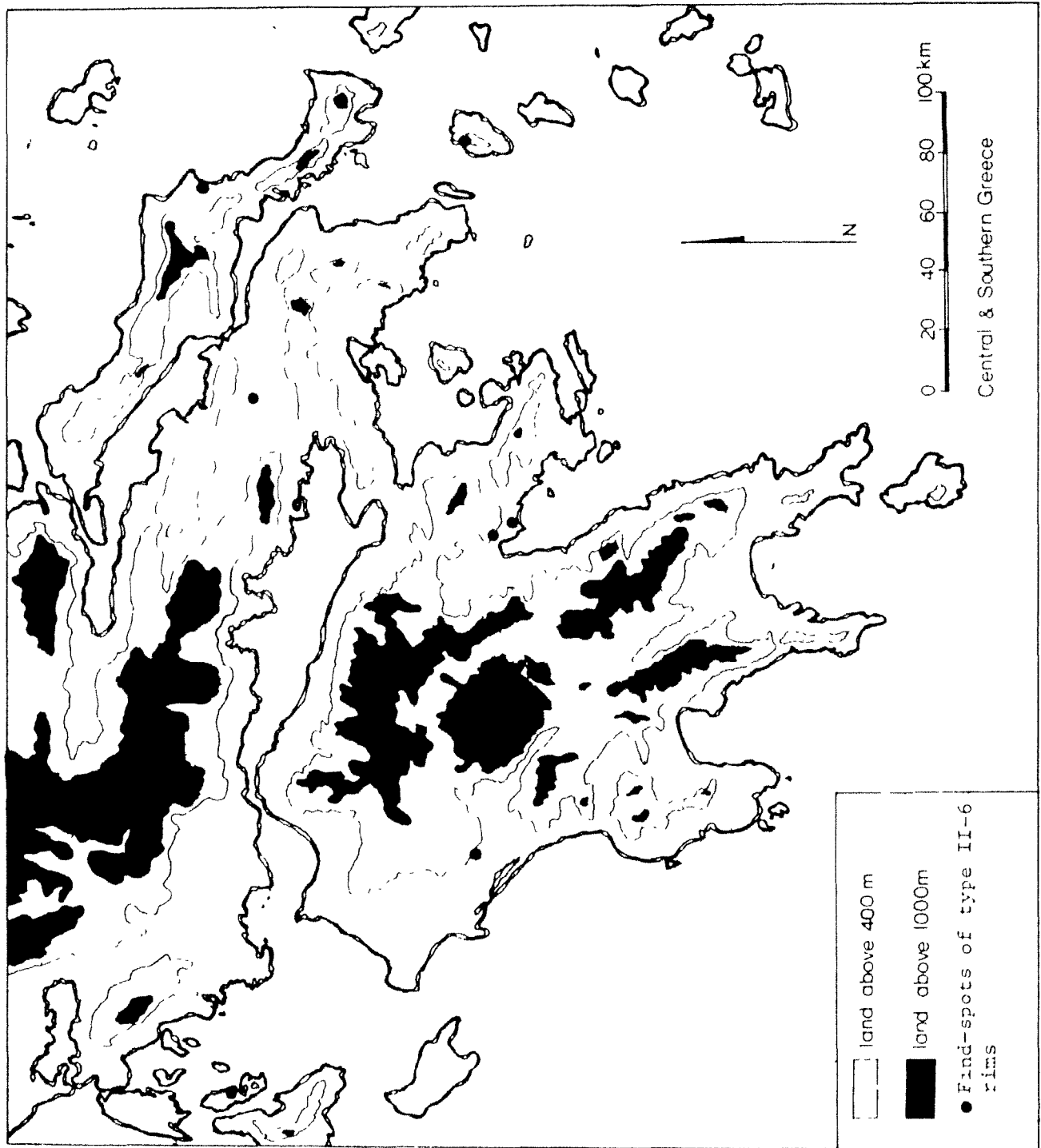


Fig. 15: Distribution of Type II-6

C.11.7. Type 11-7: "Incurving, Thickened out and In" Map: fig. 16

a. General Description of Form

The curved profile of this type of rim terminates in its characteristic T-shape, formed by thickening the lip on its interior and exterior.

b. Catalogue

11-7-1. BERBÁTI. "Slipped Ware", with well-washed yellow-brown to brown-red fabric. "Glazed Ware" and "White Slipped Ware". (Sjflund 1965: no. 112:16).

2. KÝTHERA. Coarse, orange micaceous clay. Diameter 26. (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 79, no. 35; fig. 35).

3. KÝTHERA. Coarse brown micaceous clay with large white grits. Long diagonal impression on exterior. Diameter 40. (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 79, no. 38; fig. 35).

4. KÝTHERA. Coarse, orange micaceous clay. Diameter c. 16. (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 80, no. 41; fig. 35).

5. MOURTÉRI. (Sampson 1978: 257, no. 20; fig. 11).

6. TIRYNS. Urfirnis. (French 1971: 30, no. 4 Diameter 50 and 30, no. 6 Diameter 50).

7. TIRYNS. (Siedentopf 1973: 7; fig. 5.36, 5.43, 5.75).

8. TIRYNS. Black slip. Diameter 29.4. (Weisshaar 1981a: 244, fig. 87.16).

9. TIRYNS. Asymmetrical bowl. Grey surface, somewhat polished. (Weisshaar 1981a: 241; fig. 84.2).

10. TIRYNS. Brown slip. Plecrust decoration below rim. Diameter 30.5. (Weisshaar 1981a: 240, fig. 84.14).

11. TIRYNS. Polished yellowish-white slip. Black band at rim. Diameter 57. (Weisshaar 1981a: 240; fig. 83.10).

12. TIRYNS. Black urfirnis. Diameter 48. (Weisshaar 1981a: 240; fig. 83.6).

13. TIRYNS. Whitish-yellow slip. Black urfirnis. Diameter 50. (Weisshaar 1981a: 240; fig. 83.3).

14. TIRYNS. Dark urfirnis. Diameter 44. (Weisshaar 1981a: 236, fig. 81.10).

15. TIRYNS. Red urfirnis. Diameter 25.2. (Weisshaar 1981a: 236, fig. 81.7).

16. TIRYNS. Brown slip. Piecrust decoration. Diameter 25.2. (Weisshaar 1981a: 236, fig. 81.6).

17. TIRYNS. Dark urfirnis. Piecrust on exterior. Diameter 25.2. (Weisshaar 1981a: 233, fig. 79.6).

18. TIRYNS. Brown slip. Piecrust decoration on exterior. Diameter 28.8. (Weisshaar 1981a: 233, fig. 79.1).

19. TIRYNS. Unspecified examples. Same as gefässstyp IV (Schüssein mit T-Rand). (Weisshaar 1981a: 229; fig. 74).

20. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar: personal communication; fig. 8.3, 12.15).

c. Discussion

The distribution of this type is quite wide; for while it appears at only four sites, these are, however, rather distant from each other.

Chronologically, this type ranges from EH II - II/III.

Examples from Berbáti date to EH II; those from Kýthera, to a mixed EH I and II deposit. The single example from Mourtéri was discovered in an EH II context.

II-7.6 from Tiryns is dated, on stylistic grounds, to EH II, as is II-7.7. The other Tiryns examples are from Weisshaar's EH II/III transitional deposit, except for II-7.19, which is provided simply to demonstrate the compatibility of the Tiryns classification system with the one used here.

Thus it can be seen that this type is essentially EH II. The average diameter of this type is 37 cm. and most specific examples are quite large. Most are slipped.

In only 3 examples is the fabric texture specifically mentioned. In all instances this is described as coarse, but with such a small subsample, no specific comment is possible.

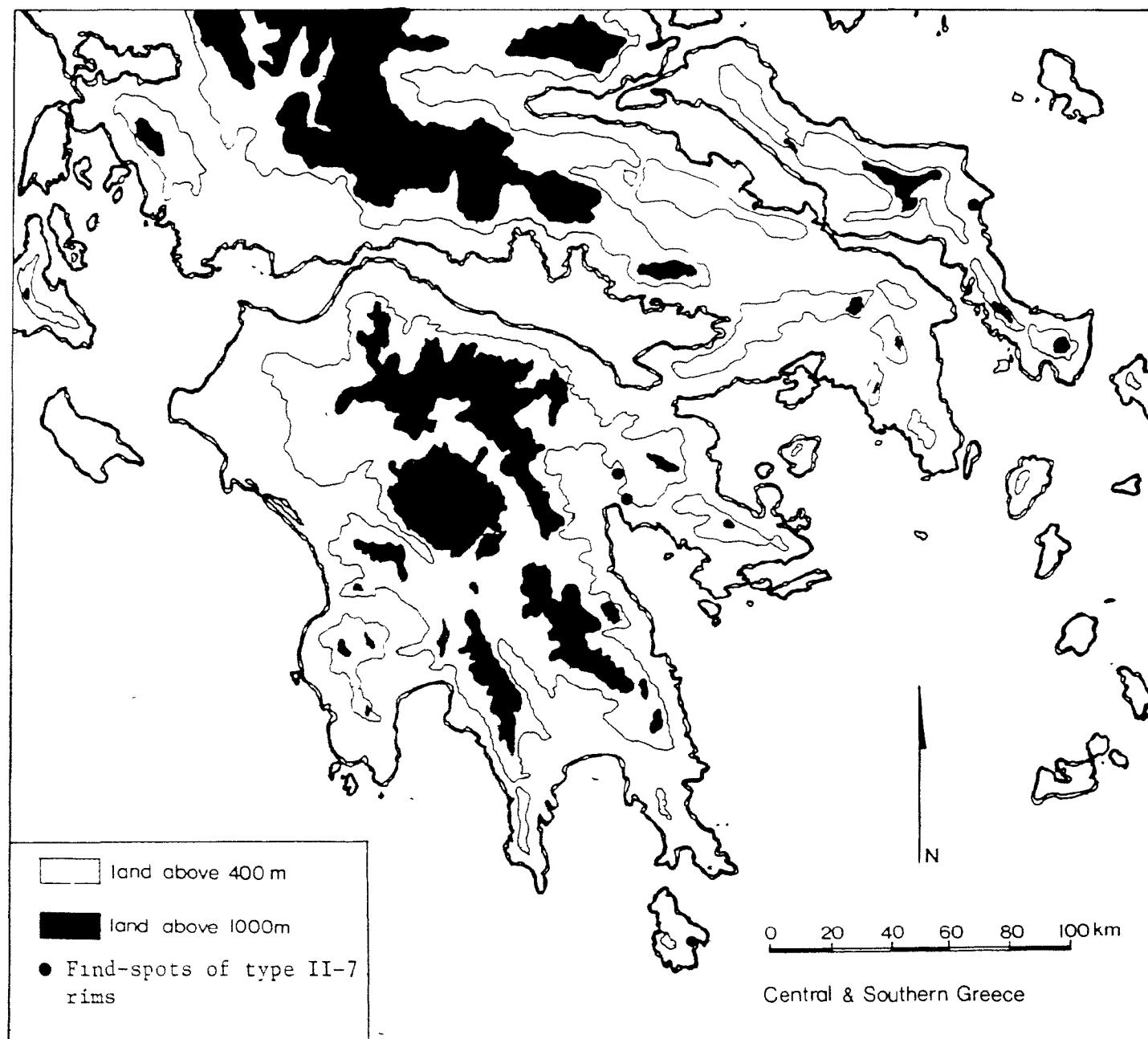


Fig. 16: Distribution of Type II-7

C.iii. Type III

This is one of the most common Early Helladic open shape rim forms. In it, the rim turns in quite sharply from the wall of the vessel, thus distinguishing it from the gradually and continuously incurving form of type II. This form is commonly termed in the literature "inturned", as in the present classification system. Other publications, however, have employed such descriptions as "inverted" (Mylonas 1959: 29, no. 49) and "incurved" (Holmberg 1944: 68).

C.111.1. Type 111-1: "Inturned, rounded"

Map: fig. 17

a. General Description of Form

The sharply inturned rim terminates in a very simple, rounded lip.

b. Catalogue

111-1.1. ASEA. Clay mixed with small stone inclusions. Reddish brown polished surface. Diameter 18.5. (Holmberg 1944: 62-63; fig. 66).

2. ASEA. Black, impure hard-fired clay. Polished ware, unslipped. Diameter 18. (Holmberg 1944: 64; fig. 66h).

3. ASEA. Brownish black mottled slip. Diameter 14. (Holmberg 1944: 68; fig. 73a).

4. ASEA. Coarse clay, differential firing. Grey core, red-brown exterior. Thin white wash, well-polished. Diameter 11.4. (Holmberg 1944: 84; fig. 85a).

5. ASINE. Red clay. Black "glaze paint". Diameter 11. (Frödin and Persson 1938: 207; fig. 154.8).

6. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black, small to medium subangular calcite and lime inclusions. Traces of red (2.5YR 4/6) slip on interior and exterior. Core is grey-black; differential firing. Diameter 22. Thickness 0.73. (Fossey, forthcoming, 111:3).

7. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black and quartz, some mica inclusions. Diameter 22. Thickness 0.92. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/318:2).

8. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small angular and subangular black and medium subangular black inclusions. Diameter 12. Thickness 0.68. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/320:1).

9. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black and calcite inclusions. Some lime. Red (10R 5/8) slip on interior. Diameter 10. Thickness 0.45. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/404:11).

10. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black and some lime inclusions. Dark reddish grey (10R 4/1) slip on interior; only traces preserved on exterior. Diameter 12. Thickness 0.6. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/408:8).

11. ASINE. Fine red-brown-buff fabric. Dark grey (N4/) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 12. Thickness 0.5. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/705:5).

12. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black and calcite inclusions. Matte, slightly crackled red (2.5YR 5/4) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 16. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/734:4).

13. ASKITARIO. (Theokhares 1961: 68; fig. 7, 70; fig. 12, 71; fig. 13-15).

14. ATHENIAN AGORA. Highly polished red slip, somewhat flaked. Striations from burnishing tool can be seen. (Immerwahr 1971: 56, no. 240; fig. 70).

15. AYIOS KOSMÁS. Yellowish clay, well-fired. Surface rubs off easily. Brown paint or slip. Diameter 12. (Mylonas 1959: 28, no. 55; fig. 126).

16. AYIOS KOSMÁS. Yellowish clay, well-levigated and well-fired. Diameter 11.5. (Mylonas 1951: 29, no. 49; fig. 127).

17. AYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay, well levigated and well-fired. The slip has survived as a dull white coat on different parts of the surface, giving a "shaded color effect". Diameter 11.5. (Mylonas 1959: 32, no. 41; fig. 127).

18. AYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay with few inclusions. Well-fired. Diameter 11.7. (Mylonas 1959: 33, no. 53; fig. 128).

19. AYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay, well-levigated and well-fired. Surface rubs off easily and is badly weathered. Originally, there was a thin coat of red slip which has almost entirely disappeared. Diameter 12. (Mylonas 1959: 33, no. 56; fig. 128).

20. AYIOS KOSMÁS. Yellowish clay with many inclusions. Band of thin lustrous paint on exterior of rim. Interior has a thin coat of paint carelessly applied. Diameter 13.1 - 13.6. (Mylonas 1959: 34, no. 75; fig. 128).

21. AYIOS KOSMÁS. Fabric unknown. Band of thin lustrous paint around exterior of rim. Thick black paint carelessly applied in elliptical strokes on interior. (Mylonas 1959: 37, no. 11; fig. 130).

22. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Yellowish clay with particles of grit and mica, well fired. Lustrous black paint poorly preserved. Diameter 12.7. (Mylonas 1959: 37, no. 27; fig. 129).

23. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish-buff clay, well-fired. Poorly preserved dark red slip. Diameter 11.2. (Mylonas 1959: 37, no. 31; fig. 129).

24. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay with mica and grit inclusions. Surface smoothed. Diameter 11.5. (Mylonas 1959: 38, no. 39; fig. 130).

25. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Yellowish clay, well levigated and well-fired. Reddish brown lustrous paint carefully applied to exterior with brush. Interior has a thin coat of lustrous paint carelessly applied. Diameter 11. (Mylonas 1959: 45, no. 12; fig. 133).

26. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Yellowish clay, well fired and badly weathered. Thin coat of lustrous paint poorly applied. Diameter 11.7. (Mylonas 1959: 45, no. 24; fig. 133).

27. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay with many grits and mica inclusions, well-fired. (Mylonas 1959: 45, no. 29; fig. 133).

28. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff clay with mica and grit inclusions. Smoothed surface. Diameter 18. (Mylonas 1959: 117, no. 54; fig. 140).

29. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish buff clay with sand and mica inclusions, well-fired. A smooth bright red slip was applied around the rim. Diameter 10. (Mylonas 1959: 16, no. 173; fig. 140).

30. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay with grit and mica inclusions. Well-fired. Surface very poorly preserved. Diameter 9. (Mylonas 1959: 110, no. 260; fig. 156).

31. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Unrestored. (Mylonas 1959: 110, no. 281).

32. EUTRESIS. Coarse clay with golden mica and stone inclusions. Probably slipped; uneven firing - red to black. Diameter 25. (Goldman 1931: 84; pl. V.1.).

33. EUTRESIS. Light brown untreated clay. Diameter 40. (Goldman 1931: 95; fig. 117.4).

34. EUTRESIS. Fine red clay. Slipped in same colour. Diameter 12.7. (Goldman 1931: 103; fig. 128.3).

35. EUTRESIS. Yellow clay. Olive green slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 11.5. (Goldman 1931: 103; fig. 128.4).

36. EUTRESIS. Coarse, untreated, very porous grey clay. (Goldman 1931: 103; fig. 131.1).

37. EUTRESIS. Coarse untreated grey clay. Diameter 22. (Goldman 1931: 103; fig. 131.2).

38. EUTRESIS. Moderately fine biscuit with occasional impurities - lumps and particles of stone. Surface coated with slip and well-burnished, often to a high lustre. Normally deep red, varying to brown, sometimes discoloured to a greyish tone. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 140; fig. 4, type III.4).

39. EUTRESIS. Moderately fine biscuit with occasional impurities. Red slipped ware. Color verging towards brown. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 144; fig. 7, type IV.2).

40. EUTRESIS. Moderately fine biscuit with occasional impurities. Red-brown to grey-black slip. Mottled ware. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 146; fig. 7, type V.1).

41. EUTRESIS. Fine fabric. Buff, milky wash. Diameter 11.7. (Caskey and Caskey, 1960: 155; pl. 50, type VIII.26).

42. EUTRESIS. Brown fabric. Surface smoothed and unslipped. Diameter 8.9. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 155; pl. 50, type VIII.26).

43. EUTRESIS. Fabric unknown. Black "glaze". Diameter 14.5. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 156; pl. 50, type VIII.32).

44. EUTRESIS. Mottled red-black slip. Diameter 12.8. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 156).

45. GONIÁ. Group A-II - "Polished Ware" associated with "neolithic". (Blegen 1930: 68; fig. 17).

46. ISTHIA. Tan fabric, hard and well-fired. Thin; light brown wash on interior and exterior. Diameter 19.8. (Broneer 1958: 143; pl. 59b).

47. ISTHIA. Pinkish-tan fabric, fairly hard. Traces of red wash on exterior. Diameter 15.1. (Broneer 1958: 143; pl. 57b).

48. ITHÁKI. Buff clay, unslipped. (Heurtley 1934-35: 18, no. 11a: fig. 13).

49. ITHÁKI. Traces of "glaze-paint" on exterior. (Heurtley 1934-35: 18, no. 26; pl. 5, fig. 12).

50. ITHÁKI. Interior and exterior coated with dark red "glaze-paint". (Heurtley 1934-35: 18, no. 12: pl. 4).

51. ITHÁKI. Reddish clay. Traces of reddish "glaze-paint". (Heurtley 1934-35: 18, no. 14: pl. 4).

52. KÉOS. Moderately hard fabric, well-fired. Burnished surfaces - grey or greyish brown. (Caskey 1972: 365, no. B24; fig. 3).

53. KÉOS. Red brown semicoarse fabric. Unslipped. (Caskey 1972: 366; no. B 36; fig. 3).

54. KÉOS. Semifine red-brown fabric. Unslipped. (Caskey 1972: 366, no. B-50; fig. 4).

55. KÉOS. Semifine dark red fabric. Smoothed surfaces. Diameter 33. (Caskey 1972: 368, no. B 72; pl. 78).

56. KORAKOÚ. Medium fabric. Inadequately fired. "Glaze-paint" on exterior and interior. (Blegen 1921: 11; fig. 13).

57. KORAKOÚ. Medium fabric. Unslipped. (Blegen 1921: 11; fig. 12 rt).

58. KORAKOÚ. Thick, heavy fabric, coarse, impure clay. Unslipped. (Blegen 1921: fig. 14).

59. KÓRINTHOS. Fine, pale green fabric. Interior and exterior covered with thin, dull black wash. Diameter 10.5. (Heerman and Lord 1897: 320, no. 8).

60. KÓRINTHOS. Buff to reddish buff clay with some inclusions. Diameter 18.5. (Weinberg 1937: no. A-8).

61. KÓRINTHOS. Fabric unknown. Heavy red glaze. Diameter 12. (Weinberg 1937: no. 39-c).

62. KÓRINTHOS. (Wiseman 1967: 410; pl. 86 I, J)

63. MOURTÉRI. (Sampson 1978: 259, fig. 13, no. 42; 261, fig. 15, no. 60; 262, fig. 16, no. 77; 258, fig. 12, no. 36; 258, fig. 12, no. 29; 258, fig. 12, no. 32 with piecrust decoration; 257, fig. 11, no. 22; 257, fig. 11, no. 12; 257, fig. 11, no. 2).

64. ORKHOMENOS. Hard fabric, well-polished. Thin brown slip. Diameter 15. (Kunze 1934: 64, fig. 26).

65. ORKHOMENOS. Thin, hard fired clay with inclusions. Dark red to brown slip on interior and exterior, polished. Diameter 13. (Kunze 1934: 64; pl. XXV.2).

66. ORKHOMENOS. Hard fired fabric with small inclusions. Thin, medium red polished slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 17.1 (Kunze 1934: 62; pl. XXV.3).

67. ORKHOMENOS. Thin reddish fabric, medium brown to red slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 13. (Kunze 1934: 62; pl. XXV.4).

68. ORKHOMENOS. (Kunze 1934:62; fig. 25 a,b,c,d,e,g,h).
69. PHLIOS. Coarse fabric. Surfaces polished and coated with reddish slip. (Biers 1969: 341, no. 36; fig. 3).
70. PHLIOS. Thin, well levigated fabric. (Biers 1969: 454; pl. 116.47, 48).
71. PHLIOS. Untreated, coarse fabric. (Biers 1969: 454: pl. 116.49).
72. STRÉPHI. Fine pink clay. Red-brown glaze on interior and exterior. Diameter 12. (Koumouzelis 1980: 93; fig. 4:7).
73. STRÉPHI. Light grey fabric. Diameter 12. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 4:7).
74. STRÉPHI. Fine reddish-yellow clay. Thin black urfirms on interior and exterior. Diameter 14. (Koumouzelis 1980: 71; fig. 4:8).
75. STRÉPHI. Red (2.5YR 5/6) slip on exterior, urfirms on interior. Diameter 13. (Koumouzelis 1980: 82; fig. 4:8).
76. STRÉPHI. Diameter 10. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 5:3).
77. STRÉPHI. Diameter 16. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 5:5).
78. STRÉPHI. Diameter 14. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 6:9).
79. THÍVAL. (Demakopoulou 1978: 39, fig. 6.20: 64, fig. 7.13; 59, fig. 6.13; 59, fig. 6.8).
80. TIRYNS. Urfirms. (Müller 1938: pl. VII,8; 21, fig. 10 rt).
81. TIRYNS. Fine ware. Urfirms. Darker areas on interior and exterior of rim. (French 1971: 29, no. 10, 11, 12).
82. TIRYNS. Fine ware. Urfirms. Darker areas on interior and exterior of rim. (French, 1971: 29, no. 17, 19).
83. TIRYNS. Plain ware. Unslipped. (French, 1971: 30, no. 16, 18).
84. TIRYNS. Unslipped ware. Diameter varies from 10 to 15. (Siedentopf 1973: 4; fig. 2.3).
85. TIRYNS. Black, red or dark brown slip. Interior of rim and entire exterior slipped. Diameter varies from 10 to 20. (Siedentopf 1973: 5; fig. 3.14, 3.18, 3.19).
86. TIRYNS. Interior usually shows wipe marks, exterior unevenly coated, crackled. Urfirms very common. Interior and exterior usually different colors. (Siedentopf 1973: 4; fig. 2.6).

87. TIRYNS. Red urfirnis band on exterior of rim. Diameter 16.8. (Weisshaar 1981a: 232; fig. 78.6).

88. TIRYNS. Black urfirnis band on exterior. Diameter 14.1. (Weisshaar 1981a: 233; fig. 79.11).

89. TIRYNS. Brown urfirnis. Diameter 12. (Weisshaar 1981a: 233; fig. 79.15).

90. TIRYNS. Black urfirnis. Diameter 13. (Weisshaar 1981a: 235; fig. 80.6).

91. TIRYNS. Yellow-grey slip. Unpolished. Diameter 15. (Weisshaar 1981a: 235; fig. 80.8).

92. TIRYNS. Undecorated. Diameter 19.2. (Weisshaar 1981a: 235; fig. 80.10).

93. TIRYNS. Red-brown fabric. Red urfirnis. Diameter 21. (Weisshaar 1981a: 235; fig. 80.20).

94. TIRYNS. Undecorated. Red-brown fabric. Somewhat polished. Diameter 14.4. (Weisshaar 1981a: 240; fig. 83.1).

95. TIRYNS. Undecorated. Brownish red fabric. Diameter 15. (Weisshaar 1981a: 240; fig. 83.2).

96. TIRYNS. Black urfirnis. Diameter 15. (Weisshaar 1981a: 240; fig. 83.4).

97. TIRYNS. Polished, greyish-brown slip. Diameter 13.8. (Weisshaar 1981a: 244; fig. 87.4).

98. TIRYNS. Undecorated, light reddish-brown slip, polished. Diameter 14. (Weisshaar 1981a: 247; fig. 89.10).

99. TIRYNS. Polished grey-brown slip. Diameter 14.1. (Weisshaar 1981a: 244; fig. 87.8).

100. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar, personal communication, fig. 3.2).

101. ZYGOURIÉS. Buff clay. Slip mainly red with mottled patches of black. Surfaces smoothly polished with fine marks almost like pencil lines. Interior coated with greyish brown glaze, crackled and lustreless. Diameter 16.7. (Blegen 1928: 78, No. 254; pl. VII).

102. ZYGOURIÉS. Medium fabric. "Yellow Mottled Ware". (Blegen 1928: 81, no. 298; fig. 67).

103. ZYGOURIÉS. Medium fabric. "Partially Coated Ware". (Blegen 1938: 82, no. 203; fig. 68).

104. ZYGOURIÉS. Pinkish-buff fabric. Good red "glaze" with black mottling on interior and exterior. Diameter 11.3. (Blegen 1928: 87, no. 390; fig. 75).

105. ZYGOURIÉS. Greyish-buff clay, smoothed surfaces. Diameter 12.2. (Blegen 1928: fig. 90, no. 269).

106. ZYGOURIÉS. Very coarse brick-red clay. Surfaces not treated. Diameter 15.5. (Blegen 1928: fig. 104, no. 206).

c. Discussion

This is probably the most popular Early Helladic vessel type. It exists at almost all the sites examined in this study and lasts from early EH I to the very end of EH II.

The earliest stratified examples come from Eutresis and Perakhóra. The earliest phase at Perakhóra, Phase X or EH I, is represented as is EH I/II transitional, Phase Y, at that site.

The earliest Eutresis material comes from Goldman's "first metre of deposit" (III-1.32) and Caskey and Caskey's Groups III and IV (III-1.38,39), all of which are EH I. EH I/II transitional is represented at Eutresis by III-1.33, from Goldman's "second metre of deposit" and by III-1.40, Caskey and Caskey's Group V.

The EH II period is well-represented by stratified examples from Asea, Askitaríó, Áylos Kosmás (the Phase B settlement and cemetery), Eutresis, (III-1.34-37, 41-44; all associated with House L and Caskey and Caskey Group VIII), Kéos, Korakoú, Kórinthos, Mourtéri, Orkhomenos, Stréphi, Thívai, Tiryns and Zygouriés.

The EH II/III transitional phase is also represented, by Tiryns material (III-1.87-100).

Examples from Asine are unstratified, but have been dated, on stylistic grounds, to EH I (III-1.12), EH I - II (III-1.3, 10), EH II (III-1.11) and EH (III-1.6-8).

An example from the Athenian Agora, although unstratified, is dated to EH II stylistically. The material from Galaxídhí comes from a mixed EH I to II context, while that from Goniá is probably EH I, although it is also from a mixed context.

The material from Isthmia dates to EH II while that from Itháki cannot be dated more precisely than EH, as the exact findspots of the various sherds have not been pinpointed. The Phlious material cannot be clearly dated, due to the method by which it has been stored.

The average diameter of this type is 15 cm; most fall within 5 cm of this although some exceedingly large or small examples can be noted (cf. III-1.30; 9 cm or III-1.33, 40 cm). Slip or urfimis is very common; it appears on more than half the examples.

In only 32 examples is fabric texture specifically mentioned. Of these, 8 are coarse, 10 are medium and 8 are fine. Others are described as follows: 3 are designated as "moderately fine", 1 as "semicoarse" and 2 as "semifine".

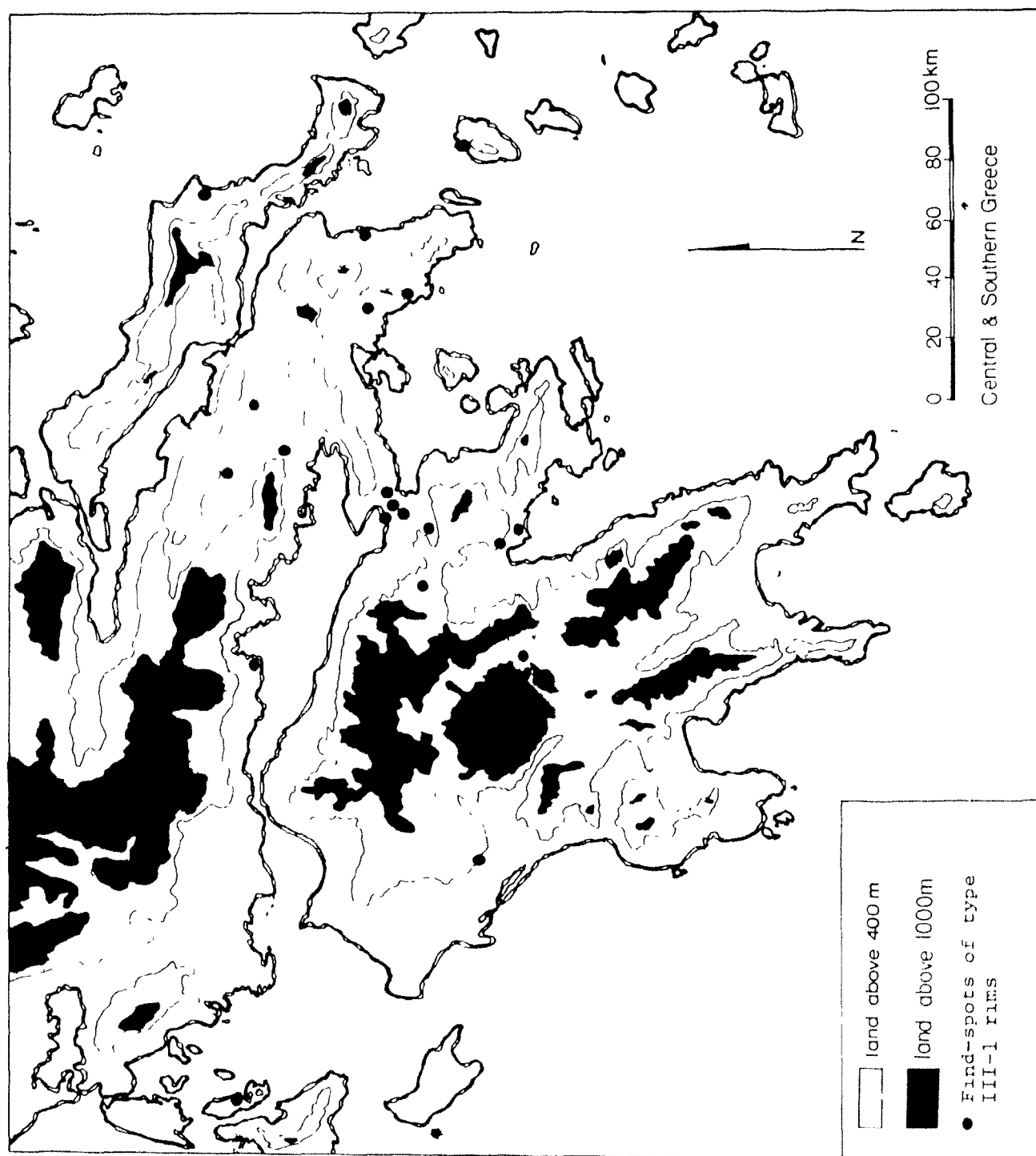


Fig. 17: Distribution of Type III-1

C.111.2. Type 111-2: "Inturned, pointed"

Map: fig. 18

a. General Description of Form

In this type the inturned rims terminate in pointed lips.

b. Catalogue

111.2.1. ASEA. Thick grey clay. Thin white slip. Diameter 12.8. (Holmberg 1944: 68; fig. 73e).

2. ASINE. Semifine buff-red fabric. Large rounded inclusions, red and black, many small lime and quartz inclusions. Surfaces slipped: inside reddish (7.5YR 4/8) exterior black (10R 3/1). Diameter 17. Thickness 0.65. (Fossey 1978: 17, no. 58; fig. 5).

3. ASINE. Medium yellow-green fabric. Small and medium angular inclusions. Some lime. Surfaces, interior and exterior, have fine polished black (2.5YR 3/1) slip slightly scratchy. Diameter 13. Thickness 0.5. (Fossey, forthcoming, 143:1).

4. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black and dull red inclusions. Diameter 14. Thickness 0.53. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/178:2).

5. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black and dull red inclusions. Light brown (7.5YR 6/4) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 16. Thickness 0.79. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/191:1).

6. ASINE. Fine red-brown-buff fabric. Crackled reddish-brown (5YR 5/4) slip on interior. Diameter 18. Thickness 0.7. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/344:1).

7. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black inclusions. Crackled weak red (2.5YR 4/2) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 16. Thickness 0.5. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/416:5).

8. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small angular inclusions. Weak red (2.5YR 4/2) slip on interior and exterior. Thickness 0.52. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/430:1).

9. ASINE. Fine red-brown-buff fabric. Crackled dark grey (5YR 4/1) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 20. Thickness 0.5. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/730:23).

10. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black and calcite inclusions. Pale red (2.5YR 6/2) slip on exterior and interior. Diameter 20. Thickness 0.56. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/733:1).

11. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Yellowish-buff clay, well-fired but friable. Red-brown slip on interior and exterior, very poorly preserved. Diameter 11. (Mylonas 1959: 40, no. 26; fig. 131).

12. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Well-fired gray clay. Good coat of well-polished black-brown slip. (Mylonas 1959: 47, no. 60; fig. 134).

13. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish, gritty, well-fired clay. Smoothed surfaces. Variation of type III.2 - spouted skyphos. Short, open spout at one end of inverted rim. Diameter varies between 16.6 and 14.5. (Mylonas 1959: 77, no. 177; fig. 142, drawing 60).

14. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish, gritty clay, poorly fired. Diameter 14.5. (Mylonas 1959: 77, no. 173; fig. 140).

15. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish, badly levigated clay, imperfectly fired. Diameter 9.8. (Mylonas 1959: 79, no. 179; fig. 143).

16. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay with grit and mica. Badly weathered, highly polished brown-black slip. Diameter 8. (Mylonas 1959: 85, no. 197; fig. 144).

17. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay, filled with grit and mica. Imperfectly fired. Mat impression on base. Diameter 12. (Mylonas 1959: 88, no. 206; fig. 147).

18. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Unrestored. (Mylonas 1959: 88, no. 204).

19. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Dark clay filled with grit and mica. Imperfectly fired. Original finish uncertain. Diameter 41. (Mylonas 1959: 112, no. 276; fig. 159).

20. EUTRESIS. Dark gray clay. Dark red slip. Diameter 14. (Goldman 1931: 105-106; pl. VI).

21. EUTRESIS. Coarse ware. Unslipped. Diameter 12.1. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 156, type V.59; pl. 51).

22. ITHÁKI (PÓLIS CAVE). Hard, dark coarse clay. Fine black polished surface. Diameter 28.8. (Benton 1938-39: 5, no. 2; fig. 3).

23. KÉOS. Moderately hard well fired clay. Burnished grey or greyish-brown surfaces. (Caskey 1972: 365, no. B25; fig. 3).

24. KÉOS. Red brown semifine-semicoarse clay. Unslipped. (Caskey 1972: 365, no. B33, fig. 3; B29, 30, 30, fig. 5; 366, no. B54, fig. 4).

25. MOURTÉRI. (Sampson 1978: 257; fig. 11.21).
26. ORKHOMENOS. (Kunze 1934: 62; fig. 25f).
27. ORKHOMENOS. Hard fabric, thin glaze on interior and exterior, red to violet-black with striations. (Kunze 1934: 62, pl. XXV.5)
28. THÍVAI. (Demakopoulou 1978:64; fig. 7.20).
29. TIRYNS. Black slip. Diameter 10 to 20. (Siedentopf 1973: 5; fig. 3.20).
30. TIRYNS. Black band on exterior near rim. Diameter 19.5. (Weisshaar 1981a: 235; fig. 80.4).
31. TIRYNS. Undecorated. Yellow slip, somewhat polished. Diameter 16.5. (Weisshaar 1981a: 240; fig. 83.9).
32. TIRYNS. Undecorated. Polished brown slip. Diameter 19.8. (Weisshaar 1981a: 240; fig. 83.11).
33. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar; personal communication; fig. 10.1).

c. Discussion

This type extends through a very wide geographical range, from Itháki as far south as Asine and as far east as Mourtéri. It lasts from EH I/II until EH II/III.

The earliest stratified example of this type is from Caskey and Caskey's Group V at Eutresis (III-2.21), dating to the EH I/II transitional phase.

Stratified EH II sherds have been found at Asea, Áylos Kosmás, Eutresis, Itháki, Kéos, Mourtéri, Orkhomenos, Thívai and Tiryns (V-1.29).

A number of Tiryns entries (V-1.30-33) represent the EH II/III transitional phase isolated there recently.

Many examples have been discovered in unstratified deposits at Asine and have been dated, stylistically, to EH I - II (V-1, 2, 8-10), EH II (V-1.37) and EH (V-1.4-5).

The average diameter of this type is 16 cm; many do indeed fall within 5 cm of this mean, but some exceedingly large examples have been found (eg. III-2.19, 41 cm). Most examples exhibit some sort of surface treatment.

In only 12 examples is fabric texture specifically mentioned. Of these, the majority is of medium texture (6 examples). Two examples of fine ware are cited and 2 of coarse manufacture are found. Others are described as follows: 1 as "semifine" and 1 as "semifine-semicoarse".

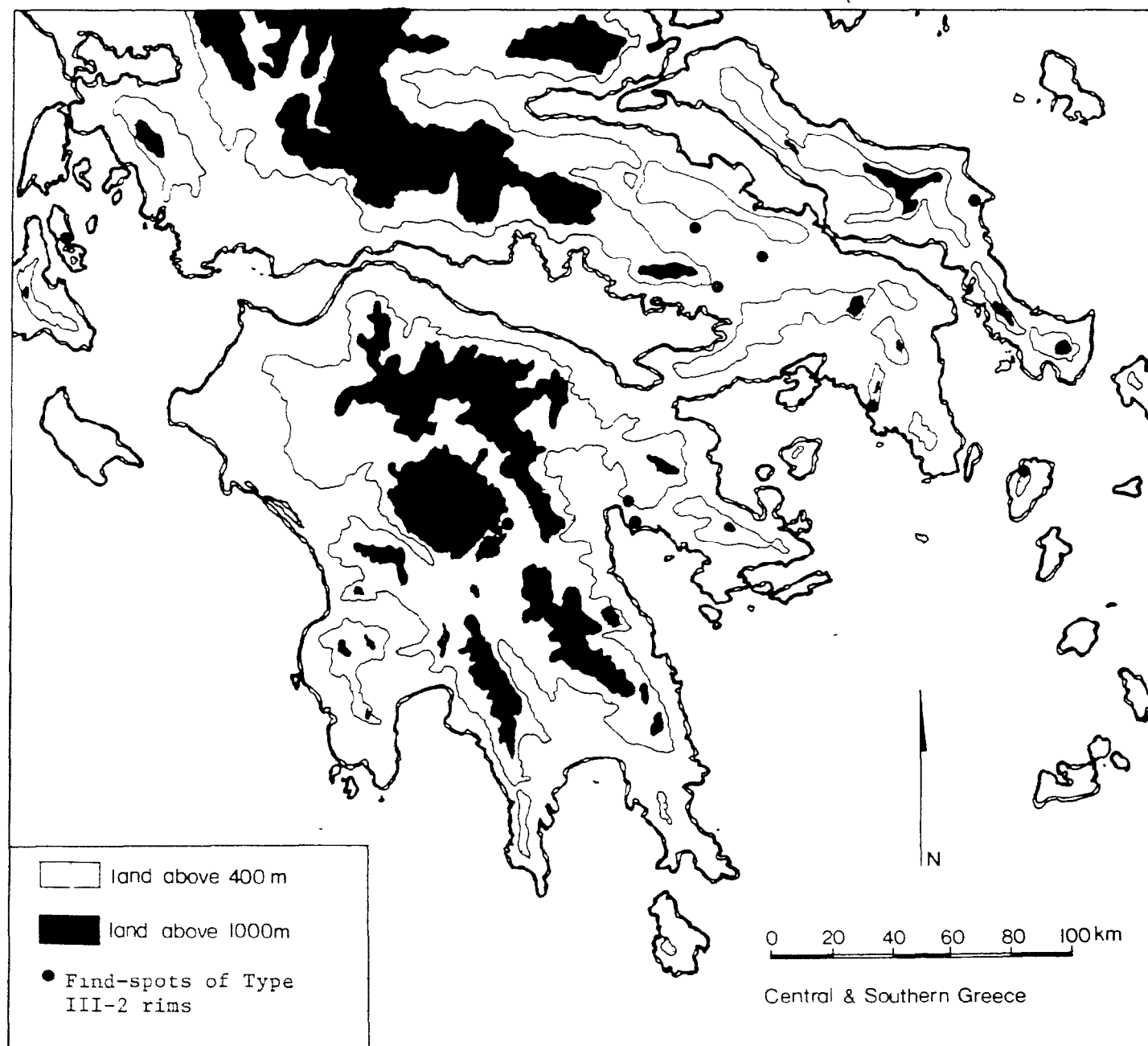


Fig. 18: Distribution of Type III-2

C.III.3. Type III-3: "Inturned, flattened"

Map: fig. 19

a. General Description of Form

Here the inturned profile ends in a flattened, or squared-off lip; the thickness of the profile is thus quite uniform right to the lip.

b. Catalogue

III-3.1. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small angular dull red and subangular black inclusions. Red (2.5YR 4/6) urfirmis on interior and exterior. Lug handle with vertically pierced hole. Diameter 16. Thickness 0.67. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/435:17).

2. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Medium subangular black inclusions. Some lime. Reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) slip on interior, weak red (2.5YR 4/2) slip on exterior. Diameter 16. Thickness 0.72. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/728:17).

3. ΑΥΙΟΣ ΚΟΣΜΑΣ. Reddish clay with some mica, well-fired. Band of black lustrous paint, few traces remain. Whole body slipped with a coat of reddish clay. Diameter 11.6. (Mylonas 1959: 45, no. 5; fig. 133).

4. ΑΥΙΟΣ ΚΟΣΜΑΣ. Well-fired, well-levigated clay. Good coat of lustrous black paint on exterior. Diameter 18.3. (Mylonas 1959: 46, no. 77; fig. 134).

5. ΦΗΛΙΟΥΣ. Well-fired, "glazed", medium fabric. (Biers 1969: 453, no. 46; pl. 116).

6. ΟΡΚΗΟΜΕΝΟΣ. Hard fired fabric. Interior and exterior slipped with polished black to olive-brown "glaze". Diameter 19. (Kunze 1934: 62; pl. XXV.1).

7. ΤΙΡΥΝΣ. Red slipped ware. (French 1971: 29, no. 4).

c. Discussion

This type is found in Boiotia and Attika, as well as the Argolid. It lasts from EH I/II into EH II.

The earliest stratified example comes from Perakhōra Phase Y, the EH I/II transitional phase.

The stratified EH II examples come from the cemetery at Áyios Kosmās.

The examples from Asine, Phlious and Tiryns all come from unstratified deposit. Those from Asine date to EH II (III-3.1) and EH I - II (III-3.2). The single Phlious sherd also dates to EH II. The Tiryns sherd is, rather surprisingly, dated to "EH I, doubtful" (French 1971: 22).

The example from Orkhomenos comes from an unspecified deposit, but its description could very early suggest an EH II date

It is interesting to note that the diameters, where specified, are quite similar, ranging from 11.6 to 20, with most between 16 and 19. All the examples are slipped or "glazed".

In only three examples is fabric texture specifically mentioned. In all cases, it is medium.

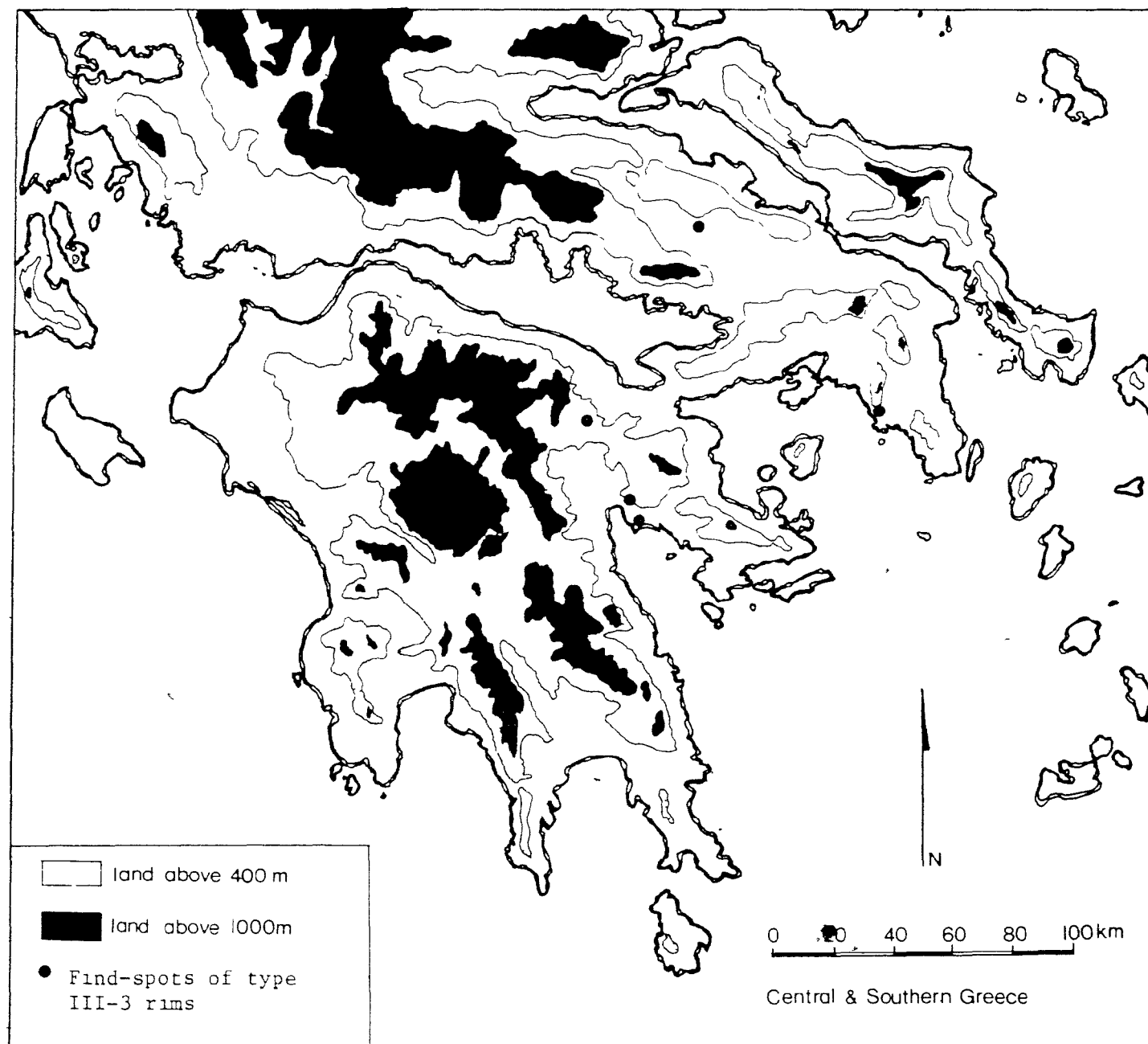


Fig. 19: Distribution of Type III-3

C.111.4. Type 111-4: "Inturned, Bevelled-Molded"

Map: fig. 20

a. General Description of Form

The inturned rim is here modified by bevelling or molding near to the lip.

b. Catalogue

111-4.1. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black and calcite and some lime inclusions. Dark grey (N4/) slip on interior. Diameter 14. Thickness 0.3. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73:180:7).

2. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black and medium subangular calcite inclusions. Dark grey (5YR 4/1) slip, slightly crackled, on interior and exterior. Diameter 14. Thickness 0.48. (Fossey, forthcoming 73/431:1).

3. ÁYIOS STÉPHANOS. Fine dark pink ware. Soft fabric. Red urfirnis paint, slightly lustrous on interior and exterior. (Taylour 1972: 240; fig. 36.8).

4. ÁYIOS STÉPHANOS. Fine yellow to pink clay. Soft fabric. Painted inside and out with urfirnis, no longer lustrous. Brush marks visible. Diameter 13.8. (Taylour 1972: 209; fig. 36.1).

5. BERBÁTI. "Glazed Ware". (Sjflund 1965: no. 117.1).

6. EUTRESIS. Slipped and burnished ware. Red-brown to grey-black fabric. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 146; fig. 7, type V.3).

7. ITHÁKI. Completely covered with "glaze paint" mottled reddish brown on exterior, dark brown on interior. (Heurtley 1934-35: 18; no. 5, fig. 13).

8. ITHÁKI. Traces of complete coat of reddish brown "glaze paint". (Heurtley 1934-35: 18; no. 16, pl. 4).

9. KORAKOÚ. Type B 11, "Glazed Ware" and Type D, "Unpainted Ware". (Blegen 1921: fig. 13).

10. MOURTÉRI. (Sampson 1978: 259; fig. 13.41).
11. THÍVAI. (Demakopoulou 1978: 59; fig. 6.9, 10).
12. TIRYNS. Unslipped ware. (French 1971: 30, no. 17).
13. TIRYNS. Interior usually shows wipemarks, exterior unevenly coated, crackled. Urfirnis very common. Interior and exterior usually different shades. (Siedentopf 1973: 4; fig. 2.4, 2.7).
14. TIRYNS. Grey slip. Diameter 17.7. (Weisshaar 1981a: 240; fig. 83.15).
15. TIRYNS. Dark urfirnis. Diameter 14.7. (Weisshaar 1981a: 233; fig. 79.9).

c. Discussion

This type, distributed quite widely throughout Greece (fig. 20), lasts from EH I/II to EH II/III.

A single example from Eutresis (iii-4.6) comes from Caskey and Caskey's Group V, Eh I/II transitional; it is the earliest example of this type noted.

All other stratified examples (Korakou, Mourtéri, Thívai and Tiryns III-4.13) date to EH II, or in the case of Tiryns III-4.14-15, to EH II/III transitional.

The examples from unstratified deposits at Asine, are dated to EH II on stylistic grounds. These from Áyios Stéphanos and Berbáti are also EH II.

The sherds from Itháki cannot be clearly dated beyond EH, since their exact findspots were not reported in their publication.

The diameters, where specified, average about 14, but this may be somewhat arbitrary, since so few examples are given.

All but 4 examples have some sort of surface treatment, either slip or urfirnis.

In only four examples is fabric texture specifically mentioned. Of these, two are fine and two are medium, but with such a small sample any further conclusion is tenuous.

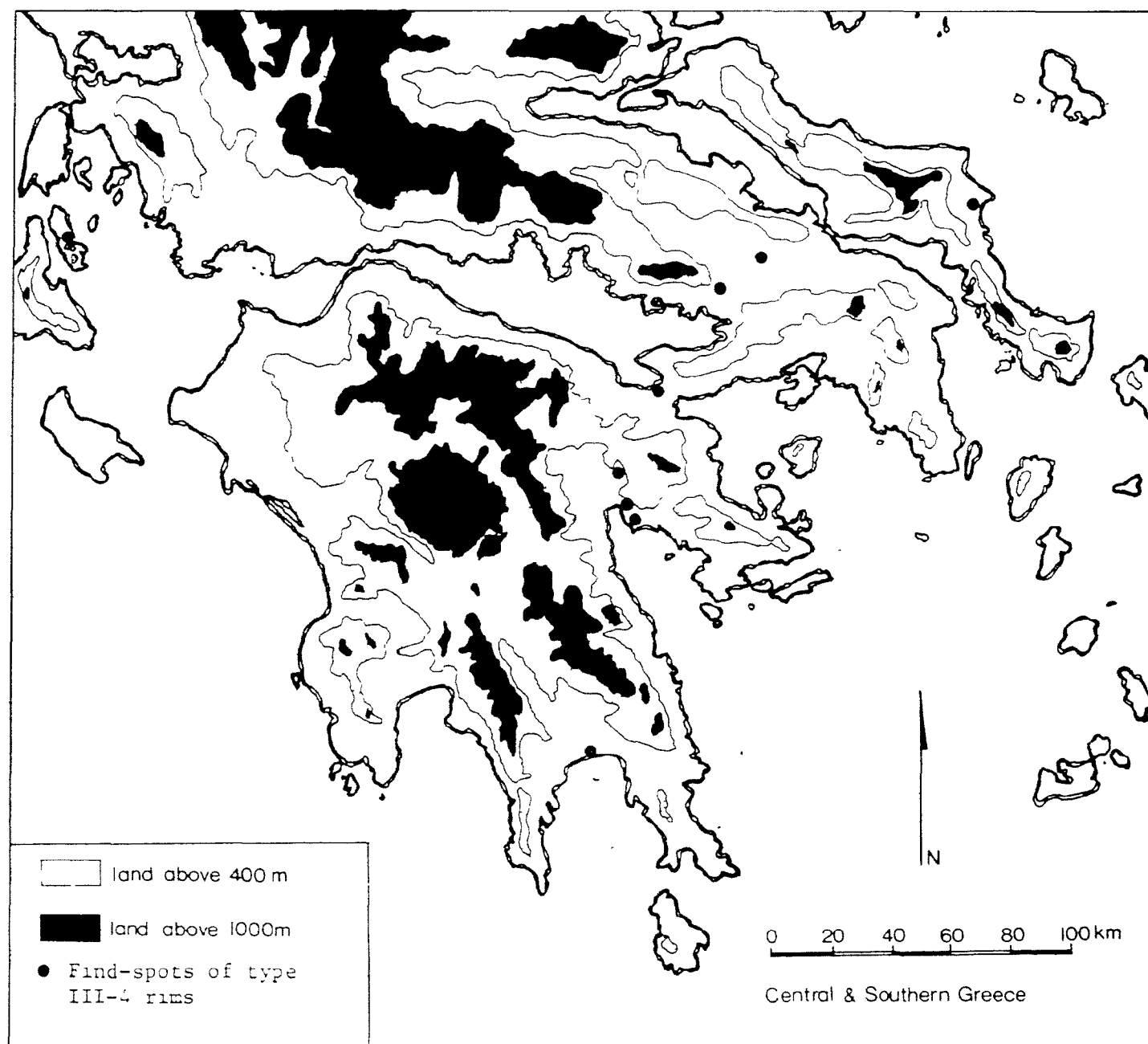


Fig. 20: Distribution of Type III-4

C.iii.5. Type III-5: "Inturned, Thickened Out"

Map: fig. 21

a. General Description of Form

The inturned rim profiles are thickened on the exterior of the lip.

b. Catalogue

III-5.1. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Medium subangular black and red and small subangular calcite inclusions. Incised decoration. Diameter 27. Thickness 1.0. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/809:2).

2. ITHÁKI. Greenish-white clay with traces of reddish "glaze-paint" on interior and exterior. (Heurtley 1934-35: 18, no. 17; fig. 13).

3. KÉOS. Light buff clay with fine slip or wash. (Caskey 1971: 366, no. B 58; fig. 4).

4. TIRYNS. (Siedentopf 1973: 7; fig. 5.39).

5. TIRYNS. Picrust decoration on exterior. Polished brown-black slip. Diameter 18. (Weisshaar 1981a: 236; fig. 81.1).

c. Discussion

Although this type has only been so far recorded at four sites, it shows quite a wide distribution throughout Greece. The chronological assignments demonstrate an EH II - II/III concentration.

The example from Asino is dated, on purely stylistic grounds, to EH I - II; it may perhaps be EH II as this would be in keeping with the other examples. The Itháki sherd is undatable beyond a general "EH" assignment as not enough information is available concerning its find-spot. The example from Kéos, and that from Siedentopf's Tiryns publication (III 5.4) are both EH II, and that from Weisshaar's Tiryns publication (III 5.5) is EH II/III transitional. Thus it can be seen the majority of examples date to EH II.

Not enough information is available to provide any clues as to patterns of surface treatment, average sizes of vessels or fabric texture.

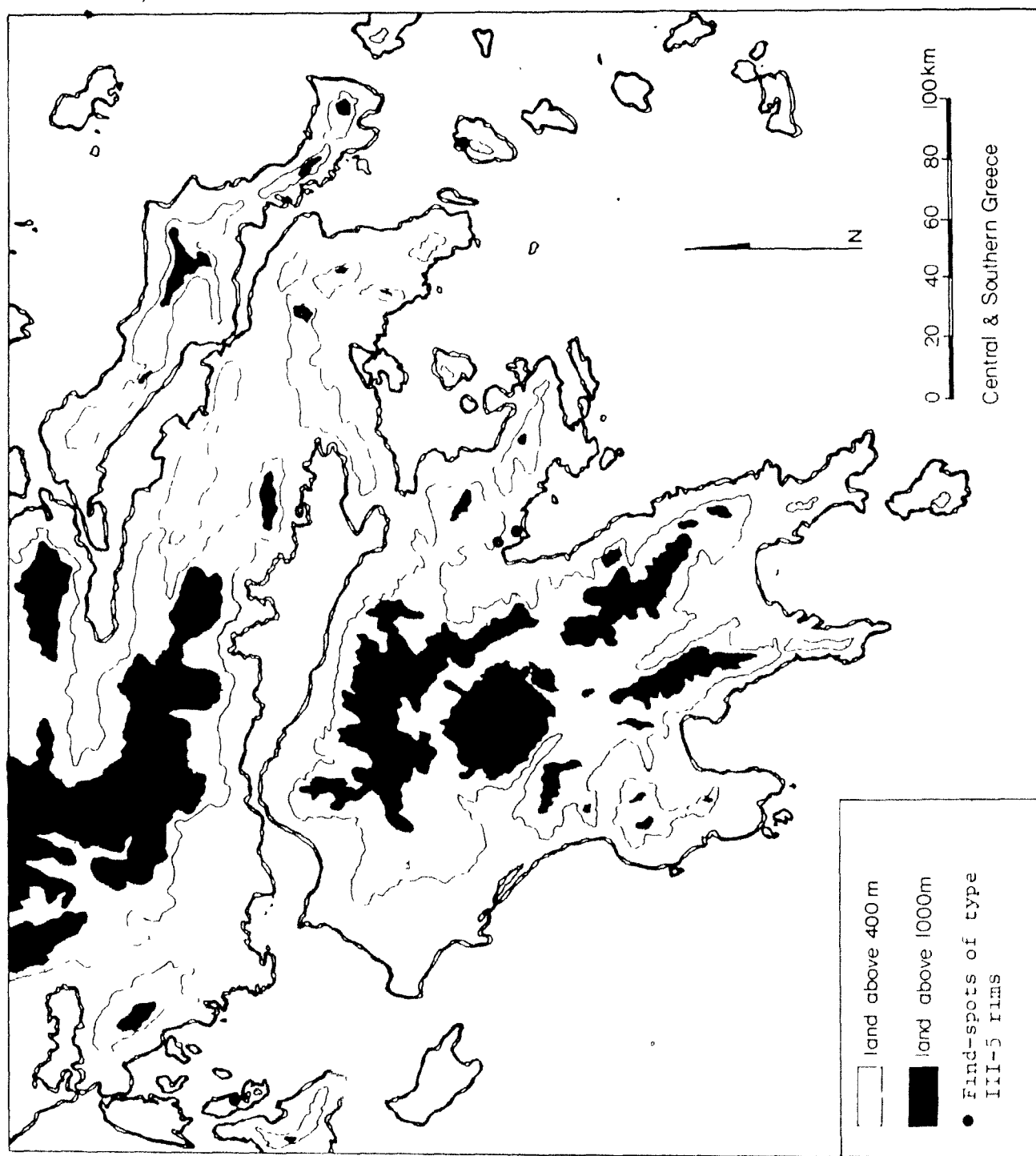


Fig. 21: Distribution of Type III-5

C.III.6. Type III-6: "Inturned, Thickened In"

Map: fig. 22

a. General Description of Form

Profiles of this category are the same as the preceding except that here the thickening is on the interior of the lip.

b. Catalogue

III-6.1. ASEA. Greyish black clay. Polished slip varying from brown to brownish black. Incised decoration. (Holmberg 1944: 68; fig. 71b).

2. PHLIOUS. Coarse ware, heavy red slip. (Biers 1969: 451, no. 33; fig. 3).

3. STRÉPHI. Diameter 24. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 13:4).

4. TIRYNS. (Siedentopf 1973: 7; fig. 5.47).

5. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar, personal communication, fig. 20.9).

c. Discussion

This type shows a wide distribution, from Stréphi in Elis, to Tiryns.

The chronological assignments are by no means as diverse. This type is restricted to EH II, possibly through EH II/III transitional (III-6.5).

Not enough material is available to theorize on diameters or surface treatment.

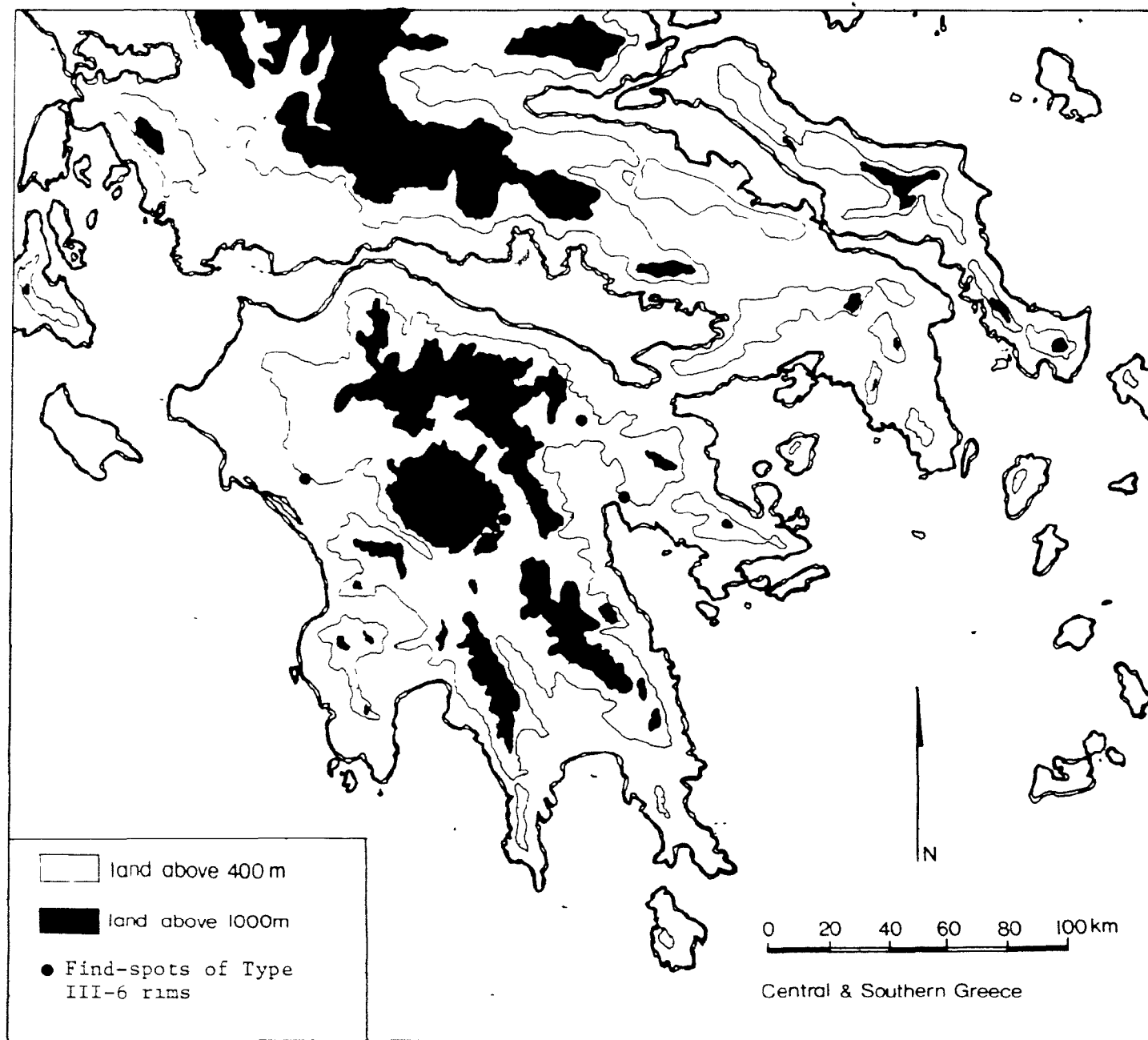


Fig. 22: Distribution of Type III-6

C.III.7. Type III-7. "Inturned, Thickened Out and In" Map: fig. 23

a. General Description of Form

These inturned profiles terminate in a T-shaped lip.

b. Catalogue

III-7.1. ORKHOMENOS. (Kunze 1934: 67; fig. 28d).

2. STRÉPHI. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 17).

3. THÍVAI. (Demakopoulou 1978: 64; fig. 7.9).

4. TIRYNS. (Siedentopf 1973: 8; fig. 6.42,49,58,53).

5. TIRYNS. Unspecified examples. Same as Tiryns
Gefäßstyp III a,b, Randbildung d (Schlüssen mit T-Rand).
(Weisshaar 1981a: 229; fig. 74).

6. TIRYNS. Red slip. (Weisshaar 1981a: 241; fig. 84.5).

7. TIRYNS. Whitish-yellow fabric, black slip.
Diameter 49.2. (Weisshaar 1981a: 236; fig. 81.13).

8. TIRYNS. Yellow-white slip. Black urfurnis.
Diameter 44. (Weisshaar 1981a: 236; fig. 81.9)

c. Discussion

The geographical distribution of this type encompasses three widely-separated areas: Boiotia, Argolid and Elis.

The dates assigned to the specific examples, however, are much closer. Except for the Tiryns examples III-7.6, 7 and 8, which belong to the EH II/III transitional phase, and the Tiryns example III-7.5, for which no specific date has been provided, and is given exempli gratia

as a way of comparing the Weisshaar typology to the one here presented, the rest of the examples are all EH II; no indications are given, however, as to which phase of EH II is represented.

Not enough information is given to allow a discussion of diameter size, surface treatment or fabric texture.

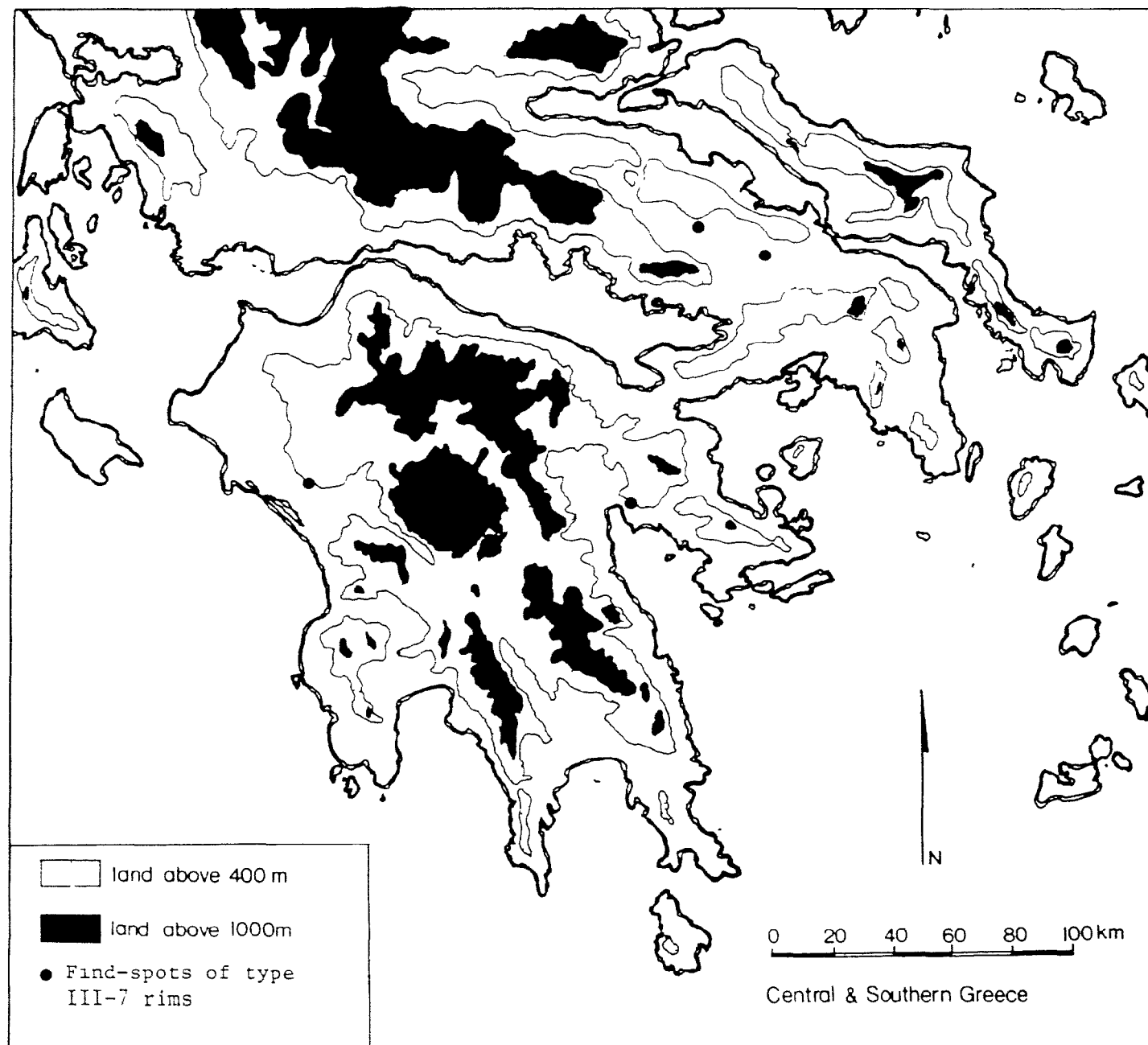


Fig. 23: Distribution of Type III-7

C.IV. Type IV.

Open vessels with offset rims show a sharp inward curve or carination from the body of the form at the shoulder and then an outward curve terminating at the lip. Type IV, and the preceding Type III, have been classified together in one general category, "abgesetztem Rand", in the Tiryns typologies (Siedentopf 1973:4; fig. 2 and Weisshaar 1981a: 223; fig. 68), but the amount of the pot's profile involved in the offset rim makes it more than a merely bevelled version of another rim type and thus justifies its classification as a separate form (Fossey, personal communication).

C.Iv.1. Type IV-1: "Offset, Rounded"

Map: fig. 24

a. General Description of Form

Here the offset rims end in rounded lips.

b. Catalogue

IV-1-1. ASINE. Red clay covered with thick "glaze-paint", fired black. Diameter 10. (Frødin and Persson 1938: 207; fig. 156.4).

2. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black and lime inclusions. Interior of rim and exterior of vessel, red (2.5YR 4/6) slip. Rest of exterior, pink (7.5YR 7/4) slip. Diameter 20. Thickness 0.48. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/181:4).

3. BERBÁTI. Class A II - "Slipped Ware". Well-washed yellow-brown to brown-red fabric. Class B - "Glazed Ware". Class DD - "White Slipped Ware". (Sjöflund 1965: no. 112.9).

4. EUTRESIS. Moderately fine, compact orange-brown biscuit. Thickly coated with brown slip, highly burnished. Pattern of vertical and horizontal bands made by deep punching with tip of triangular tool. Filled with white. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 151; pl. 48, fig. 11, type VII.1).

5. ITHÁKI. Red clay originally coated with red-brown "glaze-paint" on interior and exterior. (Heurtley 1934-35: 18, no. 27; pl. 5).

6. ITHÁKI. Buff clay. Traces of brown "glaze-paint" on exterior. (Heurtley 1934-35: 18, no. 28; pl. 5).

7. KÉOS. Semifine/semicoarse red-brown unslipped clay. (Caskey 1971: 366, no. B-52; fig. 4).

8. KÓRINTHOS. Dull black glaze. Diameter 12. (Weinberg 1937: no. 39a).

9. ORKHOMENOS. Hard, well-fired grey fabric. Black slip. (Kunze 1934: 49; fig. 11).

10. ORKHOMENOS. Yellowish, hard fabric with blue-grey stone inclusions. Red-brown to black matte "glaze". Interior slipped. Diameter 19. (Kunze 1934:51; pl. XIX.4).

11. ORKHOMENOS. Medium hard fabric. Black "glaze" Diameter 16. (Kunze 1934: 54; pl. XIX.2).

12. ORKHOMENOS. (Kunze 1934: 63; fig. 25k).

13. PHLIOUS. Coarse ware. Burnished ware. Few traces of red slip preserved. (Biers 1969: 451, no. 34; fig. 3).

14. THÍVAL. (Demakopoulou 1978: 59; fig. 6.1-4).

15. TIRYNS. Urfirnis. (Müller 1938: 17; fig. 6, 8; pg. 32; fig. 25.1,6,9,10,11, pl.11, VII).

16. TIRYNS. Interior usually shows wipemarks, exterior unevenly coated, crackled. Urfirnis very common. (Siedentopf 1973: 4; fig. 2,8,10).

17. TIRYNS. Unspecified examples. Same as Tiryns type l.d. (Weisshaar 1981a: 223; fig. 65).

18. TIRYNS. Dark brown urfirnis. (Weisshaar 1981a: 231: fig. 77.3).

19. TIRYNS. Red urfirnis on exterior. Diameter 10. (Weisshaar 1981a: 233; fig. 79.12).

20. TIRYNS. Red-brown urfirnis. Diameter 10.5. (Weisshaar 1981a: 233; fig. 79.14).

21. TIRYNS. Black urfirnis. Diameter 13.2. (Weisshaar 1981a: 233; fig. 79.17).

22. TIRYNS. Grey-black polished surface. Diameter 12.6. (Weisshaar 1981a: 245; fig. 68.4).

23. TIRYNS. Usually coarse manufacture. Often not decorated although about half the sherds have simple bands of varying thickness on the rim. (Weisshaar 1981b: fig. 1.2, 3.5).

24. TIRYNS (Weisshaar: personal communication: fig. 7.2, 8.7, 9.2, 16.18, 20.10).

c. Discussion

This type is quite widely distributed throughout Greece, from Itháki in the north-west, as far south as Kýthera, and as far east as Kéos.

The only group at Eutresis which has this type is Caskey and Caskey's group VII, of mid-EH II date. The examples from Itháki cannot be dated within the broad "EH", as the publication is not clear beyond this.

Examples from Kéos date to EH II/EC II; those from Kórinthos, Orkhomenos, Phlous and Thíval all date to EH II. The Tiryns example IV-1.15 dates to EH II, and the others (IV-1.16-24) all date to Weisshaar's EH II/III transitional phase.

The examples from Asine both date to EH II; number IV-1.2 can only be assigned this date, however, on stylistic grounds. Examples with three different surface treatments have been discovered at Berbáti: Class A-II, according to Sjöflund, lasts from late EH I through the end of EH II, Class B is primarily an EH II type, although it lasts into EH III, and Class DD continues from late EH I through early EH III (Sjöflund 1965: 159).

Group IV as a whole can basically be considered uniquely EH II. No examples from the 1965 Perakhóra excavations have been identified, nor have any been found from the early groups at Eutresis. Thus, no stratigraphically EH I sherds of this group have been identified. The group, and especially IV-1, seems to have lasted throughout EH II; this can clearly be seen by the range demonstrated from Eutresis Group VII to Tiryns EH II/III, as enumerated above.

The diameters, where noted, fall into a broad range of 10 - 20 cm; they seem not to follow too much of a pattern beyond that.

Only one example is specifically mentioned as being unslipped (IV-1.7) while 19 are slipped or coated with urfirnis.

It seems, then, that a "usual" Type IV-1 vessel is approximately 15 cm in diameter, is coated with slip or urfirnis, and dates to EH II. Not enough information is available to allow a discussion of fabric texture.

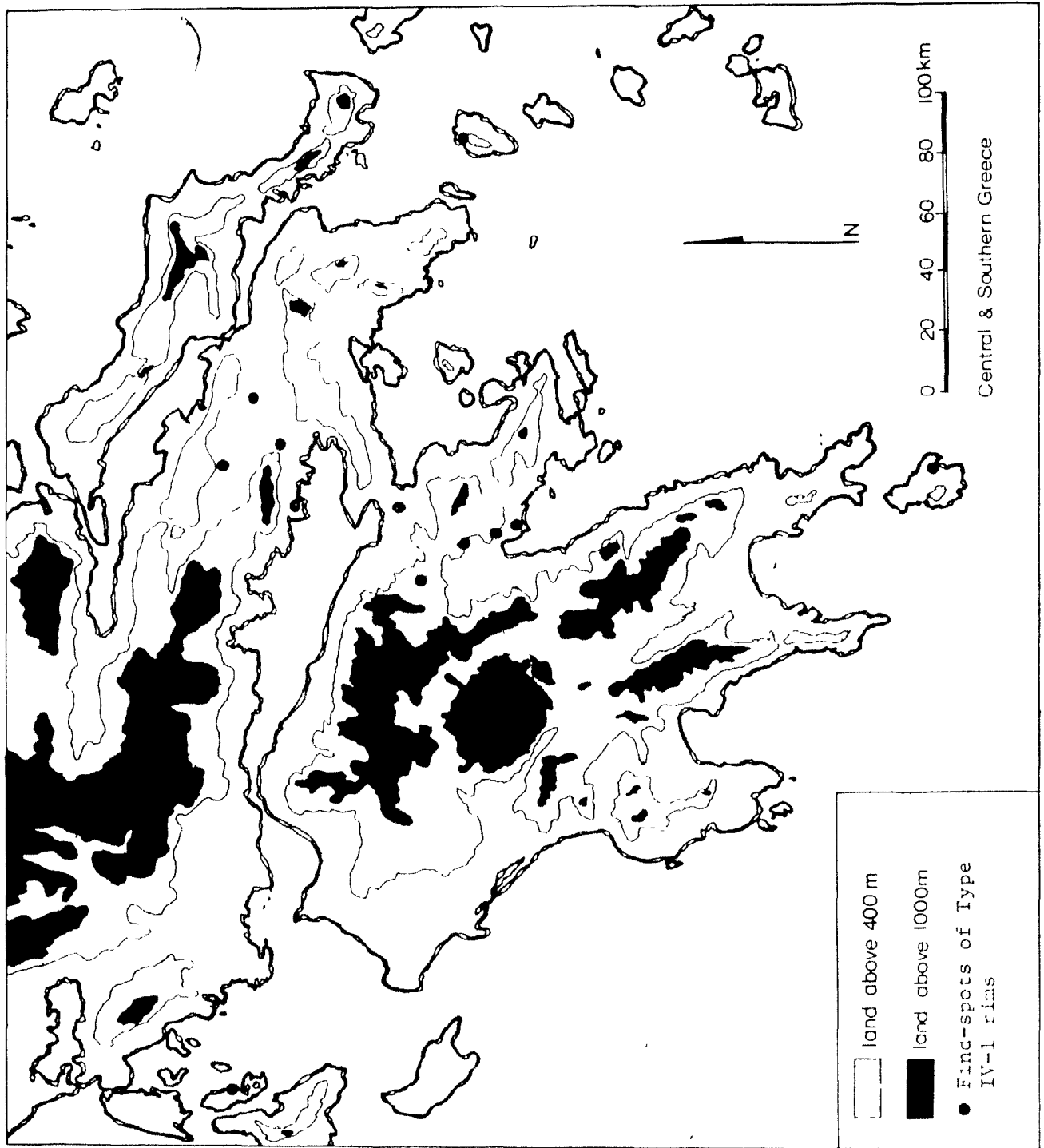


Fig. 24: Distribution of Type IV-1

C.lv.2. Type IV-2: "Offset, pointed"

Map: fig. 25

a. General Description of Form

The offset rim of this type terminates in a sharply-pointed lip.

b. Catalogue

IV-2.1. ASINE. Yellowish-red clay. Polished ware. Diameter 12.5. (Frödin and Persson 1938: 203; fig. 154.1).

2. BERBÁTI. Class A II - "Slipped Ware". Well-washed yellow-brown to brown-red clay. Class B - "Glazed Ware". Class DD - "White Slipped Ware". (Sjflund 1965: no. 112.8).

3. TIRYNS. Urfirnis, fine "glazed" fabric. (French 1971: 22; fig. 1.6).

4. TIRYNS. Interior usually shows wipe marks, exterior unevenly coated, crackled. Urfirnis very common. (Siedentopf 1973: 4; fig. 2.5,9).

5. TIRYNS. Unspecified examples. Same as Tiryns Type I-e. (Weisshaar 1981a: 223; fig. 68).

6. TIRYNS. Black urfirnis. Diameter 10.5. (Weisshaar 1981a: 233; fig. 79.10).

7. TIRYNS. Brown urfirnis on interior and exterior. Diameter 15. (Weisshaar 1981a: 223; fig. 79.13).

8. TIRYNS. Exterior black, interior red; both urfirnis. Diameter 12.3. (Weisshaar 1981a: 233; fig. 79.16).

9. TIRYNS. Black urfirnis. Diameter 12.9. (Weisshaar 1981a: 239; fig. 82.11).

10. TIRYNS. Dark urfirnis. Diameter 12.1. (Weisshaar 1981a: 239; fig. 82.13).

11. TIRYNS. Usually coarse manufacture. More often than not undecorated; although about half the sherds have simple 'glaze' bands of different thicknesses on the rims. (Weisshaar 1981b: fig. 1.1).

12. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar: personal communication; fig. 3.5, 16.16).

c. Discussion

This type is much more limited in its distribution than IV-1; it is confined to three sites in the Argolid. The chronological distribution is also very limited; it ranges from EH II to EH II/III.

The example from Asine dates to EH II, while those from Berbati, like the ones described as being Type IV-1, date from late EH I to early EH III. In this case, they are most probably EH II. Tiryns examples IV-2.3, 4 date to EH II, while IV-2.6 - 12 date to EH II/III. Number IV-2.5 is listed simply to show the compatibility between Weisshaar's Tiryns classification system and the one being used here.

All the examples thus point to an EH II date; and it would seem that this type lasts throughout EH II, and possibly a bit beyond that at Tiryns.

It would seem that the majority of examples is slipped or covered with urfirnis. The diameters range from 10 to 15; the majority, about 12. This is somewhat smaller than Type IV-1.

Not enough information is available to allow a discussion of fabric texture.

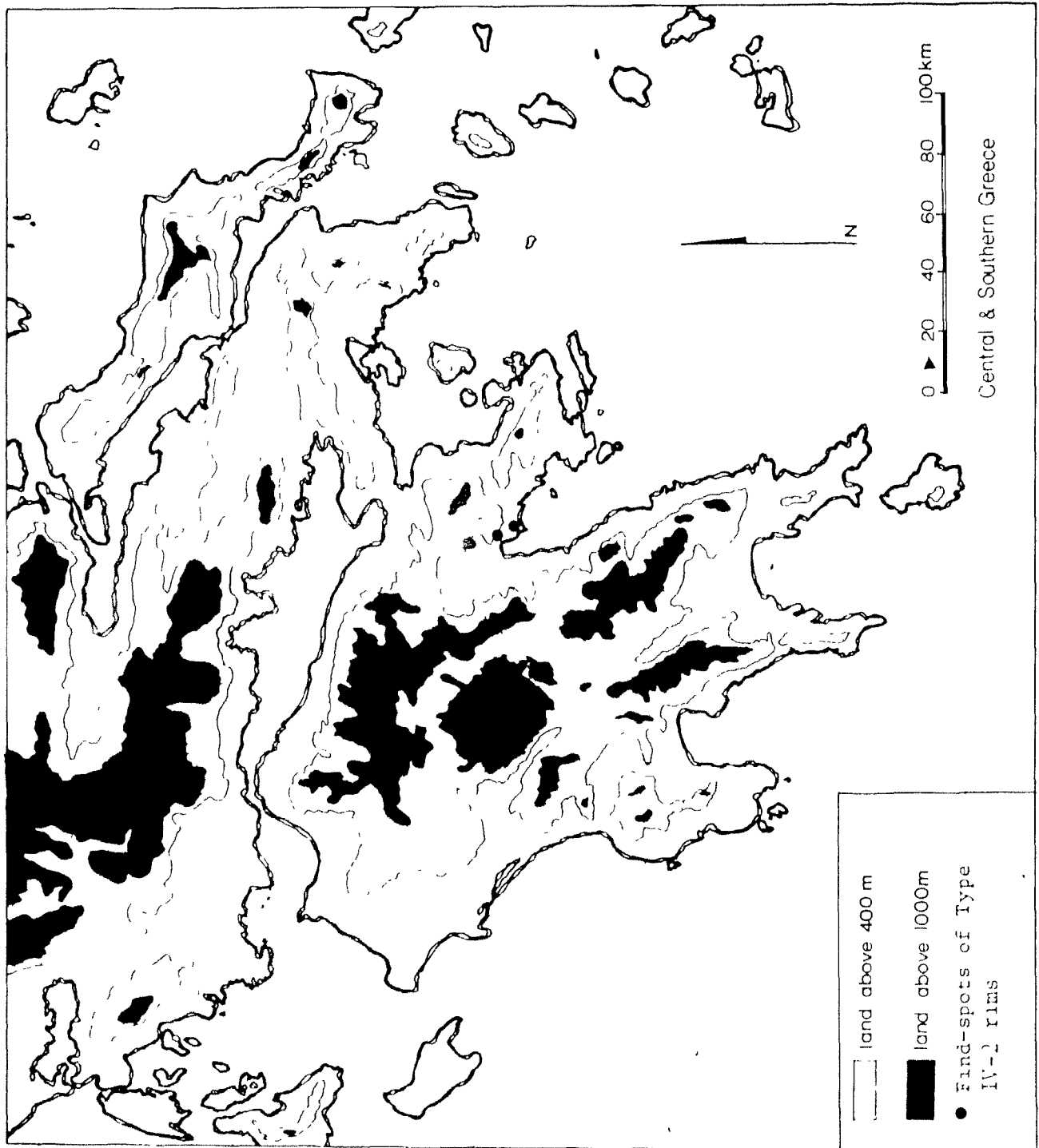


Fig. 25: Distribution of Type IV-2

C.IV.3. Type IV-3: "Offset, flattened"

Map: fig. 26

a. General Description of Form

The offset rim in this type terminates in a flattened lip. The thickness at the lip is consistent with that of the rest of the profile.

b. Catalogue

IV-3.1. AYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish, badly levigated clay with grit and mica. Well-fired. Diameter 6.4. (Mylonas 1959: 86, no. 192; fig. 144).

2. ORKHOMENOS. (Kunze 1934: 67; fig. 28f).

3. STRÉPHI. Slipped ware. Diameter 4. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 5:10).

4. TIRYNS. (Müller 1938: 32; fig. 25.5).

5. TIRYNS. Unspecified examples. Same as Tiryns type II.b (Weisshaar 1981a: 223; fig. 68).

6. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar 1981b: fig. 3.4).

7. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar: personal communication; fig. 8.5, 12.4, 20.4, 15).

c. Discussion

A wide distribution, from Elis to Attika and from Boiotia to Argolis, can be seen for this form. The chronological distribution is much more limited; it ranges from EH II - EH II/III.

The Ayios Kosmás example is from the EH II cemetery. Those from Orkhomenos, Tiryns (IV-3.4) and Stréphi are also dated to EH II; it is unfortunate that Koumouzelis does not provide a description of the Stréphi example, for with its small diameter, it is undoubtedly a miniature vase

and it would be useful to know if it came from the site or from one of the burials. Number IV-3.5 is provided simply to relate the Weisshaar typological system with that used here. Numbers IV-3.6 and 7 both date to the EH II/III transitional phase. Thus it can be seen that this is an essentially EH II type, a point which was noticed when the typological system was first designed (Fossey, personal communication).

Not enough information is available to allow a discussion of diameter size, presence or absence of surface treatment or fabric texture.

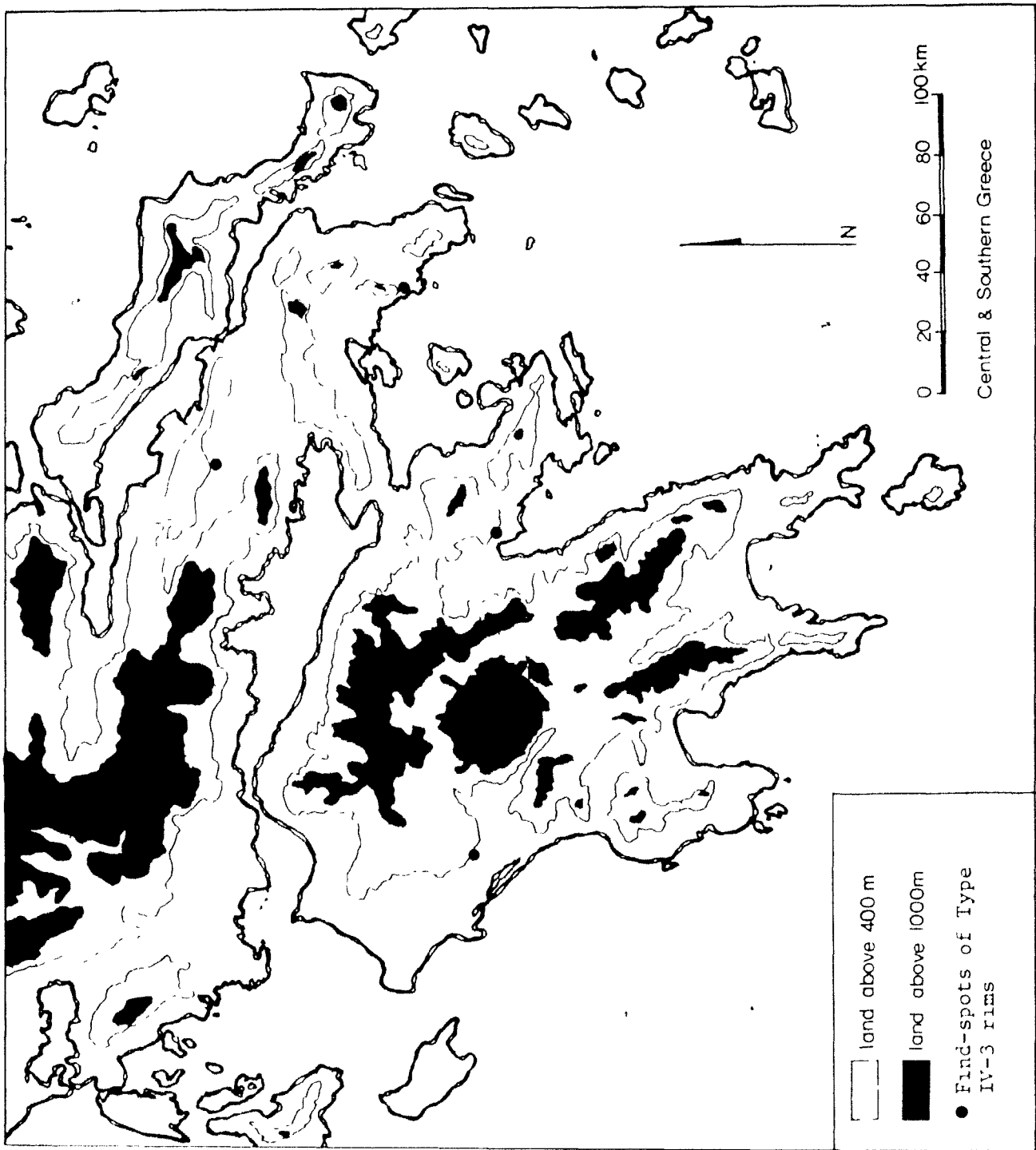


Fig. 26: Distribution of Type IV-3

C.1v.4. Type IV-4: "Offset, Bevelled/Molded"

Map: fig. 27

a. General Description of Form

The offset rim of this type is further shaped by bevelling or molding, demonstrating that type IV as a whole is not merely a bevelled/molded variety of some other form.

b. Catalogue

IV-4.1. THÍVAL. (Demakopoulou 1978: 59; fig. 6.5).

2. TIRYNS. Urfirnis. (Müller 1938: 32; fig. 25.4).

3. TIRYNS. Polished. Red band at rim. Diameter 16.2. (Weisshaar 1981a: 247; fig. 89.12).

4. TIRYNS. Light brown, polished surfaces. Diameter 12.6. (Weisshaar 1981a: 247; fig. 89.14).

5. TIRYNS. Brown-black unpolished slip. Diameter 21. (Weisshaar 1981a: 245; fig. 88.1).

c. Discussion

Examples of this type are found at Thíval in Boiotia and at Tiryns in the Argolid.

The dates assigned to the specific examples are very similar. Numbers IV-4.3-5 are all from the phase which Weisshaar isolated at Tiryns, EH II/III transitional; the others are both EH II. Thus it can be seen that the type is essentially EH II.

The average diameter of this type is 16. Of the five examples cited, four specify some sort of surface treatment, either polishing, slip or urfirnis. No information is given regarding fabric texture.

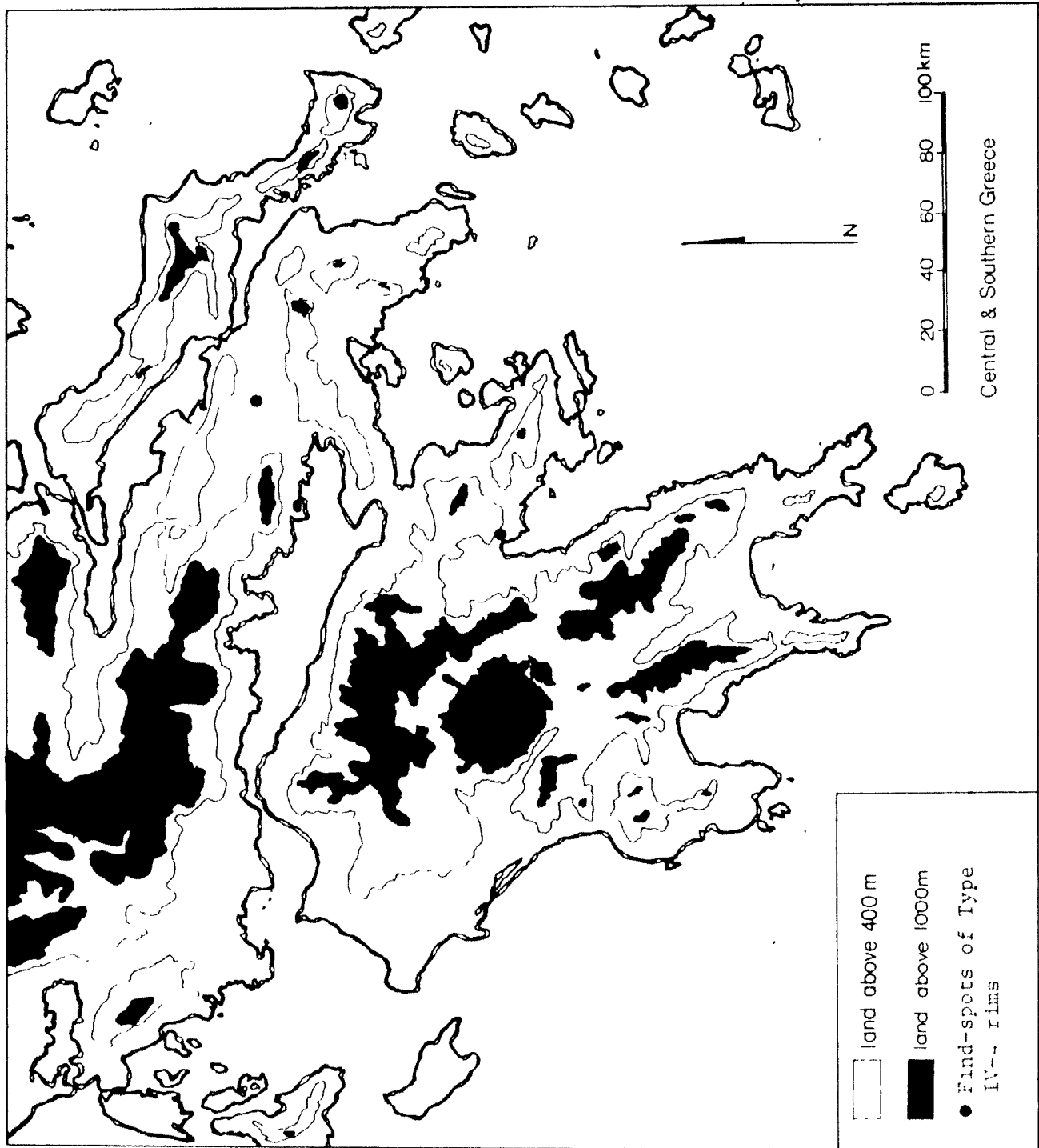


Fig. 27: Distribution of Type IV-4

C.IV.5. Type IV-5. "Offset, thickened out"

Map: fig. 28

a. General Description of Form

Offset rims of this type show a thickening on the exterior of the lip.

b. Catalogue

IV-5.1. TIRYNS. (Siedentopf 1973: 8; fig. 6.62).

c. Discussion

The only example so far identified comes from Tiryns, and has been assigned an EH II date.

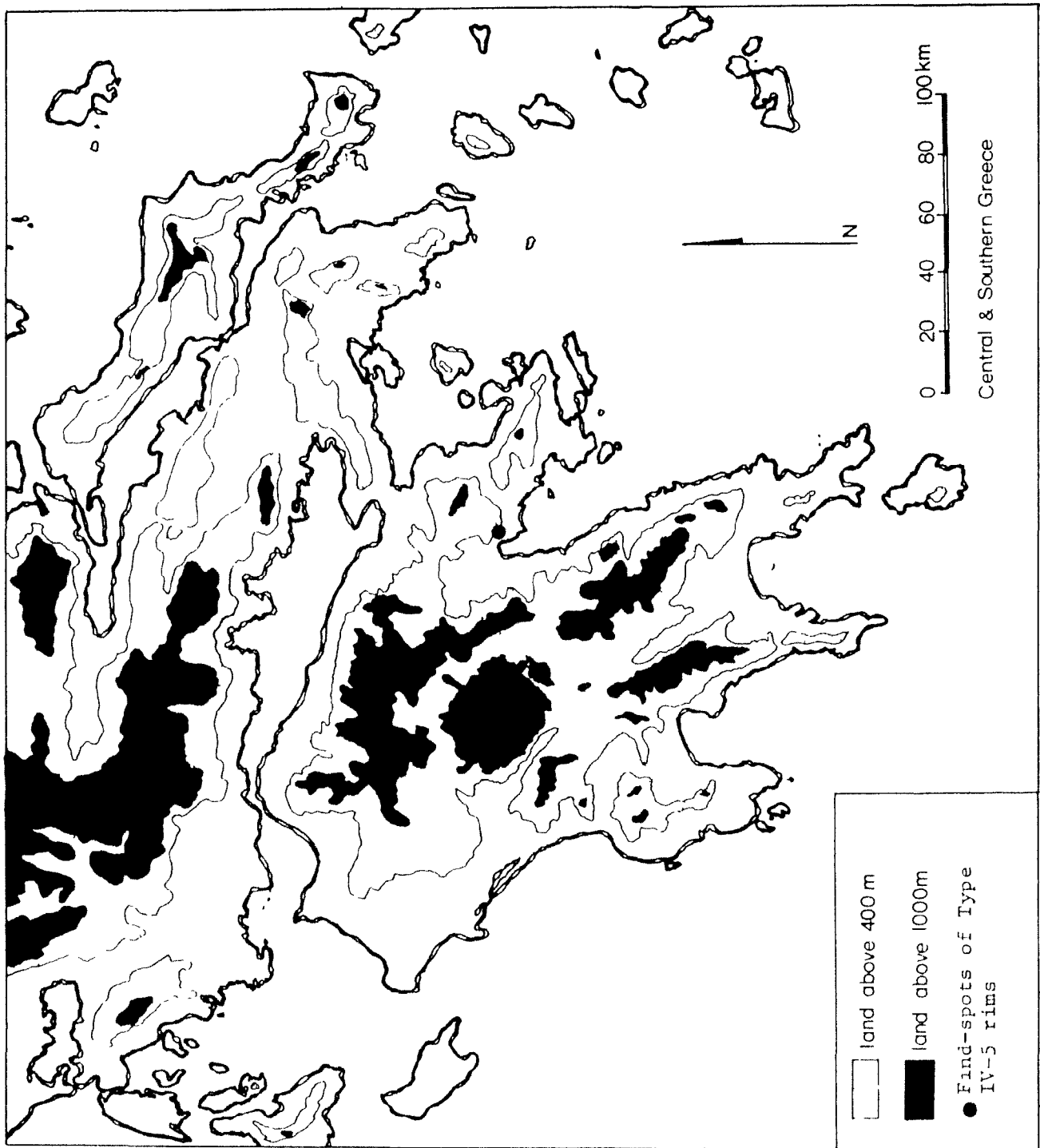


Fig. 28: Distribution of Type IV-5

C.IV.6. Type IV-6: "Offset, Thickened In"

Map: fig. 29

a. General Description of Form

The profile of this type is characterized by a thickening on the interior of the lip.

b. Catalogue

IV-6.1. TIRYNS. Polished black slip. Diameter 40.8.
(Weisshaar 1981a: 249; fig. 90.1).

2. TIRYNS. Brownish-red urfurnis. Diameter 30.6.
(Weisshaar 1981a: 241; fig. 84.10).

c. Discussion

Examples of this type have so far only been found at Tiryns.
Both have been found in Weisshaar's EH II/III transitional deposit.

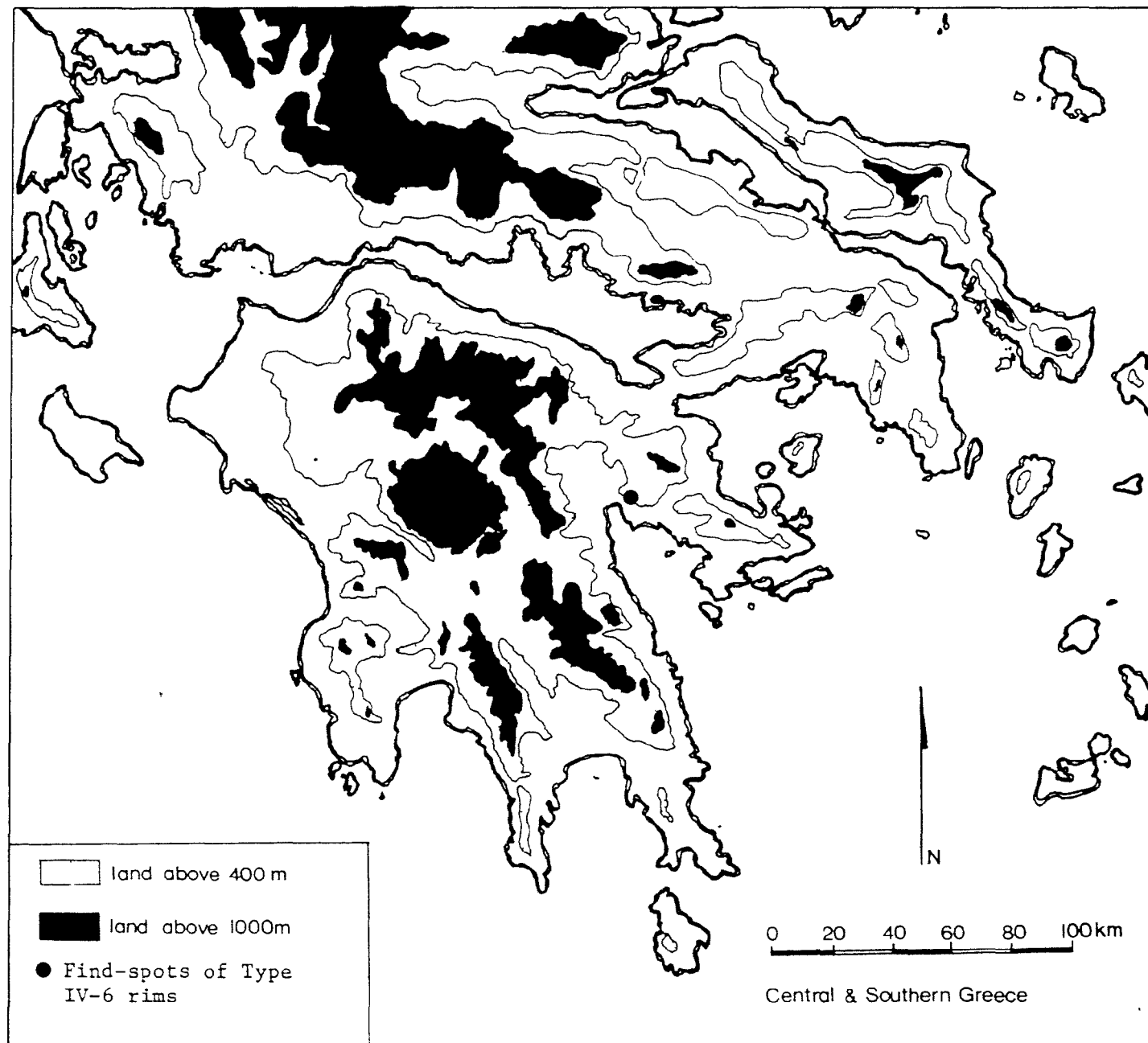


Fig. 29: Distribution of Type IV-6

C.IV.7. Type IV-7: "Offset, Thickened Out and In"

Map: fig. 30

a. General Description of Form

These offset rim profiles are distinguished by the thickened lips.

b. Catalogue

IV-7.1. TIRYNS. Urfirnis. (Müller 1938: 33; fig. 26.7,8,9).

2. TIRYNS. (Siedentopf 1973: 8; fig. 6.64, 6.50).

c. Discussion

Tiryns once more provides the only examples of this type; both come from EH II deposits.

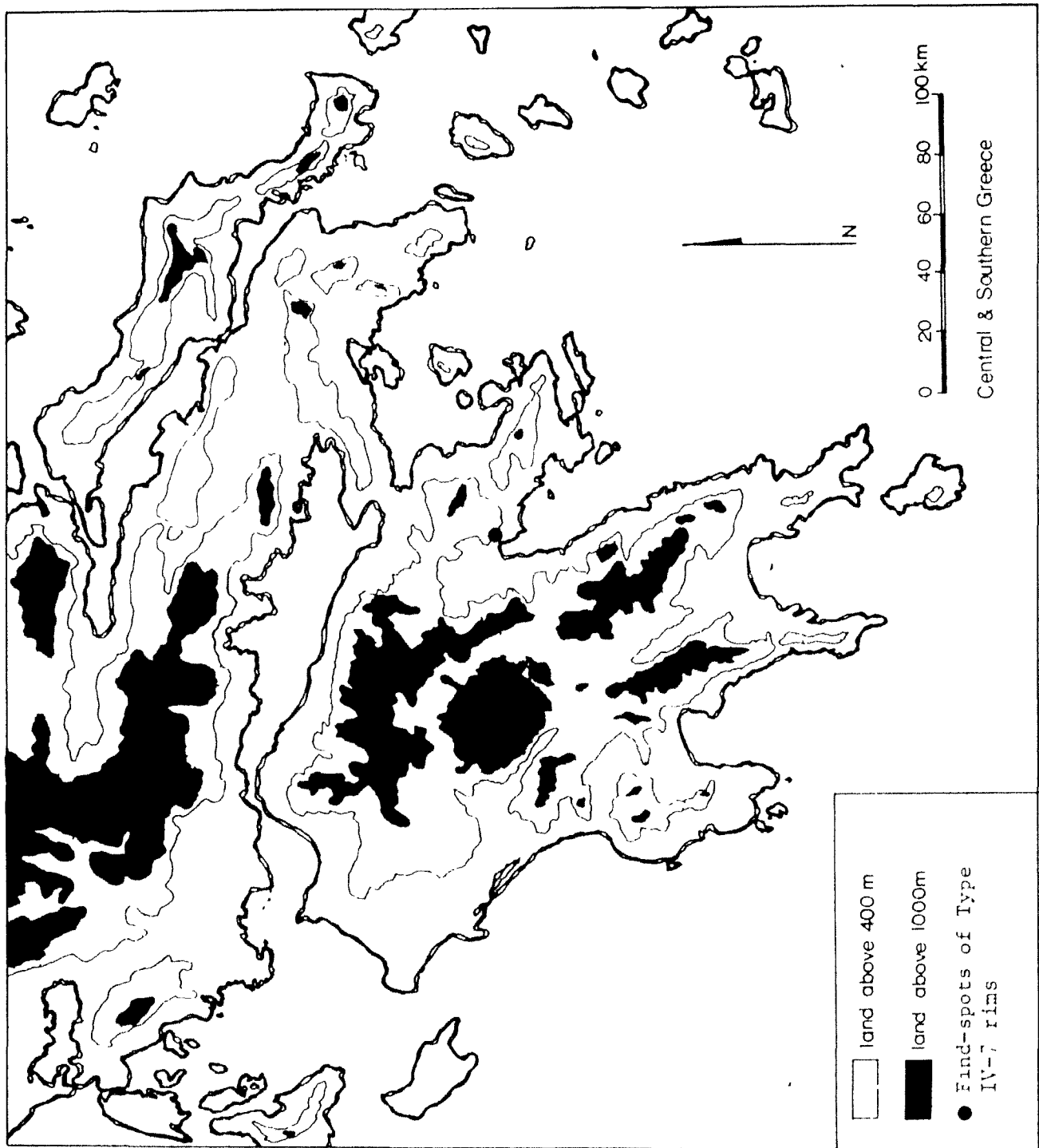


Fig. 30: Distribution of Type IV-7

C.v. Type V.

This type describes profiles which have no distinction between wall, shoulder and rim. The upper part of sides rises up in a smooth, almost vertical line.

C.v.1. Type V-1: "Near Vertical, Rounded"

Map: fig. 31

a. General Description of Form

In this category the straight sides terminate in a rounded lip.

b. Catalogue

- V-1.1. ASEA. Yellowish-red clay, grey-black core. Thin yellowish-white slip. Diameter 15.5. (Holmberg 1944: 68; fig. 73b).
2. ASEA. Yellowish-white clay, thick brown-black slip, poorly preserved. Diameter 11.2. (Holmberg 1944: 73-4; fig. 75b).
3. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small round white and black inclusions. Picrust decoration. Thickness 0.58. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/170:7).
4. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black inclusions. Diameter c. 20. Thickness 0.5. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/176:8).
5. ASKITARIO. (Theokhares 1961: 66; fig. 12).
6. AYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish grey clay containing grit and mica. Well-fired. Surfaces smoothed. Diameter 36.5. (Mylonas 1959: 29, no. 47; fig. 127).
7. AYIOS KOSMAS. Yellowish clay well-levigated and well-fired. Thin coat of brown-black slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 39. (Mylonas 1959: 37, no. 42; fig. 129).
8. AYIOS KOSMÁS. Greenish clay with much grit but no mica. Adequately fired. Diameter 4.7. (Mylonas 1959: 110, no. 261; fig. 156).
9. BERBÁTI. Class A II - "Slipped Ware" - yellowish-brown to brown-red fabric. Class B - "Glazed Ware", Class DD - "White Slipped Ware". (Sjflund 1965: no. 112.4).
10. EUTRESIS. Unslipped clay, reddish throughout. Hard and close grained. Uneven, highly polished surface. Diameter 22. (Goldman 1938: 84; pl. V-2).
11. EUTRESIS. Diameter 9. (Goldman 1938: 103; fig. 128.2).

12. EUTRESIS. Unpolished red clay, very coarse, filled with stones and other impurities. Diameter 25. (Goldman 1938: 84).

13. EUTRESIS. Yellow clay. Thin, streaky black "glaze". Diameter 8.4. (Goldman 1938:103; fig. 128.5).

14. EUTRESIS. Coarse dark red, untreated clay. Diameter 4.75. (Goldman 1938: 103; fig. 128.5).

15. GONIÁ. Coarse ware - Group E. (Blegen 1930: fig. 23).

16. ISTHMIA. Tan fabric, rather soft. No trace of wash or "glaze". Diameter 9.6. (Broneer 1958: 143; pl. 57b).

17. ITHÁKI. Buff clay coated with reddish "glaze paint". (Heurtley 1934-35: 18; pl. 4, fig. 12.3).

18. ITHÁKI. Heavy, poorly finished ware. (Heurtley 1934-35: 28; fig. 23.97).

19. KÉOS. Red-brown semifine/semicoarse ware. Unslipped. (Caskey 1972: 366, no. B-35; fig. 3).

20. KORAKOÚ. Class D - "Unpainted Ware". (Blegen 1921: 11; fig. 12).

21. KÓRINTHOS. Well-polished reddish-brown slip. (Weinberg 1937: 516; fig. 35).

22. LERNA. Coarse ware. (Caskey 1955: 167; pl. 46a).

23. ORKHOMENOS. (Kunze 1934: 51; fig. 24).

24. ORKHOMENOS. Hard fired fabric with some inclusions. Red-brown to yellow-brown slip. Polishing marks visible. Diameter 22.5. (Kunze 1934: 60; pl. XXIII.4).

25. STRÉPHI. Diameter 15. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 5:1).

26. STRÉPHI. Diameter 14. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 6:2).

27. STRÉPHI. Diameter 16. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 4:6).

28. STRÉPHI. Red-black mottled urfurnis. Diameter 14. (Koumouzelis 1980: 71; fig. 6:5).

29. STRÉPHI. Urfurnis ware. Diameter 14. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 4:10).

30. STRÉPHI. Diameter 14. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 13:2).

31. STRÉPHI. Diameter 18. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 13:5).

32. TIRYNS. Urffirnis. (Müller 1938: pl. VII. 4,6,7,9,10).
33. TIRYNS. Urffirnis. Dark patches on interior and exterior of rim. (French 1971: 29, no. 13, 15).
34. TIRYNS. Unspecified examples. Same as Tiryns rim type I, Tiryns gefäss-type III. (Weisshaar 1981a: 223; fig. 68, 227; fig. 72).
35. TIRYNS. Whitish-yellow slip, black urffirnis. Diameter 13.5. (Weisshaar 1981a: 235; fig. 80.3).
36. TIRYNS. Dark brown fabric. Black urffirnis band on exterior. (Weisshaar 1981a: 239; fig. 82.14).
37. TIRYNS. Whitish-yellow slip. Unpolished. Diameter 16.5. (Weisshaar 1981a: 240; fig. 83.7).
38. TIRYNS. Brown slip. Diameter 12.6. (Weisshaar 1981a: 242; fig. 85.6).
39. TIRYNS. Brown slip, somewhat polished. Diameter 16.5. (Weisshaar 1981a: 243; fig. 86.3).
40. TIRYNS. Usually coarse manufacture; not often decorated although about half the sherds have simple "glaze" bands of varying thickness on the rim. (Weisshaar 1981b: figs. 1.3, 1.4, 3.3).
41. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar: personal communication; pl. 7.4,6, 16.11, 20.2, 20.12, 20.13).
42. ZYGOURIÉS. Greenish-buff clay, good black "glaze", fairly lustrous, crackled surface. Diameter 15.7. (Blegen 1928: no. 398; fig. 75).
43. ZYGOURIÉS. Greenish-buff clay. Unslipped. Diameter 13.3. (Blegen 1928: no. 107; fig. 90).

c. Discussion

This type shows a very wide distribution throughout Greece, from as far northwest as Itháki, to Tiryns in the southeast. It spans both phases of the Early Helladic period examined in this study.

The earliest stratified examples of this type come from Eutrosís and Perakhóra. Sherds V-1.10 and 12 are from Goldman's "first metre of deposit" at Eutrosís. A number of examples have also been found within the context of Fossey's Phase X (EH I) at Perakhóra.

Four examples from Perakhora date to Fossey's Phase Y, or the EH I/II transitional phase.

The EH II period is well represented by stratified examples from Asea, Áyios Kosmas (the settlement and cemetery), Keós, Askitarió, Eutresis, Korakou, Lerna, Orkhomenos, Zygouries and Stréphi. It is almost impossible to recognize any internal divisions within EH II; one of the only sites which could potentially give some indications of this, Stréphi, is not well-served by its publication, nor do the examples from Eutresis add to the picture.

A number of Tiryns examples (V-1.35-41) date to the EH II/III transitional phase recognized there.

Unstratified examples, dated stylistically to EH I - II, have been found at Asine. The examples from Itháki cannot be clearly dated because of their poor publication.

Examples from Galaxídhí have been discovered in a mixed EH I - II deposit. The Gonia sherd is assigned a general EH date.

Entry V-1.34 is included so as to provide a concordance between the Tiryns typology and that being used here.

The average size of diameter for this type is 16 cm, although some various groupings can be recognized. An Áyios Kosmās example (V-1.8) with an exceedingly small diameter is undoubtedly a votive; it comes from the cemetery. Other small vessels have been found at Eutresis (V-1.11, 13, 14). A majority is covered with slip or "glaze".

Only 7 catalogue entries mention the fabric texture. Although such a small number gives an inconclusive impression, it can be noted that 4 are coarse, 2 are medium and one is "semifine-semicoarse".

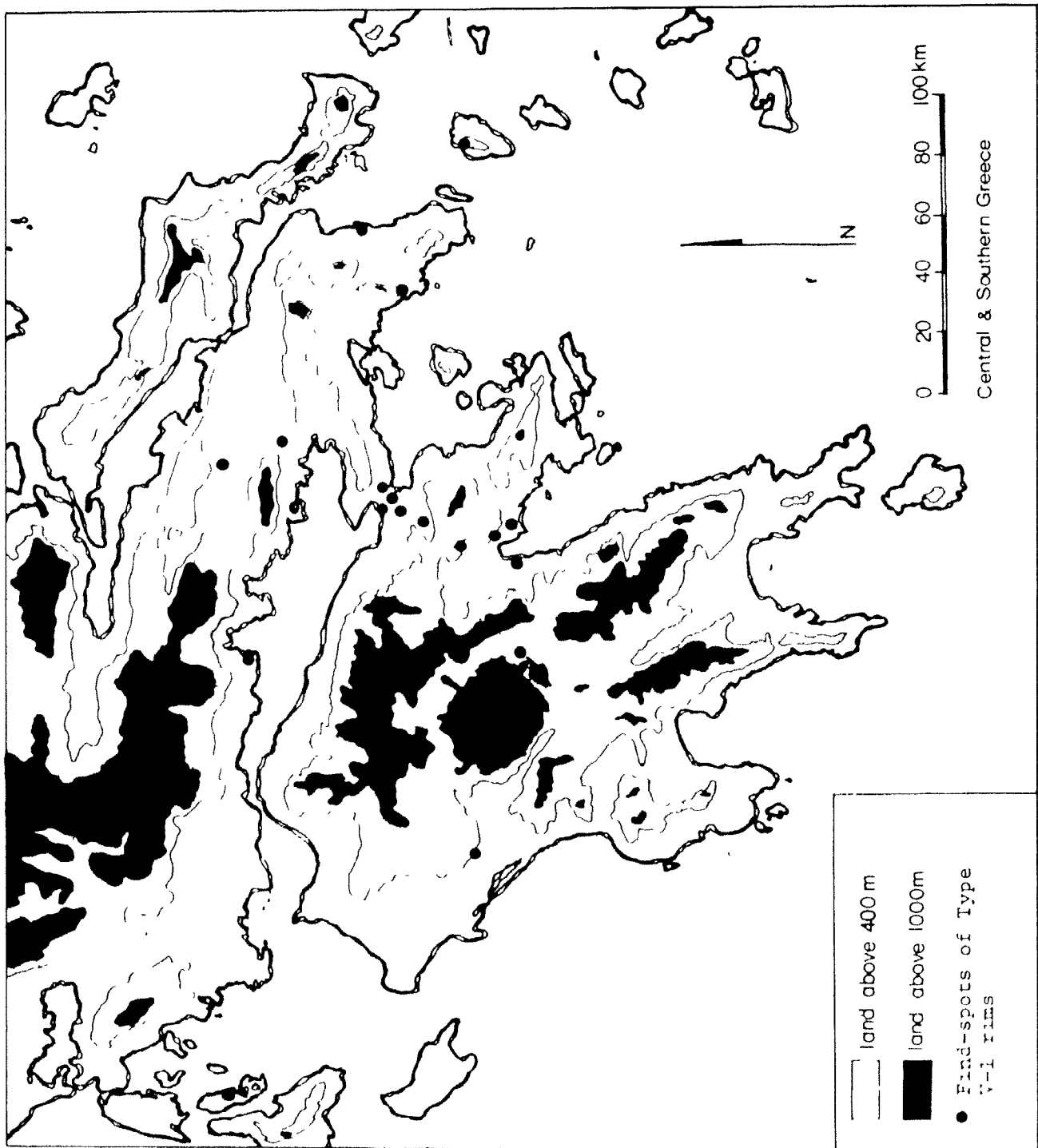


Fig. 31: Distribution of Type V-1

C.v.2. Type V-2: "Near Vertical, Pointed"

Map: fig. 32

a. General Description of Form

The smooth, straight-sided profile here ends in a sharply-pointed lip.

b. Catalogue

V-2.1. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Long subangular white inclusions. Diameter 9. Thickness 1.1. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/152).

2. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff clay, well-levigated and well-fired. Smoothed; tooling marks visible. Diameter 5.5. (Mylonas 1959: 108, no. 237; fig. 153).

3. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Red clay with grit and mica. Differential firing; core is black. Diameter 5.2. (Mylonas 1959: 102, no. 215; fig. 149).

4. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff clay, imperfectly levigated but well-fired. Surfaces smoothed. Diameter 4.8. (Mylonas 1959: 108, no. 231; fig. 152).

5. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Red clay with grit and mica. Well-fired. Well-polished - traces of lustrous black paint in bands below rim. Diameter 22. (Mylonas 1959: 110, no. 238; fig. 157).

6. BERBÁTI. Class A II - "Slipped Ware". Yellow-brown to brown-red fabric. Class B - "Glazed Ware". Class DD - "White Slipped Ware". (Sjöflund 1965: no. 112.3).

7. ITHÁKI (PÓLIS CAVE). Well-polished pink slip on rim, shading to black. Dark, coarse hard clay. Diameter 21.2. (Benton 1938-39: 5, no. 1; fig. 3).

8. KÉOS. Light reddish-brown fabric. Burnished. Diameter 13. (Caskey 1972: 365; no. B-26; fig. 3).

9. KÉOS. Red-brown semi-fine/semi-coarse fabric. Unslipped. (Caskey 1972: 366, no. B34; fig. 3).

10. ORKHOMENOS. (Kunze 1934: 63; fig. 251).

11. ORKHOMENOS. Hard fabric with small red and grey stone inclusions. Black slip on interior and exterior. (Kunze 1934:61; fig. 23).

12. STRÉPHI. (Koumouzellis 1980: fig. 17).

13. TIRYNS. Grey-brown urfiris. Diameter 7.5. (Weisshaar 1981a: 242; fig. 85.7).

14. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar personal communication; fig. 10.3, 12.9).

c. Discussion

This type has been found at sites throughout Greece, from Itháki to Asine and as far east as Kéos.

It would seem that this type only came into use in EH II; no examples from the 1965 Perakhóra excavations have been discovered, nor are there any from Eutresis.

The examples which have been isolated date to clearly EH II or EH II/III strata or deposits, except for V-2.1, from an unstratified deposit at Asine, which is dated to EH ?, and the unspecified examples from Berbáti, which are assigned late EH I to early EH III dates. The Tiryns examples (V-2.13, 14) are EH II/III.

Some examples are slipped, burnished or covered with urfiris; no pattern clearly emerges from an examination of surface treatment, nor can any conclusions be reached concerning the very diverse diameters. Not enough information exists to allow a discussion of fabric texture.

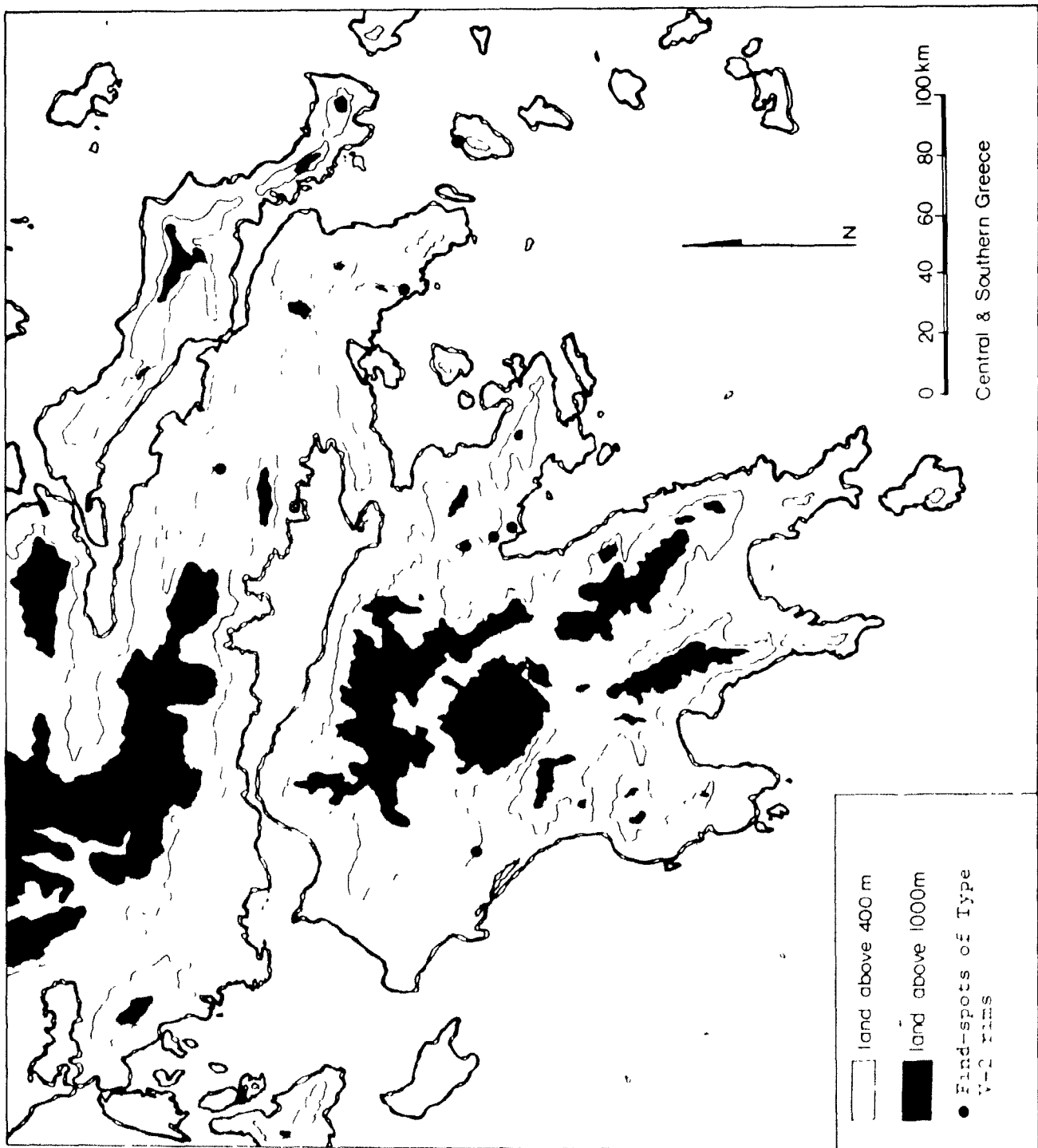


Fig. 32: Distribution of Type V-2

C.v.3. Type V-3: "Near vertical, Flattened"

Map: fig. 33

a. General Description of Form

The straight wall ends in a flattened, or squared-off, rim. The thickness of the rim is equal to that of the wall.

b. Catalogue

V-3.1. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small angular and subangular red inclusions. Diameter 20. Thickness 0.62. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/198:21).

2. BERBÁTI. Class A II - "Slipped Ware". Yellow-brown to brown-red fabric. Class B - "Glazed Ware". Class DD - "White Slip Ware". (Shflund 1965: no. 112.10, 23).

3. MOURTÉRI. (Sampson 1978: 257; fig. 11.19, 258; fig. 12.28).

4. ORKHOMENOS Red-gray fabric. Matte "glaze", red with black flecks on interior and exterior. (Kunze 1934: 70; pl. XXII.5).

5. TIRYNS. Darker patches on interior and exterior of rim. (French 1971:29, no. 14).

6. TIRYNS. "Smear Ware". Diameter 16.5. (Weisshaar 1981a: 244; fig. 87.9).

7. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar: personal communication; fig. 12.6, 20.1).

c. Discussion

This type demonstrates an essentially central Greek distribution. Its chronological spread is quite wide, lasting from EH I/II to EH II/III.

A single example from Parakhóra is the earliest stratified one. It dates to Fossey's Phase Y, transitional EH I/II.

Stratified EH II examples come from Berbáti, Mourtéri and Area K at Orkhomenos. V 3.6, 7 are from the EH II/III transitional phase at Tiryns.

(Unstratified examples have been found at Asine, dating stylistically to EH I - II, and from Tiryns (V-3.5), dating again, on stylistic grounds, to EH II.

Not enough examples of diameter sizes are given to indicate any trends, nor is it possible to generalize about the presence or absence, of surface treatment or the texture of the fabric.

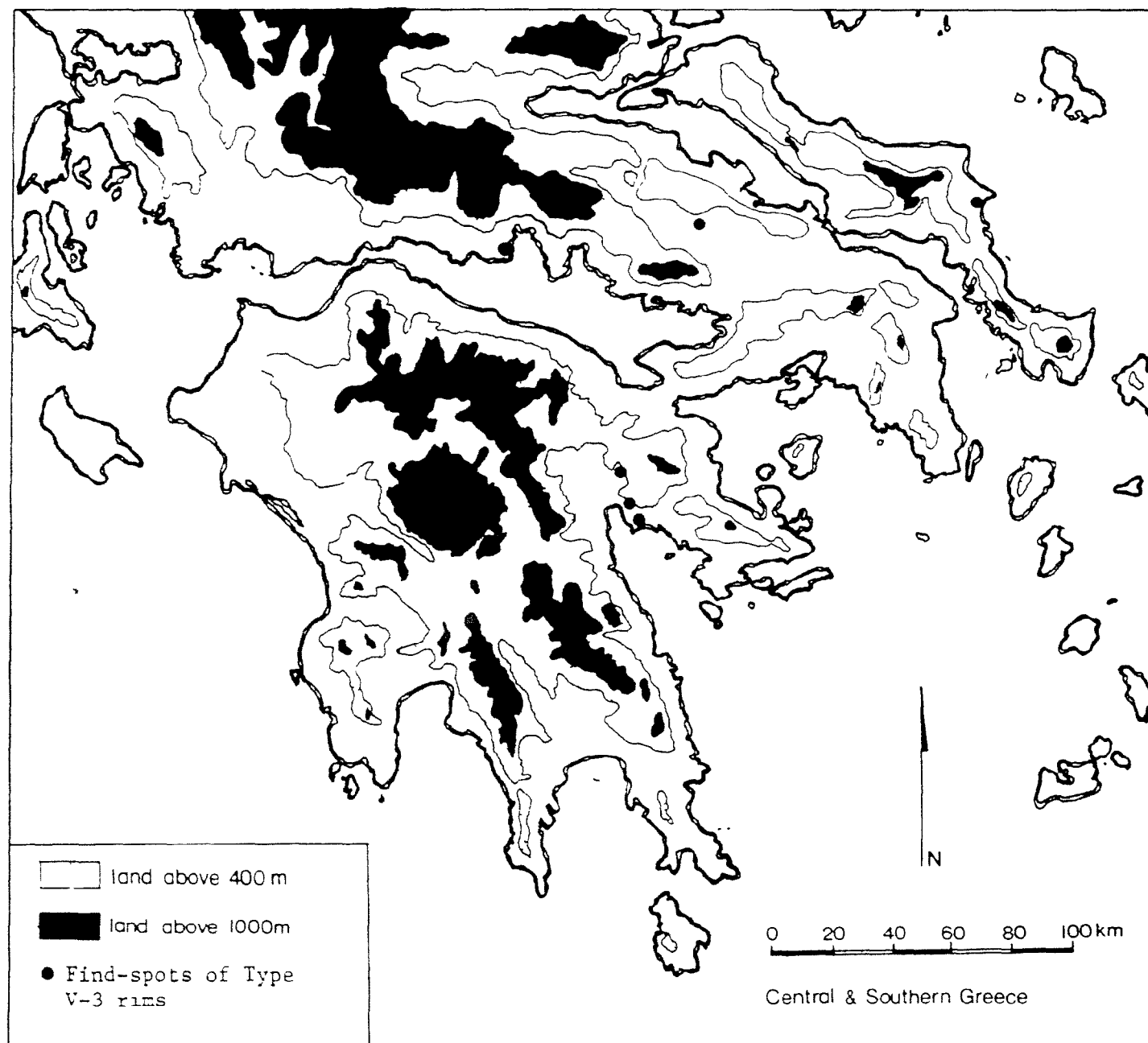


Fig. 33: Distribution of Type V-3

C.v.4. Type V-4: "Near Vertical, Bevelled/Molded"

Map: fig. 34

a. General Description of Form

In this type the vertical rim is shaped by bevelling or molding near or at the lip.

b. Catalogue

V-4.1. EUTRESIS. Slipped and burnished wares. Red-brown to greyish-black. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 146, fig. 7, type V-2).

2. ITHÁKI. Gritty clay. Mottled surfaces. (Heurtley 1934-35: 28, no. 98; fig. 23).

3. KORAKOÚ. Type B-II - "Glazed Ware" and D - "Unpainted Ware". (Bløgen 1921: fig. 13).

4. TIRYNS. Unspecified examples. Same as Tiryns rim type V. (Weisshaar 1981a: 227; fig. 72).

5. TIRYNS. Medium brown slip. Diameter 27. (Weisshaar 1981a: 239; fig. 82.6).

6. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar: personal communication; fig. 9.2, 20.7, 11).

c. Discussion

This type has only been identified at four sites. Their distribution is, however, very wide. The chronological distribution seems to extend from EH I/II to EH II/III.

One example from Eutresis belongs to Caskey and Caskey's transitional EH I/II group, that is Group V. The sherd from Itháki cannot, unfortunately, be dated any more precisely than general EH. The Korakóú examples are EH II, and those from Tiryns, except V-4.4, which merely equates the Tiryns typology system with that employed here, are EH II/III.

Not enough information is available to permit a discussion of surface treatment, diameter size, or fabric texture.

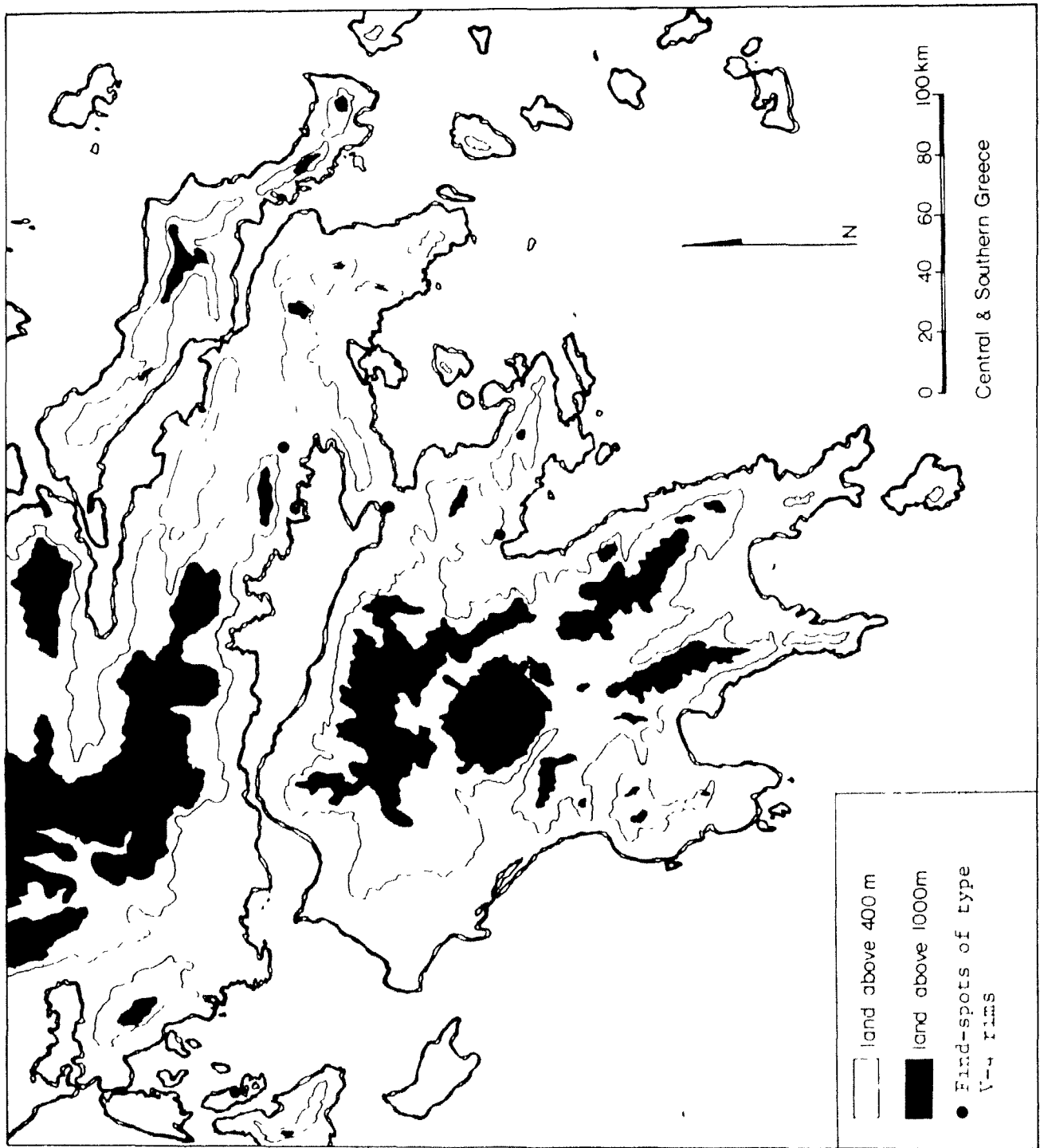


Fig. 34: Distribution of Type V-4

C.v.5. Type V-5: "Near Vertical, Thickened Out"

Map: fig. 35

a. General Description of Form

The smooth contour of the rim profile is broken by the thickening on the outside of the lip.

b. Catalogue

V-5.1. ASINE. Coarse buff fabric, partly fired to black. Small red and black inclusions. Plastic ribbon decoration. Diameter 22. Thickness 0.8. (Fossey 1978: 16, no. 42).

2. ASINE. Semifine buff-pink fabric. Small black inclusions. Diameter 24. Thickness 0.7. (Fossey 1978: 25, no. 131-135).

3. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Medium sub-angular red inclusions. Brown (7.5YR 8/4) slip on interior and exterior. Thickness 1.55. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/181:4).

4. ASINE. Medium yellow-green fabric. Small angular black and small subangular red inclusions. Some lime. Few traces of reddish-brown (2.5YR 4/4) slip on exterior. Diameter 20. Thickness 0.9. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/408:5).

5. ASINE. Fine red-brown-buff fabric. Reddish-brown (5YR 5/3) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 16. Thickness 0.6. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/408:16).

6. BERBÁTI. Class A-II - "Slipped Ware". Yellowish-brown to brown-red fabric. Class B - "Glazed Ware". Class DD - "White Slipped Ware". (Sjflund 1965: no. 112.21).

7. EUTRESIS. Greyish clay. Thick yellow slip. Plastic decoration on exterior. Diameter 38. (Goldman 1938: 110; fig. 147).

8. EUTRESIS. Untreated clay. Dark red on exterior, black on interior. Diameter 40.5. (Goldman 1938: 112; fig. 126.2).

9. ITHÁKI. Traces of "Glaze-paint"; reddish on exterior, brown on interior. (Heurtley 1934-35: 18, no. 19; pl. 4, fig. 12).

10. KÉOS. Coarse ware. (Caskey 1972: 368, no. B-74; fig. 4).
11. KÝTHERA. Red-brown clay, white grits. Both surfaces washed and burnished. Diameter c. 26. (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 78, no. 20; fig. 35).
12. KÝTHERA. Black clay. Burnished surface on interior and exterior. Diameter c. 20. (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 78, no. 14; fig. 35).
13. KÝTHERA. Orange micaceous clay. Diameter c. 40. (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 79, no. 36; fig. 35).
14. KÝTHERA. Orange micaceous clay. Diameter c. 36. (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 79, no. 37; fig. 35).
15. KÝTHERA. Orange micaceous clay. Thin fabric, few traces of diagonal scoring on body. Diameter c. 24. (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 80, no. 43; fig. 35).
16. MOURTÉRI. (Sampson 1978: 260; fig. 14.50).
17. ORKHOMENOS. Thin red fabric. Thin olive-red polished glaze. Diameter 19.3. (Kunze 1934: 68; pl. XXVII.2).
18. ORKHOMENOS. (Kunze 1934: 67; fig. 28c).
19. STRÉPHI. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 17).
20. THÍVAL. (Demakopoulou 1978: 64; fig. 7.10).
21. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar: personal communication; fig. 12.14; 20.8; 20.14).

c. Discussion

This type shows a wide distribution throughout mainland Central Greece and the surrounding islands. All stratified examples date to EH II - II/III; there is no evidence of this type having existed any earlier.

Stratified examples have been identified at Eutresis (V-5.7, 8). Both date to EH II, from Goldman's "third metro of deposit".

The sherds from Mourtéri, Orkhomenos, Stróphi and Thíval also date to EH II.

The examples from Tiryns date to the EH II/III transitional phase.

Examples from Asine come from unstratified deposits and are dated to EH II (V-5.3), EH I - II (V-5.1,2, 4) or simply to EH (V-5.5). The Berbáti examples all date to EH II and those from Kýthera are from a mixed EH I - II deposit.

The average diameter for this type is 27. The examples, however, group around 20 and around 40. Only 6 of the examples are slipped or "glazed"; the rest have been left plain.

Of the 6 examples for which fabric texture is specifically mentioned, 3 are coarse, 2 are medium, 1 is "semifine" and 1 is fine. Since this represents only a small subsample of the type, a more specific observation concerning fabric texture is impossible.

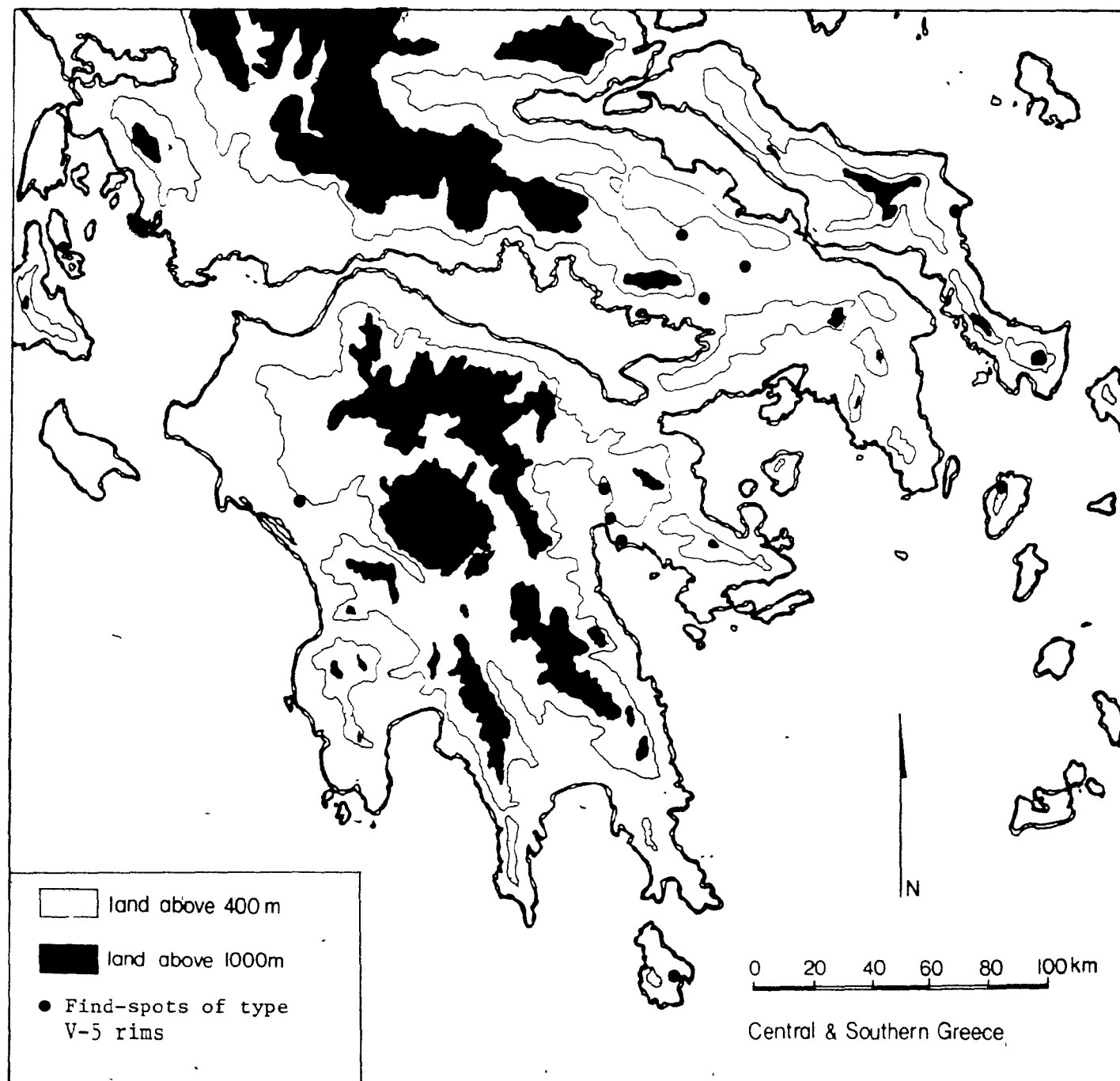


Fig. 35: Distribution of Type V-5

C.v.6. Type V-6: "Near Vertical, Thickened In"

Map: fig. 36

a. General Description of Form.

This type shows a smooth, near vertical curve from wall to rim, with a characteristic thickening on the inside of the lip.

b. Catalogue

V-6.1. AYIOS KOSMÁS. Yellowish brown clay, full of mica and grit, fairly well-fired. Surface pared and smoothed. Diameter 22.5. (Mylonas 1959: 17, no. 45; fig. 125).

2. BERBÁTI. Class A II - "Slipped Ware", Class B - "Glazed Ware", Class DD - "White Slipped Ware". (Sjflund 1965: no. 112.6).

3. EUTRESIS. Coarse ware. Rough biscuit with particles of stone. Moderately coarse to very coarse. Grey to brown. Surfaces usually smoothed, occasionally showing incomplete burnishing. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 142; fig. 4, type III.13,14).

4. MOURTÉRI. (Sampson 1978: 261; fig. 15.62).

5. STRÉPHI. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 17).

6. THÍVAI. (Demakopoulou 1978:64; fig. 7.11).

7. TIRYNS. Plain Ware. (French 1971: 30, no. 8, no. 10).

8. TIRYNS. (Siedentopf 1973: 7; fig. 5.60).

9. TIRYNS. Reddish-yellow fabric. Black paint. Diameter 15.6. (Weisshaar 1981a: 240; fig. 83.5).

10. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar: personal communication; fig. 7.7, 12.2, 12.8, 20.16, 20.17).

c. Discussion

This type shows a wide geographic distribution, from Stréphi to Mourtéri. It ranges chronologically from EH I - II/III.

The dating of this type seems also to fall within a very wide range. The earliest stratified example is from Eutresis, where, as part of Caskey and Caskey's Group III, it has a clearly earliest EH I date.

An example from Perakhóra is dated to Fossey's Group Z, which he describes as late in the transitional I/II phase or very early in EH II itself. The example from Áylos Kosmās is from a bothros in Mylonas' Group A, early EH II. Examples from Mourtéri (V-6.4), Strophí (V-6.5) and Thíval (V-6.6) all date to EH II. It is unfortunate that Koumouzelis did not say from which phase of EH II at Strophí the sherd came, for that may have given a better idea of the exact range of dates for this type. The examples from Barbáti are EH II.

The Tiryns examples V-6.9 and 10 come from late EH II or EH II/III transitional. The other Tiryns examples, V-6, 7 and 8, are dated to EH II on purely stylistic grounds, as the sherds are from unstratified deposits.

It is impossible to comment on the diameter sizes as not enough are given. It would seem that very few are slipped, but again, with so few examples, it is difficult to generalize about this. The same problem exists for a discussion of fabric texture.

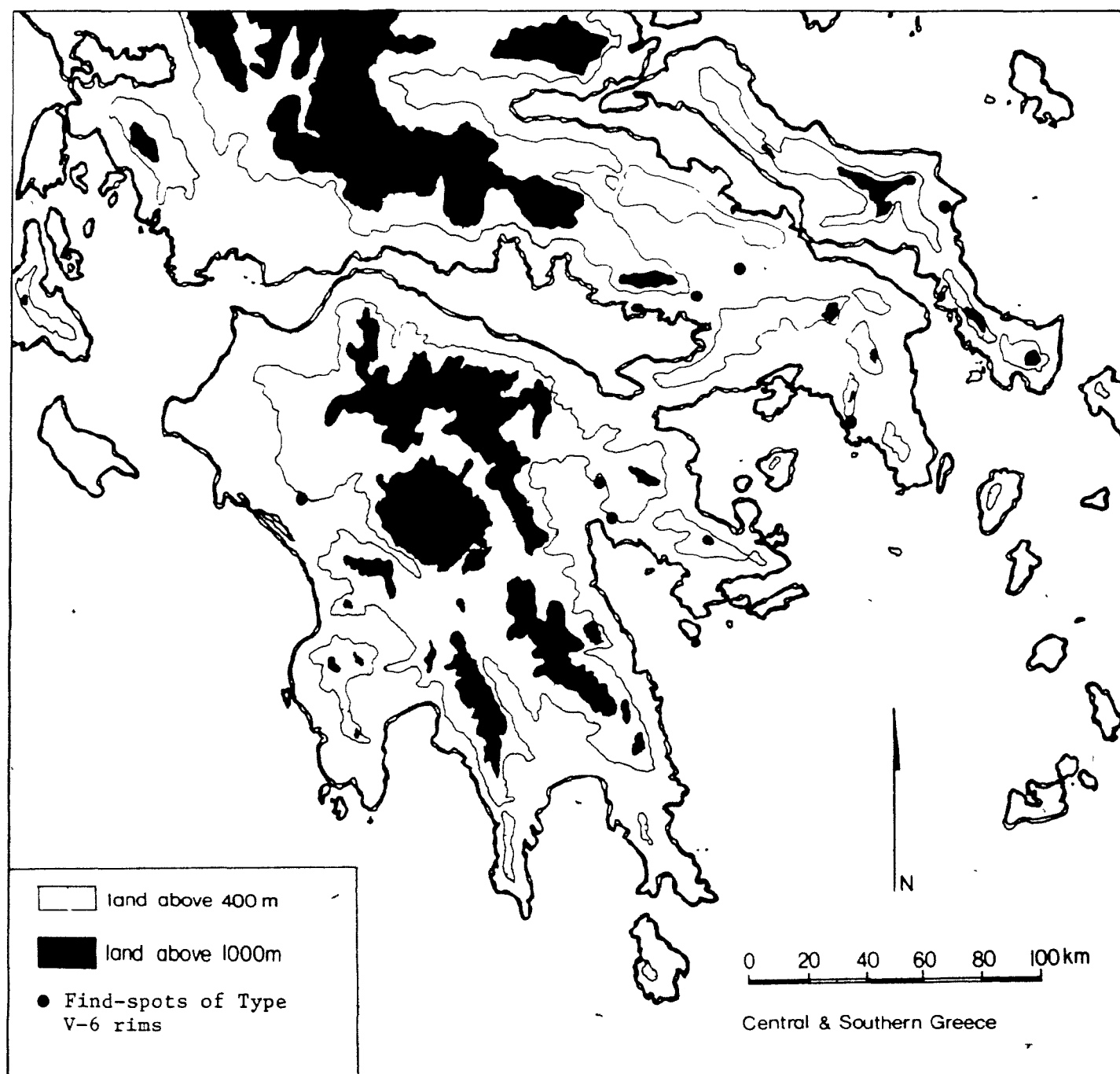


Fig. 36: Distribution of Type V-6

C.v.7. Type V-7: "Near Vertical, Thickened Out and In"

Map: fig. 37

a. General Description of Form

This near vertical rim ends in a T-shaped profile, with thickening on both sides of the lip.

b. Catalogue

V.7.1. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small lime inclusions. Rim and interior have polished red (10R 5/8) slip. Remains of plastic decoration on untreated portion of exterior. Diameter 30. Thickness 0.85. (Fossey, forthcoming, 143:1).

2. BERBÁTI. Class A II - "Slipped Ware". Class B - "Glazed Ware". Class DD - "White Slipped Ware". (Sjafund 1965: no. 112.17, 18).

3. KÉOS. Semifine/semicoarse red-brown fabric. Unslipped. (Caskey 1972: 366, no. B-59; fig. 4).

4. KÝTHERA. Brown-grey clay. White grits. All surfaces painted black and polished. (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 82, No. 83; fig. 35).

5. ORKHOMENOS. (Kunze 1934: 46; fig. 10b).

6. ORKHOMENOS. (Kunze 1934: 67; fig. 28g, 28h).

7. STRÉPHI. Reddish-yellow (7.5YR 8/6) clay, containing sand, well-baked and hard. Thick grey-black slip. Diameter 28. (Koumouzelis 1980: 96; fig. 14).

8. THÍVAL. (Demakopoulou 1978: 59; fig. 6.11).

9. TIRYNS. (Müller 1938: 33; fig. 26.1, 26.5).

10. TIRYNS. Urfirnis. Dark patches on interior of rim. (French, 1971:29, no. 20).

11. TIRYNS. Plastic decoration. (Siedentopf 1973: 6, fig. 4.71, p. 8; fig. 6.63, p. 9; fig. 7.37, 7.45).

12. TIRYNS. Piecrust on exterior. Red-brown slip. Diameter 42. (Weisshaar 1981a: 232; fig. 78.14).

13. TIRYNS. Piecrust decoration. Diameter 42. (Weisshaar 1981a: 232; fig. 78.12).

14. TIRYNS. Dark brown slip. Diameter c. 36. (Weisshaar 1981a: 232; fig. 78.10).

15. TIRYNS. Unspecified examples. Same as Tiryns Randbildung C (Schlussein mit T-rand). (Weisshaar 1981a: 229; fig. 74).

16. TIRYNS. Generally thin, light yellow wash; most have "glaze" bands and relief decoration. (Weisshaar 1981b: fig. 1.13).

c. Discussion

This type, confined chronologically to EH II - II/III, is quite widely distributed throughout Greece.

The examples from Berbáti and Kéós date to EH II; that from Kýthera comes from a mixed EH I and II deposit. The sherds from Orkhomenos, Stréphi, Thívai and Tiryns (V-7.9 - 11) date to EH II as well. Those from Weisshaar's Tiryns publications (V-7.12 - 14 and 16) date to EH II/III. Entry V-7.15 is provided to show the compatibility of the Tiryns classification system with that being used here.

The single example from Asine, from an unstratified group, has been dated to EH I ?. Such an assignation seems even more unlikely now that no stratified EH I examples have been identified.

The average diameter, 35 cm, is quite large; not enough examples specify the diameter size, however, and this average may not clearly reflect the usual size of a Type V-7 vessel.

About half the examples demonstrate some sort of surface treatment, either polishing, slip or urfurnis.

Not enough information is provided to facilitate a discussion of fabric texture.

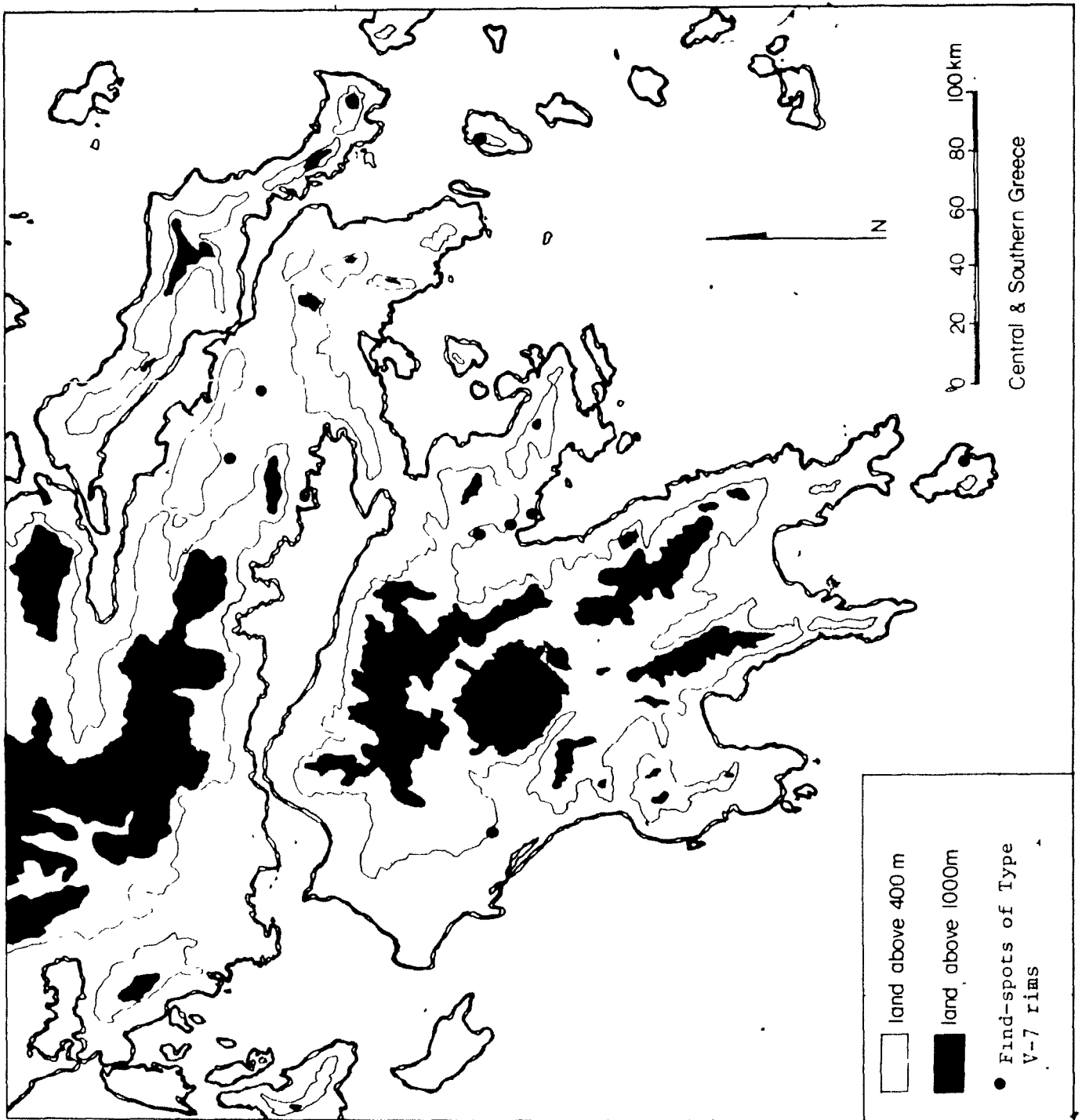


Fig. 37: Distribution of Type V-7

C.vi. Type VI

The very common Early Helladic hemispherical bowl is occasionally described in terms similar to those applied elsewhere to type III, for example, "inverted" (Mylonas 1959: 110, no. 229), and "incurving" (Taylour 1972: 209) or as "almost conical in shape" (Taylour 1972: 211).

C.v1.1. Type VI-1: "Hemispherical, Rounded"

Map: fig. 38

a. General Description of Form

The smoothly rounded profile, in which no sharp distinction occurs between wall and shoulder, terminates in a rounded lip.

b. Catalogue

VI-1.1. ASEA. Yellow clay. Thick yellow slip tinged with red. Interior smoothed, exterior somewhat rough. Diameter 11.5. (Holmberg 1944: 68; fig. 73d).

2. ASEA. Clay varies from red to grey-black. Red slip on interior, red-black slip on exterior. Diameter 16. (Holmberg 1944: 73; fig. 75a).

3. ASINE. Red clay. Black slip. (Frödin and Persson 1938: 207; fig. 154.7).

4. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black, medium subangular dull red and small subangular quartz and mica inclusions. Diameter 20. Thickness 0.85. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/178:19).

5. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black and some lime inclusions. Light grey (2.5Y 7/2) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 24. Thickness 1.1. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/181:4).

6. ASINE. Fine red-brown-buff fabric. Brown (7.5YR 5/2) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 17. Thickness 0.3. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/302:3).

7. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small angular black, subangular calcite and some lime inclusions. Diameter 18. Thickness 0.48. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/318:2).

8. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small angular dull red, subangular black and calcite inclusions. Diameter 16. Thickness 0.7. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/416:1).

9. ASINE. Medium yellow-green fabric. Small subangular dull red and black inclusions. Reddish-brown (5YR 5/4) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 14. Thickness 0.6. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/417:11).

10. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black and calcite inclusions. Crackled red (2.5YR 5/8) slip on interior and exterior. Remains of strap handle preserved. Diameter 16. Thickness 0.4. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/424:3).

11. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black inclusions. Very faint traces of red (2.5YR 4/6) slip on interior and exterior. Thickness 0.75. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/705:1).

12. ASINE. Fine red-brown-buff fabric. Brown (7.5YR 4/2) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 14. Thickness 0.5. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/705:3).

13. ASINE. Fine red-brown-buff fabric. Very dark grey (N3/) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 16. Thickness 0.52. (Fossey, forthcoming 74/706:5).

14. ASINE. Medium grey-black fabric. Medium angular quartz and subangular black and small subangular calcite inclusions. Diameter 10. Thickness 0.6. (Fossey, forthcoming 74/711:1).

15. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black and calcite inclusions. Diameter 18. Thickness 0.45. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/721:13).

16. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black and calcite inclusions. Diameter 18. Thickness 0.45. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/721:13a).

17. ASINE. Fine red-brown-buff fabric. Pink (5YR 7/4) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 16. Thickness 0.41. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/722:16).

18. ASINE. Fine red-brown-buff fabric. Slightly crackled very dark grey (5YR 3/1) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 16. Thickness 0.55. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/728:17).

19. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black and dull red inclusions. Diameter 12. Thickness 0.42. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/729:2).

20. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Medium sub-angular quartz and some lime inclusions. Piecrust decoration. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/828:1).

21. ATHENIAN AGORA. Fine slipped and polished ware. (Immerwahr 1971: 56, pl. 70, no. 242).

22. ΑΥΙΟΣ ΚΟΣΜΑΣ. Reddish, badly levigated, inadequately fired fabric. Surface smoothed. "Spouted Skyphos". Diameter varies from 10.7 to 7.4. (Mylonas 1959: 77; fig. 142, no. 151).

23. ΑΥΙΟΣ ΚΟΣΜΑΣ. Red clay, slightly gritty and micaceous. Well-polished red slip. Diameter 21. (Mylonas 1959: 110, no. 229; fig. 157).

24. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Red clay, gritty and micaceous, well-fired. Well-smoothed black lustrous paint. Diameter 22-23. (Mylonas 1959: 110, no. 230; fig. 157).

25. ÁYIOS STÉPHANOS. Rather coarse light pink clay with large white grits. Soft fabric. Undecorated. Diameter 7.6. (Taylour 1972: 209; fig. 36.16).

26. ÁYIOS STÉPHANOS. Coarse pink to brown clay with many sherd grits. Dark pink on inside, brown on outside. Diameter 13.5. (Taylour 1972: 211; pl. 41a).

27. ÁYIOS STÉPHANOS. Fine pink-red clay with grey core. White slip on both sides, much worn. Diameter 4.7. (Taylour 1972: 241; pl. 45i).

28. BERBÁTI. Class A II - "Slipped Ware". Class B - "Glazed Ware". Class DD - "White Slipped Ware". (Sjåflund 1965: no. 112.2).

29. EUTRESIS. Red slipped ware. Poor quality biscuit. Colour verging towards brown. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 144; fig. 7).

30. EUTRESIS. Coarse ware. Brown biscuit with grey core. Vegetable tempered. Surface smoothed. Diameter 9.5. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 145; pl. 47).

31. EUTRESIS. "Glazed" ware. Fine, hard biscuit with thin glaze. Lustrous without burnishing. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 153; fig. 11 - VIII.4).

32. EUTRESIS. Fine slipped and burnished ware. Brown, refined biscuit. Diameter 12.1. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 153-155; pl. 50 - VIII.12).

33. EUTRESIS. Brown "glazed" ware. Diameter 11.4. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 155; pl. 50 - VIII.22).

34. EUTRESIS. Fine slipped ware. Tan fabric. Diameter 12.7. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 155; pl. 50 - VIII.22).

35. GONIÁ. (Bløgen 1930: fig. 35).

36. ITHÁKI. Unpainted light buff clay. (Heurtley 1934-35: 17; fig. 13.1).

37. ITHÁKI. Light buff clay. Band of thin, streaky "glazed" paint on exterior of rim. (Heurtley 1934-35: 17, no. 4; fig. 13).

38. ITHÁKI. Unpainted pale greenish-white clay. (Heurtley 1934-35: 18, no. 7; fig. 13).

39. ITHÁKI. Traces of complete coat of dark red "glazed" paint. (Heurtley 1934-35: 18, no. 18; fig. 12 and pl. 4).
40. ITHÁKI. Coarse ware. (Heurtley 1934-35: 26, no. 93a; fig. 22).
41. KÉOS. Coarse red clay, smoothed. (Caskey 1972: 368, no. 371; pl. 78).
42. KÉOS. Semifine/semicoarse red-buff clay. Unslipped. (Caskey 1972: 366, no. B-51; fig. 4).
43. KORAKOÚ. Type B 11 - "Glazed Ware" and D - "Unglazed Ware". (Blegen 1921: fig. 13).
44. KÓRINTHOS. "Slipped Ware". (Weinberg 1937: fig. 36A).
45. KÝTHERA. Red-brown clay. Many white grits. Red surface burnished inside and out. (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 78, no's. 8-11).
46. KÝTHERA. Brown burnished surfaces shading to black. Diameter 10. (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 78, no. 13; fig. 35).
47. LERNA. Coarse ware. (Caskey 1956: 168; pl. 45f).
48. LERNA. (Caskey 1956: 167; pl. 46b).
49. LERNA. Painted rim. (Caskey 1956: 167; pl. 46g).
50. MOURTÉRI. (Sampson 1978: 257; fig. 11.10, 258; fig. 12.30, 260; fig. 14.45, 260; fig. 14.46, 262; fig. 16.72, 262; fig. 16.73, 257; fig. 11.8, 257; fig. 11.6, 257; fig. 11.3, 257; fig. 11.1).
51. ORKHOMENOS. Thin hard fabric. Thin red-olive-brown slip, well-polished. Diameter 21.5. (Kunze 1934: 68; pl. XXVII.3).
52. STRÉPHI. Diameter 12. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 6:7).
53. STRÉPHI. Diameter 20. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 13:1).
54. STRÉPHI. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 17).
55. TIRYNS. Urfinis. (Müller 1938: pl. VII.3).
56. TIRYNS. Black, red or dark brown. Usually interior of rim and exterior slipped. Diameter varies between 10 and 20. (Siedentopf 1973: 5; fig. 3.13).
57. TIRYNS. Yellow-white slip. Red urfinis. Diameter 14.1. (Weisshaar 1981a: 235; fig. 80.5).

58. TIRYNS. Undecorated. Yellowish-white slip. Diameter 18.6. (Weisshaar 1981a: 235; fig. 80.18).

59. TIRYNS. Black-brown slip. Diameter 22.8. (Weisshaar 1981a: 240; fig. 83.16).

60. TIRYNS. Fine fabric. (Weisshaar 1981b: fig. 1.9).

61. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar: personal communication; fig. 7.8, 16.13).

62. ZYGOURIÉS. Greenish-buff clay. Thin brownish-white on exterior. Mottled red to black slip on interior, slightly lustrous. (Blegen 1928: fig. 75, no. 290).

63. ZYGOURIÉS. Buff clay, rough finish. Diameter 9.6. (Blegen 1928: fig. 90, no. 234).

64. ZYGOURIÉS. Coarse brick-red clay, smoke marks on interior. Diameter 20.8. (Blegen 1928: fig. 104, no. 39).

65. ZYGOURIÉS. Coarse brick-red fabric. Diameter 20.2. (Blegen 1928: fig. 105, no. 287).

66. ZYGOURIÉS. Coarse brick-red fabric. Diameter 27.5. (Blegen 1928: fig. 106, no. 572).

67. ZYGOURIÉS. Coarse brick-red fabric. Diameter 44 to 50. (Blegen 1928: fig. 107, no. 573).

c. Discussion

This type is very widely distributed throughout Greece, from Itháki to Kýthera and as far east as Mourtéri. It also shows a wide chronological spread, from EH I to EH II/III.

The earliest stratified examples of this type are from Parakhóra and Eutresis. Examples from Fossey's Phase X and Phase Y at Parakhóra, which date to EH I and EH I/II respectively, have been identified, as have Caskey and Caskey's Group IV, late EH I, at Eutresis (VI - 1.29,30).

Stratified EH II material comes from Asea, Áylos Kosmás (the cemetery), Áylos Stéphanos, Barbáti, Eutresis (contemporary with House L, EH II), Kéos, Korakóu, Lerna, Mourtéri, Orkhomenos, Stréphi and Zygourlés.

Material from the EH II/III transitional phase has been discovered in stratified deposits at Tiryns (VI-1.57-61).

Unstratified Early Helladic material from Asine has been dated, on purely stylistic grounds, to EH I - II (VI-1.9-12, 14-20) and EH II, late (VI-1.13). An example from the Athenian Agora is dated to EH II on the basis of style.

An example from Goniá cannot be more precisely dated than EH. Sherds from Itháki are similarly dated

The Kýthera material comes from a mixed EH I and II deposit.

The average diameter of this type is 16.5 cm, and most fall within about 5 cm. of this mean. Examples with slip or urfirnis are not unusual, but plain ones also exist.

In 34 examples, fabric texture is specifically mentioned. Of these, 10 are medium, 12 are coarse, 1 is "semicoarse-semifine" and 11 are fine, thus no one fabric type can be distinguished as dominating the group.

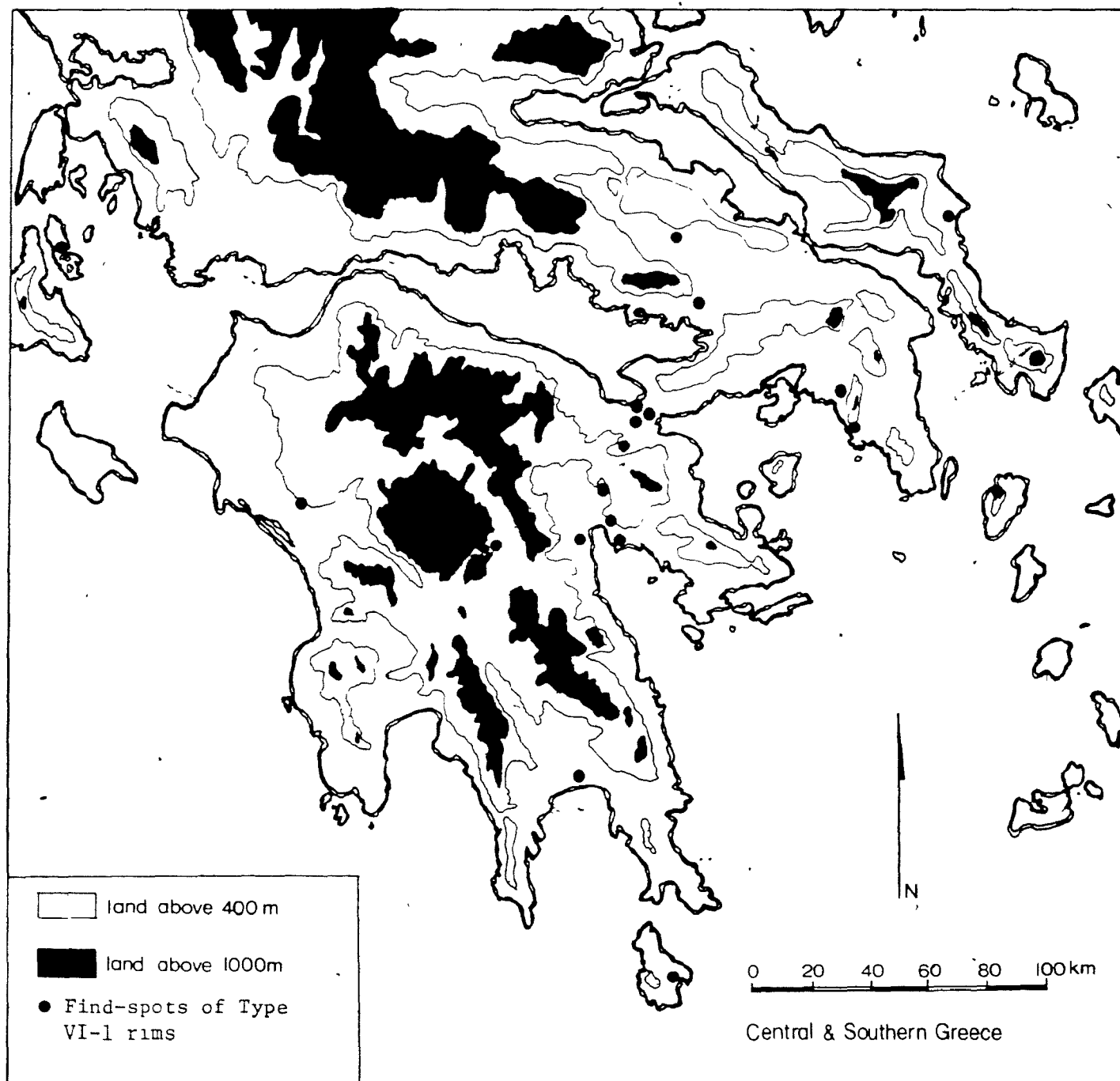


Fig. 38: Distribution of Type VI-1

C.vi.2. Type VI-2: "Hemispherical, pointed"

Map: fig. 39

a. General Description of Form

The smoothly-rounded walls here terminate in sharply-pointed lips.

b. Catalogue

VI-2.1. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small angular and round black inclusions. Thickness 0.6. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/169:2).

2. ASINE. Fine red-brown-buff fabric. Black (5YR 2.5/1) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter c.14. Thickness 0.52. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/744:3).

3. ASINE. Fine yellow-green fabric. Dark grey (10YR 4/1) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 20. Thickness 0.32. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/717:3).

4. ASINE. Fine red-brown-buff fabric. Reddish-yellow (7.5YR 7/6) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 18. Thickness 0.35. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/764:1).

5. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Red clay, well-levigated and well-fired. Well-polished slip. Diameter 15. (Mylonas 1959: 16; fig. 125).

6. BERBÁTI. Class A II - "Slipped Ware". Class B - "Glazed Ware". Class DD - "White Slipped Ware". (Sáflund 1965: no. 112.1).

7. EUTRESIS. Red slipped ware. Poor quality biscuit. Colour verging towards brown. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 144; fig. 7, IV.1).

8. EUTRESIS. Fine slipped ware. Refined biscuit. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 155; fig. 11-VIII.13).

9. EUTRESIS. Fine slipped and burnished ware. Yellowish-buff clay. Diameter 14. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 155; pl. 50-VIII.14).

10. KORAKÓU. Type B II' - "Glazed Ware". Type D - "Unpainted Ware". (Blegen 1921: fig. 13).

11. MOURTÉRI. (Sampson 1978: 261; fig. 15:64).

12. ORKHOMENOS. (Kunze 1934: 67; fig. 28a).
13. TIRYNS. Unslipped ware. (French 1971: 30; no. 9).
14. TIRYNS. Red-brown urfirnis. Diameter 16.2. (Weisshaar 1981a: 235; fig. 80.7).
15. TIRYNS. Unspecified examples. Same as Tiryns type Randbildung VI (Kleinen Schalen). (Weisshaar 1981a: 227; fig. 72).
16. ZYGOURIÉS. Unpainted ware. (Blegen 1928: fig. 101.36).

c. Discussion

This type is distributed, basically, through central Greece. The chronological distribution ranges from later EH I to EH II/III.

The earliest stratified example of this type appears at Eutresis (VI-2.7); in Caskey and Caskey's Group IV, which is dated to late EH I. A sherd from Áyios Kosmás (VI-2.5) dates to Mylonas' "Phase A", earlier EH II. Two other examples from Eutresis (VI-2.8, 9) date to late EH II; they are associated with House L (Group VIII) at that site.

Other examples date simply to EH II; no more specific phase can be assigned to them. VI-2.10, from Korakóu; VI-2.11 from Mourtéri and VI-2.16, from Zygouriés all fall into this category.

The examples from Berbáti (VI-2.6) are from EH II, but one cannot assign them a more specific date than that. Some may, in fact, be quite late. Sjöflund sees Class DD as lasting well into EH III (Sjöflund 1965: 159).

The Tiryns example VI-2.13 is dated to EH II on stylistic grounds; it comes from an unstratified deposit. The Asine examples are also unstratified. All are dated on the basis of style. Number VI-2.1 dates to EH I ?; VI-2.2, to EH II; and VI-2.3, 4 to EH I-II.

The latest stratified example is from Tiryns (VI-2.14). It is part of Weisshaar's EH II/III transitional group.

The example from Orkhomenos cannot be dated more precisely than EH; its context is unknown.

It can be seen that Type VI-2 exists for a long period of time, at least in later EH I and through to the end of EH II.

Most examples are slipped or "glazed"; only a few are left undecorated. The diameters, where given, vary from 14 to 20.

The majority of specified examples is made up of fine textured fabric.

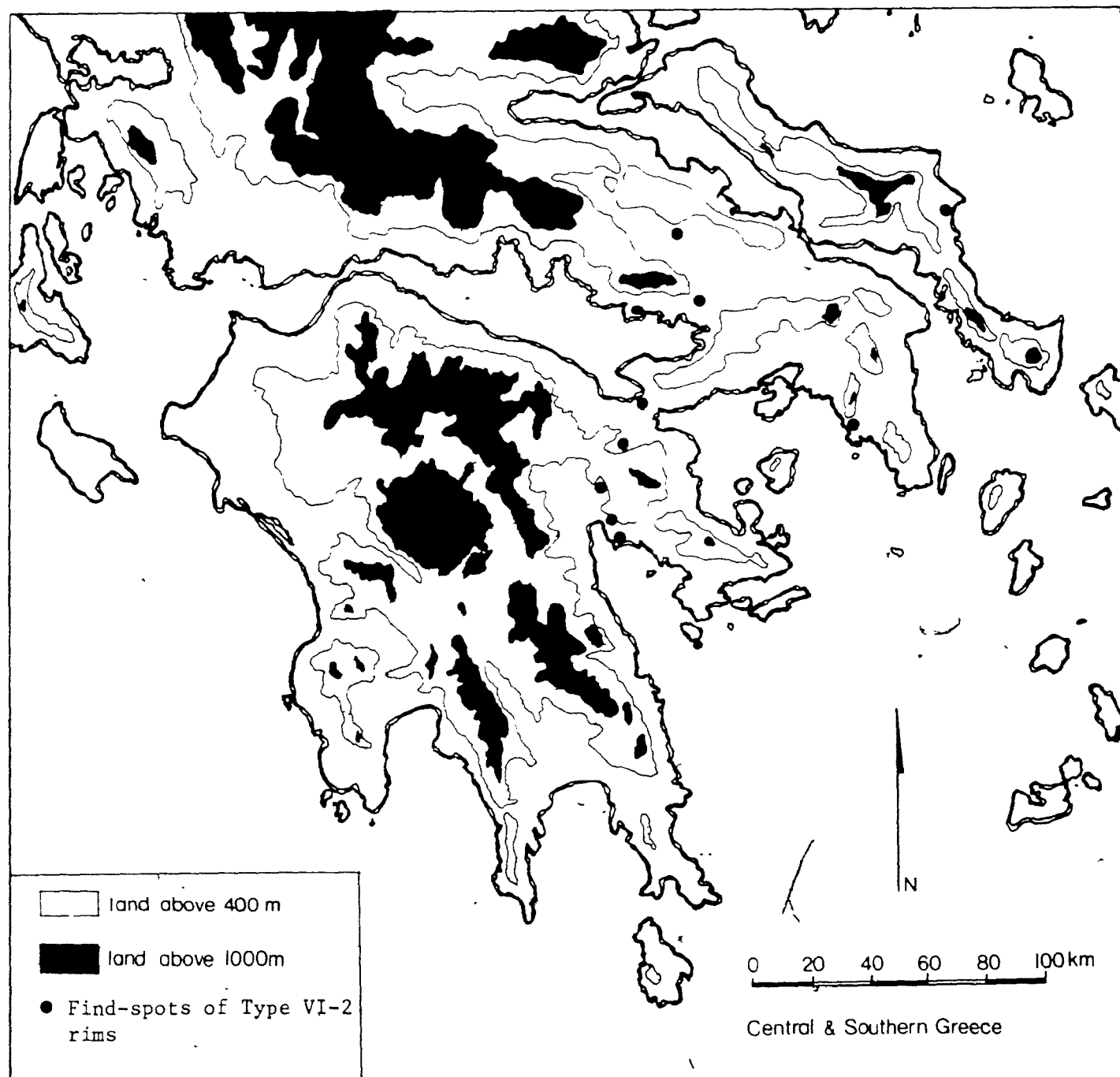


Fig. 39: Distribution of Type VI-2

C.vi.3. Type VI-3: "Hemispherical, Flattened"

Map: fig. 40

a. General Description of Form

The hemispherical shape of the wall and rim terminates in a flattened or squared-off lip with the result that constant thickness is preserved throughout the profile right to the lip.

b. Catalogue

VI-3.1. ASINE. Medium grey-black fabric. Large round white and red inclusions. Differential firing. Diameter c. 32. Thickness 0.85. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/167:1).

2. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Small rounded white and black inclusions. Diameter 36. Thickness 1.05. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/172:1).

3. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular red and black inclusions. Some lime. Diameter 20. Thickness 0.7. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/191:2).

4. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black, medium subangular dull red and mica inclusions. Diameter 20. Thickness 1.1. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/314:1).

5. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small angular and subangular black, medium subangular dull red and small subangular calcite inclusions. Red (2.5YR 4/6) slip on interior, very dark grey (N3/) on exterior. Diameter 14. Thickness 0.88. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/409:1).

6. ASINE. Fine red-brown-buff fabric. Pink (7.5YR 7/4) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 14. Thickness 0.4. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/726:12).

7. ASINE. Fine red-brown-buff fabric. Dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/4) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 16. Thickness 0.53. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/755:1).

8. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Well-fired greyish clay with many mica inclusions. Thick coat of well-polished brown-black slip. Diameter 14.5. (Mylonas 1959: 16; fig. 125, no. 25).

9. BERBÁTI. Class A II - "Slipped Ware". Class B - "Glazed Ware". Class DD - "White Slipped Ware". (Sjflund 1965: no. 112.5, 14, 22).

10. KÝTHERA. Coarse clay, red exterior, black interior. Uneven surfaces, poorly burnished. Diameter c. 20. (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 79; fig. 35, no. 16).

11. ORKHOMENOS. Thin "glaze". Brown-black, poorly polished. Diameter 39. (Kunze 1934: 68; pl. XXVI.2).

12. TIRYNS. Unslipped ware. (French 1971: 30, no. 14).

13. TIRYNS. Grey-brown polished slip. Diameter 30.6. (Weisshaar 1981a: 236; fig. 81.8).

14. TIRYNS. Dark urfirnis. Diameter 39. (Weisshaar 1981a: 241; fig. 84.8).

15. TIRYNS. Usually coarse manufacture; often not decorated although about half the sherds have simple "glaze" bands of varying thickness on the rim. (Weisshaar 1981b: fig. 1.5).

16. TIRYNS. Unspecified examples. Same as Tiryns type Randbildung IIIa (Kleinen Shalen). (Weisshaar 1981a: 227, fig. 72).

17. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar: personal communication; fig. 7.1).

c. Discussion

This type shows quite a wide distribution throughout Greece from Orkhomenos, as far south as Kýthera. The chronological distribution is also very wide, from EH I - II/III.

The earliest stratified examples come from Phase X and Y at Perakhóra, dating to EH I and EH I/II transitional.

Stratified EH II sherds have been found at the Phase A settlement at Áylos Kosmás, at Berbáti, and Orkhomenos.

EH II/III transitional examples have been recognized at Tiryns.

Other examples are unstratified and have been dated on stylistic grounds. Sherds from Asine have been dated to EH I (VI-3.1), EH I - II (VI-3.2-4, 6-7) and EH (VI-3.5). An example from an unstratified area at Tiryns (VI-3.12) has been assigned an EH II date.

Material from Kýthera comes from a mixed EH I - II deposit.

Number VI-3.16 is included simply to show the relationship between the classification system at Tiryns and that being used here.

The average diameter of sherds of this type is 24 cm. Two groups can be distinguished, one at 14-20 cm and another at 36-39 cm. Most are slipped or covered with urfirnis.

In only 9 examples is fabric texture specifically mentioned. Of these, 3 are coarse, 4 are medium and 2 are fine.

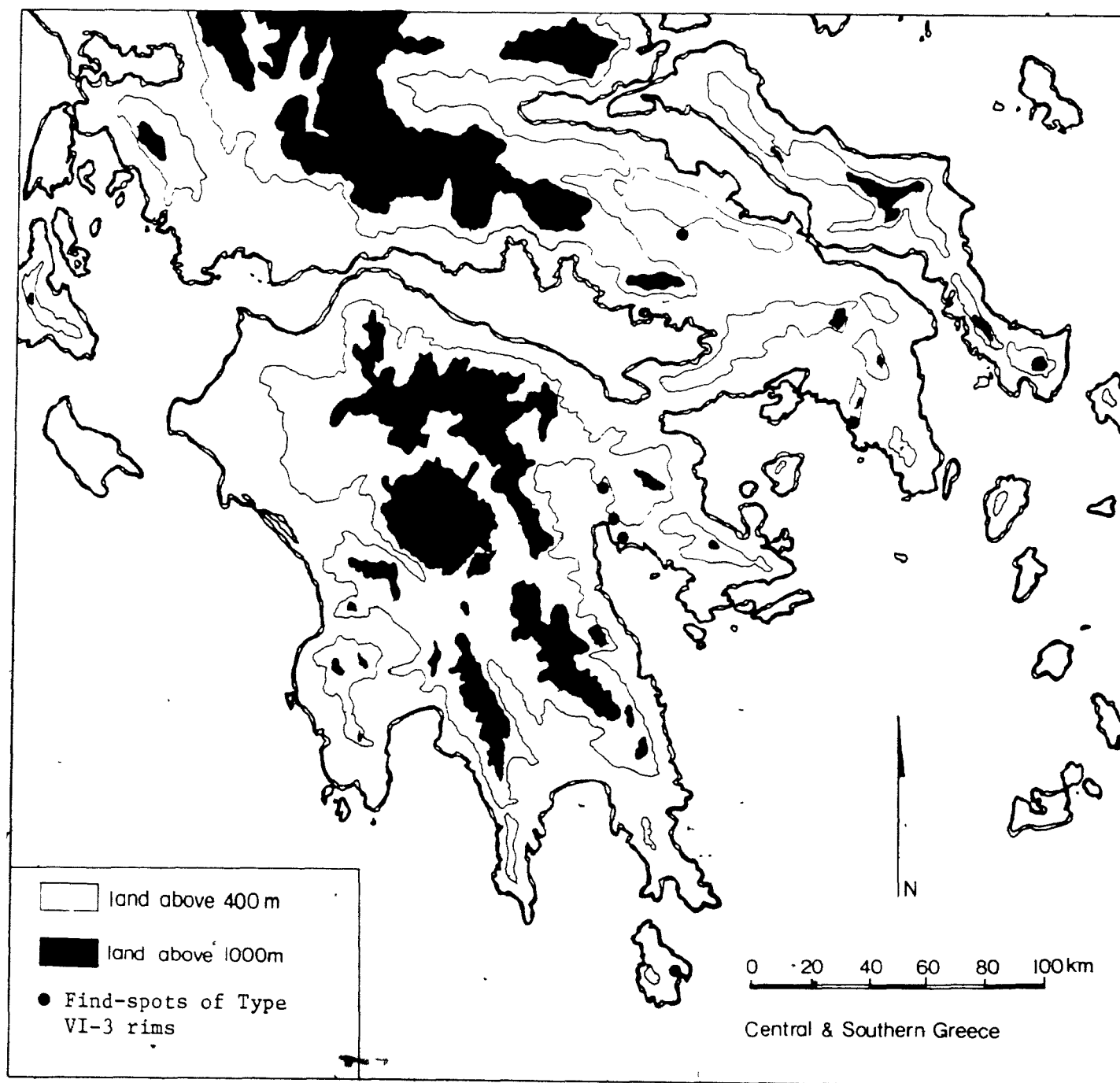


Fig. 40: Distribution of Type VI-3

C.vi.4. Type VI-4: "Hemispherical, Bevelled/Molded"

Map: fig. 41

a. General description of Form

The hemispherical profile is modified by bevelling or molding at or near the lip.

b. Catalogue

VI-4.1. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Many angular quartz inclusions. Surfaces covered with orange-brown (5YR 5/6) polished slip. Diameter c. 32. Thickness 1.15. (Fossey 1978:33; no. 304, fig. 21 and 23).

2. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small round brown and medium angular red inclusions. Diameter 19. Thickness 0.59. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/163:1).

3. KORAKOÚ. Types B II - "Glazed Ware and D - "Unpainted Ware". (Blegen 1921: fig. 13).

4. TIRYNS. Urfirnis ware. (French 1971:30, no. 2).

5. TIRYNS. Unspecified examples. Same as Tiryns type IIIa (Kleinen Schüsseln mit abgesetztem Rand). (Weisshaar 1981a: 223, fig. 68).

6. ZYGOURIÉS. Yellow mottled ware. Well-cleaned pink clay. Creamy-yellow slip, lightly polished. (Blegen 1928: fig. 66 no. 397).

c. Discussion

This type, of which only a few examples have so far been located, is concentrated in the Argolid.

It seems that this type dates to EH II. The only stratified examples, at Korakoú and Zygouriés, both date to that period. The Tiryns example, VI-4.4, is also dated to EH II, but this is on stylistic grounds, since it comes from an unstratified deposit.

The unstratified Asine examples, VI-4.1 and 2 are dated to EH I and EH I - II respectively. These dates may be, in fact, too early, and the sherds could tentatively be assigned a later date. With so few examples on which to base the assignment of chronology, this can be considered hypothetical.

Number VI-4.5, from Tiryns, is included to correlate the Tiryns typology system with that used here.

Not enough information is available to comment on surface treatment, size of diameters, or fabric texture.

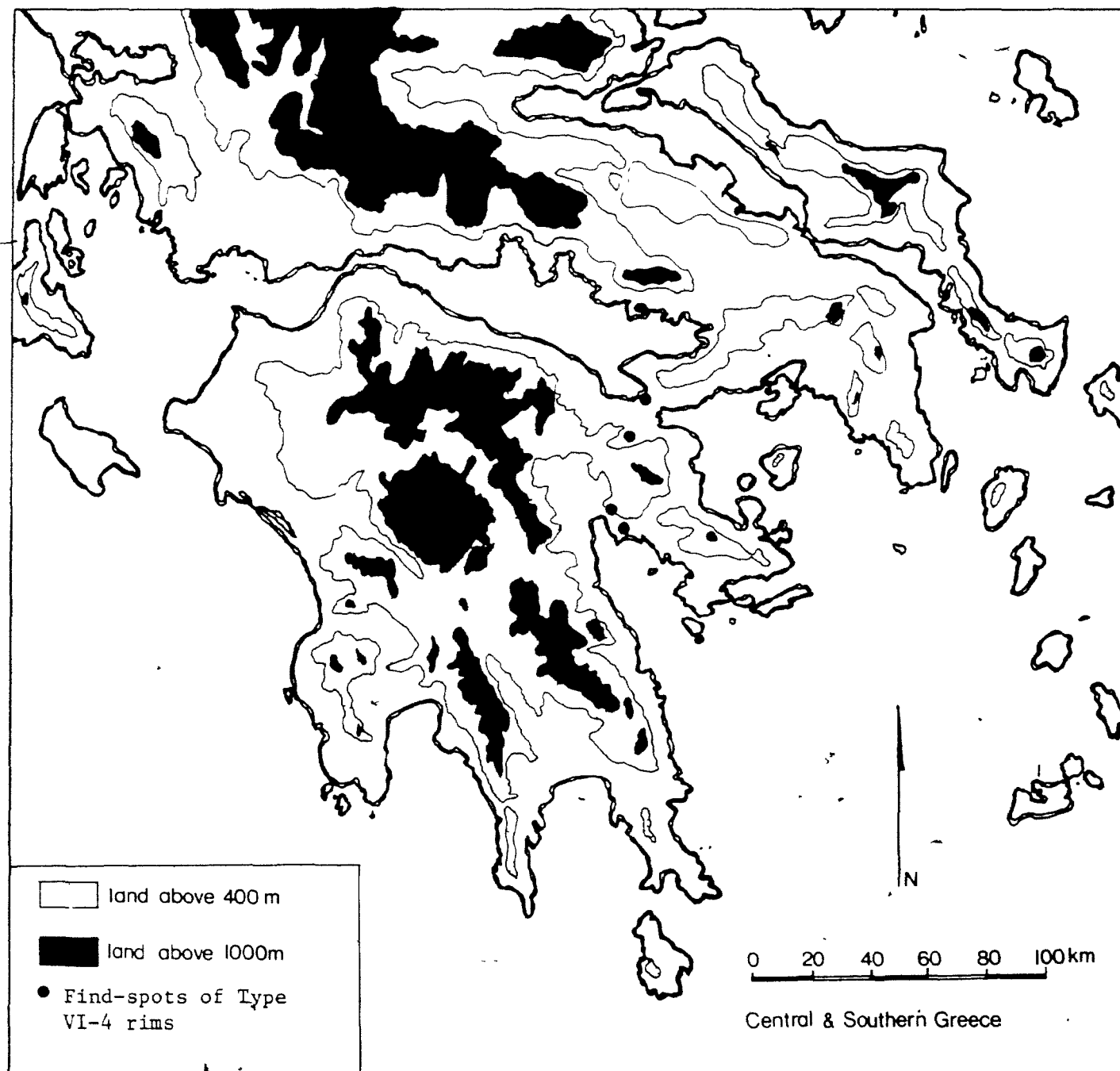


Fig. 41: Distribution of Type VI-4

C.vl.5. Type VI-5: "Hemispherical, Thickened Out"

Map: fig. 42

a. General Description of Form

The rim of the smoothly curved profile is thickened on the outside of the lip.

b. Catalogue

VI-5.1. ASINE. Semifine buff fabric. Some inclusions both rounded dull red and subangular black. Top of rim and inner surface covered with polished red (10YR 4/8) slip. Piecrust decoration just below rim on exterior. Diameter 30. Thickness 0.5. (Fossey 1978: 14; fig. 2,5, no. 24).

2. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Small angular white and grey inclusions. Diameter c. 30. Thickness 1.02. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/157:5).

3. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small angular mica inclusions. Thickness 1.1. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/165:14).

4. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular and round red inclusions. Thickness 1.5. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/177:3).

5. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Small angular and subangular black, medium subangular dull red and large subangular dull red inclusions. Diameter 26. Thickness 1.25. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/700:2).

6. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black, red and calcite inclusions. Some lime. Red (2.5YR 4/6) slip on exterior. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/760:7).

7. BERBÁTI. Class A II - "Slipped Ware". Class B - "Glazed Ware". Class DD - "White Slipped Ware". (Sjflund 1965: no. 112:11, 13).

8. EUTRESIS. Moderately fine brown biscuit with grey core. Surface covered with thick slip, lightly burnished, shaded brown to black. Diameter 22.9. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 134-135; pl. 46-III.28).

9. EUTRESIS. "Glazed" ware. Fine hard biscuit with thin "glaze". Lustrous without burnishing. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 153; fig. II-VIII.8).

10. ITHÁKI. Completely coated ware with black "glaze" paint. (Heurtley 1934-35: 28; no. 23, fig. 13).

11. ITHÁKI. Heavy, poorly finished ware. (Heurtley 1934-35; 28, no. 96; fig. 23).

12. KEOS. Semifine-semicoarse ware. Red-brown fabric, unslipped. (Caskey 1972: 366, no. B 63; fig. 4).

13. ORKHOMENOS. Thick grey fabric. Thick black "glaze" on interior and exterior. Diameter 27.5. (Kunze 1934: 68; pl. XXVI.1).

14. STRÉPHI. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 19).

15. THÍVAL. (Demakropoulou 1978: 64; fig. 7.4).

16. TIRYNS. Red slipped ware. Urfinis. (French 1971: 29, no. 3; 30, no. 1).

17. TIRYNS. (Sladentopf 1973: 6; fig. 4.68, 4.66, 9; fig. 7.76).

18. TIRYNS. Picrust on interior below rim. Brown slip. Diameter 34.8. (Weisshaar 1981a: 232; fig. 78.13).

19. TIRYNS. Undecorated. Diameter 14.1. (Weisshaar 1981a: 232; fig. 78.5).

20. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar: personal communication; fig. 8.1).

c. Discussion

This type is distributed quite widely throughout Greece; examples have been discovered as far west as Itháki, and as far east as Asine. It lasts from EH I to EH II/III.

The earliest stratified example was isolated at Eutresis (VI-5.8), from Caskey and Caskey's Group III; it dates to EH I. A single example, also early, was discovered at Perakhóra. It dates to Fossey's phase X, which he calls "mid-Early Helladic I" (cf. Appendix 1).

Many stratified EH II examples have been found. The other Eutresis sherd of this type (VI-5.9) dates to late EH II (group VII1) but no others can be dated specifically within EH II. Examples from Berbáti, Kéos, Orkhomenos, Stréphi, Thíval and Tiryns (VI-5.16, 17) all date to EH II; it is unfortunate that the Stréphi example is not fully described in the publication of that site, for such information could potentially clarify the distribution of the type within that period. The same holds true for the Orkhomenos example. Not enough information is available to date it more clearly.

Tiryns examples, VI-5.18-20, all date to EH II/III.

Examples from Asine are dated, on stylistic grounds, to EH I - II (VI-5.2, 5, 6) and EH II (VI-5.1, 3, 4). Those from Itháki cannot, unfortunately, be dated more specifically than Early Helladic. An example from Galaxídhi comes from a mixed EH I - II stratum.

Diameters are only given for a few of the examples. They seem to average about 20; one much larger (34.8; VI-5.18) has been recorded at Tiryns. The majority of examples has some sort of surface treatment.

The fabric texture, where stated, is usually either coarse or medium; few fine examples are seen.

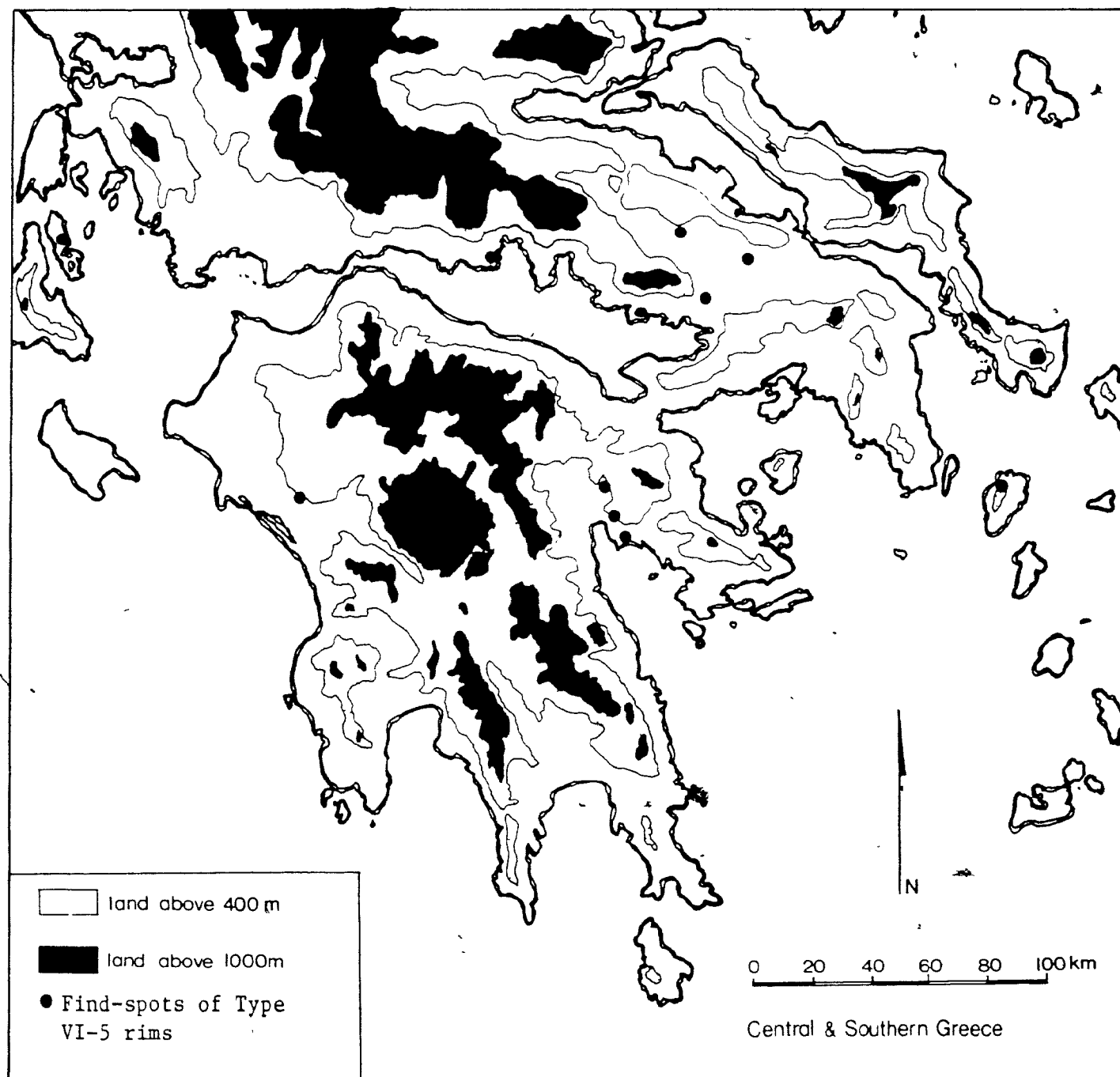


Fig. 42: Distribution of Type VI-5



C.vi.6. Type VI-6: "Hemispherical, Thickened In"

Map: fig. 43

a. General Description of Form

The exterior of this profile shows a smooth curve from wall to rim; on the inside of the lip it is noticeably thickened.

b. Catalogue

VI-6.1. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black, medium subangular black and some lime inclusions. Piecrust decoration below rim on exterior. Diameter 20. Thickness 0.7. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/408:5).

2. ASINE. Fine yellow-green fabric. Very pale brown (10YR 8/4) slip on interior and exterior, changing to dark grey (10YR 4/1) on lip. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/753.5).

3. ITHÁKI. Completely covered with brownish "glaze" paint on interior and exterior. (Heurtley 1934-35: 18, no. 6; fig. 13).

4. ITHÁKI. Coated with reddish "glaze" paint. (Heurtley 1934-35: 18, no. 8; fig. 13).

5. MOURTÉRI. (Sampson 1978: 251; fig. 15.63).

6. ORKHOMENOS. (Kunze 1934: 67; fig. 28b).

7. STRÉPHI. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 17).

8. THÍVAI. (Demakopoulou 1978: fig. 6.14, 59; fig. 6.17, 19, 22).

9. TIRYNS. Unslipped ware. (French 1971: 30, no. 9).

10. TIRYNS. (Siedentopf 1973: 5; fig. 3.15, 6; fig. 4.65, 4.54, 7; fig. 5.59, 9; fig. 7.41).

11. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar: personal communication; fig. 16.15).

c. Discussion

This type demonstrates quite a wide distribution throughout Greece, from Itháki to Asine, and as far east as Mourtéri. The chronological distribution is rather more limited; stratified examples date from EH II to EH II/III.

Examples from Mourtéri, Stréphi, Thívai and Tiryns (VI-6.10) all date, stratigraphically, to EH II. The Tiryns example, VI-6.11 dates to EH II/III.

The examples from unstratified deposits at Asine date to EH I - II and EH I respectively. This is based solely on stylistic grounds, and may in fact have to be reassessed. The Itháki sherds cannot be dated more precisely than Early Helladic, and the exact find-spot of the Orkhanos sherd, and thus its date, is not known.

Not enough information is available to comment on diameter size, surface treatment or fabric texture.

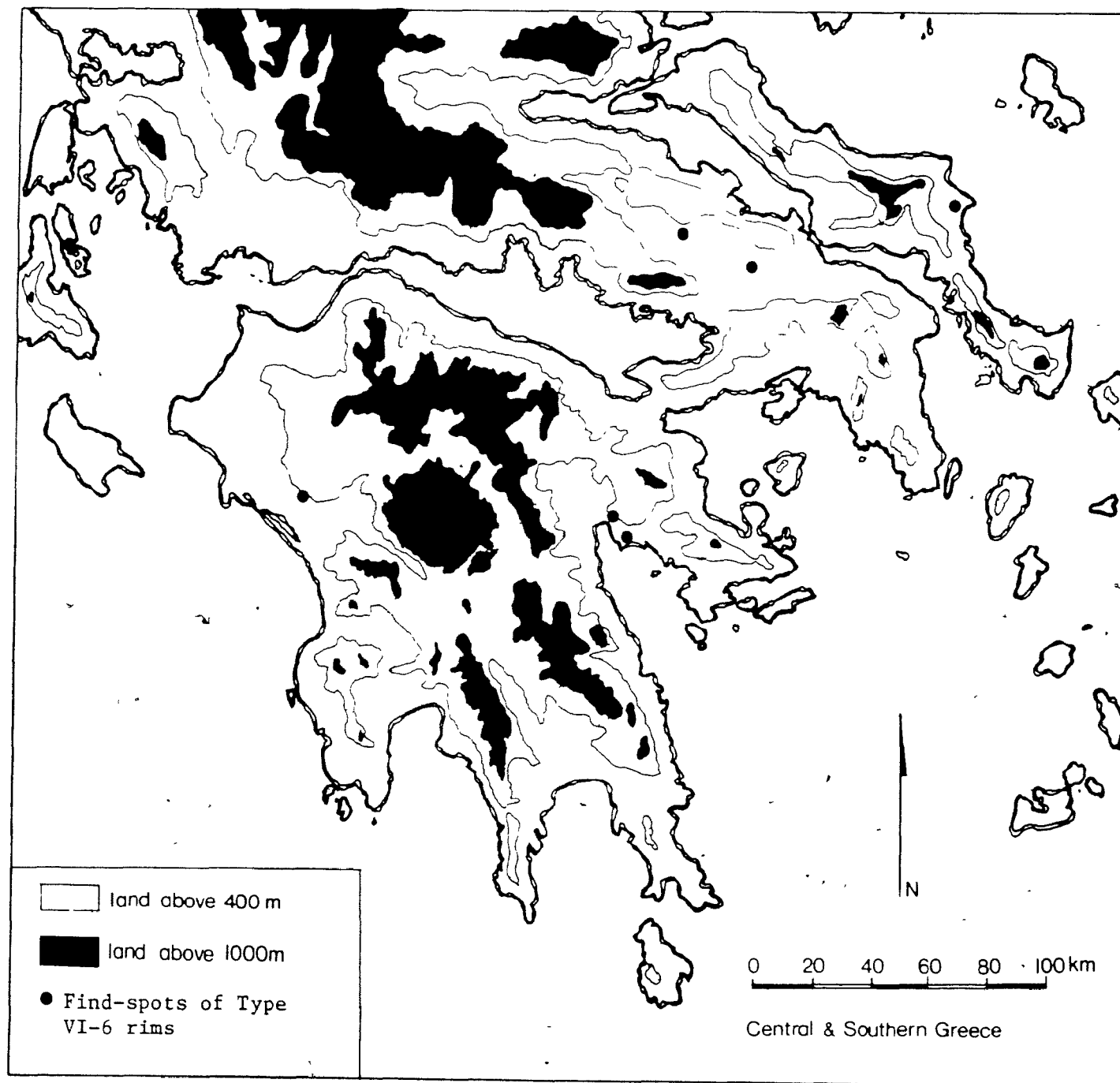


Fig. 43: Distribution of Type VI-6

C.vi.7. Type Vi-7: "Hemispherical, Thickened Out and In" Map: fig. 44

a. General Description of Form

Thickening on the interior and the exterior of the lip produces the characteristic T-shaped rim.

b. Catalogue

VI-7.1. BERBÁTI. Class A II - "Slipped Ware". Class B - "Glazed Ware". Class DD - "White Slipped Ware". (Sáflund 1965: no. 112, 12, 19, 20).

2. EUTRESIS. Coarse ware. Rough biscuit. Particles of stone. Colour grey to brown. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 142, no. III.11, III.12).

3. EUTRESIS. Plain ware. Coated with "glaze" paint on rim. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 156, no. VIII.52; fig. 11).

4. ITHÁKI. Completely covered with "glaze" paint. Red exterior, brown interior. (Heurtley 1934-35: 18, no. 10; fig. 13).

5. ITHÁKI. Plain ware. (Heurtley 1934-35: 26, no. 91; fig. 22).

6. KÉOS. Semifine/semicoarse red-brown. Unslipped. (Caskey 1972: 366, no. B-55; fig. 4).

7. STRÉPHI. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 17).

8. THÍVAI. (Demakopoulou 1978: 59; fig. 6.12, 6.7, 6.16, 6.21, p. 64; fig. 7.12).

9. TIRYNS. (Müller 1938: 21; fig. 10 left, 33; fig. 26.3, 26.2, 26.4, 26.6).

10. TIRYNS. Urfirnis ware. (French 1971: 30, no. 5).

11. TIRYNS. (Siedentopf 1973: 6, fig. 4.56, 4.69, 4.72, 4.74, p. 9; fig. 7.40).

12. TIRYNS. Unspecified examples. Same as Tiryns bowl type Ia,b; IIa,b;; Tiryns rim type a. (Weisshaar 1981a: 229, fig. 75).

13. TIRYNS. Incised band just below rim. Yellowish-white slip. Black paint. (Weisshaar 1981a: 240; fig. 83.12).

14. TIRYNS. Generally thin, light yellow wash. Most have "glaze" bands and relief decoration. (Weisshaar 1981b: fig. 1.12).

c. Discussion

This type is found at seven sites distributed quite widely throughout Greece, from Itháki to Tiryns. It does not appear at any site further south than Thívai.

The chronological distribution of this type is very similar to type VI-5 (cf. p.206), that is, one which starts in early EH I and endures throughout EH II and on into the EH II/III transitional phase.

The earliest stratified example of this type comes from Eutresis (Group III; number VI-7.2) and dates to early EH I. An example from Perakhóra dates to Fossey's Group X, mid-EH I. Stratified EH II examples have been discovered at Eutresis (VI-7.6), Kéos, Stréphi, Thívai and Tiryns (VI-7, 9, 11). Only the example from Eutresis can be assigned a more specific date (late EH II). The examples from Berbáti can date to late EH I and on through EH II. Tiryns examples VI-7.13, 14 are both from Weisshaar's EH II/III transitional phase.

Not enough of the entries for this type are described in sufficient detail to comment on surface treatment, diameter size or fabric texture.

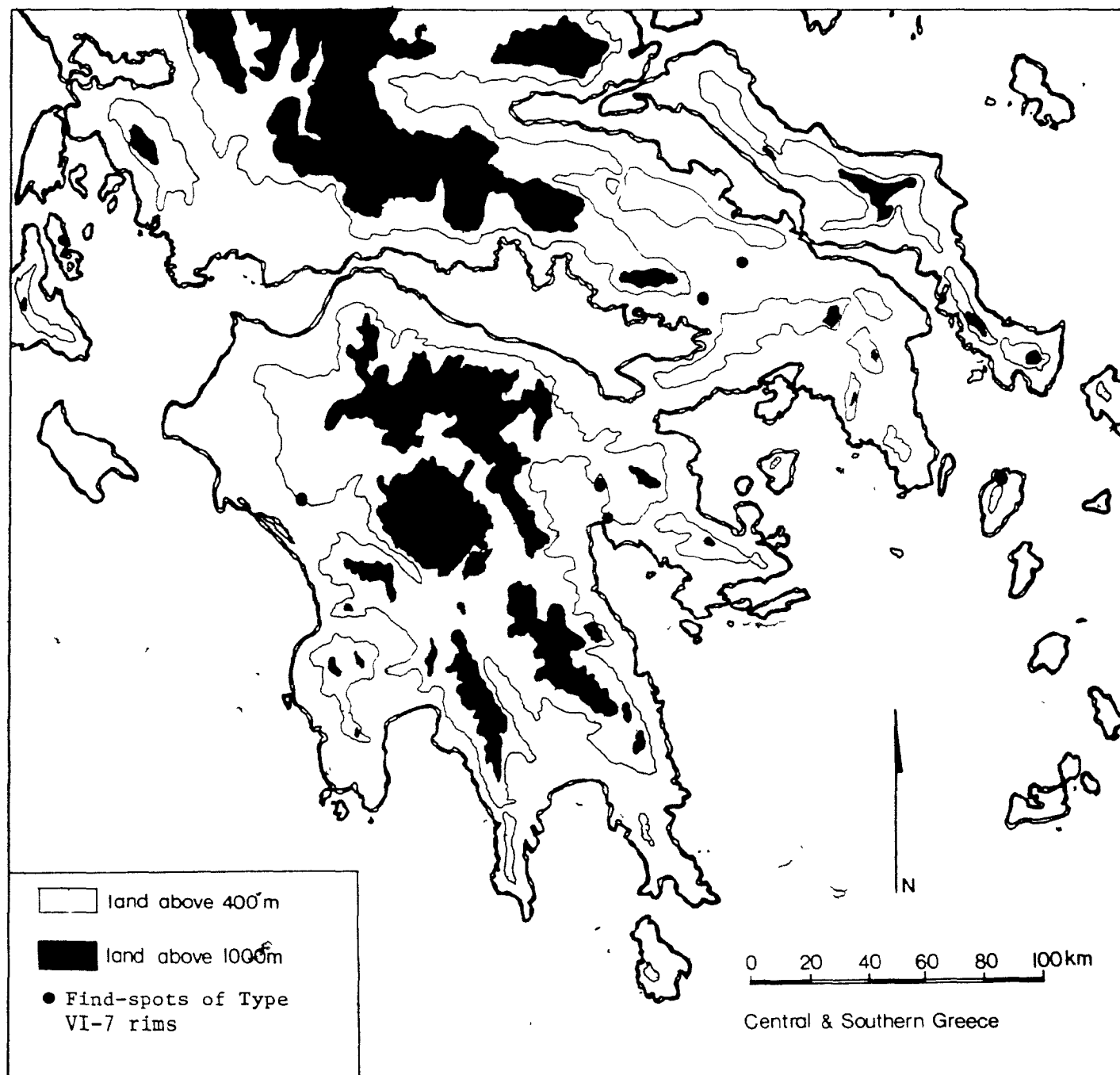


Fig. 44: Distribution of Type VI-7

THE DEVELOPMENT IN FORM OF EARLY HELLADIC I - II POTTERY:

A CHRONOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY

by

Marcia K. Mogelonsky

A thesis submitted to the faculty of Graduate Studies and Research
in partial fulfillment for the degree of Master of Arts

VOLUME II

C.vii. Type VII

This category marks the first in which the walls of the vessel spread outward in a smooth line from the base and do not narrow, or turn back in at the shoulder or rim (cf. Types VIII and IX). The sides of the vessels in this category are at an angle of about 55° from the horizontal. The resulting profile presented is one of a completely "open" form. Such vessels are neither closed in shape enough to be called "bowls" nor flat enough to be called "plates" nor open enough to be called "pans". A term such as "saucer" would more aptly describe the form were it not for the confusion of this term (Caskey 1960: 290); perhaps the best description would be a "soup-plate" in modern terms.

Mylonas' description of a Type VII vessel illustrates the problem:

"...sides opening wide, neither big enough to be called a baking pan, nor shallow enough to be called a plate..." (Mylonas 1959: 29, no. 48).

C.vii.1. Type VII-1: "Splayed, Rounded"

Map: fig. 45

a. General Description of Form

The spreading wall terminates in a rounded lip.

b. Catalogue

VII-1.1. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small round white and grey inclusions. Diameter c. 36. Thickness 0.75. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/154:3).

2. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small angular black inclusions. Cream (7.5YR 8/4) slip on interior and exterior. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/143:1).

3. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black inclusions. Diameter c. 24. Thickness 0.62. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/181:3).

4. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular dull red and medium subangular dull red inclusions. Diameter 16. Thickness 0.75. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/317:3).

5. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small angular black, subangular dull red, medium subangular black and some lime inclusions. Diameter 20. Thickness 1.1. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/435:7).

6. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Yellowish-buff clay, well-fired and somewhat smoothed. Diameter 17.8. (Mylonas 1959: 29, no. 48; fig. 127).

7. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish-grey clay, gritty and micaceous. Well-fired. Smoothed. Diameter 16.4. (Mylonas 1959: 34, no. 83; fig. 128).

8. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay with grit and mica. Surfaces smoothed. (Mylonas 1959: 37, no. 36; fig. 131).

9. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Yellowish-buff clay. Thin coat of red slip. Diameter 14.6. (Mylonas 1959: 33, no. 52; fig. 127).

10. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay, well-fired and very friable. Diameter 12.5. (Mylonas 1959: 47, no. 10; fig. 134).

11. BERBÁTI. Class B - "Glazed Ware". (Sjöflund, 1965: 117.10).

12. EUTRESIS. Moderately fine biscuit. Surface coated with slip and well burnished. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 140; fig. 4-III.3).

13. EUTRESIS. Burnished ware. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 144; fig. 7-IV.9).

14. ITHÁKI. Unpainted light buff clay. (Heurtley 1934-35: 17, no. 2; fig. 13).

15. KORAKOÚ. Class B-I - "Partly Coated Glazed Ware". (Blegen 1921: 6; fig. 5.2).

16. KORAKOÚ. Class B-II - "Completely Coated Glazed Ware." (Blegen 1921: fig. 13).

17. KORAKOÚ. Class D - "Unpainted Ware". (Blegen 1921: fig. 13).

18. KÝTHERA. Surface finely burnished on interior and exterior. Two incised quadruple zig-zags filled with white paste. Diameter 28. (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 77; no. 1; fig. 35).

19. KÝTHERA. Grey core with red surfaces. Burnished interior and exterior. Diameter 35. (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 77, no. 5; fig. 35).

20. ORKHOMENOS. Thick fabric with inclusions and small stones. Black "glaze" on interior, red-brown mottled "glaze" on exterior. Diameter 19.4. (Kunze 1934: 59; fig. 17).

21. ORKHOMENOS. Thin, hard fired clay with inclusions. Interior "glazed" with medium brown-black "glaze". Diameter 28 - 31. (Kunze 1934: 59, pl. XXIII 3).

22. STRÉPHI. Fine reddish-yellow fabric. Red urfirnis on interior and exterior. Diameter 16. (Koumouzelis 1980: 64; fig. 4:3).

23. STRÉPHI. Fine reddish-yellow fabric. Red urfirnis on interior and exterior. Diameter 14. (Koumouzelis 1980: 69; fig. 4:2).

24. STRÉPHI. Diameter 24. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 5:4).

25. STRÉPHI. Diameter 15. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 5:2).

26. TIRYNS. Urfirnis. (Müller 1938: pl. VII-1).

27. TIRYNS. Urfirnis rim. Darker "glaze" on interior. (French 1971: 29, no. 8).

28. TIRYNS. Undecorated. Diameter 18. (Weisshaar 1981a: 231; fig. 77.9).

29. TIRYNS. Undecorated. Reddish-brown slip. Diameter 39. (Weisshaar 1981a: 232; fig. 78.11).

30. TIRYNS. Brownish-yellow slip. Diameter 18.6. (Weisshaar 1981a: 235; fig. 80.11).

31. TIRYNS. Undecorated. Brown fabric. Diameter 14.1. (Weisshaar 1981a: 235; fig. 80.15).

32. TIRYNS. Undecorated. Yellow-brown fabric. Diameter 22.5. (Weisshaar 1981a: 235; fig. 80.13).

33. TIRYNS. Reddish-brown slip. (Weisshaar 1981a: 241; fig. 84.11).

34. TIRYNS. Red-brown slip. Somewhat polished. (Weisshaar 1981a: 241; fig. 84.13).

35. TIRYNS. Undecorated. Grey-brown polished slip. Potter's mark on exterior. Diameter 14.4. (Weisshaar 1981a: 243; fig. 86.1).

36. TIRYNS. Brown slip. Plecrust on interior. Somewhat polished finish. (Weisshaar 1981a: 247; fig. 89.15).

37. TIRYNS. Polished brown slip. Diameter 8.4. (Weisshaar 1981a: 247; fig. 89.8).

38. TIRYNS. Usually coarse manufacture. Often not decorated although about half the sherds have simple "glaze" bands of varying thickness on the rim. (Weisshaar 1981b: fig. 1.6).

39. ZYGOURIÉS. Brick-red clay and wash of same colour. Diameter 14.7. (Blegen 1928: fig. 76; no. 270).

40. ZYGOURIÉS. Type D - "Unpainted Ware". (Blegen 1928: fig. 96, no. 301).

41. ZYGOURIÉS. Type E - "Coarse Ware". Coarse brick-red clay smoothed and blackened. (Blegen 1928: fig. 102, no. 53).

c. Discussion

This type is distributed widely throughout Greece, from Itháki as far south as Asine, and as far east as Eutresis. The chronological distribution ranges from EH I - EH II/III.

The earliest stratified examples, from Eutresis, date to EH I, both early in that period (VII-1.12, Group III) and later as well (VII-1.13, Group IV). Examples from Perakhóra Phase X (mid to late EH I), Phase Y (late EH I to early transitional EH I/II) and Phase Z (late transitional EH I/II or early EH II) are also present.

Stratified EH II examples come from Áyios Kosmás (VII-1.6-10); (all Mylonas' Settlement, Phase B), Berbáti, Korakóu, Orkhomenos, Stréphi, Zygoriés and Tiryns (VII-1.26).

The EH II/III transitional phase is represented at Tiryns (VII-1.28-38).

Unstratified examples dated to the Early Helladic period, have been found at Asine (VII-1.1-5). Two examples from Kýthera come from a mixed EH I - II deposit (VII-1.18,19). A single example from Itháki is undatable beyond EH, due to the way in which it was published (cf. note in Part B, p. 37).

The average diameter of vessels of this type, based on information given in the catalogue above, is about 22; most are within 5 cm of this, but some considerably smaller (VII-1.37, 8.4 cm) and some much larger (VII-1.29, 39 cm) have been found.

Less than half the examples have any sort of surface treatment. The rest are plain.

In only 11 examples is fabric texture specifically mentioned. Of these, 4 are medium, 3 are coarse, 1 is moderately fine and 2 are fine. With so few examples, no definite conclusion regarding texture can be reached.

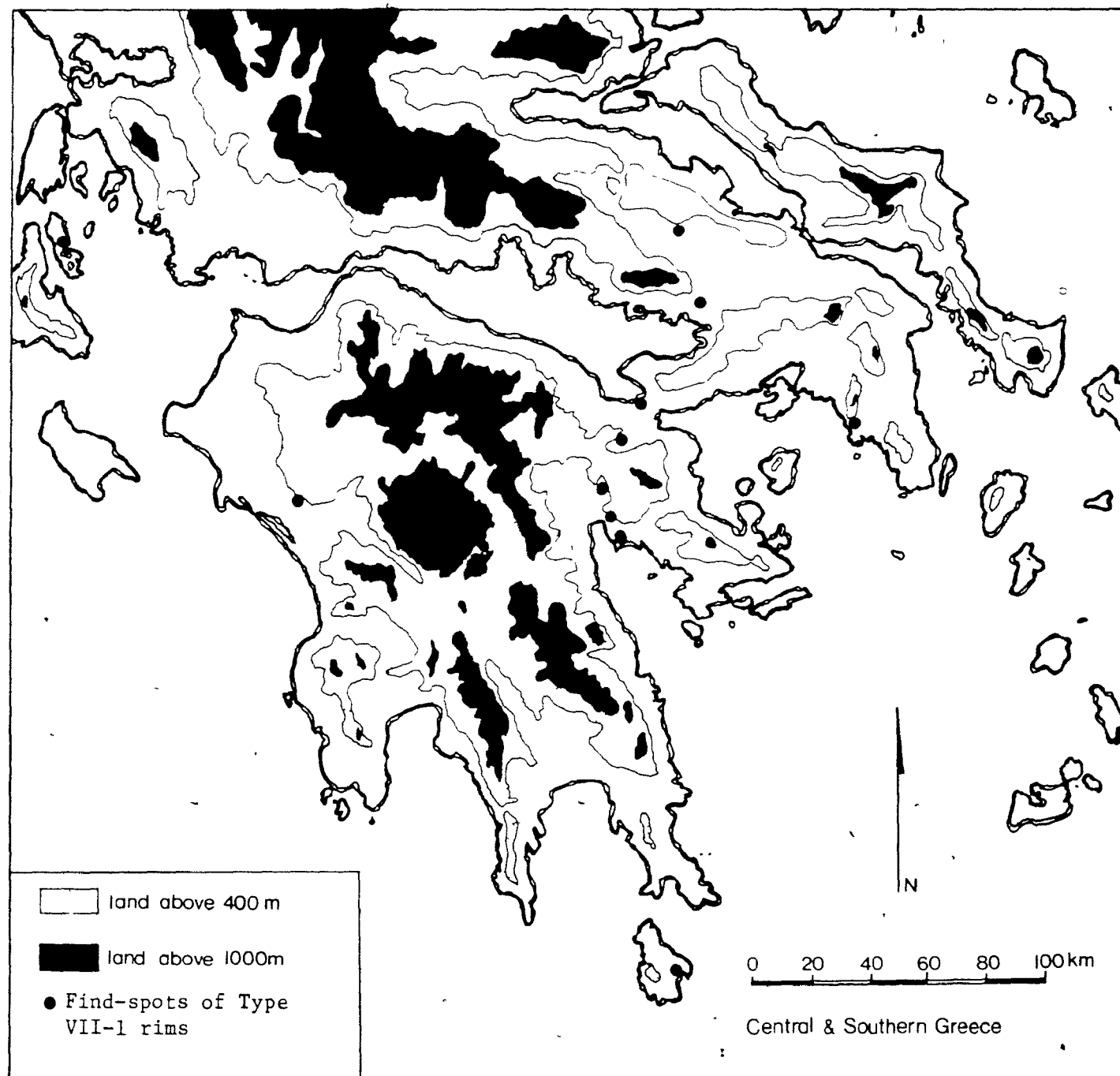


Fig. 45: Distribution of Type VII-1

C.vii.2. Type VII-2: "Splayed, Pointed"

Map: fig. 46

a. General Description of Form

Here the spreading wall terminates in a sharply-pointed lip.

b. Catalogue

VII-2.1. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Large angular and subangular black inclusions. Interior slip red (10R 4/8); exterior slip yellowish-red (5YR 5/6). (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/151:2).

2. ASINE. Fine red-brown-buff fabric. Thickness 0.4. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/152).

3. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff. Medium angular black and dull red, small subangular dull red and some lime inclusions. Diameter 30. Thickness 1.1. (Fossey, forthcoming 73/176:8).

4. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black inclusions. Pinkish-grey (5YR 6/2) slip on interior and exterior. Some scoring on interior. Diameter 16. Thickness 0.55. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/422:17).

5. ASINE. Fine red-brown-buff fabric. Light brownish-grey (10YR 6/2) slip on interior. Diameter 12. Thickness 0.4. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/744:1).

6. ASINE. Fine red-brown-buff fabric. Dark grey (N4/) slip on exterior. Diameter 18. Thickness 0.55. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/753:1).

7. BERBÁTI. Class A II - "Slipped Ware". Class B - "Glazed Ware". Class DD - "White Slipped Ware". (Sjflund 1965: no. 112.7).

8. EUTRESIS. Heavy, highly polished black ware. (Goldman 1938: 92; fig. 114:1).

9. EUTRESIS. Heavy slipped or burnished ware. Biscuit moderately coarse containing small particles of stone; greyish to light tan. Surfaces sometimes smoothed and normally coated with thick slip. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 135; fig. 4-III.33).

10. EUTRESIS. Moderately fine biscuit with occasional impurities. Surface coated with slip and well-burnished. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 140; fig. 4-111.2).

11. KÉOS. Red-brown semifine/semicoarse unslipped ware. (Caskey 1972: 365, no. B-32; fig. 13).

12. KORAKOÚ. Type B 11 - "Glazed Ware". Type D - "Unpainted Ware". (Blegen 1921: fig. 13).

13. KÝTHERA. Gray core, outer surface red, inner surface brown-black. Burnished on interior and exterior. Diagonal burnishing marks on exterior. (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 77; fig. 35, no. 6).

14. STRÉPHI. Fine reddish-yellow fabric. Dark brown urfirnis on interior and exterior, glossy appearance. Diameter 15. (Koumouzelis 1980: 69; fig. 4:1).

15. TIRYNS. Dark urfirnis. Diameter 16.5. (Weisshaar 1981a: 235; fig. 80.9).

16. TIRYNS. Red urfirnis. Diameter 16.5. (Weisshaar 1981a: 239; fig. 82.10).

c. Discussion

This type has been discovered at 8 sites quite widely distributed throughout Greece. The chronological distribution is also quite wide, extending from EH I to EH II/III.

The earliest examples of this type, found at Eutresis, date to EH I. Number VII-2.8 comes from Goldman's "first metre of deposit" and VII-2.9 and 10 both come from Caskey and Caskey's Group III.

Stratified EH II examples have been found at Berbáti, Kéos, Korakoú and Stréphi.

Two examples from Tiryns date to the EH II/III transitional phase.

The example from Kýthora comes from a mixed EH I and II deposit, and the half dozen Asine sherds are from unstratified deposits, but are dated to EH I - II on stylistic grounds.

The average diameter of vessels of type VII-2 is 15 cm; most are, in fact, within a 5 cm range of this mean.

More than half the examples show evidence of some sort of surface treatment, polish, slip or urfirmis.

Of the 8 examples in which fabric texture is specifically mentioned, 4 are fine, 1 is medium and 1 is coarse; one is moderately fine and one is "semifine-semicoarse".

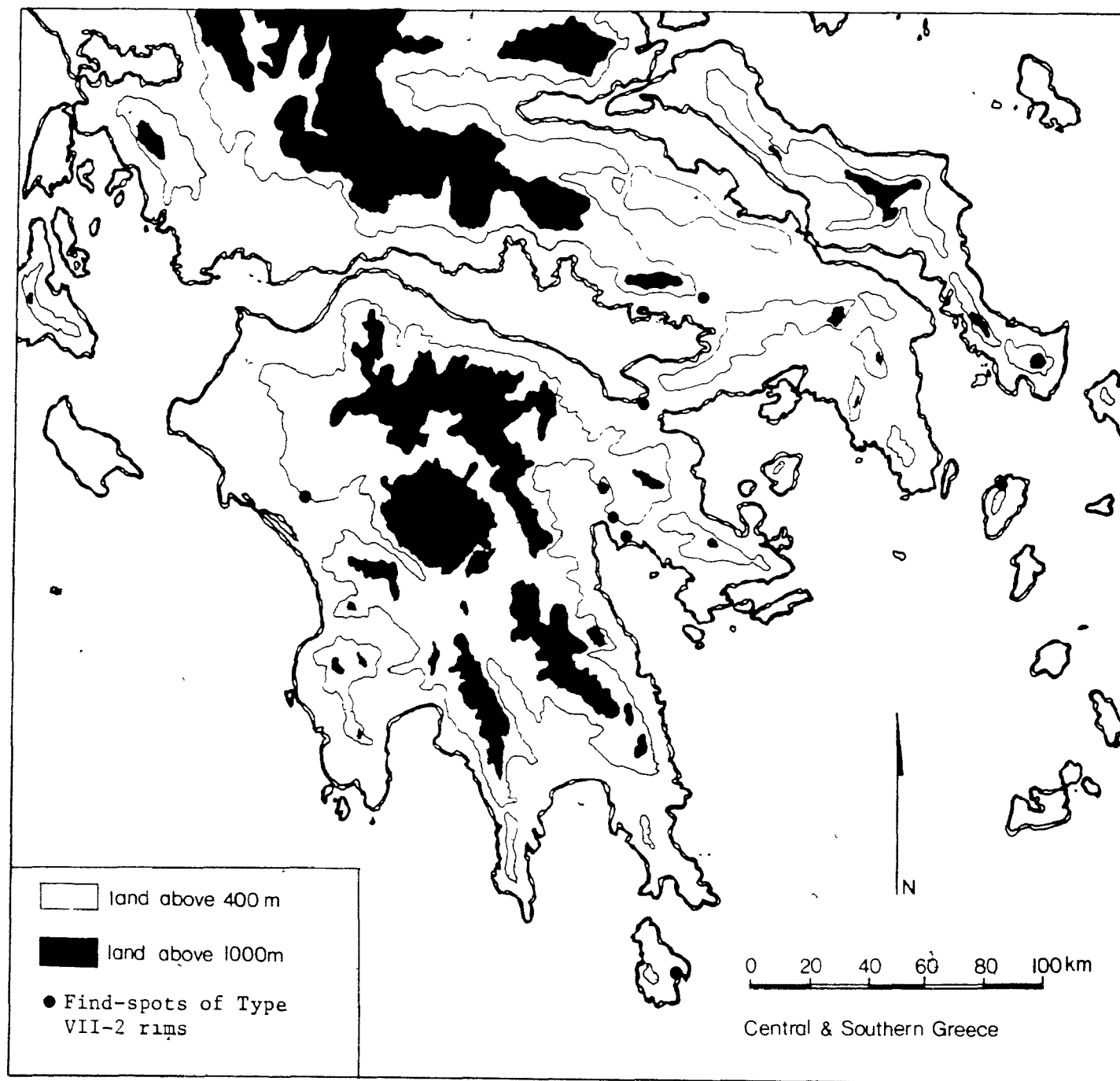


Fig. 46: Distribution of Type VII-2

C.vii.3. Type VII-3: "Splayed, Flattened"

Map: fig. 47

a. General Description of Form

The spreading walls of all type VII forms here maintain constant thickness all the way to the flattened or squared-off lip.

b. Catalogue

VII-3.1. ASINE. Semifine buff fabric. Few angular inclusions. Surfaces burnished. Diameter c.24. Thickness 1. (Fossey 1978: 13, no.14).

2. ASINE. Semifine dark buff. Many dark brown and lime inclusions. Surfaces covered with mottled grey and brown (5YR 4/3 to 4/1) polished slip. Diameter c.20. Thickness 0.6. (Fossey 1978: 15, no. 33).

3. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black and medium subangular dark red inclusions. Traces of cloth impressions on interior and exterior. Diameter 28. Thickness 0.9. (Fossey, forthcoming, 130:8).

4. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular white and some mica inclusions. Diameter c.30. Thickness 0.6. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/155:1).

5. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular grey and round black inclusions. Thickness 1.55. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/163:1).

6. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small and medium subangular black and medium subangular calcite inclusions. Some lime. Diameter 28. Thickness 0.8. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/176:8).

7. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black and calcite inclusions. Red (2.5YR 5/4) slip on interior and exterior. Shallow scoring lines on interior and exterior. Diameter 18. Thickness 0.9. (Fossey, forthcoming 73/405:2).

8. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black, large subangular black and red inclusions. Red (2.5YR 4/6) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 20. Thickness 1.5. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/731:4).

9. ASINE. Medium yellow-green fabric. Small subangular black and red, medium subangular mica inclusions. Diameter 14. Thickness 0.72. (Fossey, forthcoming 74/772:1).

10. ASINE. Medium yellow-green fabric. Small subangular black and red inclusions. Diameter 20. Thickness 0.9. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/828:1).

11. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black and medium subangular red inclusions. Diameter 20. Thickness 0.95. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/828:1).

12. EUTRESIS. "Glazed" ware. Fine hard biscuit with thin "glaze". Lustrous but not burnished. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 153: fig. 11, no. VIII.6).

13. STREPHI. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 17).

14. TIRYNS. Dark slip. Diameter 40.5. (Weisshaar 1981a: 247; fig. 89.19).

15. TIRYNS. Undecorated dark brown, unpolished. Diameter 15.6. (Weisshaar 1981a: 239; fig. 82.12).

16. TIRYNS. Brown-black slip. Diameter 21. (Weisshaar 1981a: 235; fig. 80.2).

c. Discussion

The geographic distribution of this type is quite wide, from Eutresis to Asine and as far west as Stréphi. The chronological distribution, however, ranges only from EH II to EH II/III.

The chronological assignments are not nearly as diverse. The example from Eutresis comes from Caskey and Caskey's Group VIII, contemporary with the late EH II House L. That from Stréphi dates from EH II but Koumouzelis does not indicate from which EH II phase it comes. The Tiryns examples all date from Weisshaar's EH II/III transitional phase.

The Asine examples are from unstratified deposits, and have been dated on purely stylistic grounds as follows: VII-3.1, 6 and 10, EH I - II; VII-3.2 and 4, EH II; VII-3.3, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 11, EH (unspecified).

Numbers VII-3.9 and 15 are rather smaller in diameter (14 and 15.6 respectively) than the rest, which except for the inordinately large VII-3.14, at 40.5, average a diameter of about 22. There is almost an equal number of unslipped and slipped/urfirnis examples.

The fabric texture of the majority of examples, where stated, is medium.

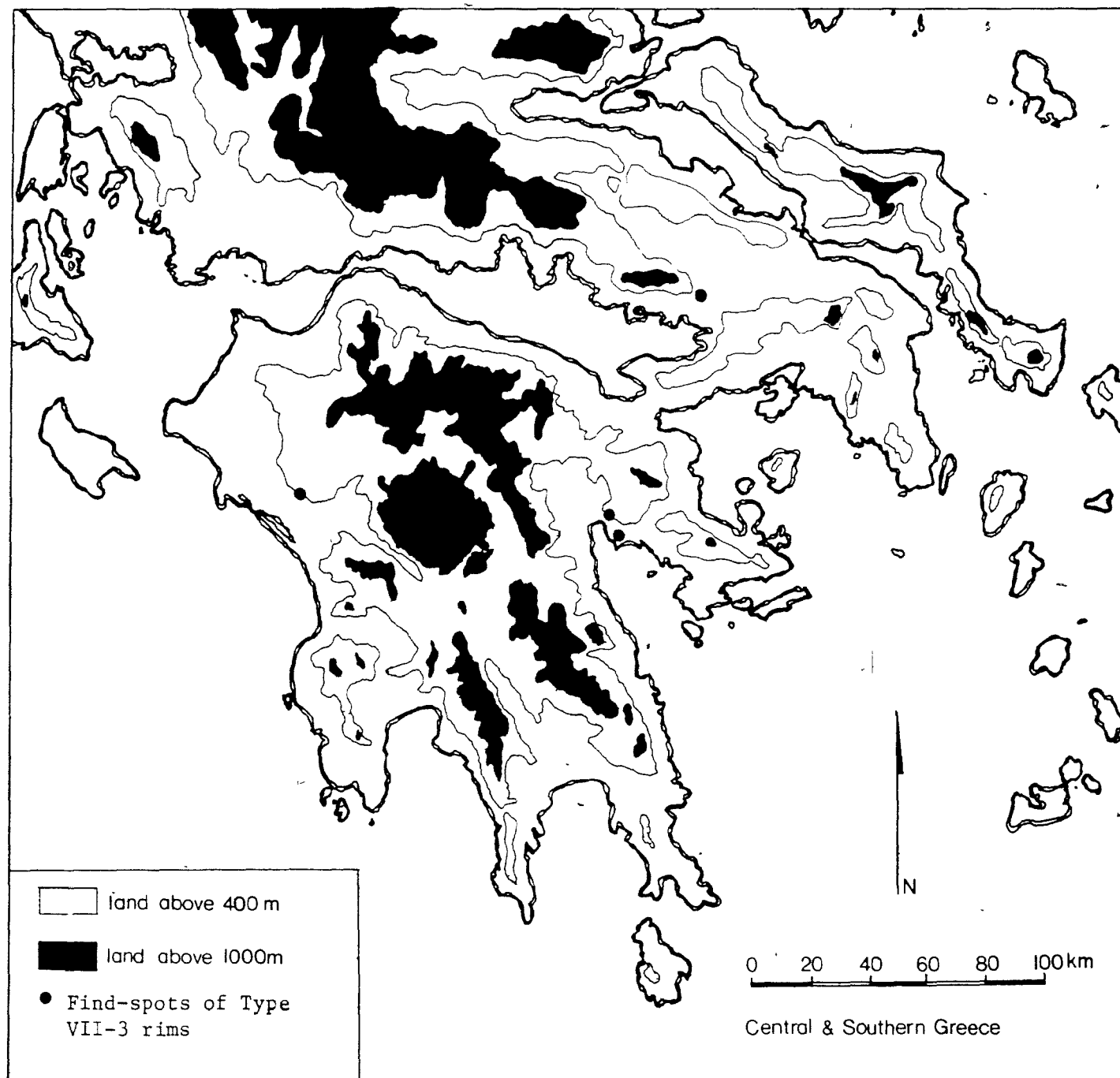


Fig. 47: Distribution of Type VII-3

c.vii.4. Type VII-4: "Splayed, Bevelled/Molded"

Map: fig. 48

a. General Description of form

The shaping of the lip by either bevelling or molding distinguishes this type from others with splayed walls and rims.

b. Catalogue

VII-4.1. ASEA. Reddish-brown fabric, well-baked and highly polished. Marks of burnishing tool visible. Diameter 48. (Holmberg 1944: 64-65; fig. 67).

2. ASEA. Brownish-red clay. Grey-black core. Dark red polished slip. (Holmberg 1944: 68; fig. 72).

3. ASINE. Fine buff. Surfaces have polished brown (7.5YR 4/4 to 3/2) slip. Diameter 16. Thickness 0.55. (Fossey 1978: 15, no. 34).

4. ASINE. Coarse buff-dark brown. Many lime and other angular inclusions. Surfaces slightly smoothed. On inside of rim traces of brown-buff (7.5YR 6/4) slip. Diameter 25. Thickness 0.85. (Fossey 1978: 33, no. 293).

5. ASINE. Medium grey-black. Some small black and lime inclusions. Traces of brownish (10R 4/4) slip on exterior. Interior has well polished red (10R 6/4) slip. Diameter 9. Thickness 0.65. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/143:1).

6. ASINE. Fine red-brown-buff fabric. Interior and exterior have very fine polished deep brown (7.5YR 3/1) slip. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/143:1).

7. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular red and black, small subangular mica and some lime inclusions. Diameter 15.2. Thickness 0.6. (Fossey, forthcoming 73/173:2).

8. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Small angular dull red and subangular black inclusions. Diameter c. 10. Thickness 0.85. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/173:3).

9. ASINE. Medium grey-black fabric. Small subangular white and black and some lime inclusions. Diameter 25. Thickness 0.94. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/176:1).

10. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black and red, calcite and some lime inclusions. Diameter c.16. Thickness 1.2. (Fossey, forthcoming 73/176:17).

11. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black, medium subangular black, calcite and some lime inclusions. Red (2.5YR 4/6) slip on interior. Diameter 22. Thickness 0.75. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/315:1).

12. ASINE. Fine red-brown-buff fabric. Diameter 12. Thickness 0.5. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/317:3).

13. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Small round black and small and medium subangular dull red inclusions. Diameter 14. Thickness 0.6. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/336:1).

14. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small angular and subangular black and medium subangular quartz inclusions. Diameter 16. Thickness 0.72. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/415:4).

15. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small and medium subangular black and some lime inclusions. Diameter 18. Thickness 0.57. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/415:5).

16. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small and medium subangular black and calcite inclusions. Crackled red (2.5YR 4/6) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 20. Thickness 0.95. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/728:17).

17. AYIOS STÉPHANOS. Fine pink-yellow ware. Soft fabric. Diameter 20. (Taylour 1972: 212; pl. 39g).

18. TIRYNS. Unglazed ware. (French 1971: 30, nos. 13 and 15).

19. TIRYNS. Unspecified examples. Same as Tiryns types Ia, Ic, IIa, IIb, IIIb (kleinen Schlüssel mit abgesetztem Rand); Gefäßstyp IIb, Randbildung IIIb (kleinen Schalen). (Weisshaar 1981a: 273, fig. 68; 227, fig. 72).

20. TIRYNS. Grey brown ware with dark urfirnis. Diameter 21. (Weisshaar 1981a: 239; fig. 82.9).

21. TIRYNS. Red-brown fabric. Red urfirnis. Diameter 14.4. (Weisshaar 1981a: 239; fig. 82.15).

c. Discussion

Very few stratified examples of this type have been found, even though it has been recognized at four sites on mainland Greece. The type is confined, chronologically, to EH II - II/III.

The Asea examples have come from a stratified EH II deposit, and those from Tiryns (VII-4.20, 21), from an EH II/III transitional deposit.

All other examples are from unstratified deposits. The Asine examples have been dated, on stylistic grounds, to EH I ? (VII-4.5), EH I - II (VII-4.4, 7 - 11, 16), EH II (VII-4.3) and general EH (VII-4.6, 12-15). It is obviously, however, an essentially EH II type thus the Asine material should be reassessed.

The sherd from Áyios Stéphanos is dated, stylistically to EH II, as is VII-4.18, from Tiryns. The Tiryns entry VII-4.19 is included, exempli gratia, to show the compatability between the typological system used by Weisshaar at Tiryns and that used here.

The average Type VII-4 vessel has a diameter of 18 cm and is, more often than not, unslipped.

Of the 15 examples in which fabric texture is specifically mentioned, 8 are medium, 4 are fine and 3 are coarse.

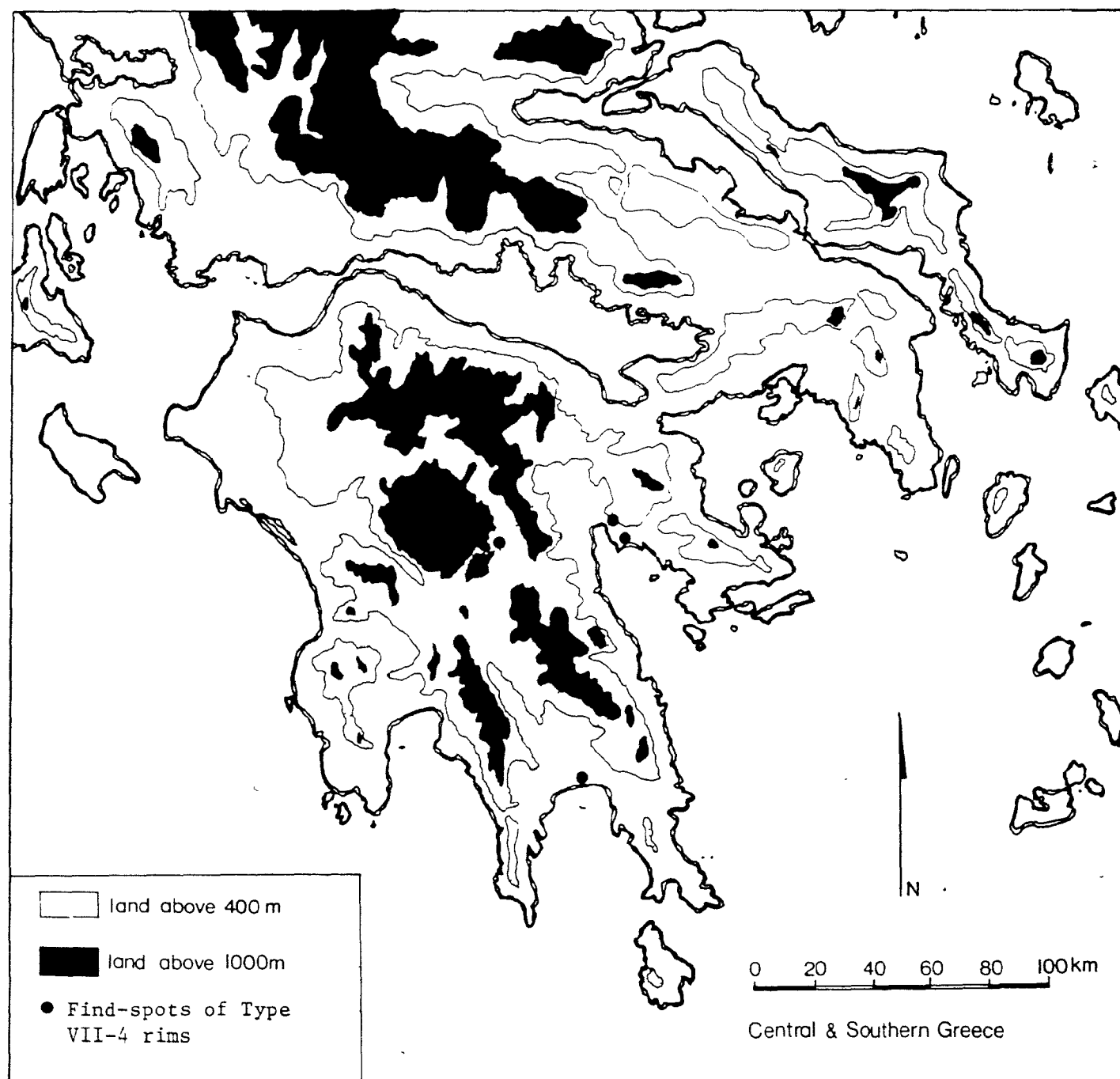


Fig. 48: Distribution of Type VII-4

C.vii.5. Type VII-5: "Splayed, Thickened Out"

Map: fig. 49

a. General Description of Form

In profiles of this category the flaring walls are thickened on the exterior of the lip.

b. Catalogue

VII-5.1. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small and medium subangular black and small subangular mica inclusions. Diameter 18. Thickness 0.75. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/312:1).

2. BERBÁTI. Class B - "Glazed Ware". (Sjflund 1965: no. 117:13, 14).

3. EUTRESIS. Fine hard biscuit, orange-tan-grey. Diameter 12. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 153; pl. 50, no. VIII.5).

c. Discussion

Only three examples of this type have been recorded. They may, however, indicate a late EH II date.

The example from Asine, from an unstratified context, has not been dated to a more specific period than EH. That from Berbáti is said to last from EH II to early EH III. The Eutresis sherd is contemporary with House L, the latest EH II structure at the site.

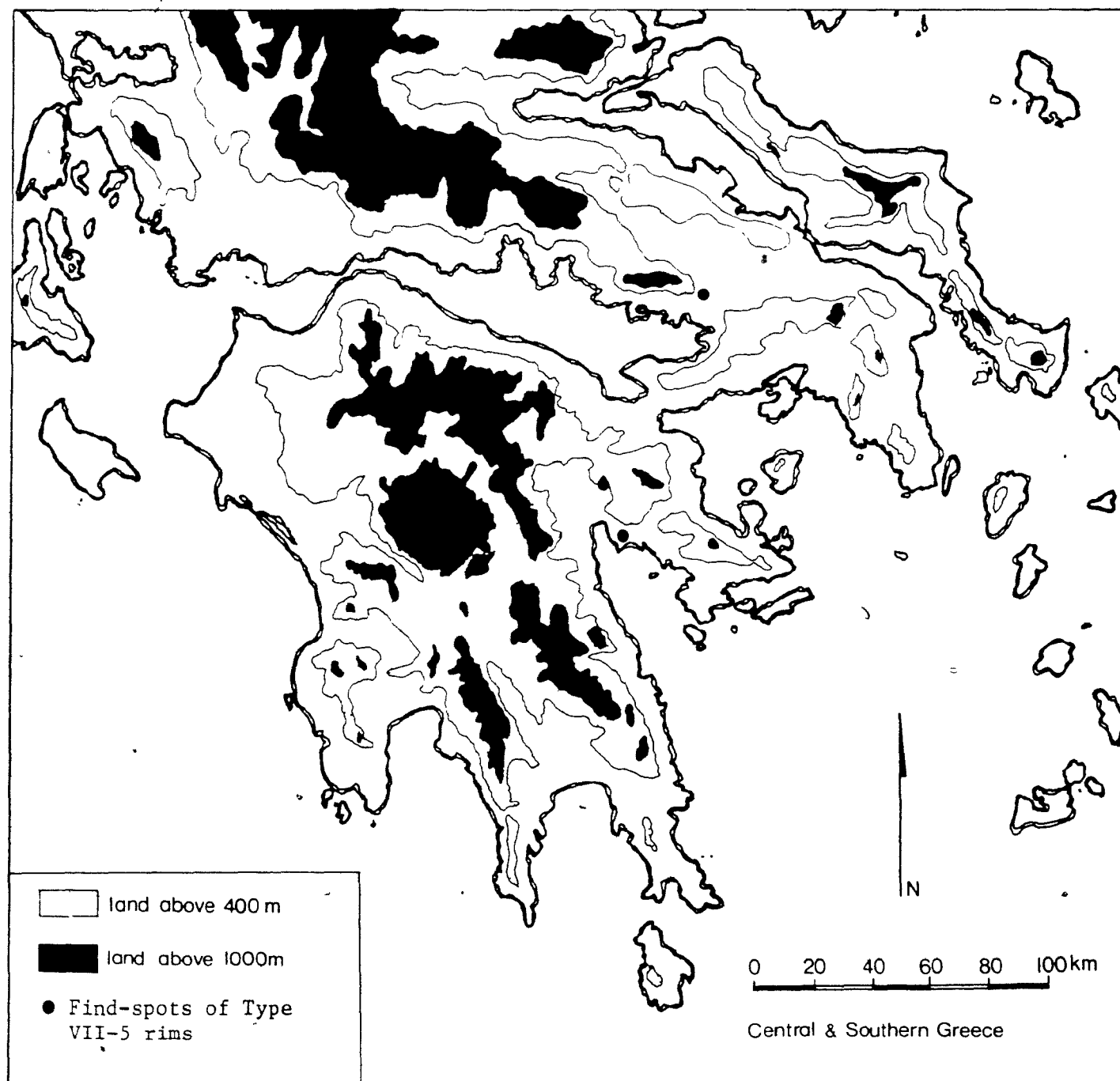


Fig. 49: Distribution of Type VII-5

C.vii.6. Type VII-6: "Splayed, Thickened In"

Map: fig. 50

a. General Description of Form

This rim profile shows a thickening on the interior of the lip, while the exterior follows a smooth, spreading line from the wall through to the rim.

b. Catalogue

VII-6.1. EUTRESIS. "Glazed ware". Fine hard biscuit with thin "glaze". Lustrous but unburnished. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: T53; fig. 11, VIII.8).

2. THÍVAI. (Demakopoulou 1978: 57; fig. 5.6).

3. TIRYNS. Black, red or brown slip. Interior of rim and exterior slipped. Diameter 10 - 20. (Siedentopf 1973: 5; fig. 3.16, 17).

4. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar: personal communication, fig. 16.8).

c. Discussion

This type is found at sites in Central Greece - Boiotia and the Argolid. It ranges, chronologically, from EH II to EH II/III.

All the examples cited are late: the one from Eutresis is contemporary with House L, the latest EH II deposit explored by Caskey and Caskey. The Thívai example is EH II, and the Tiryns examples are EH II (VII-6.3) and EH II/III transitional (VII-6.4).

Not enough information is given to determine any specifics concerning presence or absence of slip or urfirnis, nor are enough data available to comment on the range of diameters or fabric texture.

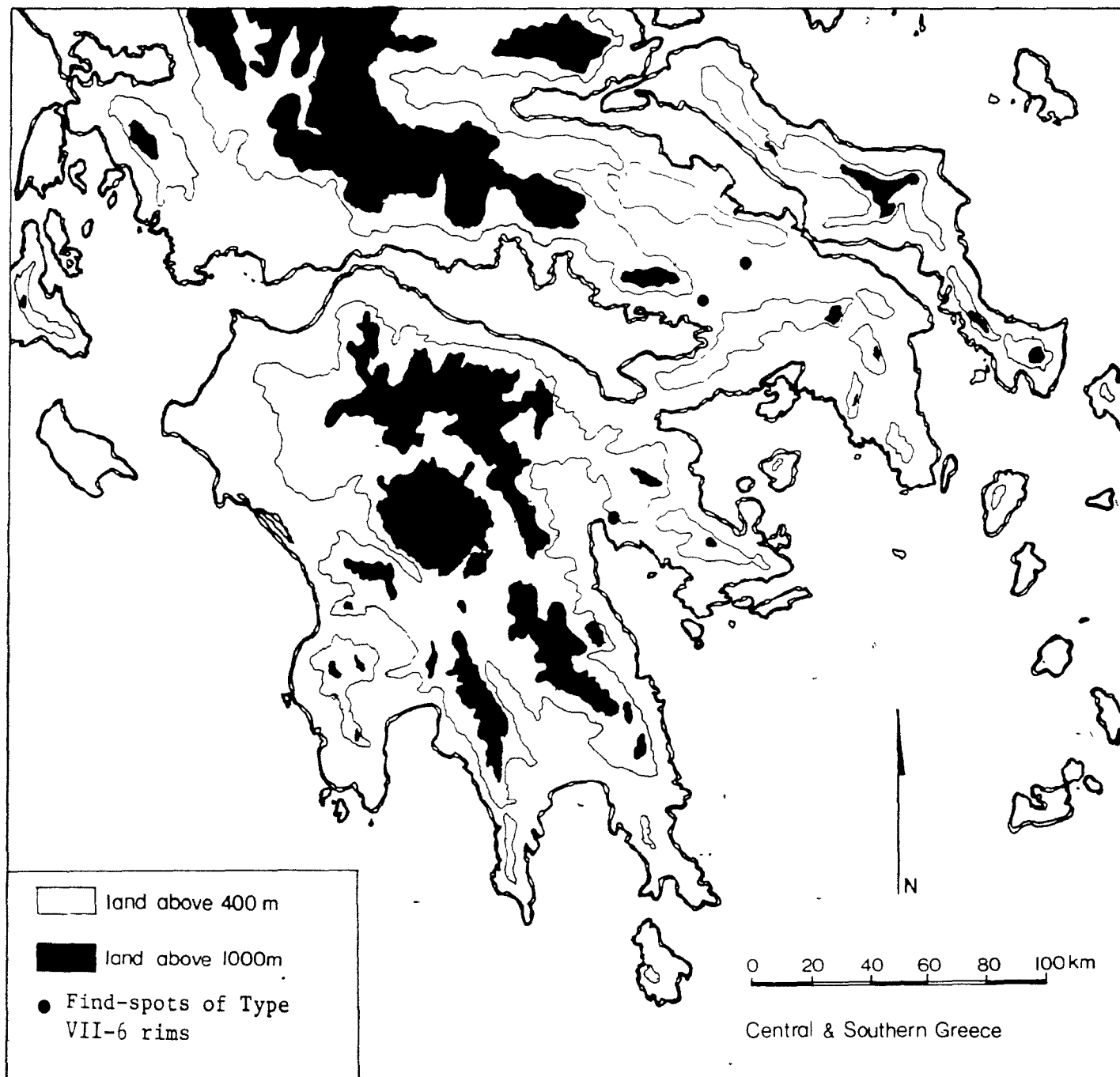


Fig. 50: Distribution of Type VII-6

C.vii.7. Type VII-7: "Splayed, Thickened Out and In" - Map: fig. 51

a. General Description of Form

The spreading profile here terminates in a T-shaped lip.

b. Catalogue

- VII-7.1. BERBÁTI. Class B - "Glazed Ware" (Sjåflund, no. 117.5).
2. ITHÁKI. Coarse ware. (Hourtley 1934-35: 26, no. 94; fig. 22.
3. TIRYNS. Brown, highly polished slip. Diameter 37.5. (Weisshaar 1981a: 239; fig. 82.2).
4. TIRYNS. Unspecified examples. Same as Tiryns Randbildung e (Schüsseln mit T-Rand). (Weisshaar 1981a: 209; fig. 74).

c. Discussion

This type shows a very wide geographic distribution, from Itháki to Tiryns.

It is difficult to form any opinion concerning the chronological distribution with so few examples with which to work. The sherds from Berbati classed as "B" are dated to EH II - early EH III. The example from Itháki is not assigned a specific date, and that from Tiryns (VII-7.3) dates to Weisshaar's EH II/III transitional phase. The other Tiryns example is provided, exemplum gratia, to show the compatibility between this and Weisshaar's Tiryns system.

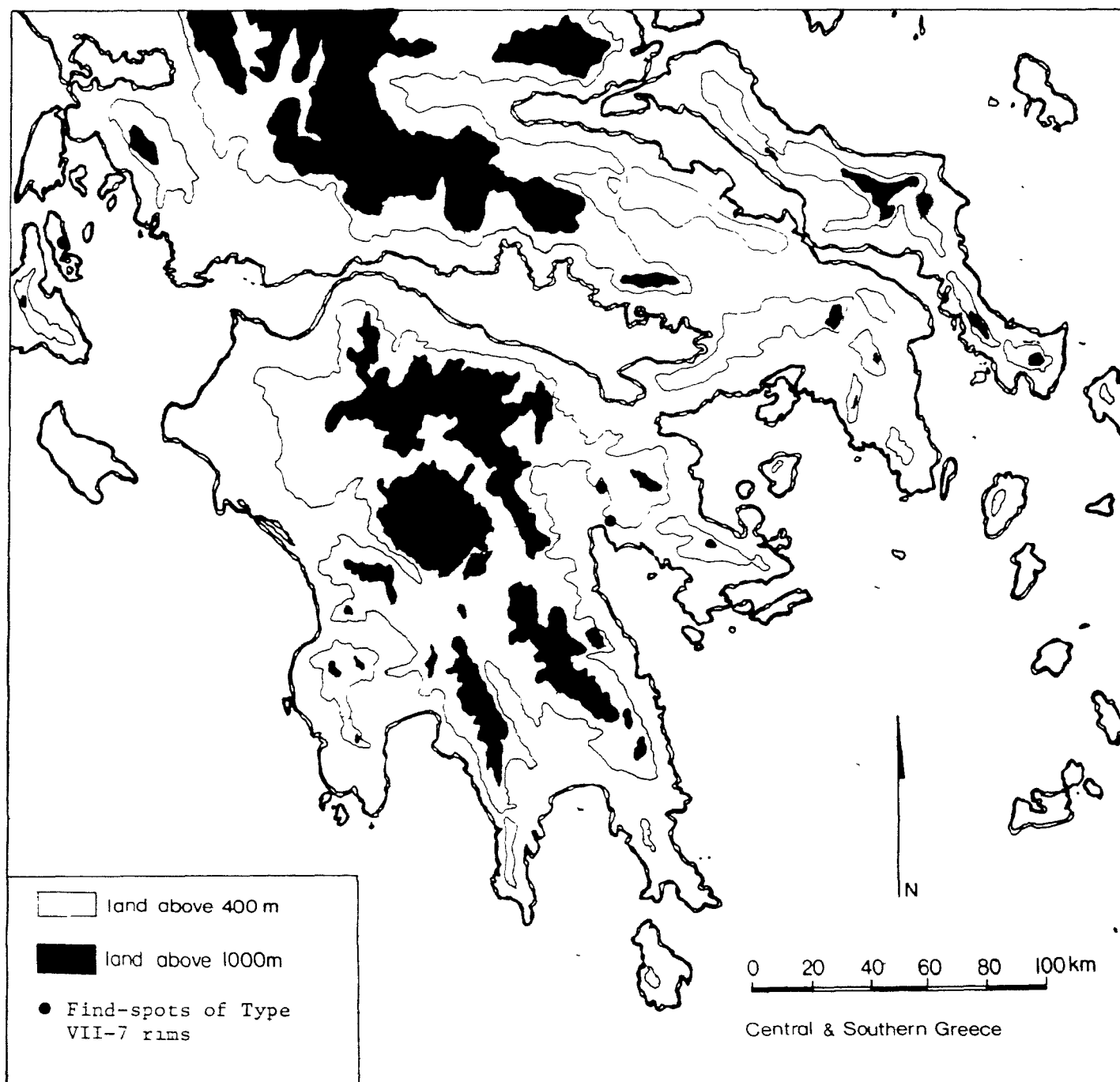


Fig. 51: Distribution of Type VII-7

C.viii. Type VIII

This classification includes shallow-sided saucers and bowls. The walls flare out quite broadly from the base and, because of this, the form is one with a rim diameter which is much greater than that of the base. This form is distinguished from the preceding one by the angle at which the walls are raised from the horizontal line of the base. Here, they are at an angle of about 25°.

C. VIII.1. Type VIII-1: "Shallow, Rounded"

Map: fig. 52

a. General Description of Form

In this category the broadly sloping walls present a smooth profile from wall to rim; the latter terminates in a rounded lip.

b. Catalogue

VIII-1.1. EUTRESIS. "Glazed ware". Tan "glaze" mottled to black. Diameter 14. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 155; fig. 11, pl. 50, no. VIII.21).

2. ITHÁKI. Light buff clay. Band of thin streaky "glaze" paint on rim and exterior. (Heurtley 1934-35: 17; fig. 13, no. 3).

3. ITHÁKI. Buff to red clay. Traces of red "glaze" paint. (Heurtley 1934-35: 18; no. 11 b; fig. 12).

4. ITHÁKI. Buff clay. Unpainted. (Heurtley 1934-35: 18, no. 15; pl. 4).

5. KÉOS. Coarse red-buff fabric. Unslipped. (Caskey 1972: 366, no. B-65; fig. 4).

6. KORAKOÚ. Type E. Unslipped. (Blegen 1921: fig. 15).

7. MOURTÉRI. (Sampson 1978: 261; fig. 15, no. 70).

8. TIRYNS. Urfirnis ware. (French 1971: 29, no. 7).

9. TIRYNS. Black, red or dark brown slip on exterior of vessel and interior of rim. Diameter c. 10-20. (Siedentopf 1972: 5; fig. 3.12).

10. TIRYNS. Unspecified examples. Same as gefüsstyp 11a. (Weisshaar 1981a: 227; fig. 72).

11. TIRYNS. Undecorated. Diameter 24. (Weisshaar 1981a: 232; fig. 78.7).

12. TIRYNS. Red urfirnis. Diameter 13.4. (Weisshaar 1981a: 235; fig. 80.1).

c. Discussion

This type demonstrates a very wide distribution throughout Greece, from Itháki to Tiryns and as far east as Kéos and Mourtéri. The chronological distribution is much narrower, ranging from EH II-II/III.

Most of the examples are EH II; that from Eutresis is contemporary with House L, the latest EH II occupation. The example from Kéos, along with that from Mourtéri, and VII-1.8 and 9 from Tiryns are also EH II, although it is not specified to which EH II phase they belong. Examples VIII-1.11 and 12 both belong to Weisshaar's EH II/III transitional phase.

The examples from Itháki are not assigned any specific date, nor is the sherd from Korakóu. Number VIII-1.10 is included to show how the Tiryns system is compatible with that being used here. The diameters, where specified, vary from 10 - 24. About half of the examples are slipped or "glazed", while the others are plain.

Not enough information is available to allow comment on the fabric texture.

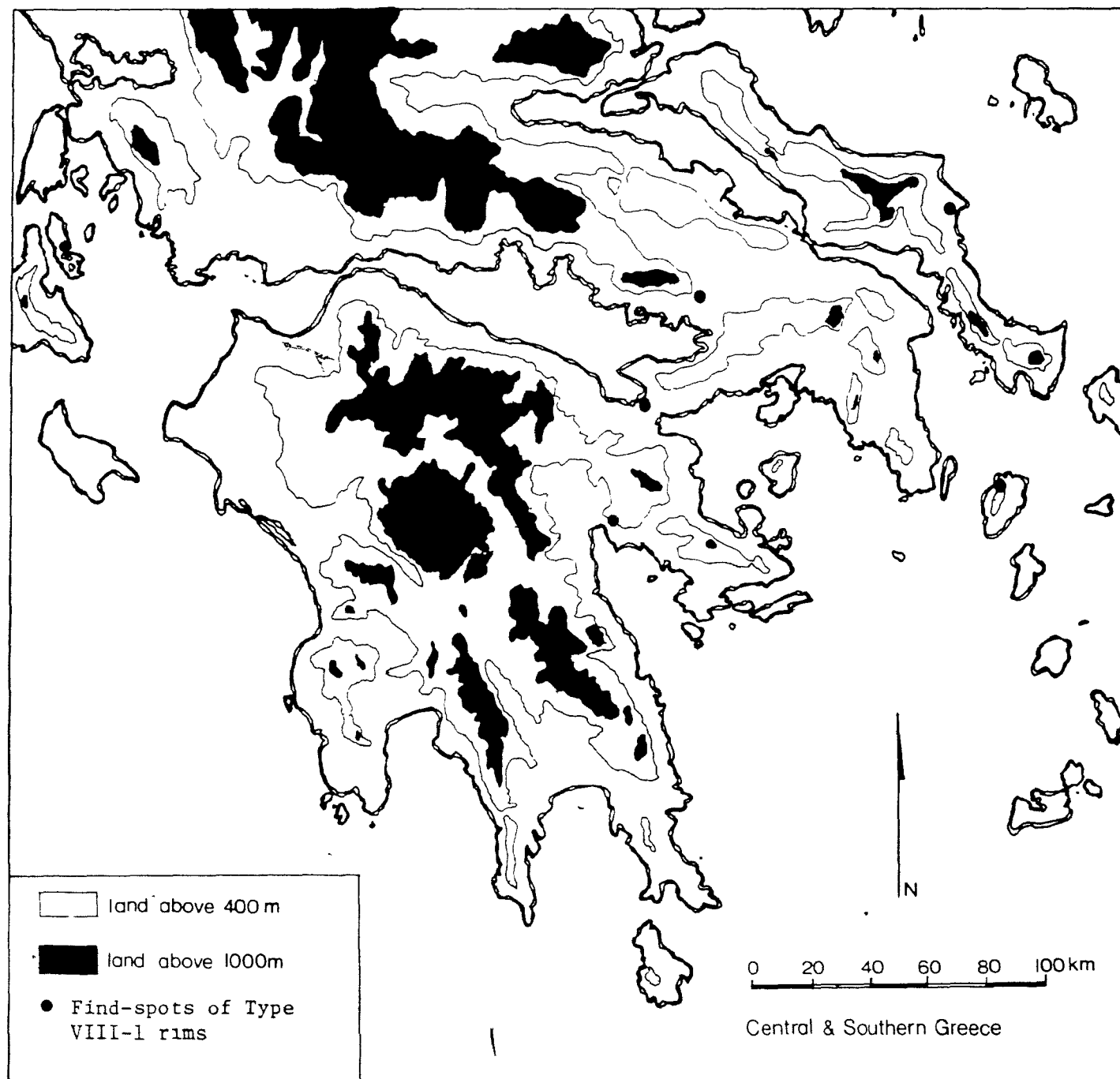


Fig. 52: Distribution of Type VIII-1

C.viii.2. Type VIII-2: "Shallow, Pointed"

Map: fig. 53

a. General Description of Form

In this category the shallow sides terminate in pointed lips.

b. Catalogue

VIII-2.1. EUTRESIS. Burnished ware. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 144; fig. 7, no. IV.8).

2. EUTRESIS. "Glazed" ware. Fine hard biscuit with thin black "glaze". Diameter 15.3. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 153; fig. 11, no. VIII.1).

3. EUTRESIS. Glazed ware. Fine hard biscuit with thin black "glaze". Diameter 14.1. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 153; pl. 50, no. VIII.2).

4. KÉOS. Coarse unslipped ware. (Caskey 1972: 368; no. B-76; fig. 4).

5. TIRYNS. Urfirnis ware. Darker slip on interior and exterior of rim. (French 1971: 29, no. 9).

6. TIRYNS. Red urfirnis. Diameter 18. (Weisshaar 1981a: 231; fig. 77.6).

7. TIRYNS. Yellowish-white slip, well-polished. Diameter 7.5. (Weisshaar 1981a: 235; fig. 80.12).

8. TIRYNS. Whitish-yellow fabric. Diameter 14.1. (Weisshaar 1981a: 239; fig. 82.16).

c. Discussion

The findspots of this type are quite widely distributed: Eutresis, Kéos and Tiryns. It is interesting to note the absence of western findspots of this type.

The chronological assignments are also diverse. Although there is a preponderance of EH II examples, there is one dated to EH I (VIII-2.1, Caskey's Group IV) and three examples come from the Tiryns EH II/III transitional phase (VIII-2.6 - 8).

The diameters, where specified, range from 7.5 - 15.3; but the concentration is really between 14 and 15.

The sole EH I example (VIII-2.1) is burnished, and except for two examples (VIII-2.4, 8) the EH II examples are slipped or covered with "glaze" or urfirnis.

Not enough information is available to allow a discussion of fabric texture.

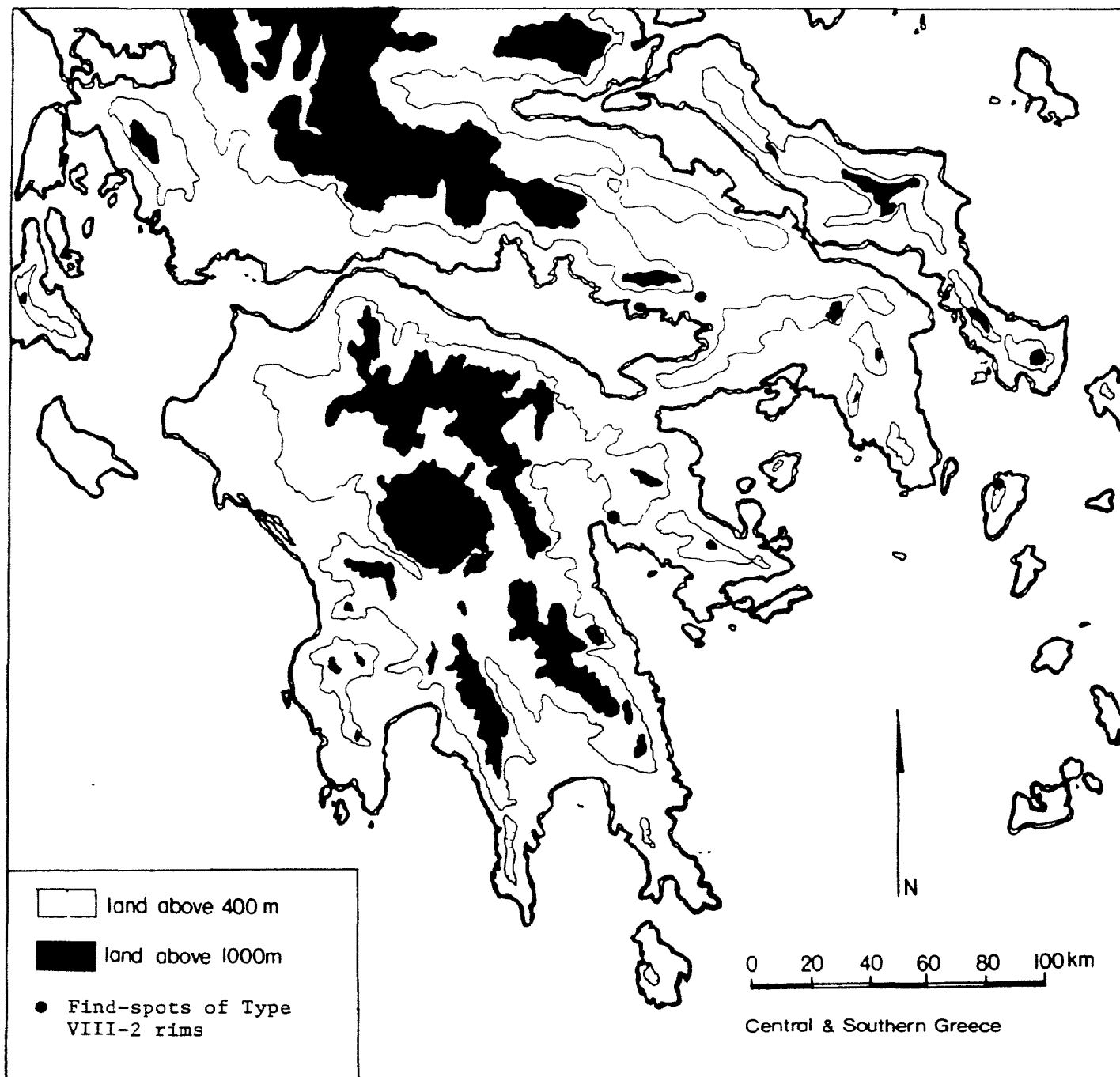


Fig. 53: Distribution of Type VIII-2

C.viii.3. Type VIII-3: "Shallow, Flattened"

Map: fig. 54

a. General Description of Form

The shallow rim profile terminates in a flattened or rounded-off lip.

b. Catalogue

VIII-3.1. ASINE. Semifine to coarse buff-grey fabric. Some large angular black inclusions. Red (10R 5/6) slip inside and out. Diameter 34. Thickness 1.34. (Fossey 1978: 20, no. 69).

2. TIRYNS Unspecified examples. Same as Tiryns type Randbildung IV (kleinen Schalen). (Weisshaar 1981a: 227; fig. 72).

c. Discussion

This type is confined to two sites in the Argolid.

Nothing conclusive can be said about this type. The Asine example, from an unstratified deposit, is identified as EH I or II, probably EH II, and the citation from Tiryns is provided simply to compare the Weisshaar typological system to that being used here.

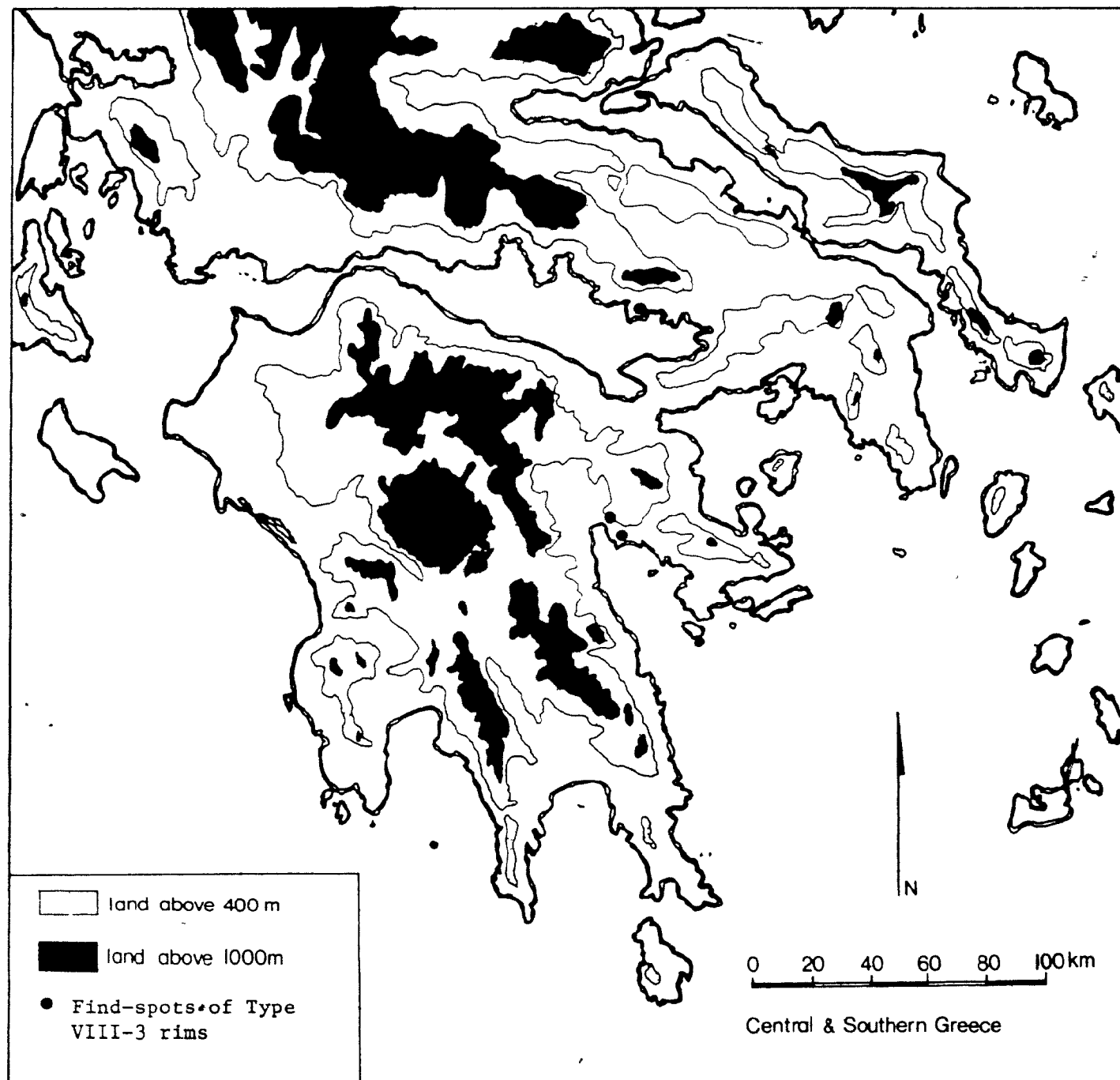


Fig. 54: Distribution of Type VIII-3



C.viii.4. Type VIII-4: "Shallow, Bevelled/Molded"

Map: fig. 55

a. General Description of Form

The rims of these shallow-profiles are shaped by bevelling or molding.

b. Catalogue

VIII-4.1. TIRYNS. Unspecified examples. Same as Tirýns type IIc, IIId (kleinen Schüsseln mit abgesetztem Rand), gefasstyp IIb, Randbildung VIIa, Randbildung VIIb (kleinen Schalen). (Weisshaar 1981a: 223, fig. 68; 227, fig. 72).

c. Discussion

The single example cited in the catalogue, from Tirýns, is simply there to compare the Tirýns typological system to that used as the basis for this study.

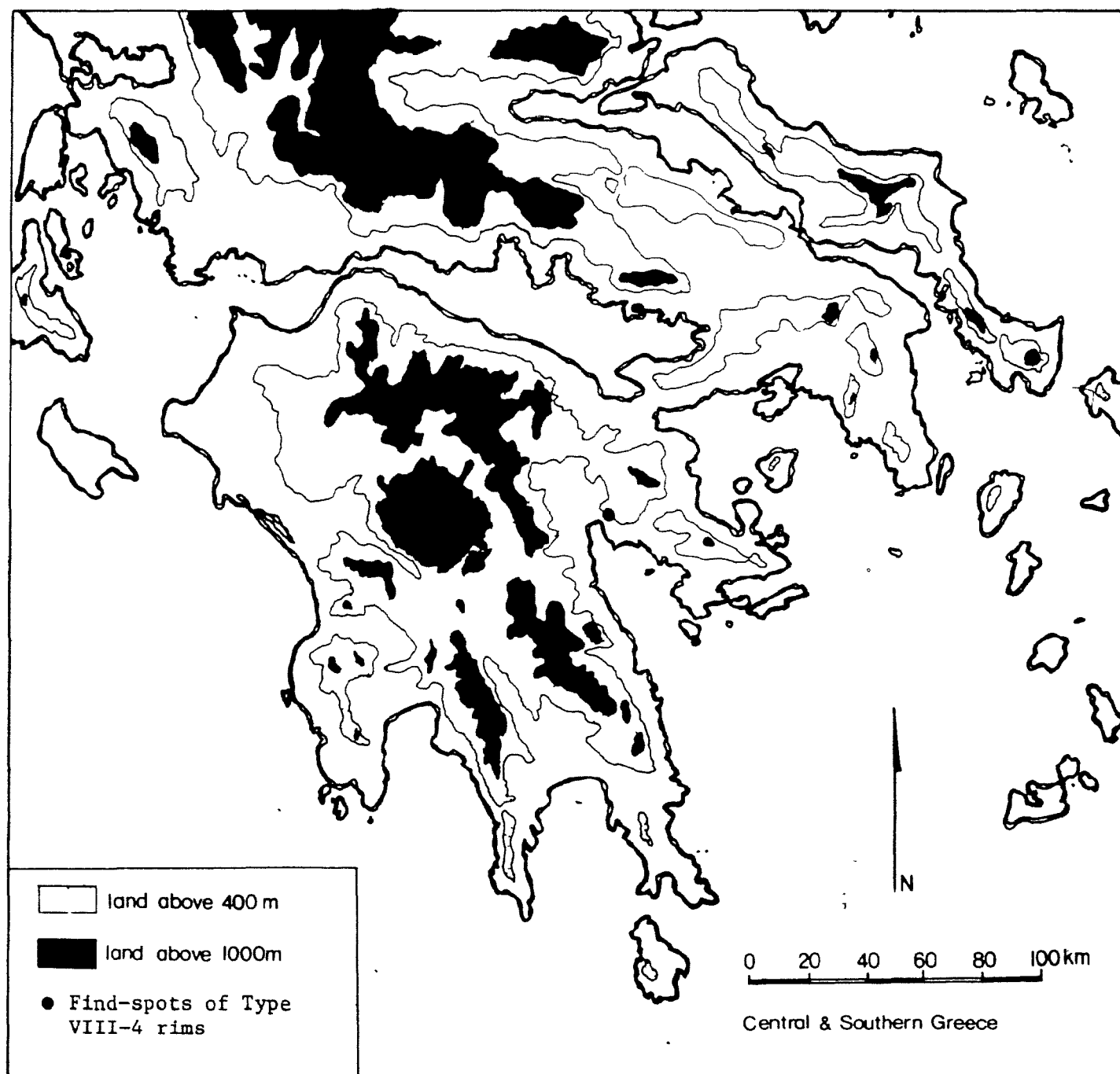


Fig. 55: Distribution of Type VIII-4

C.viii.5. Type VIII-5: "Shallow, Thickened-out"

Map: fig. 56

a. General Description of Form

A distinctive thickening on the exterior of the lip characterizes this variant of the type VIII rim profile.

b. Catalogue

VIII-5.1. STRÉPHI. Red (2.5YR 5/6) slip on exterior, urfirnis on interior. Diameter 19. (Koumouzelis 1980: 82; fig. 6:1).

2. TIRYNS. Urfirnis ware. (French 1981: 29, no. 21).

c. Discussion

The two examples listed above represent a very wide geographical distribution in the Peloponnesos. Both are, however, dated to the EH II period.

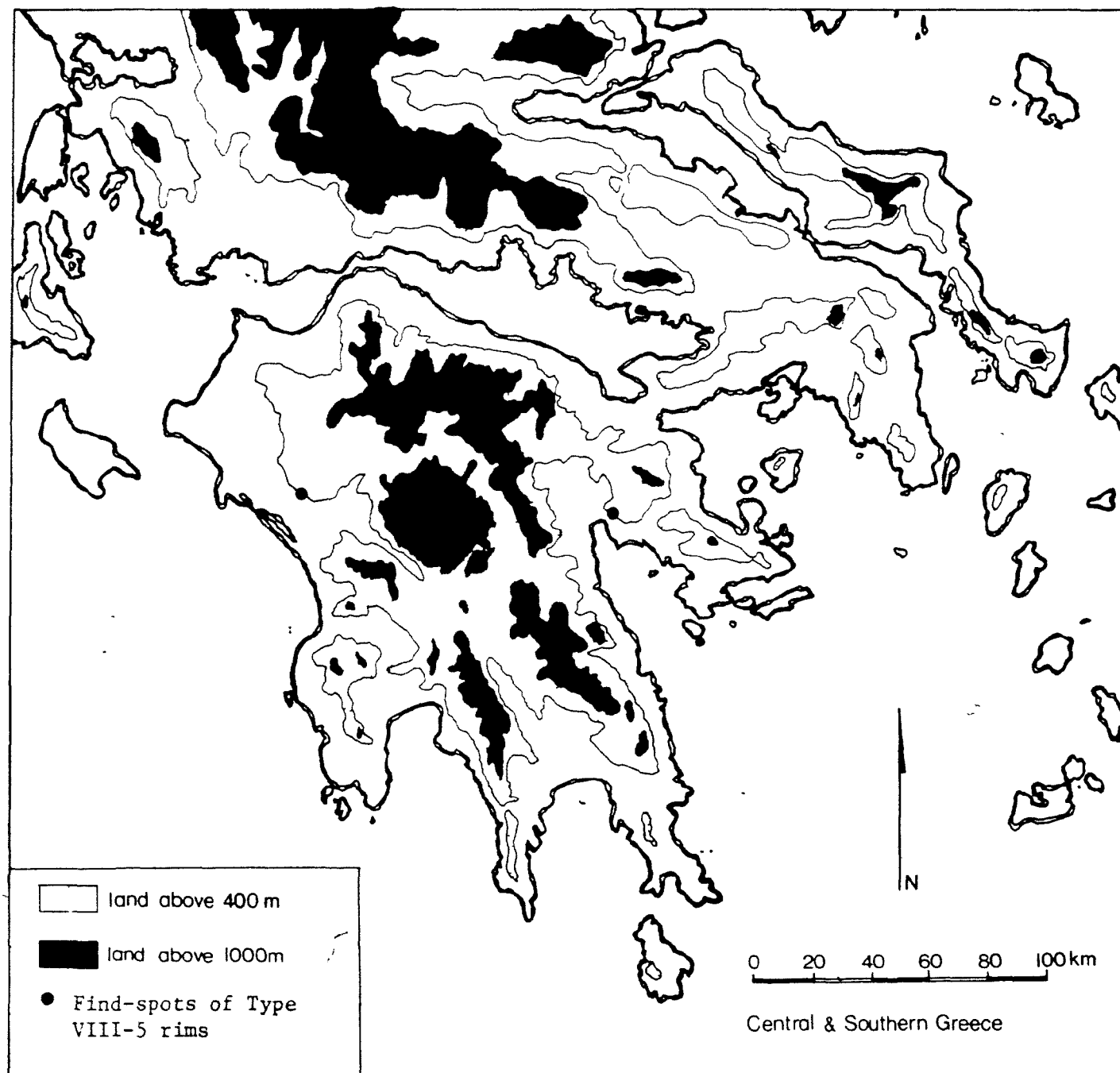


Fig. 56: Distribution of Type VIII-5

C.viii.6. Type VIII-6: "Shallow, Thickened-In"

Map: fig. 57

a. General Description of Form

This category contains those type VIII rims which have been thickened on the interior of the lip.

b. Catalogue

VIII-6.1. ASINE. Medium grey-black fabric. Small sub-angular grey and black inclusions. Some lime. Diameter 20.4. Thickness 0.8. (Fossey, forthcoming 73/173:4).

2. ITHÁKI. Traces of "glaze" paint on interior and exterior. (Heurtley 1934-35: 18, no. 9; fig. 13).

3. TIRYNS. Urfirnis ware. Dark edge on exterior of rim. (French 1971: 29, no. 18).

4. TIRYNS. Black urfirnis. Diameter 18. (Weisshaar 1981a: 244; fig. 87.5).

c. Discussion

This type is widely distributed throughout Greece, as far northwest as Itháki and as far southeast as Tiryns.

Assigning a chronological designation to this type is exceedingly difficult. The example from Asine, assessed on purely stylistic grounds, is assigned an EH I - II date. That from Itháki is not assigned a specific date, and the Tiryns examples date to EH II (VIII-6.3) and EH II/III transitional (VIII-6.4). With so few examples, no specific conclusions can be drawn.

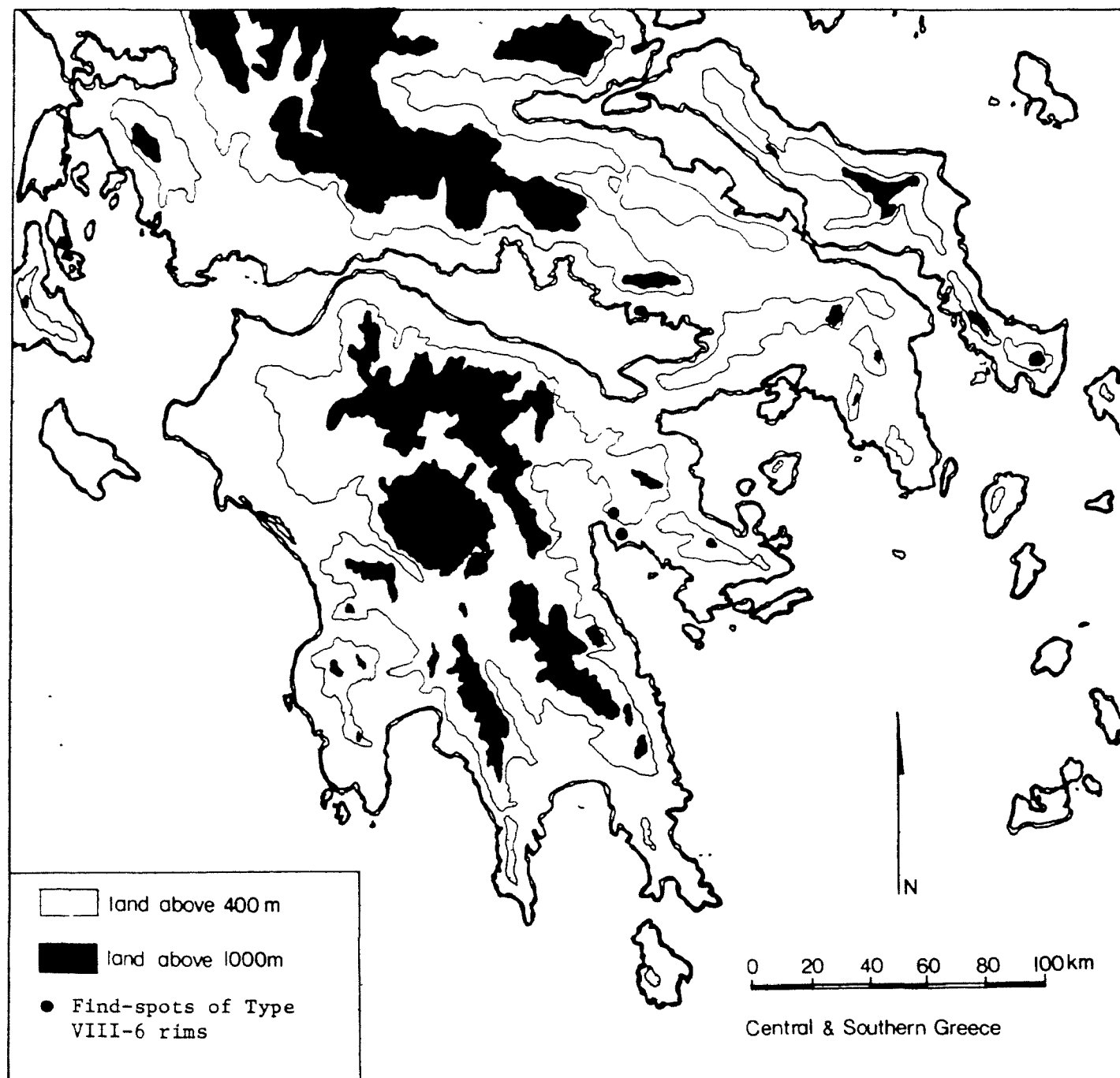


Fig. 57: Distribution of Type VIII-6

C.viii.7. Type VIII-7: "Shallow, Thickened Out and In"

a. General Description of Form

This type would suggest a shallow saucer with a T-shaped lip, formed by a thickening on the interior and exterior. No sherds of this category have yet been recorded but since the T-shaped lip occurs on both types VII and IX, it is logical to expect that examples may someday occur.

C.ix. Type IX

The flat plate is a rare EH vessel shape. Its sides are almost parallel to the base; in fact they are raised only at about a 10° to 15° angle from the horizontal.

C.1x.1. Type IX-1. "Flat, Rounded"

Map: fig. 58

a. General Description of Form

This rim profile presents very broadly flared, almost flat walls and rounded lips.

b. Catalogue

1X-1.1. EUTRESIS. Light clay slipped with red. Diameter 49. (Goldman 1938: 109; fig. 143, no. 3).

2. KÉOS. Coarse red-brown clay. Unslipped. Interior and rim smoothed. (Caskey 1972: 366, no. B-66: fig. 4).

3. TIRYNS. Red decoration. Well-polished. Diameter 15.6. (Weisshaar 1981a: 247; fig. 89.1).

c. Discussion

This type has only been located at three sites, nevertheless, its distribution is quite diffuse.

From the examples listed in the catalogue above, it can be seen that this type is essentially a late one. 1X-1.1, from Eutresis, is dated to late EH II; it was discovered in the context of House L. The Kéos example also dates to EH II, and the Tiryns sherd is EH II/III transitional.

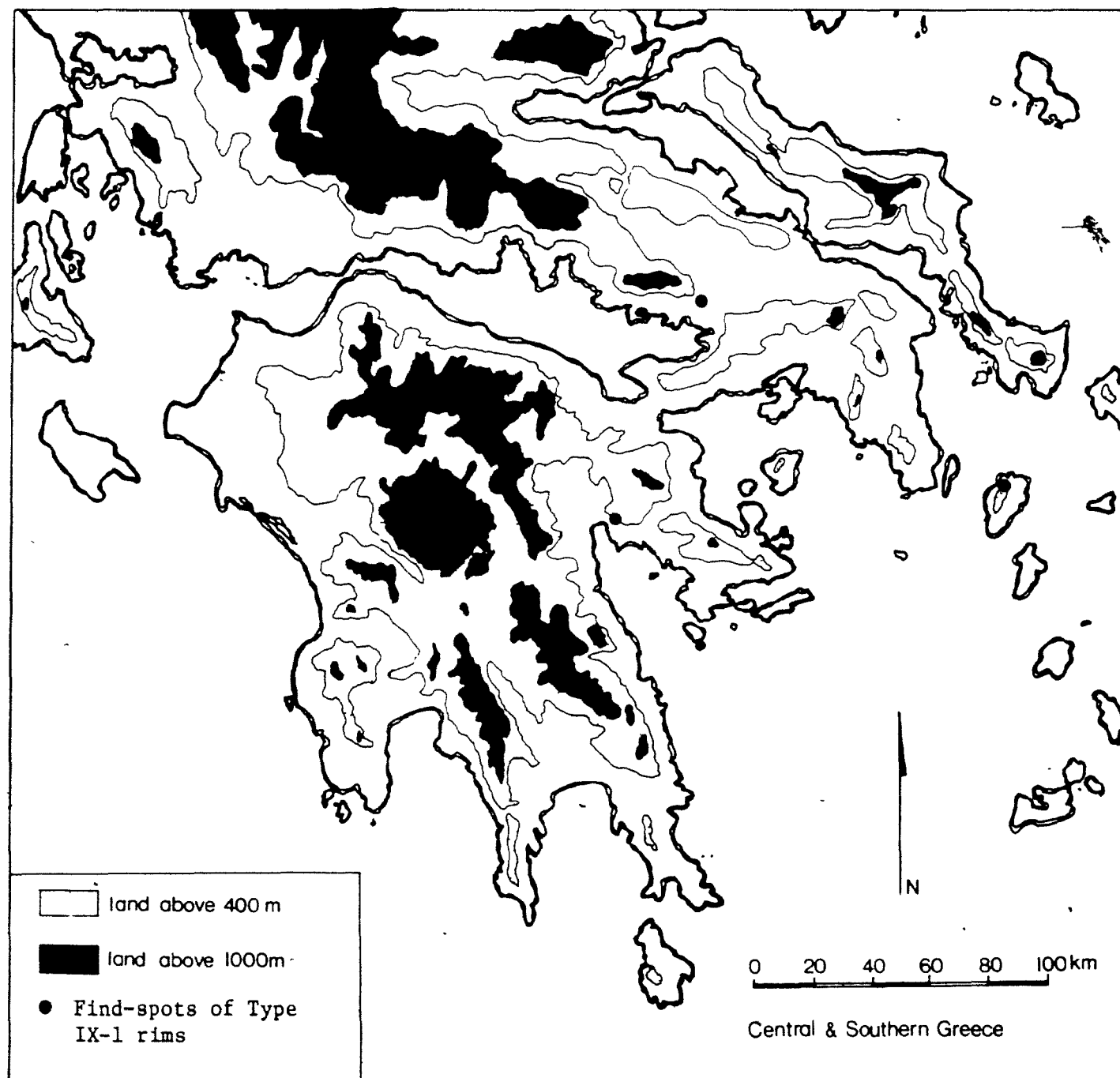


Fig. 58: Distribution of Type IX-1

C. ix.2. Type IX-2: "Flat, Pointed"

Map: fig. 59

a. General Description of Form.

The nearly flat walls of type IX profiles here terminate in pointed lips.

b. Catalogue

IX-2.1. ASINE. Fine red-brown-buff fabric. Diameter 36. Thickness 0.9. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/154:3).

c. Discussion

The single example, from Asine, is dated on stylistic grounds, to the EH II period.

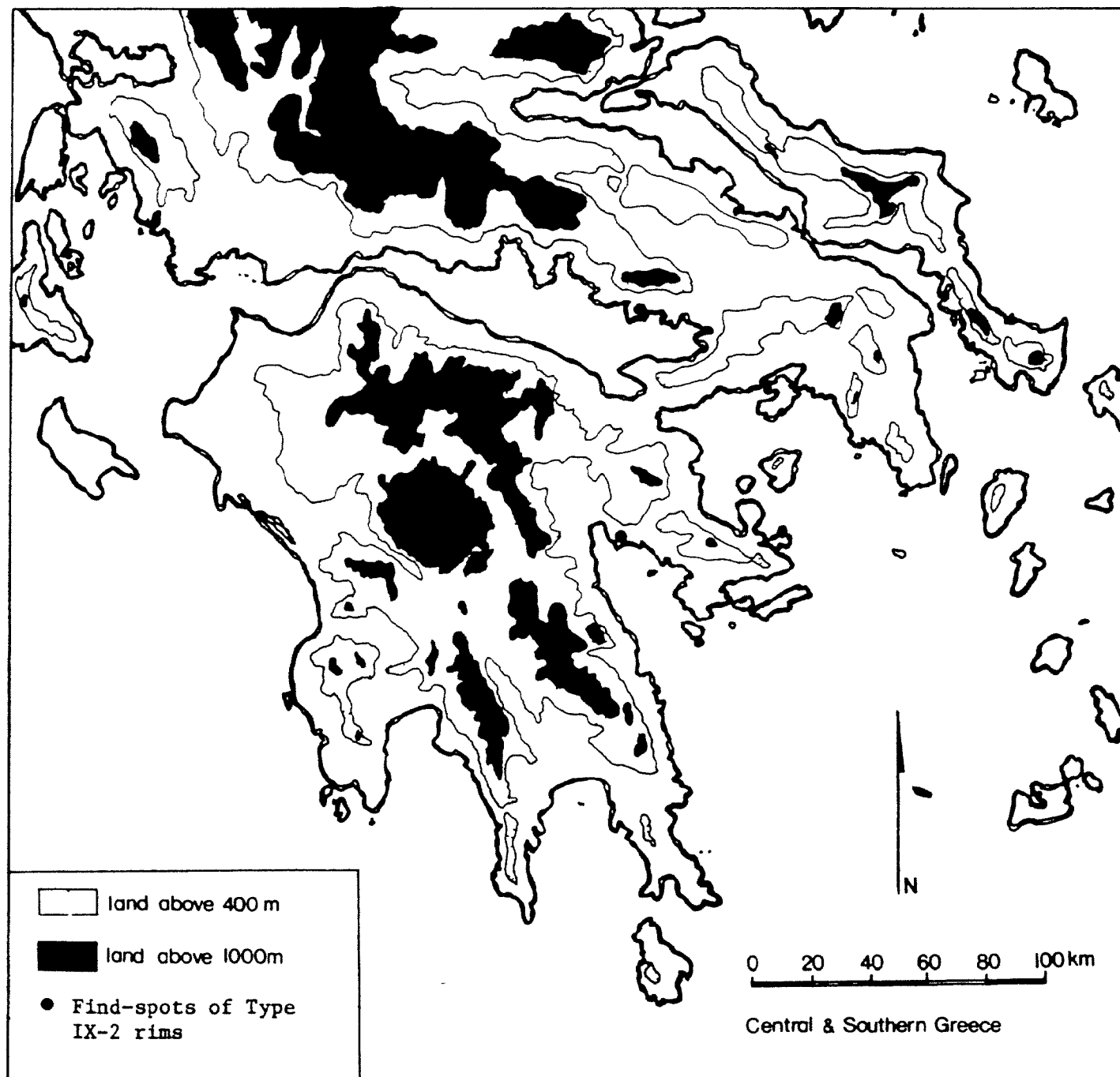


Fig. 59: Distribution of Type IX-2

C. ix. 3. Type IX-3: "Flat, Flattened"

a. General Description of Form

This category, attested so far only at Parakhóra, presents broadly-splayed, almost flat walls with flattened or squared-off lips.

c. Discussion

This material is assigned an EH II date based on the stratified deposits excavated in Parakhóra in 1972.

C.IX.4. Type IX-4: "Flat, Bevelled/Molded"

a. General Description of Form

In this category, again only so far attested at Perakhóra, the flat rim profiles are modified by bevelling or molding near or at the lip.

c. Discussion

This material is assigned an EH II date based on the stratified deposits excavated at Perakhóra in 1972.

C.ix.5. Type IX-5: "Flat, Thickened Out"

Map: fig. 60

a. General Description of Type

In this category, the almost flat walls and rims have been thickened on the exterior of the lip.

b. Catalogue

IX-5.1. TIRYNS. Unspecified examples. Same as Tiryns rim type VII. (Weisshaar 1981a: 227; fig. 72).

c. Discussion

The single reference to Tiryns serves to compare that EH typological system to the one used in this study.

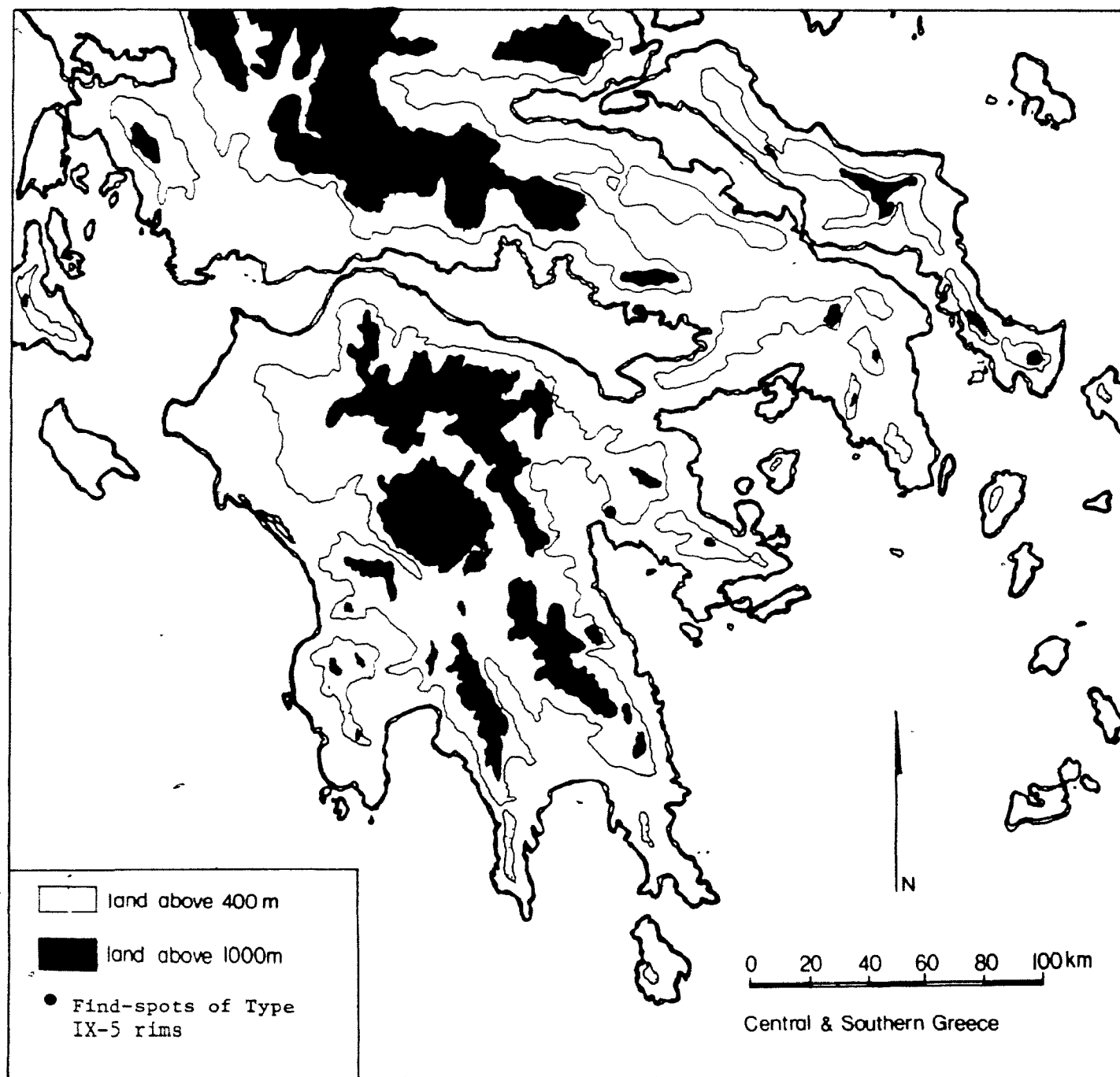


Fig. 60: Distribution of Type IX-5

C.ix.6. Type IX-6. "Flat, Thickened In"

a. General Description of Form.

On this type, so far only attested at Perakhōra, the flat walls of the type IX profiles terminate in a lip which has been thickened on the interior.

c. Discussion

This material is assigned an EH II date based on the stratified deposits excavated at Perakhōra in 1972.

C.ix.7. Type IX-7: "Flat, Thickened Out and In"

Map: fig. 61

a. General Description of Form

These type IX rim profiles terminate in T-shaped lips.

b. Catalogue

IX-7.1. EUTRESIS. Red porous clay. Untreated surface.
Diameter 46. (Goldman 1938: 106; fig. 142, no. 1).

2. EUTRESIS. Unslipped porous clay. Diameter 46.
(Goldman 1938: 106; fig. 142, no. 2).

c. Discussion

This type has only been located at Eutresis. Both examples date
to late EH II; they were discovered within House L.

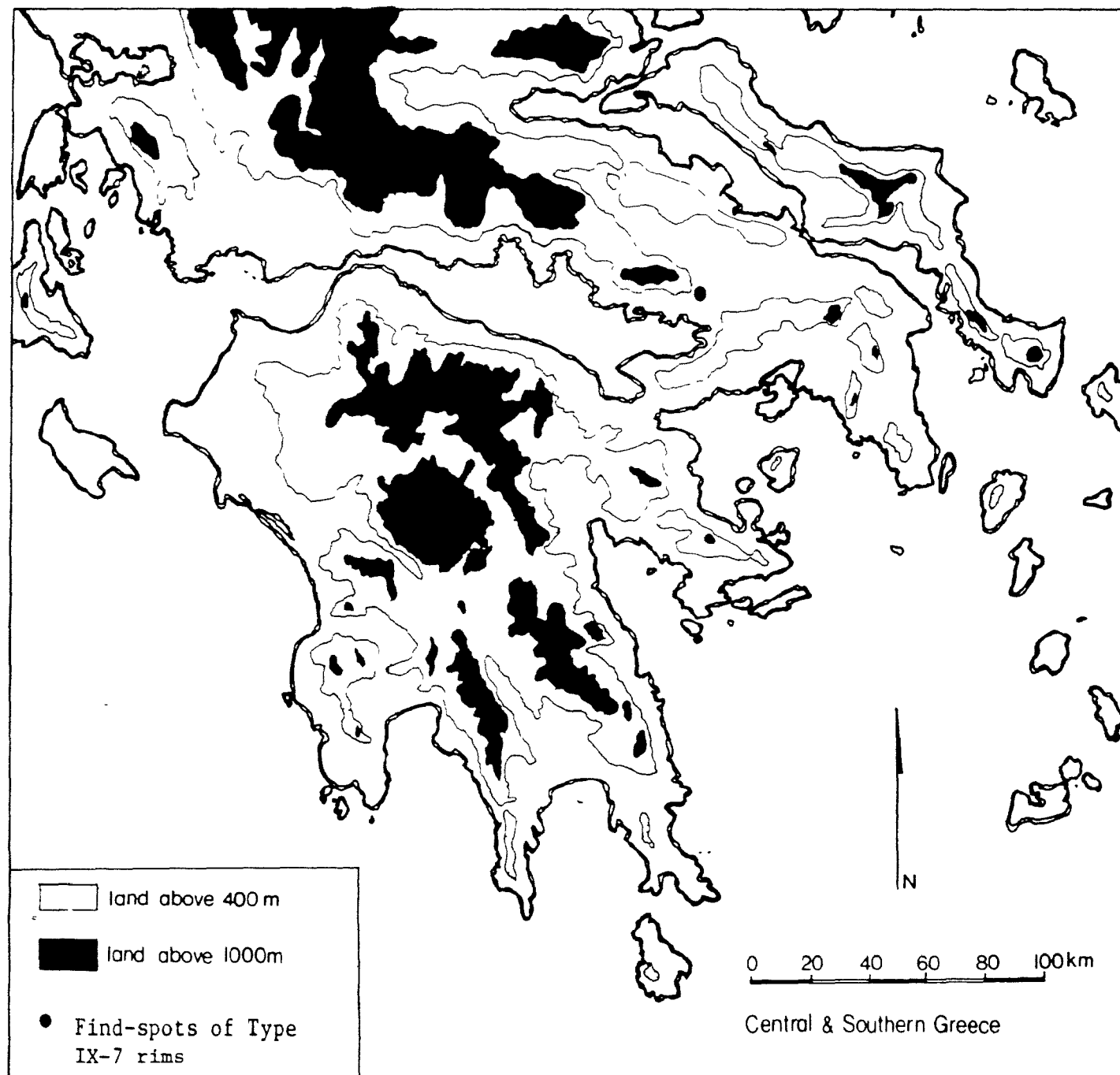


Fig. 61: Distribution of Type IX-7

D. Closed Forms

Types XI to XV describe the different varieties of closed forms or jars. A gap between types I to IX (open) and XI to XV was left intentionally when the original system was devised to allow for expansion of the open form typological system should this have proven necessary. Although this now seems unlikely, the gap has been maintained for consistency with the earlier publications.

Types XI to XIV have each been subdivided into two sub-categories, 'a and b, "short" and "tall". Collared jars have such a possible range of dimensions that some subdivision is necessary. A dividing point of a collar height of 3 cm seemed viable after examination of the large quantities of Perakhóra material.

D.1. Type XI

In this type, above the neck constriction, the straight-sided collar splays outward.

Descriptions of this type vary in the literature. It has, as in this typological system, been described as having a "splayed rim" (Mylonas 1959: 40, no.50), "narrowing at the neck and then turning out at the rim" (Smith 1955: 143-4), and "having an everted rim" (Smith 1955: 144).

D.1.1. Type X1a-1: "Splayed-high, rounded"

Map: fig. 62

a. General Description of Form

The high splayed collars here end in a rounded lip.

b. Catalogue

X1a-1.1. ASEA. Greyish-black, coarse clay with highly-polished surface. (Holmberg 1944: 63; fig. 65g).

2. ASEA. Greyish-black, thin, pure clay. Diameter 22.5. (Holmberg 1944: 78; fig. 81a).

3. ASINE. Yellow, badly-levigated clay, unpainted. Diameter 9. (Frödin and Persson 1938: 208; fig. 156-1).

4. ASINE. Coarse, dark brown clay. Many large and small angular black inclusions, some quartz and lime. Diameter 13. Thickness 1.1. (Fossey 1978: 28; no. 211).

5. ASINE. Coarse, well-fired, red-to-black clay, red on surface. Large calcite inclusions. Diameter 11. Thickness 1. (Fossey 1978: 31, no. 268).

6. ASINE. Coarse, red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black and grey, medium angular red and calcite inclusions. Differential firing. Diameter 30. Thickness 1.2. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/166:4).

7. ASINE. Medium, red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black and calcite inclusions. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/424:9).

8. ASINE. Medium, red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black and calcite inclusions. Pinkish grey (7.5YR 6/2) slip on interior of rim and exterior. Diameter 10. Thickness 0.83. (Fossey, forthcoming 73/428:17).

9. ASINE. Medium, red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black, medium subangular calcite and some lime inclusions. Diameter 10. Thickness 0.8. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/704:1).

10. ASINE. Coarse, red-brown-buff fabric. Medium subangular dull red and large subangular black inclusions. Diameter 10. Thickness 0.9. (Fossey, forthcoming 74/811:1).

11. ASINE. Medium, red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black and dull red, medium subangular black and some lime inclusions. Diameter 16. Thickness 0.6. (Fossey, forthcoming 74/711:1).

12. ASKITARÍO. (Theokhares 1961:68; fig. 7, 70; fig. 11, 71; fig. 17).

13. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Yellowish buff clay, some grit, well-fired. Thin coat of black paint on exterior and interior of rim. Diameter 9.2-12.3. (Mylonas 1959: 28, no. 62; fig. 126).

14. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay with grit and mica. Unslipped. Diameter 3.5. (Mylonas 1959: 29, no. 38; fig. 126).

15. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff, badly-levigated clay, well-fired. Exterior and interior of neck have thick coat of black, lustrous paint. Diameter 8.5-10.5. (Mylonas 1959: 32, no. 43; fig. 127).

16. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Well-levigated reddish brown clay, adequately fired. Lustrous black paint. Diameter 4.2. (Mylonas 1959: 76, no. 163; fig. 142).

17. BERBÁTI. Class B - "Glazed Ware", Class DD - "White Slipped Ware". (Sjafund 1965: no. 118.2).

18. EUTRESIS. Reddish clay; fine, even orange slip, well-polished. Diameter 12. (Goldman, 1938: 84-6; fig. 102-2).

19. EUTRESIS. Hard, dark red clay, polished. Diameter 15.6. (Goldman 1938: 94; fig. 117.3).

20. EUTRESIS. Light brown, untreated clay. Diameter 10. (Goldman 1938: 104; fig. 136).

21. EUTRESIS. Cream-white fabric with greenish tinge. Slipped. Diameter 20. (Goldman 1938: 105; fig. 137).

22. GONIÁ. (Blegen 1930: 71, fig. 21).

23. ITHÁKI. Greenish-white fabric. Untreated. (Heurtley 1934-35: 19, no. 43; pl. 6).

24. ITHÁKI. Brownish glaze on interior and exterior. (Heurtley 1934-35: 21, No. 44; fig. 15).

25. ITHÁKI. Poorly-fired clay with grits. Varying in colour from red to gray-brown. (Heurtley 1934-35: 26, no. 84; fig. 20).

26. ITHÁKI. Reddish fabric. (Heurtley 1934-35: 26; no. 85; fig. 20).

27. ITHÁKI. Exterior and interior of rim slipped in black. (Heurtley 1934-35: 21, no. 46; pl. 6).

28. KÓRINTHOS. Pale, greenish fabric with dark inclusions. Diameter 13.8. (Heermance and Lord 1897: 319, no. 2).
29. KÓRINTHOS. Greenish fabric with dark inclusions. Diameter 14.8. (Heermance and Lord 1897: 322, no. 5).
30. KÓRINTHOS. Buff clay, well-levigated. Exterior and interior of neck "glazed" in light red to brown. (Weinberg 1937: no. A-6).
31. LERNA. Plain ware. (Caskey 1956: 167; pl. 46d).
32. LERNA. Coarse ware. (Caskey 1956: 167; fig. 46h).
33. LERNA. Plain ware. (Caskey 1956: 167; fig. 46j).
34. MOURTÉRI. (Sampson 1978: 260; fig. 14, no. 43).
35. ORKHOMENOS. Brick red fabric with many inclusions. Red-brown to black "glaze", not too thickly applied. (Kunze 1934: 20; pl. 11-2).
36. ORKHOMENOS. Greyish-black fabric, unevenly applied light brownish "glaze", polished. (Kunze 1934: 20; pl. 111-1).
37. ORKHOMENOS. Grey-brown fabric, red-brown to black slip. Urfirnis. (Kunze 1934: 21; pl. 111-2).
38. ORKHOMENOS. Well-fired, hard fabric. "Glaze" varies from black to brown. (Kunze 1934: 21; fig. 1).
39. ORKHOMENOS. Thin, quite hard fabric with blue-grey stone inclusions. Thin polished slip, grey to black. (Kunze 1934: 36; pl. XI 4-b).
40. ORKHOMENOS. Hard fabric with small grey-black inclusions. Light brown slip. (Kunze 1934: 54; pl. XXII-3).
41. ORKHOMENOS. Thin reddish-yellow fabric. Black to dark brown slip. (Kunze, 1945: 55; fig. 15).
42. STRÉPHI. Fine reddish-yellow fabric. Brown urfirnis on interior and exterior. Diameter 7. Thickness .02. (Koumouzelis 1980: 77; fig. 8:10).
43. STRÉPHI. Red (2.5YR 5/6) slip. Diameter 9. (Koumouzelis 1980: 84; fig. 11:6).
44. STRÉPHI. Completely coated ware. Diameter 9. (Koumouzelis 1980: 78; fig. 11:4).
45. STRÉPHI. Completely coated ware. Diameter 10. (Koumouzelis 1980: 78; fig. 11:5).

46. THÍVAI. (Demakopoulou 1978: 57; fig. 5-4).
47. TIRYNS. Urfirnis. (Müller 1938: pl. XII-5).
48. TIRYNS. Unpolished red-brown slip. Diameter 19.8. (Weisshaar 1981a: 233; fig. 79.5).
49. TIRYNS. Red urfirnis. Diameter 29.7. (Weisshaar 1981a: 233; fig. 79.3).
50. TIRYNS. Grey fabric. Diameter 6.6. (Weisshaar 1981a: 245; fig. 88.9).
51. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar: personal communication, fig. 3.1, 3.7, 10.4, 16.14).
52. ZYGOURIÉS. Greenish-yellow clay. Diameter 19.8. (Blegen 1928: fig. 72, no. 93).
53. ZYGOURIÉS. Pink clay. Diameter 4.7. (Blegen, 1928: fig. 72, no. 191).

c. Discussion

This type appears at about three-quarters of the Early Helladic sites examined in this study. The chronological spread of the type is quite broad, from EH I to EH II/III.

The earliest examples of this type appear at Parakhóra and Eutresis. Xla-1.18, from Eutresis, dates to Goldman's "first metre of deposit", EH I. A Parakhóra example dates to Fossey's Phase X, early in the second half of EH I. Examples from Parakhóra have also been found dating to Fossey's Phase Y (EH I/II transitional) and Phase Z (late EH I/II or very early in the EH II period). Xla-1.19, from Eutresis, is associated with House I, early EH II.

Early Helladic II examples from Eutresis associated with House L, have been identified (Xla-1.20, 21).

The material from Áyios Kosmās comes from the second Early Helladic II settlement, with the exception of X1a-1.16, which comes from the contemporary cemetery. The small rim diameter of this sherd may indicate its use as a votive offering.

The examples from Stréphi could potentially yield clues as to an internal sequence of this type within EH II, however, unfortunately, details of the findspot have only been reported for one sherd (X1a-1.42) which comes from "the early strata of house V" (Koumouzelis 1980:77). This would give it an early EH II date.

Tiryns examples X1a-1.48-51 are all from Weisshaar's EH II/III transitional.

The unstratified examples from Asine (X1a-1.4-11) were all dated, on stylistic grounds, to EH I - II.

The diameters of the various examples, where given, are rather diverse. Only two seemingly "miniature vases" have been recognized: the example from Áyios Kosmās mentioned above, and one from Zygouriés (Z1a-1.53). The majority of other examples has an average diameter of 15 - 20 cm.

With such a large number of examples, many differences in surface treatment can be seen. Some are simply polished, others are slipped or covered with urfiris. Still others are simply untreated. No special trends in surface treatment can be noted.

In eleven examples a fabric texture is specifically mentioned. Of these, 6 are coarse, 4 are medium and 1 is fine.

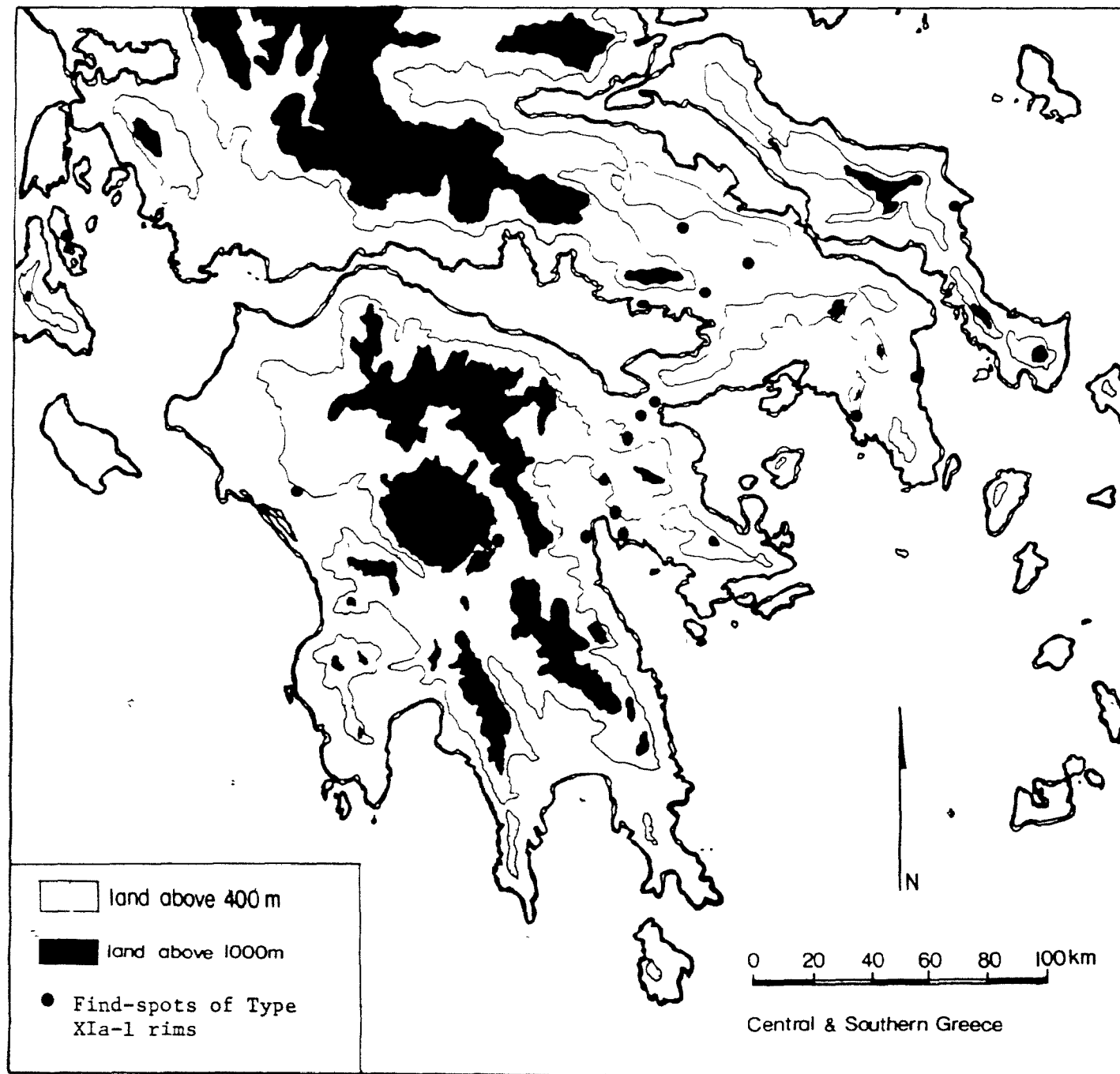


Fig. 62: Distribution of Type XIa-1

D.1.2. Type X1a-2: "Splayed-high, pointed"

Map: fig. 63

a. General Description of Form

The high, splayed collar of type X1a here terminates in a sharp-pointed lip.

b. Catalogue

X1a-2.1. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small round black, mica and calcite inclusions. Traces of red (2.5YR 5/8) slip on interior and exterior. Diameter 10. Thickness 0.63. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/186:1).

2. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish-buff clay containing some grit and mica. Exterior has well-polished brown slip, poorly preserved. Diameter 8. (Mylonas 1959: 75, no. 162; fig. 140).

3. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar: personal communication; fig. 10.5).

4. ZYGOURIÉS. Coarse red clay, slightly grey at core. Diameter 9.8-11.9. (Blegen 1928: fig. 115, no. 277).

c. Discussion

The distribution of this type, except for the Áyios Kosmás example, is restricted to the Argolid. The type lasts, chronologically, from EH I to EH II/III.

The earliest stratified example of Type X1a-2 comes from Perakhóra, Phase X, dating from the middle to earlier in the late phase of EH I.

Stratified EH II examples come from Zygouriés and the cemetery at Áyios Kosmás. The Tiryns example, as yet unpublished, is from Weisshaar's EH II/III transitional phase.

The example from Ásine is dated, on stylistic grounds, to EH II.

Except for the Perakhóra example, the diameter of which is 18, the diameters are quite small, varying from 8 (Xla-2.1) to 11.3 (Xla-2.4). Only the Asine example shows any trace of surface treatment.

Not enough information is available to allow a discussion of fabric texture.

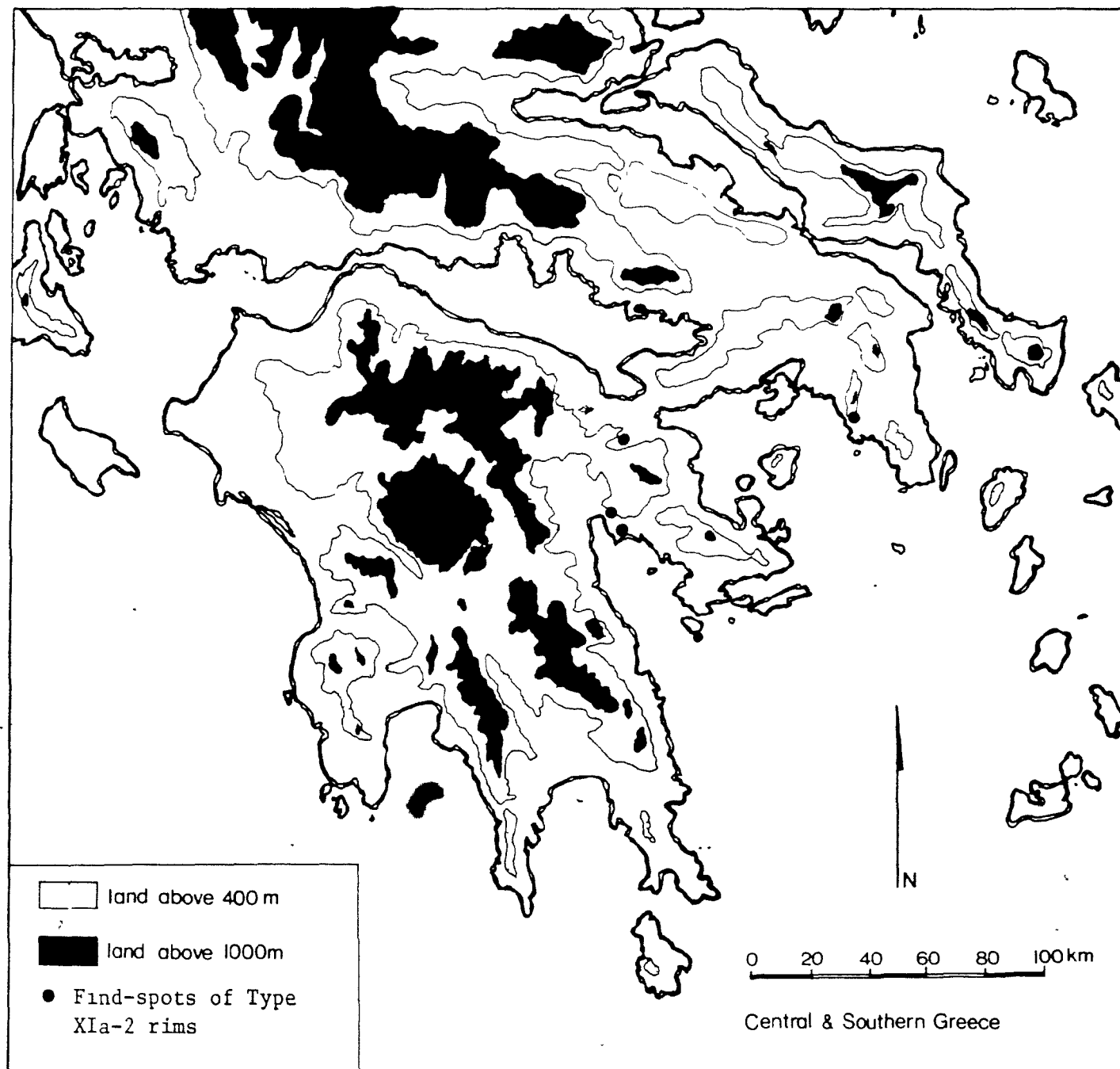


Fig. 63: Distribution of Type XIa-2

D.1.3. Type Xla-3: "Splayed-high, flattened"

Map: fig. 64

a. General Description of Form

In this category the high, splayed collars terminate in flattened or squared-off lips.

b. Catalogue

Xla-3.1 ASINE. Semifine pink-cream fabric. Medium subangular black and small dull red inclusions. Traces of scraping marks on interior. Both surfaces covered with cream (10YR 8/3) slip. Diameter 20. Thickness 0.65. (Fossey 1978: 14, no. 22).

2. BERBÁTI. Class B - "Glazed Ware". (Sjflund 1965: no. 118.5).

3. TIRYNS. Medium brown, polished ware. Diameter 7.5. (Weisshaar 1981a:242; fig. 84.2).

c. Discussion

This type has a very narrow distribution, it is restricted to Asine, Tiryns and Berbáti, around the central Argolid.

It would seem that this type is a rather late one; the example from Berbáti is dated as being from EH II because of the nature of the surface treatment; the Tiryns example is dated to the EH II/III transitional phase. The sherd from Asine, dated on purely stylistic grounds, is identified as EH I - II; this may indeed be too early and the sherd may date, in actuality to EH II.

All these examples have a surface treatment of some variety; slip, "glaze" or polishing. No conclusive statements can be made concerning the size of the vessels; not enough information is available, nor is enough detail given to allow a discussion of fabric texture.

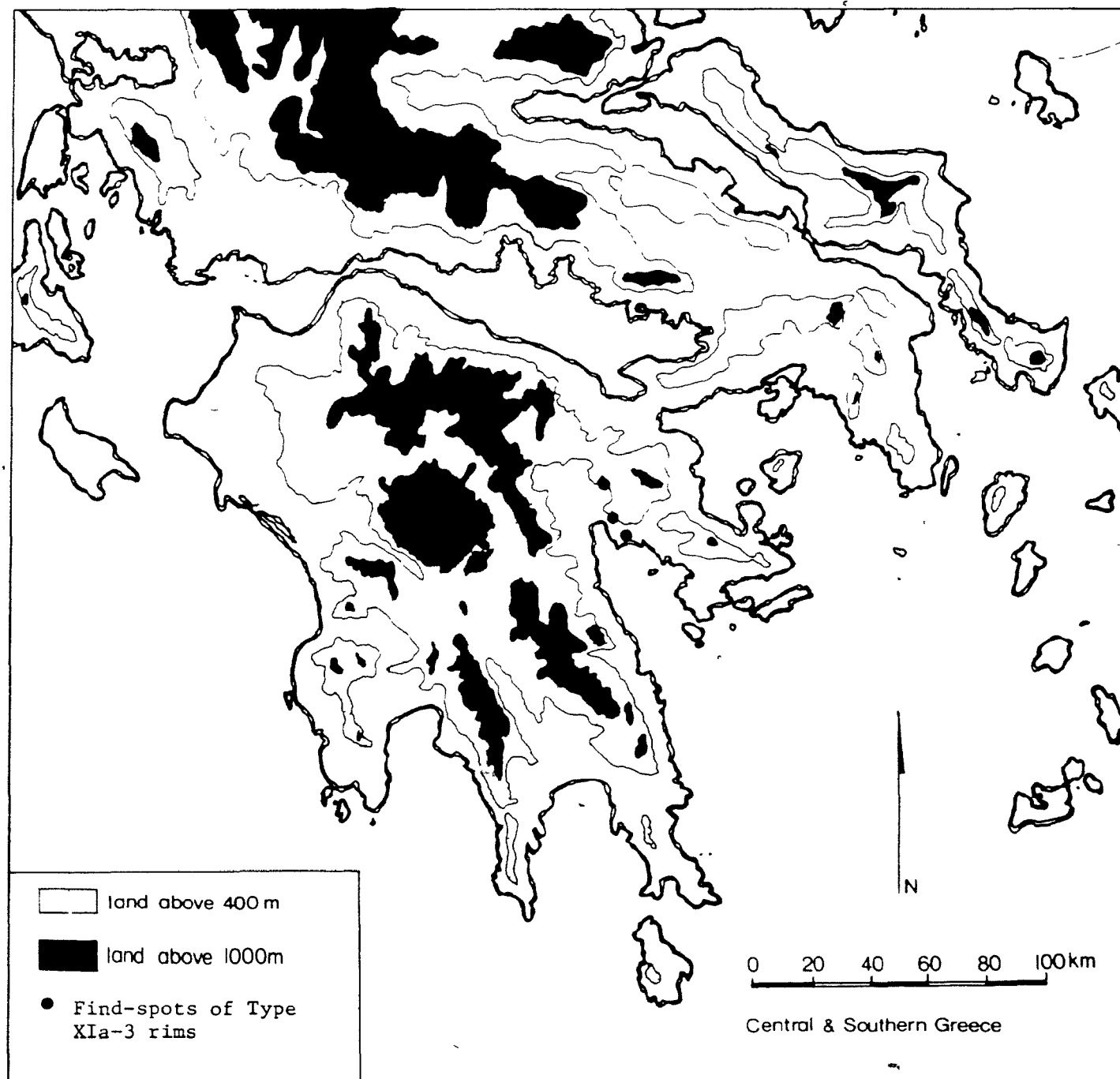


Fig. 64: Distribution of Type XIa-3

D.1.4. Type X1a-4: "Splayed-high, Bevelled/Molded" Map: fig. 65

a. General Description of Form

This type is distinguished by bevelling or molding on the lip. The profile exhibits the high, splayed collar characteristic of Type X1a, but the lip itself may be shaped in such a way that it is out-turned or angled differently from the rest of the rim.

b. Catalogue:

X1a-4.1 ASEA. Coarse clay, yellowish-brown with grey-black core, faintly polished. Diameter 22.5. (Holmberg 1944: 78; fig. 80).

2. ITHÁKI. Poorly fired clay with grit. Carefully polished. Light grey-brown. (Heurtley 1934-35: 26, no. 83; fig. 20).

3. ITHÁKI. Grey gritty clay, red surface. (Heurtley 1934-35: 28, no. 100; fig. 23).

4. MOURTÉRI. (Sampson 1978: 258; fig. 12, no. 39).

5. PHLIOUS. Coarse ware. (Biers 1969: 454; pl. 116, no. 50).

6. STRÉPHI. Completely coated ware. Diameter 9. (Koumouzelis 1980: 78; fig. 11:3).

7. STRÉPHI. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 17).

8. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar: personal communication; fig. 3.8).

9. ZYGOURIÉS. Coarse greyish-buff clay of varying shades. Diameter 13.7. (Blegen 1938: fig. 98, no. 400).

c. Discussion

Although this type has been recognized at only seven sites, it is, nevertheless, widely distributed throughout Greece, from Itháki to Mourtéri. The chronological distribution is not nearly as wide; it ranges from EH II to EH II/III.

Stratified examples of this type come from Asea, Mourtéri, Stréphi, Tiryns and Zygouriés; except for the EH II/III transitional sherd (X1a-4.8), all date to EH II. The examples from Itháki cannot be precisely dated, as their findspots are not clearly detailed. The example from Phlious is also undatable.

Not enough information is available to allow a discussion of rim sizes, surface treatment, or fabric texture.

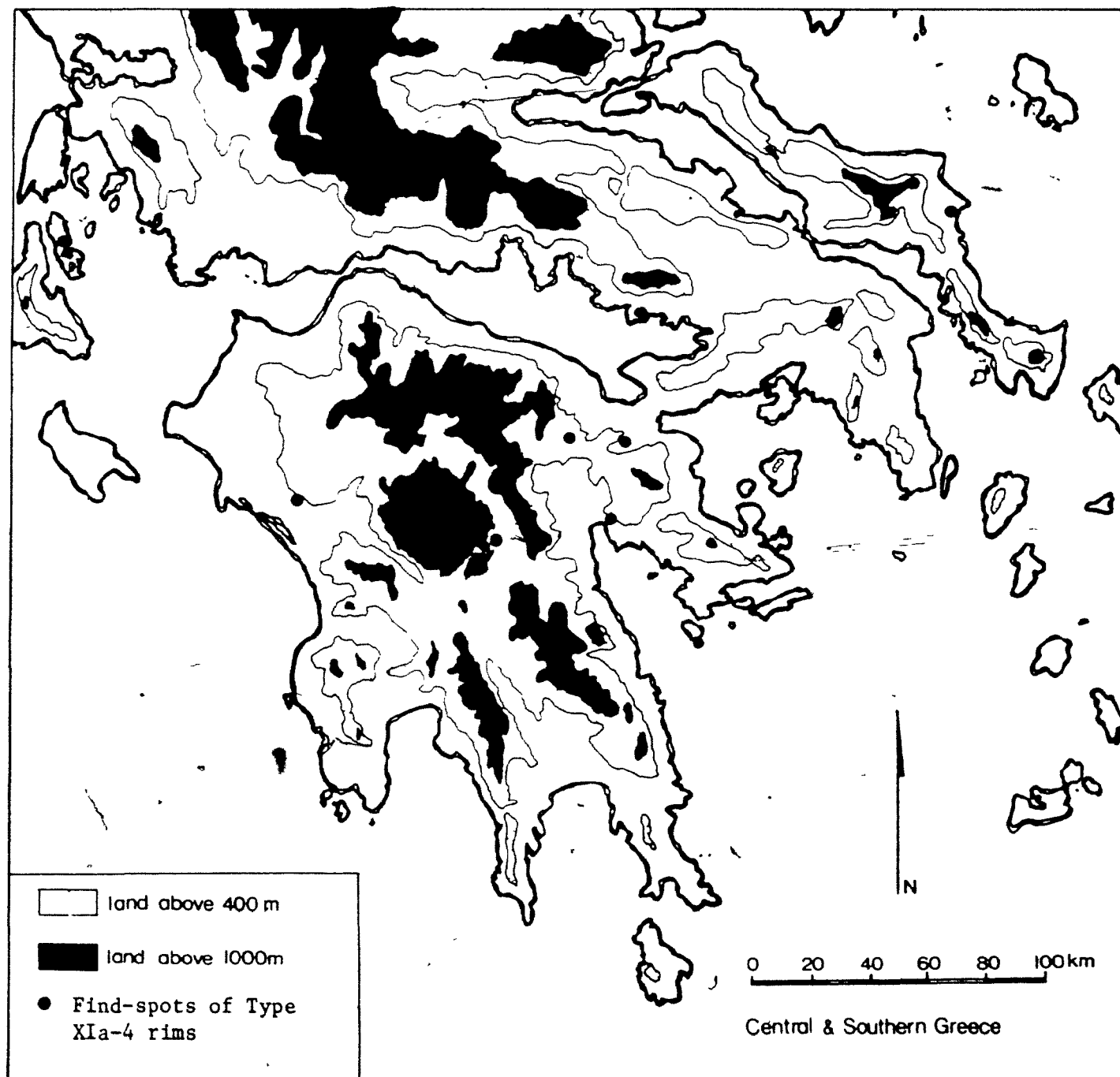


Fig. 65: Distribution of Type XIa-4

D.1.5. Type XIa-5: "Splayed-high, double molded"

a. General Description of Form.

This type, so far only located at Perakhóra, presents a double-molding, or two changes in angle on the splayed, high collar.

c. Discussion

This material is assigned an EH II date based on the stratified deposits excavated at Perakhóra in 1972.

D.1.6. Type X1b-1: "Splayed-short, Rounded"

Map. fig 66

a. General Description of Form

The short version of X1a-1

b. Catalogue

X1b-1.1. ASEA. Slipped and polished ware. (Holmberg 1944: 65; fig. 681).

2. ASEA. Brown clay, brownish-black slip. Diameter 21. (Holmberg 1944: 74; fig. 76).

3. ASINE. Coarse red-black fabric. Large rounded black inclusions. Some quartz and lime. Diameter 11. Thickness 1.3. (Fossey 1978: 25; no. 139).

4. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black and red, medium subangular black and some lime inclusions. Thickness 0.49. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/174:3).

5. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Small, medium and large subangular black inclusions. Thickness 1.1. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/176:18).

6. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black, medium subangular quartz, mica and some lime inclusions. Diameter 14. Thickness 0.7. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/412:1).

7. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small and medium subangular black inclusions. Thickness 0.7. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/428:17).

8. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Medium subangular black and red and some lime inclusions. Diameter 20. Thickness 0.78. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/728:17).

9. ASKITARIO. (Theokhares 1961: 68; fig. 7).

10. AYIOS KOSMÁS. Well-fired yellow clay. Black "glaze" on interior and exterior, surfaces crackled. (Mylonas 1959: 17; fig. 124-1).

11. AYIOS KOSMÁS. Unrestored vessel. (Mylonas 1959: 110, no. 266, 267, 269, 280).

12. EUTRESIS. Brown clay; slipped and polished. Diameter 14. (Goldman 1938: 86, no. 104).

13. EUTRESIS. Coarse untreated clay. Diameter 18.
(Goldman 1938: 106, fig. 140).

14. EUTRESIS. Reddish clay with particles of stone. Pink,
well-worn slip. Diameter 40. (Goldman 1938: 96; fig. 123).

15. EUTRESIS. Fine textured and compact grey biscuit.
Surfaces carefully and thoroughly burnished. (Caskey and Caskey
1960:134).

16. EUTRESIS. Slipped and burnished ware. Red-brown to
grey-black. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 146; fig. 7.V.4).

17. GONIÁ. Group E "Coarse Ware". (Blegen 1930: fig. 30).

18. ISTHMIA. Reddish tan fabric, somewhat soft and gritty.
Brown wash unevenly applied. Diameter 8.5. (Broneer 1958: 143-4; pl.57d).

19. ISTHMIA. Soft tan fabric. Covered outside and inside
neck with thin streaky brown wash. Diameter 6.6. (Broneer 1958: 144;
pl. 57d).

20. ITHÁKI. Unpainted buff clay. (Heurtley 1934-35: 18;
fig. 5, no. 31).

21. KÉOS. Semifine/semi-coarse red-brown fabric. Unslipped.
(Caskey 1972: 366, no. B37, fig. 3; no. B42, fig. 3).

22. KHÓSTIA. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Small to large
subangular black, small subangular calcite and some lime inclusions.
Discoloration on exterior and interior of rim - black (2.5YR 5/6); possibly
burning. Diameter 18. Thickness 0.75. (Fossey, personal communication,
no. F80/482:2.4).

23. KORAKOÚ. Partly coated glazed ware. (Blegen 1921: 6;
fig. 5-1).

24. KÓRINTHOS. Light buff clay with dark inclusions.
Diameter 13.5 (Heermance and Lord 1897: 321, no. 1).

25. KÝTHERA. Orange micaceous clay. Thin fabric blackened
on exterior. Diagonal scoring on body. (Coldstream and Huxley, 1972: 80,
no. 42; fig. 35).

26. KÝTHERA. Orange micaceous clay. Thin fabric, faint
traces of diagonal scoring. Diameter c. 24. (Coldstream and Huxley 1972;
80, no. 44; fig. 35).

27. ORKHOMENOS. Pure, hard fired fabric. Black "glaze" on
interior of rim. (Kunze 1934: 35; pl. XI4-a).

28. ORKHOMENOS. Black to olive-brown. Thin "glaze" with red-brown and yellow-brown flecks. Interior of rim and exterior slipped. (Kunze 1934: 35; pl. XI3-a).

29. ORKHOMENOS. Yellowish unrefined clay with many inclusions. Thin black-dark brown slip. (Kunze 1934: 35; fig. 7).

30. ORKHOMENOS. Red-grey fabric, not very hard. Grey-black to brown mottled glaze. Interior of rim and exterior slipped. (Kunze 1934: 43; pl. XVI-2).

31. ORKHOMENOS. Hard, fine fabric. Deep bluish-black "glaze". Diameter 16.3. (Kunze 1945: 47; pl. XVIII-2).

32. ORKHOMENOS. Hard black fabric, red slip. Diameter 22.4. (Kunze 1934: 48; pl. XV-1).

33. ORKHOMENOS. Olive-brown to red-brown polished slip. Diameter 18. (Kunze 1934: 74; pl. XXXiv-3).

34. STRÉPHI. Brown slip. Diameter 7. (Koumouzelis 1980: 85; fig. 11:9).

35. STRÉPHI. Semi-sandy reddish-yellow clay. Greyish slip. Diameter 11 - 12.5. (Koumouzelis 1980: 94; fig. 12:2).

36. STRÉPHI. Slipped ware. Diameter 19. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 519).

37. STRÉPHI. (Koumouzelis 1980: fig. 17).

38. THÍVAI. (Demakopoulou 1978: fig. 7.18).

39. TIRYNS. Urfirnis. (Muller 1938: 27; fig. 19,2).

40. TIRYNS. Black urfirnis. Diameter 16.5. (Weisshaar 1981a: 239; fig. 82.3).

41. TIRYNS. Dark urfirnis on exterior. Diameter c.9. (Weisshaar 1981a: 232; fig. 78.9).

42. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar: personal communication; fig. 16.12).

43. ZYGOURIÉS. Medium coarse buff clay with wash of thin, light brown "glaze". Diameter 14.4. (Blegen 1928: fig. 74).

c. Discussion

This type shows an exceedingly wide distribution throughout Greece, from Itháki as far east as Kéos, and as far south as Kýthera.

A study of the examples from stratified deposits shows that this type may have existed as early as EH I, that it was definitely in use in the EH I/II transitional phase, and all through EH II, as late as EH II/III.

The earliest example from Goldman's "first metre of deposit", dates to EH I (sherd no. XIb-1.12), but "the ware is characteristic of higher levels" (Goldman 1938: 86).

Examples from EH I at Perakhóra (Fossey's Phase X) have also been discovered.

Evidence that this type existed during the EH I/II transitional phase can be found again at Eutresis (XIb-1.14, 15, 16), and at Perakhóra (cf. Appendix I). One of the Eutresis examples (XIb-1.14) was discovered in Goldman's "second metre of deposit", and the other two (XIb-1.14, 15) are from Caskey and Caskey's Group V. The Perakhóra examples are from Phase Y and Phase Z; the former is definitely EH I/II, while the latter could be either EH I/II or very early in the EH II period.

The rest of the stratified examples date to EH II. Some division within this period can be recognized at specific sites.

The material from Áyios Kosmás comes from both the earlier and the later phases of EH II at that site. Example XIb-1.11 dates to the Phase A settlement and XIb-1.12, from the Phase B cemetery.

The examples from Stréphi cannot, unfortunately, be subdivided into EH II phases; only one is established as coming from a specific stratum (XIb-1.34; from the burnt stratum of House V, thus, later EH II).

One Tiryns example dates from EH II (Xlb-1.39), while the others are from the EH II/III transitional phase (Xlb-1.40-42).

The average diameter of the examples, where given, is 18.5 cm, most are very close to this and only a few extreme cases can be seen, for example, Xlb-1.14, at 40, is the largest, and Xlb-1.19, at 6.6, is the smallest.

About half the examples cited have some sort of surface treatment, the others are plain. No detail about the location of slip or "glaze" can be extrapolated from the catalogue of examples.

In only 13 examples is fabric texture specifically mentioned. Of these, 6 are coarse, 3 are medium, 3 are fine, 1 is "semifine-semicoarse" and 1 is medium coarse.

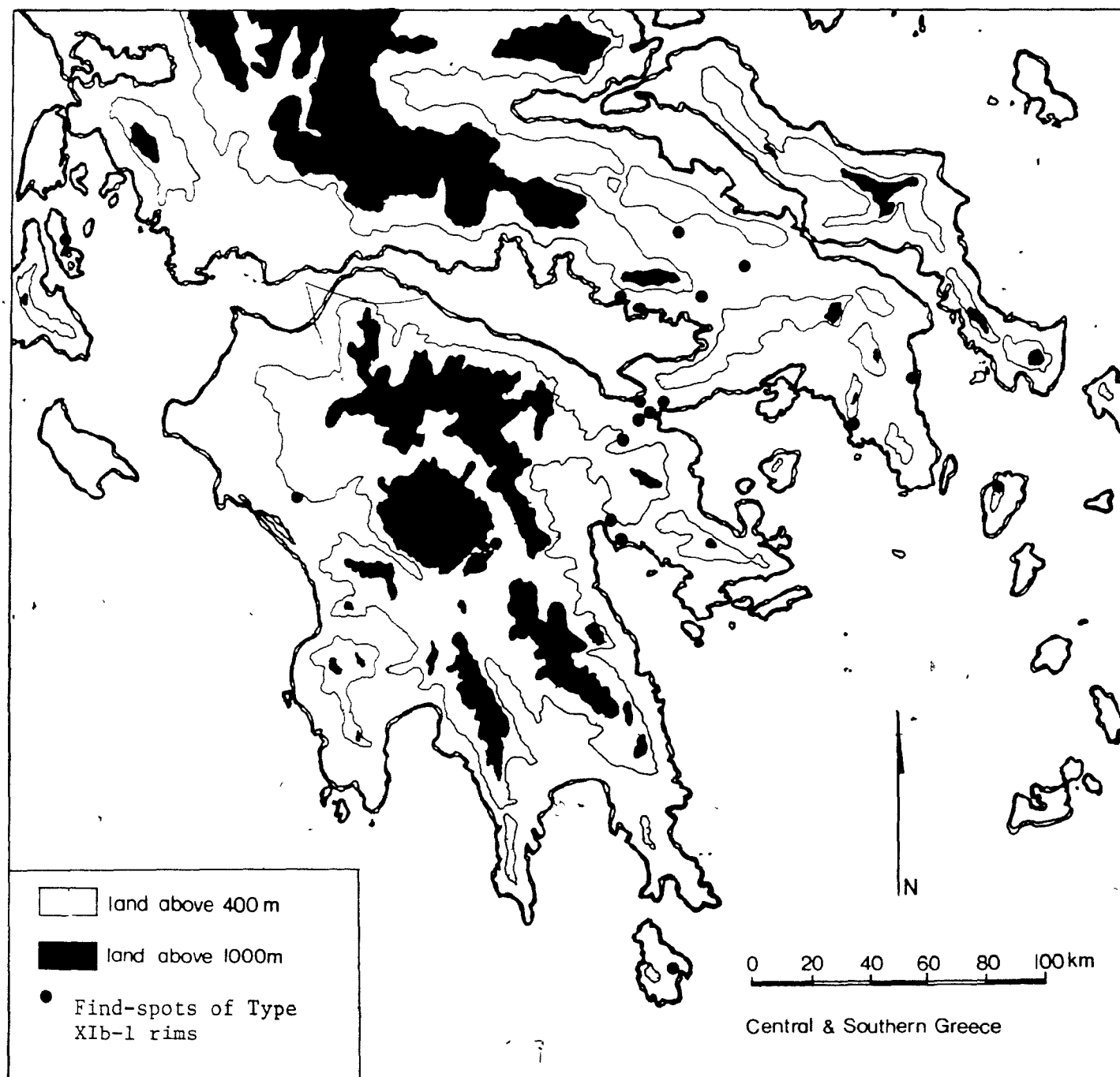


Fig. 66 : Distribution of Type XIb-1

D.1.7. Type X1b-2: "Splayed-short, Pointed"

Map: fig. 67

a. General Description of Form

The short version of X1a-2

b. Catalogue

X1b-2.1. ASEA. Brownish-red thick clay, highly polished red slip. Diameter 10.5. (Holmberg 1944: 68; fig. 71a).

2. ASINE. Medium grey-black fabric. Medium angular and subangular black inclusions. Diameter 25. Thickness 0.75. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/180:2).

3. ASINE. Fine red-brown-buff fabric. Slightly crackled reddish brown "glaze" (2.5YR 4/4) on interior and exterior. Diameter 20. Thickness 0.9. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/811:1).

4. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black, mica and calcite inclusions. Diameter 12. Thickness 0.45. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/415:4).

5. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff clay with grit and mica. Thin layer of bright red slip. (Mylonas 1959: 28, no. 13; fig. 126).

6. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Red clay with grit and mica, well-fired. Diameter 5.2. (Mylonas 1959: 38, no. 80; fig. 131).

7. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Yellowish-buff clay, well-levigated but badly-fired. Bright red slip, almost completely destroyed. (Mylonas 1959: 79, no. 180; fig. 143).

8. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Yellowish clay, very friable with grit and mica. Polished red slip, poorly preserved. (Mylonas 1959: 107, no. 220; fig. 151).

9. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff red clay, badly-levigated, well-fired. Traces of polished red slip. Diameter 3.3. (Mylonas 1959: 107, no. 221; fig. 151).

10. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Greyish with grit and mica, poorly fired. Diameter 5. (Mylonas 1959: 81, no. 181; fig. 144).

11. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Unfired. (Mylonas 1959: 81, no. 182, no. 184).

12. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Well-fired red clay with grit. Surfaces smoothed, unslipped. Diameter 4. (Mylonas 1959: 102, no. 214; fig. 149).

13. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Well-fired, red clay with grit. Sur-
faces badly weathered. Diameter 4.4. (Mylonas 1959: 102, no. 215;
fig. 149).
14. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff clay, well-levigated and well-fired.
Surfaces smoothed. Diameter 3.7. (Mylonas 1959: 108, no. 233; fig. 152).
15. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay, well-levigated and well-
fired. Smoothed. Diameter 3.8. (Mylonas 1959: 108, no. 234; fig. 152).
16. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Well-levigated buff clay. Surfaces smoothed.
Diameter 3.9. (Mylonas 1959: 108, no. 233, fig. 152).
17. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff clay, well-levigated and well-fired.
Smoothed. Diameter 4.2. (Mylonas 1959: 108, no. 235; fig. 152).
18. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff clay with grit and mica. Smoothed.
(Mylonas 1959: 108, no. 236; fig. 153).
19. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Greyish buff clay with grit and mica.
Diameter 3.8. (Mylonas 1959: 108, no. 241; fig. 153).
20. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff to grey clay with grit and mica,
well-fired. Diameter 4. (Mylonas 1959: 108, no. 242; fig. 153).
21. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff clay with grit. Well-fired.
Diameter 4.8. (Mylonas 1959: 108, no. 243; fig. 153).
22. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay. Grit and some mica. Well-
fired. Diameter 4.8. (Mylonas 1959: 108, no. 244; fig. 154).
23. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish, well-levigated clay. Diameter
4.4 - 5. (Mylonas 1959: 108, no. 245; fig. 154).
24. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff-grey clay, inadequately fired and
levigated. Diameter 3.8. (Mylonas 1959: 109, no. 246; fig. 154).
25. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Red clay, adequately fired. Diameter 5.
(Mylonas 1959: 109, no. 248; fig. 154).
26. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Grey, micaceous clay. Well-fired.
Diameter 4.7 - 5. (Mylonas 1959: 108, no. 249; fig. 154).
27. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff clay with grit and mica. Well-fired.
Diameter 4.1. (Mylonas 1959: 108, no. 250; fig. 155).
28. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay with grit and mica. Well-
fired. Diameter 4.6. (Mylonas 1959: 109, no. 251, fig. 155).
29. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Red impure clay, well-fired. Diameter
4.1 - 4.5. (Mylonas 1959: 109, no. 252; fig. 155).

30. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Red clay with grit and mica. Adequately fired. Diameter 4.4. (Mylonas 1959, no. 253; fig. 155).

31. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff clay imperfectly fired. Diameter 4. (Mylonas 1959: 109, no. 256; fig. 156).

32. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff clay with grit and mica. Well-fired. Diameter 3.5 - 3.9. (Mylonas 1959: 109, fig. 156).

33. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff clay, badly-levigated, well-fired. Diameter 3.8. (Mylonas 1959: 109, no. 258; fig. 156).

34. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay, well-levigated and well-fired. Thin biscuit. Surface treatment unknown. Diameter 4.4. (Mylonas 1959: 109, no. 259, fig. 156).

35. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay with grit and mica. Well fired. Diameter 3.4. (Mylonas 1959: 110, no. 262; fig. 156).

36. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff clay, well-levigated and well-fired. Diameter 5.6. (Mylonas 1959: 111, no. 263; fig. 158).

37. EUTRESIS. Brown, untreated fabric with impressed decoration. Diameter 19. (Goldman 1938: 90; fig. 112.1).

38. ZYGOURIÉS. Coarse, clean buff clay. Slipped brown-black. Diameter 8.5. (Blegen 1928: fig. 116, no. 250).

c. Discussion

This type has only been discovered at a half-dozen sites, and is, for the most part, confined to central Greece. It ranges, chronologically, from EH I to EH II.

The earliest example of this type is from Eutresis (X1b-2.37) and dates to Goldman's "first metre of deposit" or EH I. An example has also been found at Parakhóra, in Fossey's Phase Y, early in the EH I/II transitional phase.

Later, stratified examples have also been found. The sherd from Asea dates to EH II as do the numerous examples from Áyios Kosmás and a single sherd from Zygouriés.

LEAF 293 OMITTED IN PAGE NUMBERING

Three sherds from Asina, discovered in unstratified deposits, have been dated to EH I - II on purely stylistic grounds.

Most interesting is the preponderance of examples from the cemetery at Áyios Kosmās. The average diameter of these vessels (numbers XIb-2.7 - 36) is 4.2 cm, thus they are obviously votive miniatures dedicated at the graves.

The average diameter of examples from other sites is considerably larger, ca. 14 cm. Only some of the examples are slipped; even those from the cemetery exhibit no set pattern in this.

The majority of examples seems to be of medium textured fabric. The manner in which the examples have been published, however, makes it difficult to differentiate medium and coarse fabrics.

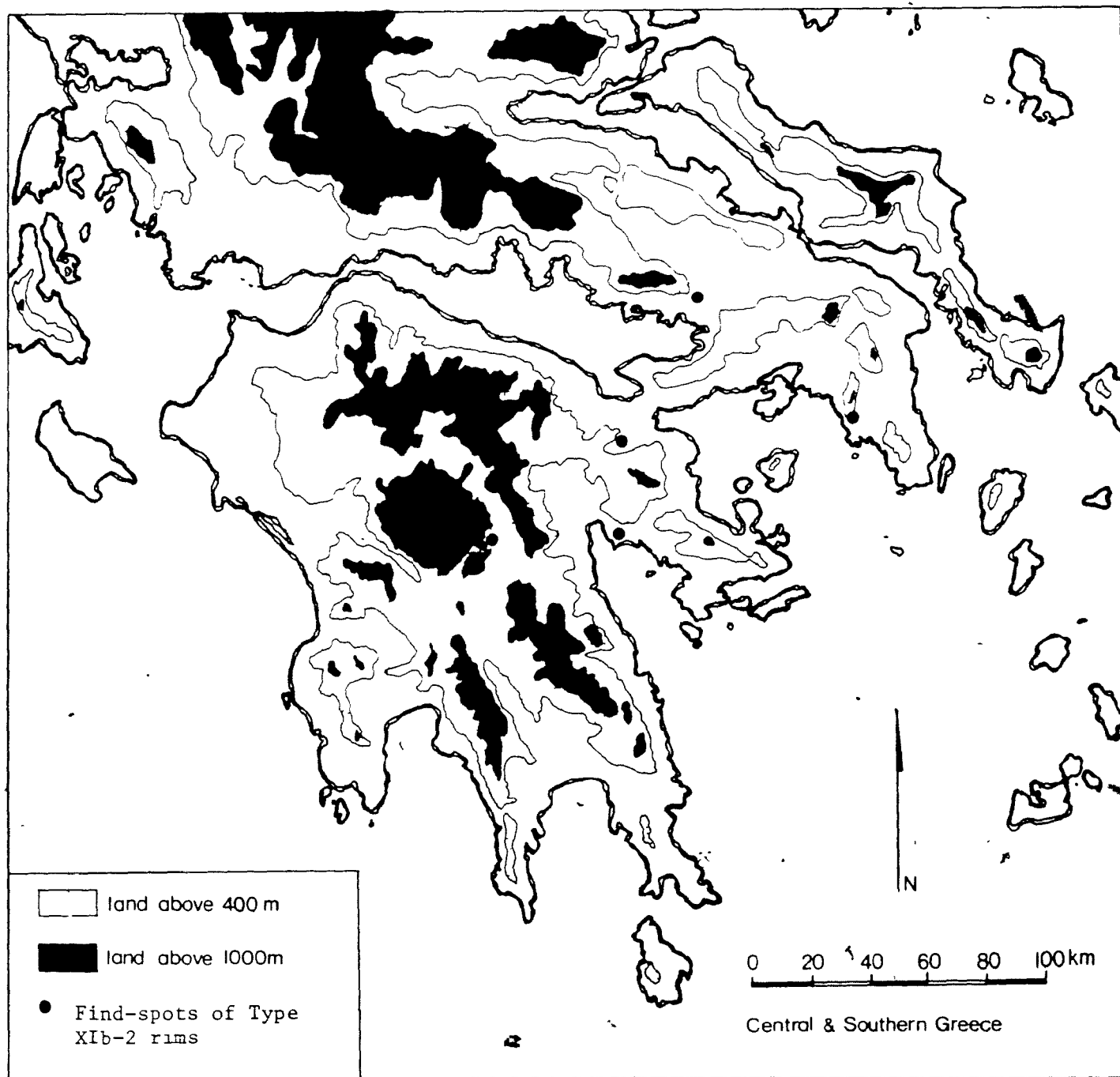


Fig. 67: Distribution of Type XIb-2

D.1.8. Type X1b-3: "Splayed-Short, Flattened"

Map: fig. 68

a. General Description of Form

The short version of X1a-3

b. Catalogue

X1b-3.1 ASEA. Grey clay. Slipped yellowish-grey to white. Diameter 23. (Holmberg 1944: 70; fig. 71c).

2. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular and medium round red inclusions. Diameter c. 26. Thickness 0.5. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/170:6).

3. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black, medium subangular black and calcite inclusions. Diameter 18. Thickness 0.9. (Fossey, forthcoming, 83/704:1).

4. BERBÁTI. Class DD - "White Slipped Ware". (Sjåflund 1965: no. 116.5).

5. ISTHMIA. Very poor fabric. Soft and flaky, tan core, reddish tan surface. Untreated. Diameter 11.7. (Broneer 1958: 144; no. 9, pl. 57c).

6. ISTHMIA. Smooth fabric, rather soft, greyish tan core, light red surface. Good reddish brown glaze on exterior and interior of neck. Diameter 15.3. (Broneer 1958: 144, no. 110).

7. STRÉPHI. Red (2.5YR 3/6) slip. (Koumouzelis 1980: 84; fig. 12:1).

8. TIRYNS. Plain ware. (French 1971: 30, no. 11).

c. Discussion

The distribution of this type is confined to the Peloponnesos, except for one example at Galaxídhí (just across the Gulf of Kórinthos from the Peloponnesos). Stratified examples are confined to the Early Helladic II period.

Examples from Asea, Berbáti and Stréphi are all stratified within an EH II context. The sherds from the unstratified deposits at Asine date, stylistically, to EH I-II (X1b-3.2) and EH (X1b-3.3). Those from Isthmia, from a deep fill along the retaining wall of the stadium, are dated

simply as EH. The sole Tiryns example is from an unstratified deposit and dates, on stylistic grounds, to EH II.

Diameters vary from 11.7 (X1b-3.5) to 26 (X1b-3.2), no patterns of groupings within this range can be recognized.

About half the examples are slipped; generalizations beyond that are difficult with such a small sample.

Not enough information is available to allow comment on fabric texture.

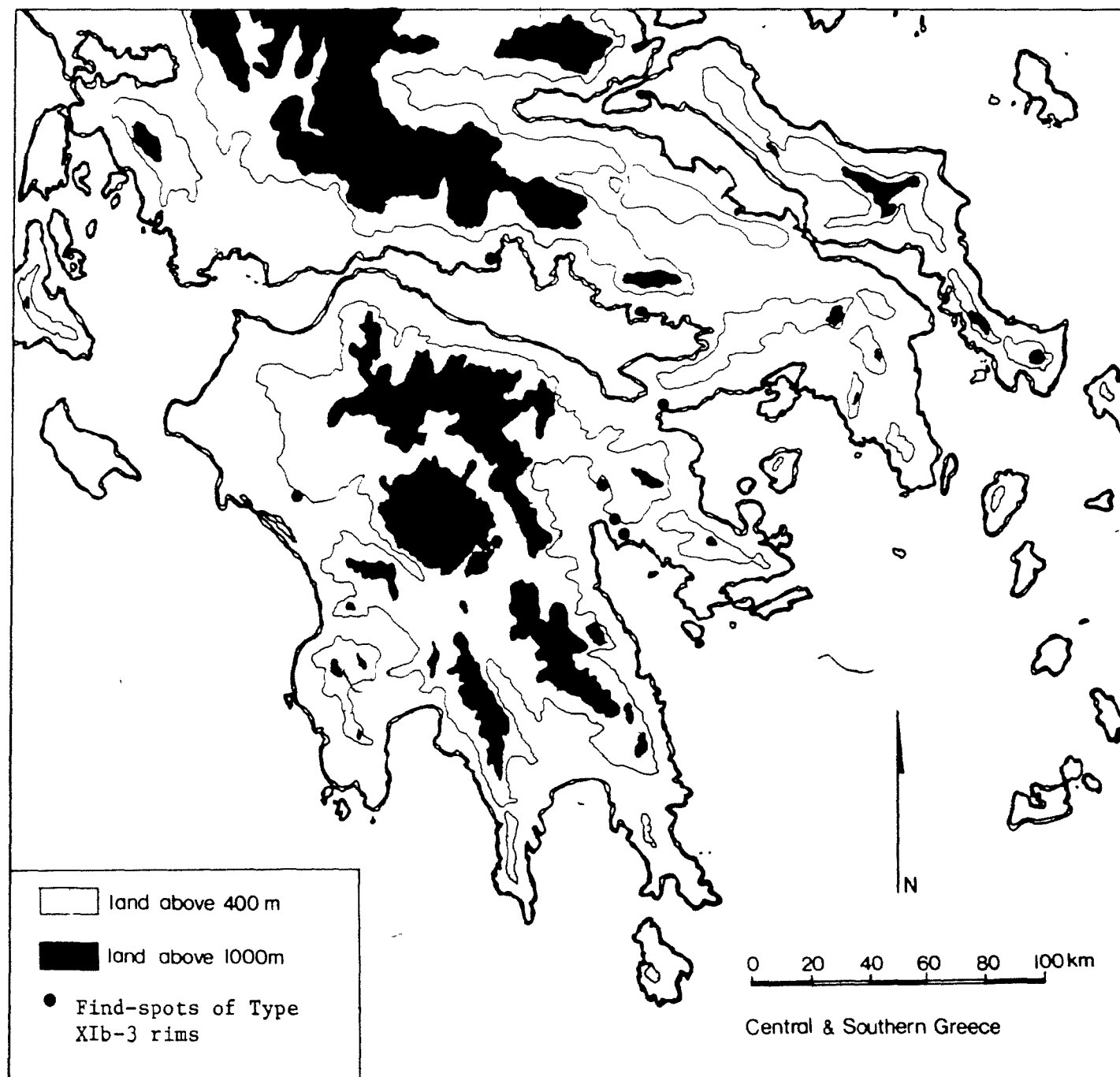


Fig. 68: Distribution of Type XIb-3

D.1.9. Type X1b-4: "Splayed-short, Bevelled/Molded"

Map: fig. 69

a. General Description of Form

The short version of X1a-4

b. Catalogue

X1b-4.1 ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Yellowish grey clay with grit and mica. Well-fired. Diameter 34.5. (Mylonas 1959: 40, no. 50; fig. 132).

2. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff clay well-levigated and well-fired. Poorly preserved, mottled brown-orange slip. Diameter 14.4. (Mylonas 1959: 46, no. 78; fig. 134).

3. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff clay with grit and mica. Poorly fired. Slip on exterior and interior of neck - bright red, well-polished. Diameter 7.2. (Mylonas 1959: 75, no. 172; fig. 140).

4. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff clay with highly polished red slip. Diameter 6. (Mylonas 1959: 75, no. 175; fig. 140).

5. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Well-fired reddish clay with particles of sand and mica. Thick bright red, highly polished slip on interior of neck and exterior. Diameter 6.2. (Mylonas 1959: 79, no. 158; fig. 143).

6. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Yellowish red clay, imperfectly fired. Poorly preserved, well-polished red slip on exterior and interior. Diameter 5.7. (Mylonas 1959: 81, no. 183; fig. 144).

7. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish, sandy clay, well-fired. Poorly preserved bright red slip. Diameter 7.5. (Mylonas 1959: 88, no. 203; fig. 147).

8. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay, well-levigated and well-fired. Interior has thin coat of lustrous paint, traces also remain on exterior and rim. Diameter 6.2. (Mylonas 1959: 101, no. 213; fig. 149).

9. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff-grey clay with bright red, well-polished slip, poorly preserved. Diameter 5.6. (Mylonas 1959: 107, no. 224; fig. 151).

10. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Red clay, well-levigated and well-fired. Reddish brown, well-polished slip, poorly preserved. Diameter 5.7. Deep cup; could be transitional form between X1b-4 and X1a-4. (Mylonas 1959: 108, no. 225; fig. 151).

11. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish, well-levigated clay, well-fired. Interior and exterior have well-polished, poorly preserved red slip. Diameter 4.5. (Mylonas 1959: 108, no. 226; fig. 152).

12. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Red clay, well-levigated and well-fired. Highly-polished red slip. Diameter 6.4. (Mylonas 1959: 113, no. 159; fig. 161).

13. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay with sand and mica. Inadequately fired. Diameter 7. (Mylonas 1959: 76, no. 170; fig. 142).

14. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Greyish clay with sand and grit. Insufficiently fired. Diameter 6.4. (Mylonas 1959: 76, no. 171; fig. 142).

15. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay with grit and mica. Well-fired. Diameter 6.3. (Mylonas 1959: 76, no. 167; fig. 141).

16. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay with sand, stone and mica. Insufficiently fired. Diameter 6. (Mylonas 1959: 76, no. 178; fig. 142).

17. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay, full of grit and mica, imperfectly fired. Unslipped. Diameter 6.5. (Mylonas 1959: 79, no. 156; fig. 143).

18. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish, badly-levigated clay. Surfaces smoothed with hard tool. Diameter 7.3. (Mylonas 1959: 81, no. 185; fig. 144).

19. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish, well-levigated, well-fired clay. Diameter 5.3. (Mylonas 1959: 109, no. 254; fig. 155).

20. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Red, well fired clay. Diameter 5.8. (Mylonas 1959: 113, no. 285; fig. 161).

21. EUTRESIS. Moderately rough orange-tan fabric. Surfaces smoothed, coated on exterior with thick red-brown slip, well-burnished and worn. Diameter 12.6. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 140; pl. 46).

22. EUTRESIS. Coarse ware. Rough biscuit with particles of stone. Colours vary from grey to brown. (Caskey and Caskey: 142; fig. 4, no. 111.5).

23. KÉOS. Fine, hard biscuit, grey at core, unevenly fired. Paint varies from red to brownish grey. (Caskey 1972: 363, no. B 13; fig. 3).

24. KÝTHERA. Fine orange clay, streaky black paint extending over and on to interior of rim. (Coldstream and Huxley 1972: 82, no. 84; fig. 35).

25. STRÉPHI. Thin, light red fabric. Red urfurnis on interior and exterior. Diameter 13. (Koumouzelis 1980: 77; fig 5:6).

c. Discussion

This type has been found at only five sites. They are, however, quite separated, and include the islands of Kýthera and Kéos. The chronological range of this type spreads from EH I - EH II.

Examples of X1b-4 have been discovered in both EH I and EH II contexts. The earliest stratified examples come from Caskey and Caskey's Group III at Eutresis (X1b-4.21, 22) dating to EH I.

EH II examples come from the Phase B settlement and cemetery at Áyios Kosmās, from an EH II/EC II deposit at Kéos and from an EH II house (house IV) at Stréphi.

The example from Kýthera was found in a mixed EH I and II level.

Of special note here is the great number of vessels from the cemetery at Áyios Kosmās. It would seem that these were not used, except as votive offerings, and since the average diameter of the cemetery vessels is 6.2, it is obvious that they were miniatures dedicated in the cemetery. The majority of these have slip on the interior and exterior.

The other sherds have an average diameter of 18.6. The majority of these is also slipped.

Fabric texture is mentioned in a considerable number of cases. The type occurs most commonly in a medium-textured fabric.

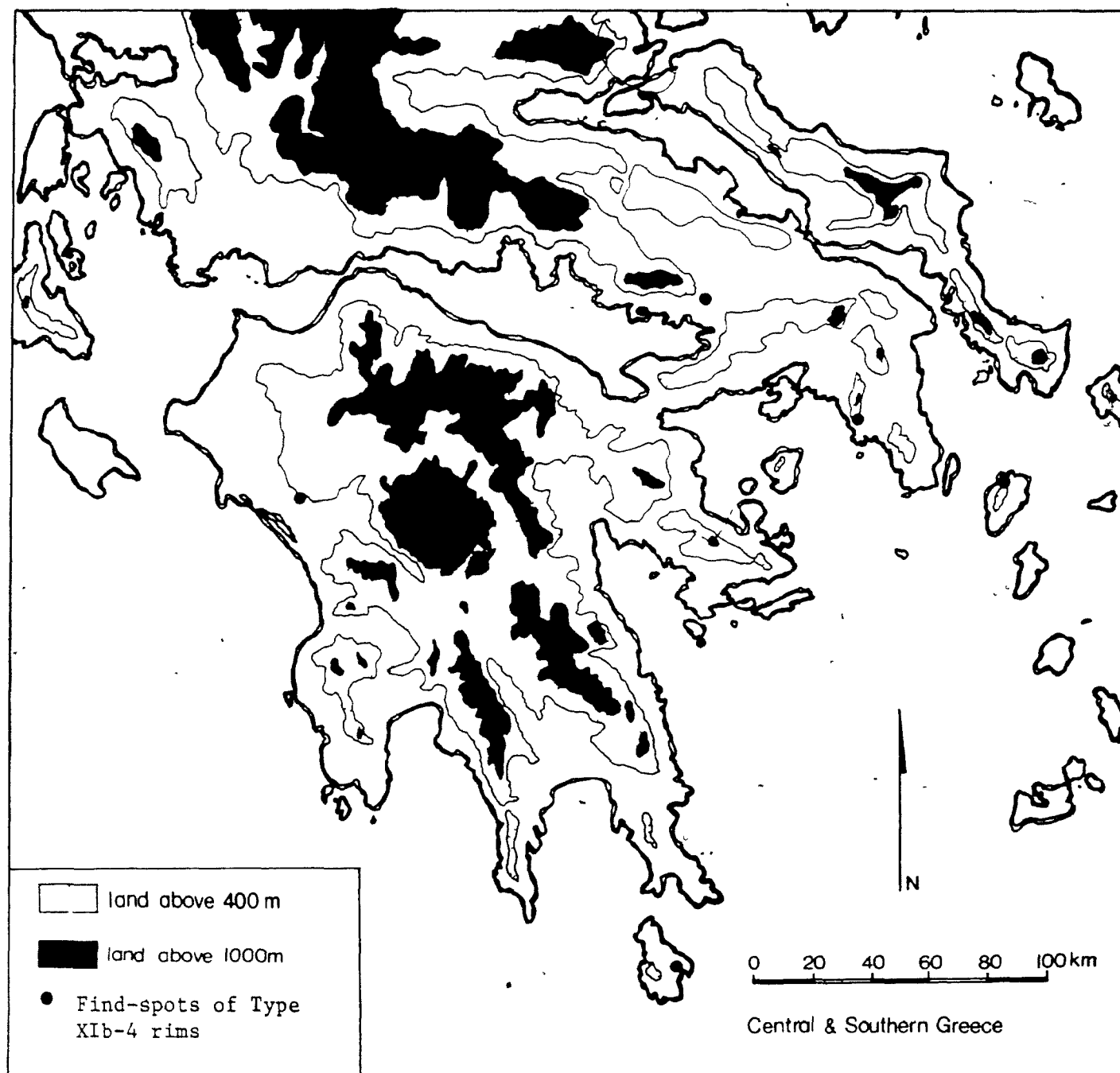


Fig. 69: Distribution of Type XIb-4

D.1.10. Type XIb-5: "Splayed-short, double molded"

a. General Description of Form

This category would anticipate double molding of a lip on a short, splayed rim. It is not surprising that such a form has not yet been catalogued, as the short rim may be too small to accommodate such a technique. This would apply as well to the other b-5 categories (XIb-5, XIIb-5, XIVb-5). This point is discussed by Fossey and Mogelonsky (forthcoming).

D.11. Type XII

In this type the straight collar rises vertically above the neck constriction.

D.11.1. Type X11a-1: "Vertical-high, Rounded"

Map: fig. 70

a. General Description of Form

In this category the high vertical collars end in rounded lips.

b. Catalogue

X11a-1.1. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Medium subangular dull red, large subangular dull red and some lime inclusions. Diameter 16. Thickness 0.5. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/301:3).

2. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black, mica and calcite inclusions. Diameter 18. Thickness 1.1. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/416:1).

3. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black and some lime inclusions. Thickness 0.75. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/416:3).

4. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small and medium subangular black inclusions. Diameter 18. Thickness 0.58. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/430:1).

5. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Impure reddish clay with mica inclusions, well-fired. Smoothed and polished. Diameter 2.5. (Mylonas 1959: 76-77, no. 155; fig. 142).

6. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Poorly preserved grey with grit and mica. Inadequately fired. Diameter 32.8. (Mylonas 1959: 110, no. 272; fig. 158).

7. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Red clay with grit and mica. Well-fired. Diameter 9.8. (Mylonas 1959: 110, no. 274; fig. 158).

8. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay with grit and mica. Well-fired. Diameter 4.2. (Mylonas 1959: 112, No. 277; fig. 159).

9. EUTRESIS. Reddish yellow clay, coarse, filled with imperfections. Thin polished slip, poorly preserved. Diameter 17.3. (Goldman 1938: 86, fig. 103).

10. EUTRESIS. Buff clay with pink tinge. Unslipped. Impressed decoration. (Goldman 1938: 90; fig. 112.2).

11. EUTRESIS. Slipped, hard clay. Diameter 12.1. (Goldman 1938: 109; fig. 126.4).

12. EUTRESIS. Red slipped ware. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 144, fig. 17, no. IV.6).

13. EUTRESIS. Coarse ware. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 145; fig. 17, no. IV.15).

14. EUTRESIS. Fine slipped ware. Light buff wash. Diameter 16.1. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 155; pl. 51, no. VIII.28).

15. ISTHMIA. Soft, greyish tan fabric with much grit. Outside and inside of neck covered with light red "glaze" of dull quality. Diameter 8.8. (Smith 1955: 144; pl. 57b).

16. KÓRINTHOS. Greenish clay with dark inclusions. Diameter 12.5. (Heermance and Lord 1897: 319, no. 3).

17. KÓRINTHOS. Pinkish clay. Diameter 10.8. (Heermance and Lord 1897: 319, no. 5).

18. KÓRINTHOS. Buff clay shading to green and red. Unslipped. (Weinberg 1948: 202, no. A3).

19. KÓRINTHOS. Greenish-buff gritty clay. (Weinberg 1948: 202, no. A4).

20. KÓRINTHOS. Dark buff clay. (Weinberg 1948: 202, No. A5).

21. MOURTÉRI. (Sampson 1978: 260; fig. 14, no. 53).

22. TIRYNS. Urfirnis. (Muller 1938: pl. VIII-4).

23. ZYGOURIÉS. Coarse buff clay. Diameter 8. (Blegen 1928: fig. 96, no. 303).

24. ZYGOURIÉS. Coarse light buff clay. Diameter 6.2. (Blegen 1928: fig. 97, no. 111).

c. Discussion

This type is distributed essentially through central Greece, as far east as Mourtéri. It demonstrates quite a long chronological duration, from EH I to late EH II.

The earliest examples come from Eutresis and Perakhóra. Two examples from Eutresis (XIIa-1.3, 10) come from Goldman's "first metre of deposit" or EH I, although "the ware is characteristic of higher levels"

(Goldman 1938: 86). Two other examples (XIIa-1.12, 13) come from Caskey and Caskey's Group IV, also EH I. Examples from Fossey's Phase X, EH I, at Perakhóra have been noted (cf. Appendix I).

The only transitional EH I/II examples identified have been discovered at Perakhóra, within the context of Fossey's Phase Y.

All other stratified examples date to EH II. The Áyios Kosmás examples all come from the cemetery. The other Eutresis examples not cited above come from the same context as House L (XIIa-1.11, 14), and the date is too late EH II. The examples from Mourtéri, Tiryns and Zygouríes also date to EH II.

Two examples, both from the cemetery at Áyios Kosmás (XIIa-1.5, 8) have exceedingly small diameters (2.5 and 4.2 respectively). These are, undoubtedly, miniature vases used as votive offerings. The others average 14 cm; they group around 8 and again around 18; and one exceedingly large example has been noted (XIIa-1.6, from Áyios Kosmás, 32.8).

Very few examples have any sort of surface treatment, the majority is plain.

Of the 9 examples in which the fabric texture is specifically mentioned, 4 are medium, 4 are coarse and 1 is fine.

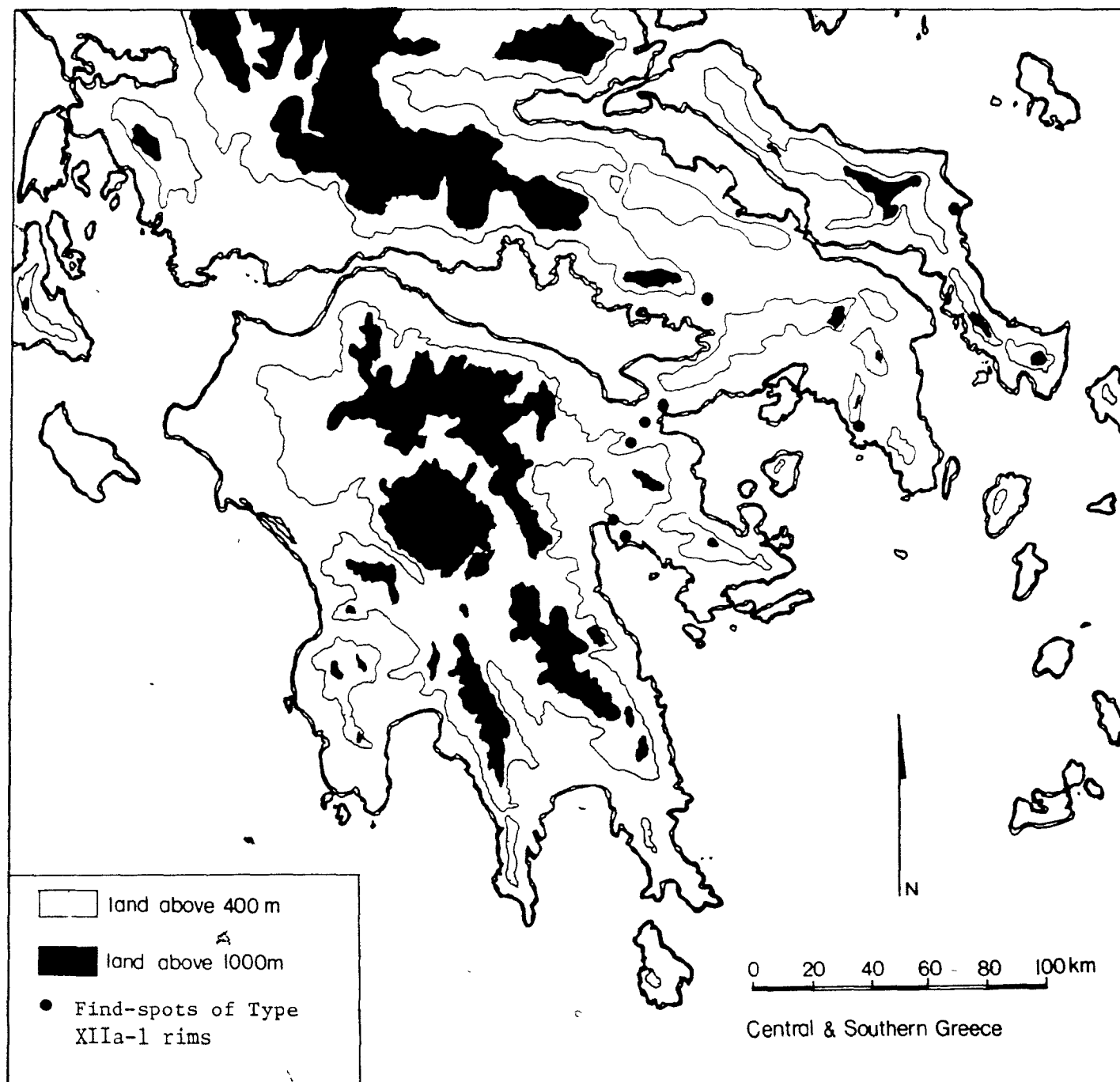


Fig. 70: Distribution of Type XIIa-1

D.11.2. Type X11a-2: "Vertical-high, Pointed"

Map: fig.

a. General Description of Form

In this category of the X11a group, the high, vertical collar terminates in a sharply-pointed lip.

b. Catalogue

X11a-2.1. ASINE. Yellow ware. Thin red slip, heavily polished. Diameter 15.5. (Frødin and Persson 1938: 204; fig. 154:3).

2. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small angular and subangular black, medium subangular black, medium round dull red and small subangular calcite inclusions. Diameter 10. Thickness 0.45. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/332:1).

3. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Yellowish, well-levigated clay, well-fired. Thin coat of black lustrous paint, poorly preserved. Diameter 12.1 - 12.5. (Mylonas 1959: 40, no. 84; fig. 132).

4. BERBÁTI. Class DD - "White Slipped Ware". (Sjåflund 1965: no. 116.2).

5. STRÉPHI. Completely coated ware. Diameter 11. (Koumouzelis 1980: 78; fig. 11:1).

6. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar: personal communication; no. 3.4, 3.6).

c. Discussion

This form is confined, geographically, to the Argolid and Attike, except for an example at Stréphi. It lasts from late EH I to EH II/III.

The earliest stratified example comes from Perakhóra, Phase X, middle to earlier in the last phase of EH I.

Stratified EH II examples come from Berbáti, Stréphi and the cemetery at Áyios Kosmás.

The Asine examples, from an unstratified context, are dated to EH II and EH (unspecified).

The diameters, where provided, average about 12. The majority of examples is slipped.

Not enough information is available to allow a discussion of fabric treatment.

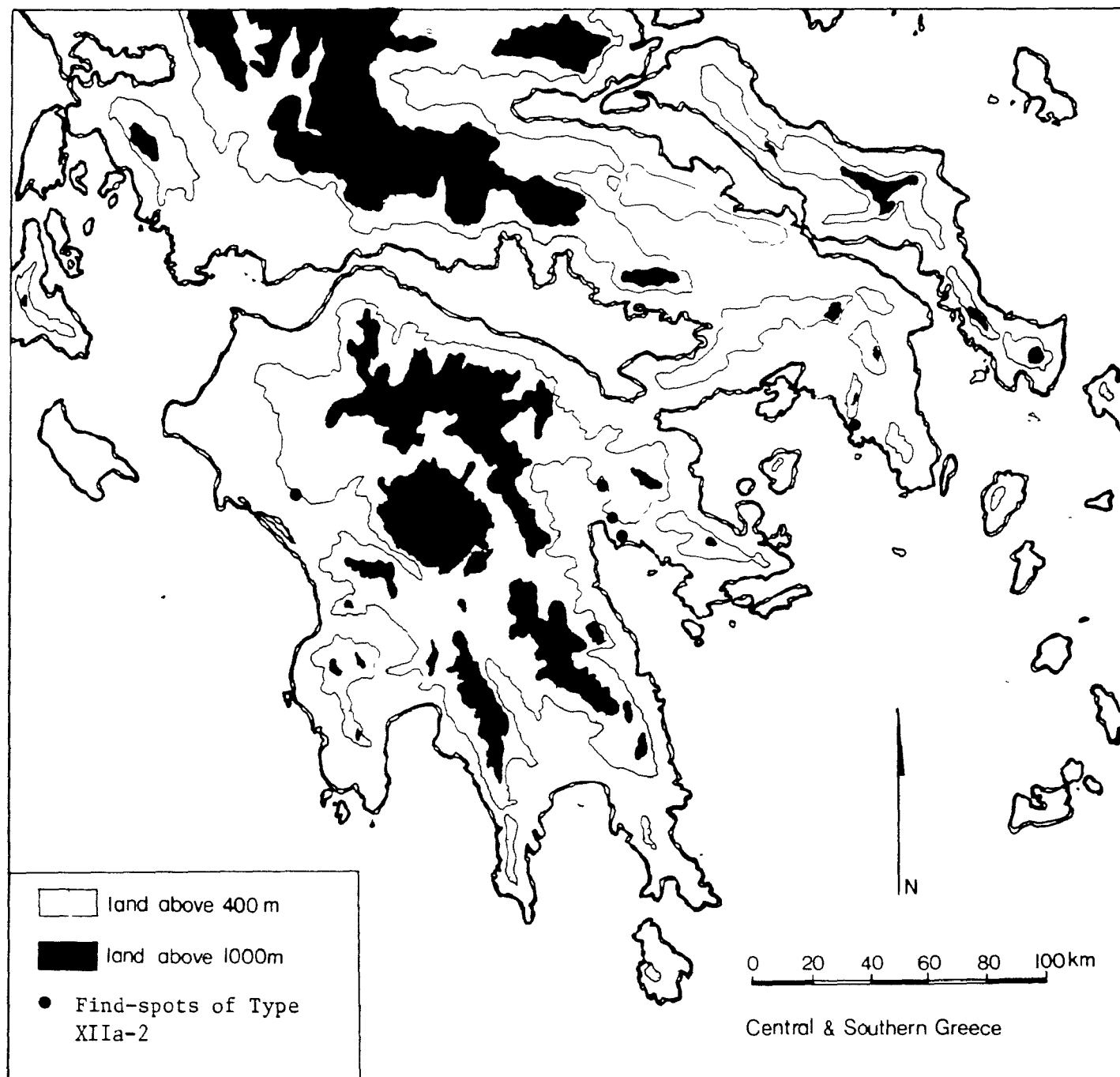


Fig. 71: Distribution of Type XIIa-2

D.ii.3. Type X11a-3. "Vertical-high, flattened" Map: fig. 72

a. General Description of Form

The profiles of these high vertical collars end in flattened lips.

b. Catalogue

X11a-3.1. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black, medium subangular dull red and quartz and large subangular dull red inclusions. Diameter 12. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/435:19).

2. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Well-fired buff clay. Brown, well-polished slip on exterior and inner face of neck. Diameter 5. (Mylonas 1959: 75-76; fig. 142).

3. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Well-fired reddish clay with grit and mica. Well-polished brown slip. Diameter 7.8. (Mylonas 1959:85, no. 191; fig. 147).

4. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Dark grey-black fabric with grit and mica. Imperfectly fired. Possibly slipped. Diameter 3.5. (Mylonas 1959: 86, no. 194; fig. 147).

5. ISTHMIA. Soft reddish tan fabric. Much grit. Outside covered with red glaze, mottled to dark brown. Flaked appearance. Diameter 14.6. (Smith 1958: 144; pl. 57c).

c. Discussion

The examples of this type are quite widely distributed through central Greece, although chronologically the distribution is limited to EH II.

Those from Asino and Isthmia are not clearly dated beyond EH; those from Áyios Kosmás are from the EH II cemetery. Their diameters are all very small, suggesting that they were used as votives, whereas the other two are close together at 12.0 and 14.6.

Of the five examples noted, four are slipped. Not enough information is available to allow comment on fabric texture.

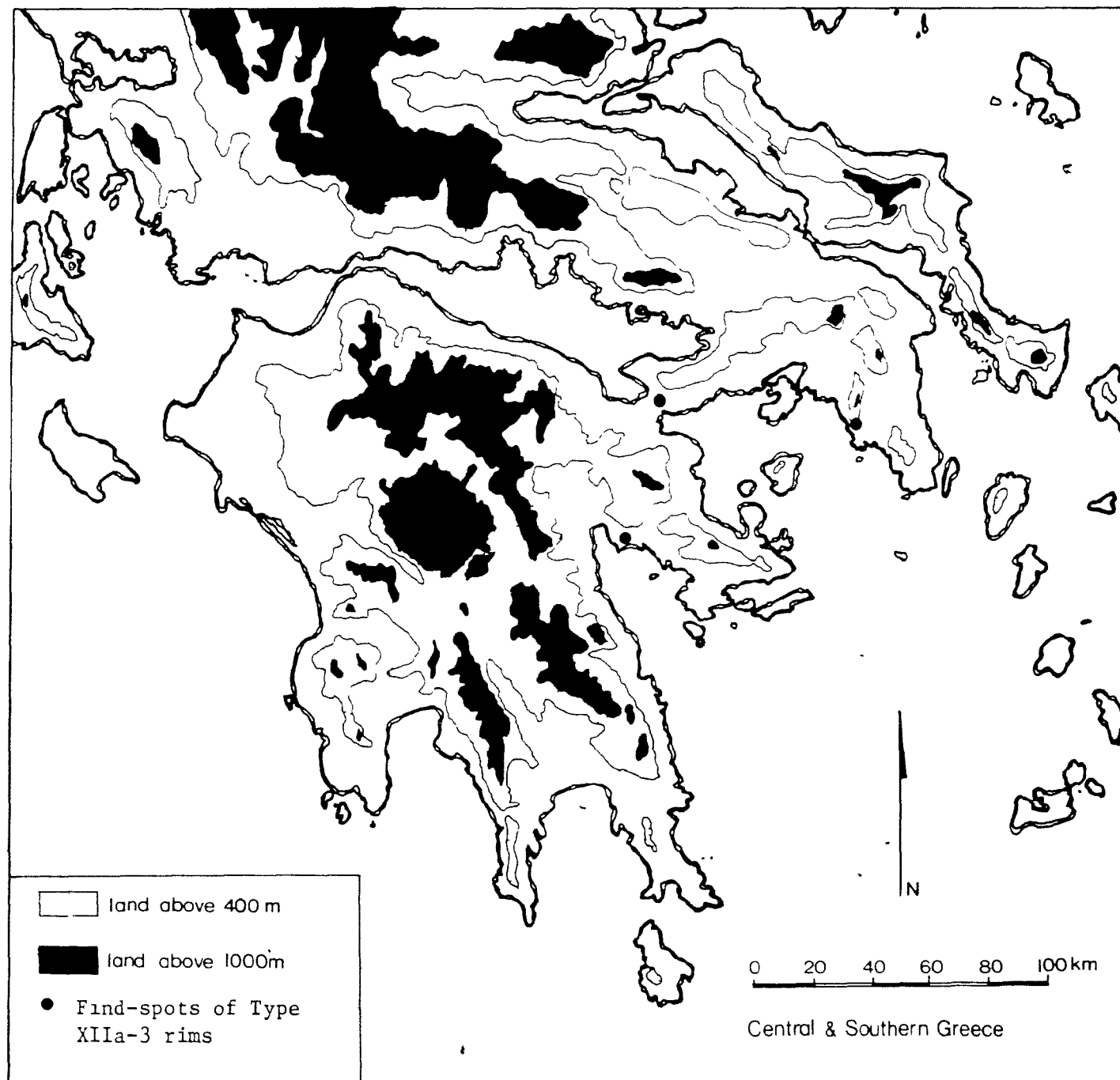


Fig. 72: Distribution of Type XIIa-3

D.ii.4. Type X11a-4. "Vertical-high, Bevelled/Molded" Map: fig. 73

a. General Description of Form

These straight, vertical collars have been bevelled or molded at the lip. This treatment can cause the profile to show a change in angle at the lip; it may angle outwards or seem to be thickened outwards.

b. Catalogue

X11a-4.1. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay filled with sand, grit and mica. Poorly-preserved dark red slip, highly-polished. Diameter 10.5. (Mylonas 1959: 75, no. 168; fig. 140).

2. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish buff clay with particles of mica and sand, insufficiently fired. Highly-polished brown slip on exterior. Poorly preserved. Diameter 12.5. (Mylonas 1959: 75, no. 161; fig. 140).

3. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish, badly levigated clay. Insufficiently fired. Well-polished bright red slip on exterior and interior of neck. Diameter 11. (Mylonas 1959: 88, no. 201; fig. 147).

4. EUTRESIS. Yellow clay, grey-black core. Dark red-brown polished slip on exterior of pot and interior of rim. Diameter 56. (Goldman 1938: 82; pl. iv).

5. ZYGOURIÉS. Greyish buff coarse clay. Unslipped. Diameter 11.2. (Blegen 1928: fig. 97, no. 20).

c. Discussion

This type shows a rather limited distribution in central Greece. The dating of the specific examples is, on the other hand, quite wide, from EH I to EH II.

A single Eutresis example, from Goldman's "first metre of deposit", dates to EH I. One example from Perakhóra, dating to Fossey's Phase Z (late EH I/II transitional). The example from Zygouriés comes from a stratified EH II deposit, as do the Áyios Kosmás examples from the EH II cemetery.

The average diameter of this type is 19.5. This may be a bit large, as one of the examples is 56, while the others average about 12.

Four examples are slipped. In only three is fabric texture specifically mentioned; in all cases it is coarse.

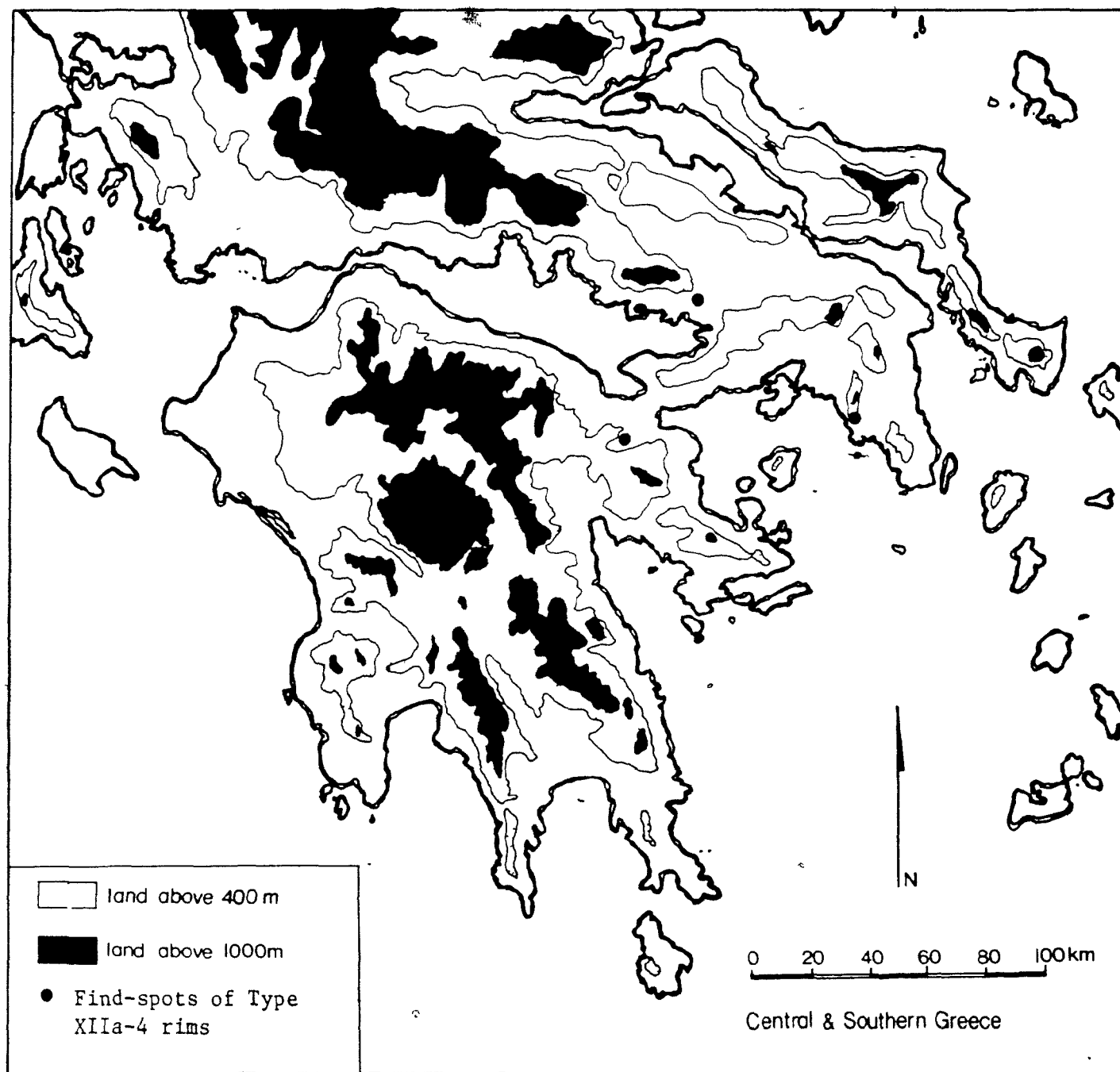


Fig. 73: Distribution of Type XIIa-4

D.ii.5. Type XIIa-5. "Vertical-high, Double Molded"

Map: fig. 74

a. General Description of Form

This category shows the characteristic tall, vertical collar of Type XIIa, but the treatment of the lip shows a double molding, which may cause the direction of the lip to turn in and then turn out. This may cause a sharp carination at, or just below the lip.

b. Catalogue

XIIa-5.1. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Red clay with grit and mica, well-fired. Diameter 11. (Mylonas 1959: 110, no. 239; fig. 157).

2. EUTRESIS. Red slipped ware. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 144; fig. 7, no. IV.7).

c. Discussion

Examples of this type, recorded only at Eutresis and Áyios Kosmás, are dated to EH I and EH II. The Eutresis example is from an EH I context (Caskey's Group IV), while that from Áyios Kosmás is from the EH II cemetery. An example from Perakhóra, Phase X or EH I, has also been noted.

Not enough information is available to permit a discussion of diameter size, surface treatment or fabric texture.

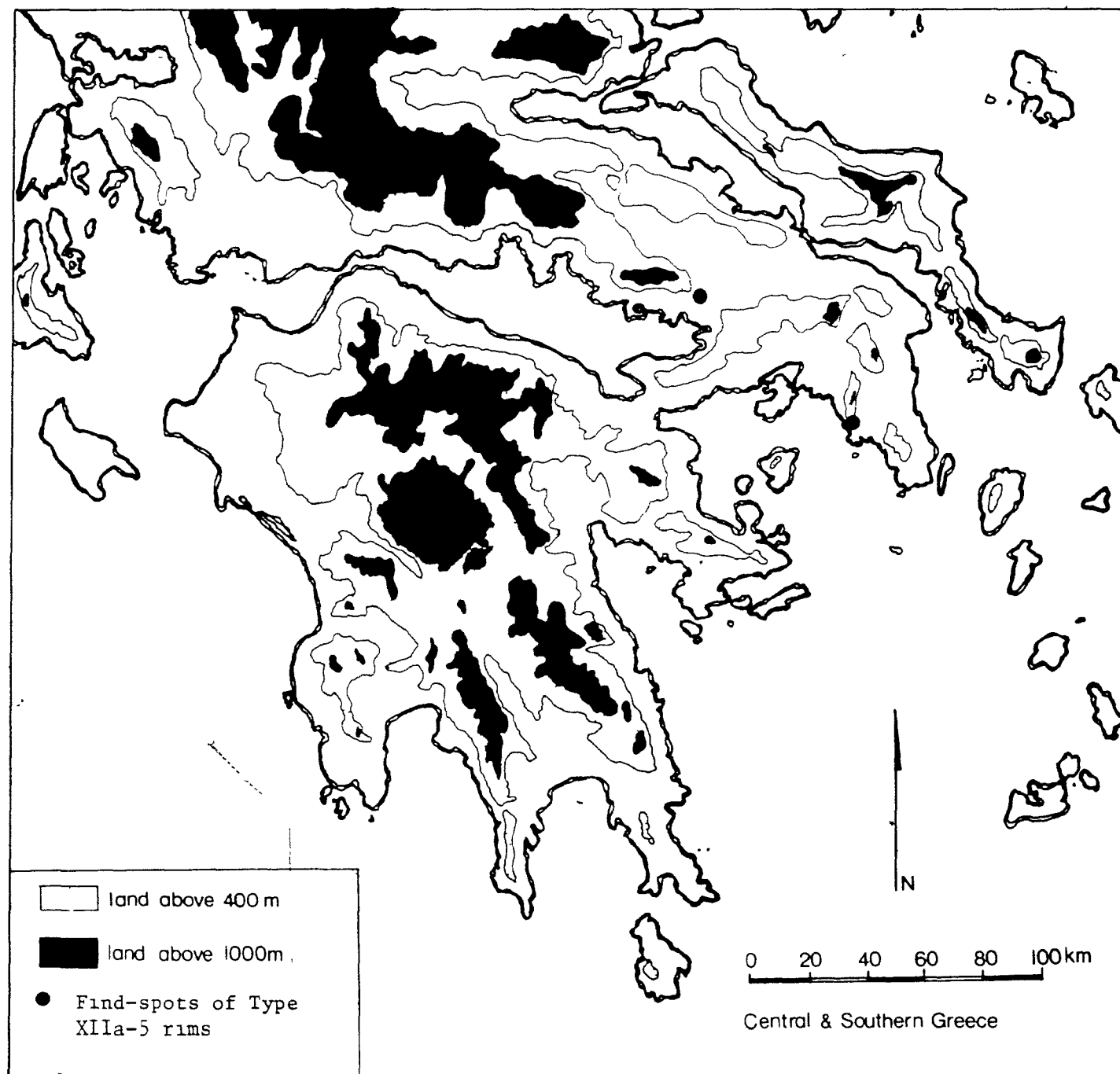


Fig. 74: Distribution of Type XIIa-5

D.11.6. Type X11b-1. "Vertical-short, Rounded"

Map: fig. 75

a. General Description of Form

The short version of X11a-1.

b. Catalogue

- X11b-1.1. ASEA. Coarse grey-black clay. Unslipped. Diameter 6. (Holmberg 1944: 83, fig. 84c).
2. ASEA. Grayish brown clay. Rough surface. Diameter 4.8. (Holmberg 1944: 83; fig. 84c).
3. ASINE. Coarse, yellow-green fabric. Small subangular black inclusions. Diameter 25. Thickness 0.5. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/169:4).
4. ASKITARÍO. (Theokhares 1961: 71; fig. 16).
5. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Yellowish clay, well-levigated and well-fired. Thin coat of lustrous black paint, poorly preserved. Diameter 3.5. (Mylonas 1959: 40, no. 51; fig. 131).
6. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Red clay. Incised decoration. Diameter 1.5. (Mylonas 1959: 86, no. 196; fig. 147).
7. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Well-levigated reddish clay with mica. Well-polished red slip. Diameter 5.6. (Mylonas 1959: 88, no. 205; fig. 147).
8. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Grey clay with grit and mica. Surfaces smoothed. Diameter 1.5. Miniature vase. (Mylonas 1959: 98, no. 211; fig. 149).
9. EUTRESIS. Reddish yellow clay. Highly-burnished red slip. Diameter 31. (Goldman 1938. 95-96; fig. 117-7).
10. EUTRESIS. Moderately fine biscuit with occasional impurities. Surfaces slipped and burnished. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 140; pl. 46-111.5, fig. 7-type 111.6).
11. EUTRESIS. "Burnished Ware". Moderately fine to moderately coarse biscuit. Surfaces burnished. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 140; fig. 4, pl. 47-111.6).
12. GONIÁ. Coarse ware. (Blegen 1930: fig. 24).
13. ITHÁKI. Buff clay, traces of dark "glaze". (Heurtley 1934-35: 19, no. 40; pl. 6, fig. 12).

14. ORKHOMENOS. (Kunze 1934:70; fig. 30a).
15. THÍVAI. (Demakopoulou 1978: 57; fig. 5.1).
16. TIRYNS. Urfirnis. (Muller 1938: 27; fig. 19.4).
17. TIRYNS. Grey, somewhat polished. Diameter 21. (Weisshaar 1981a: 245; fig. 88.7).
18. ZYGOURIÉS. Greenish buff clay, poorly fired. Upper half "glazed". Diameter 11.9. (Blegen 1928: fig. 73).
19. ZYGOURIÉS. Brick red clay and "glaze". Diameter 26. (Blegen 1928: fig. 77 no. 261).
20. ZYGOURIÉS. Coarse clay. Brick red with grey core. Unslipped. Diameter 6.3. (Blegen 1928: fig. 102, no. 213).
21. ZYGOURIÉS. Coarse clay. Brick red with grey core. Unslipped. Diameter 10. (Blegen 1928: fig. 103; no. 109).
22. ZYGOURIÉS. Coarse clay. Light brick red. Unslipped. Diameter 5.4. (Blegen 1928: fig. 103, no. 394).

c. Discussion

This type appears at 11 mainland sites throughout Greece; it appears to be confined, for the most part, to central Greece.

Type XI1b-1 spans EH I and EH II, and continues right to the very end of EH II. The earliest stratified examples are from Eutresis and Perakhóra.

Examples XI1b-1.10 and 11, both from Eutresis, come from Caskey and Caskey group III, EH I. Other EH I material comes from Perakhóra Phase X (cf. Appendix I).

Perakhóra also provides evidence that this type existed during the EH I/II transitional phase, as sherds of this type have been found within a Phase Y context.

A sherd from Eutresis (XIIb-1.9) dates to House I, early EH II, and abundant EH II examples, from Asea, Áyios Kosmās, Askītarīó, Orkhomenos, Thívai, Tiryns and Zygouríás have been identified.

One example from Tiryns (XIIb-1.17) dates to Weisshaar's EH II/III transitional phase; and is the latest example we have for this type.

All four Áyios Kosmās examples come from the EH II cemetery and, evidenced by the fact that they all have exceedingly small diameters (c. 3 cm), may be miniature vases used as votives. Other examples with small diameters have been recorded (e.g. XIIb-1.20 and 22, 6.3 and 5.4 respectively) but for the most part, the diameters are rather larger. They, in fact, average 14.

Only nine examples have any sort of surface treatment; the rest are plain. No statement of location of slip, etc., can be made with so few examples. No specific comments can be made about the fabric texture, as few examples specify this information.

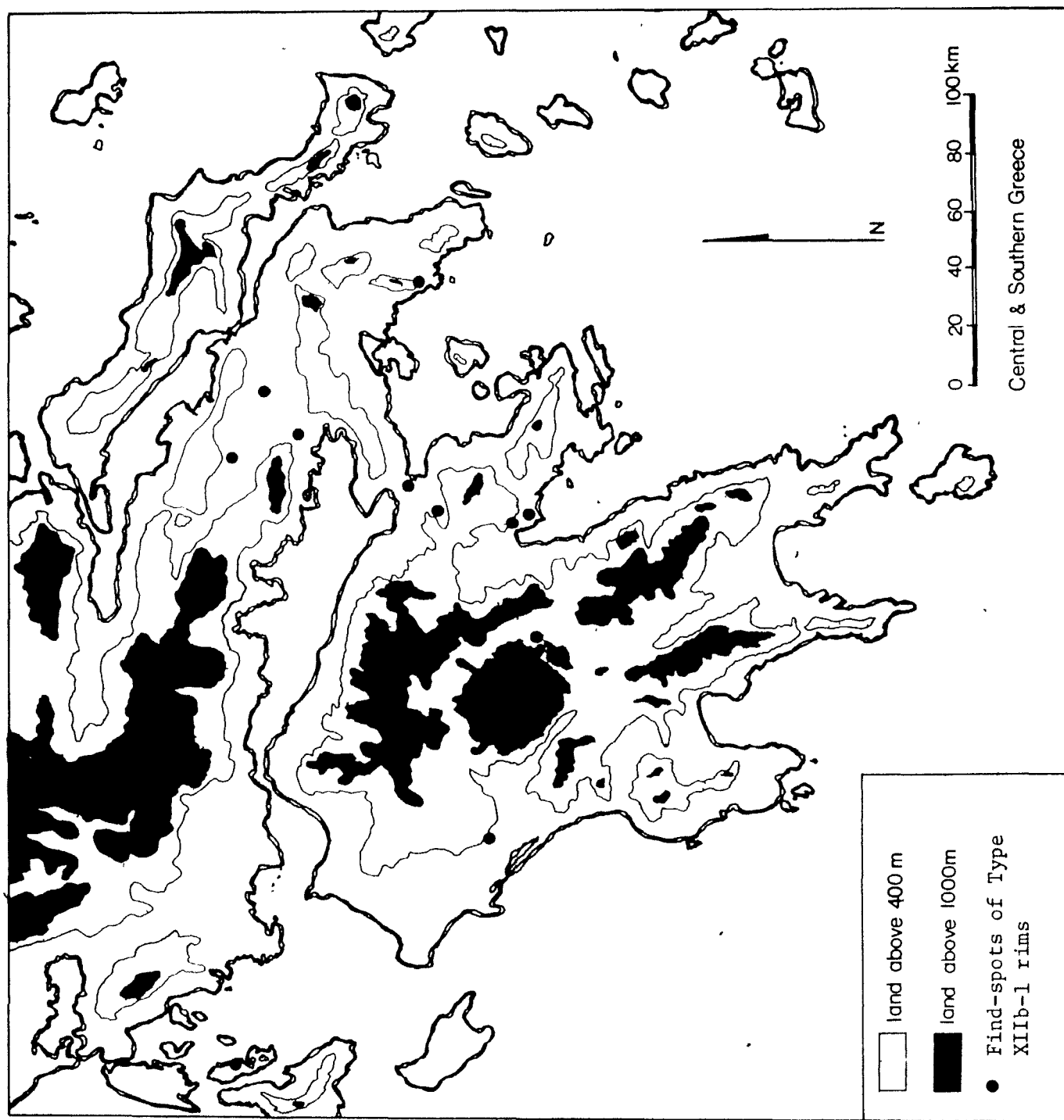


Fig. 75: Distribution of Type XIIb-1

D.11.7. Type XIIb-2: "Vertical-short, pointed"

Map: fig. 76

a. General Description of Form

The short version of XIIa-2

b. Catalogue

XIIb-2.1. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish gritty clay. Brown polished slip on neck and interior. Diameter 9.1. (Mylonas 1959: 83, no. 188; fig. 144).

2. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Dark grey clay with grit and mica. Inadequately fired. Diameter 1.4. (Mylonas 1959: 105, no. 219; fig. 151).

3. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff clay, well-fired. Grey-blue slip. Very delicate and exceptionally well-fired. Diameter 3.9. (Mylonas 1959: 107, no. 222; fig. 151).

4. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Well-levigated buff clay. Adequately fired. Diameter 5.5. (Mylonas 1959: 108, no. 240).

c. Discussion

All the examples cited were discovered in the EH II cemetery at Áyios Kosmás and are all probably miniature vases used as votive offerings. The average diameter of these examples is 4.3.

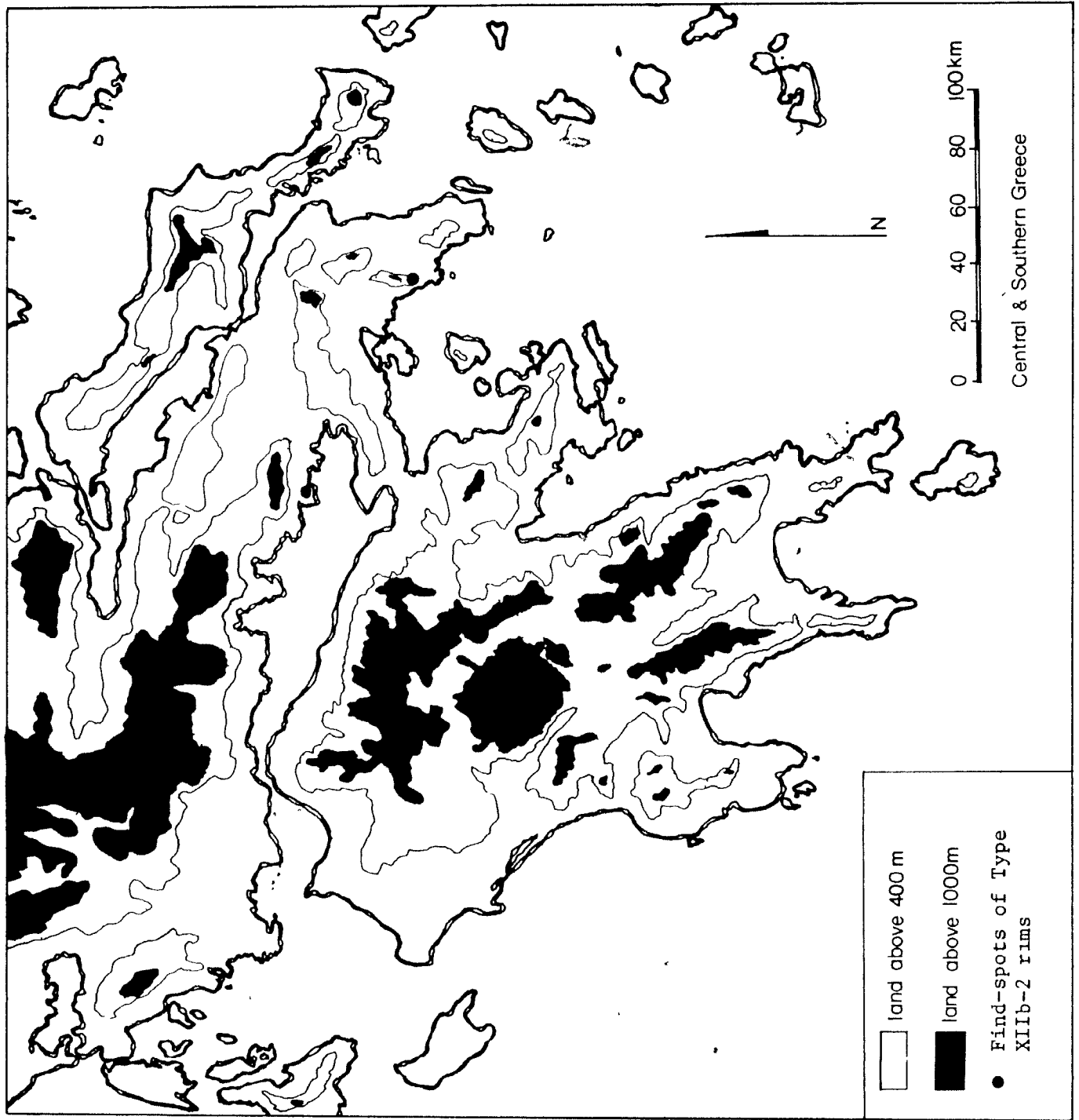


Fig. 76: Distribution of Type XIIb-2

D.11.8. Type XI1b-3: "Vertical-short, Flattened"

Map: fig. 77

a. General Description of Form

The short version of XI1a-3

b. Catalogue

XI1b-3.1. ASINE. Semifine pink-buff fabric. Medium sub-angular dull red inclusions. Dull pink (5YR 7/3) slip on exterior. Diameter 18. (Fossey 1978: 14, no. 23; figs. 2 and 3).

2. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff clay with grit and mica. Surface treatment uncertain. Diameter 4.4. (Mylonas 1959: 109, no. 247; fig. 154).

3. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff clay with grit and mica. Surface treatment uncertain. Diameter 5.3. (Mylonas 1959: 109, no. 255; fig. 155).

4. BERBÁTI. Class DD - "White Slipped Ware". (Säflund 1965: no. 116.4).

5. TIRYNS. Urfirnis. (Muller 1938: 27; fig. 19.1).

c. Discussion

This type is essentially restricted to the Argolid except for the Áyios Kosmás examples, and that from Galaxídhí. It is chronologically restricted to EH II.

One sherd from Asine has been dated, stylistically, to EH I - II. The Áyios Kosmás examples are both from the EH II cemetery. The Berbáti sherd is EH II, as is the example from Tiryns. The example from Galaxídhí is from an unstratified context.

Thus it would seem that this type is one confined to the EH II period; the single EH I - II example should possibly be dated later.

The diameters of the two Áyios Kosmás examples are very small; they may be votive offerings. No other conclusions can be reached concerning the various examples

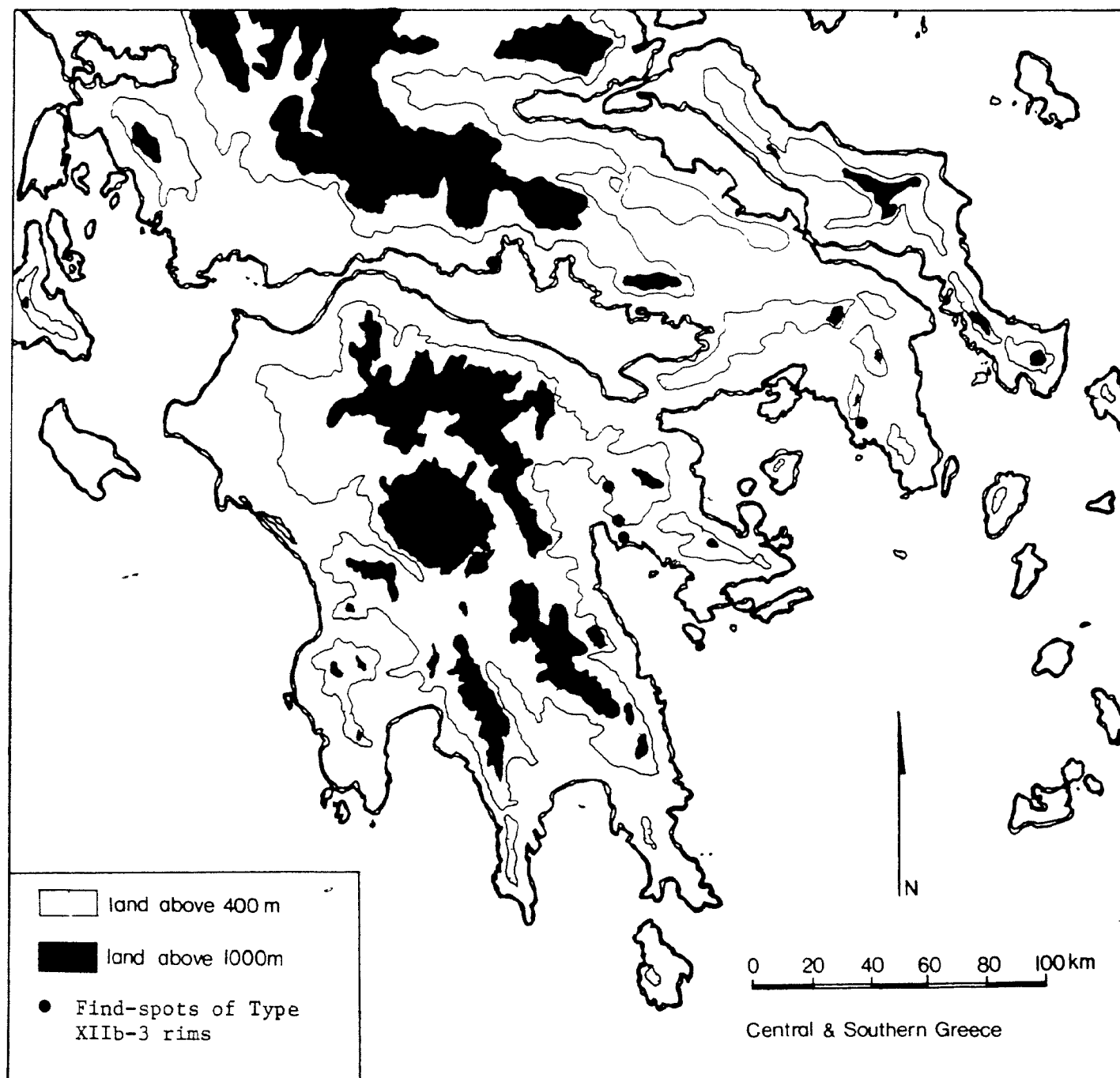


Fig. 77: Distribution of Type XIIb-3

D.ii.9. Type XIIb-4: "Vertical-short, Bevelled/molded" Map: fig. 78

a. General Description of Form

The short version of XIIa-4

b. Catalogue

XIIb-4-1. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish buff clay with sand and mica. Highly polished brown slip. Diameter 10.5. (Mylonas 1959: 75, no. 161; fig. 140).

2. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay with sand, grit and mica. Highly polished dark red slip. Diameter 10.5. (Mylonas 1959: 75, no. 168; fig. 140).

3. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish buff clay with grit and mica. Brown, well-polished slip. Diameter 8. (Mylonas 1959: 75, no. 162; fig. 140).

4. GONIÁ. Group E - "Coarse Ware". (Blegen 1930: fig. 24).

5. TIRYNS. Urfirnis. (Muller 1938: 27; fig. 19.3).

c. Discussion

This type, which spreads from Tiryns north to Goniá and Perakhóra and east to Áyios Kosmás, seems primarily to be an EH II type.

The Perakhóra example is the earliest, dating from Fossey's EH I/II transitional Phase Y. The Áyios Kosmás examples are all from the EH II cemetery, and the Tiryns example is also EH II. The context of the Goniá sherd is unspecified.

The diameters, where given, are very similar, ranging from 8 to 10.5. Except for XIIb-4.4, from Gonia, all the sherds are slipped or covered with urfirnis. In four examples the fabric texture is specifically mentioned; all are coarse.

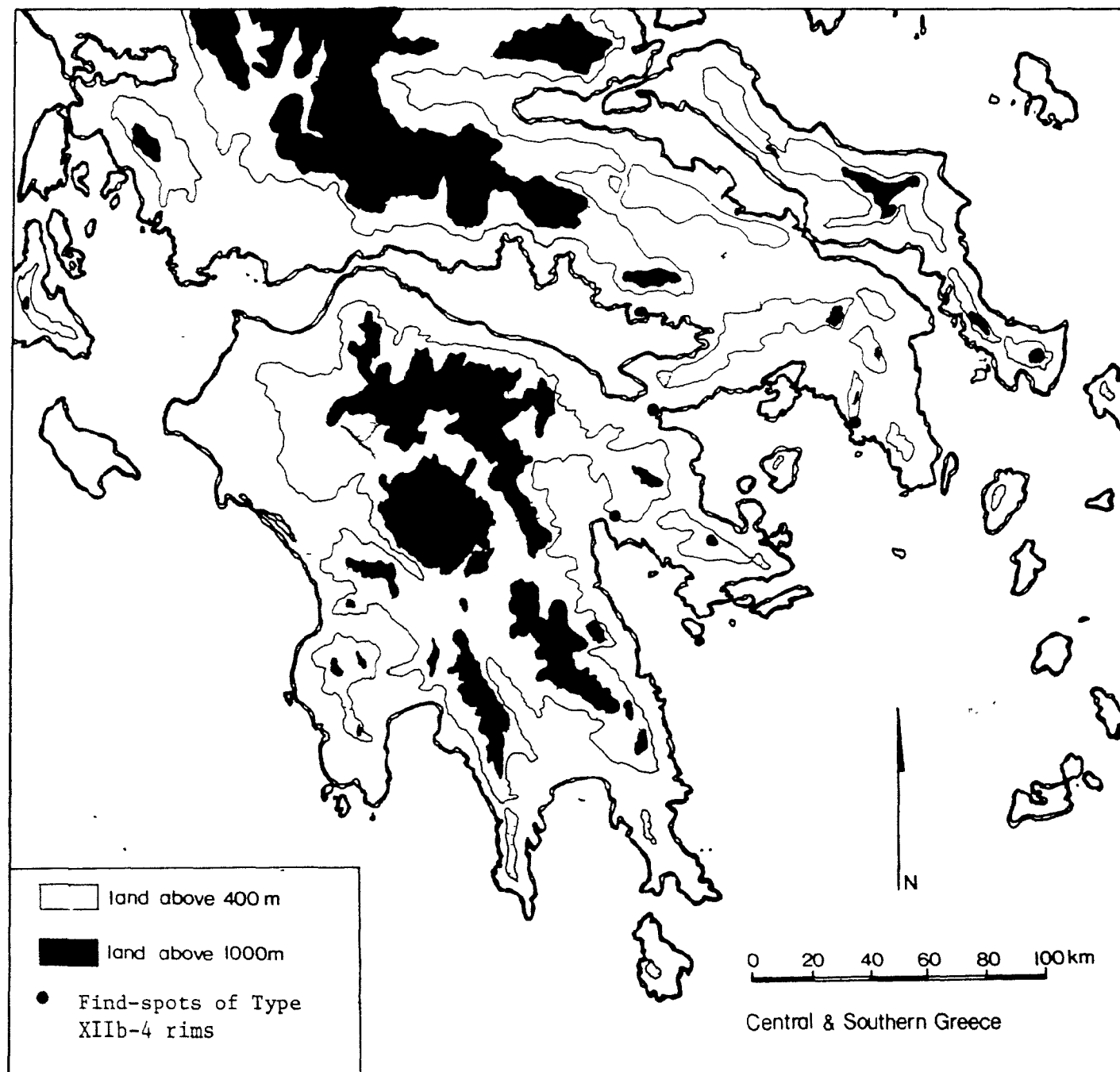



Fig. 78: Distribution of Type XIIb-4

D.11.10. Type XIb-5: "Vertical-short, Double Molded"

a. General Description of Form

This category would anticipate two moldings, or changes of direction in the angle on the lip of a closed vessel with a short, vertical collar. It is possible that such modelling was not technically possible (cf. Type XIb-5). 

D.iii. Type XIII.

In this category the straight-sided collars slope inward from the neck so that the diameter at the rim is smaller than that at the neck.

D.III.1. Type XIIIa-1: "Insloping-high, rounded"

a. General Description of Form

This category, so far only attested at Perakhóra, presents the high insloping collar terminating in a rounded lip.

c. Discussion

This material is assigned an EH II date based on the stratified deposits excavated at Perakhóra in 1972.

D.III.2. Type XIIIa-2: "Insloping-high, pointed"

a. General Description of Form

Profiles in this category would have high, insloping collars terminating in sharply pointed lips. None have yet been recorded.

D.iii.3. Type XIIIa-3: "Insloping-high, flattened"

Map: fig. 79

a. General Description of Form

In this category, the tall, insloping collars have flattened, or squared-off, lips.

b. Catalogue

XIIIa-3.1. STRÉPHI. Brown slip. Diameter 9. (Koumouzelis 1980: 85; fig. 11:7).

c. Discussion

The only example of this type recorded so far is from an EH II context at Stréphi.

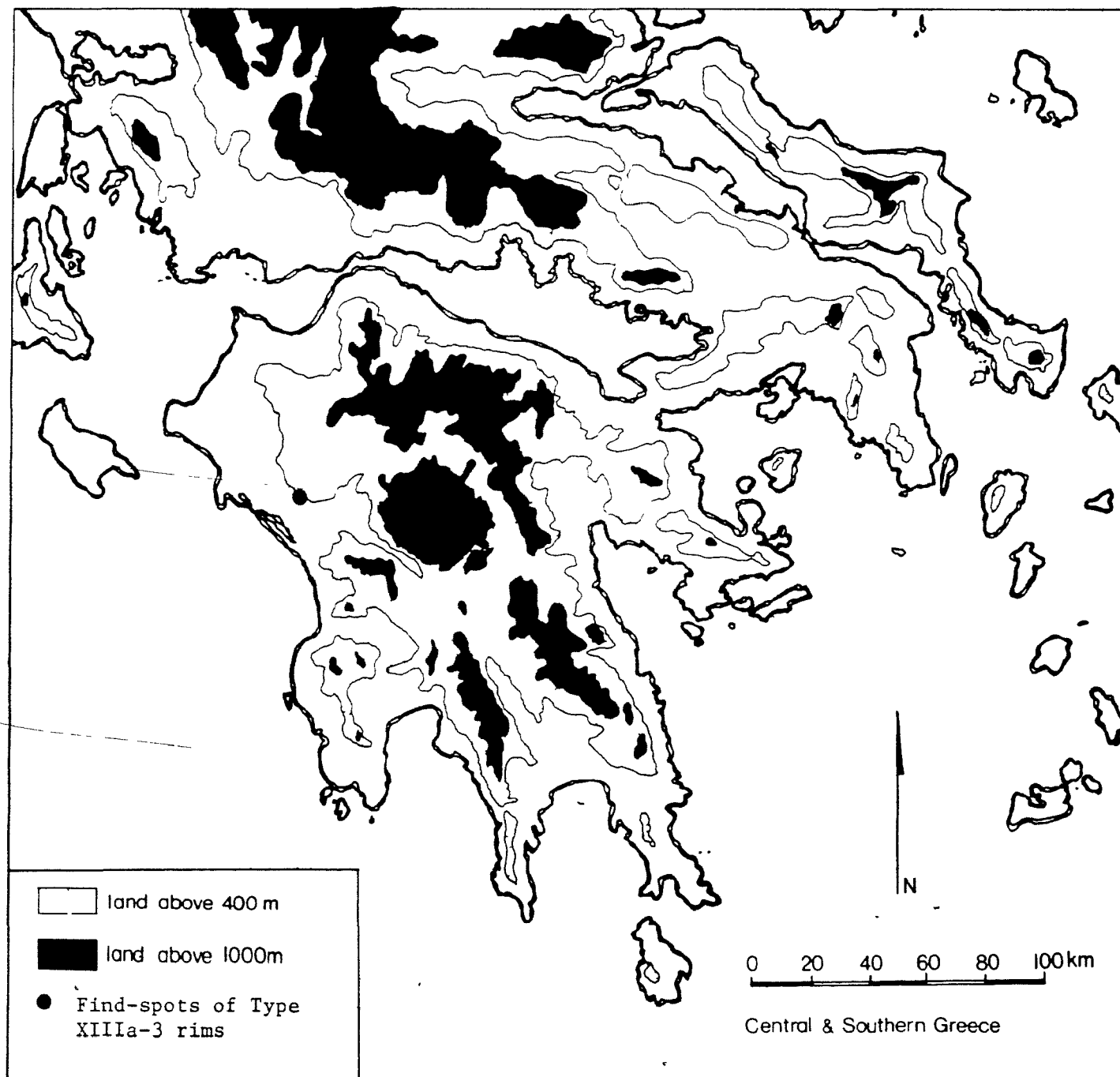


Fig. 79: Distribution of Type XIIIa-3

D.iii.4. Type XIIIa-4: "Insloping-high, Bevelled/Molded" Map: fig. 80

a. General Description of Form

These tall, insloping collars have been bevelled or molded to form an out-turned lip, after causing a distinct carination to be seen in profile just below the lip.

b. Catalogue

XIIIa-4.1. MOURTÉRI. (Sampson 1978: 258; fig. 12, no. 38).

c. Discussion

An example of this type was found at Mourtéri, in the same context as an EH II apsidal building. Three examples, all of unslipped buff monochrome ware, were found within "Phase Y" at Perakhóra, thus indicating a late EH I/early EH II transitional phase. This may point to an early EH II date for the Mourtéri sherd, but not enough information is available to justify this entirely.

The average diameter of this type is 8. Not enough information is available to allow a discussion of patterns of surface treatment or fabric texture.

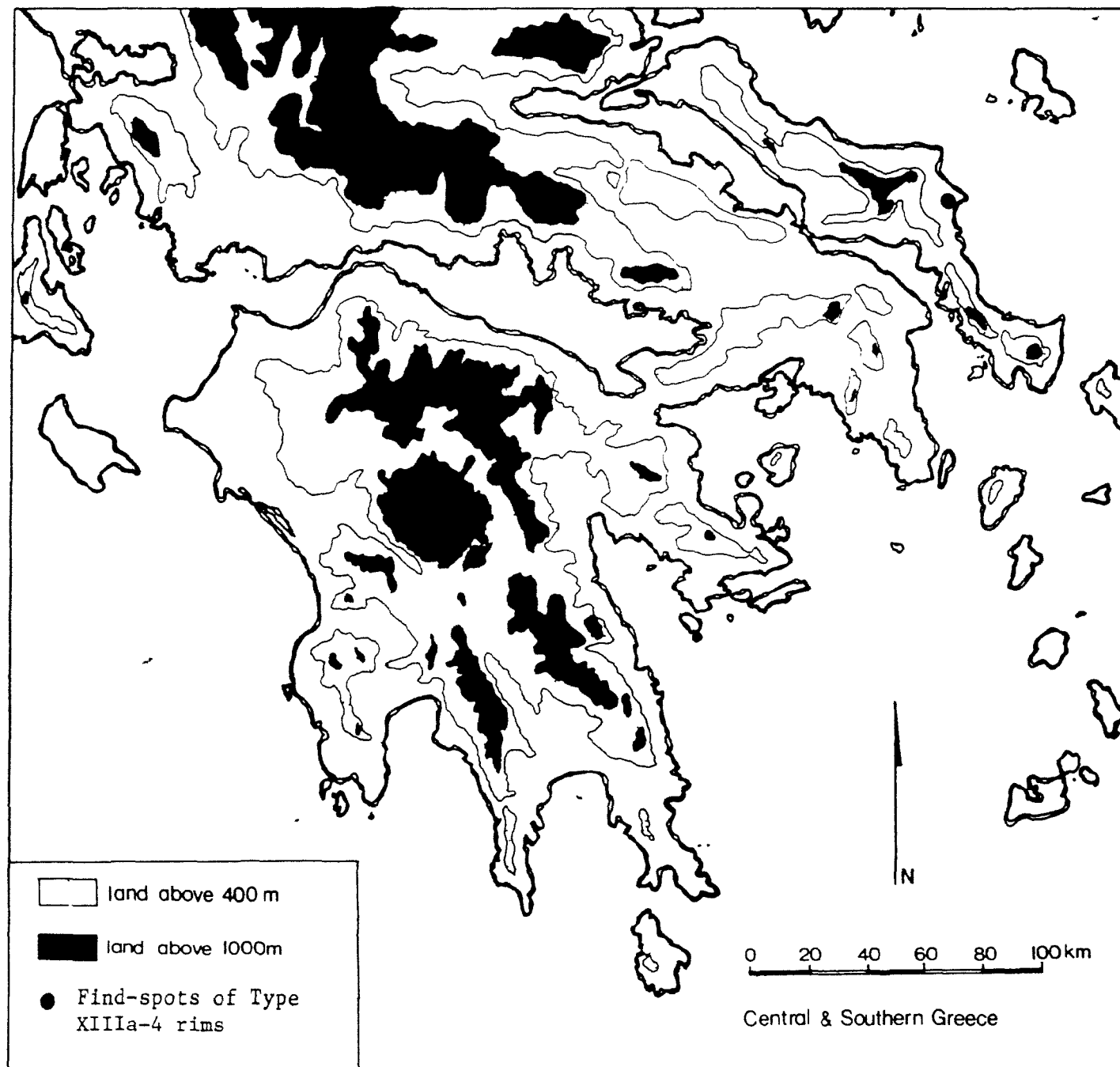


Fig. 80: Distribution of Type XIIIa-4

D.III.5. Type XIIIa-5: "Insloping-high, Double Molded"

a. General Description of Form

This category, so far only found at Perakhóra, shows a tall, insloping collar with double molding below the lip.

c. Discussion

This material is assigned an EH II date based on the stratified deposits excavated at Perakhóra in 1972.

D.iii.6. Type XIIIb-1

Map: fig. 81

a. General Description of Form

The short version of XIIIa-1.

b. Catalogue

XIIIb-1.1. ASINE. Medium grey-black fabric. Small subangular black and calcite inclusions. Diameter 16. Thickness 0.7. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/178:8).

2. KÉOS. Semicoarse/semifine red-buff fabric. Unslipped. (Caskey 1972:366, no. B-53; fig. 4).

3. STRÉPHI. Brown slip. Diameter 10. (Koumouzelis 1980: 85; fig. 11:8).

4. STRÉPHI. Sandy clay. Differential firing; core is grey, exterior is reddish-yellow. Grey slip. (Koumouzelis 1980: 95; fig. 12:3).

c. Discussion

A very wide geographical distribution of this type is seen, but it is confined, chronologically, to EH II.

The example from Asine, although from an unstratified context, is dated stylistically to EH I - II, while the others all date from EH II. A single example from Perakhóra is dated to Phase Y, late EH I /early EH II, thus it would seem that this is essentially an EH II type, although it cannot be specified which phase of EH II is implied or if the type continued throughout this very long period.

Only two examples provide information concerning the diameter size; their average is 13. Two examples are slipped. The fabric texture seems to be, in most cases, medium, but not enough information is available to facilitate any more detailed discussion.

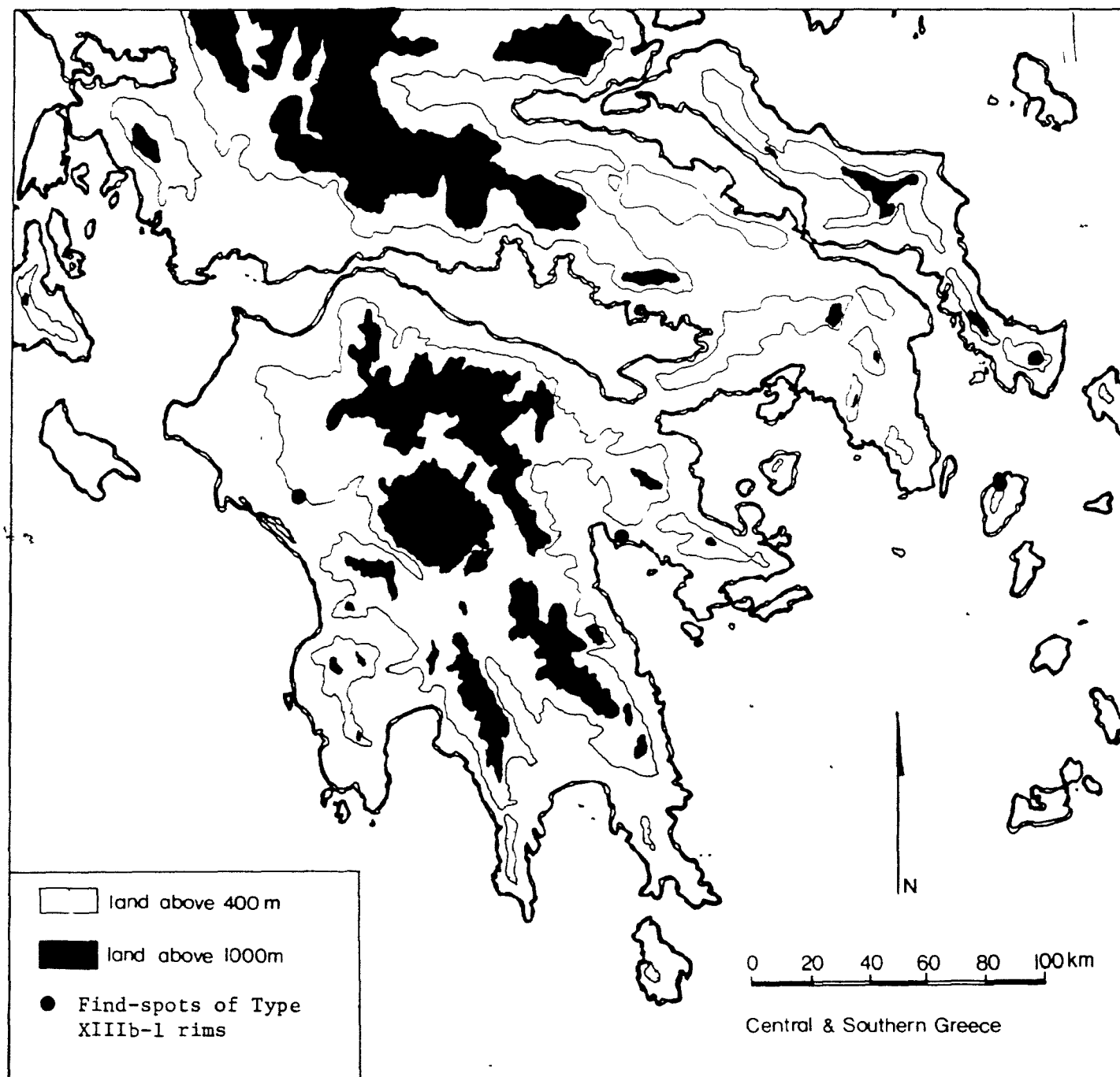


Fig. 81: Distribution of Type XIIIb-1

D.III.7. Type XIIIb-2: "Insloping-short, pointed"

a. General Description of Form

The short version of XIIIa-2, this form is so far only attested at Perakhóra.

c. Discussion

This material is assigned an EH II date based on the stratified deposits excavated at Perakhóra in 1972.

D.III.8. Type XIIIb-3: "Insloping-short, flattened"

a. General Description of Form

The short version of XIIIa-3, this form is again only recorded so far at Perakhōra.

c. Discussion

This material is assigned an EH II date based on the stratified deposits excavated at Perakhōra in 1972.

D.iii.9. Type XIIIb-4: "Insloping-short, Bevelled/Molded" Map: fig. 82

a. General Description of Form

The short version of XIIIa-4.

b. Catalogue

XIIIb-4. KÉOS. Semicoarse/semifine red-brown fabric.
Unslipped. (Caskey 1972: 366, no. B-41).

c. Discussion

The example recorded from Kéos is dated to the EH II/EC II period. One example from Perakhóra is dated to "Phase X", dated to EH I. Neither example is slipped, but no other comparisons, or conclusions can be inferred, due to the very limited quantities of data available.

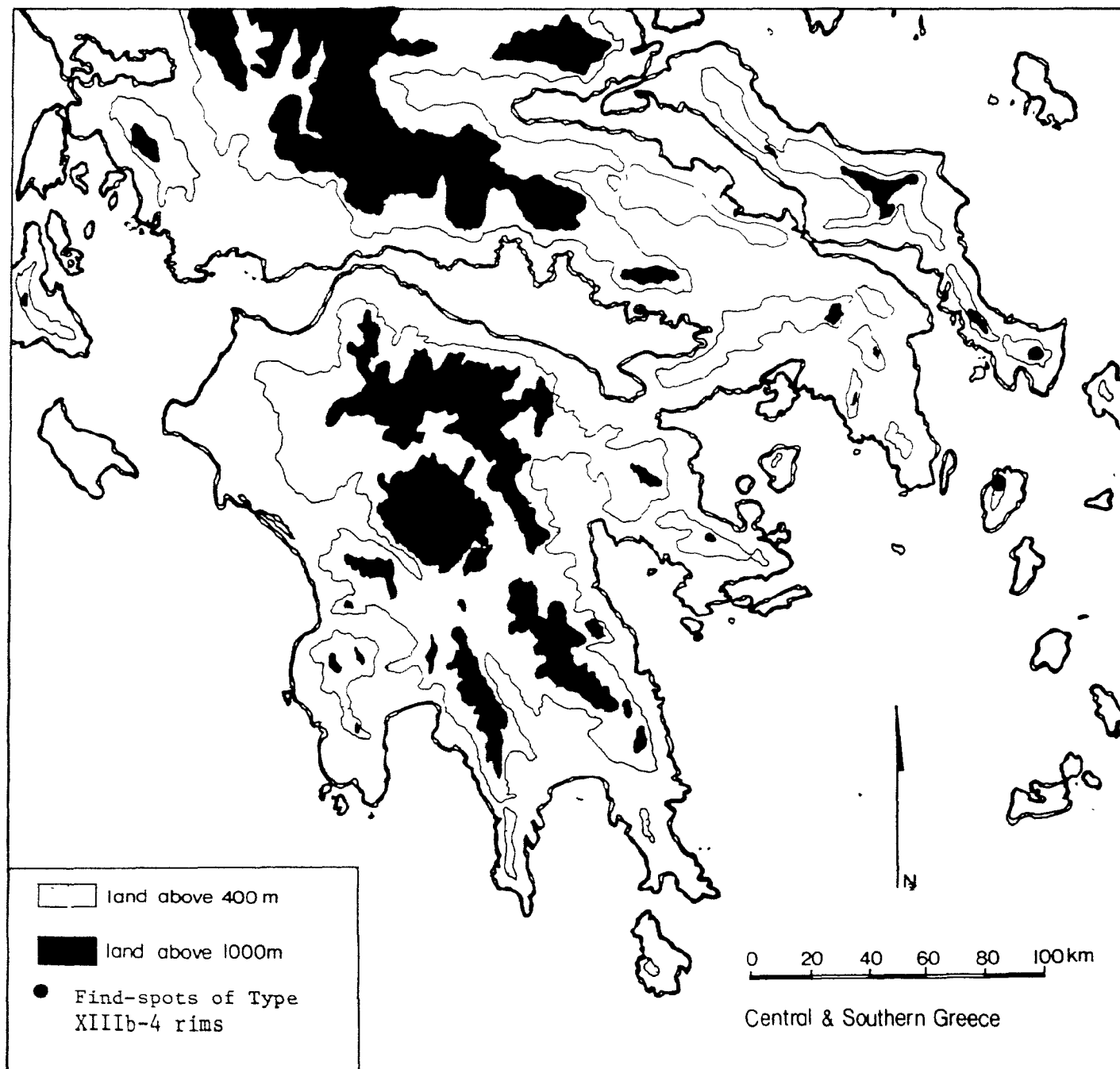


Fig. 82: Distribution of Type XIIIb-4

D.III.10. Type XIIIb-5: "Insloping-short, Double Molded"

A. General Description of Form

This category would anticipate a double molding on the short, insloping collar. It is not known if such a treatment would be technically possible. (cf. Type XIb-5).

D. iv. Type XIV

In this type while a collar surmounts the neck constriction as in the preceding closed forms, the collar itself is no longer straight-sided but presents a curved, broadly flaring profile.

Mylonas has described these collars as "funnel-shaped" (Mylonas 1959: 86, no. 193).

D.IV.1. Type XIva-1: "Flaring-high, Rounded"

Map: fig. 83

a. General Description of Form

In this category the high flaring collars end in rounded lips.

b. Catalogue

XIva-1.1. ASEA. Coarse clay, red-brown with grey-black core. Thin white polished wash. (Holmberg 1944: 84; fig. 85d).

2. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Medium subangular black, red and grey inclusions. Diameter 22. Thickness 0.7. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/170:2).

3. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular white, medium subangular grey and quartz, large subangular grey and some lime inclusions. Diameter 13.6. Thickness 0.93. (Fossey, forthcoming, 3/173:3).

4. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small round black calcite and some lime inclusions. Diameter 18.2. Thickness 0.69. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/173:2).

5. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Small round and large angular and subangular black and large subangular dull red inclusions. Diameter 10. Thickness 0.8. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/174:3).

6. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black, medium subangular black, small subangular calcite inclusions. Diameter 18. Thickness 0.61. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/176:3).

7. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular red and black and medium subangular calcite inclusions. Diameter 14. Thickness 0.59. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/177:1).

8. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Small and medium subangular and angular black inclusions. Diameter 12. Thickness 0.8. (Fossey, forthcoming 73/428:10).

9. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular dull red and calcite, medium and large subangular black inclusions. Diameter 12. Thickness 0.7. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/703:8).

10. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small sub-angular black, medium subangular red and some lime inclusions. Diameter 20. Thickness 0.95. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/721:12).
11. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Medium sub-angular black, red and calcite, and some lime inclusions. Diameter 12. Thickness 0.7. (Fossey, forthcoming, 74/749:3).
12. ASKITARIÓ. (Theokhares 1961: 73; fig. 20, 22, 23).
13. BERBÁTI. Class DD. "White Slipped Ware". (Säflund 1965: 116;3).
14. EUTRESIS. Pink fabric, black "glaze". (Goldman 1938: 105; fig. 138).
15. ITHÁKI. Greenish white clay, brown "glaze". (Broneer 1958: 19, no. 38; fig. 15).
16. ITHÁKI. Gritty clay with mottled, unpolished surface. (Broneer 1958: 26, no. 92; fig. 23).
17. KÓRINTHOS. Pale, greenish fabric with dark inclusions. Diameter 13.3. (Heermance and Lord 1897: 318, no. 1).
18. ORKHOMENOS. Hard, well fired clay with polished orange-red slip. Incised decoration. (Kunze 1934: 19-20; plate 1).
19. ORKHOMENOS. Well-fired, quite refined clay. Small grey inclusions. Slip varies from black to medium brown and is quite thin. (Kunze 1934: 20; plate 11.1).
20. ORKHOMENOS. Well-fired, red-brown fabric. Polished black slip. (Kunze 1934: 27; pl. IX-1).
21. ORKHOMENOS. Hard fabric. Grey-black "glaze". (Kunze 1934: 27; pl. IX 4, 5).
22. ORKHOMENOS. Hard fired reddish fabric, poorly preserved "glaze" with polishing marks. "Glaze" is chocolate brown with red flecks. (Kunze 1934: 37; pl. XIV-1).
23. ORKHOMENOS. Thin, hard fired red to grey fabric. Thin black to olive green-brown slip. Polished. (Kunze 1934: 54; pl. XXII-4).
24. ORKHOMENOS. Brown to olive-brown fabric with red slip. (Kunze 1934: 54; pl. XXII-2).
25. TIRYNS. Urfinis. (Muller 1938: pl. VIII-1, 2).

26. TIRYNS. Dark slip. Diameter 12.6. (Weisshaar 1981a: 247; fig. 89.18).

27. TIRYNS. Grey-brown, somewhat polished fabric. Black paint. Diameter 12. (Weisshaar 1981a: 242; fig. 85.5).

28. TIRYNS. Greyish-brown, somewhat polished slip. Diameter 10.5. (Weisshaar 1981a: 242; fig. 85.3).

29. TIRYNS. Red-brown slip. Diameter 11.1. (Weisshaar 1981a: 239; fig. 82.5).

30. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar: personal communication; fig. 12.5).

c. Discussion

This type shows quite a wide distribution throughout Greece; chronologically, it extends from EH I to EH II.

The earliest examples of this type are found in all three phases at Perakhóra.

Stratified EH II examples have been found at Asea, Askitarió, Eutresis, Kórinthos, Orkhomenos, and Tiryns. The single Kórinthos example is from a shaft-grave. Tiryns also has five examples (XIVa-1.26-30) which date to the EH II/III transitional phase.

The examples from Asine all come from unstratified deposits and have been dated either to EH I - II (XIVa-1.12, 4, 7, 9, 11) or just generally to the Early Helladic period. The examples from Ithaki cannot be dated successfully since their findspots were not reported in the publication.

The average diameter of Type XIVa-1 is 14 cm; most fall within a 5 cm range of this and there are no extremely large or extremely small examples.

About half the examples in the catalogue have some sort of surface treatment; the rest are plain.

In eleven examples the fabric texture is specifically mentioned. Of these, 6 are coarse and 5 are medium.

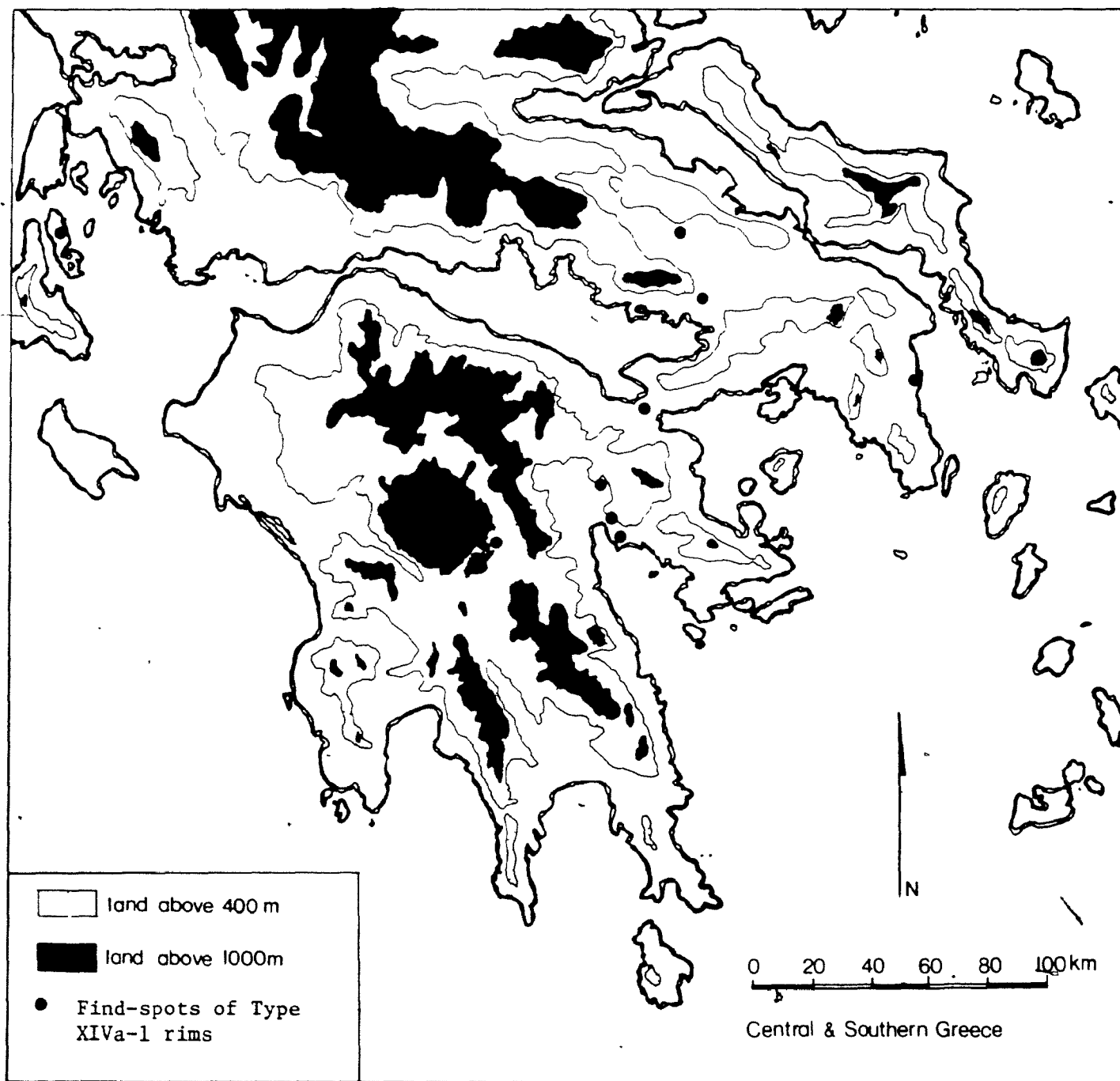


Fig. 83: Distribution of Type XIVa-1

D.iv.2. Type XIVa-2: "Flaring-high, Pointed"

Map: fig. 84

a. General Description of Form

This type of tall, flaring collar terminates in a sharply-pointed lip.

b. Catalogue

XIVa-2.1. ITHÁKI. Black "glaze". (Heurtley 1958: 21, no. 45; fig. 15).

2. THÍVAI. (Demakopoulou 1978: 64; fig. 7.19).

c. Discussion

The geographic range of the examples found is quite wide; the chronological boundaries are, however, rather more limited. The example from Itháki is, possibly, of the EH II period, although Heurtley does not make this too clear in his report (cf. 1934-35:15). The example from Thívai dates from the EH II period, and an example from Perakhóra dates from "Phase Y", an EH I/II transitional phase. Not enough data is available to infer any other conclusions.

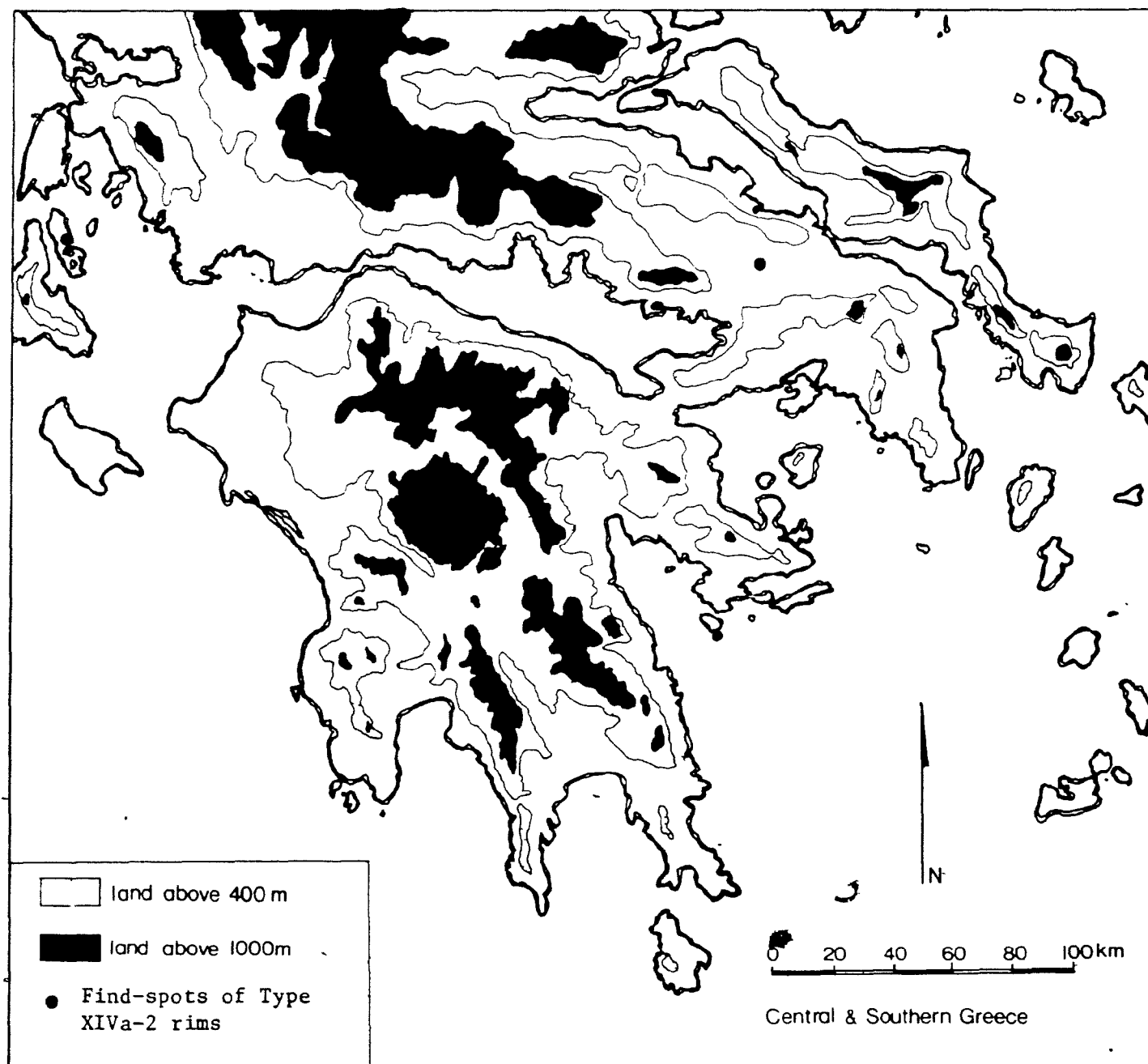


Fig. 84: Distribution of Type XIVa-2

D.iv.3. Type XlVa-3: "Flaring-high, Flattened"

Map: fig. 85

a. General Description of Form

The high flaring collar here terminates in a flattened, or squared-off lip.

b. Catalogue

XlVa-3.1. THÍVAI. (Demakopoulou 1978: 57; fig. 5.2).

c. Discussion

The only example of this type so far recorded is from an EH II apsidal house at Thívai.

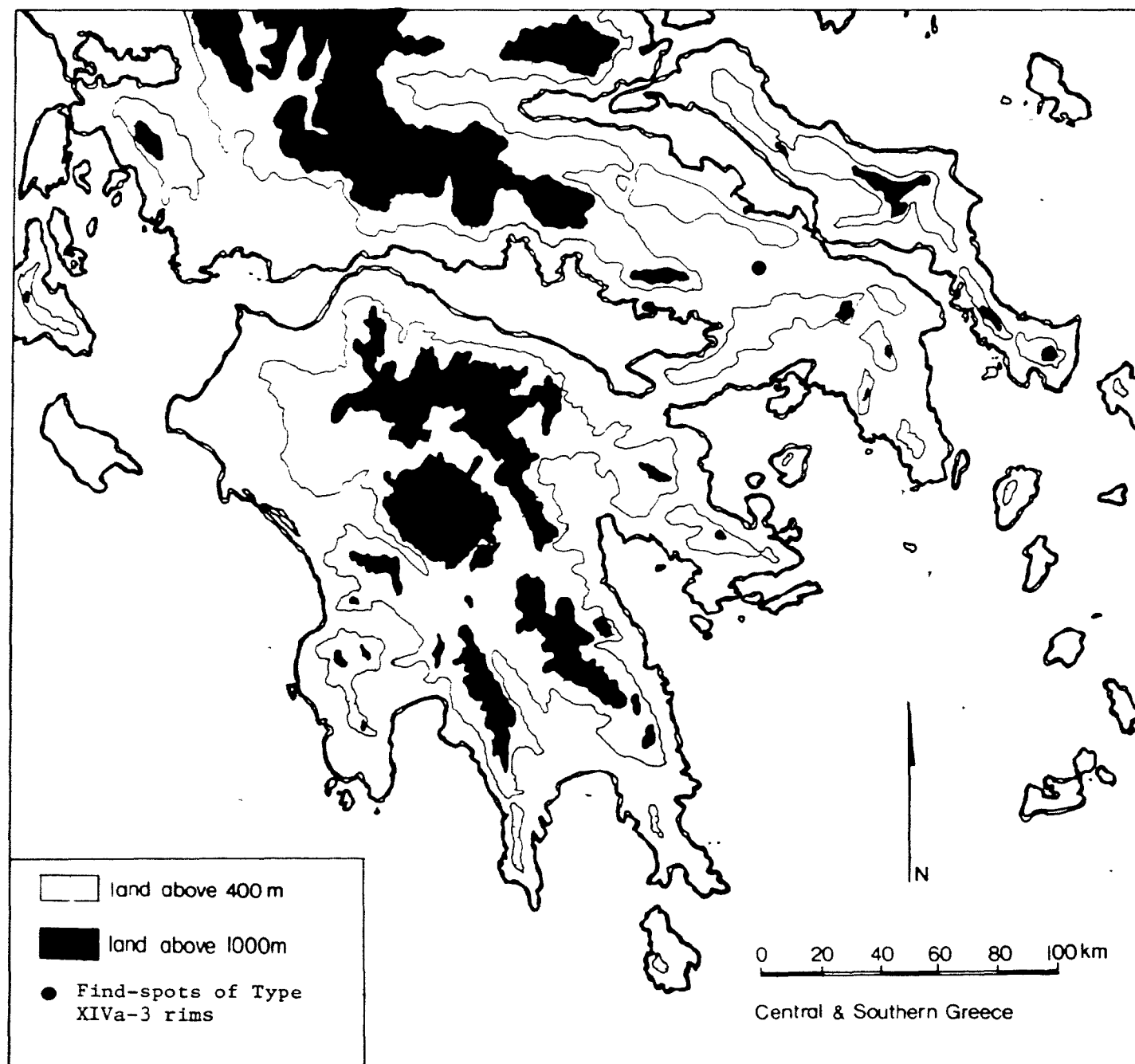


Fig. 85: Distribution of Type XIVa-3

D.IV.4. Type XIVA-4: "Flaring-high, Bevelled/Molded"

Map: fig. 86

a. General Description of Form

In this category the high, flaring collars have been shaped by molding or bevelling, thus causing a turning or thickening-out of the rim.

b. Catalogue

XIVA-4.1. MOURTÉRI. (Sampson 1978: 258; fig. 12, 37).

2. THÍVAI. (Demakopoulou 1978: 64; fig. 77).

3. TIRYNS. Brown fabric. Grey-black urfirnis.
Diameter 14.4. (Weisshaar 1981a: 242; fig. 85.8).

c. Discussion

This type is widely distributed throughout Greece from Mourtéri to Thívai and Tiryns. It does not, however, appear any further west than this. The type lasts, chronologically, from EH II to II/III.

The examples from Mourtéri and Thívai are both from EH II apsidal buildings; that from Tiryns belongs to the EH II/III transitional phase. Not enough information is available to infer any more specific conclusions.

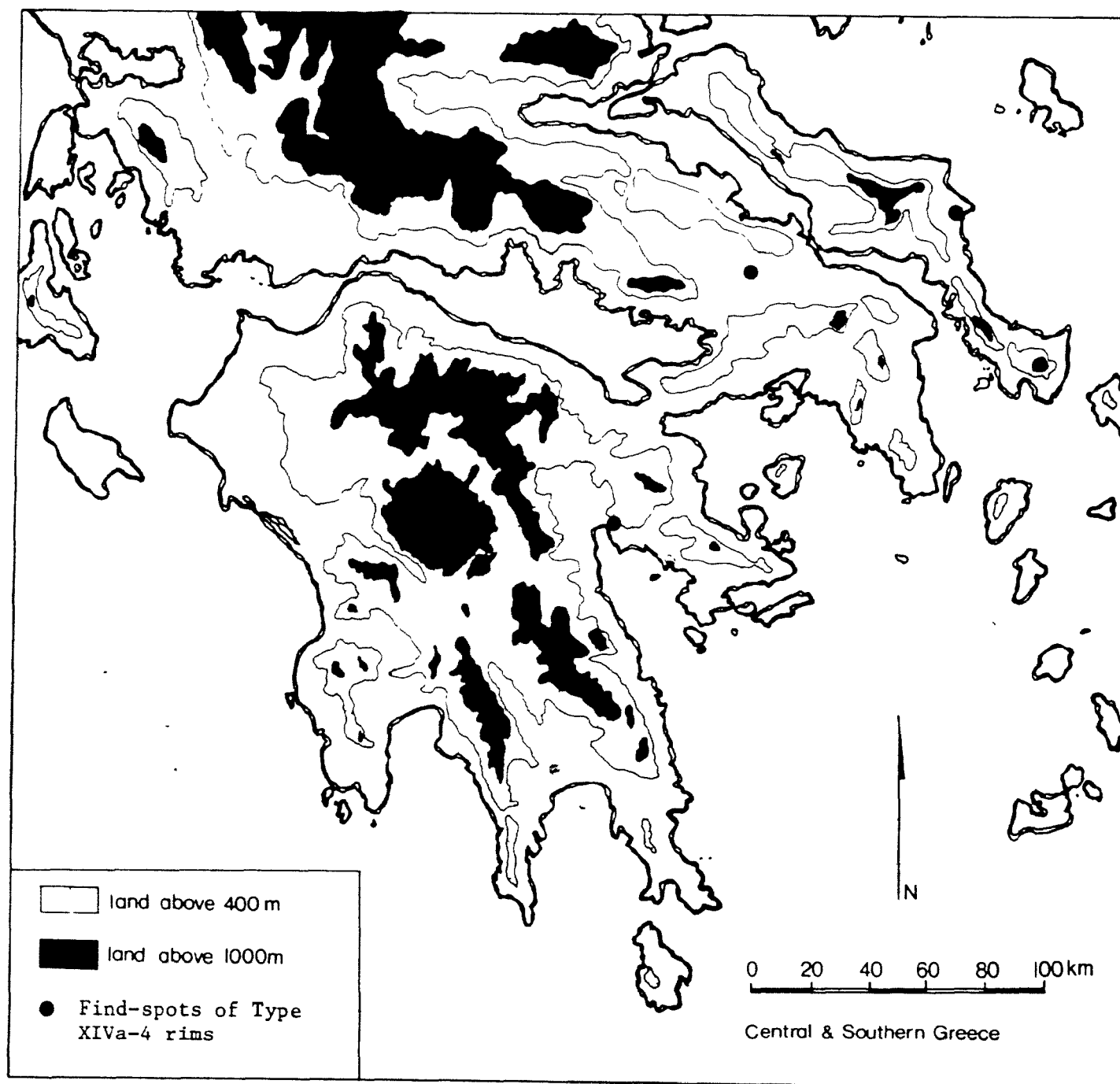


Fig. 86: Distribution of Type XIVA-4

D.iv.5. Type XIVa-5: "Flaring-high, Double Molded"

a. General Description of Form

This category would anticipate a double molding or shaping of the high, flaring rim. It has not yet been recorded anywhere and it is perhaps an unlikely combination since the simple sweep of the flared collars which defines type XIV would be lost in a secondary molding.

D.iv.6. Type XIVb-1: "Flaring-short, Rounded"

Map: fig. 87

a. General Description of Form

The short version of XIVa-1.

b. Catalogue

XIVb-1.1. ASINE. Medium yellow-green fabric. Medium subangular black inclusions. Diameter 20. Thickness 0.7. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/170:2).

2. ASINE. Coarse red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular red and white inclusions. Thickness 0.8. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/170:6).

3. ASINE. Coarse grey-black fabric. Large angular white and black inclusions. Diameter 20. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/170:6).

4. ASINE. Fine red-brown-buff fabric. Thickness 0.8. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/176:2).

5. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Small subangular black inclusions. Diameter 10. Thickness 0.69. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/176:2).

6. ASKITARIO. (Theokhares 1961: 73; fig. 21).

7. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay with grit and golden mica. Imperfectly fired. Bright red slip, poorly preserved. Diameter 4.9. (Mylonas 1959: 83, no. 189; fig. 144).

8. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Brownish red clay. Brown-black slip. Diameter 2. (Mylonas 1959: 86, no. 193; fig. 142).

9. ÁYIOS STÉPHANOS. Fine pink clay, brown core. Black urfirnis, partially crackled. (French 1972: 213; pl. 39f).

10. EUTRESIS. Cream-white fabric. Diameter 11.8. (Goldman 1938: 95; fig. 117-6).

11. EUTRESIS. Coarse reddish clay with red "glaze" Diameter 13.3. (Goldman 1938:96; fig. 102:1).

12. EUTRESIS. Brown-black clay. Highly polished black slip. (Goldman 1938: 80; pl. 8).

13. EUTRESIS. Plain ware. (Caskey and Caskey 1960: 156; fig. 11-VIII.58).

14. ITHÁKI. Poorly fired, gritty clay. Carefully polished grey slip with darker patches. (Heurtley 1934-35: 26, no. 82: fig. 20).

15. KÓRINTHOS. Buff fabric with dark inclusions. Diameter 11.8. (Heermance and Lord 1897: 319, no. 4).

16. TIRYNS. Reddish brown polished slip. Diameter 5.4. (Weisshaar 1981a: 242; fig. 85.9).

17. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar, personal communication: fig. 8.8, 16.77).

c. Discussion

This type has been identified at 8 sites distributed quite widely throughout Greece. It spreads chronologically from EH I to EH II/III.

The earliest examples of this type come from Eutresis and Perakhóra. XIVb-1.12 is from Goldman's "first metre of deposit" at Eutresis, and dates to EH I. A single example from Fossey's Phase X at Perakhóra dates to the same period.

No examples of EH I/II transitional material have been discovered, but many stratified EH II examples have been found. The sherds from Askitarió, Áyios Kosmās and Áyios Stéphanos all date to EH II.

Eutresis examples XIVb-1.10, 11 and 13 all date to later EH II, within the context of House L.

The Itháki example cannot be specifically dated, due to the way in which the pottery from that site has been published.

The example from Kórinthos comes from an EH II shaft grave, and the Tiryns examples date to Weisshaar's EH II/III transitional phase.

Sherds from Asine come from mixed deposits and have been dated, on stylistic grounds, to EH I - II.

The average diameter of this type is 10 cm. The Áylos Kosmás examples are notably smaller; the fact that they came from the cemetery may explain this, as they are quite probably votive miniatures.

About half the examples demonstrate some sort of surface treatment, no pattern in its location can be discerned.

Of the 7 examples in which fabric texture is specifically mentioned, 2 are medium, 2 are fine and 3 are coarse.

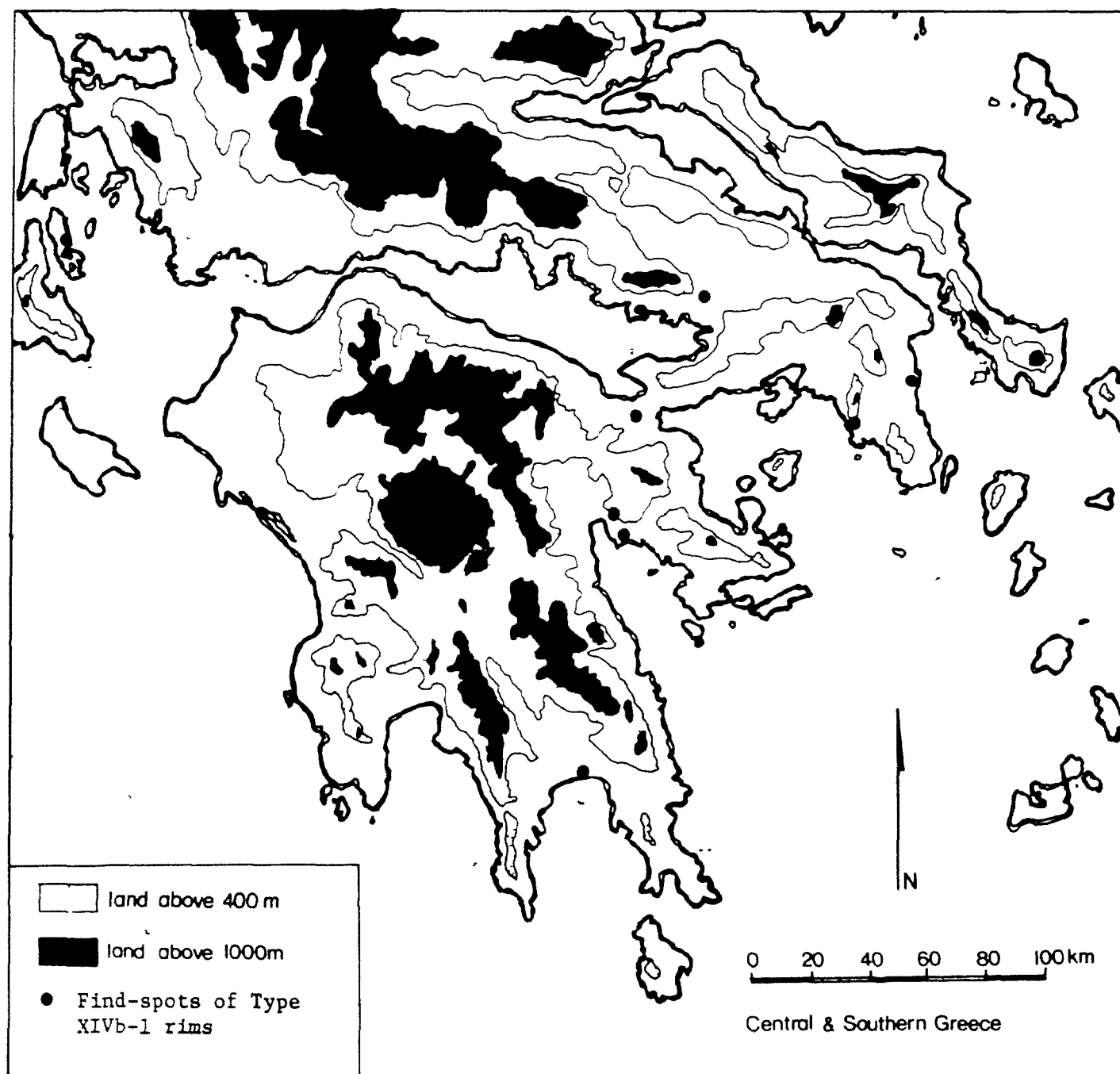


Fig. 87: Distribution of Type XIVb-1

D.IV.7. Type XIVb-2: "Flaring-short, pointed"

Map: fig. 88

a. General Description of Form

The short version of XIVa-2.

b. Catalogue

XIVb-2.1. ASINE. Medium red-brown-buff fabric. Medium round brown inclusions. Pink (7.5YR 8/4) slip on interior and exterior. Thickness 1.4. (Fossey, forthcoming, 73/165:8).

2. THÍVAL. (Demakopoulou 1978: 64; fig. 7.17).

3. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar, personal communication, fig. 9.5a).

c. Discussion

This type is essentially confined to Central Greece. The example from Asine, although from an unstratified context, is dated, by stylistic means, to EH I. That from Thíval has an EH II context, while the Tiryns example is from the EH II/III transitional phase. No conclusions can be reached when so few examples are seen, although it is possible that the Asine example may, in fact, be mis-dated.

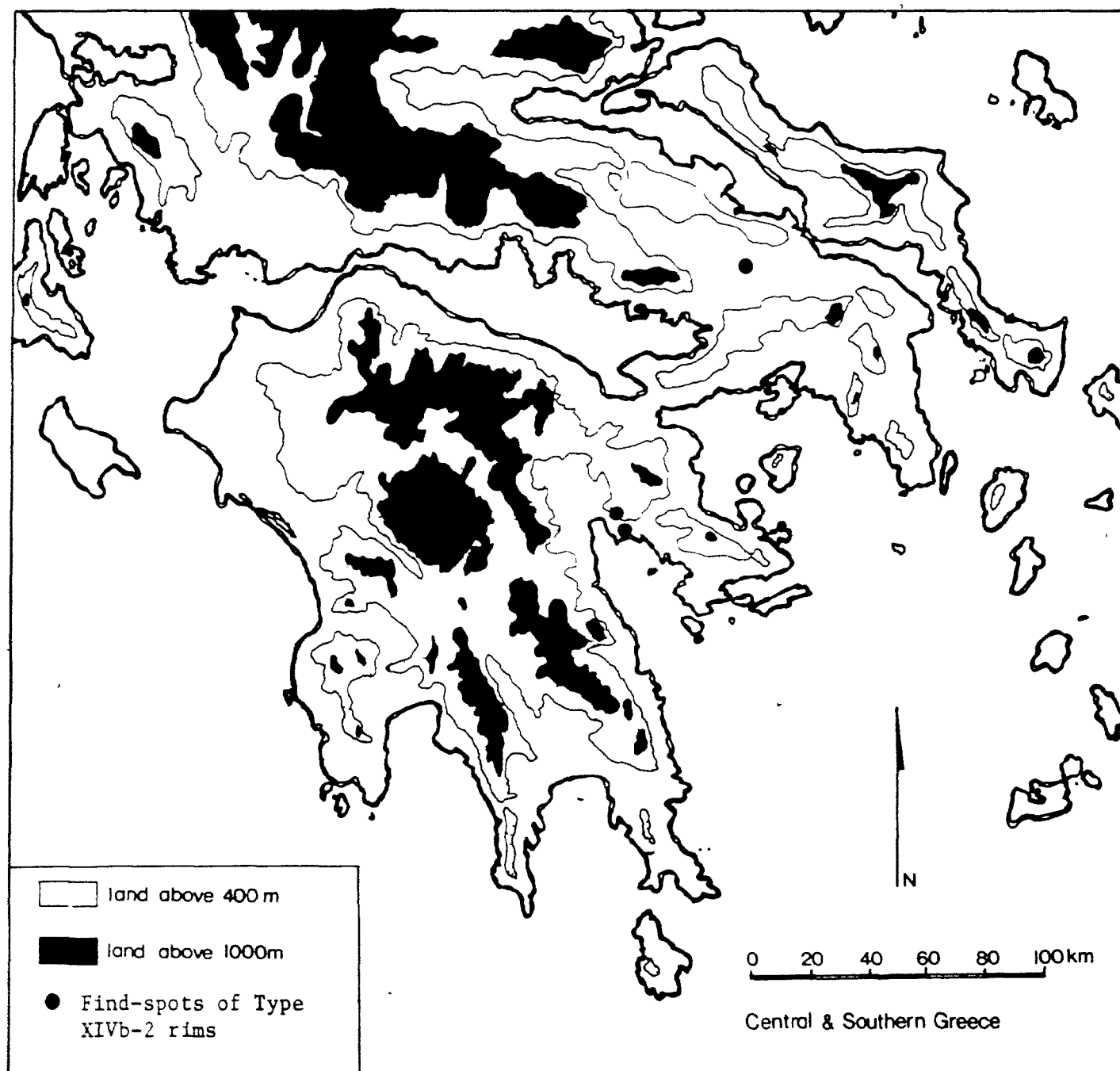


Fig. 88: Distribution of Type XIVb-2

D.iv.8. Type XIVb-3: "Flaring-short, Flattened"

Map: fig. 89

a. General Description of Form

The short version of XIVa-3

b. Catalogue

XIVb.3.1. THÍVAI. (Demakopoulou 1978: 64; fig. 7.3).

2. TIRYNS. Black slip. Diameter 19.2. (Weisshaar 1981a: 247; fig. 89.2).

3. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar 1981b: pl. 1.10).

4. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar, personal communication, fig. 9.5).

c. Discussion

This type has so far only been identified at Thívai and Tiryns.

The example from Thívai has an EH II context, while those from Tiryns all belong to Weisshaar's transitional EH II/III phase.

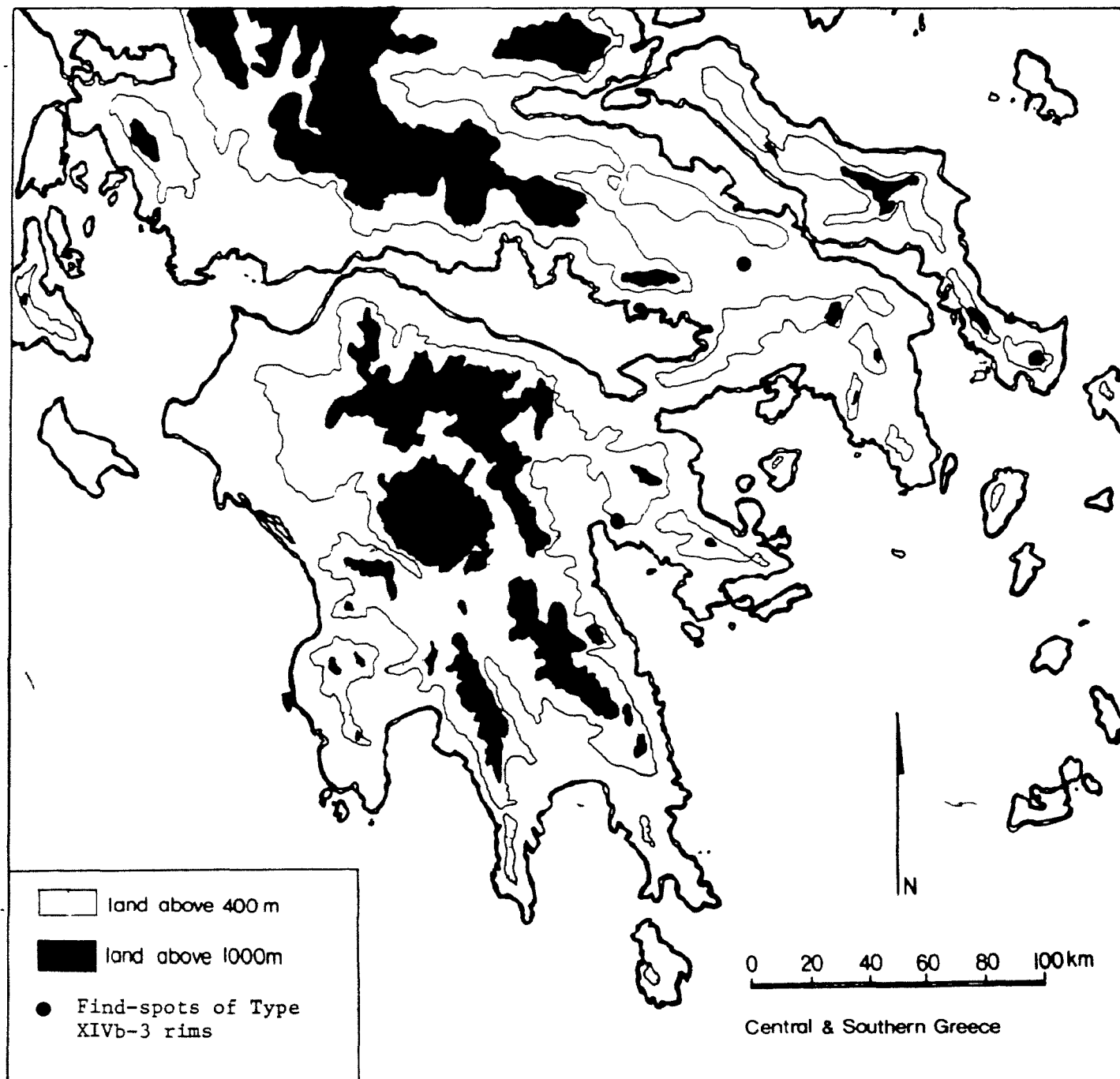


Fig. 89: Distribution of Type XIVb-3

D.IV.9. Type XIVb-4: "Flaring-short, Bevelled/Molded" | Map: fig. 90

a. General Description of form

The short version of XIVA-4.

b. Catalogue

XIVb-4.1. TIRYNS. (Weisshaar 1981b: fig. 3.3).

c. Discussion

The only example so far seen has come from Tiryns in an EH II/III context.

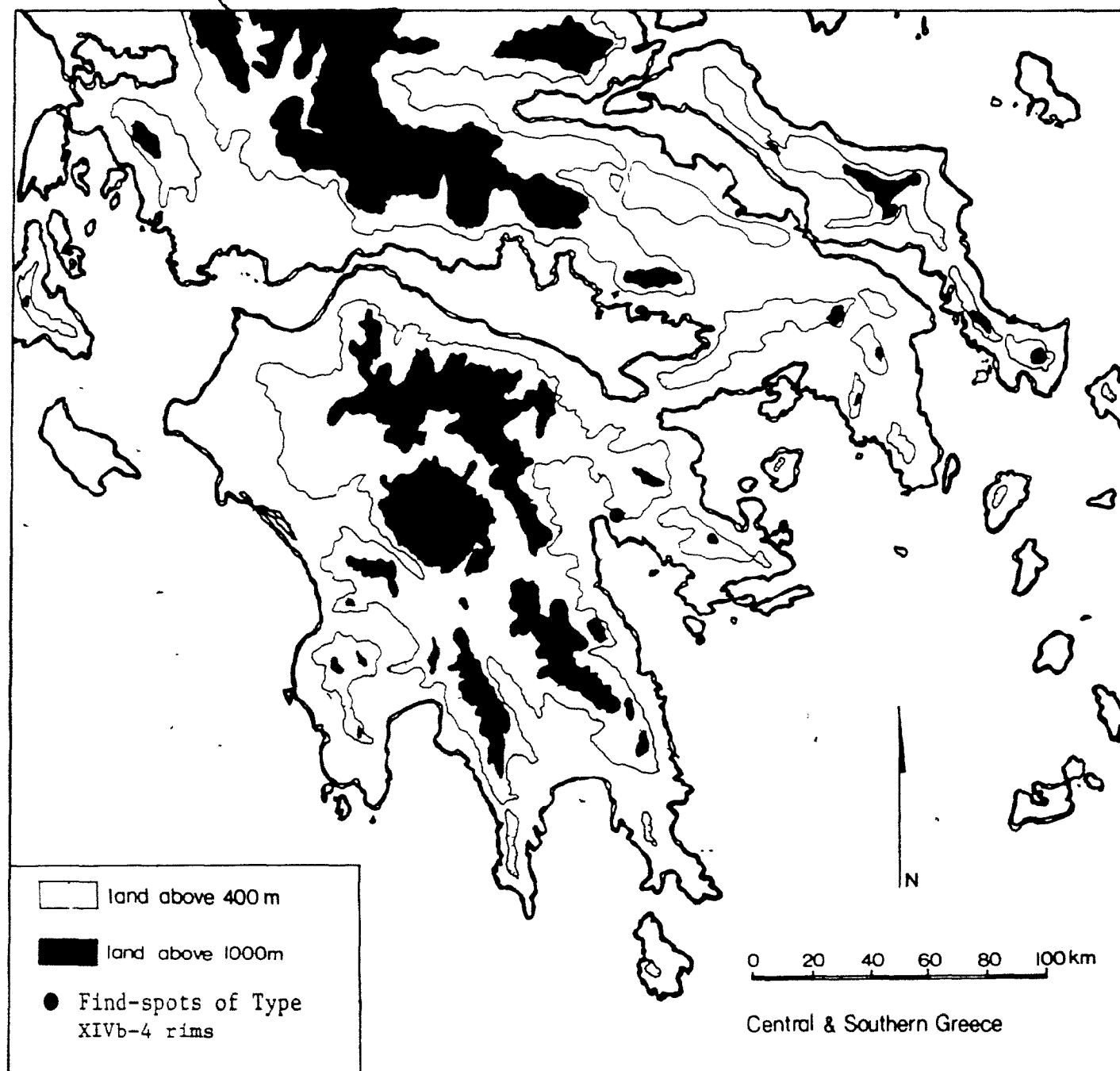


Fig. 90: Distribution of Type XIVb-4

D.IV.10. Type XIVb-5: "Flaring-short, Double Molded"

a. General Description of Form

This type would anticipate a double molded lip on a short, flaring collar, but since the combination is already unlikely in the high version XIVa-5, it is even more so in this short collar (cf. comment on type XIb-5).

D.v. Type XV

This category of profiles shows not so much a collar as a continuous line which curves gracefully upwards from the shoulder. There is no sharp carination or constriction at the neck, as has been noted for the other closed forms.

It is in this category in particular that sherds may be recorded as belonging, in effect, to jars while coming in fact from askoi. Unless a twist is present it is impossible to distinguish askoi and jar sherds. (Fossey 1978:46).

D.v.1. Type XV-1: "Curved, rounded"

Map: fig. 91

a. General Description of Form

The curving rims here terminate in rounded lips.

b. Catalogue

XV-1.1. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Reddish clay with grit and mica, bright red slip. Diameter 8. (Mylonas 1959: 90, no. 207; fig. 150).

2. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff clay with grit and mica. Diameter 9. (Mylonas 1959: 110, no. 273; fig. 158).

3. ITHÁKI. Exterior coated with streaky brown paint. (Heurtley 1934-35: 19; fig. 15, no. 38).

4. ITHÁKI. Grey clay. Traces of a coat of dark "glaze". (Heurtley 1934-35: 19, no. 41, fig. 15).

5. KÓRINTHOS. Reddish fabric. Diameter 11.4. (Heermance and Lord 1897: 320, no. 7).

6. MOURTÉRI (Sampson 1978: 262; fig. 16, no. 71).

7. ORKHOMENOS. Reddish yellow fine fabric. Red-brown "glaze". (Kunze 1934: 33; pl. XI-2).

8. TIRYNS. Red urfirnis on exterior and interior of rim. Diameter 7.5. (Weisshaar 1981a: 231; fig. 77.4).

c. Discussion

This type shows a wide distribution throughout Greece. The chronological distribution, from EH I - II/III, is also very wide.

The earliest stratified example is found at Perakhóra, in Fossey's Phase X, middle to earlier in the late phase of EH I.

Stratified EH II examples have been found in the cemetery at Áylos Kosmás, Kórinthos, Mourtéri and Orkhomenos.

(The Tiryns example comes from Weisshaar's EH II/III transitional phase.

The examples from Itháki cannot be clearly dated due to the manner in which their publication was presented.

The diameters, where stated, are consistently small, varying from 7.5 to 9. The majority is slipped or covered with urfirnis.

Not enough information is available to allow comment on fabric texture.

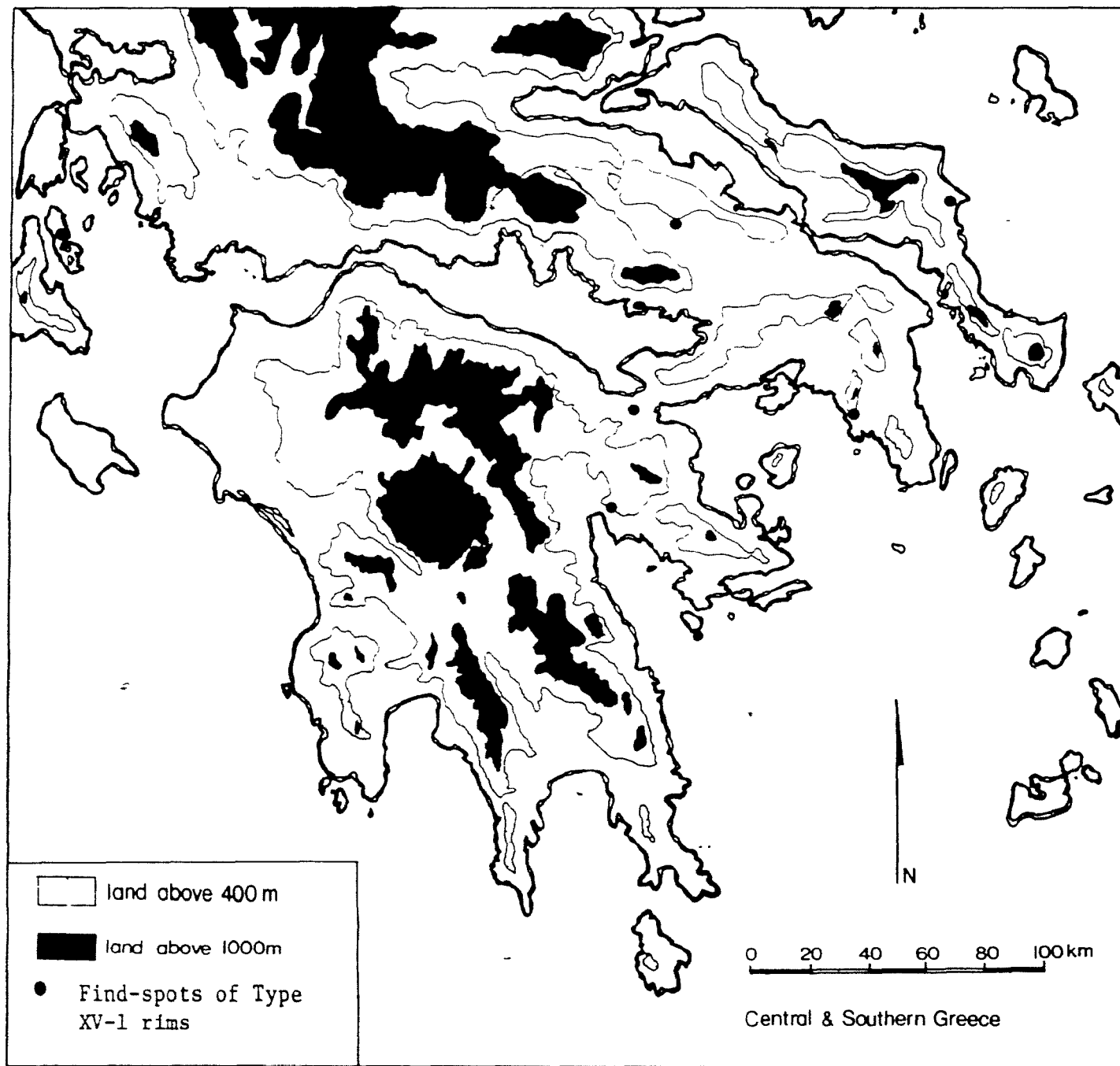


Fig. 91: Distribution of Type XV-1

D.v.2. Type XV-2: "Curved, pointed"

Map: fig. 92

a. General Description of Form

This type is distinguished from others of the XV group by a sharply-pointed lip.

b. Catalogue

XV-2.1. ÁYIOS KOSMÁS. Buff clay with grit, hard and well-fired. Reddish brown well-polished slip on exterior. Diameter 5. (Mylonas 1959: 105, no. 218; fig. 150).

c. Discussion

The sole example so far recognized comes from the EH II cemetery at Áyios Kosmās.

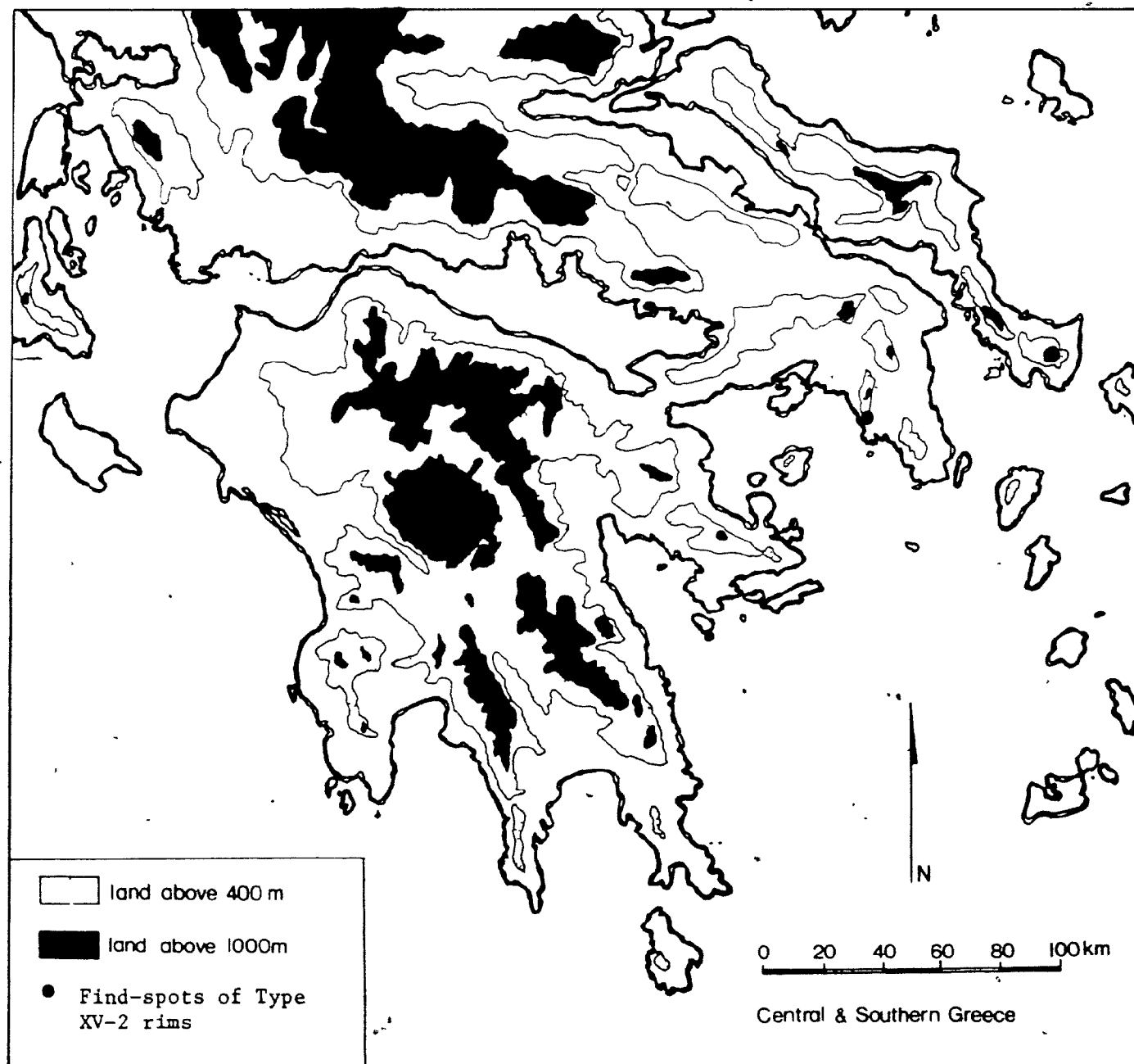


Fig. 92: Distribution of Type XV-2

D.v.3. Type XV-3: "Curved, flattened"

a. General Description of Form

The curved rim of this category would terminate in a flattened lip. No examples have as yet been identified.

D.v.4. Type XV-4: "Curved, Bevelled/Molded"

a. General description of Form

This category presents the curved rim ending in a lip shaped by bevelling or molding. It has so far been recorded only at Perakhóra.

c. This material is assigned an EH II date based on the stratified deposits excavated at Perakhóra in 1972.

D.v.5. Type XV-5: "Curved, Double Molded"

a. General Description of Form

This type would anticipate a vessel whose curved neck is further shaped by double molding at the rim. It is not yet attested and, like XIVA-5 and XIVb-5, is perhaps an unlikely combination.

E. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

E.i. Summary

A resumé of the results of this study is presented in the form of two charts (figs. 93 and 94). These have taken into account various aspects of this survey of published examples of Early Helladic I and II ceramics; the chronological duration of each type and the fabric texture, surface treatment and average diameter, when enough of such information has been available.

A visual summary such as this facilitates the integration of the different component squares of the typological matrix as described in A.i., page 8, thus allowing certain general observations to be made. One can consider the chart either horizontally or vertically, examining one specific rim orientation combined with the various lip forms, or

examining a specific lip form in combination with different rim orientations.

An examination of fig. 93, the chart of the open forms, reveals several of these horizontal and vertical patterns.

E.i.1. The rim types on open forms

Type I, out-turned, is seen in EH I only in combination with a rounded lip (Type I-1). All other cases, however, with the exception of the "unspecified" I-6, occur in EH II and EH II/III.

It is interesting to note the similarity in diameters, fabric texture and surface treatment for all the variations of Type I.

Type II, incurving, shows a chronological development quite similar to that of Type I. Apart from the "unspecified" II-4, this development is clear. II-1 first appears in EH I; II-2 comes in during the EH I/II transition; the others except II-3, which parallels II-1, finally appear in EH II; and all continue through to the EH II/III transition.

The average fabric texture for this type is consistently "coarse" and the average diameters, except for II-7 are all quite similar. No real pattern emerges concerning surface treatment; this is, in part, due to the scarcity of information concerning this aspect of Type II sherds.

Type III, the very popular inturned form, gives perhaps the best overall picture of a type's chronological development. Type III-1 begins in EH I; Types III-2, III-3 and III-4 all first appear in the EH I/II transition; III-5, III-6 and III-7 only come in with EH II proper; essentially all forms continue through to EH II/III, although in fact III-3 has yet to be identified in the actual transition period.

A clear overall picture of a hypothetical "average" Type III vessel, regardless of lip forms, emerges from the summary chart: it will be of medium fabric, with some sort of surface treatment, either slip or urfirnis, and with a diameter of 15 cm. This image could be enhanced if more information was available concerning Types III-5, III-6 and III-7.

Type IV has already been discussed briefly in Part C. It is very clearly and exclusively an EH II form, continuing in most (if not all) variants through to the EH II/III transition. Not much other information is available concerning it; the average diameters and surface treatment are known for only three out of the seven variants of this type; they are, however, noticeably similar.

No pattern as clear as that for Type IV emerges for Type V. Type V-1 and V-6 are both seen in EH I; Types V-3 and V-4 appear in the EH I/II transition; Types V-2, V-5 and V-7 appear first in EH II proper. All variants continue through to the EH II/III transition period.

Descriptive information, involving diameter, fabric texture and surface treatment, is rather scarce except for details concerning three variants of this type. It is interesting to note that the diameters increase from V-1 towards V-7. This pattern is seen most clearly for this type, although it tends to be that way for Type II as well. Nothing nearly as conclusive can be said about the fabric texture or surface treatment.

Most variants of Type VI show a long chronological history. Types VI-1, VI-2, VI-3, VI-5 and VI-7 all begin in EH I and last until EH II/III. Types VI-4 and VI-6 begin in EH II and the latter at least lasts until EH II/III.

Once again it can be seen that the average diameters are all quite similar but no pattern of increase can be seen, as was the case with Type V. Slip or urfirnis is common, and fabric texture is usually coarse or medium.

Type VII is, overall, later than the preceding type. Types VII-1 and VII-2 both start in EH I and continue through to EH II/III. The rest of the variants are later, starting in EH II and continuing to EH II/III.

The average diameters of the variants of this type are all quite similar, as is the occurrence of slip or urfirnis. The fabric texture varies from type to type.

Type VIII, as was the case with Type VII, tends to be chronologically later than the preceding types, except, of course, for Type IV. Apart from VIII-2 which appears to commence as early as EH I, all other Type VIII forms do not begin before EH II proper. So far only VIII-1, VIII-2 and VIII-6 continue definitely to the EH II/III transition. VIII-7 is as yet unattested, of course.

Very little information is available concerning the descriptive details of Type VIII. The average diameters are known only for VIII-1 and VIII-2; they are similar.

Type IX, like Type IV, is an exclusively EH II form. Nowhere is it seen at an earlier date, and only in the case of IX-1 is it seen extending even into the EH I/II transitional phase. No other information can be noted about this type. These flat plates are almost exclusively represented at Perakhóra; more descriptive information concerning them will no doubt be known when the material from that site is published.

E.i.2. The lip treatments of the open forms

A vertical examination, that is, a consideration of a specific lip treatment combined with the nine variations of rim orientation, is also worth attempting.

Type -1, those with rounded lips, are recognized as early as EH I, except for IV-1, VIII-1 and IX-1, all of which are in combination with essentially EH II rim orientations.

The average diameters of vessels with this lip treatment can be separated into two groups: those averaging around 23 cm (Types I-1, II-1, and VII-1) and those averaging around 16 cm (Types III-1, IV-1, VI-1 and VIII-1). No conclusive pattern emerges in a consideration of surface treatment and fabric texture. Slip and urfimis are both common, but in most cases, untreated surfaces are just as usual. Vessels with this type of lip exist in coarse, medium and fine fabrics.

Pointed lips (Type -2) are seen as early as EH I in some instances (VI-2, VII-2 and VIII-2); they also begin to appear as early as the EH I/II transitional phase (II-2, III-2) and yet others in EH II (I-2,

(I-2, IV-2, V-2 and IX-2). Once again, Type IV-2 appears only in EH II and lasts through the EH II/III transitional phase and Type IX-2 is consistently EH II. The unusual variant here is VIII-2, which originates in EH I; this is the only instance of a VIII form appearing that early.

The diameters again are quite consistent (ca. 20 cm) in all cases where that information is available; only IV-2 and VIII-2 are notably smaller. When enough information is available to generalize about an "average" surface treatment, the tendency is more towards slip or urfirnis rather than plain vessels. No clear pattern emerges regarding the fabric texture.

Type -3, those with flattened lips, seem to become more common in EH II.

Diameters, where specified, are quite consistent; it is unfortunate that so little of this information is available. Fabric texture and surface treatment present no definite pattern. Slip or urfirnis are both common, and a medium textured fabric seems to be the most popular.

Bevelled or moulded lips of Type -4 are not found at all in EH I. The earliest examples are in the EH I/II transitional phase, in the cases of III-4 and V-4. All other examples are exclusively EH II; only in the case of IV-4 and VII-4 do they continue into the EH II/III transitional phase. The information for this category is somewhat more sketchy than it is for some of the preceding ones since no examples of I-4 have yet been found and II-4 has not been found in any clearly datable contexts. It is interesting to note, however, that this concept of "Bevelling/moulding" as a type of lip treatment is, as was seen with the concept of a bevelled rim orientation (Type IV), an almost exclusively EH II concept.

Vessels with this lip type seem to have consistently-sized diameters; such a generalization is, however, just that, since so little information is available. The same problem exists for the surface treatment and fabric texture.

Type -5 presents an interesting chronological picture: It is exclusive to EH II (including in many cases, the latest EH II/III transitional phase) except in the case of VI-5, which lasts for a much longer time span, from EH I through to EH II/III. One should take into account the fact that Type VI in general does have a long chronological span (cf. Type VI above).

The average Type -5 diameters are known in only four cases; they are, however, quite consistent. Not enough is known about fabric texture or surface treatment to permit any generalizations to be made.

Type -6, in all cases except for I-6 and V-6, is restricted to the EH II period, often continuing into the EH II/III transitional phase. In the case of I-6, not enough information is available to designate it clearly to any one EH period, and in the case of V-6, a long chronological sequence is noted.

Not enough information is available to permit any comparative discussion of descriptive information.

Type -7, in all cases except VI-7, is exclusively EH II. In some instances, this encompasses the final EH II/III transitional phase. Type VI-7 is first identified in an EH I context, and remains until EH II/III. This is not particularly surprising when one considers the nature of Type VI as a horizontal group; it is one which is quite usual to EH I. Types I-7 and II-7 have both been found at Perakhóra, thus they do, in essence,

date somewhat earlier than is indicated in fig. 93. It should, however, be noted that even at Perakhóra, these types are rare (Fossey, personal communication).

Once again, a paucity of information makes a discussion of the descriptive elements of this group rather difficult. The only factor which may be taken into account is the size of the Type -7 diameters when compared with those of the preceding types. In both cases where this information is known, the diameters are considerably larger than those seen before.

If one takes into account the appearance of these T-rim bowls, one may see that a larger diameter is technically and structurally more viable than a smaller one. Another consideration is that the uses of these bowls may also have influenced their size. The T-rim affords a better grip on the vessel than many of the other lips would, thus, it could be suggested that these bowls were used as mixing bowls, in which case the user would have to hold the vessel firmly in one hand while stirring the contents with the other. Modern parallels to this T-rim shape can be seen in almost any North American kitchen; these modern plastic, T-rim bowls are often used for such things as whisking eggs, and the bowls themselves are quite large; they average, not surprisingly, about 35 cm in diameter.

E.1.3. The rim types in closed forms

An examination of fig. 94, the summary of information concerning the closed forms, may not provide as many conclusive points as were seen in a comparison of the open forms; some chronological patterns do, nevertheless, emerge.

Type XI, generally, is common both to EH I and EH II. Both the "high" and "short" versions of XI-1 (XIa-1 and XIb-1) last from EH I through to EH II/III. XIa-2 and XIb-2 have a similar chronological duration; it should be noted, however, that XIb-2 has not as yet been found in an EH II/III context. XIa-3 and XIb-3 are both exclusively EH II, although XIa-3 does last into the EH II/III transitional phase, while its counterpart, XIb-3, does not yet appear to do so. XIa-4 and XIb-4 show separate evolutions: XIa-4 is only found in EH II and EH II/III, while XIb-4 starts as early as EH I, and is not yet found later than EH II. Type XIa-5 is exclusively EH II. No rims of Type XIb-5 have been found; this point has already been commented upon in Section D, above.

In certain cases, two average diameters have been given. This takes into account the occurrence of votive miniatures. One can compare the diameters of the high and short versions for each lip treatment category of the type. XIa-1 and XIb-1 are more or less identical. XIa-2 and XIb-2 are similar for the regular vessels only. An overall, horizontal consideration of XIa diameters and XIb diameters indicate an average size of about 18 cm except in the case of XIa-2 and XIb-2, which are smaller and may indicate more delicate vessels. Not enough information is available to afford a discussion of surface treatment or fabric textures.

Type XII, in both forms, XIIa and XIIb, is again commonly found in EH I and EH II contexts. XIIa-1 and XIIb-1 show almost identical chronological developments, lasting from EH I to EH II. Types XIIa-2 and XIIb-2 do not share this common chronology. XIIa-2 originates in EH I and continues through EH II/III; XIIb-2 is exclusively EH II. XIIa-3 and XIIb-3 are both EH II types, while XIIa-4 and XIIb-4 start somewhat earlier - in the case of the "high" version, in EH I, and in the case of the "short" version, in EH I/II. Type XIIa-5 is found in EH I and EH II.

The average diameters both of the miniature and regular vessels in the case of X11a-1 and X11b-1 are identical. The miniature vessels in the cases of X11a-3 and X11b-3 are also very close. A general horizontal consideration of X11a and X11b shows some similarity in the size of rim diameters, especially of the miniature vases which average about 4 cm; an inconsistent amount of information makes any other comparisons difficult.

The chronological development of Type XIII is not as clear as the preceding ones although it appears to be mostly EH II. X111a-1 is exclusively EH II, while its "short" counterpart, X111b-1, originates in an EH I/II context. X111b-2 is EH II; no "high" version of this type has as yet been recorded. Both X111a-3 and X111b-3 are exclusively EH II types, while in the case of X111a-4 and X111b-4, the latter originates earlier (EH I) than the former (EH I/II). Type X111a-4 is exclusively EH II.

No comparisons at all concerning descriptive details can be made; there is simply not enough information available.

Type XIV is, for the most part, again later than Types XI and XII, the preceding closed forms. It only appears in a clearly stratified EH I context as XIVa-1 and XIVb-1, and in the transitional EH I/II phase as XIVa-1 and XIVa-2. It is, otherwise, restricted to EH II and EH II/III.

No comparisons of descriptive elements can be attempted, given the scarcity of this type of information available for this category.

Type XV has been found in an EH I context only as XV-1; in the other two cases it is restricted purely to EH II.

Once again, a lack of descriptive information makes any other comparisons impossible.

E.1.4. The lip treatment of the closed forms

An examination of the vertical columns (i.e. those showing a specific lip treatment in combination with the possible rim orientations) can also be considered.

Type -1, as was the case with the open forms, is seen as clearly as EH I. XIIIa-1 does not appear until EH II; it has already been noted, however, that XIII is, for the most part, a later form. This also can be seen for the "short" version, XIIIb-1, which starts in the EH I/II transitional phase.

The diameters of the regular sized vessels are similar, as are those in the cases where miniature votives have been found. Fabric texture is restricted to coarse or medium and slip or urfirnis is as common as plain ware.

Type -2 evolves similarly to Type -1. In the case of XIIb-2, XIIIb-2, XIVb-2 and XV-2, however, the form does not appear as early as the Type -1 counterparts. In fact, the development of Type -1 and Type -2 can be considered right through the open and closed forms; the chronological development is similar in both cases: one sees some instances of Type -2 closed forms as early as EH I/II, however no Type -2 rims are seen in EH I for closed forms, while they do exist in the open forms.

Once again, known average diameters are very similar; not enough information is recorded to allow any other comparisons to be made.

Type -3 is restricted to EH II. This parallels the development of this lip treatment in the open forms although, in that group, some EH I/II transitional types were found. In only two instances, (XIa-3 and XIVb-3) does this category appear in the EH II/III transitional phase.

No descriptive comparison can be made due to the paucity of such information.

The open forms with a Type -4 lip treatment were almost exclusively EH II. This is not the case with the closed forms, for EH I and EH I/II examples have been recorded.

As was the case with the Type -3 rims, not enough descriptive information is available to permit any comparisons to be made.

Type -5 has been recorded to date only in three specific cases. Only XIIa-5 appears in EH I and II; the others are exclusively EH II.

E.ii. Conclusions

Two different aspects must be considered under this heading: the first involves the implications, especially the chronological implications, of this study. The second must take into account the viability of this typological system and, by extension, the need for such a typological system for Early Helladic ceramics.

The chronological summary provided in E.i. above covers much of the first point. It presents stratigraphically supported evidence to justify many of the trends first observed by Fossey when he devised this system while working with the vast Perakhóra ceramic assemblage (Fossey, personal communication, cf. also Fossey 1978: 45-46; Fossey and Mogelonsky, forthcoming).

The main chronological implication which must be considered is that certain types are characteristic of certain chronological periods. Such is the case with Type IV and Type IX. Just as Caskey characterized certain chronological phases by certain ceramic shapes, for example, the sauceboat's immediate association with EH II (Caskey 1960: 290, similarly Weisshaar 1981b: 3), similarly this typological system allows certain rim orientations,

and, more specifically, certain combinations of rim orientations and lip treatments, to be assigned certain firm chronological dates.

Another positive aspect of this study is the ability it presents us to envisage a "typical" vessel of any one category. Too often we are presented with so many fragmentary pieces of evidence that the overall picture of the vessel as a whole becomes confused. An examination of the available published material has allowed reconstruction of the representative types, based on the notion of a composite assembly of average or frequently-occurring trends. Examples of this have been present in E.i.1, when the "average" Type vessel has been described

The other and, to a certain degree, the more important aspect to be considered at this juncture, is the viability of the system. A brief summary of other attempts at classifying Early Helladic ceramics was presented in A.i. above. It has been proven that this typological system works for all the examples listed in the various catalogues of parts C and D. In fact, no sherd was found which did not fit into the typological matrix. This has been commented upon elsewhere (cf. Fossey and Mogelonsky, forthcoming) and indeed the usefulness of this system was also pointed out after its original publication in 1978. Laffineur stated: "Il pourrait, comme le suggère J.M.Fossey, s'appliquer utilement à la description de tout matériel Helladique ancien" (Laffineur 1980: 451). Similarly, Pittioni commented: "Mit diesem Ordnungsversuch hat J.M.Fossey eine wertvolle Anregung für die weitere Beurteilung und Gliederung der EH-Ware gegeben" (Pittioni 1980: 146).

A coherent and detailed typological system is of paramount importance for the classification of Early Helladic ceramics. Not enough is yet known

of this early period to allow anything less. It is glaringly obvious that this system is limited in only one aspect: a lack of consistent standards of publication, both past and present has caused certain specific details to be left out. Until a standard system of classifying Early Helladic ceramics is accepted by all, such a gap will continue to exist. Just as the use of Munsell numbers for colour designations is being accepted by many as the only viable way to maintain some standards when dealing with such potentially subjective material, so should a standard typological system, and one which has already demonstrated its flexibility and potential for providing useful standards, be implemented.

E.III. Future Work

This typological system is flexible, provides useful guidelines for classifying Early Helladic I and II ceramics, and has been designed in such a way as to allow for expansion, both vertically and horizontally; some indication of the flexibility of this system in allowing incorporation of new material with specific reference to Tiryns finds is given by Fossey and Mogelonsky (forthcoming). Since it was originally designed to be used for classifying the handmade pottery of these two periods, it could perhaps be implemented with handmade pottery of other periods and in other regions of the Mediterranean.

Ideally, this system should work for the handmade pottery of EH III; this would seem to be the most logical direction in which to expand its usefulness, since its ability to cope with forms in the assemblage of the EH II/III transitional phase has already been proven. By extension, this system, with some modifications, should be able to be applied to the material from the Neolithic of mainland Greece. That would then possibly shed some light on the different transitions from the Neolithic to the Early Helladic, and may possibly demonstrate some direct trends from Late or Final Neolithic to the Early Helladic.

Similarly, this system, with necessary modifications, could be applied to different areas of Greece and other parts of the Mediterranean. The first, and probably the most logical place to apply it after the central and southern Greek mainland sites, is to the north, in Thessaly.

Before this system is used in other regions and for other chronological periods, however, it would be most useful to try to apply it more concretely to the periods and areas covered by this study. One aspect to be considered is the lack of comprehensively published Early Helladic sites, and especially those with the potential of demonstrating subdivisions within the long Early Helladic period. Perhaps the next step to be taken in using this system, therefore, is to try to apply it more uniformly within the framework set forth by this study. To accomplish this, one would have to have access to all the ceramic information available from all well stratified Early Helladic sites and with this information fill in the gaps which remain after the published material has been considered.

This goal could be more easily attained if the material from previously excavated sites had been presented in a more consistent fashion. Since, however, this was not the case, one must consider other ways of proceeding with such a task.

A re-examination of all the material from such well stratified sites as Eutresis should be undertaken. This would obviously add a great deal more precision to the overall chronological side of this work.

In addition, the incorporation of definitely datable material even from sites which have only, to date, been examined by surface survey, for example, those sites published in the Messenia survey (MacDonald and Rapp: 1972) will help to fill out the geographical range of this work.

Those sites with mixed stratigraphy (Galaxídhí, Asíne, and so on) should also be considered, as should all sherds from well-stratified sites. It is unfortunate that even for some well-stratified sites, for example, Zygouriés, Korakoú or even Eutresis, there is a missing dimension: This lacuna deprives us of the proper quantitative information which would enable us to see, in more than the most subjective, overall impression, which forms were more or less popular, and to see if these patterns of popularity fluctuated with time, with space, or with both.

These problems which arise when dealing with previously published material have already been stressed in the introduction to this study. The only solution to the problems lies ultimately in the full recording of all the details available from pottery sherds and, almost more importantly, the full, consistent recording of all the evidence available from all sherds excavated at archaeological sites (cf. Sedgwick, Fossey and Attas: 1980 and Fossey, Sedgwick and Attas: 1982, forthcoming).

EH I - II RIM FORMS - OPEN SHAPES							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	rounded	pointed	flattened	bevelled- molded	thickened out	thickened in	thickened out & in
I. out-turned	EH I-II/III M S/U,P Ø 23	EH II-II/III M S/U Ø 22±2	FH II-II/III S/U		FH II-II/III Ø 24	EH unsp.	EH II/III
II incurving	FH I-II/III C S/U,P Ø 25*5	FH I-II-II/III C Ø 20*6	FH I-II/III S/U,P Ø 24	FH unsp Ø 15 5	EH II-II/III P Ø 26	EH II-II/III	FH II/III C S/U Ø 37
III. inturned	FH I-II/III M S/U Ø 15*5	FH I-II-II/III M S/U Ø 16*5	FH I-II-II M S/U Ø 17*5	FH I-II-II/III S/U Ø 14	FH II-II/III	FH II-II/III	FH II-II/III
IV. offset	EH II-II/III S/U Ø 15*5	FH II II/III S/U Ø 12*3	FH II-II/III	FH II-II/III S/U Ø 16	EH II	EH II/III	EH II
V. near- vertical	FH I-II/III C,M S/U Ø 16*5	FH II-II/III	FH I-II-II/III	FH I-II-II/III	EH II-II/III C,M,F P Ø 27*10	FH I-II/III	FH II-II/III S/U,P Ø 35 ?
VI. hemispherical	FH I-II/III C,M,F S/U,P Ø 16 5*5	FH I-II/III F S/U Ø 17*3	FH I-II/III C,M S/U Ø 24*10	FH II	FH I-II/III C,M S/U Ø 20	FH II-II/III	EH I-II/III
VII splayed	FH I-II/III C,M,F S/U,P Ø 22*5	EH I-II/III F S/U Ø 16*5	FH II-II/III M S/U,P Ø 22*5	EH II-II/III M P Ø 18	EH II	FH II-II/III	EH II-II/III
VIII shallow	FH II-II/III S/U,P Ø 17*7	FH I-II/III S/U,P Ø 14±5	FH II ?	FH II	FH II	EH II-II/III	
IX. flat	EH II-II/III	FH II	EH II	FH II	FH II	FH II	EH II
KEY:	1. chronological duration unsp - unspecified 2. fabric texture C-coarse, M-medium, F-fine 3. surface treatment S/U-slip or urfurnis, P-plain 4. diameter Ø-average diameter for the type						

Fig. 93: The Open Forms: A Summary

EH I - II RIM FORMS - CLOSED SHAPES					
	1	2	3	4	5
	rounded	pointed	flattened	bevelled-molded	double molded
XI. splayed a. high	EH I-II/III C, M S/U, P $\phi 17 \pm 3$	FH I-II/III P $\phi 10 \pm 2$	EH II-II/III S/U	EH II-II/III	FH II
XI. splayed b. short	EH I-II/III C S/U, P $\phi 18.5$	FH I-II M S/U, P $\phi 4.2, 14$	EH II S/U, P $\phi 18.7$	FH I-II M S/U $\phi 6.2, 18.6$	
XII. vertical a. high	EH I-II late M P $\phi 3, 14 \pm 5$	FH I-II/III S/U $\phi 12 \pm 2$	EH II S/U $\phi 5, 13$	EH I-II C S/U $\phi 19.5 \pm 7$	FH I-II
XII. vertical b. short	EH I-II/III $\phi 3, 14$	FH II $\phi 4.9$	FH II $\phi 4.8$	FH I-II-I C S/U $\phi 9 \pm 2$	
XIII insloping a. high	FH II		EH II	FH I-II-I $\phi 8 \pm 2$	EH II
XIII insloping b. short	EH I-II-II M $\phi 13 \pm 3$	EH II	FH II	FH I-II	
XIV. flaring a. high	FH I-II/III C, M S/U, P $\phi 14 \pm 5$	FH I-II-II	EH II	FH II-II/III	
XIV. flaring b. short	FH I-II/III M S/U, P $\phi 3, 10$	FH II-II/III	FH II-II/III	EH II/III	
XV curved	FH I-II/III S/U $\phi 8 \pm 2$	FH II		FH II	
KEY: 1. chronological duration 2. fabric texture C-coarse, M-medium, F-fine 3. surface treatment S/U-slip or urfirms, P-plain 4. diameter ϕ -average diameter for the type					

Fig. 94: The Closed Forms: A Summary

F. ABBREVIATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABBREVIATIONS

<u>AA</u>	- <u>Archäologischer Anzeiger</u>
<u>AAA</u>	- <u>Athens Annals of Archaeology</u>
<u>Adhelt</u>	- <u>Arkhaiologikon Dheltion</u>
<u>AJA</u>	- <u>American Journal of Archaeology</u>
<u>Am Anth</u>	- <u>American Anthropologist</u>
<u>Am Antig</u>	- <u>American Antiquity</u>
<u>BCH</u>	- <u>Bulletin de Correspondance Hellenique</u>
<u>B Lund</u>	- <u>Bulletin de la Société Royale des Lettres de Lund</u>
<u>BSA</u>	- <u>British School at Athens, Annual</u>
<u>JFA</u>	- <u>Journal of Field Archaeology</u>
<u>PZ</u>	- <u>Prähistorische Zeitschrift</u>

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Attas, Michael, 1975: Neutron Activation Analysis of Early Bronze Age Pottery from Lake Vouliagméni, Perakhóra, Central Greece, M. Sc. Thesis, McGill University.

_____, 1980: Analyse par activation neutronique de la ceramique de Lerne (Grèce) à l'age du bronze ancien: productions locales et échanges commerciaux, Thèse de 3^e cycle, Université de Paris.

_____, forthcoming: Regional Ceramic Trade in the Early Bronze Age in Greece: Evidence from Neutron Activation Analysis of Early Helladic Pottery from the Argolid and Corinthia, Ph.D. dissertation, McGill University.

_____, Yaffe, L. and Fossey, John M., 1977: "Neutron Activation of Early Bronze Age Pottery from Lake Vouliagméni, Perakhóra, Central Greece", Archaeometry 19, 33-43.

Barber, R.L.N. and MacGillivray, J.A., 1980: "The Early Cycladic Period: Matters of Definition and Terminology", AJA 84, 141-157.

Benton, Sylvia, 1934-35: "Excavations in Ithaca III; The Cave at Polis II", BSA XXXV, 45-73.

_____, 1938-39: "Excavations in Ithaca III; The Cave At Polis II", BSA XXXIX, 1-52.

Biers, William R., 1969: "Excavations at Phlius, 1924 - The Prehistoric Deposits", Hesperia 38; 443-458.

Bintliff, John L., 1977: Natural Environment and Human Settlement in Prehistoric Greece, Part 1. B.A.R. Supplementary Series 28 (i).

Blegen, Carl W., 1920: "Corinth in Prehistoric Times", AJA 24, 1-13.

_____, 1921: Korakou, A Prehistoric Settlement Near Corinth.

_____, 1925: "Excavations at Phlius, 1924", Art and Archaeology 20, 23-33.

_____, 1928: Zygouries, A Prehistoric Settlement in the Valley of Cleonae.

_____, 1930: "Gonia", Metropolitan Museum Studies 3, 55-80.

_____, 1937: Prosymna, The Helladic Settlement Preceding the Argive Heraeum.

Broneer, Oscar, 1948: "Excavations at Isthmia, Third Campaign, 1955-56", Hesperia 27, 1-37.

Bulle, H., 1909: Orchomenos I, Die Ältesten Ansiedlungsschichten.

Caskey, John L., 1954: "Excavations at Lerna, 1952-1953", Hesperia 23, 3-30.

_____, 1955: "Excavations at Lerna, 1954", Hesperia 24, 25-49.

_____, 1956: "Excavations at Lerna, 1955", Hesperia 25, 147-173.

_____, 1957: "Excavations at Lerna, 1956", Hesperia 26, 142-162.

_____, 1958: "Excavations at Lerna, 1957", Hesperia 27, 125-144.

_____, 1959: "Activities at Lerna, 1958-1959", Hesperia 28, 202-207.

_____, 1960: "The Early Helladic Period in the Argolid", Hesperia 29, 285-303.

_____, 1962: Review of Kirra, Etude de Préhistoire Phocidienne, AJA 66, 211.

_____, 1968: "Lerna in the Early Bronze Age", AJA 72, 313-316.

_____, 1969: "Forward" in Gejvall, Lerna A Preclassical Site in the Argolid, Vol. 1, The Fauna.

_____, 1971: "Investigations in Keos, Part I - Excavations and Explorations, 1966-1970", Hesperia 40, 359-396.

_____, 1972: "Investigations in Keos, Part II - A Conspectus of the Pottery", Hesperia 41, 357-401.

_____, 1977: Lerna in the Argolid.

_____, 1978: "Aegean Terminologies", Historia XXVII, 488-491.

_____ and Anandry, Pierre, 1952: "Investigations at the Heraion of Argos, 1949", Hesperia 21, 165-221.

_____ and Caskey, Elizabeth, 1960: "The Earliest Settlements at Eutresis, Supplementary Excavations, 1958", Hesperia 29, 126-167.

Cherry, John F., 1973: An Analysis of Prehistoric Pottery from Keramidaki, Ancient Corinth, Greece, M.A. Thesis, University of Texas at Austin.

Clarke, D., 1978: Analytical Archaeology. Second Edition.

Coldstream, J.N. and Huxley, G.L., 1972: Kythera, Excavations and Studies Conducted by the University of Pennsylvania Museum and the British School at Athens.

Crossland, R.A. and Birchall, A., Editors, 1974: Bronze Age Migrations in the Aegean.

David, Nicholas, forthcoming: "The Design of Archaeological Processing Systems with Special Reference to that Employed at Lake Vouliagméni", JFA 9, (1982).

Deboer, Warren R., 1980: "Vessel Shape from Rim Sherds: The Effect of the Individual Illustrator", JFA 7, 133-135.

Demakopoulou, K., 1975: "Εἰδήσεις ἀπὸ τῆς Οἴβας Ἀνεύρεση Πρωτοελλαδικοῦ Ἀφιδωτοῦ Οἰκοδομήματος", AAA 8, 192-199.

_____ and Konsolas, D., 1975: "Λείψανα Πρωτοελλαδικοῦ, Μεσοελλαδικοῦ καὶ Ὑστεροελλαδικοῦ Οἰκισμοῦ στὴ Οἴβα", ADhelt 30A, 44-89.

Dietz, Sören and Styrenius, Carl-Gustaf, 1972: "Asine", ADhelt 27, 231-232.

Donovan, W., 1961: A Study of Early Helladic Pottery with Painted Decoration. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Cincinnati.

Dor, L., Jannoray, J., and Van Effenterre, H. and M., 1960: Kirrha, Etude de Préhistoire Phocidienne.

Egloff, B.J., 1973: "A Method for Counting Ceramic Rim Sherds", AmAnth 38, 351-353.

Ehrich, Robert W., editor, 1965: Chronologies in Old World Archaeology.

Fahy, Laura L., 1964: The Early Helladic Sauceboat. M.A. Thesis, University of Cincinnati.

Fish, Paul R., 1978: "Consistency in Archaeological Measurement and Classification: A Pilot Study", AmAnth 43, 86-89.

Fossey, John M., 1969: "The Prehistoric Settlement by Lake Vouliagméni, Perakhóra", BSA 64, 53-69.

_____, 1974: "Excavations at the Prehistoric Site by Lake Vouliagméni, Perakhóra, Central Greece", Classical News and Views 18, 18-20.

_____, 1977: "Perakhóra 1972: Excavations at the Early Helladic Settlement by Lake Vouliagméni", ADhelt 28, 149-151.

- _____, 1978: "Finds of the Early Helladic Period", Excavations in the Barbouna Area at Asine, fasc. 2. = Boreas 4:2, 11-52 (finds of the 1970-1972 excavations).
- _____, editor, 1981: "Khostia 1980A - McGill University Monographs in Classical Archaeology and History, No. 1.
- _____, forthcoming: "Finds of the Early Helladic Period", Excavations in the Barbouna Area at Asine, fasc. 5. = Boreas 4:5 (finds of the 1973-74 excavations).
- _____, personal communication (a): Material from the McGill University Excavations at Lake Vouliagmeni, Perakhóra, Central Greece.
- _____, personal communication (b): Record sheets from the excavations at Khóstia, Boiotía, Central Greece.
- _____, and Mogelonsky, Marcia K., forthcoming: "The Typology of Early Helladic Pottery: A Comparison of the Vouliagmeni (Perakhóra) - Asine System with the Tiryns System.", PZ 1983.
- _____, Sedgwick, Donald and Attas, Michael, forthcoming: "The Lake Vouliagmeni (Perakhóra) Pottery Recording System Revised: An Answer to Nicholas David" JFA 9, (1982).
- French, David H., 1972: Notes on Prehistoric Pottery Groups from Central Greece.
- _____, and French E., 1971: "Prehistoric Pottery from the Area of the Agricultural Prison at Tiryns", Tiryns V, 21-28.
- _____, 1972: "Pottery from Ayios Stephanos" BSA 67, 263-270.
- Frödin, O. and Persson, A.W., 1925: "Rapport Préliminaire sur les fouilles d'Asine, 1922-1924", BLund 1924-25, 23-93.
- _____, 1938: Asine, Results of the Swedish Excavations, 1922-1930. ed. by Alfred Westholm.
- Gejvall, Nils-Gustaf, 1969: Lerna, A Preclassical Site in the Argolid. Vol. 1, The Fauna.
- Goldman, Hetty, 1931: Excavations at Eutresis in Boeotia.
- Hagg, Inga, 1973: "Report on the Field Work in the Levendis Sector, 1970-72", Excavations in the Barbouna Area at Asine, fasc. 1. = Boreas 4:1, 22-80.

- _____ and Hagg, Robin, editors, 1973: Excavations in the Barbouna Area at Asine, fasc. 1. = Boreas 4:1.
- Hansen, Hazel D., 1937: "The Prehistoric Pottery on the North Slope of the Acropolis", Hesperia 6, 539-570.
- Heermance, T.W. and Lord, G.D., 1897: "Pre-Mycenaean Graves in Corinth", AJA 1, 313-332.
- Heurtley, W.A., 1934-35: "Excavations in Ithaca II", BSA XXXV, 1-44.
- Holmberg, Erik J., 1944: The Swedish Excavations at Asea in Arcadia. = Skrifter Utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Rom, XI.
- Immerwahr, S.A., 1971: The Athenian Agora XII: The Neolithic and Bronze Ages.
- Kosmopoulos, L.W., 1948: The Prehistoric Inhabitation of Corinth I.
- Koumouzelis, Margarita, 1980: The Early and Middle Helladic Periods in Elis. Ph.D. Dissertation, Brandeis University.
- Krieger, Alex D., 1943-44: "The Typological Concept", Am Antig 9, 271-288.
- Kunze, E., 1934: Orchomenos III, Die Keramik der Frühen Bronzezeit.
- Laffineur, Robert, 1980: Review of Excavations in the Barbouna Area at Asine. Révue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire 58, 450-451.
- Lavezzi, John C., 1978: "Prehistoric Investigations at Corinth", Hesperia 47, 402-451.
- Marinatos, S., 1968: "Some New Evidence on Ash Pits or Bothroi", AAA 1, 83-84.
- McNeal, R.A., 1975: "Helladic Prehistory Through the Looking Glass", Historia XXIV, 385-401.
- Mountjoy, P.A., 1980: "Some Early and Middle Helladic Pottery from Boeotia", BSA 75, 139-149.
- Müller, Kurt, 1938: Tiryns, Die Ergebnisse des Ausgrabungen des Instituts. Vol. 4, Die Urfirniskeramik.
- Mylonas, George, 1959: Aghios Kosmas, An Early Bronze Age Settlement and Cemetery in Attica.
- Pittioni, Richard, 1980: Review of Excavations in the Barbouna Area at Asine. Archaeologica Austriaca 64, 146.

Popham, M.R. and Sackett, L.H., 1968: Excavations at Lefkandi, Euboea, 1964-1966.

Renfrew, Colin, 1972: The Emergence of Civilization. The Cyclades and the Aegean in the Third Millennium B.C.

Säflund, Gosta, 1965: Excavations at Berbati, 1936-1937. Stockholm Studies in Classical Archaeology.

Sampson, A., 1978: "Ανασκαφή Στὸν ΠΕ II Οἰκισμὸ τῆς Μουρτζένης Κῦμης", AAA 11, 245-262.

Sedgwick, Donald, Fossey, John M., and Attas, Michael, 1980: "The Pottery Recording System Used at Lake Vouliagmeni, Perakhóra, Central Greece", JFA 7, 136-146.

Shepard, Anna O., 1954: Ceramics for the Archaeologist.

Siedentopf, Heinrich B., 1973: "Fruhelladische Keramik auf der Unterburg von Tiryns", Tiryns VI, 1-22.

Smith, Esther A., 1955: "Prehistoric Pottery from the Isthmia", Hesperia 24, 142-146.

Syriopoulos, C.T., 1964: Ἡ Προϊστορία τῆς Πελοποννήσου.

_____, 1968: Ἡ Προϊστορία τῆς Στερεᾶς Ἑλλάδος.

_____, 1973: "The Homeric 'Windy Enispe': A Prehistoric Settlement in North Western Arcadia near the River Ladon", BSA 68, 193-205.

Taylor, W.D., 1972: "Excavations at Ayios Stephanos", BSA 67, 205-270.

Theokhares, D.P., 1953-54 (1961): "Ἀσκιταριὸν", ArkEph 1953-4, III, 59-76.

Treuil, René, 1979: Le passage du Néolithique récent au Bronze Ancien en Domaine Egéen. Eléments pour une Interprétation Historique. Doctorat d'Etat, Université du Paris.

Van Effenterre, Henri and Micheline, 1975: "Comment Croire à l'Helladique Ancien III?", BCH 99, 35-49.

Vatin, Claude, 1964: "Un Site Helladique Ancien à Galaxidi". BCH 88, 559-568.

Waage, F.O., 1949: "An Early Helladic Well Near Old Corinth", Hesperia supplement 8A, 415-422.

Wace, A.J.B. and Blegen, C.W., 1916-1918: "The Pre-Mycenean Pottery of the Mainland", BSA XXII 175-189.

Wace, A. J. B. and Thompson, M. S., 1912: Prehistoric Thessaly.

Weinberg, S., 1937: "Remains from Prehistoric Corinth", Hesperia 6, 487-521.

_____, 1948: "Cross-Section of Corinthian Antiquities", Hesperia 17, 197-241.

Weisshaar, Hans-Joachim, 1981a: "Bericht zur Frühheladischen Keramik", AA (1981) 220-256.

_____, 1981b: "Recent Excavations at Tiryns. The Early Bronze Age." unpublished manuscript.

_____, personal communication: Plates from a forthcoming article on the excavations at Tiryns.

Wiencke, Martha Heath, 1970: "Banded Pithoi of Lerna III", Hesperia 39, 94-110.

Wiseman, James A., 1967: "Excavations at Corinth, The Gymnasium Area, 1966", Hesperia 36, 402-428.

ADDENDA

MacDonald, W. and Rapp, G., 1972: The Minnesota Messenia Expedition.

Siedentopf, Heinrich B., 1971: "Frühheladische Siedlungsschichten Auf Der Unterburg Von Tiryns", Tiryns V, 77-85.

G. APPENDICES

APPENDIX I-THE PERAKHÓRA (1965) MATERIAL

A. INTRODUCTION

The prehistoric site of Perakhóra was excavated in 1965 (Fossey 1969: 53-69) and in 1972 (Fossey, 1974, 1977). The discussion presented below involves only the published 1965 material; that of the 1972 excavation is currently the subject of intensive study by other members of the McGill University-Perakhóra Project.

B. STRATIGRAPHY AND CHRONOLOGY

In 1965, a single trench was excavated at the site by Lake Vouliagméni, Perakhóra, Central Greece. Four phases of occupation were identified, the latest of which was of the 7th century B.C. and the other three, all of the Early Helladic period (Fossey 1969:53).

The earliest phase recognized, Fossey's "Phase X" is assigned an Early Helladic I date, possibly in the middle or early in the second half of that period. This deposit is characterized by the predominance of a deep, rounded bowl (types II - III), characteristic of Early Helladic I, and the absence of Early Helladic II small "saucers" (eg. Types VI-VII). (Fossey 1969: 59-60).

The second phase, Fossey's "Phase Y", is also characterized by the deep rounded bowl, but in this phase, the small, open "saucer" (Type VII) is also beginning to appear. Thus, forms characteristic of Early Helladic I and of Early Helladic II are both in evidence. This phase seems to be predominanetly EH I in character, but EH II forms and techniques are

starting to appear; for example, there is a slightly increased frequency in the use of black slip. The deposits, then, may be dated to late in Early Helladic I at the beginning of a transitional phase to Early Helladic II (Fossey 1969:65).

The third phase, Fossey's "Phase Z", is represented only by a very small deposit of material. Even with this scarcity of evidence, it has been suggested, based more on the absence of specific features rather than on their presence, that this deposit dates either late in the transitional phase or at the beginning of Early Helladic II (Fossey 1969: 69).

C. THE MATERIAL - THE OPEN FORMS

Type I-1

Fine, buff monochrome ware. Red slip. Diameter 25. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 58; fig. 3, no. 17).

Fine, buff monochrome ware. Red slip. Diameter 20. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 1).

Fine, buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 14. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 2).

Fine, buff monochrome ware. Orange-red slip, burnished.
Diameter 18.5. Phase Y. (Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 2).

Coarse, red ware. Red slip, burnished. Diameter 30. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 61, fig. 4, no. 3).

Type II-1

Coarse, grey-brown ware. Unslipped. Diameter 11. Phase X.
(Fossey 1969: 58; fig. 3, no. 1).

Coarse, grey-brown ware. Unslipped. Piecrust decoration on exterior. Phase X. (Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 3, no. 2).

Coarse, grey-brown ware. Unslipped. Diameter 15.5. Phase X.
(Fossey, 1969: 58; fig. 3, no. 3).

Coarse, grey-brown ware. Unslipped. Diameter 22. Phase X.
(Fossey, 1969; 58; fig. 3, no. 5).

Coarse, grey-brown ware. Unslipped. Diameter 28. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 3).

Coarse, grey-brown ware. Unslipped. Diameter 22. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 4).

Coarse, grey-brown ware. Unslipped. Diameter 18. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 5).

Coarse, grey-brown ware. Unslipped. Diameter 16.5. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 6).

Type II-2

Coarse, grey-brown ware. Unslipped. Diameter 20. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 7).

Type II-3

Coarse, grey-brown ware. Unslipped. Diameter 20. Phase X.
(Fossey 1969: 58; fig. 3, no. 18).

Fine, buff monochrome ware. Burnished black slip. Diameter 20.
Phase Y. (Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 22).

Fine, buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 18. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 23).

Type III-1

Coarse, grey-brown ware. Unslipped. Diameter 26. Phase X.
(Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 3, no. 4).

Fine, buff monochrome ware. Burnished red slip. Diameter c. 20.
Phase Y. (Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 12).

Type III-3

Fine, buff monochrome ware. Burnished red slip. Diameter 20.
Phase Y. (Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 24).

Type V-1

Coarse, grey-brown ware. Unslipped. Diameter 20. Phase X.
(Fossey 1969: 58; fig. 3, no. 6).

Coarse, grey-brown ware. Unslipped. Diameter 30. Phase X.
(Fossey 1969: 58; fig. 3, no. 7).

Fine, buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter c. 14. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 8).

Coarse, grey-brown ware. Unslipped. Diameter 25. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 10).

Fine, buff monochrome ware. Red slip on interior, yellow slip on exterior. Phase Y. (Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 11).

Type V-3

Coarse grey-brown ware. Unslipped. Diameter 25. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 25).

Type V-6

Fine, buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 40. Phase Z.
(Fossey 1969: 66; fig. 6, bowls-no. 1).

Type VI-1

Coarse red ware. Unslipped. Diameter 30. Phase X.
(Fossey, 1969: 48; fig. 3, no. 9).

Coarse, grey-brown ware. Unslipped. Diameter 22. Phase X.
(Fossey 1969: 58; fig. 3, no. 10).

Fine, buff monochrome ware. Burnished red slip. Diameter 24.
Phase X. (Fossey 1969: 58; fig. 3, no. 11).

Fine, buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 22. Phase X.
(Fossey 1969: 58; fig. 3, no. 12).

Fine, buff monochrome ware. Burnished red slip. Diameter 22.
Phase X. (Fossey 1969: 58; fig. 3, no. 13).

Fine, buff monochrome ware. Slipped and burnished. Diameter 20.
Phase Y. (Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 13).

Fine, buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 26. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 14).

Coarse red ware. Grey slip. Diameter 12. Phase Y. (Fossey
1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 16).

Type VI-3

Fine, buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 16. Phase X.
(Fossey 1969: 58; fig. 3, no. 19).

Fine, buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 34. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 26).

Type VI-2

Smooth pink ware. Burnished on interior and exterior, Diameter uncertain. Phase Z. (Fossey 1969: 66; fig. 6, bowls-no. 2).

Type VI-5

Fine buff monochrome ware. Orange-brown slip burnished inside and out. Diameter 30. Phase X. (Fossey 1969: 58; fig. 3, no. 20).

Type VI-7

Coarse, grey-brown ware. Unslipped. Diameter 20.5. Phase X. (Fossey 1969: 58; fig. 3, no. 14).

Type VII-1

Coarse red ware. Burnished brown slip on inside. Diameter 30. Phase X. (Fossey 1969: 58; fig. 3, no. 15).

Fine, buff monochrome ware. Burnished red slip. Diameter 12. Phase X. (Fossey 1969: 58; fig. 3, no. 16).

Coarse, red ware. Burnished; black slip on outside. Diameter 36. Phase X. (Fossey 1969: 58; fig. 3, no. 21).

Coarse red ware. Burnished red slip. Diameter 25. Phase Y. (Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 15).

Coarse red ware. Unslipped. Diameter 22. Phase Y. (Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 17).

Coarse red ware. Burnished black slip. Diameter 30. Phase Y. (Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 18).

Coarse red ware. Unslipped. Diameter 15. Phase Y. (Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 19).

Coarse grey-brown ware. Unslipped. Diameter 16. Phase Y. (Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 20).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 26. Phase Y. (Fossey 1969: 63; fig. 5, no. 21).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Burnished red-orange slip. Diameter 24. Phase Z. (Fossey 1969: 66; fig. 6, bowls-no. 3).

D. THE MATERIAL - THE CLOSED FORMS

Type X1a-1

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 20. Phase X.
(Fossey 1969: 56; fig. 2, no. 4).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 19. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 7).

Smooth green "Corinthian ware". Diameter 10. Phase Y. (Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 9).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 10. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 10).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Orange-brown burnished slip.
Diameter 12. Phase Z. (Fossey 1969: 66; fig. 5; jars-no. 4).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 20. Phase Z.
(Fossey 1969: 66; fig. 6, jars-no. 5).

Type X1a-2

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 18. Phase X.
(Fossey 1969: 56; fig. 2, no. 5).

Type X1a-5

Smooth green "Corinthian ware". Diameter 8. Phase Y. (Fossey 1969: 66; fig. 6, no. 9).

Type X1b-1

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 16. Phase X.
(Fossey 1969: 56; fig. 2, no. 6).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Burnished orange-red slip. Diameter 7.
Phase Y. (Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 11).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 13. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 12).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 14. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 13).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 12.5. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 14).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 16. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 15).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Orange-brown burnished slip. Diameter 16. Phase Z. (Fossey 1969: 66; fig. 6, jars-no. 3).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 16. Phase Z. (Fossey 1969: 66; fig. 6, jars-no. 6).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 16. Phase Z. (Fossey 1969: 66; fig. 6, jars-no. 7).

Type XIb-2

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 16. Phase Y. (Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 8).

Type XIla-1

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 11. Phase X. (Fossey 1969: 56; fig. 2, no. 13).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 17. Phase Y. (Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 17).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 5. Phase Y. (Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 30).

Type XIla-2

Coarse red ware. Unslipped. Diameter 15. Phase X. (Fossey 1969: 56; fig. 2, no. 14).

Type XIla-4

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 16. Phase Z. (Fossey 1969: 66; fig. 6, jars-no. 8).

Type XIla-5

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 9. Phase X. (Fossey 1969: 56; fig. 2, no. 18).

Type XIb-1

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped but burnished. Diameter 20. Phase X. (Fossey 1969: 56; fig. 2, no. 7).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 15. Phase X. (Fossey 1969: 56; fig. 2, no. 9).

Smooth green "Corinthian ware". Unslipped. Diameter 7. Phase X. (Fossey 1969: 56; fig. 2, no. 10).

Smooth green "Corinthian ware". Unslipped. Diameter 16. Phase X.
(Fossey 1969: 56; fig. 2, no. 11).

Smooth green "Corinthian ware". Unslipped. Diameter 16. Phase X.
(Fossey 1969: 56; fig. 2, no. 12).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 14. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 16).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 12. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 18).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 14. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 19).

Type XIIb-4

Fine buff monochrome ware. Mottled red-black slip. Diameter 10.
Phase Y. (Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 29).

Type XIIIa-4

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 10. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 24).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 8. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 25).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 6.5. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 27).

Type XIIIa-5

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 8. Phase X.
(Fossey 1969: 56; fig. 2, no. 17).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 7. Phase X.
(Fossey 1969: 56; fig. 2, no. 19).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 9. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 26).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 8. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 28).

Type XIIIb-1

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 18. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 20).

Type XIIIb-4

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 14. Phase X.
(Fossey 1969: 56; fig. 2, no. 15).

Type XIVa-1

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 34. Phase X.
(Fossey 1969: 56; fig. 2, no. 1).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 27. Phase X.
(Fossey 1969: 56; fig. 2, no. 1).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 15. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 4).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 28. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 5).

Coarse red ware. Unslipped. Diameter 30. Phase Z. (Fossey
1969: 66; fig. 6, jars-no. 1).

Coarse red ware. Unslipped. Diameter 30. Phase Z. (Fossey
1969: 66; fig. 6, jars-no. 2).

Type XIVa-2

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 28. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 22).

Type XIVb-1

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 12. Phase X.
(Fossey 1969: 56; fig. 2, no. 3).

Type XV-1

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 8. Phase X.
(Fossey 1969: 56; fig. 2, no. 24).

Type XV-4

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 12.5. Phase X.
(Fossey 1969: 56; fig. 2, no. 16).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Unslipped. Diameter 18. Phase Y.
(Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 21).

Fine buff monochrome ware. Burnished orange-red slip. Diameter 16.
Phase Y. (Fossey 1969: 61; fig. 4, no. 23).

APPENDIX II - KIRRHA

The site of Kirrha, in Phokis, was excavated in 1937 and 1938; the results of these two seasons appeared a little more than 20 years later. (Dor et.al. 1960).

Early Helladic strata were discovered only in the deepest soundings, and very near water level. They were, at the time, assigned an EH III date. A review by Caskey in 1962 critically examines the evidence and re-assigns the sequence as follows:

KIRRHA	LERNA
EH IIIa } EH IIIb }	EH II (Lerna III)
-burning-	-burning-
MH Ia	EH III (Lerna IV)
MH Ib	early MH (Lerna Va)
MH II } MH IIIa }	MH (Lerna V)
MH IIIb	late MH - LH I (Lerna VI)

(after Caskey 1962: 211).

In 1975, the excavators published an article which supported Caskey's interpretation of the Kirrha sequence and suggested "que l'on veuille bien lire partout HA II au lieu de HA III dans la publication de Kirrha" (Van Effenterre and Van Effenterre 1975: 36).

Caskey pointed out, however, that such a re-reading would not, unfortunately, solve all the problems in the Kirrha report:

...If the reader seeks to verify some of the generalizations he may be disappointed. The finding places of only a few objects are given precisely. A pot may be mentioned in chapter V, 'La Céramique'; its description comes later in the 'Catalogue de la Céramique' under one of the chronological headings...then the pot is listed again in the 'Provenances et Table de Concordances', where one learns that it was found in "Puits 4". At what depth? In debris on what floor, contemporary with what walls? Stratigraphically with what other pots and sherds and miscellaneous objects? Rarely is this information revealed. (Caskey 1962: 211).

Other problems with this excavation report were described by Caskey, including stratigraphic inconsistencies and a lack of information concerning the exact find spots of the EH ceramics (Caskey 1962: 211).

The response to this criticism agrees that Kिरrha was destroyed by fire at the end of EH II, but it is pointed out that a burnt stratum was not found in every sondage, and that the presence of a discontinuous burnt stratum "ne pourrait être donnée comme absolument significative, sans la référence aux observations faites sur d'autres sites" (Van Effenterre and Van Effenterre 1975: 41-43, esp. note 37).

The authors continue:

Mais, observation plus significative, due aux conditions particulières de l'alluvionnement sur le site, on constatera surtout qu'il existe un bon mètre de terres archéologiquement stériles, de couches neutres, entre les occupations protohelladiques et celles qui ont suivi, autrement dit, entre les sols de dernier état HA II et le premier niveau identifiable par des poteries de ce que nous appelons l'HM Ia. C'est ce fait qui nous a frappés (Van Effenterre and Van Effenterre 1975: 41-42).

and with the optimistic statement "Nous sommes persuadés qu'il resterait là fort à faire, vers une meilleure spécification et une plus fine distinction chronologique peut-être" (Van Effenterre and Van Effenterre 1975: 42).

Because of this lack of clarity and amount of confusion surrounding Kirrha, this site has not been included in the main body of this study. It is hoped that, some day, a re-evaluation of the entire excavation and a re-organization of the material may appear, at which point the ceramics could be included in the geographical and chronological study.

At the end of the 1975 article, a brief mention is made of some of the pottery from the lowest deposits at Kirrha. (Van Effenterre and Van Effenterre 1975: 43-47).

A concordance table of the sherds now identified as EH II is presented here; very few details about the pottery are given, and this concordance serves simply as an attempt to begin to fit some of the Kirrha material into the typological system.

TYPE	REFERENCE
I-1	fig. 3:24; fig. 4:42, 43
II-5	fig. 3:28, fig. 4:45
III-1	fig. 3:30
IV-1	fig. 3:22, 29; fig. 4:36, 37, 38, 40
IV-2	fig. 3:23
V-1	fig. 4:47, 48, 50
V-5	fig. 3:26
VI-1	fig. 3:32, 33; fig. 4:49
VII-1	fig. 3:27
VIII-2	fig. 3:34
VIII-3	fig. 3:35
XIa-1	fig. 4:51
XIb-1	fig. 3:23
XIb-2	fig. 4:39

APPENDIX III- Lerna

Five examples of Lerna III (EH II) vessels were published by Caskey in 1960 (Caskey 1960: 291; fig. 1, A-E). Although, for reasons mentioned previously (cf. pg. 47), they have not been included in the catalogue, they are presented according to type in the following chart:

TYPE:	CASKEY 1960: 291; fig. 1, vessel:
*III-1 or 2	vessel B, D
*V-1 or 2	vessel A
*VII-2 or 3	vessel C
VII-4	vessel E

* In these cases, the illustration is not clear enough to permit more accurate identification of the lip treatment.

H. ADDENDUM

ADDENDUM

GALAXÍDHI

Map no. 26

A. CHRONOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY

The Early Helladic site of Galaxídhi is located in Phokis, on the Gulf of Itéa, about 800 m. south of the modern town of Galaxídhi.

Archaeological remains were located on a small hill, halfway between the Itéa-Galaxídhi Bay and a small spur of land to the south. (Vatin 1964: 559-560).

The hill was cut through its entire length by the construction of a road; this formed a trench 3 m. deep, which conveniently revealed the stratigraphy of the EH site (Vatin 1964: 560).

The bedrock was covered by a layer of earth which ranged in thickness from 0.30 - 1 m. This comprised the Early Helladic layer which was composed of brownish-red soil mixed with rubble, shells, and sherds. Above this was humus. Due to the activity of bulldozers during road construction, the eastern side of the cutting was completely destroyed; sherds and obsidian blades were mixed in with the topsoil and the Bronze Age level was completely destroyed (Vatin 1964: 560).

The ceramics were dated to EH I and EH II; a scarcity of sauceboats was noted and based on the ceramic evidence it is thought that the site was abandoned before the EH III period (Vatin 1964:560).

Vatin compares the majority of the ceramics to types from Eutresis Group IV (EH I; cf. Caskey and Caskey 1960: 142-143), and EH I groups at Zygouriés, Orkhomenos and Tiryns. He describes the fabric as having differential firing being fine and somewhat friable, pinkish in colour and with a polished surface (Vatin 1964: 566).

EH II ceramics are compared to examples from Eutresis Group VIII (finds associated with House L; cf. Caskey and Caskey 1960: 151-157), especially footed bowls and banded pithoi. Sherds are covered with a polished red slip in most cases, although some have a thin, greenish-yellow slip (Vatin 1964: 567).

The Ceramics - Addenda to the Catalogues

C. The Open Forms

Type II-1

II-1.7 bis. GALAXÍDHI. Grey fabric with many impurities. Poorly fired. Traces of brown slip on interior and exterior. (Vatin 1964: 563; fig. 7, no. 5).

Type II-5

II-5.4 bis. GALAXÍDHI. Grey fabric. Traces of red slip. (Vatin 1964: 566; fig. 7, no. 9).

Type III-1

III-1.44 bis. GALAXÍDHI. Coarse fabric with small stone inclusions. Differential firing; core is greyish, surfaces pink. Red or brown slip on exterior. (Vatin 1964: 560-562; fig. 7, no. 1, 2).

Type V-1

V-1.14 bis. GALAXÍDHI. Poorly fired red clay. Traces of dark red slip. (Vatin 1964: 562; fig. 7, no. 3).

Type V-3

V-3.2 bis. GALAXÍDHI. Poorly fired red clay. Interior polished but unslipped. Exterior covered with dark red slip. (Vatin 1964: 562; fig. 7, no. 4).

Type VI-5

VI-5.9 bis. GALAXÍDHI. Coarse grey clay. Poor quality brown slip on interior and exterior. Plastic decoration. (Vatin 1964: 566; fig. 7, no. 8).

D. THE CLOSED FORMS

Type XIb-3

XIb-3.4 bis. GALAXÍDHI. Coarse, poorly fired brick red fabric. Traces of unpolished cream slip on exterior. (Vatin 1964: 564; fig. 7, no. 7).

Type XIIb-3

XIIb-3.4 bis. GALAXÍDHI. Coarse, well-fired red clay, polished. Some examples have brown slip. (Vatin 1964: 563; fig. 7, no. 6).