## HANDMADE BURNISHED WARES OF THE

## LATE BRONZE AGE IN CYPRUS

Volume 1

by

# DESPINA PILIDES

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#### **ABSTRACT**

## Handmade Burnished Wares of the Late Bronze Age in Cyprus

The first objective of this study is to identify HBW on the various LB sites in Cyprus and to differentiate it from contemporary traditional Cypriot Wares, which are also handmade and burnished, so as to eliminate the prevailing confusion. Although the classification of the local handmade wares known as Monochrome and Coarse Monochrome is overridden with problems, a preliminary discussion only of those varieties chronologically overlapping with HBW, is included in this project; the mere comparison of HBW (fabric and shapes) with local traditional handmade wares will help accentuate the difference between the two.

The "idiosyncratic" nature of this Ware was established not only by means of visual observation but also by the fact that no similar fabric is present in contexts earlier than the late phase of Late Cypriote. Neutron-Activation analysis of a number of HBW samples seem to tentatively suggest a possible importation of a few of these samples. Perhaps important for the interpretation of the presence of this ware in Cyprus is its apparent association with the locally made painted pottery comparable to that of LHIIIC middle in Greece. It consistently appears on a number of sites at the time of influx of this pottery; it does not occur on sites where small quantities of locally made painted pottery of Mycenaean styles, probably in transitional LCIIC/LCIIIA contexts, occur. HBW, including some specimens identified as probable imports by the Neutron-Activation analysis, seems to have also been associated with locally made painted pottery with Late LHIIIC affinities.

Since this ware seemed to be, at least in origin, foreign to the Cypriote ceramic repertoire and since its closest affinities seem to lie in Greece, where it was found on a number of Mycenaean sites with a possible earliest appearance in LHIIIB, a review of the contexts in which HBW appears in Greece and proposed interpretations are presented, facilitate a re-appraisal of these views in combination with the new evidence from Cyprus. Do its affinities allow the hypothesis to be formulated that this ware had its origins outside the Mycenaean world and does evidence, such as that of metal, support such a hypothesis or do we have to seek for an explanation in the presence of specialised functions which necessitated such a fabric and those particular shapes to be used? Discussion of the above topics cannot lead to a definite conclusion, as a considerable amount of HBW from Greece remains unpublished and is therefore inaccessible to study but there are indications that if a comprehensive and systematic study of this ware is undertaken, it may eliminate prevailing misconceptions and lead towards a historically valid interpretation.

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#### Abbreviations

Archaeologischer Anzeiger AA AAA Athens Annals of Archaeology

AASOR The Annual of the American Schools of Oriental

Research

Αρχαιολογικό Δελτίο АΔ

Acts of the International Archaeological Acts, CBOO = Symposium "Cyprus between the Orient and the Occident" Nicosia 18 - 14 September 1986.

Αρχαιολογική Εφημερίς AΕ =

AJA American Journal of Archaeology

Ant.J. Antiquaries Journal Archaeological Reports AR

AS Anatolian Studies

AS Atene Annuario della Scuola Archeologia di Atene e

delle Missioni Italiane in Oriente

Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique BCH

Bericht der Romisch - Germanischen Kommission BRGK

Bibl. A The Biblical Archaeologist ==

Annual of the British School at Athens BSA Papers of the British School at Rome BSR

CAH Cambridge Ancient History

Dacia Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'Histoire

Ancienne

Dial Hist

Dialogues d' Histoire Ancienne Anc

Expedition = Expedition: Bulletin of the University Museum

of the University of Pennsylvania

Το έργο της Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας Ergon

Forschungen und Berichte. Staatliche Museen zu FuB

Berlin

Gottingische Gelehrte Anzeigen GGA

Hesperia Hesperia - Journal of the American School of

Classical Studies at Athens

IEJ Israel Exploration Journal

JHS Journal of Hellenic Studies

JdI Jahrbuch des Deutschen = Archaeologischen

Instituts

Op Ath Opuscula Atheniensia

Oxf JA Oxford Journal of Archaeology

Praehistorishe Bronzefunde PBF =

Palestine Exploration Quarterly PEQ =

Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society PPS =

Πρακτικά της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας ПАЕ

Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in QDAP

Palestine

Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus RDAC =

Revue archéologique RA =

SCE Swedish Cyprus Expedition

Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology SIMA

SLOV A. = Slovenska Archeologia

Syria - Revue d' Art Oriental et d' Archéologie SYRIA = Scr. Med. =

Scripta Mediterranea. Bulletin of the Society

of Mediterranean Studies

Studi Micenei ed Egeo - Anatolici SMEA

## Abbreviations used in text:

CGIa Cypro-Geometric Ia Early Geometric EG = EΗ = Early Helladic

Floor Fl. =

= Hallstatt Ha

= Handmade Burnished Ware HBW

IA = Iron Age

Late Bronze Age  $_{
m LB}$ = LCI Late Cypriote I = Late Cypriote II LCII = Late Cypriote III LCIII = = Late Helladic LH MH = Middle Helladic PG= Proto-geometric = Proto-White Painted PWP

= SubMycenaean SMyc White Painted WP =

#### CHAPTER I:

#### INTRODUCTION:

Handmade Burnished Ware (HBW) or "Barbarian Ware" as it is otherwise known, was recognised at Mycenae in 1969, in a 12th century BC. context (French 1969, 133-6). It was found in the excavations of 1964 in the LHIIIC wash levels retained by the Citadel Wall. Interest was aroused and parallels began to be It was certainly distributed more widely than first appeared, as a number of sites began to yield specimens of this ware in a similar chronological context either in new excavations or among the preserved finds of older excavations. The distinctive nature of this pottery and its appearance in the initial stages of LHIIIC, above destruction levels, caused lively discussions on the origins of this ware, its possible makers and whether it represents a local response to changed circumstances or a foreign element in the local population directly after the destruction of the Mycenaean palaces.

HBW is made of a coarse clay, in contrast to the well-prepared clay used in contemporary Mycenaean pottery, it is handmade at a time when the wheel was in full use and it is burnished. The technique of burnishing was used in earlier times in Greece but it is considered as a new element at the end of LHIIIB since there is a wide chronological gap between its use in MH and its use on HBW in LH. This pottery is not uniform but certain of its features recur constantly - it is handmade, made of a coarse clay with coarse inclusions, it is dark in colour. although the colour may vary, and burnished. There is also in Greece, the use of plastic decoration, ledge handles especially horse-shoe shaped - and rims. Shapes include widemouthed jars, open bowls, cups and mugs. Excavators of sites where this ware was identified are convinced that it is an intrusive ware in view of the fact that there is no precedent in earlier Mycenaean ware. HBW forms only a small fraction of the pottery represented on the sites. Its full distribution is not yet known, partly because it was not recognised as such and was either published under various classifications or was considered to be coarse ware and therefore of no importance. Its interpretation is made harder in view of the general continuity and persistence of Mycenaean wheelmade pottery throughout the period (see fig. 4).

The appearance of HBW is placed after the destruction of LHIIIB2 on most sites except at Tiryns where it is reported to occur in LHIIIB contexts (Kilian 1985, figs. 10-14, here figs. 5-6 and 15 and p.37 ff).

The lack of uniformity of this ware caused great difficulties in identifying adequate parallels - it seems that the affinities of the HBW material on each site lay in different areas. On account of the fact that HBW was first identified in Greece and seems for the reasons outlined above (p. 2) to be, at least in its origin, foreign to the ceramic repertoire of the Late Bronze Age in Cyprus, it seems crucial that an outline of the history of the problem and the views proposed by the various scholars should be given as the background against which HBW from Cyprus should be viewed.

# Views on the origins of HBW: the history of the problem

A variety of opinions have been expressed in the literature over the years on the identity of the makers of HBW; it seemed crucial that these people and their cultural milieu should be established in view of the identification of this foreign-looking pottery directly after the destruction of LHIIIB2 and the ensuing breakdown of the Mycenaean Koine (Table 12). In 1921, Blegen, the excavator of the Korakou settlement published three handmade vases from LHIIIC contexts (Blegen 1921, figs 104, 105) which he included amongst domestic pots and pithoi (Blegen 1921, 73).

In 1958, Blegen published two types of handmade burnished ware from Troy, the Coarse Ware characteristic of Troy VIIb1 and the Buckelkeramik or Knobbed Ware which confined itself to Troy The two wares were somehow said to be related, even though no distinctive pots of the same shape were found in the two wares (Blegen et al, 1958, 159). A general family similarity between the Knobbed Ware and LB pottery of Hungary was postulated based on the presence of knobs, spiraliform incised designs and ripple ornament (Blegen et al 1958, 144). Direct contact between the two areas, was however, ruled out as the shapes in the two areas were regarded entirely different. Intermediate stations between Hungary and Troy in Bulgaria and Thrace were postulated by Blegen, a view also previously supported by Schmidt (Blegen et al 1958, 145). More recently discussions on the origins of this ware, were initiated by Rutter's publication of a study of 16 HBW specimens from Korakou, including those published by Blegen in 1921, which he presented as evidence for the presence of non-Greece, directly after intruders in s. Mycenaean He suggested the Balkans as the destruction of LHIIIB2. potential area of origin for HBW. The cultural assemblages of Noua, Sabatinovka and Coslogeni were considered to provide the most plausible antecedents for HBW. A common source for both the Korakou and Troy material was seen in either SE Rumania or,

further to the South in Bulgaria or Thrace (Rutter 1975, 30, see also Table 11 and p. 47 ff).

In 1976, Walberg wrote a short article (Walberg 1976, 186-7) disputing Rutter's conclusions and putting forward the suggestion that the coarse handmade ware was a local phenomenon arising out of the circumstances following the destructions at the end of the 13th century and the difficulty to obtain Mycenaean wheelmade pottery at the beginning of LHIIIC. argued that coarse handmade pottery was made throughout the Mycenaean era and that burnishing was a feature that existed since LHIIIA:1; lug handles, also considered as a new feature by Rutter, she cites from LHIIIA and B; also, applied decoration is common on large vessels and the zig-zag painted motif on Rutter's bowl no. 4 (Rutter 1975, ill. 4, here fig. 12.1) is nothing more than a wavy line motif. She also pointed out differences between the Korakou shapes 1 and 2 (Rutter 1975, ills. 1 and 2, here fig. 11.1-2) and the parallels from Troy cited by Rutter (Rutter 1975, 23-24, here fig. 14, C86), therefore emphasising that the connection between the wares of these two sites is extremely tenuous.

Rutter replied to Walberg's argument (Rutter 1976, 187-8) that it is the combination of features such as the fact that they are handmade, burnished, decorated with cordons or grooves that is interesting, as well as their occurrence within narrow ranges of time. He replied to her argument that the material is heterogeneous and hardly similar to the Coarse Ware or Buckelkeramik of Troy, that the Trojan comparanda are not identical to the HBW of Korakou but it is the overall resemblance, which has no antecedents in local wares, which is important (see fig. 39 for comparison). Also, Mycenaean wheelmade pottery continued to be made, as before (fig. 4). In addition, HBW showed a new range of shapes and decoration with no immediate local ancestry (cf. fig. 4 to figs. 5 - 14) - a resurfacing of MH traditions cannot be justified since over 400 years there is no trace of such a tradition being

continued. A further point made by Rutter is the disappearance of this ware by LHIIIC late and the absorption of its features into Mycenaean shapes, indicating an absorption of the intrusive elements. French, also shared Rutter's views (French and Rutter 1977). She had suggested that the makers of this pottery (French as reported in Sandars 1985, 192, n. 17) were foreign slave-women. In the Linear B tablets from Pylos foreign slave-women are referred to as the "women of Cnidus, Miletus, Lemnos, Dephyros, women from Asia".

In the meantime, HBW was found at the site of Lefkandi in Euboea (Popham and Sackett 1968, fig. 34 and Popham and Milburn 1971, fig. 3.7), in contexts contemporary to the destruction of the earliest building phase in LHIIIC. An Italian origin was ascribed to the HBW from Lefkandi by Popham and Milburn (1971, 338) who consider the carinated cup with high-swung strap handle (found in handmade and wheelmade form) to have its closest parallels in Italy (Leporano), a connection also strengthened by the foundation of Euboean colonies in S. Italy in later times - these vases are regarded as a link between Euboea and S. Italy which led to the establishment of colonies (Popham 1983, 238). Analyses of three samples of HBW from Lefkandi by optical emission spectroscopy have shown that the "Italian" cup (Popham and Sackett 1968, 18, fig. 34, mentioned above) has a composition which is certainly similar to the impasto ware from Broglio and Termitito. A less obvious link with S. Italian impasto ware was shown for the samples of a Black-burnished cup and a cup with cotton-reel handle from the site (Jones 1986c, 209). Although the analysts are very cautious about drawing any firm conclusions, since only a very limited number of samples was available, some similarity of these samples to those of Troy VII has been demonstrated (Jones 1986b, 475-6).

New impetus to the arguments on the origins of HBW was given by the appearance of this ware at the site of Aigeira, (Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 1983) in a layer directly above bedrock, without any Mycenaean material, followed by a layer containing a mixture of early LHIIIC and HBW (see p. 59 ff).

Deger-Jalkotzy is convinced that HBW is non-Mycenaean (Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 10 and 1983, 161). The two major questions she raises in her study of the Aigeira material are the area of provenance of this ware and whether the makers of this pottery were responsible for the destructions of the Mycenaean palaces. She is convinced that there is a definite connection between the destructions at the end of LHIIIB2 and the appearance of HBW (Deger-Jalkotzy 1983, 166). She sees strong connections between the Aigeira material and that of S. Italy or Sicily especially as far as the carinated shapes are concerned and the cups with grooved decoration. She postulated an Adriatic Koine with Urnfield elements which spread southwards and eastwards in the 13th century.

The stratigraphy at Aigeira is explained as the result of an initial settlement on the site of a non-homogeneous group in search of unpopulated but strategic locations. These groups originating in S. Italy and Sicily, were later joined by the Mycenaeans who, in their turn, asserted themselves on the site. The symbiosis between Mycenaeans and foreign settlers was short-lived and ended with a destruction, followed by a purely Mycenaean horizon, also dating to early LHIIIC. Although she believes the foreign elements at Aigeira to have come as nonaggressors, she sees them as responsible for the collapse of the Mycenaean empire - small, dynamic groups may cause severe damage on an overpopulated area and on an already aching society (Deger-Jalkotzy 1983, 167). She sees no connection with NW Greece and considers the Adriatic region as the region of immediate origins while the C. Danube area is where we should look for the original parallels of HBW. She believes that this ware was transported to the South via the Protovillanovan phase which is in itself an extension of the Urnfield cultures (Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 61). Grooved Ware is a feature of Protovillanovan associated with urns, the practice

of cremation, fibulae, knives and daggers (Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 84). The appearance of HBW at Tiryns was seen by Kilian as the result of population movements from NW Greece to the South.

The combination of finger-impressed bands with pellet lugs led Kilian to suggest that this ware belonged to a broad cultural horizon extending from the Morava across the Adriatic into Italy (Kilian 1978, 311-320). Although he denies any connection with Italian impasto on the grounds that the majority of impasto shapes are not represented at Tiryns, he regards the Buckel Barbotine from Santa Candida (Basilicata) as evidence for an ultimate connection with S. Italy, a connection strengthened by the presence of the violin-bow fibula at Tiryns and other sites in LHIIIB contexts. He uses the term "Dorian Ware" to describe this pottery implying its connection with the Dorian invasions (Kilian 1978, 319). A new dimension to the problem was added when HBW from Tiryns was found to occur in contexts earlier than the LHIIIB2 destruction (Kilian et al. 1981, 170, 180-181, here see figs. 5-6 and 15 and p. 37 ff).

In 1978 Sandars wrote in support of a local manufacture of this pottery by Mycenaean housewives at a time when professional potters would no longer distribute their wares (Sandars 1978, 191-195). She considers the Knobbed ware from Troy to be intrusive with its origins in Rumania and Bulgaria (Babadag in Dobrogea and the Maritsa plain). The fluted and knobbed pottery she regarded as the result of population movements from Hungary to the Lower Danube and into NW Bulgaria. The incised and impressed pottery from Troy she assigned to the Noua and Coslogeni in NE Bulgaria and to the finer wares of the later MB cultures of the Danube. None of this she observes, had anything to do with the Sea Peoples but it constitutes evidence for pressures from the North and the West (Sandars 1985, 83).

Bouzek, on the other hand, saw HBW as the product of a group of people who might have otherwise used the services of skilled

Mycenaean potters. He defined HBW as a type of kitchenware made for the preparation of meals of a kind favoured by those who used it and whose tastes differed from Mycenaean tradition (as reported in Harding 1984, 225). He argues that although most of this pottery seems to have disappeared by the later part of LHIIIC, there seem to be successors to it at Asine and Nichoria and, contrary to Rutter's views, he sees some connection between Rutter's group I HBW and SMyc cooking pots (Bouzek 1985, pl. 14.3). In fact he dates the first appearance of the "later group" of handmade wares to Rutter's phase 4 (Bouzek 1985, 197) thus blurring Rutter's argument of a chronological break between the "earlier" and "later" handmade wares, while at the same time accepting that there are differences between the two groups. Nevertheless, the areas of provenance or ultimate origin for both groups are the same and should be located in the Balkans and C. Europe. He sees a wider influence, even on painted pottery, ranging from early LHIIIC down to SMyc times; he traces a number of shapes said to be influenced by vessels of leather, gourds and baskets; the influence is traced in both shapes and decoration. explains this phenomenon by the presence of invading tribes and argues that less civilised tribes invading a more civilised territory have never brought much of their own pottery (Bouzek 1969 and 1987) since they could use the skills of the local population. He identifies the second wave of newcomers with Dorians and compares them to modern-day vlachs, pastoralists using non-ceramic vessels; he also sees the "first barbarians" as those who introduced European weapons, armour and dress-fasteners into Greece and established new kingdoms probably also influencing the decoration of LHIIIC pottery.

In 1981, Catling published HBW finds from the site of Menelaion; his evidence led him to the suggestion that HBW does not appear until after the great catastrophe at the end of LHIIIB2 and is to be attributed to an alien element in the population of Greece in the later 13th and early 12th

centuries. As clear memories of the prototypes of this pottery dimmed with the passage of time pots were made with greater freedom, resulting in regional variation. Contrary to Rutter's view that this alien element was later assimilated into the local population, Catling suggested that a new destruction that brought an end to the occupation at Menelaion, eradicated this new element (Catling and Catling 1981, 82) on the site as well as at sites such as Mycenae and Tiryns.

In the same year, Sherratt expressed her doubts as to whether this ware had any connection with the destructions of LHIIIB2 and supported a local ancestry, in agreement with Walberg and Sandars. She quoted the presence of this pottery among the destruction débris in Room 31 of the Citadel House at Mycenae and considered that this pottery may have been used before the destruction of the citadel (Sherratt 1981, 590). mentions some large domestic handmade vessels, hydriae and basins mostly undecorated but a few with incised lines or piecrust bands from Menelaion which occur in late LHIIIB rubbish pits associated with the final occupation of Dawkins' House (Sherratt 1981, 590)<sup>2</sup>. She therefore suggests that coarse handmade pottery was made throughout the Mycenaean era and that features such as the burnishing, which is considered to be a new feature, served a utilitarian rather than a decorative purpose. For this reason, she argues, very few pieces show anything other than a rudimentary burnish and several specimens from Mycenae, Lefkandi, Aigeira show no burnish at all (Sherratt 1981, 593)<sup>3</sup>. In addition, burnishing, apart from making vessels non-porous and therefore more suitable to hold liquids, it also strengthens the fabric and Burnishing is also a feature makes it less unattractive. usually connected with low firing temperatures since it is very difficult to maintain in a high temperature (Sherratt 1981, 593).

Sherratt takes the argument further adding that the higher firing temperatures achieved in LHIIIA-B were no longer as

frequently attainable in LHIIIC, which she sees as one of the signs of disruption in the organisation and distribution, or both, of Mycenaean wheelmade pottery. Another such sign is the limited distribution of LHIIIB2 pottery, suggesting that LHIIIA2:B1 organisation of export trade was disrupted. Also, the increased number of clay sources used in LHIIIC period, in relation to earlier periods, as suggested by clay analyses, points to the same conclusion. She also sees a number of "anomalies" in pottery production, such as a much more frequent use of firing holes, as an indication of the lack of confidence on the part of Mycenaean potters associated with the deterioration of pottery manufacture (Sherratt 1981, 593-4); as a result of this decentralisation, wheelmade cooking pots could not be obtained and each household or village would resort to providing its own. Such an explanation would not, however, account for the presence of this ware either in Cyprus Also, if this ware begins to appear before the destructions of LHIIIB2 as it seems possible, the problem of the disruption in the organisation of pottery manufacture would not have arisen yet. Further, such an argument would ignore the profusion of ceramic styles and ceramic skills displayed in the middle phase of LHIIIC.

She also sees a local ancestry in the shapes of HBW. The HBW jar from Iria (Döhl 1973, pl. 66:5) corresponds to a wheelmade shape, F567, already current in LHIIIB. She gives a number of examples of Mycenaean shapes which occur in HBW but have Mycenaean wheelmade precedents; the jug from Perati (Iakovides 1969, pl. 45γ:35), the jar from Aigeira (Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, fig. 9) as well as a cooking pot from Aigeira (Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, fig. 13) and several more cooking pots from Mycenae and Menelaion. Also the carinated cup FS240, is a typical Mycenaean shape, occurring from LHIIIA onwards. As for the plastic decoration and stick incisions, they seem to be the most obvious way to decorate such coarse pottery, since painted decoration as the Korakou basin (Rutter 1975, pl. 1, ill. 4) shows, would not be very successful on such a fabric. In

addition, plastic decoration was used on large pithoi of the LHIIIB period. Some of the above-cited shapes do have Mycenaean precedents only because some shapes have been wrongly identified as HBW, a fact which emphasises the necessity for a rigorous study of this ware. The shapes from Iria are wheelmade (see p. 46). Jugs cannot be claimed as either belonging to one tradition or the other and a number of shapes from Aigeira (Rutter 1990, 43 n.1) seem to belong to EH and MH (see also p. 610. Further, Mycenaean wheelmade shapes are imitated in handmade ware as already shown by Kilian (Kilian 1985, figs. 14-15, here fig. 8).

More HBW was published in 1983 by Hallager from Khania-Kastelli (Hallager 1983, 111-119, Hallager 1985a, 358 ff). Hallager maintains that "all the main features from Khania are closely matched by Sub-Apennine parallels which date to the 13th and 12th centuries. The Cretans were in close contact with these areas as objects of Italian/Sicilian origin on Crete show: such objects are the multiple loop fibulae, Peschiera daggers and small quantities of amber. The apparent absence of Cretan pottery from Italy is explained as the result of Minoans and Mycenaeans trading together at the time and by the fact that Mycenaean influence on Minoan pottery is overwhelming, "what is Mycenaean and what is Minoan during the Late Bronze Age?" (Hallager 1983, 115). Lucia Vagnetti disagreed with Hallager's assessment of the relations between Crete and Italy (Hallager 1985b, 293 and Vagnetti 1985, 30). Vagnetti calls for a more cautious approach to the problem of the relations between Crete and Italy and points out that trade with the central Mediterranean was the work of Mycenaeans. Vagnetti considers some HBW features as diagnostic of Italian types but warns that before a provenance is given to this pottery, a complete publication of HBW is necessary - new finds might change the picture. The main problem with the Khania material is that no distinction is drawn between HBW and Grey wheelmade Ware which Hallager considers to be closely associated with HBW, (Hallager 1983, 113). Grey Ware has been found over a wide area from LHIIIA onwards and has been assigned an Aegean or Anatolian origin (Vagnetti 1985, 32, Buccholz 1973, 181, see here ps. 76-77).

HBW from Kommos in S. Crete was published by Shaw in 1984: they were described as "imported Italian wares" and ranged from LHIIIA2-B. The presence of these vases, both handmade and wheelmade and their range and variety were taken to indicate a sustained contact with Italy, reflecting trading rather than settlement (Shaw 1984, 278). This material was more fully published by Watrous in 1989 who describes this ware as characterised by "unMinoan shapes", paralleled amongst Italian pottery (see also p. 79 f); some of the Italian parallels cited are datable to a later period than the Kommos finds but this is explained as the outcome of the fragmentary state of publication of the Late Bronze Age pottery in Italy (Watrous 1989, 70). Watrous also believes that the impasto ware from Kommos is not the result of settlement but of trade. suggested that the impasto jars were used to store metal scrap shipped from Italy to the Aegean - Italian sites were known as "rich caches of bronze scrap", a commodity sought after by Aegean traders; one of the industries in LMIIIA2-B Kommos is the melting of bronze (Watrous 1989, 76).

Sandars continued to favour a local development for HBW. In an article in 1983, she argued that little from what was published as HBW in Greece, could be compared to the finer pottery of Europe and that similarities exist only with the rougher domestic wares of the area, most of which are unpublished except in cases like the Noua in Rumania and Coslogeni in Bulgaria where there is no fine pottery. For this reason she felt pessimistic about finding a source for the HBW from Southern Greek sites in any society outside Greece, especially as these pots could be found almost anywhere from the Neolithic to the Roman Iron Age (Sandars 1983, 61). One of the suggestions put forward is a possible peasant revolt;

groups probably from the northern mountains would have taken advantage of civil war and decline, taking over temporarily. Although some Mycenaean wares would survive, the population would be thrown on its own resources. A period of co-existence would also give opportunities for mutual imitations.

Another proposition she makes in this article is the possibility of an invasion which, she argues, on the basis of a number of later analogues need not have left behind masses of material evidence.

Although she stresses that this is an "imaginary scenario" (Sandars 1983, 64), she suggests that parts of the population around the shores of the Black Sea (Noua and Sabatinovka) became unsettled and, in response to pressure from the NE were pressed South into Bulgaria (Coslogeni) after having assimilated remnants of a higher Middle Bronze Age population They also came into contact with Transylvanian tribes who were masters of bronze working; conflict, some of these people reached the Aegean bringing with them new weapons, the cut and thrust sword and the socketed spearhead. She postulates "much coming and going and exchanges of many sorts", the newcomers may have made common cause with a revolt of peasants and asserted themselves over the Mycenaeans for a short period of time. Troy was lost and a massive upheaval set in throughout the Aegean (Sandars 1983, 66).

In 1985 she reiterated that it is a misconception that handmade pottery found on Mycenaean sites is evidence for Northern intruders since these people, the inhabitants of SE Europe were competent craftsmen and had nothing to do with "the squalid handmade pots of late Mycenaean sites" (Sandars 1985, 83).

Sandars' theory (Sandars 1983) was questioned by Bankoff and Winter (Bankoff and Winter 1984, 2) on various grounds:

First, evidence from Tiryns shows that HBW occurs in late LHIIIB, before the Mycenaean time of troubles and the second, Mycenaean ceramics subsequent economic decline; continue to account for the majority of ceramics and also, HBW occurs on exactly those sites where wheel production would have been maintained when it may have not in more distant Mycenaean Bankoff and Winter also contested Rutter's identified source of origin of HBW in either SE Rumania or further to the South in Bulgaria and Thrace (Bankoff and Winter They agree that good parallels for Rutter's group 1984, 5). I may be found in the Coslogeni culture and that grooved cups and kantharoi of Group II as well as the shapes of Group IV are at home in Bulgaria but other HBW from Tiryns and Aigeira, found after Rutter's articles, find no parallels in this area. They question the date of the Coslogeni cultures to the 14th and 13th centuries as too early and suggest that the intruders came via a different route, i.e. from the western part of SE Europe, via the Morava to the Aegean or, alternatively via an eastern route involving the Lower Danube and the Dobrudja to Troy and E. Thrace. This route, they suggest, extends to C. Anatolia, where this ware was found at Gordion (Bankoff and Winter 1984, 25). The Mediana cultures, dated to the Late Bronze Age, in the South and Lower Morava are said to provide "striking parallels to the Aegean HBW" (see figs. 28, 29, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40). An interesting point also made by other authors (Catling & Catling 1981) is that the pottery of these cultures may be described as a home industry. Each household functioned as a production unit, making vessels for its own consumption; as a result significant potentials for variation, not characteristic of a wheelmade ceramic assemblage, should be expected (Bankoff and Winter 1984, 10-11). The same suggestion was made by Catling with regard to the HBW from He observes that there is a "strong family Menelaion. resemblance" between the HBW finds on the various sites (see figs 38, 39, 40); the idiosyncrasies in shape and ornament, possibly suggesting local developments, may be explained by the existence of an alien population who continued to make their

own distinctive pottery styles but "as clear memories of their traditions dimmed with time, their products began to depart from canons of form and ornament, leading to regional variations in their adopted homes" (Catling & Catling 1981, 82). The later handmade wares occurring in Greece are seen as additional influence from the North. Bankoff and Winter also find the theory of the Dorian invasion attractive; "the chronology of the handmade burnished ware does not appear to be incompatible with many aspects of ancient traditions", although they hasten to add "this evidence in no way compels a belief in a massive and destructive Dorian invasion" (Bankoff and Winter 1984, 26).

Another argument favouring a local independent evolution of the Coarse Ware at Troy was forwarded by Bloedow in 1985 with regard to the Coarse Ware of Troy VIIbl. Based on the reexamination of Mycenaean wares from Troy which date Troy VIIb1 to the 4-5th phase of LHIIIC, (Rutter's Phase 4 or advanced phase of Mycenae), the theory that HBW from Southern Greek sites derived from Troy can no longer hold true since the Coarse Ware of Troy dates to a later period. Either a south to north movement must be postulated (Bloedow 1985, 198) or an independent evolution of this ware from earlier traditions. He traces all shapes in Coarse Ware back to Troy VIIa and argues that the parallels suggested by Rutter (for the Korakou material) amongst Troy's Coarse Ware are very tenuous (Bloedow 1985, 174). Although certain features in the shapes of HBW at a number of sites in S. Greece may correspond to those in the Coarse Ware of Troy VIIbl, these are of a general nature and common to handmade coarse ware found on every site in virtually every period (Bloedow 1985, 176) which would explain the difficulty in establishing specific parallels for HBW. Walberg and Sherratt, also brings out the Bloedow, like question of burnishing, descriptions of which are not consistent in the various publications; burnish therefore ranges from no lustre at all to a very high lustre.

These observations, combined with the excavators' assessment that there is continuity in the culture between VIIa and VIIb, argue for a local development of Coarse Ware. The real change, Bloedow argues comes in Troy VIIb2 with the appearance of Buckelkeramik or Knobbed Ware which has no connection with the material from Korakou, Aigeira, Tiryns or the Menelaion since at none of these sites do new features characteristic of this ware, such as an overhanging flap, zig-zag incised decoration, circles joined by tangents or soft rilling and bosses, appear.

Bloedow touches on the question of the Dorian invasion - he mentions Chadwick's view that the Dorians may have been present throughout the Mycenaean period, on the basis of linguistic evidence and wonders why there could not be another, later wave of Dorians arriving at the time maintained by the Greek tradition. Chadwick, he continues, draws attention to the Sea Peoples and to a general upheaval in the Mediterranean world; perhaps HBW could provide the archaeological evidence for an indication of newcomers at this time. If the Dorians had been a subject people, they could have easily joined their "newly arrived Kinsfolk" (Bloedow 1985, 195).

In 1985, Bouzek reviewed a number of European type weapons, armour, dress fasteners and handmade pottery and established connections of similar types found in Greece and Cyprus with Italic and North-West Balkan parallels. The metal types and handmade pottery in Greece signified new arrivals, probably mercenaries at first who arrived via Italy and the Adriatic sea. The homeland of their equipment is to be found in the area around the Eastern Alps, although some of them may have originated in C. Europe and arrived to Greece via the W. Balkans. Bouzek argues that since European weapons and fibulae became common in the 12th century, these invaders must have taken over and continued their campaigns eastward (Bouzek 1985, 222).

A very recent proposal (Small 1990, 4-25) suggests that HBW may have been produced for market exchange at local fairs and

markets in times of economic stress situations caused by harvest fluctuations in subsistence farming (Small 1990, 8). Small argues that environment factors "play a significant role in the determination of ceramic similarity", which have as their direct effect the similarity of coarse wares appearing unrelated cultures (Small 1990, 9-10).circumstances at the end of LHIIIB, such as the increase in of the erection expenditure on account  $\mathsf{of}$ fortifications and the ensuing disappearance of the "central elite" after the destruction of the palaces had "obvious direct consequences for peasant households, each of which may have engendered separate additional production of coarse ware" (Small 1990, 18). This utilitarian ware, produced by the household would be exchanged for agricultural surplus.

Rutter criticised Small's hypothesis on the grounds that the quantities of HBW recovered are so small and its quality so inferior to Mycenaean wares that it would hardly contribute towards supplementing the precarious agricultural resources of its producers (Rutter 1990, 31). Rutter also cites the results of clay analyses of HBW samples from several sites (Lefkandi, Mycenae, Khania and Cyprus) which seem to indicate that at sites where these pots occur sporadically, they seem to have been imported whereas at sites where they were found in some quantity, they were made locally. In addition, distinguishes itself from other coarse wares in mode of production, decoration and finish, all of which are nontraditional and appear at "scattered sites throughout the Mainland and as far away as Cyprus" (Rutter 1990, 32). In fact the presence of HBW in Cyprus, where such economic models as suggested above do not apply, argues against explanations dependent on purely economic factors.

In the course of these controversial reports the problem of the relationship between HBW in LHIIIC early and the handmade burnished ware of the SMyc and PG periods came to surface. Frödin and Persson termed the pottery found in PG tombs at

Asine as Doric (Frödin and Persson 1938, 436). Cups and mugs in this ware, were considered curious and explained as the result of the arrival of the Dorians from the Northern Balkans. Similar pottery was found at Delphi (Lerat 1937, pl. VI and 1938, 201, 205) and were described as reminiscent of bucchero (see fig. 30.11). The same ware was found in the cemeteries of Nea Ionia and Kerameikos and was compared to the Attic PG Incised Ware, a pottery which appears suddenly in PG contexts and continues into EG and later (Smithson 1961, 171). wares have also been ascribed a Northern origin (Bouzek 1969, 45-52). Hood also believed that this pottery may in fact reflect Dorian traditions (Hood 1973, 49). Both Smithson (1961, 174 n. 22) and Hood (1982a, 98) associated the handmade pottery of SMyc. times with Daniel's Black-Slip Incised Ware from Kourion-Kaloriziki. Hood also associated the Kaloriziki vases with the Buckelkeramik of Troy.

Desborough argued for new population elements in the 12th century (SMyc) seen in the presence of a number of metal types, in the change of burial customs from the multiple to single burial in cist tombs, in the location of the burials within the destroyed Mycenaean settlements, in the abandonment of Mycenaean habitation sites and in the presence of handmade pottery. These features were regarded as intrusive, originating in NW Greece (Desborough 1972, 106-111).

The division into an earlier and a later type of handmade wares, said to be completely unrelated was established by Rutter in 1979, after his study of the material at Corinth where he distinguishes two categories of handmade wares, distinct in chronology and typology (Rutter 1979, 391). He compares the handmade pottery from his phase 5 to that found in the SMyc cemeteries at Salamis and Kerameikos (see also p. 51).

Frizell reported some HBW specimens from Asine (Frizell 1986, 83) which she compared to Kilian's Northwestern Greek Ware (see p.41 f). Her second group of handmade ware is described as the

standard type of coarse ware of the PG period although she does not seem too certain whether the two wares are unrelated (Frizell 1986, 85, here p. 43).

In 1988, Mountjoy proposed that all of the features believed by Desborough to mark a new epoch, already appear in LHIIIC late. Mountjoy does not believe in the Dorian invasion. people whether called Dorians or not, may have well come into Greece but if so, they infiltrated throughout the Late Mycenaean period, from LHIIIB2 onwards when HBW first appears" (Mountjoy 1988, 30). If the new features and HBW appear throughout LHIIIC, and become more common in LHIIIC late and SMyc, perhaps as a result of the drastic depopulation from the end of LHIIIC middle onwards, one might argue for the presence of a new population element over the entire duration of the period, perhaps taking a firmer hold towards the end of LHIIIC. The long dress pins may be taken as evidence for a change in dress, while the change from multiple to single burial and the presence of new cemeteries such as the Pompeion and Arsenal, may be taken as further evidence for the presence of settlers. Mountjoy argues that if a "foreign" origin is to be attributed to these settlers, a north-western origin is more plausible based on the shapes and decoration of HBW, on the rings with double spiral terminals and the long use of cist graves in the However, she is more inclined to see the origin of the settlers nearby, in Attica or neighbouring areas as part of the LHIIIC migrations; these people could have used cist tombs because digging out chamber tombs would involve too much trouble in the uncertain times they were living (Mountjoy 1988, 31).

In a recent study of SMyc, PG and Geometric handmade wares (Reber 1991), it is argued that there is a connection between HBW and SMyc handmade wares. Reber argues against Rutter's arguments that the characteristic SMyc shape - the jug - does not occur in the LHIIIC HBW and cites several examples of HBW jugs (Reber 1991, 163-164). He also cites the presence of

plastic ornament on later handmade examples in SMyc and PG contexts at Asine (Reber 1991, 165). The SMyc handmade ware is therefore seen as a continuation of a tradition in making handmade pottery which began in Late Mycenaean times (Reber 1991, 165). He suggests that the makers of HBW may have come from regions outside the Mycenaean world, from areas which had a tradition of trade contacts with the Mycenaeans. HBW was therefore made locally by these people whose living probably depended on the production of handmade wares. From this time on, began a tradition of handmade pottery which involved the manufacture of wheelmade shapes in handmade ware, a tradition which continued into the SMyc and PG periods, when handmade pots occur in increasing frequency (Reber 1991, 167).

- The term "Barbarian Ware" is no longer widely used in relevant literature because of its connotations that this ware should have been introduced by "Barbarians". The term HBW (Handmade Burnished Ware) will be used throughout this study.
- Both S. Sherratt and Dr. Catling have informed me that S. Sherrat has not seen this material but she is suggesting that it should perhaps be examined for some connection with HBW. Dr Catling disagrees on this point emphasising that there is no connection between the Menelaion HBW and the LHIIIB domestic pottery found in the refuse dump at the NE angle of the Mansion's site (personal communication).
- I would add that at the site of Menelaion, burnishing is often said to have been obliterated as a result of soil conditions (Catling and Catling 1981, 75).

## Chapter 2

## HBW outside Cyprus, particularly in Greece

#### A. Published HBW from Greece

In view of the small amount of HBW material published to date and the ensuing difficulties one encounters in efforts to gain access to this material, the record of HBW available is far from complete.

Several excavators of sites where HBW was found have developed an interest in this ware and made individual studies on it <sup>1</sup> but no comprehensive study of this ware has been undertaken as yet.

On the basis of a study of whatever published material there is and the material I have examined <sup>2</sup> (for most of which I had no permission to draw or photograph) an account will be given of the shapes of HBW, fabric and ornament as well as a review of possible sources of origins as defined by the excavators of sites where this ware was found (see table 12 and figs. 5-14).

HBW was found in what is reported as "considerable" quantities in the excavations of 1964 in the LHIIIC wash levels retained by the Citadel Wall at Mycenae. Following this discovery, parallels began to be sought and it soon became evident that this ware was more widely distributed than it was originally thought. Parallels were found at Lefkandi, Korakou, Delphi, Athens, Perati, Aigeira, Tiryns, Teichos Dymaion, Menelaion, on several sites in Crete (Kommos, Khania, Knossos) and as time went on, more finds were reported. It is generally agreed that it is not a uniform ware but certain features recur constantly; it is always handmade, a "coarse" fabric with large grits, micaceous, burnished and dark in colour, although colour may vary, and makes use of plastic decoration such as finger-impressed cordons, ledge-handles, often horse-shoe shaped and pronounced rims. Shapes include wide-mouthed jars, open bowls,

Excavators are convinced that it is an cups and mugs. intrusive ware as there is no precedent in earlier Mycenaean Its appearance is placed after the destruction of a very clear stratigraphy is observed at the LHIIIB2: Menelaion, (Catling and Catling 1981). At Tiryns, however, it is reported to appear in pure and transitional LHIIIB2 levels (Kilian et al 1981, 180-81, here fig. 15 and p. 37). Aigeira Deger-Jalkotzy, the excavator of the site, reported that HBW was found below the earliest Mycenaean IIIC level, in some depressions in the rock, where it is not accompanied by Mycenaean material (Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 10-12), although it has recently been reported that at least some of that material is MH mistaken for HBW (Rutter 1990, 43 n.1, here see p. 60). It continues in use in LHIIIC and it is locally made on most sites with the exception, perhaps, of Aigeira, where the excavator suggests that it was imported.

# The Peloponnese - The Argolid Mycenae

E. French reports that "in 1964 the ware was found in considerable quantities in the LHIIIC wash levels retained by the Citadel Wall" (French and Rutter 1977, 111) but it was not specifically noted until the material of that year's excavations was studied, in 1965. Since 1965, HBW began to be noted on the various LHIIIC sites by the excavators of those sites and it is now relatively widespread, and not regarded as an isolated phenomenon. French notes that "there can no longer be any question of the ware's occurrence at only one or two scattered sites, although the quantity of it found at any particular site does appear to vary considerably", (French and Rutter 1977, 112).

The material from Mycenae has not been published, 3 although it was mentioned by E. French in a paper (French 1969, 136) on the first phase of LHIIIC. She refers to the presence of "handmade hole-mouth vessels with a highly but roughly burnished surface and frequently a raised decorative band somewhat below the rim". French regards this pottery as more closely connected to Troy VIIb1 and draws attention to the connections between Troy and LHIIIC, attested by Mycenaean sherds at Troy which, however, later proved to be of a later date (see p. 99 ff). She also warns that HBW is easy to overlook or mis-sort as MH and that it would be impossible to say exactly what the time periods of the occurrence of HBW is, until all of this material has been identified on the various sites. Hood published some fragments from Mycenae of what may be a jar with a spherical body tapering to a tall neck. There may have been a handle, and the rim may have been spouted. It is decorated with rows of punctured dots enclosed by incised lines and by triple zigzag incisions also separated by a single incised line. neck and handle are undecorated. It is compared to BuckelKeramik vases of Troy VIIb2 (Hood 1967, figs. 1 and 2). Fragments from a similar vase were found inside the Citadel,

in 1966 which were dated to "not later than LHIIIB". Analogies are seen by Hood to lie in Italy. The vase from Lefkandi which was also assigned an Italian origin is said to be similar to pottery from the tell settlements in Italy. The finer pottery of these settlements has analogies with BuckelKeramik at Troy; these analogies may reflect an original connection of various peoples sharing a common pottery tradition in a wide region of the Balkans from where they migrated, not necessarily at the same time, east, west and south (Hood 1967, 128). pottery with applied decoration found coarse in Peloponnese, Hood suggests a possible origin in Epirus, where such pottery is standard throughout the Bronze Age. He also connects the cist graves with inhumation burials, also thought to reflect the presence of invaders in S. Greece, to have ancestors in Epirus. He does not exclude the possibility that such coarse wares from W. Peloponnese could be native, descending from the MH and earlier.

However, the incised fragments from Mycenae, he connects with foreign elements probably responsible for the destruction of Part of a stone mould of a winged axe is taken as further evidence for the presence of foreign invaders as this particular axe is found in parts of the Balkans and Central Europe. It is now known that Troy VIIb2 dates later than originally thought and cannot possibly predate the fragments from Mycenae, (French as reported in Bloedow 1988, 32). fragments, published by Hood are reported to be of a quite different fabric from the HBW found at Mycenae and French also reports that a very similar find to these from LHIIIA:1 contexts was found within the Citadel at Mycenae (French as reported in Rutter 1975, 28). These fragments are, therefore, considered as totally unrelated to the BuckelKeramik of Troy It is worth mentioning that Sherratt, even though she does not see this ware as of particular significance, reports that HBW was found in the destruction debris of Room 31 of the Citadel House and sees it as evidence that HBW may have been in use before the destruction. Evidence from the Citadel also

suggests that HBW persists into the middle and later stages of LHIIIC, although forming only 1% of the total pottery (Sherratt 1981, 590). Reber regards a PG handmade black-burnished jug from Mycenae similar to those from Delphi and Kalapodhi to derive from HBW of the Late Mycenaean/period (Reber 1991, pl. 8.4 and Desborough 1956, 129 and pl. 34a).

Kilian also reports the presence of some wheelmade Kitchen Ware at Tiryns (Kilian 1988, 133) reflecting features from HBW and ranging from as early as LHIIIB late to LHIIIC. The wheelmade imitations are bowls and jars bearing incised or finger-impressed ornament, lugs and horn-shaped handles. One example, (Kilian 1988, fig. 6.11), is a jar with out-turning rim decorated with three parallel horizontally applied cordons and a fourth incised cordon below, interrupted by lug handles. He also reports that HBW continues to be found throughout LHIIIC and even into the PG period in very small numbers (p. 39 and fig. 15).

It therefore remains to be seen when the HBW from Mycenae is published, whether a similar situation to that of Tiryns might also exist at Mycenae.

### <u>Tiryns</u> (figs. 5-8)

It is considered as the second most important cultural centre after Mycenae. In LHIIIB, Tiryns reached the highest point of development, a period which ended with a great conflagration. Thick layers of ashes or other evidence of destruction, probably caused by a major earthquake were found in the Upper, Middle and Lower Citadel. Kilian's excavations at Tiryns have provided a comprehensive stratified sequence for both the LHIIIB and LHIIIC periods. HBW is reported to apppear sporadically before the end of LHIIIB2. Kilian originally believed this pottery to be a short-lived phenomenon which occurred only in the early phases of LHIIIC (Kilian 1978, 311 and Kilian 1983, 293). He describes it as coarse with wellsmoothed to burnished surfaces. Some of the pottery was fired while still wet, so causing cracks on its exterior surface. All of the Tiryns material was fired at low temperatures and as a result surfaces are reddish brown to black and brittle, in contrast to Mycenaean cooking ware from the site which was fired to much higher temperatures, probably with other standard The differences between HBW and standard Mycenaean wares. Mycenaean cooking ware may be observed not only in the mode of production but also in the shapes (Döhl 1973, 186-189, fig. 18 and here fig. 4). About eighty-one sherds of HBW were found in the Unterburg (Kilian et al 1978:451, 1979:404, 1981:170, 180-181, 1982:399, Kilian 1983:293 and Avila 1980:34, 48) which amounts to probably less than 1% of the total of the unpainted pottery of this area (Bloedow 1985, 166 n. 21, Avila 1980, 84, table 21 for percentages in zone I and II). HBW are reported to appear before the end of LHIIIB2 in "Bau VI" (Kilian et al 1979, 404) where there are three jars of "North-Western Greek Ware" (Kilian et al 1979 fig. 31: 3,5,6). A number of shapes of LHIIIB2 date are also reported from the later excavations in the same area, "Bau VI" (Kilian et al 1981, 180). from a handmade unburnished amphora (Kilian et al 1981, fig. 40:2) there are also several shapes from an LHIIIB2 context (Kilian et al 1981, figs. 20: 1,8, 21:3, 18,20, 40:4, here figs. 5-6) types which continue to occur in early LHIIIC. In the 1983 report of the excavations at Tiryns the same ware is reported to occur before the destruction (Kilian 1983, 295). Amongst the LHIIIC finds a new type of bowl with carinated body is noted (Kilian 1983, fig. 15:11).

Prof. Kilian has recently kindly informed me (personal communication)<sup>4</sup> that 1.2% of the total HBW (he estimates that HBW forms only 0.9% of the pottery) appears <u>before</u> the destruction of LHIIIB2 (see fig. 15 and figs. 5-6). It reaches its climax in LHIIIC Early and then it declines in LHIIIC late although still present.

There is a range of fabrics from the very coarse to a finer and harder fabric; there may be a correspondence between shape and fabric, already noted on other sites. Shapes from Tiryns range from small, oval bowls with inturning rims to larger bowls with straighter profiles and more globular shapes with out-turning rims; the dolio-type jar, jars with inturning/out-turning rims, usually decorated with applied pellets and applied finger-impressed cordons and horse-shoe shaped ledge-handles. Other shapes include amphorae with cylindrical handles, jugs with vertical handles, jars with vertical handles, conical plates, carinated cups, a tripod cooking pot and lids (Kilian 1985, 81). The cups with curved sides and raised handles as well as carinated cups with raised handles are said to occur in later LHIIIC contexts (Kilian et al. 1982, 399, fig. 7).

Bowls decorated with barbotine knobs (Kilian et al 1981, 180) are considered to point to a connection with material from Epirote sites such as Dodona, Kalbaki, Kastritsa, Koutseli, Elaphotopos, (Kilian 1985, fig. 17 and 1988, fig. 5); these bowls are considered by Kilian as imports from that area. Earlier pottery featuring barbotine decoration is identified by Kilian in the Sub Apennine cultures, namely on the site of Lo Porto (Kilian 1978, 314).

Buckel Barbotine from Santa Candida (Basilicata) constitutes evidence for its presence in S. Italy, which Kilian regards as evidence for connections with the Adriatic coast in both the Late Bronze and Iron Ages. Exchanges showing such long term connections were seen in the Mycenaean imports in S. Italy and the exchange of bronze objects and amber products.

Kilian also reports the presence of wheelmade kitchen ware from Tiryns which reflects features from HBW; these shapes (Kilian 1985, fig. 14 and 1988, fig. 6) include bowls and jars bearing incised or finger-impressed ornament, lugs and horn-shaped handles. One example (Kilian 1988, fig. 6:11), is a jar with out-turning rim decorated with 3 parallel horizontally applied cordons, and a fourth, incised cordon below, interrupted by two lug handles. Kraters of advanced LHIIIC date decorated with painted oblique slashes below the rim in imitation of the finger-impressed cordons or incised decoration of HBW (Kilian 1988, fig. 6) are regarded (Rutter 1975, 32) as evidence in support of the argument that the makers of these wares were assimilated in Mycenaean society in the advanced stages of LHIIIC, a view also supported by Kilian (Kilian 1985, 82).

There are also imitations of Mycenaean shapes in handmade ware such as the pyxis, the amphora with cylindrical neck and jugs, (Kilian 1985, fig. 12:2,4 and fig. 14:1,2, also Kilian et al 1981, 180-181, Kilian 1983, 287-289 fig. 12).

HBW is also reported from Late LHIIIC contexts in Tiryns (Kilian et al 1982, 399 fig. 7 and personal communication). Prof. Kilian informs me that in SMyc and PG levels there are a few examples of HBW but these are outnumbered by traditional handmade PG fabrics.

The presence of HBW before the destruction levels of LHIIIB2 indicates that there may have been a gradual infiltration of these ceramics at the end of LHIIIB, which increases and makes its presence felt in the LHIIIC levels but still remains in the

minority. HBW has also been reported as a feature of the early LHIIIC only at Tiryns, with imitations of this ware present within LHIIIC (Kilian 1988, 133 and fig. 6, Kilian et al 1982, However, as the evidence seems to be changing, a question which needs to be researched further in view of the occurrence of this ware before destruction levels at Tiryns and possibly at Mycenae (Sherratt 1981, 590) is the nature of its connection with the destructions of Mycenaean centres, hitherto assumed to be an immediate one, (Rutter 1975, 31, Deger-Jalkotzy 1983, 167 and Catling and Catling 1981, 74). It seems that Tiryns is, at present, the only site where reciprocal influence (Mycenaean shapes occurring in handmade ware and HBW shapes reproduced in Mycenaean cooking pot ware) is apparent. The context of HBW on this site which may contribute towards a meaningful interpretation of its function and use should be taken into consideration. Its relatively "dense" distribution in the Unterburg and the wide range of shapes present are factors worthy of further study. Several scholars have ascertained a possible connection between the presence of this ware in some quantity in this particular area at Tiryns where an "extraordinarily dense pattern of intramural adult burials, atypical for mainstream Mycenaeans" were reported (Rutter 1990, 39 and Harding 1984, 225 and n.34). Rutter, in agreement with Jacob-Felsch (Jacob-Felsch 1985, 46) suggests however, that HBW probably developed in different ways at different sites during the LHIIIC period, and therefore, Tiryns is unlikely to have been quite as unusual as it presently appears to be, (Rutter 1990, 39).

Prof. Kilian has recently expressed the opinion that "this ware should be linked to a small, foreign population element at Tiryns, not bigger than e.g. the Cypriot one in Tiryns", both integrated in Mycenaean households. These people form a minority and "did not cause the end of the palace system". No special association of this pottery with metallurgical activity and no shapes specially made for particular functions have been noted by Kilian, (personal communication).

#### <u>Asine</u>

Earlier excavations at Asine gave the impression that LHIIIB habitation of the site was meagre, (Frödin & Persson 1938). New excavations changed the picture since a layer containing considerable LHIIIB material was found on the slope of the Barbouna Hill. Evidence for habitation in the LHIIIB period on their part of the site were identified by both the Swedish Danish excavations and Greek excavations. A change in settlement pattern, from the hilly areas to the plain has been postulated. The transition of LHIIIB to IIIC seemed to have been a peaceful one.

The LHIIIC period yielded both settlement and tomb material and a house sanctuary. The material from the chamber tombs is described as abundant and represented by developed LHIIIC styles, Octopus Style and Close Style Pottery, (Frizell 1986, 85). No signs of the destruction documented at Mycenae and Tiryns in the developed LHIIIC stage were found at the Karmaniola area but it is probable that there was a very late LHIIIC habitation. Mixed LHIIIC and Final Mycenaean is reported from all over the area.

The HBW of the site is described as a pottery which is handmade and differently tempered and has a burnished surface; it is characterised as a new element although the tradition of making wheelmade cooking pots still persists (Frizell 1986, 82). It is divided into two groups; the first one appearing in late LHIIIB and represented by a few sherds nos. 298-299 (Frizell 1986, fig. 29), both fragments deriving from Trench 24/17, excav. stratum 7, layer 7c.

No. 298 is a body fragment of 0.7-0.8 cm in thickness, of reddish brown fabric with many inclusions. It is black and burnished only on the exterior where horizontal burnishing marks are visible. The interior is not burnished. It is decorated with a knob, with impressed holes around it.

The second fragment, no. 299 is again a body fragment of light brown fabric with a smoothed surface, decorated with a pair of knobs.

These two fragments were found in association with fragments of a bull-rhyton, a kylix and a Kalathos, datable to the LHIIIC period, decorated with bands inside and out and short strokes of paint on the rim. Other associated pottery included a deep bowl (295) decorated with an elaborate spiral motif and a second deep bowl decorated with a wavy line.

There is also a cooking stand, no. 300, which is described as a fragmentary tripod stand with a horizontal handle raised above the rim. It is a coarse, reddish brown fabric with inclusions up to 0.7 cm, mottled and blackened by fire at its bottom. Both the inside and outside are burnished and the foot is decorated with grooves made with the finger. It is compared to similar stands from Tiryns (Kilian et al. 1979, `406, fig. 31:1-2, also a specimen showing the same raised handle).

Frizell considers this group of HBW to indicate some foreign element in the population of the site, (Frizell 1986, 83) but cites only three fragments from stratum 7, layer 7c as related to HBW as known from Tiryns (Kilian's Northwestern Greek ware) or Mycenae.

Frizell's second group of HBW is derived from the Final Mycenaean phase at Asine described as the standard type of coarse ware in the PG period, but already dominant in the Final Mycenaean phase, a term used in place of "Sub-Mycenaean" (Frizell 1986, 85). The percentage of coarse ware in trench 11, str. 6 was 38%; 21% was Handmade Burnished.

It is described as a coarse fabric, often heavily tempered with inclusions (0.7-0.9 cm) with a usually mottled outer surface ranging from black/grey/red/reddish brown/pale brown. The core

is grey/greyish brown to red/reddish brown and pale brown. The burnishing marks of a tool are visible on the surface which is usually lustrous. It is noted that "it is often very difficult to distinguish a Handmade Burnished LHIIIC potsherd from an EH or MH burnished sherd or from a Protogeometric one" and that "often only the context can confirm their chronological position" (Frizell 1986, 83). Shapes of this later HBW are amphorae/jugs with short neck curving smoothly into the shoulder and handles either from rim to shoulder or from neck to shoulder and jugs with a high neck, which are rarer than the first category. The bases are either raised or flattened and specimens are decorated with raised bands bearing impressed marks either on the neck or handle; simple bands also occur on a handle and neck. A considerable part of the pottery found at Asine is, therefore, Handmade Burnished. Frizell notes that it outnumbers the traditional, coarse ware: "The relationship and wheelmade, possible connections between the so-called "Barbarian" or "Dorian" ware and the Final Mycenaean Handmade Burnished pottery is, however, It is not clear if there is a continuous tradition. The ceramic evidence from Asine suggests that Handmade Burnished Ware was manufactured locally side by side with the traditional Ware and that it then gradually took its place" (Frizell 1986, 86). At Corinth, where there is a similar situation, Rutter contends that the two Wares bear connection to each other and classifies them as an early group belonging to the early IIIC (phases 1-3) period and as a second group dating to his LHIIIC, phase 5 (Rutter 1979). It is worth noting that at Asine, there is no clear stratigraphic gap between what is described as the first group of HBW and the second group belonging to Final Mycenaean. A number of handmade burnished fragments appear in the catalogues with the above-cited examples (nos. 298-300) said to be related to HBW from Tiryns and Mycenae. There are four fragments from the same levels, Stratum 7, layer 7c described as coarse vessels (nos. 305-308) made of a gritty fabric containing mica, all of which are handmade and burnished and no. 309 is decorated with a raised band with fingerprints (Frizell 1986,45 and fig. 30). The descriptions of fabric and surface treatment of the second group do not seem to differ in any way from those of the three examples of the first group.

No. 323 (Frizell 1986, fig. 33) a rim fragment with oblong handle vertically attached and no. 323a<sup>5</sup> a handle fragment made of a grey fabric with many inclusions and mica, decorated with a raised ridge with impressed holes were found in Trench 26/15 stratum 6, layer 7c (Frizell 1986, 45-6); other fragments of similar descriptions include nos. 338, 339, 340, 341 (Frizell 1986, figs. 34 and 35) from Trench stratum 7c. All of these are associated with deep bowls, monochrome inside and decorated with a wavy line.

This area was first occupied during the very late Mycenaean period; although Dietz states that the stratigraphical situation offered no possibility of separating LHIIIC and SMyc sherd material (Dietz 1982, 1, 59), Frizell notes that in layer 7c it is possible on the basis of pottery analysis to partially distinguish earlier and later material separating LHIIIC and SMyc (Frizell 1986, 13). She regarded mixed LHIIIC/Final Myc. material to predominate in the lower part of Layer 7c, excavation stratum 7 in trenches 24/17, 24/19, 26/17, 26/19, 26/21. Final Mycenaean is said to predominate in trench 26/15, 26/17, 26/19 and 26/21. Nos. 298-300, therefore, associated with Mycenae and Tiryns HBW (from trenches 24/17) may be regarded to derive from comparable material with 305-308 from trench 24/19 which are said to belong to the second group of Handmade Ware. Since both the fabric and chronological context of the two groups, cannot be firmly distinguished and since at least some decorative features such as plain cordons and raised bands with finger-impressions, characteristic of HBW, are still present in the Final Mycenaean phase, the distinction between an earlier and later group of HBW is indeed obscure.

Given the small quantities of the "early HBW" (only three fragments), combined with its obscure chronological setting it may be argued that there is insufficient evidence to conclude either that two groups of Handmade Burnished Ware may be distinguished or that HBW was originally manufactured side by side with the traditional ware which it gradually replaced. In addition, since HBW shapes are different from those of traditional cooking pot ware HBW should not perhaps be seen as having replaced them but rather as perhaps fulfilling a particular need or function on the site.

#### <u>Iria</u>

Kandia-Kastro and Iria are also reported to have produced HBW. Kandia-Kastro is a small acropolis situated east of Asine. fortress was brought to an end by a fire at the time when pottery of the Granary style was in use. Iria lies further to the north. Ruins of LHIIIB-C houses have been excavated. Pottery from the Mycenaean houses and the bothros found on the site range from LHIIIB2 to LHIIIC; the settlement was reconstructed and abandoned at the end of LHIIIC. Two allegedly HBW vases were reported from Iria (Döhl 1973, 176, cat. H-6, H-7, pl. 62). One of them is an amphora with two horizontal handles decorated with two knobs on the shoulder and the other is a two-handled jar with a wide spout decorated with incisions (Schachermeyr 1980, pl.2). Both these vases are dated to early LHIIIC and considered by Schachermeyr to be alien to the Mycenaean culture. These, however, belong to the Mycenaean tradition.

C.W. Blegen found three virtually complete pots of a distinctively different ware in late Mycenaean levels in his excavations at Korakou, in 1915 and 1916 and published them in his final publication of the site (Blegen 1921, 73). A number of sherds of a similar fabric, not published by Blegen, were studied by J. Rutter, (Rutter 1975).

Out of the sixteen specimens, eleven come from LHIIIC contexts and are contemporary with Lefkandi phase I (Popham and Sackett 1968, 18). Three of them could not be stratigraphically placed but seem to be of LHIIIC date. There are two more sherds, part of a carinated body and part of a deep bowl which, again come from an ambiguous stratification but they also indicate an LHIIIC date. Rutter dates the occurrence of HBW from Southern Greece to be within his phases 1-3 of the LHIIIC and comments that no evidence of this ware occurs in phases 4-5 or prior to LHIIIC (Rutter 1977). All of the vases represented are handmade and have a burnished surface. They are made of coarse clay containing large amounts of mineral inclusions ranging up to 4 mm in diameter. The colours range from red to brown to grey and the surfaces are almost invariably mottled, either as a result of firing or fire-blackening. They are distinguished from cooking vessels which are made of coarse clay but on the wheel and are never lustrous. The shapes represented are open (jars, deep bowls, a basin, a kantharos, a cup), although there are also two closed vases. The decoration consists of applied plastic bands and distinctive handle types - horse-shoe lugs on jars and large horizontal lugs on bowls. In one case, Korakou no. 4, a thick, lustrous black paint was used to form a zig-zag line below the rim and then it was burnished. specimens were slipped. For purposes of comparison, J. Rutter divided the material into 4 groups and made a survey of the possible areas of origin: Italy, Albania, Epirus, Ithaca, Kephallenia and Rumania (Table 11).

Group I (nos. 1-3, 8-10 and 14-16) consists of deep jars and bowls with applied plastic decoration, horse-shoe lugs on jars and horizontal ledge lugs on bowls. Nos. 1, 8, 9 are made of coarse clay containing a few bits of mica and grits which are occasionally very coarse; nos. 2, 3 and 10 also contain a number of granules and very coarse grits but no mica. All shapes in group I are large open shapes.

Rutter places the closest parallels for Group I to the Coslogeni and Noua assemblages in Rumania, where similar ware appears at an earlier date, 14th and 13th centuries.

Group II consists of nos 7, 11, 12; the fabric is medium coarse with a few bits of mica as well as medium and smaller grits with a grey, often highly lustrous surface. All three shapes are small: a kantharos, with a high swung strap handle, a cup with carinated profile and a bowl. Nos. 7 and 11 bear grooved decoration.

Group III consists of nos. 4 and 6, a closed neck fragment and a painted basin; both are very thick-walled, made of a fabric of coarse clay with very coarse grits, occasional pebbles and a very large amount of white granules. No. 4 contains no mica while no. 6 shows one or two bits. These two fragments do not have much else in common, other than their very thick coarse fabric.

Group IV consists of one fragment only, no. 5 belonging to a large closed vessel. It is differentiated on the basis of its fabric which is made of a rather fine micaceous clay with comparatively few grits, although occasional granules and grits are present.

A feature of the HBW from Korakou, observed by Rutter (Rutter 1975, 30) is that there is a correlation between fabric and shape; small, relatively shallow open shapes are made in a medium coarse, highly burnished grey or black-surfaced fabric.

Large, deep open shapes are made of a coarser fabric and the burnishing is inferior; large closed shapes are made in yet another fabric. To some extent these fabrics are paralleled with Troy's Coarse and Knobbed Ware; these wares, however, Rutter notes, overlap in date while at Troy Coarse Ware extends throughout Troy VIIb, and Knobbed ware is only present in VIIb2; at Korakou, all fabrics co-exist and are restricted to early LHIIIC only.

Rutter comments that "it seems indisputable that these vases were made at Korakou in some quantity by one or more people whose ceramic traditions are distinctly non-Mycenaean", (Rutter 1975, 30) and seeks parallels outside Greece. He cites parallels for his group I in Troy VIIb Coarse Ware - he cites the shape C86 from Troy, a shape which appears at Troy for the first time in VIIb1 and continues into VIIb2, as a close parallel to Korakou no. 2 (here fig. 39). Rutter has been criticised by E. Bloedow (Bloedow 1985) who observes that seven out of the nine shapes in Rutter's group I do not have counterparts in Troy at all, except no. 2. He also notes, that C86 is not such a close parallel to Korakou no. 2 since the Korakou jar is smaller (H.O.312 - 0.316 m compared to 0.45m for the Troy jar); also the rims are different and the thickness of the walls of the Korakou jar are comparatively thinner. Since, he concludes, "out of nine specimens only one shape has an approximate resemblance at Troy, not too much should be concluded from this shape" (Bloedow 1985, 175). important, however, is the fact that Troy VIIb 1 does not predate Korakou; as a result of recent studies of the Mycenaean material from Troy (French as reported in Bloedow 1988, 32), the Coarse Ware of Troy VIIb1 may even appear to be Rutter dated eleven HBW later than the HBW from Korakou. fragments from Korakou as contemporary to his phases 2 and 3 of LHIIIC and to Lefkandi phase I, which according to Bloedow, predate Troy VIIb1; any direct connection from Troy to Korakou is therefore, ruled out (Bloedow 1985, 183) - (see p. 101 f for further discussion). The most plausible antecedents for Korakou Group I and Troy's Coarse Ware are considered to be found in the Rumanian cultural assemblages of Noua, Sabatinovka and Coslogeni where the deep jar shape, typical of both Group I and Troy's Coarse Ware is the most common shape. The pottery of Noua I is described as lustrous and decorated with bands in relief or finger-impressed cordons; a new shape in this phase is the cup with handle decorated with plastic ridges (Florescu 1967, 61). Noua I is dated to the 14th - 13th centuries (although this date is now disputed as too early in Sandars 1971, 16).

Parallels for Group II are sought in the Knobbed Ware of Troy VIIb2 in the pottery from Thasos, Babadag in Rumania and in the grooved ware from Porto Perone, none of which however, predates the Korakou finds. No parallels could be placed in the Noua and Coslogeni assemblages; probable parallels are placed in Thrace or Bulgaria.

Attempts to identify parallels for Group III have proved fruitless; comparisons with shapes from Troy's Knobbed ware and to some incised bowls from Kourion Kaloriziki (cat nos. 32-42) are far from compelling (Rutter 1975, 28). Also, both date to a later period.

Parallels for the closed shape of group IV were placed in Troy VIIb2 Knobbed Ware (B45 or C84, here fig. 14), both of which are said to have parallels at Babadag, Thasos, Thrace and the Black Sea Coast of Rumania.

Rutter also made a study of the material at Corinth (Rutter 1979) from the sanctuary of Demeter and Core. Material from three distinct chronological periods was found. The earliest evidence of Mycenaean occupation on the site is dated to LH IIIB. The second habitation level was attributed to LHIIIC (ca 1140-1125) and was correlated to Lefkandi phase 2b (his late phase 4) while the final period of occupation indicated a SMyc date of ca 1125-1100 B.C. At least two varieties of cooking

ware have been reported from the site, the one wheelmade and smoothed, the other handmade and burnished. This handmade and burnished class of cooking ware is said to have a very narrow range of shapes: vases with flaring necks, simple rims, broad vertical strap handles from rim to shoulder and flattened bases (Shapes 70, 78, 110-114 and 142 in Rutter 1979, figs. 2, 7 and here, fig. 13). Rutter firmly states that this ware has nothing to do with the broad range of handmade burnished ware from the LHIIIC period at Korakou, Mycenae, Tiryns, Aigeira and Lefkandi. Perhaps, he argues, two categories of LHIIIC handmade burnished wares should be recognised, which are distinct in chronology and typology (Rutter 1979, 391).

The dating of the above-mentioned fragments however, "is not sufficiently refined to be assigned dates independent of their context" (Rutter 1979, 369, n. 10). "About 1.5% of the sherds from the Mycenaean building are handmade coarse cooking ware fragments with a surface burnished usually both inside and out" (Rutter 1979, 364). They are described as made of very coarse clay with grits of all sizes up to 3.5 - 4 mm with some variability in colour (but generally dark) due to the use of these wares as cooking vessels. The burnishing marks are generally horizontal at the rim and vertical on the back of the handle, but can go in all directions on the exterior neck; in some cases burnishing marks vary from 2-4 mm in width (Rutter 1979, 391 n. 39; cf. descriptions of LHIIIC phase 1-3 wares from Korakou, Rutter 1975, 17-20).

No. 70 (Rutter 1979, 369) belongs to the Mycenaean building where painted pottery ranging from IIIC phase I-5 was found. No. 78 comes from the fill over the Terrace Wall (Rutter 1979, 375). Four handmade burnished cooking ware sherds are reported from the fill North and South of the Terrace Wall (Nos 110-114, Rutter 1979, 381); no. 142 from the Mixed Fill (Rutter 1979, 385) is also a handmade burnished cooking ware fragment. The painted pottery from the vicinity of the Terrace Wall is said to be of a later date - the shallow angular bowl (FS295) and

the carinated cup (FS240) both shapes attested in the Mycenaean building are not present in the Terrace Wall area. also two large closed vases decorated with horizontal wavy band on the neck, no vases decorated in this way were found amongst the Mycenaean Building pottery. This pottery is attributed to LHIIIC Phase 5, contemporary with Lefkandi Phase 3 (Rutter 1979, 383). Rutter compares most of the patterns on pottery from this area to similar pottery from the SMyc cemeteries at Salamis and Kerameikos in Athens. He also compares the handmade burnished class of pottery from the site to "identical shapes" in SMyc and PG deposits in the Agora at Athens. earliest complete examples cited are the amphora P17307 and the jugs P17319, P17322, from Well U26:4. He mentions that similar sherds are found in late LHIIIC deposits under the Klepsydra court (Immerwahr 1971, 261-2, Rutter 1979, 391, n. 39). 172 comes from a mixed deposit which covered a mixed Geometric to 5th century BC and was probably dump from elsewhere in the It is also noted that "the Mycenaean pottery contained a higher percentage of pre-LHIIIC pieces that any other single group of Mycenaean material from the sanctuary" (Rutter 1979, 384).

As the date of the above mentioned specimens (nos. 70, 78, 110-14 and 142) is unclear, (Rutter 1979, 369 n. 10), it is not absolutely clear that all of this pottery belongs to a distinct group of pottery which is to be dated later than the HBW from Mycenae, Tiryns and Korakou. Also, jugs and amphorae - shapes said not to be attested in the early LHIIIC HBW (Rutter 1979, 391, n.40) do appear at Perati (Iakovides 1969, pl.  $45\gamma$ , 35), Tiryns (Kilian et al 1981, figs. 21 and 40, Kilian 1983, fig. 15.7) and Pellana (Demakopoulou 1982, pl. 59.135, see also Reber 1991, 163-164).

#### LACONIA

## Menelaion (Sparta) (figs. 9-10)

Excavations at the Mycenaean site of Menelaion were held by the British School at Athens from 1973 - 1980. The final report of the site has not yet been published but 35 examples of "Barbarian" pottery found on this site were published in a preliminary report by H. Catling<sup>6</sup> (Catling and Catling 1981). The 35 examples published are said to be "a complete account of "Barbarian Ware" from the Prophitis Elias and the Aetos Stone Mount but there is more material from the Aetos south slope which has not been fully studied as yet (Catling and Catling 1981, 80).

"Barbarian" pottery was found on three out of the five points excavated at Menelaion; at the site of Profitis Elias, the Aetos stone mound and in the final squatter occupation on the main Aetos complex. Evidence has shown that this pottery appears on the site only after the destruction which occurred at the end of LHIIIB2 (Catling and Catling 1981, 74). An interesting point is that there is no HBW in areas where no evidence of occupation after LHIIIB2 has been found. At the Aetos South slope no HBW was found in the structures of LHIIIB2 but it was found in the squatter occupation following the destruction of these features.

It is described as "handmade, relatively coarse in fabric unsophisticated in shape and ornament" (Catling and Catling 1981, 74) and intrusive in that there is no precedent of this ware on the site, where evidence of occupation goes back to at least the MHIII period. The fabric is described as varied; the clay may be reduced to black, resembling impasto and may range from dark grey to reddish brown. Grit additives range from small to massive. A few fragments are micaceous. Soil conditions have eliminated burnishing although it is apparent on the interior surfaces. Catling remarks that, with the exception of one or two pieces, the rest of the HBW was made

locally. Apart from one or two pieces which may be imports, the rest of the material shows features in its composition which can be matched at Menelaion but in different combinations to those of the standard coarse pottery. Petrographic analysis of the HBW from Menelaion (Whitbread, personal communication) has shown that the raw materials used for HBW are all present in the composition of other coarse wares, also analysed from the site. As a result, HBW could have been made using raw materials locally available. What distinguishes HBW is the presence of inclusions which are larger and more frequent than in other fabrics (coarse ware and pithos ware). Although the identification of the origin of such inclusions may be extremely difficult, it seems that many of these are natural but the brown type has been identified as Such an identification would be extremely important grog. since it could supply a technological method of distinguishing between HBW and other coarse wares; since this pottery is largely regarded as a locally produced ware, differences in composition according to availability of raw materials would be expected; if, however, the occurrence of grog tempering can established for it could "reflect be HBW, technological tradition which transcends geological boundaries" (Whitbread, personal communication).

Although the material at Menelaion is described as extremely fragmentary with the result that it is difficult to restore shapes the most common shape seems to be a wide-mouthed, lughandled jar with everted rim and flat base, decorated with either a horizontally applied plain cordon or with horizontal cordons with finger-incisions or in the piecrust technique. The wavy-line relief ornament, horizontal lugs with a single or twin projection and in some cases, a double row of piecrust cordons, one lower than the first also occur as decorative features. Cited parallels for these come from Tiryns; a large "mug" with short vertical handle, paralleled at Lefkandi, and a large bowl with a vertical handle are also amongst the shapes found (figs. 9-10).

#### **Pellana**

HBW is reported from the site of Pellana in Laconia, a site considered to be amongst the most important sites in the Peloponnese. K. Demakopoulou, in a survey of the LHIIIC sites from Laconia, (Demakopoulou 1982, 122) notes that the pottery of this period indicates that sites in Laconia, contrary to already existing views that Laconia was mostly uninhabited after 1200BC, continued throughout LHIIIC times. Early LHIIIC pottery is represented on Pellana and a number of other sites in Laconia, including Prophitis Elias and Aetos on the Menelaion. She also cites the presence of "the so called "Barbarian" or "North - West" Greek pottery which is thought to have a northern provenance and is characteristic of early LHIII C" (Demakopoulou 1982, 117, 176) as further evidence for the continuity of Laconian sites into LHIIIC and later and for the correspondence between the ceramics of larger Mycenaean centres and those of Laconia.

Pellana (or Pellanes), about 25 km north of Sparta, is situated on the banks of the river Eurotas. A substantial Mycenaean cemetery was found, testifying to the existence of a large Mycenaean centre in the vicinity.

A jug of 12.5 cm in height (Demakoupoulou 1982, pl. 59.135, here fig. 13.7), described as hand made and burnished, slipped, with a grey slip and decorated with a double zig-zag incision on the belly and a vertical handle from rim to shoulder, was found in the above-mentioned Mycenaean tombs. It is considered by the author as similar to HBW from Perati, Lefkandi, Athens, Korakou, Mycenae, Tiryns, Aigeira and Menelaion. The above-mentioned juglet is compared by Demakopoulou to a similar juglet from Perati (Iakovides 1969, pl.  $45\gamma.35$ ). It is also compared to a sherd from a closed vase found at Tiryns, decorated with incisions (Avila 1980, pl. 25, no. 385, here fig. 7).

It is amongst the few finds of HBW to come from tomb contexts.

HBW is regarded, in Greece, as largely confined to settlements, although it should be noted that, generally, not much coarse ware of any type is common in tombs of this time in Mainland Greece.

It seems, however, that HBW may also be present in tombs, in contrast to what was originally thought. Four pots of this group have been recently brought to my notice (unpublished as yet but studied for publication by Miss S. Müller, École Française d'Archéologie, whom I sincerely thank for allowing me to mention these pots here). The four HBW pots from a cemetery site at Medeon, on the south coast of Phocis, were part of a funerary assemblage also consisting of Mycenaean painted ware dating to LHIIIC early or middle (personal communication).

#### Achaea

### Teichos Dymaion (Achaea)

The site situated on a promontory, was inhabited from the Neolithic to Medieval times. It is the most important site in Achaea. It was surrounded by a massive Cyclopaean Wall; inside the wall evidence for LHIIIB and LHIIIC habitation was The excavators believe that the site was destroyed at the end of LHIIIB reoccupied in LHIIIC and destroyed by fire at the end of LHIIIC (Mastrokostas 1965a and 1965b) when it was deserted until Late Geometric times (Hope Simpson and Dickinson HBW from the site has not been studied as yet. 1979, 196). No Handmade Burnished Wares are reported in the section referring to LHIII by Mastrokostas. There are five plates however Mastrokostas 1965a, pl. 269e and 1965b, pls. 156 a and b and 157 a and b) which display fragments from jars decorated with finger-impressed cordons. They are dated as EHI by Mastrokostas and considered to have parallels at Dimini and The dating of the sherds has been disputed by Deger-Jalkotzy (Deger - Jalkotzy 1977, 31, sections 3.4.1 and 3.9.2), who rightly considers these sherds to be of LHIIIC date. A carinated cup with a slightly raised base and carinated profile, covered with paint on both surfaces (FS240) was ascribed to LHIIIC contexts - vases of the Close Style and Granary Style are also reported from the site (Mastrokostas 1965b). One specimen of HBW was mentioned by Kilian (Kilian 1985, 82), namely a horn-shaped handle which is considered to have its parallels in Italy (Vagnetti 1985, 31). Amongst the bronzes were found a Peschiera dagger and a violin-bow fibula and Hope Simpson and Dickinson 1979, 196), which finds close parallels on other sites in Greece as well as in Cyprus. similar fibula was found at Maa-Palaeokastro, found in the ashy debris above floor II (Karageorghis-Demas 1988, pl. CLXXXV no. 662), considered by the excavators to indicate, in combination with a number of new features such as the introduction of Myc. IIIC: 1b pottery and the HBW jar from fl.I, the arrival of new settlers on the island, (Karageorghis - Demas 1988, 266).

#### <u> Aigeira</u>

Excavations at Aigeira under the direction of S. Deger-Jalkotzy from 1975-1977 revealed an uninterrupted sequence of layers of the LHIIIC; there were four layers over bedrock. Layers I and II were early LHIIIC. Layer III was assigned to LHIIIC middle but no evidence was found for the final phase of LHIIIC. Layers of ashes were found in layers I and III, perhaps indicating destruction in early and middle LHIIIC (Deger-The site of Aigeira is regarded Jalkotzy 1977, 10-12). important in the study of HBW in that it is the only site where HBW was reported from below layer I and above bedrock, without Mycenaean material, a layer interpreted as independent settlement stratum. Above this layer, excavators found a mixture of early LHIIIC pottery and HBW. There is no layer of ash, no signs of destruction between the earlier level and level I. In fact signs of destruction by fire were found in level I where Mycenaean and HBW were found Level II, also early LHIIIC, is purely Mycenaean. The excavators found it difficult to date the "non-Mycenaean" layer as there is no earlier, LHIIIB evidence on the site and the relative chronological connection between the HBW and the Mycenaean material was impossible to determine. There is no transitional stage from LHIIIB to IIIC, layer I is a fully developed early LHIIIC phase. All of the HBW is limited to the early stage of LHIIIC. A total of well over one hundred sherds are reported, eleven of which are considered to be particularly interesting (Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 25). The excavators report that HBW ceases to exist even before the end of this phase. The interpretation of the stratigraphy at Aigeira may be disputed on the grounds that the HBW sherds said to predate the LHIIIC level were found in rock crevices rather than associated Rutter criticised Deger-Jalkotzy's with floor levels. interpretation and pointed out that it is "unclear how the "barbarian" level can be confidently dated to the early LHIIIC period when it contains no datable Mycenaean material and stratigraphically is simply sandwiched between pockets of EH-MH fill and the early LHIIIC strata of the earliest architectural phase (Ia) at the site" (Rutter 1990, 44).

The HBW from Aigeira is characterised by pottery fired in low temperatures, probably not in kilns as suggested by the excavator, and decorated with plastic ornament. Deger-Jalkotzy distinguishes this material from MH wares by the difference in shapes, surface treatment, the range of colours and emphasizes that the correlation between shape and decoration in HBW is an important criterion. She therefore, rejects the theory that there may be a connection between EH wares and HBW at Aigeira in that there is a gap of one thousand years inbetween, with no evidence of transition (Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 31). convinced that this pottery is non-Mycenaean and rejects the theory that HBW was not unknown in earlier Mycenaean times, as suggested by Walberg (1976). She describes a number of fragments from the site - surface colours range from red to brown and grey, and black (Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 15). There are several open shapes decorated with finger-impressed cordons (Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 17, fig. 3, 1-3). The applied plain cordon is also a decorative feature of the HBW at Aigeira (Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 18, fig. 4); the shape is compared to Lug handles, one of them pierced are also Korakou no. 1. present. Grooved and incised decoration occur on a handle of a vessel and an open vessel respectively. Other open shapes include a cup with a raised roll handle, cups with straight sides and a vertical strap handle and a carinated bowl. Bases of open vessels are thick and flat. Closed shapes with a short neck, globular body and vertical or horizontal handles also A closer examination of the find descriptions from Aigeira indicates a differentiation between a finer and a coarser fabric. Specimen no. 8 the carinated bowl is described as different from the rest, made of a finer fabric and considered by Deger-Jalkotzy to be an import (Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 22-23, fig. 11).

Deger-Jalkotzy sees only partial parallels for the HBW from Aigeira in SE Europe, the area proposed by Rutter as the probable source of origin for this ware. She also sees some similarities with the Coarse Ware of Troy VIIb but sees stronger connections between the Aigeira material and that of South Italy or Sicily, in the use of grooved decoration (Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 20, fig. 7 and 34, fig. 15), as well as in the presence of carinated profiles (Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 23, fig. 11). Rutter however, has recently commented that excavators' frankly admitted lack of familiarity with MH sherd material in particular has caused them to mistake some of this earlier material as examples of late Mycenaean HMB (Handmade Burnished) " (Rutter 1990, 43, n.1). In fact, the specimen mentioned above (Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 22-23, no. 8, fig. 11 and pl. II.4) is considered to be MH together with a few other examples (Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 20, no. 5, fig. 8 and pl. II.1 and Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 19, fig. 5). Also, at least one fragment (Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 17, fig. 3 top, pl. I.1) is considered to be EH.

# <u>Messenia</u> <u>Nichoria</u>

It is one of the sites reported by Kilian to have produced HBW. Excavations were held on the site from 1969-1973 by the Minnesota Messenia Expedition (Rapp, Aschenbrenner 1978). The site was occupied in Middle and Late Helladic times. The settlement seems to have flourished in the 14th century, as the bulk of LHIIIA pottery testifies. LHIIIB pottery is smaller in bulk and less widely spread over the hilltop. Pottery from LHIIIC is scattered and not connected with structures or house floors.

There seems to have been a break in occupation in LHIIIB2, not associated to any destruction, however. Very few sherds are said to be attributable to middle or late LHIIIC but the site was reoccupied in the Dark Age. An almost complete sequence from MH to the Dark Ages will be provided for Messenia based on the material of this site (Hope Simpson and Dickinson 1979, 152-153 and Macdonald 1972, 238, 247). Schachermeyr reports that handmade coarse pottery decorated with grooves and "recalling" the Trojan BuckelKeramik was found, unstratified, at Nichoria (Schachermeyr 1980, 231).

### <u>Attica</u>

#### Athenian Agora

Amongst the Mycenaean pottery found on the Agora, two vases are described as not strictly speaking Mycenaean (Immerwahr 1971, 119), "but have closer ties with Middle Helladic". There is a black-burnished askos XVI-9 and a burnished jar, no. 465 from Well U 24:1. The askos is dated to LHIIIA<sup>8</sup>.

No. 465 is a fragmentary wide mouthed jar (Immerwahr 1971, pl. 62), described as made of ruddy brown clay dark grey at the core and over most of the outside; it is highly burnished on both the inside and outside. The base is flat, the mouth wide and slightly splaying. Although, it is commented, the fabric looks like Mycenaean cooking pot ware, it is unusual and the shape is different from Mycenaean cooking pots on tripod legs. It is regarded by Immerwahr as not belonging to the Mycenaean repertory and fitting better into the MH range, especially the pithos shape.

It is given the date of Middle to Late Helladic; the find comes from a well the fill of which was unstratified but seems to contain dump fill from the neighbouring houses of the LHIIIB period.

This shape was also published by Rutter (Rutter 1975, 29, ill. 16, here fig. 13.4); its fabric is described as comparable to Korakou Group IV and paralleled in amphora shapes from Babadag.

#### The cemeteries of Nea Ionia and Kerameikos

A "handmade gritty fabric" is described by Smithson (Smithson 1961, 169), as part of a "long tradition of small pots, handmade, from gritty fabric similar to or undistinguishable from common local cooking fabric". Nos. 52-53 (Smithson 1961, pl. 30) are made of a porous, extremely crumbly fabric, lightly micaceous pale red with white and dark bits; the surface is well finished with marks of a fine finishing tool.

No. 52 a small lekythos is compared to three SMyc pyxidae from Kerameikos grave 113, (Inv. 2168, Reber 1991, pl. 27.2) which is in turn compared to the Later PG Handmade Incised pyxis from the Agora (P6695, Smithson 1961, pl. 30), another from grave 77 (inv. 499) and a third one from the Athenian Agora, Well U26:4 (P14873, Reber 1991, fig. 9.1).

No. 53 is a small feeding bottle (Smithson 1961, pl. 30) a shape which appears in Early PG contexts but has no Attic SMyc parallels. In addition, there are several small objects of the "Attic Protogeometric Fine Handmade Incised Ware", which is  $\mathsf{of}$ one of several local handmade fabrics said to be specialising in miniature vessels, for use in tombs or ritual. These objects appear on various sites such as Corinth as well as in the Argolid. They are made of a thick fabric, unslipped, yet glossy and free of tool marks, decorated with incisions or impressed ornament. This fabric appears suddenly in late PG contexts and continues into EG contexts and later (Smithson 1961, 171). Although this fabric falls outside the scope of this study, it is worth noting that it has also been ascribed a Northern origin (Bouzek 1969, 56-7). Reber, in a recent study of the handmade wares from Kerameikos has sub-divided the handmade ware into SMyc jugs which have an "irregular" profile and those categories of the PG and Geometric periods when jug shapes become more regular and show a better finish. the SMyc jugs as derivative of Late Mycenaean HBW, the difference between these subdivisions is attributed to functional factors; SMyc jugs were used as Kitchenware whereas their better variants which did not show signs of burning were probably tableware (Reber 1991, 27-28).

The Attic-Incised vases mentioned above were confined to not only cremation but also inhumation burials (Reber 1991, 150). They are, however, associated exclusively with women's burials and have been interpreted as having a specific function; as far as the pyxides are concerned, they probably contained perfumes or cosmetics (Reber 1991, 152-153). The northern origin ascribed to the Attic Incised Ware by Bouzek is not supported by Reber who argues that there are no close similarities except in some decorative motifs; the Balkan examples do not seem to predate the Attic Incised Ware but, rather, seem to be of contemporary date (Reber 1991, 169).

A handmade tall amphoriskos from Kerameikos (Smithson 1961, pl. 31, inv. 2167, here fig. 43.3), is described as made of "a deep rose clay very micaceous with dark and light bits and tool marks on its surface (Smithson 1961, 176). It is made of the same fabric as the pyxis inv. 2168 mentioned above and both have been compared with the Black-Slip Incised Ware or Ware VII from Kourion-Kaloriziki (Smithson 1961, 174, note 22). In fact, the amphoriskos finds a good parallel in shape, at Kourion-Kaloriziki T.5 no. 10 (no. 43, see fig. 43.1), even though this is smaller.

#### Perati:

The cemetery of Perati was excavated by the Archaeological Society at Athens from 1953 - 1963 (Iakovides 1969). The large majority of tombs were chamber tombs although there were also pit graves (26 in comparison to 192 chamber tombs). Inhumation was the rule, with the exception of 18 cremation burials.

The material from the tombs was divided into three distinct phases, (Iakovides 1969, Perati B', 399-406). Phase I was marked by stirrup jars and stamniskoi, mostly monochrome or with reserved base. Closed vases are either monochrome or sparsely decorated. This phase was equated to the houses and N E citadel at Mycenae, the first phase at Lefkandi, the houses on the North Slope of the Acropolis. It is, therefore, transitional LHIIIB/LHIIIC1 and in absolute terms dated to 1190/85 B.C.

Phase II shows a large variety of shapes with elaborate decoration. Cremation, practised to a very small extent in phase I, continues on a similar scale in this period (Iakovides 1969, Perati B', 402).

Phase II is correlated with the destruction level of the Granary at Mycenae, Phase II at Lefkandi, Troy VIIb and periods II and III at Sinda. It covers the period characterised by the Granary class of pottery, as well as the Close Style i.e. the end of LHIIIC: la and all of LHIIIC. lb; the influence of these styles on Philistine pottery which appears in Palestine ca 1150 BC, by which time both these styles were developed in Greece, is used as dating evidence. The beginning of these styles in Greece is estimated to have started a decade or so earlier, thus the dates of 1165/1160 - 1100 BC are given for phase II. Phase III is characterised by a higher frequency in lekythoi and oenochoai; decoration is closer, covering the greater part of the surface; a marked preference for wavy lines and fringes is also a feature of this phase. The third phase is seen as

comparable to phase II and III at Lefkandi and Strata X and XI of the Lion Gate staircase at Mycenae and covers Furumark's LHIIIC: 1b and LHIIIC: 1c. No SMyc vases were found. absolute dates given are 1100 - 1075BC (Iakovides 1969, 468). The handmade juglet from Perati tomb 4 (Iakovides 1969, Perati  $\Gamma'$  pl. 45 $\gamma$ , no. 35 and Perati B' 157) is described as badly fired, and made of gritty clay. It has a wide mouth, short neck, flat base, a generally asymmetrical shape with a diameter of 11.8 cm and is ascribed to a type of household vessels, typical of LHIIIB2/IIIC1 periods. Tomb 4, in the contexts of which the juglet was found belongs to phases I and II, (Iakovides 1969, Perati B' 400) placing the find within an early to middle phase of LHIIIC. It is regarded by Demakopoulou (Demakopoulou 1982, 117) as similar to the incised jug from Pellana.

Rutter compares the Perati jug to Troy B48, a jug in Knobbed Ware (see fig. 14) and compares its fabric with his group I at Korakou, although he notes that both the Perati and Troy examples are only roughly burnished and do not match the lustre of the vases of group I (Rutter 1975, 29, n. 62).

## <u>Euboea</u> Lefkandi

The site was excavated by the British School of Archaeology under the direction of M.R. Popham and L.H. Sackett (Popham and Sackett 1968, 11-16). The LHIIIC remains consisted of three distinct building phases. Two houses were found in the first phase with basement stores containing pithoi. This phase ended with a destruction over which a new layout of the structures was observed. Within this second phase, there was evidence of partial destruction and rebuilding. The third phase of the IIIC period at Lefkandi was not well preserved but consisted of small rooms poorly constructed, with open areas between them. No evidence for destruction was found in this phase.

The pottery of these phases was as distinct as the building phases. The first phase contained cups, monochrome deep bowls, amphorae, hydriae and conical kylikes. A pictorial style is introduced in the second phase while in the third phase, pottery is less well made with little decoration; it includes kraters with wavy bands and spirals.

The pottery appears provincial by Argolid standards but is in general agreement with other Mycenaean centres. The site was destroyed by fire at a time when the settlement must have been impoverished, since the storage bins of phase I were found to be empty. The immediate reconstruction of the site with a new type of architecture, the introduction of new vase shapes with pictorial decoration and the intramural burials found in the houses of phase II are taken as evidence for the arrival of newcomers, who were also responsible for the destruction of Phase I buildings. The buildings of phase II also suffered destruction which may have not been just an isolated event, since it was also attested in two other trenches with contemporaneous pottery. The houses were reconstructed and a distinct decline in pottery styles is reported. intramural burials are assigned to this period, one of which

has been identified as a war casualty. Both the pottery and living standards deteriorated until the site was abandoned (Popham and Sackett 1968, 22-23).

"A handmade burnished cup with rope decoration around the rim" is reported to come from the earliest phase, in contexts contemporary with the destruction of this phase, elsewhere on the site. It is noted by the excavator that "all vases are wheelmade and this serves to emphasize the foreign character" of this handmade and burnished cup (Popham and Sackett 1968, 18, fig. 34). The excavators believe that this pot resembles a type found in Italy, where it is noted that it is usually dated later. It has also been compared to Troy VIIb Coarse Ware (Blegen et al 1958, pl. 267, 36.699) by Rutter (1975, 24).

The main distinguishing characteristic of Phase Ia is the presence of a type of carinated cup which seems to have fallen out of use by the time of the destruction, the pottery from which is called 1b (Popham & Milburn 1971, 338). The shape is described as a solid-painted cup with carinated lip, highflung strap handle and ring base - the carination can be sharp - edged or more rounded, (Popham & Milburn 1971, 338, fig 3.6). This is considered to be un-Mycenaean in origin. considered significant that "fragments of a handmade and burnished cup of a very similar shape were found in the same early levels with a number of other handmade sherds" (Popham & Milburn 1971, 338, fig. 3.7). These fragments are "obviously not Mycenaean, nor is another cup of different shape, also handmade and burnished which was found in a later 1b deposit. In both cases the closest parallels to these alien vases are to be found in Italy which may, therefore, have been the region from which they came" (Popham and Milburn 1971, 338). Both the handmade sherds and the "Mycenaean imitation" and the cup with rope decoration were found in Square LL, overlying IIIB structures and a IIIB passageway; they were below the fall of mudbrick, caused by the 1b destruction (Popham and Milburn 1971, 338, n.8). Vases possibly related to the Mycenaean version are mentioned by Popham as occurring at Mycenae and Teichos Dymaion (Popham and Milburn 1971, 338 n. 8).

One sherd from Korakou (no. 13) is regarded by Rutter as "reminiscent of the handmade carinated cup found in phase Ia at Lefkandi" (Rutter 1975, 28). He mentions that the Lefkandi excavators "have derived the wheelmade Mycenaean cup FS240, an exclusively LHIIIC form, from the handmade and burnished phase Ia cup" (Rutter 1975, 29, n.58). He also cites the "earliest example of the FS240" which comes from the fill in the Athens Acropolis Fountain and is decorated with a "series of short oblique bars at and just below the carination (Broneer 1939, fig. 85a-b). This decoration, unusual as a Mycenaean pattern in this position is surely a copy in paint of the grooved decoration found so often at the carination of handmade and burnished cups", (examples are cited from Porto-Perone, Babadag This piece would thus appear to confirm the derivation of the Mycenaean FS240 shape from a handmade and burnished model" (Rutter 1975, 29, n. 58). Both the handmade burnished version of this cup and its imitation are regarded as part of the evidence for a link between Euboea and S. Italy which later led to the establishment of colonies in the area This link may have been direct but not by the Euboeans. documented as a result of the lack of evidence for maritime activities in the Dark Ages. Alternatively Euboeans may have learnt of the route Westwards from other peoples who were on close relations with the West, such as the Phoenicians (Popham 1983, 238).

Deger-Jalkotzy (Deger-Jalkotzy 1982) regards the carinated cup as a chronological indicator which separates LHIIIB from LHIIIC. Its presence is considered to belong to the period directly after the destructions at the end of the 13th century and to be a feature of the LHIIIC which continues into LHIIIC middle in the Argolid but disappears by the late phase of LHIIIC. She also traces its origins in S. Italy and ultimately in the Velatice cup of HaA (Deger-Jalkotzy 1982, 54f). Rutter

postulates a source in the North East (Rutter 1975, 28) as a more likely area of origin.

However, Furumark's FS240, a deep cup with one or two raised handles seems to have its origins in Minyan and Early Mycenaean kantharoi of LHIIIA (Furumark 1941, fig. 15). G. Walberg also notes that the angular cup with high vertical handles is found from LHI onwards (Walberg 1976, 186).

In a chemical analysis project of Aegean type Late Bronze Age pottery from Italy, the "Italian cup" from Lefkandi was found to be similar to Impasto Ware from Broglio and Termitito (Jones 1986b, 474-476). Several samples from Lefkandi were taken for analysis - sample no. 1 the "Italian" cup, sample no. 5 from a black-burnished "Italian" cup, sample no. 6 from an "Italian" cup with cotton reel handle, sample no. 7 from a handmade sherd with rope ledge, sample no. 34, a Knobbed Ware sherd and one more sample described as a Black-Burnished carinated sherd of LHIIIC date (Jones 1986b, 475, table 6.9).

It is noted by Jones (Jones 1986b, 474) that it is tempting to regard samples 1 and 5-7 as imports. Samples 5 and 6 are said to have a less obvious link with the South Italian data. Nos 7 and 34 have affinities with the Italian cups. No. 7 clusters with nos. 1, 5 and 6 but 34 is evidently not local. These samples have some features in common with the compositions of the control pieces for Troy VII (Jones 1986b, 476), but Jones points out that these results should be used with caution as comparison, based on such small numbers of samples, is scarcely reliable. It is a pity, he continues, that nos 1, 5 and 6 cannot be firmly identified as imports as such a conclusion would contribute towards resolving existing controversies over the origin of HBW.

# Phocis Delphi

Traces of LHIIIA-B buildings as well as LHIIIA-C pottery were found. The main part of the settlement was situated on the eastern and northern parts of the sanctuary of Apollo (Lerat 1937, 1938 and Desborough 1964, 123).

The settlement is said to have belonged to the LHIII period. The pottery suggests that LHIIIB was the most important period which also extends into LHIIIC. Analysis of the "rather degenerate local pottery" (Desborough 1964, 123) did not help in establishing the chronological limits of the settlement but "the most likely conclusion is that the settlement did continue into LHIIIC but not far into it" (Desborough 1964, 123).

Hope Simpson and Dickinson also report that the settlement lasted into LHIIIC, when it may have been abandoned because of a flood (Hope Simpson and Dickinson 1969, 257). The chamber tombs found belong to LHIIIC. "It seems quite possible that the site was occupied with little or no break through LHIII and the Dark Age" (Hope Simpson and Dickinson 1969, 257). The possibility that the site may have been of some religious importance from the Late Bronze Age increases its significance. A fragmentary jar found in a pithos at Delphi in a Late Mycenaean context is an example of HBW, reported by Rutter (Rutter 1975, 29). A fragment of a jug found in Mycenaean contexts its precise dating uncertain however, was also found (Lerat 1938, 201, 205). A miniature juglet (inv. 7297) said to be atypical of SMyc handmade ware and probably dating to the LHIIIC is also reported by Reber (Reber 1991, 44).

In addition to HBW reported from the LHIIIC levels, there is also a group of Handmade Burnished jugs, cups and a duck-shaped vase from the SMyc levels (Lerat 1937, pl. VI). Lerat describes this pottery, which begins to occur in the last phase of LHIIIC, as handmade, reminiscent of bucchero in that the

surface is carefully polished. This pottery is also found in the Geometric period. Desborough also refers to these vases in his description of the contents of a small chamber tomb from Delphi, dated to the 11th century, where seven out of eighteen They were found in association with "a vases were handmade. bronze spearhead typical of the 12th and 11th centuries" (Desborough 1972, 203). The presence of the handmade vases is regarded as unusual "as such are not normally found at this time, and in any case not in such quantity". He describes them as "crude replicas of the wheelmade ware but include a cup and a strange-looking object which appears to be an imitation of a bird-vase" (Desborough 1972, 204). The handmade pots cited by Desborough also mentioned by Reber (Reber 1991, 45 and pl. 25) occur with a black-burnished jug which is paralleled by similar jugs from Kerameikos (Reber 1991, 46 pls. 8:1 and pl. Similar fragments (inv. nos 5972, 7598, 7669, 7670) were found at Delphi in the settlement northeast of the sanctuary of Apollo dating to the Late Mycenaean period. Reber argues for a connection between the HBW of Late Mycenaean times and SMyc black-burnished jugs; the continuous presence of handmade wares from LHIIIC down to about 1000 B.C. argues against the argument for a hiatus between the LHIIIC and SMyc handmade wares (Reber 1991, 46).

Four pots belonging to the HBW tradition but as yet unpublished, were found at another site, Medeon, on the south coast of Phocis. They were found in tomb contexts dating to probably LHIIIC early or middle (S. Müller, École Francaise d'Archéologie, personal communication, see also p. 56).

# E. Locris Kalapodhi

Mycenaean strata at Kalapodhi show that the earliest remains date to LHIIIC; the site may have been used as a sanctuary in Mycenaean times. Handmade ware is reported from levels 14-15, the transition from the LHIIIC to the SMyc. From thereon, handmade pottery increases to about 50% of the total ceramic assemblage. Imitations of Mycenaean shapes occur in handmade ware (Jacob-Felsch 1987 31, pls 53 and 54). Handmade pottery from level 18 is described as made of coarse clay with stone inclusions and unburnished surface and is considered as un-Mycenaean in character (Jacob-Felsch 1987, 34).

The handmade ware on this site however, seems to derive from a small area on the south slope of the hill, close to what seemed to be a kiln. It seems therefore, that this ware may not be related to HBW and should perhaps be attributed to special circumstances applicable to this site only. Rutter comments that "both the nature of this broad-based shift from overwhelming wheelmade to mixed handmade and wheelmade production are atypical of the HMB phenomenon as it has been documented elsewhere" (Rutter 1990, 33). He considers the theory proposed by Small (Small 1990, 17-20) that HBW should be explained as the result of an economic crisis as feasible in the case of Kalapodhi but not for the "stylistically very different material recovered from contexts as much as a century earlier in date" (Rutter 1990, 33).

In his recent study of handmade wares of the SMyc PG and Geometric periods Reber disputes the interpretation proposed by Jacob-Felsch and others that SMyc handmade ware is non-Mycenaean (Jacob-Felsch 1987, 34). On the basis of the presence of black-burnished jugs from LHIIIC levels (1-13), he regards the SMyc and later handmade wares to have their roots in Late Mycenaean times (Reber 1991, 47-48). The black-burnished jugs occur in levels 1-13 (LHIIIC) but continue to

occur in SMyc levels (14-18) in an increasing range of shapes imitating wheelmade wares. In level 18 appears a handmade reddish brown fabric which constitutes, in levels 19-23 the majority of the pottery found. He, therefore, argues for a continuity between LHIIIC and SMyc handmade wares. The brown fabric is explained as a local development than as the product of newcomers.

## <u>Crete</u>

# <u>Khania</u>

B. Pallson Hallager reported that "a great deal of pottery which was identified as non-Minoan on the grounds of fabric, shape, decoration and surface treatment, all taken together" (Hallager 1983, 111) was found in the Greek-Swedish excavations held in 1980 at Kastelli-Khania. The pottery is described as handmade, burnished with surface colour ranging from "red-brown to grey-black; "all of the vessels show evidence of a burnishing tool on their lustrous surface". They are closely related to HBW from the mainland. They come from a house complex of early LMIIIB and a floor deposit of early LMIIIC, but most of it is reported as collected from LMIIIB/C pits (Hallager 1983, 112). The shapes are mostly open. complete jar (restored) with two horizontal roll-handles, a carinated cup with a strap handle are among the most common shapes. Decoration consists of a plain or finger-impressed cordon, decorative features which seem to occur on the larger shapes. One hundred sherds of HBW were found by 1982, 14% of which date from late LMIIIA to early LMIIIB and 78% dates from late LMIIIB and early LMIIIC. Most of it was found in rubbish pits (Hallager 1985a, 359). A straight sided vessel with a highslung handle, decorated with a finger-impressed cordon (Hallager 1985a figs. 2.A and 5.A) is considered by Hallager to be closely connected with the situla of the Middle and Late Bronze Age in Italy. Another strap handle (Hallager 1985a, fig. 2B) and the carinated cup with raised handle, similar to the Lefkandi example, are also considered to have parallels in Apennine material. An amphora, similar to the one found at the Agora in Athens (Rutter 1975 ill. 16) and considered by Rutter to have parallels at Babadaq, is believed by Hallager to have Apennine affinities, (Hallager 1985a, fiq. 4) - this particular jar is dated by Hallager to the early 13th century (Hallager 1983, 112).

The material from Khania appears to be, as is the case on many sites where this material was found, of a finer and a coarser fabric. Smaller shapes seem to be made of finer clay, they are very dark grey or black and highly burnished; shapes in this fabric include the carinated cup. Various feature sherds in this fabric such as strap handles, a fragment with a knob, a horned ledge handle indicate a variety of shapes. Bowls are horizontally burnished, although oblique burnishing is also used.

Jars are made of a brown clay, surface colours range from yellowish brown to light brown with greyish patches; a mottled surface is not at all uncommon. The core is usually grey; thickened or flattened rims of jars are also a feature of this coarser fabric. There are also applied cordons below the rim, in some cases with a ledge handle added to the cordon, as well as fragments of rounded handles, usually grey with patches of brown.

B. Hallager reports the presence of another ware which she calls "plain ware"; this ware is grey, wheelmade and usually It occurs in Late LMIIIB levels and early LMIIIC. burnished. She considers this ware to follow the tradition of the "coarse ware", in that the carinated shapes occurring in HBW and the raised handles are repeated in this ware. Other, local shapes, such as the Kylix, also occur in this fabric. She suggests that the makers of the HBW began to make pottery in the technique used by Cretans. Both of these wares are said to exist in equal amounts at the second half of the 13th century and the beginning of the 12th (Hallager 1983, 113). Vagnetti has firmly disassociated this plain Ware from HBW; not only the shapes are completely different but it also occurs in the Aegean well before its appearance at Khania, (Vagnetti 1985, 32). Examples of this ware occur in Greece from LHI-II. From LHIIIA onwards they also adopt Mycenaean shapes. Vagnetti comments on the wide chronological and spatial distribution of this ware (Vagnetti 1985, 32-33) and observes that studies of Grey Ware in Italy have shown that it was produced locally to a large extent, but its derivation is considered to be Aegean/Anatolian.

Buckholz also noted that Grey Ware flourished in the region of north-western Anatolia and Lesbos from the Early Bronze Age onwards (Buckholz 1973, 181). The wide chronological and spatial distribution of Grey Ware, also emphasised by Buckholz and the variety of fabrics call for more caution in their classification and dating (Buckholz 1973, 181<sup>10</sup>).

In Hallager's discussion of who the makers of this pottery were, she observes that no disruption is evident in the culture of the island at this time, and comments that the few similarities with the material from Greece could point to a common source but "there are vital differences between the Khania pottery and the sparse material so far published from the mainland" (Hallager 1983, 113). She sees a strong connection, however, with Lefkandi where the same carinated bowl found at Khania, also occurs. She postulates an Italian parallel for this shape and ascribes it to the trade contacts between Euboea and S. Italy, an area which the Euboeans knew from Mycenaean times and colonised later, in the 8th century. The closest parallels to the HBW from Khania come from Apulia and the Gulf of Taranto both of which were in close contact with the Mycenaeans. Scoglio del Tonno has produced 520 Mycenaean sherds. She maintains that the Cretans were also in contact with these areas; she explains the apparent absence of the Minoans from the area by the fact that Mycenaean influence on Minoan pottery is overwhelming (Hallager 1983, 115) and assumes that Minoans were trading together with Mycenaeans both in the East and the West, although they were fewer in numbers. If Mycenaeans and Cretans were present in Italy, Italian traders could also have come to Crete and formed trading towns which explains why HBW has only been found on coastal sites so far. Vagnetti however, calls for a more cautious approach with regard to the trade relations between

Crete and Italy. Although she considers some HBW features to be diagnostic of Italian types (Vagnetti 1985, 31) she believes that a complete publication of HBW is necessary before it is assigned a provenance (see also p. 114).

Only a clear account of the handmade ware from Khania in its precise chronological context and loci will facilitate the correct evaluation of this Ware in Crete, its relationship to the HBW from Greece and whether a common source of origin should be ascribed to it.

#### Kommos

The site on the S. coast of Crete, was excavated by the University of Toronto and the Royal Ontario Museum and the Greek Archaeological service under the direction of Joseph Shaw (Shaw 1984).

HBW at Kommos was found in the latest use of Building N and in dumps to the north of the building as well as from contexts of Minoan houses to the north of this building.

Handmade burnished sherds are referred to as "imported Italian wares, important in the understanding of the dynamics of the site". Most of these dark-burnished wares are said to belong to LMIIIA2-B contexts, some even to LMIIIA:1. They were found in the latest levels of Building N and dumps to the north; about thirty types have been associated with sites in Southern Italy and Sicily. These wares are either handmade or wheelmade and their fabrics vary - some are said to be local imitations. Shapes are: bowls, one of them on a stand, a bowl with a thickened rim, a cup, a possible dish, a jar with triangular rim, a jug and a number of collared jugs - apart from the jug which is handmade, it is not mentioned which of the other shapes are handmade or wheelmade. J. Shaw comments that their presence does not indicate a single incident but continuing contact, probably a trade contact rather than settlement (Shaw 1984, 278).

In a very recent report published by Watrous (Watrous 1989) on the impasto and grey wares, from Kommos, an Italian origin of these wares is considered likely - the shapes (about fifty-four impasto vessels) found at Kommos are considered to point westwards rather than northwards (Troy) on the grounds that ceramic parallels are found among Italian pottery. The impasto ware from Kommos is distinguished from other foreign wares by its coarse fabric, slipped and burnished surface and the fact that it is handmade, as well as by its "unMinoan shapes". The

main shapes in impasto ware are the collared jar, the large jar with thickened rim (dolio), a hemispherical bowl or cup, a bowl with thickened rim, a kantharos and a jug. Twelve collared jars were found on the site dating from LMIIIA2 or LMIIIB; parallels are given among Italian pottery, some of which are however later in date, a fact which was explained by the author as the result of the fragmentary state of publication of Bronze Age pottery in Italy. Six jars with collared rim were found, dating from LMIIIA2 to LMIIIB; a similar date is given for the five small hemispherical bowls. LMIIIA2-IIIB is also the date given for the four examples of the thickened rim bowl, the jug and kantharos shapes. It is noted that in all cases, impasto ware was found with domestic and decorated Minoan vessels with a few Mycenaean and Chaniote examples, which led Watrous to the conclusion that impasto ware is the result of trade rather than Italian settlers, as suggested by B. Hallager for the Chania material, (also p. 23). One of the industries noted in LMIIIA2-B Kommos is the melting of bronze. Apart from the fact that good parallels for all the important impasto shapes are found in Italy and especially Sardinia (Nuraghe Antigori), new research has strengthened the case for Sardinian - Cretan commercial ties in the 14th and 13th centuries, (Watrous 1989, 76).

Since, however, the final Bronze Age phase of the site was the period LMIIIA2-LMIIIB (Watrous 1985, 8) the initial appearance of handmade ware from Kommos predates that of HBW from the Mycenaean sites of the mainland by about one hundred years. It also differs from the HBW of the mainland in that the corded jars are not present at Kommos. As however, HBW material from Greece is turning up in earlier contexts than originally supposed and as there seems to be local variation in shapes and decoration any conclusion as to what the connection is between the handmade wares of Kommos and those of Greece would be premature.

## **Chios**

Remains of LHIIIC houses are reported by M.S.F. Hood on the Acropolis hill at Emporio (Hood 1986). Two superimposed levels, both attributed to LHIIIC were found in Area D, the earlier of which was destroyed by fire. In Area F, traces of LHIIIC houses were found, also destroyed by fire; these are described as apsidal and as comparable to the houses found at Lefkandi in Euboea, phase 2. Euboea is considered a likely place of origin for the LHIIIC settlers of Emporio since Chios is only a short journey across from Euboea. The LHIIIC pottery from Chios was assigned to a later phase of LHIIIC by Desborough (Desborough 1964, 159). The final destruction of the LHIIIC settlement at Emporio was dated to ca 1100 BC, a date also suggested for the destruction of Miletus on the Anatolian coast and for the Granary at Mycenae. There is, however, a possibility that the pottery from Chios may date to the latest phase of LHIIIC on the mainland. Some conical bowls with a conical foot from Emporio are similar in both shape and decoration to those of phase 3 at Lefkandi. Also deep bowls and kraters from Emporio are decorated with triple wavy bands, generally considered as a late feature of the LHIIIC period.

Hood reports the possible appearance of HBW at Emporio, (Hood 1986, 178); he notes that at the time when Emporio was excavated, attention had not yet been drawn on HBW and in any case, it would be very difficult to distinguish from the Early Bronze Age wares present in later deposits. One possible fragment was recognised after the excavations, a fragment from a small closed vase decorated with a row of finger-impressions. This fragment is compared to similar examples from Lefkandi and Troy VIIb. A number of fragments are reported in the excavation report of the site, from pots that were not Mycenaean in fabric and had features such as incised decoration and warts found on Trojan pottery of the horizons VI and VII Some of these, it is commented, could (Hood 1982b, 580). belong to the Middle Bronze Age or the earlier part of the

Bronze Age. Apart from no. 2995 (Hood 1982b, pl. 127) mentioned above, there is also no. 2948 (Hood 1982b, 617) under "Mycenaean Cooking pottery" described as "roughly made by hand, irregular in shape, clay with abundant grit, including grey and red; surface reddish to shades of light and dark brown and dusky, with poor burnish".

Two more fragments (nos 2996 and 2997, Hood 1982b, pl. 128) decorated with "oblong warts" are also said to be comparable with the elongated horizontal lugs of Troy VIIb (Hood 1982b, 622) although the fabric is again not considered comparable to Trojan Coarse Ware and one of them (no. 2997) may derive from a pre-Mycenaean context. The fragment no. 2995 is, therefore, considered unique at Emporio as it comes from a handmade pot not unlike the Coarse Ware of Troy and it is suggested that it may belong to an import (Hood 1982b, 581). Although there may have been more HBW from the site, at present not much can be concluded from a single fragment.

Yet it is interesting that at Chios, like in Cyprus, this single HBW fragment occurs later than on the mainland sites. At Lefkandi HBW occurs in phases la and lb and does not occur later. At Mycenae, Korakou, Menelaion and other sites it is considered as an early feature of the LHIIIC, which does not continue into the late phases. Rutter suggested that since no evidence of HBW was found in the sanctuary of Demeter and Core, this ware was no longer made by LHIIIC phases 4-5 (Rutter 1979, 391), although evidence for the absorption of HBW features in Mycenaean pottery does exist in Rutter's phase 4. The HBW fragment from Chios (Hood 1986, fig. 21) was found with pottery of the Granary style. Hood suggests that the latest Mycenaean pottery from Emporio resembles closely the pottery from the Temple Deposit at Ayia Irini on Ceos and that from Lefkandi Phase 3. Some conical bowls from Emporio find very close parallels at Lefkandi Phase 3 in both shape and decoration, (Hood 1986, 173, fig. 9). Also, the neck-handled amphora from Lefkandi Phase 3 with crossing diagonal lines on the handles is also closely matched at Emporio (Hood 1986, fig. 10-12).

This fragment would therefore date, by correlation, to Rutter's Phase 5 and would thus add to the suspicion that HBW, decorated with finger-impressed cordons continues to be found beyond Rutter's Phase 3 and into Phase 5, the late phase of LHIIIC.

Hood, in an effort to explain who the people of LHIIIC Emporio might be, suggests that the Abantes would appear to be the likely candidates. They have been referred to as inhabitants of Chios in later dates. In the Iliad they occupy Euboea and are said to have come to Chios from Euboea, as the last group of settlers before the arrival of the Ionian Greeks (Hood 1986, 179-80).

## NW Greece

Handmade pottery in NW Greece seems to be the rule rather than the exception. Most types go back into the Early Bronze Age and continue to be found to the Iron Age and later. However, a survey of the pottery of this region is considered useful as there have been allusions to it in the literature; a similarity of "North-Western Greek Ware" to the Tiryns material (especially with regard to pellet decoration and finger-impressed cordons appearing on HBW jars of that site) has been supported by Kilian (Kilian 1988, 133).

It seems that the above types of decoration do occur on NW Greek Ware and the HBW (or at least some of it) from Tiryns. This connection, however, does not seem to be supported by excavators of other sites where HBW was found. Not all of the HBW shapes are represented in NW Greece and further, burnishing does not seem to be a consistent feature of the local pottery. The pottery from the Ionian islands showing similarities with the handmade ware from Epirus may perhaps be seen from the same viewpoint.

# Elaphotopos:

Four tombs were excavated by Vokotopoulou at the site of "Konismata" Elaphotopos (Vokotopoulou 1969, 182). These were cist graves which are described as of particular interest since they produced pottery in association with metal objects.

The pottery is handmade and consists of hemispherical cups with a raised strap handle. 11 The clay is described as porous with inclusions and the surface is burnished with a wooden tool (Vokotopoulou 1969, pl. 25). One of the vases from Elaphotopos is described as biconical with a plastic cordon. Eight out of the nine vases found in these tombs are considered to belong to the above type, a very common shape found from the Early Bronze Age in Chalcidice and Verghina in Macedonia and still occurring, unchanged, in the Iron Age. Kantharoi, which are also found at Dodone are considered by Dakaris to belong to his type III, which begin their appearance in Middle Helladic and continue down to the Iron Age, (Vokotopoulou 1969, 184). have been related to "Minyan" wares originating in the Adriatic as the geographic and quantitative distribution of these vases seems to point to that direction. The cup with carinated profile and raised handle is considered to have metallic affinities; this shape is popular in the Adriatic region, especially in Apulia (Vokotopoulou 1969, 184). The pottery of the tombs at Elaphotopos was associated with a "sickle-shaped" knife, dated by Dakaris to LHIIIB or C and also regarded as a type originating in Europe in the 13th century. Milojcic considers these knives to belong to the early period of Urnfield cultures (1240-1100) and to have infiltrated into Epirus via trade. The tombs are dated to the end of the 13th century, within the early LHIIIC period based on the evidence of the knife and are contemporary to those found at Mazaraki. There is a possibility, however, that these tombs "could be of considerably later date (c.1000 B.C. is suggested by Wardle)" (Hope Simpson and Dickinson 1979, 303).

More handmade pottery was found in the Elaphotopos vicinity, most of which belongs to open carinated shapes. brown with large inclusions, probably pieces of stones or broken pottery; handles are horizontal, semicircular or strap handles which belong to kantharos shapes. Decorative features include plastic cordons with finger-impressions and small plastic pellets or knobs, often a feature of medium sized such decoration is rare on smaller shapes i.e. kantharoi. On some cups from Elaphotopos and Dodone, there is a small number of plastic knobs/pellets just above the carination, opposite the handle. Three mastoid knobs also appear on kantharoi. Hammond regards this pottery to have originated in Macedonia, not as the result of movement of population but as a result of trade between neighbouring regions, (Vokotopoulou 1969, 183 f). Apart from the kyathoi, there is a number of jars. The majority of the sherds are decorated with horizontal or vertical finger impressed cordons; characteristic is the decoration of applied pellets on the Burnishing is not always present and the surface is usually matt. A jar with concave neck and finger-impressed from cordon running downwards the rim, is burnished horizontally on the interior and vertically on the exterior. Jars are generally thick-walled tempered with grog, the core is usually grey and the surface colour is a mottled brown.

At Dodone, excavated by Dakaris pottery of the above description is dated, based on Mycenaean imports, to the 13th century (Dakaris 1967a, 46f).

He regards Epirus to have received influences from both the south and north observed in the kyathoi and kantharoi which, although local products, have their ultimate origins in the Adriatic region and more specifically in Apulia, (Vokotopoulou 1969, 184). Influence from the north is also seen in the above-mentioned knives and the leaf-shaped incised arrowheads comparable to similar finds in the cultures of Ha A and B (Dakaris 1956, 131).

## **Kastritsa**

Kastritsa was excavated by Dakaris; four categories of handmade pottery were listed with their roots into the Neolithic (Dakaris 1951, 177-181); categories II and III consisting of pottery decorated with plastic ornament, finger-impressed cordons and pellets of clay on the body of the vessel have been dated to the 2nd MBC but continue down into the Iron Age. This pottery is found in abundance on a number of sites in Epirus.

The shapes are large jars with vertical roll handles, decorated with plastic ornament. Large grits are visible on the surface. The interior is smoothed, probably burnished. Some of this material is also burnished on the outer surface.

Pottery of Dakaris' type IV handmade, matt-painted pottery is connected to the Macedonian Iron Age Boubousti ware (Dakaris 1967b, 31).

## <u>Kalbaki</u>

Four tombs were excavated by Dakaris at the site of Kalbaki, Ioannina (Dakaris 1956). Pottery finds, similar to Elaphotopos and Dodone were found in these tombs. One of the finds described, is a copper knife from Tomb A, which Dakaris compares to daggers from Reinecke D of the Urnfield cultures, dated to the 13th century. Similar knives were found at Tiryns, Metaxata, Dodone and Tsaousitsa, in LHIIIC contexts.

The pottery is described as made of a pale brick-coloured clay, with a grey core, a result of low firing. The "coarse" surface is decorated with horizontal semicircular ledge handles which interrupt a plastic, chain-like cordon decorating the body of the vessel. Dakaris regards the poor quality of this ware to suggest that the makers of this pottery were a nomadic people, not adequately familiar with the techniques of pottery making, a view also forwarded by Bouzek (Bouzek 1969, 56-7). Pottery of this description, included in his category II (Dakaris 1956, 130) is considered as the product of home industries. decoration is explained as an attempt to imitate rope with which these vessels were often tied for support. The spearhead from Gribiani (Dakaris 1956, pl. 5) is assigned to a Ha A type, also present in Ha B; its first occurrence is dated to the beginning of the 12th century and continues into the SMyc and PG periods as a similar spearhead from Metaxata Tomb A7 illustrates, (Marinatos 1933, 92, pl. 41). Hope Simpson and Dickinson consider the attribution of the Gribiani spearhead to Ha A as unjustified (Hope Simpson and Dickinson 1979, 302). Copper spirals from tombs  $\Gamma$  and  $\Delta$ , also compared to similar ones found in Hungary, are regarded as further evidence suggesting that Epirus is the meeting place of Northern and Southern (Mycenaean) influences. Examples of similar metal forms in the South are considered to have reached Southern sites via Epirus.

## **Dodone**

The sanctuary at Dodone was also excavated by Dakaris. One specimen of a small hole-mouthed jar of pellet ware, decorated with a finger-impressed cordon below the rim, pellets of clay on the rest of the body and a stump handle below the cordon, comes from Dodone. A number of handmade cups of various sizes, from small to miniature, were also found at Dodone - these bear no traces of burnishing. Published finds from the site include the hole-mouthed jar described above, a jar with narrow concave neck, undecorated, a jar with outurning rim, decorated with a finger-impressed cordon, two vertical roll handles from shoulder to body and pellets of clay on the body, and a kalathos with a horizontal ledge handle probably on the rim, (Dakaris 1967a, pl. 33). Two of these vases, 33γ and δ are dated to the 13th century.

A cup from Lapsistis, hemispherical, with out-turning rim, a rounded base and a finger-impressed cordon round the body, interrupted by a vertical handle (missing) is published by Vokotopoulou (1969, pl. 25a). 11

# **Kephallenia:**

Handmade pottery has a long tradition on the island, starting from the Middle Bronze Age; the fabric is coarse with a large number of inclusions, the surface roughly smoothed.

# Lakkithra:

Handmade pottery from the site of Lakkithra (Marinatos 1932, pl. 13, nos. 249-253 and 261-276) is described as made of coarse, impure clay, imperfectly fired, colours ranging from black to reddish and various shades of brown. The shapes include jugs with a raised handle, from rim to shoulder, flat base, cups with vertical handle and flat base, a krater with vertical fluted decoration as well as a skyphos, which is considered as the result of Mycenaean influence (Marinatos 1932, pls. 8.99, and 13.249). The "Italian cup" is a shape which occurs at Lakkithra Tomb A (Marinatos 1932, pl. 8.96) although not as sharply carinated as it often appears in S. Greece. It is decorated with "breast-like" ornament opposite the handle.

The tombs at Lakkithra are dated by Marinatos to the period 1250-1150 BC.

The handmade vases are considered by Marinatos as a local product which continues to be made alongside Mycenaean pottery. Its similarities with NW Greece (Epirus) are evident. Some shapes are considered to be imitations of wheelmade vases (Sherratt 1981, 449); examples are the skyphos mentioned above, cups, jugs (Marinatos 1932, pls. 8.95 and 13.250) and the jar with vertical handles (Marinatos 1932, pl. 8.97).

Sherratt sees this pottery, much as she sees HBW of S. Greece, as a "home-made" ware probably fired in an open fire, the product of a population living at the periphery, or outside the Mycenaean world, which for most of the time would have provided

their pottery except at times when distribution may have suffered as a result of some kind of disruption, (Sherratt 1981, 450). Handmade pottery is usually decorated with incised or applied ornament, zig-zag incised lines or a row of impressed dots or is undecorated. A horse-shoe shaped lug handle also occurs on a jar (no. 264, Marinatos 1932, pl. 13).

## Metaxata:

Handmade vases of a variety of shapes were found in tombs A-T at Metaxata (Marinatos 1933, fig. 34). Shapes include, jugs with vertical handles, a composite vase, an oval duck-shaped vase with three feet, a spouted bowl with a raised rounded handle, a kalathos and a cup with a conical base and large loop handle. The horse-shoe shaped lug handle is also present at Metaxata. There is also a krater with ribbed decoration (Marinatos 1933, 88, fig. 36), similar to the one from Lakkithra and a shallow dish with a piecrust ornament on the rim (Marinatos 1933, 88, fig. 35). There are two unusual lidded boxes, one of which is decorated with an imitation of an LHIIIB:2 whorl shell motif (Marinatos 1933, 88, fig. 37). A few of these are also considered to be imitations of wheelmade vases (Marinatos 1933, 87, fig. 34:4,9).

Decoration consists of incision, as in the case of the lidded box, slashes and applied ribs.

Similar pottery occurs at <u>Mavrata</u>, where the "Italian cup" is present, decorated with a row of slashes on the carination (Sherratt 1981, fig. 193a). The kraters with vertical handles from rim to shoulder also occur at Mavrata; one is decorated with a row of slashes on the shoulder (Sherratt 1981, fig. 194c), the other is decorated with a finger-impressed rib on the rim and a row of slashes on the shoulder (Sherratt 1981, fig. 195a). The handmade dipper is also a shape present at Mavrata (Sherratt 1981, fig. 194b).

## Ithaca:

Amongst the "rough pottery" of the Early to Late Bronze Age reported by Benton from Polis, Ithaca (Benton 1938-9), there are pithoi decorated with a finger-impressed cordon and four rudimentary lugs or with just a plain ledge instead of the finger-marked cordon, jars with "arcaded" lugs (horse-shoe-shaped) which are in some cases, finger-impressed, as well as a jar with "a necklace of punctures", (Benton 1938-9, pl. 1).

Benton mentions that the rough pithoi of the EB and LB could not be differentiated especially as lug forms which occur in Macedonia and Thessaly in the EB are still in use in the LB at Ithaca. The fabric is not fully described, although colours are said to range from red to black, the clay is described as dark and coarse and the surface gritty; occasionally she mentions that the surface is "well polished".

Another category described by Benton is the "Pellet Ware" which she observes to be common in the N. Balkans but does not reach E. Greece.

This ware was also found at Tris Langadas, Ithaca in a Mycenaean deposit. Shapes in this ware include an amphora decorated with two vertical handles from the rim to body, a row of punctures at the base of the neck and pellets of clay on the body; it is badly made and the rim is described as slightly polished (Benton 1938-9, pl. 1.18). Other shapes are jars with wide necks decorated with finger-impressions on the rim or just below and a bowl with a horse-shoe handle, straight rim and flat base (Benton 1938-9, pl. 1.33). Lug handles are common both the forked lug and round lug are present.

A more recent publication of the site of Tris Langadas in Ithaca (Benton, Waterhouse 1973, 1-25), includes some pottery termed as "Rough Ware", described as having a Middle Helladic look, based on the presence of lug handles. They are badly

fired with a dark biscuit; one of the fragments has a fine polished surface.

The pottery from the House TL consisted of unmixed LHIIIA and LHIIIB deposits. The rough pottery consisted of a number of shapes, including open shapes such as jars and large vessels with a concave neck (Benton, Waterhouse 1973, fig. 7, nos 140-151). No. 153 is a lug handle and 155a shows plastic decoration while 155b is decorated with incisions.

In Area L there is one open shape (Benton, Waterhouse 1973, fig. 11) and three concave neck sherds (L18, L19, L20). L21 is a small crucible. L28 is a thick raised roll handle. Mycenaean pottery found in association is of LHIIIA date.

In Area L, such pottery is described as made of a biscuit ranging from bright red to black to rusty brown or yellowish grey, blackish at the core, full of grits and friable. Inside, surfaces are smoothed but the outside was left rough, often decorated with relief pellets, loops or bands or incised patterns. The only raised band found was made by pulling with the fingers. It was associated with Mycenaean IIIA and B pottery.

# Macedonia:

Several sites were investigated by W.A. Heurtley in Macedonia (Saratsi, Boubousti and others) but the most recent and thoroughly published site in Macedonia is that of Kastanas, (Hochstetter, 1984). The handmade pottery of this site is published in vol. 3 which concentrates on the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, levels 19-1. Handmade pottery represents 64% of the total. The advanced phases of LB are represented in Strata 17-14a, dated to 1400-1190 BC, while Strata 13-11 represent the transition to the Iron Age, 1190-1100 BC. handmade pottery was classified on the basis of fabric and There are, therefore, six groups made of surface treatment. a thin fabric and polished, eight groups with burnished surfaces and seven made of a thick fabric and poorly burnished surfaces. The first group is more common in the early part of the LB, to be substituted in the later phases of the LB by the the later strata, those of the IA are burnished group; characterised by pithoid shapes. Colour of surface is very often closely combined with shape; the burnished wares are a brown colour, grooved ware is brown/grey and the pithoi are a reddish brown. There is a preference for brown surfaces in the advanced stages of the Late Bronze Age which turns to grey in the Iron Age.

Biconical amphorae with incised decoration on the shoulder zone are a feature of the Iron Age. In the Late Bronze Age, such amphorae are simply polished, while in the Iron Age they are burnished.

The kantharos with two raised handles makes its first appearance in the Late Bronze Age and is usually painted. In the Iron Age, kantharoi are made of thicker fabric and are undecorated or incised with spiral patterns, maeanders, wavy lines and semi-circles. Geometric designs are more popular in the beginning which are gradually supplanted by spiraliform design. One-handled cups are a feature of all layers although

in the LH period, they are substituted by Mycenaean goblets. Cups are few in number in the Late Bronze Age and are either hemispherical or carinated; in levels 13 and 12 the carinated cup is more common and handles are either pointed or with an added protrusion; they are decorated with oblique grooves on Large, one-handled cups with plastic fingerimpressed cordons are characteristic of the early Iron Age. There is a cup with such a cordon running horizontally around the vase and a shorter vertical cordon running from the point of the horizontal one downwards, (Hochstetter 1984, pl. 74.4 and pl. 269) which is strikingly similar in shape to the Lefkandi cup (with the exception that the Lefkandi cup has no vertical cordon). This Kastanas cup which is also present in later levels seems to appear for the first time at Kastanas in strata 12-13, dated by the excavator to a time when LHIIIC imported Mycenaean wares are present.

More than half the handmade pottery from Kastanas consists of pithoid jars. Characteristic of the Late Bronze Age are the oval-shaped jars with concave neck and the jars with finger-impressed cordons on the neck, a decorative feature which becomes most common in the beginning of the Iron Age.

In addition to the large numbers of vases with plastic decoration, pottery with grooved decoration occurs for the first time in stratum 13 (LHIIIC). These new elements continue into strata 12 and 11, when another new shape makes its appearance, the one-handled cup with cylindrical neck, carinated handle and the cups decorated with finger-impressed cordons.

Incision, grooved and punctured decoration as means of decoration occur from stratum 13 (Hochstetter 1984, pl. 64).

The simple applied cordon is not a feature that occurs on the Kastanas pottery, neither does the wavy applied cordon.

Cups with raised handles occur from stratum 14b on (Hochstetter 1984, pl. 269, pl. 66.5). Other decorative features occurring on Kastanas handmade wares are the twilling on the rims of jars (Hochstetter 1984, pl. 63.4, stratum 13) and the horse-shoe handle, both finger-impressed and plain which is also present from stratum 12 (Hochstetter 1984, pl. 133.1).

Stratum 13 shows new elements such as the first occurrence of grooved decoration; one-handled cups with cylindrical neck and a carinated handle are common. Wheelmade pottery in this stratum is assigned to LHIIIC. Hochstetter recognises some similarities between HBW of S. Greece and that of C. Macedonia but maintains that the origins of this ware cannot be assigned to Macedonia (Hochstetter 1984, 339-345). Similarities with Troy VIIbl may be observed in the presence of pithoid jars, one handled cups, grooved and incised decoration, features appearing at Kastanas in periods V and VI (Strata 13-9, 1190-900BC).

## **Thasos**

The pottery from the island of Thasos seems to include pottery styles with a variety of decoration (Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1970a, 16 ff).

An early Bronze Age site on the island produced pottery of brown/grey or reddish surfaces, both burnished and unburnished. Ornament consists of rippled decoration, knobs and vertical impressions. Shapes include pithoid jars decorated with plastic cordons on the rim.

LHIII cist graves were found at the vicinity of Theologos with finds of wheelmade pottery, handmade pottery with incised decoration, handmade undecorated wares as well as handmade pottery with grooved decoration. The handmade, incised wares are said to have parallels at Tsaousitsa, Vardaroftsa, Saratsi, in Macedonia in Late Bronze Age contexts. The undecorated, handmade pottery is said to be derivative of Macedonian pottery of the Early Bronze Age; these are dated to a late phase of the Late Bronze Age and the beginning of the Iron Age.

The handmade ware with grooved decoration make up the largest of the above groups; grooves decorate the handles, neck and shoulder of vases. This ware is related to the knobbed wares of Troy VIIb2 (Koukouli - Chrysanthaki 1970a, 19). The excavator reports that the knobbed Ware of Troy was connected to Thracian tribes; the presence of such tribes on the island is attested by finds from the above-mentioned cemetery of Theologos as well as ancient written sources (Strabo). The earliest burials are dated to the Late Bronze Age; some of the cist graves, in particular those containing pottery with grooved decoration are considered to be later than the tombs containing pottery with incised decoration.

Based on the parallels between Troy's Knobbed Ware and the grooved ware from Thasos, tombs with grooved ware, were dated

to the end of the Late Bronze Age, 12th century BC. In comparing the Thasos material with Trojan Knobbed Ware, Koukouli - Chrysanthaki, the excavator, considers the Thasos material as later than the Trojan on the grounds that decorative features such as knobs are very rare or hardly noticeable when present and grooved decoration is only limited to grooved bands around the neck, thus indicating a late stage in the lifespan of this ware (Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1970a, 21).

# B. HBW from Troy, N. East, the Balkans and South Italy

## Troy:

After the destruction of Troy VIIa, the appearance of a new pottery in VIIb1, known as Coarse Ware as well as the appearance of Knobbed Ware or BuckelKeramik in VIIb2 are regarded as the two distinguishing features of Troy VIIb (Blegen et al 1958, fig. 218, here fig. 14). The settlement of VIIb is considered as a direct descendant of Troy VIIa, without any evidence for a cultural break, although the excavators of the site observe that Troy VIIb2 may mark a fresh influx of population from abroad - Knobbed ware is regarded as related to the same Danubian region where several metal types, such as shaft-hole axes, socketed axes and the flat bronze celt The excavators saw some similarities between originate. Knobbed Ware and Hungarian Ware but direct contact between the two areas is ruled out since there is only a family similarity between the two wares; such similarities are the presence of knobs, spiraliform incised designs and the ripple ornament. The shapes are, however, said to be different, (Blegen et al Intermediary stations, therefore, in Bulgaria 1958, 144-5). and Thrace are postulated, even though material from Thrace is inadequately published and no valid comparisons may be made.

The Coarse Ware of Troy VIIbl is described as handmade, and occurring in abundance. The clay is coarse and the fabric friable, containing grey and white stone particles, brownish in colour to grey to black; the core is grey or black and the surface brown or reddish. Bits of quartz, feldspar, muscovite and pyrite were identified in the clay. Decorative features of this Ware are plastic decoration, in the form of knobs, lugs, raised horizontal bands which are decorated with finger-impressions, slanting cists or notches. The surface is rough but signs of smoothing, scraping or burnishing may be detected.

It is described as "somehow related to Knobbed Ware" but it is not clear whether such a connection is accidental, (Blegen et al 1958, 159). Coarse Ware is said to appear "in profusion" in Troy VIIbl, whereas Knobbed Ware appears in VIIb2. It is also noted that in no instance do the same shapes occur in both wares. Knobbed Ware is also handmade, characterised by asymmetrical shapes and "abundantly represented" in VIIb2 (Blegen et al 1958, 158). The clay is very coarse, friable containing large particles of foreign matter.

The clay is black to brownish but the core is usually dark grey with lighter (brownish) tinges appearing towards the surface. Varying quantities of muscovite, quartz, feldspar, shale, pyrite, and biotite are present in the clay.

The outer surface seems to have been coated with a slip which does not flake and is often difficult to differentiate from the biscuit.

The outer surface is always burnished and highly lustrous with tool marks often showing on the surface. It is characterised by flat and round handles, protruding decorative knobs and incised, stamped or rippled decoration (Cf. Morintz 1964, fig. 5.1-6). All the shapes of this ware are said to be new on the site.

The appearance of Coarse Ware in VIIb1 is dated to a slightly later period than the time when HBW makes its appearance in Greece. Rutter notes that HBW, closely comparable to pottery from Troy VIIb1 and 2 and Coslogeni cultures of SE Rumania appear in LHIIIC 1-3. He commented at the time that no evidence of such pottery in phases 4-5 or prior to LHIIIC was noted (Rutter 1979, 391).

Both these suggestions seem not to be entirely valid as later HBW material seems to be turning up from Tiryns (Bloedow 1985, 162, see also p. 39) Mycenae (Sherratt 1981, fig. 16), Chios

(Hood 1986) and there is also the HBW from Cyprus; there seems to be material earlier than the beginning of LMIIIC at Khania (not just the grey wheelmade ware, Hallager 1983, 112, Hallager E. 1981, 23, Tzedakis and Hallager 1983, 5) and at Tyrins. Any attempt to trace any particular shapes of HBW from S. Greece to Troy VIIB2 would not be in chronological terms, possible.

Imported Mycenaean Ware is decisive in fixing a chronology for the Coarse and Knobbed Ware. From Troy VIIb1 comes a deep bowl, shape A71, decorated in the panelled style with motives characteristic of Furumark's Myc. IIIC1 and 2. Two further examples of the same style are cited, one fragment bearing a pattern of curving lines and dots, the other coated overall in VIIbl is therefore regarded as at least solid colour. synchronous with the period when pottery of the Granary class was in use. The continued occurrence in VIIb2 of imported and local wares of exactly the same style makes it clear that the change from Troy VIIb1 to 2 must be attributed to the time when the Granary style was still flourishing. VIIbl is considered to be of short duration since it did not outlast the Granary style pottery. The beginning of Troy VIIb2 must therefore be attributed to some time when Mycenaean pottery of the Granary class was still being made and used (Blegen et al 1958, 145-6).

Bloedow has argued for a lower date for VIIb1 and 2. He equates Troy VIIa with a period later than early LHIIIC and Troy VIIb1 with the later part of LHIIIC. He regards the beginning of Troy VIIb1 and also the end of Troy VIIa, as synchronous with the appearance of the Granary class of pottery (Advanced LHIIIC). He gives a date of 1130-1090 for this phase (Bloedow 1988, 34 and n. 90) based on a correlation with French's Advanced phase at Mycenae. This style of pottery is also equated with Podzuweit's Advanced LHIIIC at Tiryns and is considered by Bloedow to belong to "a distinctly late phase of LHIIIC", equivalent to Rutter's LHIIIC, Phase 4 and Lefkandi Phases 2a and 2b. Because he regards these phases as synchronous with a late phase in IIIC, he argues that Troy VIIa

could not have ended before the beginning of LHIIIC and still less before the end of LHIIIB as supported by the excavators, without a stratigraphic break. With the revision of Furumark's sequence the Granary style is now regarded to have its roots in LHIIIC middle and to continue into LH IIIC late; Rutter's phase 4, Lefkandi 2a and 2b as well as the Advanced and Developed stages of the Citadel House at Mycenae are also equated to LHIIIC middle (Mountjoy 1986, 155 and Warren and Hankey 1989, 104, table 2.7). Furumark is reported (Bloedow 1988, 31 and n. 70) to have said that "while most of the 60 Mycenaean sherds from Troy VII belong to the Myc.IIIB period, there are also a number of sherds that most probably ought to be associated with Myc.IIIC:1" and French is also reported to believe that Troy VIIa belongs to early LHIIIC (Bloedow 1988, 33). Bloedow argues that given the absence of any imports of Mycenaean ware in Troy VIIb1 and the presence of imitations of it only, "the dates involved become more fluid and can easily be shifted down further" (Bloedow 1988, 35). "How long phase VIIb2 lasted is an unsolved problem" reports Blegen (Blegen et al 1958, 146) but no lengthy duration is to be postulated since "not a single fragment of real Protogeometric Ware has been recognised". An amphora with a decoration of concentric circles thought to be related to the Cypriot White Painted IV or V has been cited (Blegen et al 1958, 146-7). Sherds found in association with Knobbed Ware, painted in a dull brownish black or reddish paint and decorated with wavy lines and concentric circles are also reported. Blegen concludes that Troy VIIb came to its end from unknown causes not long before or after 1100 and the site remained unoccupied for 3-4 centuries.

If, however, Coarse Ware begins in VIIb1 with pottery of the Granary Class, its appearance and its continued occurrence in VIIb2 dates later than the appearance of HBW at Korakou and Rutter's hypothesis that this pottery from Korakou has antecedents at Troy may not be supported. Also, his observation that this ware disappears by his phase 4-5 (Rutter

1979, 391) seems to be weakening. The appearance of Coarse Ware at a date comparable to LHIIIC middle (and later) is in agreement with the appearance of HBW at Kition and Enkomi. The association of Knobbed Ware with pottery of the Granary class is also in agreement with the occurrence of Fabric B in relatively larger numbers with similar pottery at Kition (p. 154). The presence of a Buckelkeramik fragment, (Allen 1989, here fig. 18.6) probably an import, at Kition fl.I-II with PWP may prove to be of significance, since contemporary or slightly later, possibly locally made, wares appear at Kourion-Bamboula (the settlement) and Kaloriziki (Ts 25 and 26 and T.5), which seem to be similar in both shape and decoration (see ps. 156-160 and 186-189).

Considering that in some cases HBW occurs earlier than the early phases of LHIIIC, as for example at Tiryns, Kommos and Khania there is a considerable gap between the appearance of this ware in S. Greece and Crete on one hand and Troy on the Although the Coarse Ware of Troy VIIb1 may date slightly later than the HBW of Cyprus, there is a chronological overlap in the presence of both Coarse Ware and Buckelkeramik and our HBW. There is also the presence in Cyprus of two distinct fabrics as at Troy. The presence of a Buckelkeramik fragment at Kition fl.II, dated to the LCIIIB (ps. 179-180), slightly after the appearance of pottery of LHIIIC middle in Cyprus, is in accordance with the appearance of Buckelkeramik in Troy VIIb2 with similar painted pottery associations. The increase of HBW finds of Fabric B, characterised by a fabric similar to Buckelkeramik combined with grooved and incised decoration, may also point to some kind of connection with Troy (even if not direct), given that there are also similarities in the shapes of HBW Fabric B and Buckelkeramik (see figs. 37, In addition to the Buckelkeramik fragment from Kition (Allen 1989, 85, here cat no. 22) Allen has recently drawn attention to the presence of several Tan Ware fragments in LCIIIA contexts in Cyprus (Allen 1989, 84). Allen comments that Knobbed Ware occurs in Cyprus at "Kition fl. I and II

White-Wheelmade Ware, Bichrome I and Black Slip I. It probably came from Troy where sporadic contacts are known from as early as the thirteenth century B.C." (Allen 1989, 86). intriquing" she continues "that the contacts evidenced by grey in the thirteenth century B.C. continue to be demonstrated by the scanty presence of less well-known Trojan wares in the twelfth century ... and ".... at the end of the twelfth and early eleventh centuries, contact appears again, in the form of Knobbed Ware or "Buckelkeramik" at Kition and perhaps, at Kaloriziki" (Allen 1989, 86, see also p. 187). The bowls from Kaloriziki (cat nos. 32-42) have been considered similar to shape A101 of Buckelkeramik at Troy VIIb2 by Hood (Hood 1973, 47-48). Allen reports that Buckelkeramik has been reported from Ras Shamra (Buccholz 1973, 184) although it  $\hbar$ remains unpublished. Nevertheless, she sees the need for a reexamination of "old excavation material for evidence of continuing contacts with Troy and the northern Aegean" (Allen 1989, 86). The storage jar with incised decoration from Hala Sultan Tekke (cat. no. 29), although different in fabric from the Kaloriziki bowls may perhaps be compared to a similar shape with similar decoration in the Trojan Buckelkeramik (Blegen et al 1958 pl. 265 and here, fig. 42); Neutron-Activation analysis of this specimen indicates that it belongs to group 1 (see Appendix I, ps. 259, 262), a possible import. E. Bloedow has suggested a local development of Coarse Ware at Troy, (Bloedow 1985). After an analysis of the shapes of Coarse Ware in VIIb1, he comes to the conclusion that only five out of the ten shapes occurring in Coarse Ware are new. new shapes are A102, C58, C85, C86 and D36 (Bloedow 1985, 169, fig. 1,) whereas in Knobbed Ware there are at least fourteen "unprecedented" shapes. In addition, C58 is regarded as a slight variation to an already existing shape, a fact which

also stresses continuity between Troy VIIa and VIIb1.

Coarse Ware of Troy VIIbl is, therefore, regarded as not very different from the gritty Coarse Ware of Troy VIIa. B33 a cup

equated with LCIIIB-CGI or Myc IIIC - SMyc and was associated with Proto-White Painted, White Painted I, "Canaanite", Plain

with a slightly raised handle (Bloedow 1985, fig. 1) appears as early as Troy VI and is included in the Gritty Ware of that level which leads him to the conclusion that the difference between Gritty Ware and Pithos Ware of Troy VI is not at all substantial. Coarse Ware continues into VIIb2 without any new shapes, while the Knobbed Ware of this level has as many as fourteen new shapes. As a result, Bloedow argues, the Coarse Ware should be regarded as quite distinct from the Knobbed Ware and as closely related to earlier traditions. If, however, an independent evolution of Troy's Coarse Ware is to postulated, how does one explain the presence of similar pottery at so many sites in Greece and at Maa when such pottery could not have travelled from Troy to all those sites which predate, as Bloedow emphasises, the material from Troy? Also, if one combines all the features characteristic of this pottery which unfailingly appear on all sites, such as: the small quantities of this ware on every site, the general family resemblance which is undeniably there but at the same time makes the identification of identical parallels impossible, the variation in fabric and surface treatment (which could be attributed to the fact that it is handmade and probably made in the image of a prototype which is no longer there) and most important, the fact that it is found on such a large number of sites all over Greece and in Cyprus, seem to argue against a local development at Troy. Alternatively, this pottery may have fulfilled a special kind of need that is to say it served the same kind of function on all these sites where it was found locally made. Such a hypothesis would not, however, explain the presence of a wide variety of shapes, including small shapes such as cups and bowls. Now that interest is focused on this Ware, new facts are bound to come up in new excavations and a re-examination of Coarse Wares in Greece, their characteristic features, technique of manufacture and their possible function might change the existing picture. It would be interesting if HBW were to be reported from other sites in Anatolia; it has not been reported from Tarsus where a detailed study of the early LHIIIC material of the site (French 1975,

53ff) has shown close contact with the Mycenaean mainland as well as a close relationship with Cyprus.

## N. East:

It would indeed be extremely interesting if a project was undertaken to identify HBW in the Near East, especially on sites such as Ras Ibn Hani and Tell Miqne where large quantities of Myc. IIIC:1b, the pottery associated with HBW in Cyprus, were found. Although Anatolian Grey Polished Ware is known from Near Eastern sites and possible Buckelkeramik fragments have been mentioned from the site of Ras Shamra (Buccholz 1973, 184 and Allen 1989, 86)<sup>12</sup> the only site in the N. East where handmade burnished ware was found and published is that of Tell Quasile. Four bowls were found, three of which were handmade. One of the bowls comes from str. X and is regarded as an import; the remainder were found in str. XI and are said to be locally made during the span of str. XI, in an Iron Age I context (Mazar 1985, 44).

The specimen, from Str. X (Mazar 1985, 44 ph. 40), is a small bowl of 8 cm in diameter and 3.5 cm in height decorated with a series of vertical grooves; the base is flat and the rim is emphasised by a slight horizontal groove. It is made of black clay. Mazar notes that it is a unique handmade bowl, probably imported but "no close parallels have been noted abroad", (Mazar 1985, 44); he also notes that some scholars seek to associate this pottery with the "Black Slip Incised" bowls from Kaloriziki, dated to the end of the LCIII period (Mazar 1985, 44, n. 51, Daniel 1937, 72-73, Aström 1972b, 754, Bouzek 1969, 41-57, Desborough 1972, 142-144; a wheelmade vase, Black Slip I, from Salamis is also cited by Mazar: Yon 1971, pl. 34:145).

The three bowls from Str. XI, one is in fact a cup with rounded, slightly raised handle, have a rounded profile with a slightly everted rim, decorated with a row of punctures below the rim. These bowls are said to have been locally made as offerings for the temple (Mazar 1985, 44). The decoration recalls that of a fragment from Kition (cat no. 1), decorated with a horizontal row of punctures, probably from a jar but

since the span of strata XI and X at Qasile (Mazar 1985, 123) are said to cover the entire 11th century and since the fragment from Cyprus occurs at Kition fl. IIIA-IV, no connection between the two may be postulated. However, the presence of similar handmade wares (small, dark-burnished bowls and cups) at Kition fls. I and II as well as possibly connected wares from Kourion-Bamboula and Kaloriziki, always in association with PWP ware, seems to be chronologically close with the occurrence of these bowls at Tell Qasile associated with Philistine Bichrome.

Special relations with Cyprus existed in the 12th-11th centuries, represented by the presence of Myc.IIIC:1b in Philistia, a phase related to the immigration and colonisation of the Levant by the Sea Peoples. Evidence for the initial arrival in Canaan of the makers of Myc.IIIC:1 pottery, referred to as Sea Peoples, was first attested at Ashdod where locally made Myc.IIIc:1b was found in stratum XIII, following the Late Bronze Age (Canaanite) culture. This stratum was succeeded by another stratum (XII) where the dominant pottery was Philistine Bichrome. The appearance of Myc.IIIC:1b between the end of the Bronze Age and the stratum with the characteristic Philistine culture is taken to indicate a prolonged process of arrival and settlement of Aegean groups, the precursors of the Philistines 1989, 1-2).The idea, therefore, that the (Dothan T. Philistines had arrived suddenly at the time of the Wars of Ramses III had to be revised with the new evidence from Ashdod.

At Tell Miqne, locally made Myc.IIIC:1b appears for the first time in Stratum VII, associated with a distinct change in both architecture and material culture. The arrival of a new ethnic element is postulated at this time, based on a number of new features that make their appearance. In addition to the painted pottery, domestic vessels with Aegean prototypes such as the lekane and Aegean cooking pots also appear. New architectural features, comparable to Ashdod level XIIIb, such as the replacement of a domestic area with an industrial area

with 'unique' square kilns are in evidence. The large quantities of Myc.IIIC:1b on the site have allowed the detection of stylistic development within this pottery, corroborated stratigraphically. The earliest phase of stratum VII is characterised by pottery of the "simple style" decorated with plain horizontal bands or antithetic spirals similar to the Myc.IIIC:1b of Cyprus, Tarsus and Ras Ibn Hani. Stratum VI, is characterised by pottery of the Elaborate Style with pictorial decoration, divisions into metopes and stylised bird or fish motifs. Dothan interpretes the presence of these two types of Myc.IIIC pottery to indicate continued contact with the Aegean world (Dothan T. 1989, 5). She points out that the appearance of the Elaborate Style after the Simple Style is paralleled at Sinda levels II and III, at Kition Area I between floor IIIA and IV and at Enkomi level IIIA. Architectural changes in this stratum point to the conclusion that the arrival of the Elaborate Style at Tell Migne is not due to local stylistic development but is associated to a fresh influx of Aegean elements. With the change of the industrial area to a domestic one in the NE sector of the site, are associated the earliest examples of the Philistine Bichrome Ware, which appear together with pottery of the Elaborate Style. She sees Philistine Ware as "an extremely rapid development based primarily on the contemporary Elaborate Style, which was not the earliest variant of Myc.IIIC:1b found at Tell Migne", (Dothan T. 1989, 5).

These changes are attributed to the Sea Peoples who came to Tell Miqne, founded a major city and used "monochrome Myc.IIIC:1b". A new wave with firsthand knowledge of the Elaborate Style, showing close links with the Aegean and contemporary with stylistic changes in Cyprus, is attested in Stratum VI. Certain forms in the "simple style", especially cooking pots with parallels in both the Aegean and Cyprus show continuity with Stratum VII. In absolute chronological terms, the "simple style", correlated with early LHIIIC, is dated to the time directly after the cessation of imports of Myc.IIIB.

Pottery of the Elaborate Style which appears slightly later and is contemporary with the appearance of Philistine pottery is dated to the reign of Ramses III, on the basis of a cartouche of Ramses III which was found in Stratum XII at Ashdod with Philistine pottery, (Dothan T. 1989, 7). Philistine pottery did not spread simultaneously throughout Philistia; the infiltration of Philistine culture, especially to Southern sites was gradual.

Stratum V at Tell Miqne, dated to the 11th century, represents the floruit of Philistine culture. Stratum IV, dated to the end of the 11th century and the beginning of the 10th is linked to Tell Qasile Stratum X and Ashdod Stratum X.

Excavations at Akko have also produced Myc.IIIC:1 pottery locally made (Dothan M. 1989) which is considered to have closer similarities to the Myc.IIIC:1 pottery of Cyprus than to that of Ashdod. Close parallels to this pottery are cited from Enkomi, Kouklia, Sinda in Cyprus and from Perati. As locally made Myc.IIIC:1 appears after a destruction at the end of the Late Bronze Age, it is considered to represent groups of newcomers with close connections to the culture of the Aegean world. Philistine sherds together with Myc.IIIC:1 were also found at Akko in a somewhat later stage. The transition from one stratum to the next (XIIB to XIIA) was not violent and is therefore considered to represent the peaceful integration of another group of settlers with the same Aegean background as the original settlers (Dothan M. 1989, 59-70).

Deep cultural relations with Cyprus are seen in the horn-shaped vessels of Philistia, the cylindrical bottles, the temple architecture which is compared to that of Kition, the glyptic art, cult objects, metallurgy and in the writing system of Philistines which shows similarities to the Cypro-Minoan script (Mazar 1985, 124).

The similarity of Myc IIIC:1b in Philistia to that of Cyprus led to the conclusion that this pottery may be ascribed to the same ethnic group. In the Near East, the makers of this pottery were considered to be Philistines, a member group of the "Sea Peoples". In Cyprus, this pottery was generally associated with the Achaean immigration to the island. The Sea Peoples were thought to be raiders who invaded, destroyed and left without leaving traces behind them. In Philistia, however, they settled and were responsible for intensive urban development.

A. Mazar believes that the Greek background of the Sea Peoples is evident in the clay figurines of Mycenaean tradition found in Philistine contexts and in the use of a linear script which resembles Cypro-Minoan, found on two seals from Ashdod. The Philistine immigration is seen by Mazar as the extreme Eastern end of the Achaean immigration as represented in Cyprus and Ras Ibn Hani in Syria, (Mazar, 1985, 119-20).

The temples at Qasile are attributed to the Sea Peoples and similarities are seen in the temples of Kition and Phylakopi (Mazar 1980, 68). The small, round shield observed in the Medinet Habu reliefs, in connection with the Sea Peoples, which is thought to be represented on the domed seal (inv. 184) found at Enkomi (Porada in Dikaios 1971, Enkomi II, 801 and Frontispiece in Enkomi IIIA, pls. 95/3, 183/19, 184/19, 187/19) is cited as further evidence supporting a connection between Philistine layers, the Sea Peoples and Cyprus. The round shield of the Ingot God and the "feathered headdress" on the seal from Enkomi, are considered to be the hallmarks of the Sea Peoples.

Myc.IIIC:1b was also found in Syria, at Ras Ibn Hani, (Bounni, Lagarce, Saliby 1978, 1983) at the beginning of the Iron Age, just after the destruction of the Late Bronze Age palace. Myc. IIIC:1b was locally made and reported as identical to that of Enkomi. The excavators believe that the people who used this

pottery in Cyprus came to settle on this site, following the destructions of the Late Bronze Age.

On the other hand, J.D. Muhly argues that since a number of LBA sites in Palestine characterised by imported Cypriot White Slip II, Base Ring II and Mycenaean LHIIIB pottery were destroyed and re-occupied by settlers using local ceramics imitating Myc.IIIc:1b and Philistine pottery, "there was only one major wave of destructions followed by a period marked by the use of various local imitations of Myc.IIIc:1b pottery" (Muhly 1984, The same sequence, he observes, minus the Philistines, is characteristic of excavated sites in Cyprus. The logical conclusion is that all of these destructions were more or less contemporary and were the work of related groups of people. Whether we label these invaders "Achaeans" or "Philistines" or "Sea Peoples" or even "Israelites" probably depends more upon later literary tradition" (Muhly 1984, 53). Muhly believes that on the basis of archaeological and literary evidence these destructions seemed to have occurred in the 8th year of the reign of Ramses III as it is historically deduced. It seems, therefore, that the makers of Myc.IIIc: 1b pottery in Philistia and Cyprus, on the basis of the similarity of these wares, might be part of the same or similar groups of people. At the same time, however, elements from other parts in the eastern Mediterranean such as Anatolia, have been (Karageorghis 1990, 9) while Philistine pottery also exhibits Egyptian and Canaanite as well as Mycenaean features (Dothan 1982, 217-218, 288).

Dothan's conclusion of a continued contact between Philistia and Cyprus and ultimately the Aegean, evident in the stylistic development of Myc.IIIc:1 is significant in that it parallels the situation in Cyprus, where continued contact with the Aegean region, also evident in the stylistic development of Mycenaean painted wares has been observed. Whatever the nature of these contacts, trading or otherwise (Hankey 1982, 170-171) the presence of handmade ware as it is at present at only one

site, adds little, if anything, to the general picture. Its presence should not, however, be totally overlooked without further study. Its association with PWP ware in Cyprus and Philistine Ware at Tell Qasile might eventually be proven of no significance if we consider this ware as the expression of some kind of activity that necessitated this type of pottery to be manufactured. Unless more pottery of this nature comes to our attention from N. Eastern contexts, the general family similarity that exists between the handmade ware from LCIIIB contexts in Cyprus and the Tell Qasile examples, cannot be overemphasised.

#### S. Italy:

The usual pottery for both the mainland of Italy and its islands in the Bronze Age is handmade, burnished, known as Impasto. Different varieties of impasto have been isolated, each group with distinct shapes and decorative treatment. The main regional groups are the Terremare Ware from N. Italy, Apennine and Sub-apennine ware for peninsular Italy, the Thapsos and Pantalica Ware in Sicily, Nuragic Ware in Sardinia and Capo Graziano and Milazzese Ware in the Aeolian islands. Sharp differences exist between each of these groups in both chronology, shape and decoration, although generally these wares may be considered as related to each other.

Affinities of HBW to Italian material have been claimed by various scholars in the recent literature as already mentioned. However, as Lucia Vagnetti has pointed out to me, the general label "Italian" affinities is meaningless unless several She agrees with reference to the prerequisites are met. handmade pottery from Khania that "some features of the handmade pottery found at Khania are rather close to diagnostic Italian types" (Vagnetti 1985, 31) but cautions that "before we attempt to give a specific provenance to this pottery we need a correct and complete archaeological publication of the material without going too far in interpretation". imports", she continues, or "direct influence can only be demonstrated when types very characteristic and exclusive of Italy are recognised such as for instance, a horned handle from Teichos Dymaion" (Vagnetti 1985, 31-32, n. 11). certainly true that a good knowledge of Italian material is necessary before any attempts to find parallels of HBW in that area are made. In view of the nature of this study, however, where one of the main objectives is to clarify the existing confusion of what constitutes HBW in Cyprus, to describe and define the finds in this ware and further, to identify its differences from traditional handmade burnished wares of the Late Bronze Age, the identification of ultimate parallels,

although of the utmost importance to the interpretation of this ware, unfortunately has to be treated as of secondary importance for the moment. Further research identification of precise parallels is necessary when a complete range of HBW shapes from Greece is available. full publication of HBW from Greece is essential before any conclusions on the provenance of this ware in Cyprus are reached. However, an attempt is made here to identify any possible similarities with the well-published ceramic series of the Lipari islands. A general review of the material from these islands, shows apparent similarities at least in shapes and decorative features; handmade burnished wares are the tradition. Affinities of the HBW found in Cyprus with material from the Lipari islands seem to be strongest in Ausonio I and II levels, dated to ca 1250 - 1075 BC.

In the 1980 publication of the finds from Lipari islands by Bernabo Brea and M. Cavalier (1980), a number of shapes in HBW seem to have reasonably good parallels. The material from Lipari largely depends on Mycenaean imports for its chronology. The Bronze Age levels range from Capo Graziano, through Milazzeze and Ausonio I and II. Capo Graziano corresponds, on the basis of Mycenaean finds, to Late Helladic I or II, dated to 1550 - 1400BC (Taylour in Brea and Cavalier 1980, 817). The next stage, the Milazzeze strata correspond to LHIIIA to B, dated to 1400 to 1250 BC. Ausonio I corresponds to LHIIIB and probably IIIC; the ceramic evidence suggests a date of 1250 -1200 for Ausonio I; Ausonio II, although difficult to date because the majority of Mycenaean sherds are unclassifiable, is said to continue late into LHIIIC and is dated to 1230 -1075 BC (Taylour in Brea and Cavalier 1980, 817).

Jars with finger-impressed or plain cordons and lug handles (situle) are well represented in Ausonio I (Brea and Cavalier 1980, pl. CCX, see here figs. 38, 40).

Cups with raised handles are also common (Brea and Cavalier, 1980 pl. CCVIII, here fig. 31). Incised decoration on jars, punctured and grooved decoration are also common decorative features (Brea and Cavalier, 1980, pls. CCXIII and CXCV), although the biconical jars decorated with incisions are said to belong to the Protovillanovan and considered to be imported.

# Pottery of The Noua culture

The dominating Bronze Age culture in Moldavia and Muntenia was the Noua. It is said to have links in S. Russia and is even considered to have derived from that area, where the Sabatinovka is very similar. The Noua spread into NE Bulgaria where it is known as Coslogeni. It is therefore, considered to be a mixture of local and E. European elements.

The characteristic shape in the pottery of this culture (constituting 50-60% of the vases) is the deep jar (described as sac-like), burnished and decorated with plain or finger-impressed bands. This shape can be traced back to the Middle Bronze Age cultures (Florescu 1967, 61 and figs. 1-2).

A second shape making up 10% of the pottery found, is the cup with two handles showing a projecting flange. Noua I represents the transitional period from the Middle to Late Bronze Age, while Noua II represents a mature phase in this culture (Florescu 1967, 68-71). The culture of Sabatinovka is closely related to the Noua, dominated by the same wares. The deep jar shape is also very common with perhaps a higher percentage of occurrence in this culture.

Noua I is dated by the presence of specific metal types to the beginning of the Late Bronze Age and lasts until the 11th century when Noua is eliminated by the diffusion of Hallstatt cultures (Florescu 1967, 90 and 93).

# Pottery of the culture of Babadag - Rumania

The fortified site of Babadag, excavated in 1962-3 produced remarkable amounts of pottery with a limited, however, number of shapes and ornament, (Morintz 1964). The pottery is described as of superior quality, dark, burnished, mainly of biconical shape and decorated with knobs or protruberances on the carinations and grooves. A new feature in the decoration of these wares are the concentric circles which are joined by an incised line (Morintz 1964, fig. 5.1 - 6); also new are the cups with one or two raised handles which end in a flange (Morintz 1964, fig. 6). A second category coarser than the first, consists of larger vases, fired at low temperatures, jars decorated with a finger-impressed cordon (Morintz 1964, figs. 4.6, 5.5, see here fig. 40.6).

The Noua culture, which represents the Bronze Age in Moldavia, is not widely known in the Dobroudja, East Rumania - at Babadag there is no archaeological level corresponding to Noua. fact, the earliest Hallstatt level in the area of Dobroudja is that found at Babadag (fig. 3); this earliest Hallstatt level at Babadag (Babadag I) is said to have derived little from the earlier cultures of the Bronze Age. The biconical jars, decorated with grooves and knobs are seen as evidence for Hallstatt influence from C. Europe, although they do not constitute evidence for massive movements of population from that area. The closest parallels to the pottery of Babadaq is found in Troy VIIb2 although no biconical jars and therefore no Hallstatt influence has been found at Troy; a Thracian origin is postulated by Morintz, (Morintz 1964, 115) for the pottery of Babadag I and Troy VIIb2. The mixed cultural assemblage of Babadag I is explained by the possible existence of an earlier level, earlier than Babadag I but later than Noua, free of any Hallstatt influence which probably extended from the Maritza valley in Bulgaria to the Lower Danube. phase is dated to the 12th century and to a part of the 11th (a date based on Troy VIIb2). Similarities with material from

Cyprus are restricted to the presence of two fabrics, one coarser than the other, the coarser consisting of larger shapes decorated with finger-impressed cordons, and a second category of smaller shapes with raised handles, grooved decoration, incised decoration and knobs with concentric circles around them. The same distinction is present in Cyprus; punctured decoration is also present in both areas, (Morintz 1964, fig. 5.3, also here fig. 28). Also present is some form of grooved decoration - the fragment from Babadag (Morintz 1964, fig. 6.6) may be compared to nos. 3 - 5 (here fig. 16.3 - 5 and pl. I:3) from Kition. However, the characteristic shapes from Babadag, the carinated cup with raised handles does not appear in Cyprus or at least has not survived. The incised continuous spiral is also a feature not present in Cyprus.

# The Morava Valley (Yugoslavia)

The farmstead site of Novačka Ćuprija in the Morava valley has produced evidence of occupation from the Early Bronze Age to the Late Bronze Age. The site was inhabited by a small number of settlers - architectural remains are very scanty but radiocarbon dates for both the Early and Late Bronze Age were obtained from the site. A date of 1365 - 860 BC is given for the LBA (Krstić, Bankoff, Vukmanović, Winter, 1986, 36). Pottery from the site includes jars decorated with fingerimpressed or slashed cordons, biconical jars with vertical grooves on the body, jars with plain rims or concave, collar decorated with a single row of punctures on the rim or a double row of punctures on the body; rows of punctures combined with grooved or incised decoration is also common. Vertical strap handles are common on jars and bowls; ledge handles are also present. One-handled carinated cups, decorated with a row of vertical incisions are another feature. Other shapes include carinated bowls and large biconical jars with sharply outturning rim.

Pottery from the site of Novačka Ćuprija falls within the Morava valley cultures known as Paraćin and Mediana (fig. 3). Pottery of these cultures is considered as a "home industry" - "each household functioned as a production unit, making vessels for its own consumption. There would have been significant potential for variation among production units and the degree of standardisation that might be expected from a large-scale, wheel-turned ceramic assemblage would therefore be unlikely" (Bankoff and Winter 1984, 10, 19).

The chronology of the various sites in the area of the Lower Danube is not firmly established with the result that correlation with material from Greece, Troy and Cyprus is extremely difficult.

# Summary and Conclusions

The published HBW finds from Greece together with the unpublished evidence presented above, after the kind permission of excavators of this ware, indicate that there has been some confusion in the correct identification of HBW, perhaps due to the original idea that it should be looked for only in predetermined chronological limits. A rigorous study of the HBW found on all sites should enable a corpus of shapes to be formulated which should constitute an important criterion in the identification of this pottery. Such a corpus would enable a clear distinction to be made between earlier, EH and MH, wares and HBW.

A further problem which seems to emerge from the latest (unpublished) evidence, mainly from Tiryns (see p. 39 and fig. 15) is the possible continuity of this ware into the 11th century. Kilian has already mentioned that HBW continues to occur at Tiryns in SMyc and PG. Sherratt has also observed that HBW persists into the middle and later stages of LHIIIC at Mycenae (see p. 36). At several other sites such as Delphi, Asine, Corinth, two distinct types of handmade ware were identified, with no connection between them (see ps. 71-72, 41-44, 51-52). As the stratigraphic division cannot be entirely conclusive and as HBW seems to occur in contexts later than originally thought, a re-examination of these wares in the light of the new evidence, might be of value not only in establishing the chronological limits in which HBW occurs but also in identifying a possible connection between the two types of handmade ware.

The evidence from Cyprus enhances the idea that perhaps the two traditions are not completely unconnected. HBW has been found to occur in the later floors (fls. II and I) at Kition, contemporary with similar finds from Kourion-Bamboula and Kourion-Kaloriziki, finds which, in turn, have been compared by more than one scholars with SMyc handmade wares. The

results of Neutron-Activation analysis (although very tentative) have not shown any distinction between the later (LCIIIB/CGIa) and earlier (LCIIIA) finds.

Reber in a recent study of the handmade SMyc, PG and Geometric handmade wares (Reber 1991) argues for a connection between the HBW of Late Mycenaean times and SMyc black-burnished jugs; this evidence and the presence of plastic ornament on later handmade examples of SMyc and PG date at Asine, he suggests that a continuous presence of handmade wares from LHIIIC down to about 1000BC without a hiatus between LHIIIC and SMyc is possible (Reber 1991, 46, see also ps. 30, 64, 72-73). arguments, however, need to be strengthened by a more rigorous study of HBW and of its common features with the handmade wares of later times, which do, however, seem to differentiate themselves in several ways. The problem to be researched further is whether these wares belong to the same tradition which for some reason shows a shift in its emphasis of shapes or whether there are two concurrent traditions which partly overlap chronologically.

This project would necessitate access to all material, published and unpublished but as most of the HBW remains unpublished there are at present technical problems which need to be overcome. Permission to study unpublished material is not easily obtained. Further, in such a study the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age finds should be viewed together; such a study falls outside the scope of this project the main purpose of which was to clarify the confusion that existed in the identification of handmade burnished wares in the Late Bronze Age in Cyprus. The historical interpretation of HBW is, therefore, likely to be altered especially if the occurrence of HBW before the destructions of LHIIIB2 is firmly documented (see ps. 38, 75, 80). The general picture, although extremely blurred and very unclear as yet, seems to indicate that HBW begins to occur some time in LHIIIB (see fig. 15) in very small quantities, increases in quantity but still remaining very much in the minority of the total assemblage of ceramics in LHIIIC early and decreases but is still present until PG levels.

- 1 Rutter 1975, Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 1983, Catling and Catling 1981, Kilian 1985.
- Although it is sometimes difficult to see the material, I have obtained permission to see HBW from a number of sites. I wish to thank Prof. Kilian and Dr. Schonfeld for showing me the Tiryns material, the staff of the Greek Archaeological Service at Nafplion and the Director of the American School of Classical Studies for allowing me to see the HBW from Korakou. I also wish to thank Dr and Mrs Catling for showing me one fragmented jar from Mt Aetos as well as B. Hallager for showing me the HBW from Khania.
- 3 Unfortunately it has not been possible to see the material from Mycenae. I have been assured in a letter by Dr. E. French, however, that the HBW from Mycenae is "almost identical in fabric types, shapes to the Tiryns material".
- I wish to express my gratitude to Prof. Kilian who has not only granted permission to study the Tiryns material but also forwarded information resulting from recent excavations and permitted me to quote him.
- 5 Nos 323, 339 are included in Frizell's type 1a belonging to the second group of handmade wares (Frizell 1986, 83).
- 6 I have only examined fragments from a jar from Mt Aetos kindly shown to me by Mrs Catling.
- 7 Dr Ian Whitbread has undertaken the analysis of a number of samples from Menelaion. I am extremely grateful to him for allowing me to use the results of his project as comparanda for the analysis of HBW from Cyprus, prior to publication. A short report of the petrographic analysis of the HBW from Menelaion will be published in Dr. H. Catling's Festschrift (ed. Ian Sanders).
- 8 This askos is cited by Walberg (Walberg 1976, 186-187) as an example of the presence of burnished pottery in earlier contexts than LHIIIB2.
- 9 Good parallels occur at the Macedonian site of Kastanas level 14b, level 12, Hochstetter 1984, pl. 269.1, 11; cf. also pl. 74.4.

- 10 A recent study of this ware was completed by Heuck Allen (Allen, S. "Trade and Migration? Grey Burnished Wheelmade Wares of the Central and Eastern Mediterranean in the Late Bronze Age", Ph.D. dissertation, Brown University, unpublished).
- 11 It was not possible to draw or photograph the material as it is currently being studied. Unfortunately I was unable, when visiting the Ioannina Museum to see the Ephyra material, in spite of the kind invitation following my request to see the material, by Dr A. Papadopoulos, the excavator of the site.
- 12 Mrs V. Hankey kindly informs me that "Grey Ware" fragments known from Minet el-Beidha, Ras Ibn Hani, Byblos, Tyre, Tell Abu Hawam include both wheelmade and handmade fragments. One fragment from Lachish was analysed by R.E. Jones and was described as "not Troy VII". Perhaps Allen's work on Anatolian Grey Ware might throw some light on this question (see p. 77).

#### Chapter 3

# A. The historical and chronological background of HBW finds in Cyprus

It is important for the interpretation of the appearance of HBW in Cyprus to establish the chronological limits in which this ware occurs. A search through the finds of various LCIIC and LCIIIA settlements has shown that no HBW occurs before the end of LCIIC. No HBW occurs at Kalavasos - Ayios Dhimitrios, Maroni-Vournes and Pyla-Kokkinokremmos, all of these sites established in the LCIIC, a period in Cypriote history when new important centres connected with metallurgical activity were established (Karageorghis 1990, 2).

HBW was not found on fl. IV, representing LCIIC at Kition. Its earliest occurrence on the site of Kition is in floor IIIA-IV and at Sinda period I-II. It also occurs at Maa-Palaeokastro (period II), Enkomi, initially in level IIIA and at Hala Sultan Tekke. A brief survey of each of the above-mentioned sites will give the setting for the earliest appearance and continued but very sparse occurrence of this ware on Cypriot sites.

## Kalavasos - Ayios Dhimitrios

It is a large and impressive site situated on a slope on the south coast of Cyprus, west of the Vasilikos river, on the major route linking the eastern and south-western regions of the island (South 1980, 25-26).

The town was well planned with rectilinear stone buildings, all oriented in the same direction. Building X is the largest building (1275 m<sup>2</sup>), the only one constructed with ashlar masonry. The occupation of the settlement ended abruptly with no evidence for destruction except in Building X where there was a fire shortly after its abandonment (South 1988, 225). Evidence for metallurgical activity was found; in fact the excavators suggest that trading in copper from the Kalavasos mines was probably the reason for which the settlement was established.

On the basis of ceramics, the settlement areas at Kalavasos-Ayios Dhimitrios are dated to LCIIC (1325-1225 B.C) (South 1984, 12 and South and Todd 1985, 45). The ceramics included pithos ware, Plain White Wheelmade II, Coarse Monochrome (Apliki) Ware, White Slip II, Base Ring II, Monochrome and LCIII Decorated Ware in imitation of Myc.IIIB prototypes. None of the ceramics is later than LCII; it was, therefore, concluded that the site was abandoned prior to LCIIIA.

The tombs found within the site area date from LCIB-IIC and include a similar range of wares as the settlement. The excavators suggest that the sudden abandonment of such a well-positioned site for the exploitation of the Kalavasos copper mines may be indicative of "very far reaching changes" (South and Todd 1985, 47).

I have not examined all the material of the site as in the case of the other major Late Bronze Age Sites referred to but I have been assured by the excavators that pottery of this distinctive character was not found on the site.

Similar sites to Kalavasos-Ayios Dhimitrios are the sites of Maroni-Vournes and Morphou Toumba tou Skourou. At Maroni, an ashlar building was also constructed in LCIIC, probably of an administrative character associated with the production of olive oil and metallurgy (Cadogan 1988, 230-231) and was abandoned at about the same time as Kalavasos Building X and was not re-occupied in LCIIIA. At Toumba tou Skourou, ashlar buildings were constructed in LCIIC and were also abandoned at the end of LCIIC. Remains of this settlement have been destroyed by bulldozing operations (Vermeule 1973, Vermeule 1974, Vermeule and Wolsky 1990).

#### Pyla-Kokkinokremmos

This is a fortified site of the LC period first excavated by Dikaios and attributed by him, together with Maa-Palaeokastro to LCIIIA. Only one, short-lived period, above bedrock, was observed at Pyla, in the excavations conducted by Karageorghis in 1981 and 1982 (Karageorghis - Demas 1984). Pottery consisted of a very debased variety of Base Ring II, some Red Lustrous Wheelmade, one White Shaved juglet, White Slip II and Myc. IIIB. The large majority of the pottery is Plain White or Coarse Not one single sherd of local Myc.IIIC:1b is reported in the report of the excavation (Karageorghis - Demas 1984). The chronological equation between Enkomi level IIIA and Pyla, proposed by Dikaios was revised by Karageorghis who dated Pyla to the previous period, LCIIC and regarded it as compatible to Maa-Palaeokastro period I, where Myc.IIIC:1b was said to be confined to period II only, (Table 6). Karageorghis compares the site to level IIB at Enkomi and attributes the construction of the site to ca 1230 BC. Pyla was suddenly abandoned after an occupation of 25-30 years by its inhabitants, who fled in a hurry after hiding their treasures, with the intention, perhaps to retrieve them on their return. The site was never resettled.

Two skyphoi (FS 284) from Pyla previously identified by Karageorghis as Myc.IIIB2 are considered by various scholars to be paralleled by Myc. IIIC:1b. Dikaios identified these skyphoi as Myc.IIIC:1b with parallels in Enkomi level IIIA (Dikaios 1971, Enkomi II, 905-906). Kling believes that these skyphoi do not resemble the "type B" skyphoi which are more elaborate in decoration and found only locally in the Argolid. They are considered as more like Type A, which are more widely distributed and span the period of LHIII B and C (Kling 1987, 408-410, Kling 1989, 66). Similar skyphoi were found in T.119 at Palaepaphos, Eliomylia. The contents of this tomb have been compared with those of Kition T.9 upper burial, Hala Sultan Tekke T.1, Enkomi Swedish T.18 and possibly the deposit from

Kition-Bamboula Locus 314 (Sherratt 1990b, The classification and chronology of these contexts which include occasional skyphoi are a matter of controversy. The question is whether these skyphoi should "be classified as "Late Myc.IIIB" and dated to the end of LCIIC or the transition between LCIIC and LCIIIA, or whether, in view of their evident close relationship to skyphoi found in undisputed LCIIIA contexts, they should be reclassified as Myc.IIIC:1 and brought within the LCIIIA fold" (Sherratt 1990b, 158). Sherratt argues that the tombs themselves and their contents show a strong continuity with the LCII period and "suggest that the appearance of a few skyphoi in them comes, not at the start of any radically new departure in Cypriot culture and society, but as part of an apparently unbroken line of development which may best be seen as straddling the LCII and LCIII periods" (Sherratt 1990b, 161). Sherratt identified several technical features in the manufacture of the above-mentioned skyphoi which might indicate the presence of an early type of skyphos. She suggests that some of these features characterise similar skyphoi found in small numbers in settlement contexts at Palaepaphos - Evreti Wells, Apliki and probably Pyla-Kokkinokremmos. As the ceramic assemblages of these sites seem to be closer to those of the tombs mentioned above, than to the LCIIIA contexts of Kition or Enkomi, these should also be dated to a period spanning the LCIIC to LCIIIA transition (Sherratt 1990b, 161).

The date of LCIIC/LCIIIA is therefore, given as the date of abandonment of this site (Karageorghis 1990, 9). It is noted that the nature of this site, probably serving defensive purposes, is quite different from the urban settlements of Kalavasos and Maroni (Karageorghis 1990, 10).

HBW was not found at Pyla. On the above evidence, it seems that HBW does not occur on LCIIC sites or on sites spanning the LCIIC to LCIIIA transition. In other words, it does not occur prior to the introduction of Myc.IIIC:1b in quantity.

## <u>Apliki</u>

The site was excavated by Joan du Plat Taylor in 1939. It is situated on a plateau near the village of Apliki at the foothills of Troodos, a copper mining area in the NW of Cyprus. Eight trenches were opened at the plateau. Area C was the opencast trench opened by the mining operations.

The site is described by Taylor as short-lived, founded in LCIIB and abandoned near the beginning of LCIIIA, in absolute terms dated from the end of the 14th century until some time after 1230 (Taylor 1952, 164). Taylor noted that the main occupation belonged to LCIIC. The settlement was interpreted in the mining district, worker's settlement as necessitated by the result of the expansion of copper trade. Its abandonment was attributed to the closing of the trade routes at this period when disturbances are observed in the Aegean and E. Mediterranean. The closing of the trade routes and the advent of iron may have caused the production of copper to be unprofitable and the workers from Apliki may have had to move elsewhere. An archaeological problem to be solved, she comments, is whether the cessation is to be attributed to the advent of the Peoples of the Sea or the Dorians, (Taylor 1952, 164). With regard to Mycenaean pottery she relied on Furumark's observations that no Mycenaean types were found which could be attributed earlier than Myc. IIIB and that all the pre-building and phase I material could be placed in this period, "but phase 2 shows clearly the developments of LCIIIA", (Taylor 1952, The types are considered to overlap only a small part of the LCIIIA period and to belong exclusively within the 13th century. The bell-shaped and deep bowls (FS 284, Taylor 1952, 155) are said to belong to the second phase of the settlement, belonging to the Myc.IIIC tradition and are new to Cyprus (Taylor 1952, 157). She observes that the new "granary" style first noted at Kaloriziki, also found at Sinda and Enkomi, is represented by some jugs and a Krater.

House A was an L-shaped building which consisted of 8 rooms. Two periods of occupation were identified, distinguished by two floor levels. The building was destroyed by fire and sealed by the collapse of the roof and the walls.

In the first phase of occupation the most common ware is Apliki ware but Plain White, Base Ring, Bucchero and Myc.IIIB are also present. The construction of this house is placed by Kling in LCIIC, on account of Myc.IIIB wares, probably at the beginning of the period, ca 1300 BC. Taylor dated the destruction of the building to "not long after the beginning of LCIIIA, in the last quarter of the 13th century" (always following Furumark) on the basis that no wheelmade Bucchero jugs, found at Kourion Bamboula period I (LCIII) were found (Taylor 1952, 144). The final phase contained Base Ring, Bucchero, Plain White and Mycenaean Type B.

Site B consisted of five rooms with only one occupation level. They were gradually abandoned, as no signs of the sudden destruction observed in A, were recognised in B. The occupants abandoned the site taking with them all their useful items, in early LCIIIA. White Slip, Base Ring, Apliki Ware and Mycenaean shallow bowls decorated with horizontal bands were found. The material from the Opencast was disturbed but the pottery found consisted of White Slip, Base Ring and Mycenaean ware Type B. Taylor suggested that the site was abandoned, as mentioned earlier, after the decline of copper trade, at the beginning of LCIIIA.

Kling's method of distinguishing the LCIIC from LCIIIA by the presence of a majority of local wares and imitation Mycenaean pottery in small amounts and the LCIIIA by the predominance of imitation Mycenaean pottery and large numbers of skyphoi, would suggest a transitional LCIIC-IIIA date for Apliki, (Kling 1989, 86). Karageorghis suggested that if the skyphoi found on the site were dated to LHIIIB:2 as they have been on the site of Pyla, Apliki could be dated to the LCIIC period. It was also

suggested that because Apliki is isolated from other major sites, and the same applied to the site of Myrtou - Pigadhes - also considered to be of a similar date - the LCIIC period may have lasted longer and into the LCIIIA (Kling 1987, 413-4). However, because the pottery from both occupation and destruction contexts included types characteristic of both LCIIC and LCIIIA she regards this site as LCIIC/LCIIIA transitional (Kling 1989, 85). The same date is also attributed to the site by Sherratt (Sherratt 1990b, 161).

No HBW occurs on the site of Apliki, although there are several fragments (nos. 46-52, figs. 22 and 44-45) which were made in traditional fabrics, such as Apliki Ware, but in distinctive shapes, not typical of Apliki Ware.

## Myrtou-Pigadhes

It is a site situated in the NW part of the island, some distance from the coast (Taylor 1957). A sanctuary was found on the site which seemed to have flourished from LCIIC:1 to the end of LCIIC when it was destroyed (Taylor 1957, 23). Karageorghis comments that although "some pottery (skyphoi), may be assigned typologically to the very beginning of LCIIIA:1, it would be incorrect to consider Myrtou-Pigadhes as belonging to a period beyond the cultural phase of LCIIC, if we take into account the overall picture provided by the ceramic material (Karageorghis 1990, 7)". Both Karageorghis and Kling suggest that the LCIIC may have lasted longer in some areas (Karageorghis 1990, 7, Kling 1987, 413-414), although Kling now regards this site as LCIIC/IIIA transitional (1989, 85). A search through the ceramic finds of Myrtou-Pigadhes has not produced any HBW fragments.

#### Sinda

The site was excavated in 1947-8 by Furumark. preliminary report is available (Furumark 1965). The site is located in the Mesaoria plain to the west of Enkomi. 3 periods the first was marked by the were ascribed to Sinda; construction of a city wall. Finds indicated that the culture was similar to that of Enkomi. Myc.IIIB is reported in great quantities, as well as White Painted Wheelmade III, Monochrome, Base Ring II, Bucchero, plain wares and what Furumark calls intrusive Myc.IIIC:1b. The town was destroyed at the end of the LCIIC and was rebuilt. Period II followed with evidence for new connections. Small quantities of plain wares, White Slip, Base Ring, Myc.IIIB are reported as well as locally made Myc.IIIC: 1b in large quantities. The settlement of period II was also destroyed but there was no true rebuilding. restored but the fortifications houses were were not. Myc.IIIC:1b was still in use in Period III. classifies the Myc. IIIC: 1b of period III to a later type as the decoration is more elaborate than in period II. The site was abandoned while this pottery was in use, without signs of a violent destruction. Furumark dated the construction to the end of LCIIC, 1230, based on his chronology for Myc.IIIB He correlated the destruction of Period I to the destruction at Enkomi level IIB and attributed this destruction to the time of general unrest in the area and the raids by the Sea Peoples. He correlated period II to Enkomi level IIIA but noted the difference that the chronological gap observed at Enkomi, where no Myc.IIIC: la was observed, does not exist at Sinda, where two vases of this phase were found. He suggested that Myc.IIIC: 1b was brought in by immigrants displaced by the invasion of Doric tribes in Greece and the invasions by new people from the NW in Asia Minor. He cites the presence of Myc.IIIC: la in Cilicia, about a decade earlier as evidence that the immigrants stopped at Cilicia on their way, some of whom settled there and others came to Cyprus. There are no ashlar buildings in the reconstruction phase at Sinda. Sinda period II was also destroyed by the raids of the Sea Peoples. Period III was correlated with the early stage of level IIIB at Enkomi, based on the presence of the Elaborate Style and the absence of Wavy line pottery. It was dated within LCIIIA:2 and its final abandonment to 1150 BC (Furumark 1965, 105, 115).

Furumark sees Myc.IIIC:1b as the result of another wave of Mycenaeans who when conquered by the Dorians, fled to Crete and Rhodes. The Dorians followed them and the Mycenaeans arrived in Cyprus once more. He cites the pre-Dorian elements of the Cypriot dialect as evidence that the new settlers were not Dorians. The Mycenaeans settled in the North and South coasts (Furumark 1965, 111).

The purpose for which this settlement was built at that particular location where there is no proximity to copper mines and no particular sources of wealth as well as the fortification of the site were seen as indications that the settlement was established by newcomers "whose ultimate aim was the occupation of Enkomi" (Karageorghis-Demas 1984, 71). A more recent suggestion is that Sinda may have been erected "to guard the route through which copper ore from the Troodos copper mines reached Enkomi" (Karageorghis 1990, 13).

Only one fragment of HBW (cat no. 27, fig. 19.5) was found at Sinda in association with Myc.IIIC1b, described as "an indisputable Barbarian Ware sherd", (Karageorghis 1986, 247). It comes from period I-II, meaning perhaps that it occurs at the time of destruction of period I, at the end of LCIIC according to Furumark's chronology. Sherratt correlated Sinda II with Enkomi level IIIA and Sinda III with level IIIB. The elaborate style is said not to be present in level II at Sinda; Kling comments that the dating of period II to LCIIIA1 and period III to LCIIIA2 on the basis of the presence of pottery with elaborate decoration, absent from period II, is based on a very small sample of ceramics. The apparent absence, however, of wavy line pottery from the site may require a

revision of Furumark's and Dikaios' dating of Sinda III to an early phase of level IIIB at Enkomi, since wavy line pottery is already present in Enkomi level IIIA and continued to be used throughout level IIIB (Kling 1989, 84). Karageorghis dates Sinda Period II to LCIIIA:1 since "it coincides with the appearance in abundance of Myc.III C:1b wares" (Karageorghis 1990, 12).

#### Maa-Palaeokastro

The most characteristic example of HBW and the only complete (restored) specimen found in Cyprus is jar no. 255 (cat. no. 28, fig. 20.1) which was found by Karageorghis in 1984, in Area II, North and East of Building IV, Room 70 on fl.I. (Karageorghis - Demas 1988, 249).

The site, a fortified settlement, was first excavated by Dikaios and later re-investigated by Karageorghis from 1979 - 1985 (Karageorghis - Demas 1988). It was built on a promontory on the western coast of Cyprus. Two major occupation periods were reported - Dikaios reported that no identifiable floor survived undamaged from the period of reconstruction, following the destruction by fire (Dikaios 1971, Enkomi II, 911). Period I, fl. II was characterised by the fine construction of an ashlar building and a fortification wall both landward and seaward which were destroyed at the end of this period. Pottery from period I included Mycenaean IIIB, White Slip II, Base Ring II, White Shaved, Red Lustrous Wheelmade and Late Myc.IIIB shallow bowls. Originally, an absence of Myc.IIIC:1b was reported (Karageorghis - Demas 1982, 86 ff).

Period II, fl.I was characterised by careless rebuilding over the structures of period I. The ashlar was broken to be reused and the monumentality observed in the previous phase is not a feature of this period. Late Myc.IIIB continued but Myc.IIIC:1b predominates. Although this ware was thought to be the hallmark of period II, some Myc.IIIC:1b was reported from the earlier period.

Area III, where the HBW find occurs occupies the central part of the excavated area, between Areas I and II. Floor II is best represented at this area. A thick layer of ashy débris, the result of the destruction of fl.II is found everywhere in Area III, above the floor. Fl.I was built directly above the destruction debris. The scarcity of valuable objects indicates

that the inhabitants of fl.II left the settlement with their valued possessions, or alternatively the paucity of objects may have been the result of looting by those who set fire to the settlement. The inhabitants of fl.I converted some of the ruins of fl.II into temporary shelters while rebuilding the settlement. The excavators note that although fl.I is a poor reflection of fl.II architecturally, the excavated areas show a more densely populated area than in the earlier period.

It is, therefore, concluded that the inhabitants of fl.I do not represent remnants of an earlier population. Room 70 (the locus of the HBW jar) is described as a passage, which was blocked at some stage with the construction of a rubble wall. It was interpreted as a small store-room. The excavator noted two "objects of some importance on the floor of Room 70, the one is a jar of HBW and the other a fragment from a bellows", (Karageorghis - Demas 1988, 84).

The initial construction of the settlement at Maa is dated at a time when Base Ring II (very few Base Ring I sherds occur - Karageorghis-Demas 1988, 216), Myc.IIIB and Painted Wheelmade are the earliest pottery finds, without any Myc.IIIC:1 sherds; these indicate a LCIIC date, prior to the introduction of Myc.IIIC:1. Myc.IIIC:1 pottery was, however, in use in some quantities when the settlement was destroyed which according to Kling would place the end of floor II within the LCIIIA period (Kling 1989, 85).

Karageorghis observed that the horizon of destruction at the end of LHIIIB2 which marked the end of that period in Greece and the destructions which ended the Late Bronze Age in Palestine, Syria and Anatolia is not present in Cyprus and that only two sites, Enkomi and Kition, provide evidence for the transition between LCIIC and LCIIIA. In fact only Enkomi and Sinda suffered the large scale destructions characterising this period outside Cyprus. It seems that a majority of sites were abandoned (prior to destruction or in anticipation of danger?)

He also notes that the international character of Enkomi and Hala Sultan Tekke, both involved in vigorous trade, may account for the appearance of Myc.IIIC:1 at the time when settlements such as Kalavasos - Ayios Dhimitrios and Maroni were coming to an end; in other words regionalism may offer an explanation for the appearance of this pottery at some sites and not others, such as Kalavasos, Maroni, Pyla, Alassa (Karageorghis - Demas 1988, 257). More recently, Karageorghis suggests that "both these settlements were abandoned, probably having first been pillaged at the end of the 13th century, before the end of LCIIC", and, further, that Mycenaeans could have come to Cyprus peacefully and, "together with the Cypriots organised the export of copper through administrative centres like those of Kalavasos and Maroni" (Karageorghis 1990, 27). He regards Myc.IIIC to have appeared in Cyprus in circumstances different those in Syria and Palestine, where it follows destructions. In Cyprus it precedes destructions, abandonment or rebuildings and could be taken as a "harbinger of things to come in LCIIIA" (Karageorghis - Demas 1988, 258). against using this pottery as an objective chronological indicator. There is, however, a connection between the arrival of Myc.IIIC and the events that caused destruction, abandonment or rebuilding. The foundation of Maa and the arrival of this pottery are regarded as synchronous events and they should coincide with the end of LCIIC. On fl.I, following the destruction at Maa, the range of wares is similar to that of fl.II with the exception that Myc.IIIC:1 predominates and constitutes 50-70% of the fine wares. However, no stylistic development of that pottery was observed, no vases of Close Style were found, characteristic of the LCIIIA:2 period at Enkomi and Sinda and no Wavy line pottery, characterising the LCIIIB period, was found either. Fl. II and I are dated within LCIIIA: 1 and the settlement is given a life span of 50 years, 1200-1150 BC (Karageorghis - Demas 1988, 260).

The stratigraphy and lack of stylistic development of ceramics at Maa do not coincide with those at Enkomi and Kition. Since

there is no pottery of the Elaborate style, the date of the abandonment of the site must be placed in LCIIIA:1 which would mean that the destruction of fl.II would not coincide with either the destruction at the end of LCIIC or that at the end of LCIIIA:1, but in between.

In an effort to explain the purpose and identity of the builders of the settlement at Maa, the excavators have emphasised the choice of the site as well as the "formidable" fortifications both landwards and seawards. The ashlar building in Area II is small by comparison to the ashlar buildings of Enkomi, Kition, Kalavasos - Ayios Dhimitrios but it is certainly better than the buildings of floor I. Such conditions on fl.I as the deterioration in architectural techniques and the paucity of finds may have been a direct result of the destruction and may also represent the troubled periods in both the Aegean and the E. Mediterranean.

The settlement could not have been built by Cypriots not only because of its complete isolation but also because of the absence of a water source and the defensive constructions on the landward tip. But if it was settled then by non-Cypriots why is the architecture and pottery Cypriot? There are some Aegean elements in the architecture, there is also the "abundance" of locally made Myc.IIIC:1 pottery of Aegean origin, the violin fibulae and the HBW jar. Karageorghis suggests that either the settlement at Maa represents a joint enterprise between Cypriots and another group or the settlement of this group of people on the site was sanctioned by the He discusses a possible connection with the Sea Peoples who are attested by Myc.IIIC:1b in Palestine in Iron Age IA at Ashdod and Tell Migne. He also notes that the process of the Mycenaean settlement in Cyprus was far more complex than discerned originally; the Mycenaean presence in Cyprus, attested by Myc.IIIC pottery, is not preceded by any destructions or other signs of violence or any remarkable cultural changes which could lead to the hypothesis of a forceful entry. The Mycenaeans must have, therefore, been

welcomed which makes the erection of fortified settlements such as Maa, Pyla and Sinda even more puzzling. It is suggested that the Cypriots may have been reluctant to host Mycenaeans but there may have been compelling factors both military and mercantile which forced them to accept them. Maa and Pyla could not, therefore, have been destroyed by either the Mycenaeans or the Cypriots, since Mycenaean elements were already present at the time of destruction. The Sea Peoples are suggested as the likely candidates who destroyed and left, taking no part in the reconstruction of the site.

Maa was, therefore, erected in ca 1200 when Myc.IIIC makes its presence in small quantities at the end of LCIIC, (see table Period II, fl.1 extends well into the LCIIIA:1. several features, introduced at this period are taken together, namely the jar of HBW, the pottery of Cretan manufacture at Pyla, the violin bow fibulae and the armour from Tomb 18 at Enkomi, they are indicative of the arrival of Mycenaeans on the island, who were already present in the major centres in already existing trading posts. They migrated to Cyprus after the events that took place in ca 1200. The Mycenaeans are equated with groups of the Sea Peoples, even though Karageorghis remarks that the evidence from Maa cannot further enhance the discussion on the Sea Peoples. The Mycenaeans could not have been present in any large numbers since the character of the LCIII settlements is indisputably Cypriot (Karageorghis - Demas 1988, 266).

Kling disagrees with the interpretation of the above evidence. In her effort to explain the appearance of Myc.IIIC:1b in small quantities in levels considered to belong to LCIIC, she suggests a redating of fl.II at Maa-Palaeokastro. She suggests that material between floors was wrongly assigned to the overlying floor and that the end of period I should, therefore, date to LCIIIA (Kling 1987, 412 and Kling 1989, 85). Essentially, the initial construction of the site is dated by both Karageorghis and Kling to the end of LCIIC.

Jar no. 28 occurs, as at Kition and Enkomi, at a time when large quantities of Myc.IIIC:1b are in use. At Enkomi and Maa HBW appears after the destruction levels - at Kition, there is no destruction but it coincides with the same events as on the other two sites, the introduction in massive quantities of this pottery of Aegean origin, which is locally made, as well as the rebuilding and reconstruction of sites on a more ambitious scale, except again for Maa where the destruction seems to have caused a decline in architectural standards.

#### Hala Sultan Tekke

The site was excavated by the SCE under the direction of P. Astrom, from 1971 to the present day. Earlier excavations were carried out by the British Museum and the Department of Antiquities in Cyprus. It was a flourishing town situated on the west bank of the Larnaca Salt Lake; it was founded in the Middle Cypriote, ca 1600 BC. The town was destroyed at the end of LCIIC, slightly later than the destructions of LHIIIB2 in Greece. It was rebuilt in LCIIIA:1 (Astrom 1985). an ashlar building and copper workshops as well as evidence for wide trading contacts, which seemed to have ceased after the destruction in LCIIIA1, dated to ca 1175. Some areas were covered with ashes and the town was abandoned. The LCIIIA:1 period at Tekke is regarded as contemporary with Pyla-Kokkinokremos by Aström; the destruction of LCIIIA1 is ascribed to the Sea Peoples (Astrom 1985, 12). (Hadjiantoniou in Astrom et al 1983, 124) was covered with an ash layer, this area is said to have contributed to the understanding of the date when the site was abandoned.

The evidence from the sherds points to an occupation in LCIIIA, both for the construction of the walls, the occupation level and the destruction. A large amount of the painted pottery shows features corresponding to early and middle LHIIIC. The material from Area 6 is similar to that of Area 8, layers 1-5 and Area 22, layers 1-3. Area 6 is also compared to Sinda period II which corresponds to LCIIIA:1 although in Area 6 a number of fragments are reported decorated in the Close Style, thus corresponding to Sinda period III and LCIIIA:2. Area 6 is therefore, said to have been abandoned in LCIIIA:2 (Hadjiantoniou in Astrom et al 1983, 125).

Area 8 (Hult 1981, 3f) belongs to LCIIIA1 as mentioned above. It consists of remains of a courtyard surrounded by rooms. Eight levels were distinguished. Levels 6-8 belong to the earliest phases of the complex. Levels 2-4 consist of debris

with some evidence of a squatter habitation in the ruins. Levels 1-2 consist of surface material; thus only two main periods of occupation were recognised which produced White Painted Wheelmade III pottery (Myc.IIIC). Skyphoi with monochrome interiors occur in the first period of occupation and are more common in the squatter occupation.

Area 22 (Obrink, 1979, 1f) lies SW of Area 8 and consists of a building complex of fifteen rooms. Three distinct strata were identified; layer 1 is the surface layer; layer 2 is the débris from collapsed structures and layer 3 was the level in use during the earlier habitation of the site. The greatest concentration of Myc.IIIC belongs to layer 2, although it also occurs in layer I. Area 21 and layers 6 and 7 in Trench Ecb-c 396-8 in the Southern sector of the excavated area were characterised by small quantities of Myc.IIIC and were dated to LCIIC. All other occupation layers were dated to LCIIIA on the basis of the predominance of White Painted Wheelmade III. Aström placed the LCIIIA settlement in the context of an abrupt change which signified the arrival of new people in this period (Astrom 1985, 8f). One HBW find, no. 32, comes from a Well (level 5-6 m) in Area 5, F7010. It was found in association with wheelmade cooking ware, some fragments of Base Ring and White Painted Wheelmade III. The locus F7010 is dated by Aström to LCIIIA: 1 (French and Aström 1980, 269). No. 31 (fig. 21a.2, pl. VI.1-2) comes from a disturbed area.

No. 29 (fig. 20.2, pl. V.3), the jar with the two horizontal handles, one on either shoulder, decorated with incisions comes from a well; its precise contexts have not yet been published.

#### **Enkomi**

Enkomi is situated on the east of Cyprus, an important harbour town of the Late Bronze Age, extensively excavated and published (Schaeffer 1952, 1971; Dikaios 1969, 1971, Courtois, Level IIB at Enkomi was a flourishing period Lagarce 1986). of trade relations with the Aegean and the Levant; there is evidence for considerable metallurgical activity. Level IIB was assigned to LCIIC on account of the predominantly local Cypriot Wares; White Slip, Base Ring, Monochrome, White Shaved, Bucchero Handmade, Red Lustrous Wheelmade and Myc.IIIB Level IIB ended with destruction and fire. IIIA is characterised by a new architectural style, employing ashlar blocks. The Ashlar Building consisted of a central tripartite megaron, surrounded by rooms on all sides. In Area III, the fortifications were strengthened and structures were rebuilt. The local wares continued but in diminished numbers. Late Myc.IIIB and "Rude Style" Kraters continue but the new element is the appearance of large quantities of Myc.IIIC:1b ware, 42% in Area I and 46% in Area III, as recorded by Kling (Kling 1989, 29). A small quantity of Myc.IIIC:1c was also noted in this level.

The destruction of level IIB is dated by Dikaios and Furumark to 1230 (Dikaios 1971, Enkomi II, 535), based on evidence of scarabs from the 18th and 19th dynasty of Egypt. This destruction was associated with the raids recorded in the Madduwattas letter which is dated to the years of pharaoh Merneptah. The attack against Alashiya was mentioned in this letter and the attackers were named as Ahhiyawa and Ekwesh. Dikaios considered the possibility that those who destroyed the Level IIB buildings included a large proportion of Mycenaeans who fled from Mycenae and other Mycenaean centres after their destruction (Dikaios 1971, Enkomi II, 513). Furumark regarded Myc.IIIC:1b pottery, appearing in level IIIA, as an early type of Myc.IIIC, indicating a date of ca 1200 BC for this level. A period of abandonment was postulated for the period between

the destruction of level IIB and the erection of the Ashlar Building in level IIIA to cover for the period when Myc.IIIC:1a would be in use. As mentioned earlier, Dikaios saw level IIIA as the result of the arrival of people from the Aegean who brought with them new features such as ashlar masonry, weapons and terracottas. Kling raises the point that Dikaios recorded substantial amounts of Myc.IIIC pottery below the floors of his structures but associated these level IIIA with construction of Level IIIA structures rather than the Level IIB occupation (Kling 1989, 63). However, Dikaios reports that Myc.IIIC:1 pottery was found with chips of ashlar masonry (Dikaios 1971, Enkomi II, 453) in pits dug into the Level IIB debris and that these pits together with the IIB destruction were sealed by Level IIIA.

The Ashlar Building of level IIIA was destroyed by fire. level IIIB the destruction debris was removed and the Ashlar Building was reconstructed on the same lines but inferior There is evidence for the introduction of architecturally. cult activity, at this stage, in the ashlar building, represented by the statue of the horned god which was found in the central megaron, and by the presence of oxen skulls and votive bowls. Dikaios believed that the Ashlar Building was destroyed in level IIIA by a surge of people which included the Sea Peoples (Dikaios 1971, Enkomi II, 523). Evidence for the Sea Peoples was seen in a "Philistine" seal, found in the destruction debris of level IIIA, which represents a warrior wearing a feathered headdress, considered to be similar to the raiders depicted in Egyptian records. Dikaios believed these destructions to have affected most of the island. He considered the town of Enkomi to have been in the control of the Sea Raiders temporarily but to have been rebuilt later, with the Mycenaean element back on the scene (Dikaios 1971, Enkomi II, 523).

Level IIIB represents the reconstruction after the destruction of Level IIIA. Mycenaean pottery was represented by the elaborate Close Style and Myc.IIIC:1c Granary Class. The

presence of the Close Style was taken as evidence for continued connections with the Greek Mainland. The Granary Class with wavy line decoration is said to have occurred slightly later than the Close Style and to "testify to new arrivals from the Argolid, after the destruction of Mycenae" (Dikaios 1971, Enkomi II, 525).

Furumark suggested the date of 1075 BC for the end of Myc.IIIC:1c; he placed the period of level IIIB to 1125/1100 and the end of IIIC to 1075, contemporary with the end of Myc.IIIC:1c in the Aegean.

The dates given above are by no means undisputed; there is a variety of opinions and much discussion of the chronology of Enkomi, the interpretation of the successive destructions and the identity of the people responsible for them (Desborough 1973, 79f, Hellbing 1979, 54, 79-80, Hult 1983, for ashlar masonry, Schachermeyr 1982, 128-164, Muhly 1984, 50-51, Sherratt 1980, 197-198, Karageorghis - Demas 1985, 266-267, Iacovou 1988, Kling 1989, Karageorghis 1990, 27).

Enkomi produced remarkably fewer HBW finds than Kition. Only four fragments, two of which are body fragments but very similar to finds from Kition and Hala Sultan Tekke have been found. None of the finds occurred before the Level IIB destruction. No. 23 (fig. 19.1, pl. IV.1) occurs in the destruction level (Table 4), nos. 24 and 25 (figs. 19.2-3 and pls. IV.2-3) occur in Level IIIA.

A (restored) jug from Enkomi (pl. VII.3) room 13, fl.I, decorated with hatched zig-zag, incisions on its shoulder was compared by Dikaios (Dikaios 1969, Enkomi I, 316) and Bouzek (Bouzek 1985, 200) to a jug from Karphi, Crete (Seiradaki 1960, fig. 9:10, pl. 5:11). Room 13 is part of the megaron which was destroyed in fl. II, the end of level IIIB and was reconstructed on the levelled surface of the debris. The building was used for a certain time in level IIIC and then was

abandoned. Dikaios comments that it was on this floor that the first evidence of the ritual in honour of the Horned God was Level IIIC contained Myc.IIIB and Myc.IIIC:1b but the majority of vessels are Myc.IIIC:1c, vases with wavy line decoration (Dikaios 1971, Enkomi II, 492). Some of these vases, Dikaios comments, show late tendencies foreshadowing the PWP type, but the great majority, if compared with vases of level IIIB, show little difference. Since no Myc.IIIC:2 pottery appeared on fl.I, level IIIC was attributed to the end of the Myc.IIIC:1c style between 1125/1100 -Corroborating evidence for this date is presented in an egyptianising seal from this level, dated to the 11th century and in the jug from Karphi, the parallel to the jug mentioned above, which was dated by the excavator to the "Intermediate Period" (Intermediate between Sub-Minoan and PG), 1100 - 900 BC (Pendlebury et al 1938, 136), and which Dikaios considered to be "in remarkable agreement to the date of the Enkomi jug". The Egyptianising seal mentioned as one of two objects of foreign importation - the other is the Karphi jug - is attributed to the early 11th century. The seal, made of blue faience and depicting a falcon-headed figure facing a snake, is said to be datable to the XIX and XX Dynasties (Porada in Dikaios 1971, Enkomi II, 809). Stylistic analysis, however, shows differences from Egyptian prototypes and the seal is considered either as made locally or imported from Palestine. Dikaios also notes that the date for the Karphi vase was not firm and he quotes Desborough who dates the foundation of Karphi to the middle or later part of LHIIIC ca 1150 BC (Desborough 1972, 125); he also quotes part of a letter that he had received from Desborough in 1967 (Dikaios 1971, Enkomi II, 493), where Desborough doubted that this vase came at the beginning of the site, as it did not look as though this type had any connections with LMIIIB or with LMIIIC. He continues to say that there was no stratification for this vase at Karphi and therefore, the Enkomi jug should in fact be used to date the Karphi jug. Although there may be similarities between the Enkomi and Karphi jugs, it is important to note that the Enkomi jug is wheelmade, made of a fine buff clay and bears no relationship to the above - discussed (HBW) fabrics.

#### **Kition**

Kition on the south-eastern coast of Cyprus is, along with Palaepaphos, "the only urban centre where life continued without interruption into CGI, and thus offers a rare continuity for the study of stratigraphy" (Karageorghis 1990, 19). Two areas were excavated (I and II). In Area I workshops, private houses and tombs were found, while in Area II were the workshops and sanctuaries.

F1. IV represents the earliest occupation level in Area I, (Karageorghis - Demas 1985). LCII Cypriot Wares are present in this level as well as Myc. IIIB Ware. There are a few occurrences of locally made Myc. IIIC1:b sherds in fl. IV but this floor was superseded before the massive introduction of this pottery. The layer between fl. IV and IIIA, which is the layer where the first HBW was introduced, is marked by the presence of large quantities of locally made Myc. IIIC:1b; (nos. 1 and 2, the earliest HBW finds from this site, occur in Rooms 39 and 40 where installations of copper-working were found, Karageorghis - Demas 1985, 6-7).

In absolute terms the terminal date for fl. IV was assigned by the excavator to the first quarter of the C12th, arrived at by the correlation made between the ceramic material from tombs 4 and 5, T.9 and T.1 (upper burials) and fl. IV (Karageorghis -Demas 1985, 265). In the upper burial of T.9 two Myc.IIIC:1b skyphoi (FS 284) were found which, together with the presence of small quantities of this pottery in fl. IV, caused considerable controversy over the dating of T.9 upper burial and fl. IV (Kling 1989). Kling, in her effort to prove that there was a clear break between the LCIIC and LCIIIA so that Myc.IIIC: 1 pottery would constitute a completely new feature of the LCIIIA, redated fl. IV to LCIIIA, on the basis that the material between floors derived from the occupation of that IIIA-IV which included large quantities of Myc.IIIC:1 pottery was assigned to fl. IV and dated to LCIIIA.

She also redated the upper burial of T.9, which is regarded as contemporary to fl.IV and dated to LCIIC by Karageorghis, to LCIIIA, because it was constructed at a time when large quantities of Myc.IIIC:1 began to be used, (Kling 1989, 76). However, Karageorghis comments that the "appearance of a small number of Myc.IIIC:1b ceramics is not uncommon during the latest phase of LCIIC" (Karageorghis 1990, 20). Sherratt, in a recent study of two similar skyphoi from Palaepaphos -Eliomylia notes that the traditional view that the introduction of a completely new pottery style (Myc.IIIC:1) coinciding with a new phase of the Late Cypriot Bronze Age (LCIIIA), and with a new phase of urban construction following "a series of more or less simultaneous destructions or abandonments" is gradually eroding away not only because ashlar masonry is now proving to be "a well-established feature of Cypriot architecture in LCIIC", but also because "Cypriot potters were already producing many of the Aegean vessel types characteristic of LCIIIA - the Kraters, the miscellaneous bowl shapes, jugs, kylikes and possibly also stirrup jars - before destructions and reconstructions taken as a convenient dividing point between the LCIIC and LCIIIA periods" (Sherratt 1990b, She suggests that some Cypriot skyphoi do predate the 159). bulk of Myc.IIIC:1 pottery associated with Level IIIA at Enkomi and fls. IIIA-IV, III and IIIA at Kition, on the basis of technical features which show that there may have been an early manufacture of skyphoi (Sherratt 1990b, 160-161), as well as on the basis of their contexts.

It has been noted by Karageorghis that correspondence between both architecture and ceramics is not exact between the Areas I and II and that the pottery of fl. IIIA and IV in Area II was different in that Myc.IIIC:1b amounted to a limited number in this floor in Area II, while in Area I Kling estimated that 25% of the sherds examined by her were Myc.IIIC:1b. Karageorghis explained the difference by suggesting that fl.IIIA in Area I was constructed later than fl.IIIA in Area II, at a time when large quantities of Myc.IIIC:1b were in use (Karageorghis -

Demas 1985, 265).

Also in Area I, fl. IIIA showed continuity with fl. IV in that most of the earlier walls were re-used in fl.IIIA. masonry was introduced in fl. IV in Area I, while in Area II the reconstruction of the plan of the temples took place in Kling believes that fl. IV and fl. IIIA-IV in Area II should be regarded as belonging to the same period, although fl.IIIA-IV does not show the same increase in Myc.IIIC:1b as in Area I. The question which arose was whether Myc.IIIC material was small enough in quantities to place this floor within the LCIIC period or large enough to be placed within the LCIII period (Kling 1989, 78), a question which points out the ambiguity as far as exactly what amounts constitute either a small or large quantity, on a particular site. It was suggested that the criteria of major cultural change and a shift in the proportions of ceramic wares should be considered as marking the transition between LCIIC and LCIIIA. "Contexts where these are ambiguous, should be regarded as spanning this transition" (Kling 1989, 81). An LCIII A date was therefore suggested for the construction of Area II on the basis of the contents of the upper burial of T.9 considered to contemporary. She regards the material of fl.III & IIIA to belong to the final occupation of fl.IIIA.

F1. III contained "abundant" Myc.IIIC:1b skyphoi decorated with spirals, Kylikes and jugs with handles decorated with a vertical wavy line. Because she considers the material from between f1.II and III to represent the final occupation of f1.III - PWP ware makes its appearance on this floor - she dates f1. III to the LCIIIB period (Kling 1987, 384 and 1989, 78). She also notes that PWP is not reported from f1.II-III in the area of the temples and that f1.III is characterised by Myc.IIIC:1b; this area she dates within LCIIIA (Kling 1989, 79).

Karageorghis associated the appearance of PWP with fl.II, which he dated to LCIIIB1 and LCIIIB:2 (Karageorghis - Demas 1985, Since he dates fl. II-III, the floor on which HBW makes its appearance for the first time in Area II, to the initial phase of fl. II and the beginning of LCIIIB (1125/1100) and Kling dates fl. II-III to the final occupation of fl. III, also the beginning of LCIIIB, the beginning of LCIIIB may be regarded as the date for the appearance of this ware in Area The end of the LCIIIB period is dated to 1050 BC. II. ceramic material between fl.I and II consists of PWP and WPI wares; WPI which predominates on fl.I is given a lifespan of 50 years, 1050-1000 thus taking fl.I down to the first half of the CGI period. The absence of any WPII and the scarcity of Bichrome I on floor I, suggest a terminal date before the end of the CGI (Karageorghis - Demas 1985, 266-7).

HBW does not occur on fl. IV in either Area I or II but in Area I it occurs for the first time in association with Myc.IIIC:1b pottery, at the time of its influx into the island. significant point about the appearance of HBW in Area II, is the fact that in this area, it seems to appear for the first time with pottery decorated with the wavy line, which is reported to be abundant on fl. II-III (Karageorghis - Demas The evidence indicates that HBW occurs in 1985, 266). association with pottery styles which may be directly related to contemporary styles in Greece. If this is so, it is important not only to find parallels in Greece for the HBW found in Cyprus, but to also correlate them in terms of chronology. It should be noted here that HBW occurs in Greece at the end of LHIIIB and was said to continue to LHIIIC middle (Rutter 1975, 30) and then disappear while in Cyprus HBW specimens continue to be found down to the CG period. The majority of finds at Kition Area I come from fl. I and II (table 4). Out of a total of eighteen fragments from Kition, only two come from fl. IIIA-IV. One comes from fl. II-III and the remainder come from floors II and I. The same phenomenon occurring in Area I is also observed in Area II where we have HBW appearing at a slightly later date than in Area I, but again most of the finds concentrate on floors II and I (Table 4). The presence, therefore, of HBW of a foreign character from the beginning of the LCIIIA to the CGI period is an interesting phenomenon and at first sight did not seem to coincide with the hitherto published evidence in Greece.

#### Kourion - Bamboula

The site, east of the village of Episkopi in S. Cyprus was first excavated by J.F. Daniel (1937-1948). The Late Bronze Age architectural remains were published by S. Weinberg (Weinberg 1983), the tombs by J.L. Benson (Benson 1972).

The earliest settlement remains in Area A date to LCIA:2 and the area continued to be used until the end of the Bronze Age. The LCIIIA period, the most fully represented period on the Bamboula settlement is represented by stratum D in Area A. Only one main building level of the LCIII was found on most parts of the site but the numerous repairs show that it must have lasted a long time. In the main part of Area A, four distinct building levels, strata D, E, F and G were isolated. D and E were the most substantial whereas F and G are limited to a small area, probably at a time when Bamboula was losing its importance. Stratum D in Area A corresponds with LCIIIA, stratum E-G represents the LCIIIB period (Weinberg 1983, 9).

Several fragments of "Ware VII" or "Black Slip Incised" (Daniel 1937, 72), a type of handmade pottery, burnished and decorated with incisions are reported from Area A stratum E.1 (House VI) of the settlement Area of Kourion - Bamboula (B706, B707, B708, B709, B710, B711, Benson 1972, 92, pl. 39). Two of the above finds (B708 and B711) occur in Area A, stratum E:2. The shapes seem to be bowls decorated with incised lines and are ascribed to the LCIIIB (Benson 1972, 92). Stratum E is marked by the abandoning of Houses IV and VIa, the rebuilding of Houses V and VIa and the construction of House VIII (Weinberg 1983, 18). Its ceramic characteristics are "most notably the increase in PWP, chiefly registered in House VI and the occurrence of Ware VII" (Benson 1969, 12). Weinberg also notes that the most interesting aspect of stratum E is the appearance of PWP of the LCIIIB period, similar to that found in Tombs 25 and 26 of the Kaloriziki necropolis, to the south of Bamboula (Weinberg 1983, Stratum E:1 consisted of material used in the 18).

construction of stratum E houses. The percentage given for "Ware VII" in Area A, strata E-G is 3.5% (Benson 1970, 36). Ware VII is reported to occur only in LCIIIB; the percentage given is considered as anomalously high because of the dearth of plain wares in Level E.1 of House VI (of Area A). comments that "the relatively insignificant proportions and the simultaneous occurrence of the handmade bucchero, Black Slip bucchero, PWP and Ware VII categories - in relation to the usual plain and decorated Cypriote categories - might, at first glance, lead one to suspect that they were inaugurated by, or imitated from, non-Cypriote elements filtering in at the close of the LCIIC and during the LCIII periods (Benson 1970, 37) but "in actuality" they all derive from local antecedents; he suggests that Ware VII may be "a purely local Bamboula revival of early Red Slip Ware, a kind of crude archaisation" (Benson 1970, 38), therefore only leaving PWP to be associated with the infiltration of foreign elements. The small quantities of Ware VII, however and "its almost exclusive association with PWP" he continues, "leave the question open as to whether the former really stems from the Cypriotes or from the newcomers".

## Kourion - Kaloriziki

Excavations by the Cyprus Museum and University of Pennsylvania have uncovered a necropolis southeast of the 'acropolis' of Curium which belonged to the Iron Age. No settlement site was found to be associated with it. The marked reduction of the number of houses and tombs of Bamboula in the LCIIIB period was interpreted as the result of the transfer of the settlement to another site (Benson 1973, 18).

Tombs 5, 19, 25, 26, 40 and 41 are ascribed to the LCIIIB period (although T.5 is also included in the tombs dated CGI). There seems to have been a "fairly consistent use of the necropolis from the twelfth to the fifth centuries BC" (Benson Benson suggests that a survey of tomb types 1973, 18). indicates that there is an experimental phase in the LCIIIB tombs where the features of the Geometric period were introduced in a transitional form, until these features were regularised in CGI. Historically, Kourion is regarded as having remained "undisturbed by direct foreign influences during most of the LCIIIA period" but there is some evidence that the "settlers who went to Kaloriziki as part of the main Greek emigration to Cyprus in the LCIIIB period came from or via Rhodes" (Benson 1973, 24). He bases his conclusion on the presence of pottery of Rhodian fabric as well as on the practice of placing cremated remains in chamber tombs. at Kaloriziki, a shaft grave with an urn burial is thought to have close parallels in Attic SMyc contexts. therefore, regards the LCIIIB to be contemporary with SMyc and the new settlers at Kourion he sees to have come from various parts of the Greek world (Benson 1973, 24).

Ware VII is reported to occur in Tombs 25, 26, 41 (Benson 1973, 118) as well as in T.5, an unpublished tomb excavated by Dikaios (Benson 1973, 18). About twenty three vessels are listed, fourteen of which belong to Tomb 25, four belong to Tomb 26 and five belong to Tomb 41. Two handmade pots from

Dikaios' T.5 are published by Daniel (Daniel 1937, pl. VI), here pl. VI 4-5 and fig. 21b.1-2).

T.25 (Daniel 1937, 56 and Benson 1973, 32), probably the tomb of a girl judging from the pestles and women's jewellery found, contained a majority of PWP vases, thirteen Ware VII bowls and one small larnax (K998) in the same ware; the burial is said to have taken place in the LCIIIB period (Benson 1973, 34).

T.26 (Daniel 1937, 56 f) contained two burials (A and B); burial period A is said to clearly fall within the LCIIIB period while period B occurred at the beginning of the CGI period on the basis of the presence of WPI elements (Benson 1972, 36). All three bowls present in the tomb were associated with burial period A (K981, K983, K982) as well as a tripod krater (K996) in the same ware.

To T.41 were assigned three burial periods (Benson 1973, 50-51). The group of Ware VII pots - 3 bowls (K984, K985, K997, K986 - a juglet - and K995 - an amphoriskos) were associated with the earliest burial. The juglet K997 and the bowl K984 were found inside a coarse ware bowl, K907 (Benson 1973, 51).

According to Benson's chronology of the tombs, none of the Ware VII pots was found in a context later than the LCIIIB period. The specimens from the settlement of Kourion - Bamboula are also dated to the LCIIIB (Benson 1972, 92). The dating of tombs 25 and 26 was the subject of some controversy. Daniel dated these tombs to the "later Bronze Age and the transition to the Iron Age" (Daniel 1937, 56 f) while Sjoqvist compared these tombs and their contents to those of Lapithos and dated them to CGI (Sjoqvist 1940, 132). Iacovou used the presence or absence of particular shapes of PWP to distinguish between LCIIIB and CGI assemblages (Iacovou 1988, 7). She observed that the stirrup jar and the kylix are Bronze Age shapes and occur in early CGI contents, as PWP survivals. Neither the stirrup jar nor the kylix (with the exception of one from T.25) are said to occur in Ts 25 and 26; the construction of the tombs, is, therefore, considered to have taken place not in LCIIIB but in early CGI.

Dikaios' T.5 is also dated by Benson to the LCIIIB-CGI (Benson 1973, 18). Iacovou considers this tomb not to have been used after CGIa. She comments that apart from six vases, considered to be LCIIIB survivals, the "rest with the exception of two "Handmade Black Slip Incised" pots form a compact CGIA group" (Iacovou 1988, 23).

The presence of some handmade fragments (Table 4, fig. 18.2-4) on floor I at Kition with apparent similarities in shape and fabric with the material from Kourion - Kaloriziki as well as the dating of Ts. 5, 25 and 26 from the same site containing handmade wares to at least a transitional LCIIIB/CGIa date, comparable to the presence of HBW fragments in possible PG levels at Tiryns, may indicate a possible continued presence of this ware to a period later than the end of the Bronze Age.

#### Idalion - Ayios Georghios T.2

The tomb, excavated in 1944, belongs to the Late Bronze Age necropolis and since it was dated to CGI, proved that the necropolis continued into the Iron Age (Karageorghis 1965, 185). Two miniature vases are reported from this tomb no. 16 and 17, (Karageorghis 1965, 196-197, here fig. 21b.3-4 and pl. VII.1-2). These two vases are made of different fabric, also noted by Karageorghis (Karageorghis 1965, 197 and fig. 46, here fig. 21b.4 and pl. VII.2) who is not certain whether this juglet should be classified with those comparable to his no. 16. He compares the small jar T.2. 16 (no. 45) to Daniel's "Handmade Black Slip Incised" and to handmade wares present in Greece in the SMyc period (Salamis, Nea Ionia) and suggests that they must have been introduced to Cyprus with painted pottery (see fig. 43.4-5). He suggests that the juglet T.2.17 may have been a local imitation of an imported prototype.

The presence of various types of handmade ware in SMyc and PG levels in Greece has been noted (cf. Reber 1991, pl. 8.1, 8.2, both jugs from Delphi); a reddish fabric is described, used for the manufacture of utilitarian jugs and a dark fabric, also used for jugs with a finely burnished surface (Reber 1991, 45-46). The jar (pyxis?) from T.2 may perhaps be compared to the SMyc pyxis from Kerameikos gr. 77 (fig. 43.4-5).

# B. Recent studies on the correlation of the Cypriot and Aegean sequences

The apparent association of HBW finds with distinct, locally produced Mycenaean painted styles as well as the fact that as a ware HBW primarily occurs in Mycenaean contexts in Greece, presupposes a correlation between the Cypriot and Aegean sequences which seems useful in the effort to establish a framework for the lifespan of this ware in Cyprus.

The chronological correlation between the Cypriot sequence and that of Greece has been a subject of long discussion and has proven a difficult task, mainly because such correlations are based on pottery evidence, which after the end of the LHIIIB period in Greece, begins to show different stylistic sequences at different sites. However, several recent studies of the pottery of LHIIIB and IIIC have resulted in a number of new viewpoints (Rutter 1977, 1-20, Sherratt 1980, 1981, Mountjoy 1986, 1988). There seems to be a general agreement in the studies of the LHIIIC period to divide material into early, middle and late LHIIIC.

Furumark divided the LHIIIC pottery into LHIIIC:1 and LHIIIC:2 (Sub-Mycenaean). He subdivided LHIIIC:1 into LHIIIC:1a, LHIIIC:1b and LHIIIC:1c, on the basis of a number of tomb groups mainly. Mountjoy comments that because Furumark was unable to allocate the material with the precision that is possible today, he placed the beginning of the Granary and Close Styles in LHIIIC Early (Furumark 1944, 199), whereas today it is apparent that they belong to the second half of LHIIIC middle (Mountjoy 1986, 134). Actually, Furumark assigns the earliest Close Style and Granary style vases to his Myc.IIIC: 1a (Furumark 1944, 198-9) as the term LHIIIC early had not yet been coined. Also, the Granary was clearly defined by Wace as the pottery style of the final destruction at Mycenae (Wace 1921-3, 51). Material from recent excavations at Mycenae, Lefkandi and Perati has now made it possible to identify a series of well-defined stages in the development of Mycenaean pottery (Table 5). Some of Furumark's Myc. IIIC:1b (Asine House G, Room 32) and Myc.IIIC:1c (Asine T.5) are assigned to LHIIIC late, while some of his LHIIIC:2 (Kerameikos Graves 19 and 42) is also considered to belong to LHIIIC Late. The two burials from Kerameikos graves 19 and 42 have been recently reassigned to a late phase within the LHIIIC (Mountjoy 1986, 181 and Mountjoy 1988, 1f). LHIIIC Late is considered by Mountjoy to be synchronous with Lefkandi phase 3, Mycenae Final phase, and Perati Phase 3. Furumark's LHIIIC2 pottery from Kerameikos and Salamis is considered equivalent to that of Lefkandi - Skoubris in Euboea (Mountjoy 1986, 194).

The Myc. IIIC1:b pottery (locally made) from Kition Room 39 fl. IIIA-IV Area I in tray no. 654 and Room 40 fl. IIIA-IV in tray no. 693D which was associated with the HBW found in exactly those contexts, consists of mainly skyphoi (FS 284) decorated with bands at the rim and below the handles, with paint at the stump and top of the handles and an abstract design in the handle zone. Interiors of rims are painted with two bands and the interior of bases with a spiral (Kling 1985, 339).

Parallels to this pottery are cited by Kling throughout the Mycenaean world from Ras Ibn Hani, Sarepta, Tarsus as well as in early LHIIIC deposits at Mycenae (Kling 1984, 38 and 1985, 340).

The commonest closed painted shape from Kition is the jug with painted vertical handle from rim to shoulder; the handle is painted with a vertical wavy line or a vertical straight line, the body is decorated with either a bird motif, zig-zag motif, tassel vertical chevrons or a sea anemone. Jugs of this decoration are considered to be the hallmark of LHIIIC in the Aegean. Rutter places this shape in his phase 3 of LHIIIC (Kling 1985, 352), (Table 5).

Bell kraters (FS 282) are a very common open shape in Cyprus, with a long history. The most popular decorative motif is the Kraters are considered to be more elaborately decorated and can be more precisely dated than the skyphoi. Bell kraters elaborately decorated with antithetic spirals with panels between them and filling motifs known as of the "Strict Sinda" style were found at Kition in Area II, between fl.III and IIIA. Kraters of the "Levantine Style", decorated with rectangular panels with abstract designs or pictorial motifs were found in Area I, between fl. IIIA and IV, on fl. III and IIIA and in fl.III; in Area II, they were found between fl.III and IIIA (Kling 1985, 346). These two styles were compared with the Aegean "Close Style" - recent studies have concluded that the term "Close Style" should only be used to denote the elaborate style in the Argolid. Chronologically these styles are placed in LHIIIC middle - Rutter places the Close Style in phase 4 of LHIIIC (Table 5).

Another common shape of Myc. IIIC: 1b at Kition is the carinated bowl with everted, carinated rim, two strap handles and a low ring base (FS 295). The majority of these are undecorated, although some are decorated with linear decoration, occurring between fl. IIIA and IV in Area I and in Area II, between fl. IIIA and bedrock. The painted version of this shape has been regarded as a hallmark of LHIIIC in the Argolid, placed by Rutter in his phase 2 of LHIIIC. Most of the Myc.IIIC:1b pottery from Kition is derived from the Aegean and the stylistic features described by Kling show parallels from the LHIIIB to the middle phase of LHIIIC. The feature she observes which could be attributed to LHIIIC middle is the presence of Pleonastic styles which, however, do not occur in the earliest occupation level, i.e. between fl. IIIA and IV in Area II. seems that the pottery with elaborate decoration occurs later than the massive introduction of Myc.IIIC:1b in Cyprus, both at Sinda, where it occurs in period III and at Enkomi (Level The massive introduction of Myc.IIIC:1b in Cyprus coincides with the early stages of LHIIIC. The elaborate style

would date fl. IIIA-III at Kition to LHIIIC middle (Kling 1985, 356-9).

Kling's stylistic analysis (Kling 1989, 171) leads her to the conclusion that LCIIC should be correlated with LHIIIB:2 on the basis of the presence of an LHIIIB:2 skyphos from T.6 at Enkomi; also the ring-based alabastron, regarded to mark the transition between LHIIIB and IIIC was found in T.5 at Enkomi. Kling criticised Mountjoy's work in that she does not include pottery from regions such as the Dodecanese or W. Greece, (Kling 1987, 456), both areas important for understanding the Cypriot material. The correlation of pottery decorated with wavy lines with the sequence of Mycenaean pottery in Greece has also posed problems. The standard view with reference to Cyprus was that PWP is a later phenomenon than Myc.IIIC:1c.

Dikaios called the pottery decorated with wavy Myc.IIIC:1c and distinguished it from PWP Ware as defined by Gjestard and Furumark. However, he related it to the arrival of new settlers from the Aegean and considered Myc.IIIC:1c as the earliest manifestation of PWP. Karageorghis classified pottery from Kition similar to Myc.IIIC:1c from Enkomi, as PWP. He also associated this pottery with the arrival of Mycenaean At both these sites pottery decorated with wavy lines is present with Myc. IIIC:1b; stratigraphically it cannot be distinguished. Iacovou suggests that the appearance of this pottery should not be assigned to a new chronological period and should not be regarded as marking a historical event She includes the Enkomi levels containing in Cyprus. Myc.IIIC:1c to within the LCIIIA period (Iacovou 1988, 8, 11). She regards PWP Ware as different from Myc.IIIc pottery decorated with wavy lines; PWP is only present at the Sanctuary of the Ingot God at Enkomi, the context of which continued in use after the abandonment of the rest of the site (Iacovou 1989, 55). Kling argues that on the basis of the absence of this pottery from several sites, its very appearance at other sites may indicate some changes even though it may not coincide with distinct archaeological levels. She is also convinced that pottery of this style is a later phenomenon than pottery of Myc.IIIC:1b and should be assigned to a later chronological period, the LCIIIB (Kling 1989, 82). Sherratt suggests that the tendency towards elaboration developed earlier in Cyprus than in the Aegean and spread from east to west. regards the wavy line pottery, especially as it appears in Level IIIA at Enkomi, as a possible Cypriot invention (Sherratt 1981, 234-237). She sees the wavy line as a development from the loosely drawn festoons and not as the result of new influences from the Aegean. Kling observed that at least some of the motives used derive from ceramics of LHIIIC middle in the Aegean; therefore, they could not have developed earlier In addition, elaborate pieces at Sinda do not in Cyprus. appear before Period III (the second phase in which Myc.IIIC:1b was in use). The presence of elaborate examples at Kition and Enkomi in the earliest LCIIIA occupation levels is explained by the long duration of these contexts at these two sites. The presence of wavy line skyphoi in Level IIIA at Enkomi is also cited as evidence for the long life (lasting into LHIIIC middle) of this level (Kling 1989, 172-173). Kling also pointed out that the occurrence of the wavy line with new shapes, all of which have parallels in the Aegean cannot be coincidental.

The Aegean parallels for the new features in LCIIIB have been noted in middle and late LHIIIC phases. As already noted, the presence of skyphoi decorated with a wavy line, regarded as a hallmark of the LCIIIB, have been found in LCIIIA (Kling 1989, 173) but as they are not in a distinct archaeological layer, one cannot be more specific than postulate a possible correlation of a late stage of LCIIIA with LHIIIC middle and late.

Warren and Hankey have recently proposed a new chronological correlation between Cyprus and Greece, based on Mountjoy's recent studies of Mycenaean material in Greece (Warren and Hankey 1989). They correlate the final stage of LCIIC with

LHIIIC early and LCIIIA:1 with LHIIIC middle (Warren and Hankey 1989, 118). Such a synchronism was also proposed by French and Astrom (French and Astrom 1980, 267-269), who argued that the first influences of the LHIIIC early style could already be observed in the material of Kition T.9 upper burial, dating to the time before the rebuilding at Kition. They also observed that the main settlement material contained features which reflected influence from the second main phase on the mainland, Sherratt's "Tower" and "Developed" phases; as a result, the LCIIIA:1 was seen as synchronous with LHIIIC middle. Locus F7010 at Hala Sultan Tekke, Kouklia TEIII and VIII, Sinda II and Kition fl. III + IIIA were considered to have links with LHIIIC middle, (Table 7).

Warren and Hankey used Mountjoy's system, who on the basis of new excavation material from the Citadel at Mycenae and Lefkandi, isolated a number of styles belonging to LHIIIC middle. Such styles are the Close Style, Octopus Style and the Granary Style; LHIIIC middle is defined by the Developed and Advanced phases at Mycenae, Lefkandi phases 2a and 2b and Perati phase 2, (Mountjoy 1986, 155). A date of 1150-1140 BC is given for the beginning of LHIIIC middle which has, as already mentioned, been equated with LCIIIA:1. This date was arrived at, on the basis of Mycenaean pottery found in the Levant, using a revised "high" Egyptian chronology (Warren and Hankey 1989, 128 and Hankey 1987, 40, 51-52).

Pictorial kraters of LHIIIB2 or LHIIIC were found in the destruction levels of Ugarit dated to between 1196-1191 on the evidence of the presence of the sword of Merenptah, (Warren and Hankey 1989, 160-161). At Deir Alla pottery of Myc. IIIB extended beyond the reign of Merenptah since pottery of this style was found with a vase bearing the cartouche of Tausert whose reign is dated to 1186-1184. The kraters from Ugarit are paralleled with similar kraters from Pyla-Kokkinokremos, a site "destroyed before LHIIIC Middle" (Warren and Hankey 1989, 161). A stirrup jar from Deir Alla was also paralleled at Achera T.2

and Kition T.9 Lower Burial. The conclusion drawn is that Pyla-Kokkinokremos, Kition T.9, Ugarit and Deir Alla Late LHIIIB are synchronous, soon followed by the appearance of The transition between LHIIIB and LHIIIC is LHIIIC middle. dated 1185/1180 (the time of Tausert's reign or a few years later) and LHIIIC early is said to have begun by 1196-1191 on the evidence of the early LHIIIC kraters from Ugarit. Scarabs of Ramses III (1184-1153 BC) were found in tombs subsequent to level V destruction at Enkomi which contained LHIIIC early pottery (Warren and Hankey 1989, 162), thus showing that LHIIIC pottery had begun within or before the reign of Ramses III. LHIIIC early is given the range of 1185/80 - 1150 BC. Pottery of LHIIIC middle was found at Beth Shan level VI, the period of Egyptian control over Canaan. This phase is said to have lasted into the reign of Ramses VI, 1143-46 and late level VI to the end of the XXth Dynasty, 1070/69. The LHIIIC pottery was in use after year 8 of Ramses III and was in buildings destroyed between 1143 and 1136. LHIIIC pottery is regarded to have begun by the reign of Ramses VI. A date of 1150-1140 is proposed for the beginning of LHIIIC middle (Warren and Hankey 1989, 165). Imported LHIIIC middle at Beth Shan belonged to a brief period between the destruction of level VII and the Egyptian city of Ramses III. Locally made LHIIIC pottery was used at Ashdod stratum XIIIb. At no site does the locally made pottery in the style of LHIIIC middle appear with Philistine pottery. "There is no dispute that this locally made pottery of LHIIIC was made by immigrants with strong Aegean and Cypriot connections and skills and that it was the prelude to and model for Philistine pottery" (Warren and Hankey It is, therefore, suggested that LHIIIC middle 1989, 167). coincides with the end of the Canaanite culture during the XXth dynasty. Pottery of LHIIIC late is said to have begun at about 1100/1090. Influence from LHIIIC early is, therefore, seen in LCIIC contexts (for a similar view see also French, Astrom LHIIIC middle is said to follow the Kokkinokremos, Kition Ugarit and Deir Alla LHIIIB association. T.9, Accordingly, a date of 1150/40 should have to be assigned to

the beginning of LCIIIA (Warren and Hankey 1989, 166f).

In a recent study, Mountjoy argues for a definite SMyc phase in contrast to arguments proposed by Desborough (Desborough 1964, 17-20) and Rutter (Rutter 1978, 58-65) that the term 'SMyc' should be abandoned since it represents tomb material going with LHIIIC settlement material. She pointed out that at Tiryns and Mycenae SMyc sherds were found stratified above those of LHIIIC late (Mountjoy 1986, 181, 194-200, Mountjoy 1988, 27, Table II). She regards LHIIIC late as a transitional phase between LHIIIC middle and SMyc and reclassified two SMyc tombs (graves 19 and 42) from the Pompeion cemetery in Athens to LHIIIC late as a number of vases from these tombs could be paralleled in LHIIIC Late at Deiras and Perati. The following SMyc stage was, therefore, not a phase contemporary with LHIIIC late but a distinct chronological phase (Mountjoy 1988, 2f). The dates of 1085/1080-1060/55 for LHIIIC late and 1060/1055-1005 for SMyc are tentatively suggested by Warren and Hankey 1989, 168 and Hankey 1988, 33-37) which are close to the dates suggested by Mountjoy on the basis of the above-mentioned study (Mountjoy 1988, 27, Table II).

#### Conclusion

At Kition the earliest occurrence of HBW on fl. IIIA-IV, Area I would concur with pottery showing features of LHIIIC middle since this is the floor where features attributed to LHIIIC middle are observed (Kling 1985, 358). It may therefore be assumed that at Kition the earliest appearance of HBW is synchronous with pottery of LHIIIC middle, (Table 8).

In Area II, HBW occurs for the first time in fl. II - III with pottery considered to have LHIIIC middle and late connections in Greece.

At Sinda, the HBW fragment occurs in period I/II again, at the time when large quantities of Myc.IIIC:1b or pottery of LHIIIC middle appear. Karageorghis dates this sherd to LCIIIA:1 since the presence of this HBW sherd coincides with "the appearance in abundance of Myc.IIIC:1b" (Karageorghis 1990, 12).

At Enkomi, two HBW specimens date to the destruction of level IIB, while another find dates to the time of the destruction of level IIIA again in association with locally made painted pottery with LHIIIC middle affinities. The fragment from the destruction of Level IIIA coincides with the presence of locally made painted pottery decorated with the wavy line and considered to have LHIIIC middle and late affinities.

At Maa - Palaeokastro the HBW jar occurs in fl.I, period II where locally made Myc.IIIC:1b is said to predominate; however, at this site, no stylistic development of this pottery is observed. Although the results of Neutron-Activation analysis (Appendix I, 259, 269) are only tentative, it seems worthy of note that the earliest fragment from Kition Area I (no. 1, fig. 16.1, pl. I.1) has been identified as a possible import and falls into the same group as a fragment from Kition floor I (no. 19, pl. III.3). The same is true of Area II where

the earliest fragment (no. 11, fig. 17.3, pl. II.1) associated with PWP falls into another group of possible imports (no. 7, fig. 16.7, pl. I.5 and no. 9, fig. 17.1, pl. I.6; see also Table 8) into which samples of floor I are also grouped.

Therefore, assuming that the above-cited fragments may be imports, they seem to appear in fl. IIIA-IV, Area I. Enkomi, the fragment (no. 24, fig. 19.2 and pl. IV.2) occurring after the destruction level of IIB also falls into the group of possible imports and so does no. 29 (fig. 20.2, pl. V.3) from Hala Sultan Tekke (Table 8). The most surprising observation about the presence of this material in Cyprus, is in fact this continuous occurrence down to possibly the CG an apparently different situation from that of Greece. Handmade and burnished wares occur later in Greece starting in the SMyc levels and continuing to the Geometric levels, but these wares are considered as essentially different from the earlier HBW, which have been considered to occur in the early stages of LHIIIC only (Rutter 1979, 391). This view seems to be changing, however, as the HBW material from Tiryns (see ps. 37ff) seems to indicate that HBW was present from the LHIIIB to LHIIIC Late and even later. Future publications of material from other sites may change the picture. Rutter seems to be revising the above view that HBW was only a short-lived phenomenon on the basis of new evidence (Rutter 1990, 35).

It is considered to have been a ritual vase especially as the excavators at Karphi found the Karphi jug with a clay horse and also regarded it as of ritual use (Seiradaki 1960, 14). The association of this jug with other Incised Wares of later periods, also used in tomb ritual is worth noting (Bouzek 1985, 200).

#### Chapter 4

#### A. HBW in Cyprus: Fabric and shapes

In Cyprus, HBW began to arouse interest after the discovery of a jar decorated with a horizontal, finger-impressed cordon and four lug handles on the site of Maa-Palaeokastro, excavated by Karageorghis, on fl. I period II and in association with locally made Myc.IIIC:1b pottery (Karageorghis 1986, 246, Karageorghis and Demas 1988, 84).

Following this discovery, a brief search was undertaken by Karageorghis and Podzuweit to identify fragments of HBW in the material of Enkomi, Kition, Hala Sultan Tekke, Sinda, Apliki and Akaki; the finds were published in 1985-6 (Karageorghis 1985 and Karageorghis 1986).

There is, however, a certain confusion in the above-mentioned (preliminary) studies as several different wares have been grouped under the category of HBW. The criteria employed by Karageorghis in determining the nature of this pottery were that it was handmade, made of a brown/grey clay with a grey, gritty core and that it was burnished. Material of this description, however, was found to occur in earlier periods than the end of LCIIC or the chronological time period when HBW would be expected to be found.

The shapes and fabric of this pottery are Cypriot and were published under the categories of Monochrome, Coarse Monochrome or Apliki Ware (see ps. 191 ff). Therefore, not everything which is handmade and burnished is in any way related to the HBW and the criteria used to distinguish this pottery should be modified. The pottery termed HBW in Greece is characterised not only by a distinct fabric but also by a number of characteristic shapes (see figs. 5-14). As a result, only if both the fabric and shape of a specimen are sufficiently different to local traditional forms, and if it coincides within the acceptable time ranges for this ware should such a specimen be considered as HBW.

## HBW Fabric: Fabric "A":

The typical HBW fabric is made of a coarse brown clay which is sometimes reduced to grey or dark grey to black. Surface colour is never uniform and varies from reddish brown to brown, grey or black; sometimes all of these colours may be observed on the same surface. In some cases the surface is lustrous. The core is usually grey or black; most characteristic is the anomalously high number of inclusions<sup>1</sup>, (grit additives); their size varies but often they are large pieces of stone also visible on the surface. Most specimens are micaceous, some of them heavily so. The grey core, crumbly nature and porosity of this fabric indicate low firing temperatures and contrast sharply with the hard well-fired fabrics that most of the Cypriot utilitarian pottery of the period shows.

Burnishing is almost invariably present at least on the outer surface; it was achieved by small, horizontal movements with a blunt tool, probably, or a pebble leaving a slightly lustrous surface. Burnishing on HBW differs from that used on Monochrome vessels, which in earlier periods, LCI-II were slipped and burnished. Jars in Monochrome fabric often show a scratched surface indicating perhaps that they were grassburnished or alternatively burnished with some kind of rough cloth leaving a rather matt effect on the surface. Large, HBW vessels seem to have been horizontally burnished or at times Monochrome in slightly diagonal movements; jars show burnishing marks which suggest a combination of movements (ps. 193-196).

No wheelmarks may be observed on any of the HBW specimens. Large shapes were made by the coiling method as the coils can often be detected on the interior; signs of beating or smoothing may also be observed. In some cases, the rim outline is irregular (thinner at parts) as a result of the varying pressure of the potter's fingers (e.g. no. 26, no. 30); body thickness also varies, (e.g. no. 8). The fragment from Sinda (no. 27) shows impressions from seeds or straw - they were

probably made outdoors (London et al 1990, figs. 41-49). Not much care seems to have been taken either to keep the place where they were made clean of intrusive materials and in some cases not much attention was given to the appearance of the finished version (coils are carelessly smoothed, cracks, scratches left unsmoothed). Their use must have been purely functional, otherwise their coarseness cannot be explained. On the basis of the above aggregate features I have assigned a number of HBW fragments under the category of Fabric A.

### Shapes in Fabric A

Fabric A is characterised by large open (figs. 23: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 24.1) or closed shapes (figs. 26.1, 2, 4, 27.2,3). Open shapes include a jar/large bowl? with flattened rim (Kition no. 2, fig. 23.5), and jars with short straight collar (Kition no. 9, fig. 23.3, Enkomi no. 26, fig. 23.2). Straight-sided jars seem to be a relatively common shape as several body fragments show (Enkomi no. 24, fig. 23.4 and Hala Sultan Tekke no. 30, fig. 23.7).

The jar from Maa-Palaeokastro (no. 28, fig. 20.1) remains unique at least as far as the decoration is concerned. the only complete (restored) vessel showing a plain, slightly flattened and out-turning rim, convex sides narrowing towards the rim and flat base. It is decorated with an irregularly applied horizontal finger-impressed cordon and four lugs at roughly equidistant spaces on the cordon. It was made by making an opening with the fist in a handful of clay; once the opening was large enough, the potter added coils which she/he smoothed and thinned the walls by using the hands. The lower wall is thick and the base flat (1 cm thick) (London et al There is a concavity just above the base, 1990, 40-41). perhaps where the clay was supported with string. The cordon is irregularly placed and there is a general sense of asymmetry. Its crumbly nature and the black, "cake-like" core may perhaps indicate inadequate firing. Its outer blackened

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may perhaps indicate inadequate firing. Its outer blackened surface may be suggestive of its use near a fire.

One more shape in this fabric is the deep bowl decorated with a horizontally applied plain cordon below the rim (no. 27, fig. 19.5). There is a total of possibly ten open shapes in Fabric A (Table 1).

Large closed shapes in Fabric A consist of a storage jar with a relatively narrow neck (Kition no. 10, fig. 27.3 and no. 15, fig. 27.2), jars with flaring rims (Kition nos 20 and 21, figs. 26.1-2) - since only small rim fragments are preserved these vessels could possibly be amphora - like or even jugs? There are no large closed shapes in this fabric from Enkomi, Sinda, Maa-Palaeokastro or Hala Sultan Tekke, with the result that we only have four fragments from possible large closed shapes, all from Kition, (Tables 1 and 3). Small shapes such as cups and bowls do not occur in Fabric A.

## Fabric B

Fabric B is essentially the same fabric as A but may be visually distinguished from A in that it is a darker fabric, still made of the same coarse clay but reduced to grey and showing a black-burnished lustrous surface. The core is grey to black with inclusions of varying sizes some of which are quite large. It is a harder and thinner fabric than A but its nature is perhaps defined by the fact that it is used for a set of smaller shapes than Fabric A (Tables 2 and 3). The surface is highly burnished to a lustre, owing perhaps to the different functional uses of shapes in this fabric which may have demanded a finer outer appearance.

#### Shapes in Fabric B

No large open shapes occur in this fabric. Shapes are smaller and include cups with a flat base, bowls (fig. 24.3-10), a jar decorated with a horizontal row of incisions (Kition no. 1, fig. 16.1 and 23.6), a small carinated jar (Kition no. 7, figs. 16.7 and 27.1), a dish with an oval handle on the rim (Kition no. 6, fig. 16.6 and 24.6), small closed shapes - one with a strap handle attached to the body wall (Kition no. 11, fig. 17.3 and 26.3 as well as no. 23 (fig. 26.5) from Enkomi and a storage jar with two horizontal handles on the shoulder decorated with incisions (Hala Sultan Tekke no. 29, fig. 26.7).

Applied decoration does not occur on shapes of this fabric. Two of the specimens bear incised decoration, the cups seem to have been decorated with grooves (Hala Sultan Tekke no. 31, fig. 21a.2, Kition nos. 3, 4, 5, fig. 16.3-5 and fig. 25.1-4).

Both fabrics have been identified on all sites where HBW was found except at Sinda and Maa where only one specimen of Fabric A occurs on each site.

It is perhaps of some significance that there seem to be two distinct fabrics with an apparent correlation between vessel type and fabric, especially as such a distinction seems to correspond with results of other studies of HBW outside Cyprus, notably at the site of Korakou (Rutter 1975, 30) where a distinction is also made between the fabric of large and deep open shapes in coarser clay with an inferior surface treatment and the fabric of small open shapes in a medium coarse clay with a highly burnished grey or black surface.

#### Surface treatment on HBW (Tables 1-3)

The standard surface treatment on HBW is burnishing, achieved by the use of a pebble or blunt wooden tool (London et al 1990, fig 70). The quality of burnishing seems to vary in relation to fabric; as it has already been pointed out, small shapes are made in a finer fabric and often burnished to a lustre. The direction of burnishing is often adapted to shape.

Rims are as a rule horizontally burnished, most open shapes are also horizontally burnished. One jar (cat no. 12) shows cross-burnishing on its collar, a feature often observed on large Monochrome bowls of the LCIIC-IIIA period. Horizontal and diagonal burnishing in short strokes also occurs (Table 3) and in some cases horizontal and vertical burnishing may be combined, especially in the cases where there is a cordon below the rim or a handle. The interior may or may not be burnished but it seems that in open shapes the rim is burnished horizontally and the rest of the surface is burnished vertically.

Large closed shapes, in contrast to what one might expect are burnished horizontally (Table 1). One such vessel (cat no. 15) shows cross-burnishing on the outer surface and diagonal on the interior. The single large closed shape in fabric B (Hala Sultan Tekke no. 29, Table 2) is horizontally burnished. Smaller closed vessels, however, are burnished vertically on the neck and horizontally on the body. One example, Kition no. 11 (Table 2), shows horizontal burnishing above the handle and vertical below.

Small shapes in fabric B especially cups are frequently burnished either horizontally or diagonally (Table 2). Sometimes cross-burnishing or diagonal burnishing may occur. A combination of horizontal and diagonal burnishing may be used on the same surface. Sometimes the surface treatment given to the outer surface is different from that of the interior. Although there are no fixed rules, surface treatment seems to vary according to shape, features on the vase and probably the convenience of hand movements during the process of burnishing.

Decoration seems to differ according to fabric. ornament is used on the larger shapes made in Fabric A, incisions and grooves are the ornaments used on Fabric B. "piecrust" ornament is not unusual in Cyprus and often occurs on the rims of wheelmade coarse ware; the finger-impressed cordon, however, is not a decorative feature that occurs on local traditional wares. It is worthy of note that amongst the found in Cyprus, only two fragments bear decoration, whereas at certain sites such as Menelaion, for instance, applied ornament is the characteristic type of decoration - twenty-one out of thirty-five catalogued HBW pieces have cordons (Catling and Catling 1981). At Korakou, however, where there seems to be a different range of shapes from those at Menelaion, only five out of the sixteen fragments bear applied decoration (Rutter 1975). At Tiryns a number of specimens are decorated with knobs (Kilian 1978, fig. 2) a feature which does not occur at Korakou or Menelaion. It seems that there is variation in fabric and decoration from site to site, both features probably adapted to the shapes in use on particular sites, the choice of which may eventually have depended on function. One fragment of a jar in Fabric B is decorated with a row of incisions. Three fragments from cups were decorated with a circular groove (fig. 16.3-5, pl. I.3); a similar fragment from Hala Sultan Tekke bears a groove, filled with white paste on its interior (fig. 21a.2, pl. VI. 1-2). A vertical strap handle attached to the body wall of a closed vase probably, is another feature of this fabric (fig. 17.3, pl. II.1). Incision occurs on the jar from Hala Sultan Tekke no. 29, (fig. 20.2, pl. V.3). Triple zig-zag incisions, filled with white paste, are contained within two parallel horizontal incisions at handle level. The handles are horizontal, rounded and set on the shoulders. incisions and parallel incised lines also occur on the bowls from Kourion - Kaloriziki (fig. 24.8-10). Both the decoration and shape of these bowls have been compared to the

Buckelkeramik fragment from Kition, no. 22 (Allen 1989, 85, here fig. 18.6 and pl. III.6) and said to be paralleled by shape A101 in the Buckelkeramik of Troy (fig. 37). The similarity in shape and decoration exist but no comparison may be made between the fabric of the Buckelkeramik find no. 22 and the bowls from Kaloriziki. Kition no. 22 (fig. 18.6) is probably an import and may be seen as one of various Trojan ware fragments found at Kition (Allen 1989). The Kaloriziki bowls seem to have been locally made. Although the decorative treatment observed on these bowls was not attested amongst the HBW finds at Kition, some of the shapes, including fabric, from Kaloriziki are comparable to finds from Kition floor I-II (cf Kition no. 16 and Kaloriziki no. 36, fig. 37.1, 3).

#### Find contexts and possible function

Find contexts may be important in defining the function for which pottery was used. In an effort to establish what the possible function of HBW was, I have tried to isolate the fragments which were found in association with either metalworking or domestic activity remains. A number of fragments seem to have been found in the areas where there is evidence for copper-working activities: Jars (nos. 1-2) were found in rooms 39 and 40 (Karageorghis-Demas 1985, 6-9), although the copper installations of fl. IV ceased to be in use after fl. IV (Karageorghis-Demas 1985, 12-13). A small closed shape (no. 11) occurs in room 16 which forms part of the northern workshops (Karageorghis-Demas 1985, 117-118 Zwicker 1985 in Karageorghis-Demas 1985, 404). No. 19 was found in Temenos A which communicates directly with Room 16 (Karageorghis-Demas 1985, 117-118). In Temenos A were also found two possible hearth-altars (Karageorghis-Demas 1985, 91, 127). About four finds from a carinated jar, a straight-sided jar and a closed shape (jar) were found in Room 8 (nos. 7 -10). In a small extension of this room (Room 7) was found a large hearth; these units were interpreted as domestic (Karageorghis-Demas 1985, 22-23). Another jar (no. 12) was

again found in the vicinity of an area showing burning and ash, interpreted as a hearth-altar, in Courtyard A (Karageorghis-Demas 1985, 139). A number of fragments occur in the City Wall, Towers A and B (Karageorghis-Demas 1985, 35-36) as well as in section T1+T2B in 2b.

The cup no 3 comes from room 26, a small sheltered area in Courtyard D (Karageorghis-Demas 1985, 20) and nos. 4-5 from a corridor, room 24 which separates Room 23 from a three-room unit (Karageorghis-Demas 1985, 19).

At Enkomi no. 23, a closed shape, comes from the destruction layer of room 72E, a rectangular room divided in three units with a central depression of ca 1m, interpreted as a megaron (Dikaios 1969, Enkomi I, 114). No. 24 comes from room 47 where there was a well and pit with some copper slag and a lead piece (Dikaios 1969, Enkomi I, 209).

The jar from Maa-Palaeokastro (no. 28) occurs in Room 70 described as a passage which was later blocked on to the east with the construction of a rubble wall. The only associations of the jar no. 28 were a fragment from a bellows and a Plain White Wheelmade jar (Karageorghis-Demas 1988, 84).

Although no HBW was found at Apliki, a mining site, a number of shapes in Monochrome/Apliki Ware have been found which seem to be unusual for Monochrome but seem to have a similarity in shape with HBW (nos.46-52, fig. 22); one fragment no. 49, (fig. 22.3) bears traces of ochre on its surface and core. No clearcut association may be assumed between HBW and metallurgical activity, even though there may be indication that this fabric occurs more frequently on areas with metalworking installations. Such find contexts may be mere coincidence at a time when metallurgical activity is at The fact that it was found near hearths (altars?) and in areas showing domestic functions is understandable as it may have also functioned as domestic pottery; some closed shapes may have been used for storage (e.g. no. 10, fig. 17.2 from Kition Room 8). There are also the small shapes in Fabric B, cups and bowls which, by definition of their shape, could only have been used as tableware.

On the basis of the variety of their shapes, not all HBW may be ascribed to one purpose/function only. It is a fabric that was used for making utilitarian shapes, probably used in metalworking and domestic functions as well as for drinking or eating. It does not, therefore, fulfil one particular need but may perhaps be regarded as the pottery used by wandering bands of craftsmen. Larger shapes, especially jars could have been used for particular purposes in metalworking or domestic activities whereas cups and bowls in a similar but finer fabric could have been used as table ware. If these craftsmen were moving from place to place, their pottery need not have been of the finest quality. Such pottery would not have been manufactured in workshops but made on the spot and as needed with whatever materials were available and probably fired in The variation in HBW fabrics open fire. and idiosyncracies apparent from site to site may thus explained.

#### The Neutron-Activation Analyses of HBW

It is emphasised by the analysts (see Appendix I) that the problem of HBW is not a straightforward one and the data is so unusual that <u>all</u> their conclusions should be regarded as tentative (personal communication). The lack of analytical work and systematic data of known provenance from Cyprus renders the conclusions even more tenuous; in addition there is the view that perhaps Neutron-Activation is not the ideal method of analysis for such coarse pottery; petrographic analysis is certainly very useful in the identification of place of manufacture (Jones 1986a, 259)<sup>2</sup>;

Bearing in mind the above, it is, however, worthy of note that the analysts have identified a number of "peculiar" features in the analysed samples. HBW is said to be "broadly separated from the Monochrome except in group 3a".... "Groups 1 and 2 are very different from group 3 and within group 3, groups 3b and 3c (Monochrome and Coarse Monochrome) have closer similarities than 3a" (Appendix I, 260).

It could, therefore, very tentatively be said that there may be a possibility that samples of group 1 (1, 4, 9, 11, 25 - cat nos. 9, 7, 11, 29, 24) and those of group 2 (sample nos. 2, 6 - cat nos. 1, 19) could be imports. The samples in group 3a (both HBW and Monochrome) may indicate that HBW was also locally made; the same clay beds exploited for the manufacture of Monochrome Ware may have also been exploited for the manufacture of HBW (see also ps. 200-201).

Chemical analysis of a few HBW samples from Cyprus was carried out by R. Jones in 1985 (Jones 1986a). Samples were taken from Kition, Enkomi, Sinda and Maa. Jones also draws attention to the fact that strict comparanda for HBW are not available and therefore conclusions about place of manufacture are also tentative (Jones 1986a, 260).

The Maa jar is said to bear a superficial resemblance to contemporary LCII pithos fragments from the same site and as its composition was "scarcely distinctive" it could perhaps be assumed to be locally made (Jones 1986a, 260). All the Kition samples with the exception of sample 2 (Jones 1986a, 263) were said to be locally made (Jones 1986a, 260-261). Unfortunately no records of the site identification of these samples have been kept by the Department of Antiquities at the time. Dr Jones has kindly informed me that no information of this type was given to him (personal communication). After the confusion that became apparent in the publication of HBW finds in that year (Karageorghis 1986), it is impossible to know if the fragments analysed were HBW or not and if HBW, which fragments they were (p. 191). There is a possibility, however, that

sample no. 2 from Kition (Kition IE2 39, Jones 1986a, 264) may be the find from Room 39 (Karageorghis 1986, 247) and here cat no. 1 (here also sample 2). If this is the case, both Jones' analysis and the Neutron-Activation analysis show this to be an import (Appendix I, group 1). If Jones' sample no. 3 (Kition IE32, Jones 1986a, 264) is probably the fragment from Room 32 (Karageorghis 1986, 247) here no. 68 (fig. 49.7 and pl. XI.5 and sample no. 5) it is considered to be locally made by Jones. In the Neutron-Activation analysis, it falls in group 3b (also locally made). I have included this fragment under Monochrome (ps. 196, 222). Jones' sample no. 5 (Kition IE43, Jones 1986a, 264) may be the fragment from Room 43 (Karageorghis 1986, 247), here cat no. 70 (fig. 49.9, pl. XII.1, not analysed by Neutron-Activation), considered to be locally made by Jones and here included under Monochrome.

The Enkomi sample (perhaps no. 2531/4, Karageorghis 1986, 247) here cat no. 25 (fig. 19.3, pl. IV.3) is said to be similar to the Sinda sample (there is only one HBW fragment from Sinda) here no. 27 (fig. 19.5, pl. V.1). Both of these seem to have been made locally. Jones' conclusions seem to point towards the local manufacture of HBW, although, he points out, "the makers of "Barbarian Ware" did not generally employ the habitual potters' sources; furthermore, the results from Kition (sample 2) and Mycenae (15) hint at the use of either unusual clays to the site or clays at some distance away" (Jones 1986a, 261-262).

Although no definite conclusions may be drawn before adequate comparanda are available, the general indications are that some HBW may have been imported and some of it made locally. According to the cluster groups of Neutron-Activation analysis, imports may not be restricted to LCIIIA (early) finds only. For example, in group I (possible imports) sample 25 (cat no. 24) comes from Enkomi, fl. V (LCIIIA); sample 9 (cat no. 11) comes from Kition fl. II-III (LCIIIB) whereas sample 4 (cat no. 7) belongs to Kition fl. I (CGIa). In group 2 (again possible

imports) sample 2 (cat no. 1) is of LCIIIA date and sample 6 (cat no. 19) also comes from Kition fl.I (see p. 269).

At the same time, some HBW samples seem to cluster in the same chemical group with samples of Monochrome Ware in group 3a (see also p. 201) which may perhaps be taken to indicate that the same clay beds traditionally exploited for the manufacture of local wares may have also been employed for the manufacture of HBW.

# B <u>Ware VII</u> (cat nos. 32 - 44) <u>Fabric and Shapes</u>

A number of vases from Kourion Kaloriziki tombs 5,25 and 26 have been published by J.F. Daniel (Daniel 1937), under the label "Black Slip Incised Ware", (cat nos. 32-44). Benson also published the same group of vases (Benson 1973) under the designation Ware VII. A few fragments of this Ware are also reported from the settlement area of Kourion Bamboula (Benson 1972, 92, pl. 29), B706 - B711<sup>3</sup>.

The fabric is described by Daniel as made of a deep wine-red to leather-brown clay, slightly granular but well cleaned and slipped with a heavy black slip which is then polished. decoration consists of zig-zags, crosses, horizontal bands and twilling on the rim (see p. 187). The fabric is soft and dissolves in water (Daniel 1937, 72). The Ware VII bowls from Kaloriziki are in the Philadelphia University Museum. specimens (a small amphora no. 43 and a cup no. 44, figs 21b.1-2) from Kaloriziki T.5, an unpublished tomb excavated by Dikaios are in the Episkopi Museum. They are made of a dark brown clay but fired to a dark grey/black. The fabric is soft and crumbling, probably fired at low temperatures. inclusions are visible in the clay and on the surface (0.1-0.2 cm in size); some mica is also present. No slip has been detected. The surface colour is mostly grey/black except for some reddish brown patches at parts. The surface is often flaked and appears pitted. Burnishing marks do not always survive but a number are carefully burnished; the cup no. 44 is carefully burnished in short horizontal movements, probably with a pebble or blunt wooden tool; the handle is also burnished vertically. This specimen, although characterised by the same aggregate features is a harder fabric and has a more sturdy appearance than the amphoriskos no. 43. certainly looks more "usable". The same may be said of a number of bowls, especially the larger ones (e.g nos. 38 and 40).

Incision is the standard form of decoration, usually double or triple zig-zag incisions, not very precisely executed, in some cases contained within two horizontal incisions at the level of the handles. One specimen (no. 36, fig. 37.3) bears a double incision in a cross-pattern on its base. The cup no. 44 bears no incision but its rim is impressed with a rope-like pattern called "twilling" by Daniel (probably achieved by using a piece of string/rope), a feature which occurs on other bowls, also decorated with incision (e.g nos. 32, 34). Lug handles are often vertically perforated (e.g nos. 33, 35, 37, 42). Horizontal roll handles appear on the conical-shaped bowls (nos. 38-41); two of these (nos. 38 and 39) have a low ring base and resemble the PWP skyphos in shape.

The fabric of these vases differs from what has been labelled Fabric A in this study. There are, however, similarities with Fabric B (especially cf. the Kition fragment no. 16, to the Kaloriziki bowl no. 36, fig. 37.1-3). There is a slight variation in fabric amongst the shapes found at Kaloriziki (it would have been useful had the sherds from the settlement of Kourion - Bamboula been accessible as they would probably confirm such an observation); the larger shapes and the more utilitarian ones (e.g the cup no. 44) are less friable, probably fired at higher temperatures. Inclusions are still present but the fabric is harder and as a result, burnishing is more clearly observed on the specimens, especially as their The small bowls and the amphoriskos surface does not flake. (no. 43) may have been made for use in tombs a possibility which may account for their fragile nature and size.

A similarity has already been noted between the Kaloriziki bowls and the roughly contemporary find of a Buckelkeramik find from Kition (no. 22, fig. 37).

The shapes include bowls of various sizes ranging from a rim diameter of 10 cm to ca25 cm for the larger specimens. Bases are usually flat although in some cases there is a ring base

(cat nos 38 and 39, Daniel 1937 pl. VI. 17, 50). Handles are either lug handles, vertically pierced (cat nos 32-35) or they are horizontal roll handles (cat nos 38-41 and Daniel 1937, pl. VI 50, 17, 16, 75).

Other shapes include a small amphora with horizontal handles on its shoulder and a cup with flat base and large raised handle starting at the rim, both from T.5 excavated by Dikaios, (Daniel 1937, pl. VI, T.5.10 and 19, nos. 43 and 44). Unusual is a shape described by Daniel as "a pot in the shape of a larnax", with straight sides, slightly flaring at the top, two triangular pierced lugs at the rim and no incised decoration (Daniel 1937, pl. VI 90). There is also a bowl on a tripod stand (T.26.21, Daniel 1937, fig. 7) with vertical handles from rim to shoulder, decorated with triple zig-zag incisions.

Daniel considered these vases to bear a striking resemblance to Red Polished wares of the Early Bronze Age, and regarded them as copies. He does not doubt that it is a Cypriot Ware especially as the shapes have local parallels, with the exception of the larnax which is Mycenaean, in all but technique. The horizontal handles were seen as the result of Mycenaean influence (Daniel 1937, 74). He also compared them to some handmade Early Geometric Attic vases of miniature dimensions, found only in tombs and regarded as ritual vases.

Karageorghis suggested that both the Kaloriziki bowls and one of the vases from Idalion - Ayios Georghios had their origin in SMyc handmade wares from Salamis, Nea Ionia and Kerameikos and were introduced to Cyprus with pottery of the Wavy Line (Karageorghis 1965, 196). Hood also compared the Kaloriziki bowls to pottery from Kerameikos grave 113 and the SMyc tombs of Delphi, Asine and Corinth as well as to the HBW of the LHIIIC from Mycenae and Lefkandi (Hood 1973, 46) and Troy VIIb2, shapes A101 and A102. The amphoriskos (Kaloriziki T.5.10) is compared to similar ones at Kerameikos grave 113 and Delphi, the handmade cup from Kaloriziki (T.5.19) to similar

shapes in the Kerameikos cemetery and Asine (fig. 30.6, 12). The tripod jar (Hood 1973, pl. VIII.1) is compared to tripod vases from Eleusis (Hood 1973, pl. VIII.3). The twilling on the rims of some vases from Kaloriziki (Hood 1973, pl. IX. 4) is a feature which occurs on handmade pottery from Troy VIIb (Hood 1973, pl. VIII.6).

A general resemblance between the Kaloriziki amphoriskos (T.5.10, no. 43, fig. 43) and amphoriskoi belonging to a group of handmade vases called Leather Bag Ware (Ledersackware) was postulated by Bouzek (Bouzek 1985, 197). Leather Bag Ware is described as a heterogeneous family in which even the fabric of the various sub-groups is different. Bouzek considers these vases to have connections with the Macedonian Verghina Ware and to have non-ceramic vessels as their prototypes (Bouzek 1969, 45-52).

The "suspension vessel" from Idalion - Ayios Georghios, no. 45, is considered by Bouzek as having close links with the SMyc examples which he considers as the forerunners of the Attic Incised pyxidae (Bouzek 1985, 200, here fig. 43. 4-5). The idols or bell-shaped dolls which appear in the PG graves at Kerameikos together with the pyxidae of Incised Ware are linked to Bulgarian pottery of the Final Bronze Age. He argues that although the resemblances between the Balkan Incised Wares and their Attic counterparts were transmitted indirectly via patterns on wooden vessels, baskets and textiles, there is evidence for contact with the Balkans in the 10th and 11th centuries.

### Idalion - Ayios Georghios T.2

Two miniature vases were found at Idalion - Ayios Georghios T.2 with PWP Ware (Karageorghis 1965, 197). Cat no. 45 (Karageorghis' T.2.16), described as a jar by Karageorghis, is considered to be a pyxis by Bouzek (Bouzek 1985, 198) and compared to the SMyc pyxis from Kerameikos grave 77

(fig. 43.4-5). As mentioned above, Karageorghis compares this vase to the SMyc handmade vases from Kerameikos and Salamis, as well as those in the PG cemetery of Nea Ionia (Karageorghis 1965, 197). He suggests that a Greek origin should be assigned to these vases, probably introduced to Cyprus with painted pottery styles from Greece. These two miniature vases, however, differ in fundamental ways and may not be considered to belong to the same class. The juglet (fig. 21b.4 and pl. VII.2) of a different fabric, was thrown on the wheel. It was made of brick brown clay with large inclusions, also visible on the surface; a large blob of clay was left unsmoothed on its base. It has a vertical handle from rim to shoulder, ring base and a thin ridge round its neck. It seems not to have any parallels in similar SMyc handmade wares.

Hood compared this juglet (T.2.16) from Idalion to Shape A102 from Troy occurring in both Troy VIIb1 and 2 (Hood 1973, 48, fig. 3) and by extension to the Lefkandi vase (Popham and Sackett 1968, fig. 34, here fig. 13.4). No such comparison may, however, be made as the juglet from Idalion is not only a miniature (of only about 5 cm in height) but also wheelmade. The small jar/pyxis (no. 45, fig. 21b.3, pl. VII.1), also a miniature, on the other hand, seems to have reasonably good parallels at Kerameikos; its fabric is not unlike the Kaloriziki Ware VII, although no such shape occurs at Kaloriziki.

## Enkomi: Jug of "Karphi Incised Ware"

A jug with trefoil mouth, oval body, ring base and vertical handle, decorated with incisions on the shoulder was found at Enkomi (Dikaios 1972, Enkomi pl. 95:26, here pl. VII.3) and compared to a similar jug from Karphi in Crete (Dikaios 1972, Enkomi pl. 106 and Seiradaki 1960, 14 fig. 9:10). The jug is said to belong to the category of Karphi Incised Ware. The Enkomi specimen is made of a fine, hard fabric and slipped with a dark brown wash which has flaked off except at parts of the belly and neck and burnished to a lustre. It is wheelmade and bears no resemblance to any of the above fabrics.

The jar with collar rim no. 70 from Kition Room 43, fl. IIIA and IV (Karageorghis 1986 pl.XIII.9, Karageorghis 1985, fig. 1.2, here fig. 49.9, after Karageorghis and pl. XII.1) and the jar no. 57 from Hala Sultan Tekke (Karageorghis 1986, pl. XIV 7, here fig. 48.1, after Karageorghis, pl. X.1) are here considered to be Monochrome in fabric and have been included in that category. The same fabric occurs at Enkomi, Hala Sultan Tekke in similar chronological contexts as well as in earlier contexts both at Enkomi and Kalavasos - Ayios This fabric is characterised by a brown clay Dhimitrios. containing inclusions of various sizes but the surface colour varies from various shades of brown to black, although a mottled surface of brown and dark brown areas is not unusual. It differs from HBW in various respects. It is a much harder fabric, with smaller inclusions. thinner characteristic shapes are cooking jar shapes i.e. jars with short straight collars and a bulging or globular body. surface treatment is almost always a combination of horizontal burnishing on the collar with vertical grass-burnishing below the collar, on the body (see cat nos. 57-71, figs. 48-49).

The second fabric which needs to be differentiated from HBW is the fabric represented by a jug, Maa no. 529 (cat no. 82, fig. 51.3, pl. XV.1, and Karageorghis 1986, pl. XIV.3) which belongs to the category of Coarse Monochrome as defined in the SCE (Aström 1972a, 103). The spouted bowl from Apliki pit 2 no. 1, the fragmentary jug from Apliki IIIA no. 91 and the jug from Akaki T2.21 (Karageorghis 1986, pl. XIV. 1,2,4 and fig. 1.4, 5, 7 and here cat no. 84, fig. 52.1, pl. XV.3) all belong to the category of Coarse Monochrome. Two more fragments from Kition, Room 35A + 35B + 35C and Room 27A, fl. I-II (Karageorghis 1985, pl. A.7, 10) are also Coarse Monochrome. Coarse Monochrome is a fabric which may be distinguished from HBW in several respects, although it is also handmade and, frequently burnished especially in the case of bowls

(Karageorghis 1986, pl. XIV.1). It is a thinner, harder fabric with fewer and smaller inclusions in the clay than HBW. The core may be grey or brown and the surface is mostly a reddish brown which is often mottled and pared vertically on the neck and horizontally on the body, in the case of jugs, and horizontally burnished in the case of bowls. The most characteristic shapes are jugs of various forms and the roughly hemispherical bowl with horizontal loop handle. One fragment of Coarse Ware fabric from Kition has also been misidentified as HBW (Karageorghis 1985, pl. A. 3 and fig. 1.3). This fabric, also a thinner fabric than HBW, is made of brown clay with a large number of inclusions; no surface treatment may be observed on this fragment.

The plain undecorated wares of the Late Bronze Age, unlike their decorated counterparts, have been studied little over the years with the result that existing classification systems may cause problems and confusion to the archaeologist of the period. One such example has already been demonstrated in the publication of some Monochrome and Coarse Monochrome specimens from Maa, Apliki, Akaki and Kition as HBW of a foreign origin. Both Monochrome and Coarse Monochrome/Apliki wares are handmade and frequently have a burnished surface; when loosely described they may be considered to have an resemblance to HBW, although there is no relationship between the two. Monochrome and Coarse Monochrome predate the presence of HBW in Cyprus since some of the wares within these categories cover the whole of the duration of the Late Bronze Age and employ a restricted range of shapes, typical of a long tradition on the island.

The apparent similarity of these wares to HBW has given me the impetus to study these wares in some depth, from the time of their first occurrence at the end of MCIII to their latest occurrence, which coincides with the end of the Bronze Age. A number of problems have been identified in their classification, a fact which highlights the necessity for a

clearer classification system. 4

What emerged from the study of Monochrome and Coarse Monochrome more relevant to the present study, is the clearcut differentiation of HBW from local traditional wares, which show a continuous evolution from LCI to LCIII. Influence on Monochrome shapes from other local contemporary wares such as Red Polished, Red Slip/Black Slip, Base Ring, White Slip is apparent in the initial stages of the ware (Pilides 1991, forthcoming) but in its fully developed form, Monochrome employs a very restricted range of shapes - the hemispherical bowl with wishbone or loop handle remains the most common shape in this ware until the end of the LCII period.

At the end of LCII, there is a change in the emphasis of particular shapes, as the small hemispherical bowl becomes increasingly rarer and larger bowls with flattened or slightly thickened rims as well as jars seem to take over, (figs.47 - 49). Sherds of these jars have been misidentified as HBW on account of their handmade and burnished fabric.

# Monochrome and Coarse Monochrome: Fabric and Shapes Jars and bowls of the LCII and LCIII periods

This is a distinct type of Monochrome fabric characterised by a variety of bowls with flattened or thickened rim and by a number of jars which utilise the shapes of coarse ware and may have been used as cooking pots. Both the bowls and jars are handmade and burnished/grass-burnished, or at least partly so.

#### Fabric

Bowls in this fabric are made of a uniform brown clay, fired to a light brown colour, although some specimens from Apliki show a dark brown surface. The fabric is hard, rims are thickened, turning inwards or outwards or they are flattened and sloping inwards (cat nos. 53-56, fig. 47). Surfaces often

appear cross-burnished just below the rim or grass-burnished.

Jars are made in a thinner fabric, of a brown gritty clay; the walls are particularly thin (0.1 - 0.2 cm) and considerably thinner than the rim and collar. Inclusions are visible on the surface, which usually appears pitted. The surface is burnished horizontally and diagonally in short strokes. On the interior, the collar is smoothed and the body is grass-burnished in short strokes in various directions or it may be burnished with horizontal and diagonal strokes, in the same way as the exterior. Such specimens occur at Enkomi, at Kalavasos - Ayios Dhimitrios (K-AD 986-988, South et al 1989, 140 and fig. 10) and Hala Sultan Tekke (figs. 48-49).

#### Shapes and Surface Treatment

Surface treatment is often adapted to shape in the case of Monochrome jars; for this reason, shapes and surface treatment will be treated together. It is evident that cooking jars were not meant to be decorated; any surface treatment that is observed serves functional purposes such as non-porosity and hygiene factors which would require a smoothed interior. burnishing marks appearing on the exterior were not meant to give a lustrous effect and such burnishing may have been achieved either with a rough cloth or wiped with grass, often leaving scratchy marks on the surface. Sometimes short incisions or notches may appear on the rim of jars (Enkomi, cat no. 63, fig. 49.2, pl. XI.1); similar notches have been observed on jars in coarse ware. One example is reported from Myrtou-Pigadhes (Catling in Taylor 1957, fig. 16, Shape 101) and Kalavasos - Ayios Dhimitrios (South et al 1989, K-AD 990, 140, fig. 10).

# 1) Jars combining horizontal burnishing and vertical scratch-burnishing

These are open jars with plain rim, short collar and usually a globular body; they are medium-sized vessels of approximately 12-15 cm in diameter, although one example from Hala Sultan Tekke, cat no. 59 (fig. 48.3, pl. X.3) is considerably larger (22 cm). Specimens belonging to this group occur at Kition, Enkomi and Hala Sultan Tekke (cat nos. 58, 60, 70, figs. 48.2, 4, 49.9, pls. X.2, 4, XII.1).

# 2) Jars combining vertical scratch-burnishing on the rim/collar and horizontal/diagonal burnishing on the body

The shapes in this group are very similar to the above with the difference that the collar is straight and the body more globular. The collar is scratch-burnished vertically creating a sharp contrast with the body which is burnished diagonally. The interior is also burnished diagonally. Pattern-burnishing often occurs on jars of this shape - Cat no. 57 from Hala Sultan Tekke and no. 62 from Enkomi (figs. 48.1 and 49.1, pl. X.1, 6) are burnished in short strokes in various directions, in some kind of a pattern.

# 3) Jars combining horizontal and diagonal burnishing (cross-burnishing)

Jars with a slightly concave collar are treated in this manner. They are usually burnished horizontally on the rim and are cross-burnished on the collar. Characteristic wide tool-marks, ranging from 0.2-0.4 cm wide may appear on the surface of some of these jars; examples occur at Apliki and Enkomi (cat nos. 61, 63, figs. 48.5, 49.2, pl. X.5, XI.1).

# 4) Jars combining horizontal burnishing on the rim, vertical on the neck and horizontal on the body

This surface treatment is usual on jugs, amphorae or jars with narrow neck and globular body. Examples are the jars with narrow neck from Kition (cat nos. 68, 69 and no. 65 from Enkomi, figs. 49.7,8 and 49.4, pls. XI.5,6 and XI.2).

Jars with simply horizontal burnishing are very rare in local handmade cooking jars; it is a method of treatment characteristic of jars in HBW.

Handles are sturdy, usually vertical, rounded, from rim to shoulder or, in some cases, flattened (strap) handles. They are not burnished, although they may be smoothed and some vertical burnishing may sometimes appear at the lowest end.

#### Coarse Monochrome

This ware was first recognised by J.Du Plat Taylor at Apliki and was divided in two categories, A and B. B was considered as the coarser of the two. Taylor notes that Monochrome as described in the SCE "is barely represented" (Taylor 1952, 159) but "a coarser handmade red ware with stroke burnished surface" is present. She describes Apliki A as a "coarse brick red ware with black and white grits; the surface is hard and burnished. The shapes approach those of Base Ring II and bowls are often decorated in paint or in relief". Bowls often have a ring base and horizontal handles (Taylor 1952, fig. 11.12) and jugs have a tapering neck with usually a rounded base (Cypr. Mus. A1008 from Katydhata, cat no 72, fig. 50.1). Apliki B is coarser than A, the surface is smoothed but not burnished or may have been wiped with grass or cloth leaving striated impressions. Shapes in this ware include the bowl with pinched lip and a bowl with a raised band round the shoulder (Taylor 1952, fig. 7.7). The jugs are thick with tapering necks and pinched lip, handle from rim to shoulder, often decorated with relief bands

on the body (Katydhata cat nos. 79-81, fig. 51, pl. XIV). Astrom, in a later study, renamed Apliki ware to Coarse Monochrome on the basis of the principle that wares should not be named after particular sites; as it turned out later, this ware was not particular to the site of Apliki but was found to occur on a large number of sites (Aström 1972a, 103). occurred in earlier contexts than at Apliki. However, Astrom's Coarse Monochrome seems to begin at the very beginning of the Late Bronze Age (he includes material from Kalopsidha MCIII-LCI in this group) and extends to LCIIC and even LCIIIA and thus includes a number of fabrics, varying both technically and chronologically. The examples from Kalopsidha cited under Coarse Monochrome and described by Astrom as made of a thick fabric of brick red or grey clay with a matt brown slip, often unburnished or occasionally grass-burnished (Astrom 1966, 66) are different from what Taylor named Apliki A.

Also, some large jugs from Pendayia (T.1.7, 1.59, 1.139, Karageorghis 1965, fig. 8) classified as Red Polished IV by Karageorghis have been included with "Apliki" Ware jugs from Myrtou-Pigadhes (Catling in Taylor 1957, fig. 16.95) under type VII.2a (Astrom 1972a, 106) also differing in fabric, surface treatment and chronology.

A number of fabrics have, therefore, been grouped under the term Coarse Monochrome, which includes Apliki Ware. Apliki Ware is a fabric which appears later than Monochrome and seems to finally replace Monochrome after the end of LCII, when Monochrome is extremely rare and Apliki Ware<sup>5</sup> is found in quantity. It is worthy of note that jugs are by far outnumbered by bowls in Monochrome fabric whereas it seems that in Coarse Monochrome (as used in SCE) jugs outnumber bowls. It may perhaps be postulated that at least for a period of time the two fabrics were complimentary to each other, each used for the manufacture of shapes serving a different utilitarian purpose (Pilides 1991, forthcoming).

Taylor's identification of two fabrics within this category (Apliki Ware) is correct (cf. figs. 50 and 51 and pls. XIII and XIV). A brick red fabric containing black and white inclusions with a grey or brown core, unslipped, carefully pared on the neck and horizontally burnished on the body, coincides with Taylor's Apliki A. The characteristic shape of this ware is the jug with a tall tapering neck, quite distinct from the body, an ovoid body, flat base and vertical strap handle from rim to shoulder, usually attached to the wall of the vessel rather than pierced through it. Handles are usually incised with either a vertical incision and parallel diagonal incisions on either side or a number of vertical incisions. The surface is carefully trimmed horizontally on the rim, vertically burnished on the neck and cross-burnished on the body. The jug from Katydhata, A1008 (cat no. 72, fig. 50.1, pl. XII.3) is cited as an example by Taylor for her Apliki A (Taylor 1952, 159). Similar to this jug are specimens from Katydhata (cat no. 73, pl. XII.4), Achera T.3.4 (Karageorghis 1965, fig. 35.4) and Stephania T.5.32 (Hennessy 1963, pl. XXXV.32). shapes occur in later periods, at Apliki and Enkomi where they are found from early in level IIIA to level IIIC (cat nos. 74-76, fig. 50.2-4 and pl. XIII.1-3). A number of bowls in the same fabric with similar surface treatment (carefully trimmed in horizontal strokes) occur at Apliki (no. 77, fig. 50.5, pl. further example is XIII.4); a the bowl identified by Karageorghis as HBW (Karageorghis 1986, pl. XIV.1).

A second fabric with distinct shapes may coincide with Taylor's Apliki B. The predominant shape is the jug with long, cylindrical neck or short neck, always flaring, with trefoil rim and rounded body and decorated with what is essentially Base Ring ornament i.e. two parallel applied curves on the body, in some cases with a Y-shaped applied hatched ridge inbetween them (Cypr. Mus. Al007, cat no. 79, fig. 51.1, pl. XIV.1).

The surface treatment is invariably a kind of scratchburnishing possibly achieved with grass, a rough cloth or some scratchy tool leaving deep striations on the body. The neck is unburnished. The fabric is hard, made of reddish brown clay containing small white inclusions; surface colour varies from a light reddish brown to dark brown or a grey colour; the core is brown. A number of examples come from Katydhata (cat nos 79-80) where there seems to be a concentration of jugs of both types, as well as from Akaki-Trounalli, (cat no. 81, fig. 51.2 and pl. XIV.3) all from tomb contexts. Also, the identified as HBW from Maa-Palaeokastro (Karageorghis 1986, pl. XIV.3) belongs to this category (cat no. 82, fig. 51.3, pl. XV.1). Shapes in this fabric are strongly influenced by Base Ring (cf: Katydhata no. 80, pl. XIV.2). They do not occur in the late levels at Kition, Enkomi or Hala Sultan Tekke, a fact which may indicate that either they do not occur after the LCII period or that they are a local phenomenon concentrating in the centre and NW part of the island. Gradually these features applied parallel curves, handles from mid-neck to shoulder, long cylindrical and flaring neck - are abandoned leaving the majority of jugs in the related fabrics undecorated in the late phase of the LB. Shapes become squat, shorter, the neck wider with a pronounced trefoil rim and globular body. The small, gourd-like jug with slightly convex neck (Akaki-Trounnali, cat no. 84, fig. 52.1, pl. XV.3, formerly regarded as HBW in Karageorghis 1986, fig. 1.4) is typical. Larger jugs in the same fabric (or slightly coarser) occur at Enkomi - from LCII onwards - and at Apliki (Karageorghis 1986, fig. 1.7). Characteristic are the heavy, globular body, short wide neck and vertical handle with a ridge at its centre, often pierced through the wall of the vessel, its tip left showing on the interior (cat no. 85, fig. 52.2, pl. XV.4). The interior is often unsmoothed, showing ridges of clay on the neck or at the attachment of the neck to the body; the modelling marks of the potter are often visible. The surface is mottled brown to dark brown and black, lightly grass-burnished in short strokes, on both sides (cat no. 86, fig. 52.3, pl. XVI.1).

At Apliki, there is also a variety of bowls in this fabric; they range from deep bowls to bowls with flaring sides, some with flattened rim or a slight carination just below the rim, as well as plain hemispherical bowls. The majority are either roughly grass-burnished in short horizontal and diagonal strokes or only partly so (cat no. 88, fig. 52.5, pl. XVI.3)<sup>6</sup>. It seems that there is a certain evolution in the shapes of Apliki Ware as is also the case for Monochrome (Pilides 1991, forthcoming), exhibiting features influenced by contemporary wares, as well as by functional factors. There seems to be a finer fabric (Taylor's Apliki A), a second type which imitates Base Ring in many ways and concentrates in tombs mostly, in certain areas of the island (Taylor's Apliki B), as well as a coarser variant, largely a settlement fabric characterised by utilitarian pots of everyday use. There seems to be a certain connection between the site of Apliki and this ware on account of the large quantity of it found on the site, as well as the variety of shapes it appears in, unlike Enkomi where there is also a large quantity of it but with a very restricted range of shapes - mainly jugs. Perhaps the connection is to be explained in terms of specific functions (Pieridou 1960, 153). At Enkomi, water jugs seem to predominate, whereas at Apliki, a mining site, this ware was used for a wider range of functions and may be regarded as the site fabric for utilitarian shapes.

A number of Monochrome and Coarse Monochrome samples were analysed by Neutron-Activation. Nos. 59, 65, 67, 68 (sample nos. 12, 23, 22, 5 respectively, see p. 269) fall into the chemical group 3b. Although the Neutron Activation analysis report points out that more analytical work is needed before some of the variations of element concentrations may be interpreted, the conclusions, although tentative, show that groups 3b and 3c have closer similarities between them than with group 3a. Group 3b seems to have similarities with samples of White Slip Ware of known Cypriot provenance (Appendix I, p. 261) from Tell Abu Hawam. It is also pointed

out that "there is no chemical distinction between Monochrome and Coarse Monochrome". Some samples however, which visually seem to be very close to Monochrome/Coarse Monochrome such as cat nos. 58, 76) (sample-nos. 13, 21) have been grouped in 3a with cat nos. 4, 6, 15, 30, (sample nos. 7, 3, 8, 10 respectively) here considered to be HBW. The HBW is therefore said to be "broadly separated from the Monochrome except in group 3a" (Appendix I, 260). It is therefore, tentatively suggested that group 3 could be interpreted as "Cyprus" and groups 1 and 2 as "imports".

The cluster of both HBW (locally made) and Monochrome samples in the same chemical group could perhaps very tentatively be taken to indicate that clays traditionally used for the manufacture of local wares could also have been used for the manufacture of HBW.

No sample of HBW, however, clusters with chemical group 3b (cat nos. 6, 4, 15, 30, 58, 56) or group 3c (cat nos. 83, 77, 49, 88, 46, 87, 75, 78). Cat nos. 46, 49 (sample nos. 16, 18) in group 3c, of Monochrome fabric, have been included here under "unusual shapes in Monochrome Ware" (see figs. 44 and 46 for comparanda).

Further analyses and adequate comparanda are necessary before any conclusions may be drawn; the small number of available samples should also be borne in mind. However, the indications are that there seem to be some imports of HBW which do not seem to be limited to the LCIIIA (cat nos. 1, 24) but also occur in LCIIIB (cat no. 11) and CGIa (cat nos. 7, 9, 19). At the same time, some HBW seems to have been made locally as mentioned above, while some influence on the local ware (Monochrome) may perhaps be postulated.

D <u>Unusual shapes in Monochrome Ware</u> (Cat nos. 46-52, fig. 22, pls. VIII-IX.1 and figs. 44-46)

Questions such as how did HBW influence, if at all, the existing local wares arose when fragments from unusual shapes or bearing decoration unusual for these fabrics, made their appearance in the material of Apliki and Enkomi, in Monochrome fabric.

Applied cordons are not frequent on Monochrome ware although applied ribs (which are slightly flattened) do occur, frequently, on coarse ware jars. Such examples may be found at Kalavasos - Ayios Dhimitrios (K-AD 995, South et al. 1989, 141) dating prior to the appearance of HBW in Cyprus. This fragment bears a horizontal, flattened rib and some attempt was made at smoothing the surface. Similar is a jar from Kazaphani - Ayios Andronicos T.2B (Nicolaou 1989, pl. XIX 199), decorated with vertical ribs crossing at the base.

Another jar from Enkomi (no. 52, pl. VIII.7), level IIIA, also shows a rib but the difference lies in the treatment of the interior which is vertically burnished.

A fragment in Monochrome ware from Apliki (no. 47, fig. 22.4, pl. VIII.2) shows a horizontal cordon, only slightly protruding. Pits and cracks are visible on the surface, which is horizontally burnished. A wavy applied cordon was observed on another jar fragment from Apliki (no. 50, fig. 22.5, pl. VIII.5) also horizontally burnished on its exterior and grass-burnished in short horizontal and diagonal strokes on its interior. Wavy applied cordons occur on HBW in Greece (Rutter 1975, ill. 1, Catling 1981, pl. 6.27, here figs 9 and 11). Similar wavy ribs, however, also occur on two Monochrome jars from Kalavasos - Ayios Dhimitrios (South et al 1989, fig. 57 and pl. XXVIII, K-AD 364).

Unusual is a thick rim/body fragment with a pinched cordon from Apliki (no. 49, fig. 22.3, pl. VIII.4). It is burnished horizontally on both sides; cracks and pits are visible on its surface. The combination of shape, the pronounced cordon and surface treatment is strongly reminiscent of HBW (cf. Sandars 1983, fig. 15, here fig. 46). This fragment was analysed by Neutron-Activation (sample no. 16) and falls in group 3c with the rest of the Monochrome samples (see p. 260).

A shallow dish with straight sides and a thickened rim, from Apliki (no. 46, fig. 22.1, pl. VIII.1) with large grits embedded in the clay and horizontally burnished also shows features which may be related to HBW (fig. 44.1-2). Another shallow dish also from Apliki (no. 48, fig. 22.2, pl. VIII.3) with splaying sides, black on its outer surface and

burnished with a tool leaving wide striations on its surface, may be regarded as an unusual shape (fig. 44.3-6).

An amphoriskos from Apliki (no. 51, fig. 22.6, pl. IX.1 and fig. 45.7-8) decorated with an incised applied rib on the base of its neck is also quite unusual for Monochrome. Other shapes which seem "peculiar" are a Monochrome pedestalled bowl, a Monochrome double bowl and a Monochrome vessel with long spout from Kalavasos-Ayios Dhimitrios (K-AD978 - 980, South et al 1989, 140 and fig. 9), none of which have parallels in the HBW of Greece. Monochrome has always been used as an easy medium in which shapes from other wares were translated, ever since its first occurrence in LCI (Pilides 1991, forthcoming).

It is, therefore, possible that some HBW shapes used, intended for particular purposes were imitated in Monochrome. It is perhaps of interest that there is a "concentration" of such features at Apliki, a site where HBW itself does not occur but where there is a surprising variety of fabrics - also a metal-working site. A large proportion of the sherds from Apliki belong to fabrics such as Monochrome and Coarse Monochrome, used for the production of utilitarian vessels, probably for use on the site.

E. <u>Catalogue for HBW finds, Ware VII, Monochrome and Apliki</u>
Ware from various sites

KITION: Area I

1) Bowl; body fr.

No. 654 Room 39 sq. E.2. between fl. IIIA-IV, fig. 16.1, pl. I.1., sample 2 Fabric B.

Th. 0.6 cm

Pres. 1: 2 cm

Decorated with horizontal line of short vertical incisions. Brown clay. Brown with grey patch. Dark grey core with large white and grey inclusions, some measuring 0.4 cm each; micaceous; - grits also visible on surface; friable. Highly burnished, horizontally on both surfaces. Lustrous. Pits visible on surface, the result of burnt inclusions?

Bibliography:

Karageorghis 1985, pl. A-9

Karageorghis 1986, pl. XIII, 7

Comparanda: Fiq. 28; Tiryns, possible similarity in shape and decoration. Novačka Cuprija; some similarity in shape and decoration.

Kastanas, Athens; similarity in decoration.

2) Jar; rim fr.;

No. 693d, Room 40 sq. E.5, fl. IIIA-IV, fig. 16.2, pl. I.2, Fabric A.

Th. 0.8 cm

Pres.l: 1.5 cm

Flat rim.

Brown clay. Dark grey core with small inclusions. Friable.

Orange brown surface, lustrous, probably horizontally burnished.

Bibliography:

Karageorghis 1985, fig. 1.6

Karageorghis 1986, pl. XIII-8.

Comparanda: Fig.29; Tiryns; possible similarity in shape. Novačka Ćuprija - alternative possibly similar shapes.

3) Cup; base fr.

No. 353/1, Room 26, fl. II, fig. 16.3 pl. I.3, Fabric B. Th. 0.6 cm

Pres. 1: 4.5 cm

Flat base.

Brown clay, large inclusions in core (0.3-0.4 cm), also visible on surface.

Black on both surfaces and core, burnt.

Probably burnished and lustrous, interior burnished horizontally but surface destroyed as a result of burning. Comparanda: Figs. 30-31; General shape present at Korakou, Kastanas, Khania, Delphi, Asine, Lipari, Tell Qasile.

4) Cup; rim/body fr.

No. 334 Room 24, sq. F3, fl. I + II, fig. 16.4, pl. I.3, sample 7, Fabric B.

Est. rim d: 10 cm

Th.: 0.3 cm

Pres. 1: 4.6 cm

Convex sides, slightly flattened rim, groove at lower part near base.

Brown clay with large white and grey inclusions.

Dark grey to black outer surface; almost completely black inside - burnt.

Lustrous surface; horizontally burnished on outer surface; horizontally burnished on inner surface near the rim only.

<u>Bibliography</u>: Under Coarse Ware in Karageorghis and Demas 1985, 58.

Comparanda: Figs 30-31; General shape present at Korakou, Kastanas, Khania, Delphi, Asine, Lipari, Tell Qasile.

5) Cup; base fr./lower part of body, 2 more non-joining fragments probably from the same cup.

Room 24 sq. I3, fl. I + II, fig. 16.5, pl. I.3, Fabric B. Th.: 0.3 cm

Pres. 1: 4 cm

Flattened base. Horizontal groove just above base.

Brown clay with large inclusions, measuring 0.2 cm in some cases, also visible on surface. Black on both surfaces but some grey areas are visible on exterior; burnt.

Cross-burnished on interior (burnished diagonally in two opposing directions).

Diagonally burnished on exterior. The base is diagonally burnished.

<u>Comparanda</u>: <u>Figs. 30-31</u>; General shape present at Korakou, Kastanas, Khania, Delphi, Asine, Lipari, Tell Qasile.

6) Shallow dish; rim/body fr.

No. 674, Room 6 & 22, sq. E. 3, well 3, fl. I & II, fig. 16.6, pl. I.4, sample 3, Fabric B.

Rim th: 1 cm

Wall th: 1.6 cm

Pres. 1. 5.3 cm

Sharply out-turning thick rim, with oval handle below rim, flaring sides.

Brown clay. The core is brown-grey with small inclusions. Black and lustrous on both surfaces.

Highly burnished, horizontally on rim and diagonally below rim. Rim also horizontally burnished on interior and diagonally burnished below.

Bibliography: Karageorghis 1985, pl. A.8, fig. 1.9.

Comparanda: Fig. 32; Crkvina, Lipari; similarity in shape. Kastanas and Khania may offer other possible alternatives although not as close.

7) Jar; two body fragments.

No. 646-647, sq. E.2, Room 8, Fl. I, depth 2.15 - 2.30, fig. 16.7, pl. I.5, sample 4, Fabric B.

Est.d. at carination: 26 cm

Th. at carination: 0.9 cm

Pres. 1: 5.3 cm

Carinated. Brown clay. Black core with small and large inclusions also present on surface. Brown to grey outer surface; black (burnt) interior. Horizontally burnished on both surfaces. Lustrous. Small pits also visible on surface.

<u>Bibliography</u>: Karageorghis 1985, pl. A.6, fig. 1.7 <u>Comparanda</u>: <u>Fig. 33.4 - 5</u>; Khania, Tiryns; similarity in shape.

8) Shape unidentifiable; body fr.

Room 8, fl. I, depth 2.15 - 2.30. Fabric B.

Th: 0.7 cm

Pres. 1: 6.5 cm

Thinner at lower end.

Brown clay. Dark grey core with inclusions.

Grey/brown surface. Outer surface not well preserved but probably highly burnished - traces of burnishing at lower end of fragment where it is lustrous. Light brown inside, burnished horizontally; lustrous.

9) Jar; rim fr./6 non-joining body fragments.

Room 8, sq. E.2, fl. I, depth 2.25 - 2.70, fig. 17.1, pl. I.6, sample 1, Fabric A.

Est.rim d.: 25 cm

Rim th.: 0.5 cm

Pres. 1: 7.7 cm

Straight collar. Flat rim. Coilmade and smoothed.

Light brown clay. Grey core with inclusions. Micaceous. Surface brown with grey patches. Interior light brown. Soft. Burnishing has not survived but surface may have been lustrous.

Bibliography: Karageorghis 1985, pl. B.4

<u>Comparanda</u>: <u>Fig. 41.6-7</u>; Tiryns; possible similarity in shape.

10) Closed shape - 4 body fragments - the largest measures 8 cm in length.

No. 647 Room 8, sq. E.2, fl. I, depth 2.25 - 2.70, fig. 17.2, pl. I.7, Fabric A.

Same fabric as no. 9 entry but thicker. Lower part of vessel is thinner. Coilmade and smoothed.

Brown clay. Core dark grey with inclusions. Mica.

Outer surface is brown with grey-black patches. Brown interior with some grey areas.

Exterior lustrous. Horizontally burnished.

Bibliography: Karageorghis 1985, pl. B.4

Comparandum: Fig. 36.3; Khania; although the above find is a body fragment, there may be some similarity in shape with this jar from Khania.

#### Area II:

11) Small closed shape; handle/body fr.

No. 1, Room 16, sq. K.5. fl. II-III, depth 2.20 - 2.30, fig. 17.3, pl. II.1, sample 9, Fabric B.

Handle 2.1 cm wide.

Pres 1: 5.2 cm

Th. of fracture: 0.6 cm

Vertical strap handle attached to body.

Grey clay; Black core with large number of inclusions, also visible on surface. Micaceous; dark grey on exterior; grey on interior; incrustation present. Horizontally burnished above handle and on either side. Vertically burnished below handle. Handle incrusted, not clear whether it was burnished or not. Horizontal scratch - burnishing inside as far as can be detected. Comparanda: Fig. 34; Kommos, Tiryns, Novacka Cuprija; similarity in handle shapes.

12) Jar; rim/fr.

No. 1, Courtyard A, fl. II, depth 3.50 - 3.60, fig. 17.4 pl. II.2, Fabric A.

Est rim d: 12 cm

Rim th.: 0.4 cm

Pres. 1: 3 cm

Short, straight collar.

Brown clay with inclusions. Core dark grey/black. Exterior is grey/black near the rim with brown area below collar. The interior is brown, horizontally burnished; the outer surface is horizontally burnished on the rim but two diagonal strokes in a cross pattern are visible on the collar. Lustrous.

<u>Comparanda: Fig. 33.7-8;</u> Tiryns; possible similarity in shape.

13) Jar; body fr.

No. 4 Tower C, sq.  $\Lambda\Lambda10-11$ , fl. I + II, depth 3.90 - 4.00, Fabric A.

Th.: 0.5 - 1 cm

Pres. 1: 4.4 cm

Very straight profile. Thick.

Brown-grey clay, soft fabric. Grey core containing a large number of white inclusions and mica. Grey outer and inner surface. Eroded on inner surface. Horizontally burnished; pits on surface.

Comparanda: cf fabric of nos. 24 and 30

14) Unidentifiable shape; rim fr., small, non-joining body fragments.

No. 299B, City Wall, between Tower A + B, prob. fl. I-II, fig 17.5, pl. II. 3, Fabric A.

Max. rim th.: 1.5 cm

Pres. 1: 3.4 cm

Thick rim bulging inwards. The rim was made separately and joined to the wall of vessel. There may have been a protrusion/some kind of handle starting from the rim.

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There may also have been an oval perforation next to the rim.

Reddish brown clay with large white and brown inclusions (up to 0.3 cm in size) in the core, also visible on both surfaces.

Outer surface, vertically burnished. Inside, the rim is horizontally burnished and diagonally burnished below. Comparanda: Fig. 33.2; Lipari, possible interpretation of the shape the above fragment derives from?

15) Jar; large body fr.

No. 299B, City Wall, between Tower A + B, fl. I-II, fig. 18.1, pl. II.4, sample 8, Fabric A.

Pres. 1: 9 cm

Max. wall th.: 0.9 cm.

Coilmade and smoothed. Finger-impressions visible on inner surface.

Brown clay. The core is grey to black. Brown and white inclusions measuring (0.1-0.2 cm); fired to brown colour with black areas and almost completely black on interior. Burnished in cross-pattern on outer surface. Inside, it is burnished diagonally to produce a shiny surface. Comparandum: Fig. 41.4; Kastanas, general similarity in

16) Bowl; rim/body fr.

shape.

No. 299B, City Wall; between Tower A + B, fl. I-II,

fig. 18.2, pl. II.5, Fabric B.

Est. rim d.: 16 cm

Rim th.: 0.3 cm

Pres. 1: 7 cm

Hemispherical; thin flattened rim.

Brown clay; grey core with small inclusions. Hard fabric. Surface colour dark grey, dark grey to black inside. Burnished horizontally on both surfaces. Slightly lustrous.

<u>Comparanda</u>: <u>Fig. 37</u>; Kaloriziki Ware VII bowls; close similarity in fabric and shape.

17) Cup; base fr./small part of lower body.

No. 372 City Wall II 1 in b - Unstratified, fig. 18.3,

pl. III.1, Fabric B.

Wall th: 0.4 cm

Max. base th.: 0.6 cm

Pres. 1: 3 cm

Flat base.

Brown clay; core of dark brown/grey colour with inclusions. Surface colour dark grey on both interior and exterior. Cross burnished on outer surface; lustrous. Horizontally burnished inside.

Comparanda: Figs. 30-31; Kaloriziki; close similarity in fabric and shape. Korakou, Kastanas, Khania; similarity in fabric and shape.

18) Bowl; base fr./small part of lower body;

No. 318, City Wall, Section between T1+T2 in 2b, fig. 18.4, pl. III.2, Fabric B.

Wall th.: 0.4 cm

Base th.: 0.6 cm

Pres 1.: 5 cm

Flat base.

20.

Brown clay; grey core with large inclusions (c.0.1 cm) and mica, also visible on surface. Relatively fine fabric. Surface colour dark grey to black; traces of brown at point of fracture. Highly burnished surface; lustrous on both interior and exterior. Base diagonally burnished; body also diagonally burnished. Interior horizontally burnished.

<u>Comparanda</u>: <u>Fig. 37.1-6</u>; Kaloriziki, close similarity in fabric and shape.

Kastanas, similarity in shape.

- 19) Unidentifiable shape; 2 body fragments, non-joining. No. 33, Temenos A sq. λ6, fl. I, depth 220-240, pl. III.3, sample 6, Fabric B. Grey clay with inclusions. Soft fabric, comparatively thinner (varying thickness of body wall: 0.4-0.6 cm); coilmade. Black on outer surface, grey on interior. Burnished horizontally on exterior, slightly lustrous.
- 20) Closed shape; rim fr.

  No. 313, City Wall T.1 in 2b, fig. 18.4, pl. III.4,
  Fabric A.

Est. rim d.: 12 cm

Rim th.: 0.4 cm

Pres. 1: 4.2 cm

Flattened, inward sloping rim, rather flaring neck.

Reddish brown clay with a few very large inclusions (0.2 cm), also visible on surface. Brown core, grey/black core on neck.

Brown surface colour except for black patch on neck and on rim. Brown inside. Horizontally burnished on both interior and exterior, including rim.

<u>Comparanda: Figs. 35-36</u>; Tiryns, Athens, Kastanas, Kommos, Khania, Korakou, Kerameikos, Delphi, Corinth, Babadag; general similarity in shape.

21) Closed shape; rim fr.

No. 313, City Wall T.1 and T.2., fig. 18.5, pl. III.5, Fabric A.

Rim th: 0.4 cm

Pres. 1: 3 cm

Est. d: 12 cm

As no. 20; rim slightly more flaring.

Brown clay; core brown with inclusions, also visible on surface. Surface colour dark brown, slightly lighter brown on interior. Horizontally burnished on both exterior and interior.

<u>Comparanda</u>: <u>Figs. 35 - 36</u>; Tiryns, Athens, Kastanas, Kommos, Khania, Korakou, Kerameikos, Delphi, Corinth, Babadag; general similarity in shape.

### Buckelkeramik fragment:

22) Bowl; rim/body fr.

No. 2350, Temenos A, fl. I-II, fig. 18.6, pl. III.6.

Est. rim d.: 20 cm

Rim th: 0.5 cm

Pres. 1: 6.2 cm

Flattened rim, knob protrusion on rim, slightly flaring sides. Incised with carefully drawn triple zig-zag about 2 cm below rim and filled with white paste.

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Grey clay; grey core with inclusions; grey on both surfaces, lighter grey on outer surface. Highly burnished on both sides. The exterior is horizontally burnished. Vertically burnished on interior.

Bibliography:

Allen 1989, fig. 1.5

Comparanda: Fig. 37.6-9; Troy, similarity in shape and decoration. Korakou, similarity in shape and in motif (the Korakou bowl is painted, not incised).

### **ENKOMI:**

23) Closed shape; neck/body fr.

No. 3409, Room 72E, fl. VII, 14.75 - 14.95, following destruction of level IIB, fig. 19.1, pl. IV.1, Fabric B.

Est.rim d.: 9 cm

Neck th: 0.4 cm

Wall th: 0.3 cm

Pres. 1: 6.3 cm

Straight neck profile, sharp angle at shoulder point. Brown clay; core brownish at one end of fracture and dark grey/black on the other side; containing a few large white grits and smaller inclusions.

Surface colour is dark grey on exterior and brown with grey areas inside. Neck, vertically burnished and shoulder horizontally burnished.

Lustrous surface, pronounced tool marks visible - not burnished inside.

Bibliography:

Dikaios 1969, Enkomi I, 114 (for its context).

<u>Comparanda</u>: <u>Fig. 36</u>; Korakou, possible similarity in shape with two body fragments from the site.

24) Unidentifiable shape; body fr.

No. 6028, Room 47, fl. V, Area I, fig. 19.2, pl. IV.2, sample 25, Fabric A.

Th.: 0.6 cm

Pres. 1: 3 cm

Remarkably straight profile.

Brown clay. Grey core with large inclusions, visible both in core and surface. Light brown surface colour on both interior and exterior. Fine horizontal burnishing on both interior and exterior.

Bibliography:

Dikaios 1969, Enkomi I, 209 (for its context)

Comparanda: cf. fabric of 13 and 30

25) Deep bowl; rim fr.8

No. 2531/4, Room 2, Area III, fig. 19.3, pl. IV.3, Fabric A.

Est. rim d.: 18 cm

Pres. ht: 7 cm

Brown clay; dark grey to black core, large inclusions, rough brownish surface.

Bibliography:

Karageorghis 1986, 249, pl. XIV. 6, fig. 1.9

Comparandum: Fig. 41.2; Korakou, general similarity in shape.

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26) Jar; rim/body fr.

No. 6236A, Well 7, level 14.40 - 15.40, 19.4, pl. IV.4,

Fabric A.

Est. rim d.: 22 cm Rim th.: 0.8 cm

Collar th.: 0.6 cm

Body th.: 0.9 cm Pres. 1.: 14.5 cm

Plain irregular rim (thinner at parts), straight collar, deep globular body, probably rounded base. Deep vertical incision starting on interior of rim, probably accidentally made and not smoothed off.

Brown clay. Grey core with large numbers of grey, white and black inclusions as well as much mica - also visible on surface. Crumbling fabric. Coilmade and smoothed, roughly. Buff outer surface with areas of grey on sides. Flaked surface. Burnished horizontally and diagonally in short strokes on the body, on both surfaces. Scratches also visible on outer surface.

Bibliography:

Dikaios 1971, Enkomi II 774, for its associations: two terracotta bull statuettes inv. nos 4511, 4512, Enkomi II, pl. 150.3, 7, 8 and two Plain White Wheelmade fragments. Comparandum: Fig. 41.4; Kastanas, general similarity in shape.

#### Sinda

27) Deep bowl; rim/body fr.

Sinda R.P. 1/2, fig. 19.5, pl. V.1 Fabric A.

Est. rim d.: 16 cm

Rim th: 0.7 cm Wall th: 0.9 cm

Pres. 1.: 11.5 cm

Plain rim slightly flattened, slightly flaring sides, decorated with applied plain cordon, 3 cm below rim. Coilmade and smoothed (with wet cloth on interior?)

Brown clay with large inclusions and some mica, visible in core and on both interior and exterior surfaces. The core is dark grey/black. Colour of outer surface brown with areas of reddish brown and yellowish brown patches. The interior is brown at the rim with dark grey areas below. Impressions of seeds/straw? on both surfaces. Exterior surface horizontally burnished, including cordon, slightly lustrous. Interior surface is horizontally burnished on rim and vertically burnished below.

Bibliography:

Karageorghis 1986, fig. 1.6, pl. XIV.5

Comparanda: Fig. 38; Korakou, Tiryns, Menelaion, Lipari, Trusesti; only general similarity in shape but the use of cordons as decoration on jars or bowls is worthy of note.

#### Maa - Palaeokastro:

28) Jar; complete (restored, partly from fragments and partly made good in plaster).

Maa no.255, Room 70, fl.I, North and East of Building IV, Area III, fig. 20.1, pl. V.2, Fabric A.

Rim d.: 16.2 cm Height: 20.6 cm Convex sides, narrowing towards rim, slightly out-turning rim; decorated with applied finger - impressed cordon, 3.5 cm below the rim; the cordon is irregularly applied and interrupted by four lug handles arranged (one of them slightly broken) around the body. Very flat base, a slight concavity just above base.

Brown clay with inclusions ranging from 0.15-0.2 cm. Some mica present. Core is black with large inclusions visible. Colour of surface is reddish brown with yellowish patches grey-black areas on body. The interior is a uniform reddish brown.

Surface above cordon is horizontally burnished. Tool marks not very obvious on body but probably burnished vertically below the cordon. Surface of base is incrusted. On the interior, the rim was horizontally burnished down to 2 cm below rim. The rest of inner surface is smoothed.

Bibliography:

Karageorghis 1986, fig. 1.1, pl. XIII.1
Karageorghis and Demas 1988, pls. CLIII and CCXLIII
Comparanda: Figs. 39-40; Korakou, Troy, Tiryns, Menelaion,
Khania, Kastanas, Novacka Cuprija, Babadag, Lipari;
general similarity in shape but consistent use of fingerimpressed cordons is worthy of note.

#### Hala Sultan Tekke:

29) Jar; rim fr./several body fragments/base fr. and handles; N1604, 32/87, Excav. 1987, fig. 20.2, pl. V.3, sample 11, Fabric B.

Est. rim d.: 10 cm

Rim th: 0.3 cm

Narrow neck, splaying rim, globular body and flattened base; two rounded horizontal handles on shoulders; decorated with incisions starting at base of neck, interrupted by handles; Triple zig-zag horizontal incisions filled with white paste, contained within two parallel horizonal incised lines at handle level.

Brown clay with inclusions, visible at core and surface. The core is grey; surface colour is brown near the rim, dark grey on the neck and dark grey/black on the body. Some incrustation is present on some body fragments and on handles. Lustrous surface; rim and neck and handles are horizontally burnished. The body is highly burnished in a horizontal direction. Inside, the rim is horizontally burnished down to 1.5 cm - burnishing marks not visible below that point.

<u>Comparanda</u>: <u>Fig. 42</u>; Troy; possibily shape and decoration are similar. Tiryns; similarity in decoration.

30) Jar; collar fr./body fr., non-joining.

F7010, HST5, Well, level 5-6 m, fig. 21a.1, pl. VI.3, sample 10, Fabric A.

Wall th: 0.7 cm

Pres. 1: 8 cm

Brown clay. Dark grey core with large number of small and some very large grits, embedded in fabric and visible on inner surface; one such piece measures 0.3cm in diameter. The outer surface is brown, reddish brown on the interior;

The surface is marked by small pits and cracks. It is horizontally burnished on both interior and exterior. Comparanda: cf. fabric of nos. 13 and 24

31) Cup; body fr.

<u>F3008.</u> <u>G Fd.g, 888-889, excav. 1972</u>, fig. 21a.2, pl. VI.1-2, Fabric B.

Pres. 1: 2 cm

Concave walls, decorated with a deep horizontal incision filled with white paste on interior.

Brown/grey clay; grey core with large inclusions. Surface colour is dark grey on both interior and exterior; lustrous. Horizontally burnished on both interior and exterior surfaces.

<u>Comparanda</u>: <u>Figs. 30-31</u>; Korakou, Kastanas, Khania, Delphi, Asine, Lipari, Tell Qasile show presence of similar shape.

## Kourion - Kaloriziki necropolis:

"Hand-made Black Slip Incised Ware" or "Ware VII" is described by Daniel as: "handmade pottery of deep wine-red to leatherbrown clay, slightly granular but generally well-cleaned. There is a heavy black slip and the surface is polished. The decoration consists of zig-zags, crosses, horizontal bands and twilling, incised with a dull tool while the clay was still soft. There is no indication of filling in the incisions. The pottery was poorly baked and dissolves if put in water (Daniel 1937, 72).

Ware VII(Benson 1973)<sup>9</sup>
or "Handmade Black-Slip Incised" - (Daniel 1937)

32) Small bowl, (restored from fragments).

K976, T25.18

Rim d: 10.7 cm

Height (variable): ca 5.2

Flat base, rounded rim slightly inturning, vertically pierced lug handles on either side, just below rim. "Twilling" or rope-ornament on rim. Decorated with triple zig-zag incisions, discontinued under one of the lugs. Brown clay with inclusions; the core is brick brown. Fabric is soft, not well fired. Surface colour is dark brown with areas of black, burnished on lower part of body only; horizontally burnishing marks on base. Interior

Date: LCIIIB (Benson 1973, 118)

also burnished horizontally.

Bibliography:

Daniel 1937 72 pl. VI 18

Benson 1973, pl. 39

Comparandum: Blegen et al 1958, fig. 218; Troy, similarity in shape and decoration.

33) Small bowl;

K977 T.25.30

Rim d: 10.7 cm

H: 4.6 cm

Small bowl, flat base, two small lug handles pierced vertically, inset rim; decorated with triple zig-zag incisions.

Brown clay with inclusions, visible on surface. Outer surface is dark brown with black patches near the base. Burnishing not preserved except traces on base. Interior also burnished.

Bibliography:

Daniel 1937, pl. VI.30 Benson 1973, pl. 39

<u>Comparanda</u>: <u>Fig. 37</u>; Troy, similarity in shape and decoration.

### 34) Small bowl;

K979, T.25.105

Rim d: 10.2 cm

H: 5.7 cm

Flat base, inset rim and two vertically pierced lug handles. "Twilling" or rope ornament on rim. Triple zigzag incisions below handle (asymmetrical).

Brown clay with inclusions; brown core; dark brown surface with areas of black; almost completely blackened inside. Horizontally burnished on lower part and on base. Horizontally burnished on interior.

**Bibliography:** 

Daniel 1937, pl. VI.105

Benson 1973, pl. 39

<u>Comparanda</u>: <u>Fig. 37</u>; Troy, similarity in shape and decoration.

## 35) Small bowl; part of rim missing.

K980, T.25.67

Rim d: 10.7 cm

H: 4.8 cm

Irregular rim outline. Flat base; two vertically pierced lug handles and triple zig-zag incisions.

Brown clay with small inclusions; brown core with small white inclusions; dark brown and black outer and inner surface. Badly preserved surface but probably burnished on both surfaces.

Bibliography:

Daniel 1937, pl. VI.67

Benson 1973, 118

<u>Comparanda</u>: <u>Fig. 37</u>; Troy, similarity in shape and decoration.

#### 36) Bowl;

K987, T.25.104, fig. 37.3

Rim d: 16.9 cm

H: 7.7 cm

Flat base with incised double-cross pattern, two horse-shoe shaped handles on body, pierced vertically.

Brown clay; brown core with few inclusions, harder fabric than fabric of smaller bowls. May have been slipped, surface colour is light brown with dark brown areas. Dark brown inside. Horizontally burnished on upper part, diagonally burnished below handle. Base burnished and a little lustrous. Handles also horizontally burnished.

Bibliography:

Daniel 1937, pl. VI.104

Benson 1973, 119, pl. 39

<u>Comparanda</u>: <u>Fig. 37</u>; Kition no. 16 and no. 18, similar fabric and shape. Kastanas similar in shape possibly; Troy similar in shape.

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37) Bowl, similar to no. 36. K988 T.25.38, fig. 24.8

Rim d: 20.7 cm

H: 9.9 cm

Flat base; horse-shoe shaped lug handles, only one is pierced.

Brown clay; brown core with inclusions. Mottled light brown, dark brown and reddish brown; exterior surface and handles horizontally burnished; interior burnished near the rim.

Bibliography:

Daniel 1937, pl. VI.38

Benson 1973, pl. 54

<u>Comparanda</u>: <u>Fig. 37</u>; Kition no. 16 and no. 18, similar fabric and shape. Kastanas similar in shape possibly; Troy similar in shape.

38) Bowl;

K989 T.25.50

Rim d: 20

H: 13.8 cm

Low ring base, slightly conical with incurving rim, two small horizontal roll handles below rim; (cf. PWP skyphos) triple zig-zag incisions between handles, more carefully executed than on smaller bowls.

Brown clay, similar fabric to smaller bowls. Brown surface with areas of dark brown and reddish brown; pitted, probably burnished but burnishing marks only visible on lower part of body and on base. The interior also has traces of burnishing.

Bibliography:

Daniel 1937, pl. VI.50

Benson 1973, type 2, 119

39) Bowl;

K990 T.25.17

Rim d: 10 cm

H: 6.3 cm

Low ring base, two horizontal roll handles on shoulder (cf. PWP skyphos) triple zig-zag incisions inbetween handles.

Brown clay, fabric as above. Surface reddish brown to dark brown on both surfaces; burnishing marks have not survived. Smoothed interior.

Date: LCIIIB (Benson 1973).

Bibliography:

Daniel 1937, pl. VI.17

Benson 1973, 119, pl. 39

40) Large bowl;

K991, T.25.16

Rim d: 25 cm

H: 14.8 cm

Conical with slightly concave base; two horizontal roll handles below rim; decorated with three horizontal groove like incisions between handles and triple zig-zag incisions below handle.

Brown clay with inclusions; reddish brown to dark brown on outer surface; burnishing marks not preserved.

Bibliography:
Daniel 1937, pl. VI.16
Benson 1973, type 3, 119

41) Bowl;

K992, T.25.75

Rim d: 19.7 cm

H: 9.9 cm

Conical with slightly raised concave base, two small horizontal roll handles (one missing); similar to no. 40 but smaller; slightly flattened rim, triple horizontal groove-like incisions below rim and triple zig-zag incisions just below handle.

Brown clay; reddish brown to dark brown surface, almost black near the rim. No burnishing preserved.

Bibliography:

Daniel 1937, pl. VI.75 Benson 1973, 119, pl. 39

42) Bowl;

K993 T.25.7

Rim d: 11.2 cm

H: 6.7 cm

Flat base, two lug handles vertically pierced. Decorated with three horizontal incisions inbetween handles and triple zig-zag incisions below handles.

Brown clay with brown inclusions; dark brown core; outer surface reddish brown to dark brown; dark brown interior. No burnishing marks survive.

Bibliography:

Daniel 1937, pl. VI.7

Benson 1973, 119

Comparanda: Fig. 37

Kition no. 18, similar in shape and fabric,

Troy (Blegen et al 1958, fig. 218) similar in shape and decoration.

43) Miniature amphora; complete except for half-broken handle (restored from fragments).

Kourion-Kaloriziki T.5.10, fig. 21b.1, pl. VI.4

Rim d: 4.5 cm

H: 9 cm

Out-turning rim, flat base, horizontal handles on shoulder. Incised with double zig-zag incisions below handles.

Brown clay with large inclusions (0.1-0.2 cm in diameter); some mica is present. Soft, crumbling fabric, flaking off. Inclusions visible on surface, pitted; grey-black except for a patch of brown on neck. No burnishing marks survive.

Bibliography:

Daniel 1937, pl. VI, T.5.10

Comparanda: Fig. 43.1-3; Kerameikos, Delphi; similarity in shape.

44) Cup; complete.

Kourion-Kaloriziki T.5.19<sup>10</sup>, fig. 21b.2, pl. VI.5

Rim d: 8 cm

H.: (variable): c.5 cm

Out-turning rim with slight irregular groove round rim; rim impressed with rope ornament; vertical rounded handle,

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raised; its attachment to rim ending in flattened, triangular protrusion; flat base.

Reddish brown clay fired to grey-black. Inclusions in clay and surface. Fabric harder than no. 43. Outer surface grey/black with reddish brown patches; pitted. Burnished in horizontal short strokes on both sides; handle burnished vertically.

Bibliography:

Daniel 1937, pl. VI (labelled wrongly as T.5.15)

Comparanda: Figs. 30-31; Kition no. 17, similarity in fabric; Kastanas similarity in shape especially the handle type; Tell Qasile, some similarity in shape; also some similarity in shape (but not very close) with cups from Lipari islands.

# Idalion - Ayios Georghios

45) Nicosia Mus. Acc. Reg. 1944 XII, Nic.Mus. Receipt Reg. 1653 T.2.16, fig. 21b.3, pl. VII.1

Rim d: 5.4 cm

H.: 6 cm

Globular body, rounded base, out-turning rim; two vertically pierced lug handles set on belly; two perforations on rim, one on either side; leaning on one side.

Light brown clay containing a large number of inclusions, also visible on the outer surface; pitted exterior surface. Grey outer surface with black patches above the lug handles. Horizontally burnished on outer surface, slightly lustrous. Smoothed inside.

Bibliography:

Karageorghis 1965, fig. 46.16

Comparandum: Fig. 43.5; Kerameikos gr. 77, some similarity in shape.

#### Unusual shapes in local traditional fabric

46) Large shallow dish; rim/body fr.

Apliki Room 5, XII.1, fig. 22.1, pl. VIII.1, sample 18 Est. rim d.: 24 cm

Rim th: 0.4 cm

Wall th: 1.1 cm

Out-turning thickened rim. Brown clay, hard fabric; core brown to light brown with large inclusions also visible on surface. The outer surface is brown with dark areas near the rim. Some dark brown patches on body wall. Brown inside except for a dark brown patch near the rim. Pitted outer surface. Horizontally burnished. The interior is smoothed.

<u>Comparanda</u>: <u>Fig. 44.1-2</u>; Kommos, some similarity with lipped jars from the site.

47) Jar; body fr.

Apliki Room 5, XII.1, fig. 22.4, pl. VIII.2

Wall th: 0.6 cm

Pres. 1: 4.5 cm

Straight vessel with horizontal cordon pinched out of body wall.

Brown clay; hard fabric; greyish core with inclusions; pits and cracks visible on both surfaces. Horizontally burnished on outer surface; not burnished inside. Comparanda: Fig. 45.3-6; Sinda, Menelaion, Tiryns; similarity in the use of plain cordon as decoration.

48) Shallow dish; rim/body fr.

Apliki Room 5, XII.1, fig. 22.2, pl. VIII.3

Est. rim d.: 24 cm

Rim th: 0.5 cm.

Wall th: 0.4 cm

Pres. 1: 4 cm

Splaying sides.

Brown clay, hard fabric. Core incrusted; black outer surface covered with some incrustation. Brown inside (cf. Monochrome Ware). Burnished horizontally on rim and diagonally on body on both sides - wide striations show that burnishing may have been achieved with scraping tool. Comparanda: Fig. 44.3-6; Tiryns, possibly some similarity in shaped. Corinth; presence of similar shapes.

49) Jar; rim/body fr.

Apliki TTCEX P.H.2, fig. 22.3, pl. VIII.4, sample 16

Est. rim d.: 20 cm

Rim th: 0.9 cm

Width of cordon: 0.8 cm

Pres. 1: 6 cm

Rim slightly turning inwards. Cordon pinched out of body wall, below rim.

Reddish brown to orange brown clay with inclusions also visible on surface. The core is brown with yellow incrustation. Some yellowish patches on one side (traces of ochre?) Orange brown with yellowish patches inside. Cracks and pits visible on surface. Rim, collar and

cracks and pits visible on surface. Rim, collar and cordon burnished horizontally. Body is burnished diagonally. Burnished horizontally on interior.

<u>Comparanda</u>: <u>Fig. 46</u>; Sinda, Trusesti; similarity in the use of cordons as decorative means.

50) Jar; body fr.

Apliki TTAC EX.4/H.2, fig. 22.5, pl. VIII.5

Wall th: (max) 0.9 cm

Pres. 1: 4 cm

Applied wavy cordon decorating body.

Orange to reddish brown clay; brown core with white and brown inclusions; hard fabric (cf. Apliki Ware). Horizontally burnished on outer surface - scratch-burnished in horizontal and diagonal short strokes (pattern-burnished) on interior.

Comparandum: Fig. 45.2; Menelaion; similarity in the use of applied wavy cordons.

51) Amphoriskos? neck/body fr.

Apliki Room 5.XII.II, fig. 22.6, pl. IX.1

Est. rim d.: 7.5 cm

Wall th: 0.2 cm

Width of cordon: 0.3 cm

Pres. 1: 4 cm

Squat shape; neck decorated with flat cordon, incised with short vertical incisions.

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Brown clay; thin, hard fabric; brown core with small white grits (Monochrome). Brown surface. Diagonally burnished on outer surface below cordon. Not burnished inside. Cordon incised with sharp tool or fingernail.

Comparandum: Fig. 45.8; Argos; possible similarity in shape although not very close.

52) Jar; body fr.

Enkomi no. 6252 Well 15, Room 81 in Area III, level 15.00-15.96, bottom, pl. VIII.6

Wall th: 0.3 cm Pres. 1: 7 cm

Applied rib on body; carelessly applied (not straight). Coarse brown clay; hard fabric, light grey on outer surface, grey core with large number of inclusions in core also visible on surface. Pits and cracks on surface, uneven outer surface. Grass-burnished, horizontally on cordon and diagonally above and below the cordon. The interior is burnished vertically with a horizontal stroke visible at one end.

### Monochrome Bowls

53) Bowl; rim fr.

Apliki AKTTCA, fig. 47.1, pl. IX.2

Est. rim d.: 13 cm

Rim th: 0.7 cm

Pres. 1: 2 cm

Flattened rim sloping inwards.

Brown clay. Greyish core with inclusions. Brown surface, darker brown below rim; brown inside. Horizontally burnished on both surfaces. Some diagonal strokes below rim and on interior. Pitted outer surface.

54) Deep bowl;

Apliki TTA/2.6, fig. 47.2, pl. IX.3

Est. rim d.: 16 cm

Rim th: 0.2 cm

Pres. 1: 6.8 cm

Slightly incurving profile.

Reddish brown clay; grey core with small white grits, also visible on surface. Reddish brown surface with large grey areas below rim. Brown inside. Horizontally burnished on rim and just below, diagonally burnished on body. Inside the rim is burnished horizontally, grass-burnished below.

55) Deep bowl; rim fr.,

Apliki AKTTAC/4, fig. 47.3, pl. IX.4

Est. rim d.: 15 cm

Rim th: 0.6 cm

Wall th: 0.5 cm

Pres. 1: 3.5 cm

Slightly flattened rim, incurving.

Reddish brown clay; brown core. Reddish brown outer and inner surface. Some inclusions visible on surface. Horizontally burnished on rim, diagonally below. Grass-burnished horizontally inside.

56) Bowl; rim fr.,

Apliki VI; fig. 47.4, pl. IX.5

Est. rim d.: 22 cm

Rim th: 1.0 cm Wall th: 0.3 cm

Pres. 1: 4 cm

Flattened rim turning inwards.

Brown clay; brown core with small inclusions. Dark brown outer surface; lighter brown inside, darker at rim. Grassburnished horizontally on outer and inner surfaces; diagonal stroke is visible at lower part of interior.

# Monochrome jars

57) Jar; rim/body fr.,

Hala Sultan Tekke F6128, Area 22, fig. 48.1, (after Karageorghis 1986, fig. 1.8) pl. X.1

Est. rim d.: 16.3 cm

Rim th: 0.4 cm Wall th: 0.4 cm Pres. 1: 7.5 cm

Short collar, slightly out-turning rim.

Brown clay; brown core with inclusions also visible on Brown with areas of darker brown on outer brown inside with grey patches; rim vertically surface; grass-burnished, collar horizontally burnished and body vertically grass-burnished. The interior is horizontally grass-burnished just below collar and pattern-burnished on body but not burnished on rim and collar.

Date: LCIIC/IIIA

Bibliography

Karageorghis 1986, fig. 1.8, pl. XIV.7

58) Jar; rim/body fr.,

<u>Hala Sultan Tekke F1342</u>, Area 8 East, layer 5, fig. 48.2,

pl. X.2, <u>sample 13</u>

Est. rim d.: 12 cm

Rim th: 0.4 cm Wall th: 0.2 cm

Pres. 1. 6.5 cm

Short neck, out-turning rim.

Brown clay; grey core with inclusions also visible on surface. Brown surface with black areas on rim and body. The interior is a reddish brown; rim and neck horizontally scratch-burnished, body vertically burnished, smoothed body. Inside, rim and neck are horizontally burnished; pitted surface.

59) Jar; rim/body fr.,

Hala Sultan Tekke F2203, Area 6, fig. 48.3, pl. X.3, sample 12

Est. rim d.: 22 cm

Rim th: 0.3 cm

Pres. 1: 5.5 cm

Plain rim, straight collar, unusually large diameter.

Grey clay; dark grey core with inclusions. Black on both surfaces - burnt. Surface shows white grits, burnished horizontally and then diagonally about 4 cm below rim. Inside, the rim and collar are burnished horizontally.

60) Jar; rim fr.,

Hala Sultan Tekke F1336, Area 8 East, layer 4, fig. 48.4,

Est. rim d.: 13 cm

Rim th: 0.2 cm

Pres. 1: 3.8 cm

Incurving collar.

Brown clay with black core containing inclusions. Black on both surfaces. Rim horizontally burnished and vertically grass-burnished on rim and neck; diagonally burnished below that.

61) Jar; rim fr.,

Hala Sultan Tekke F6521A, fig. 48.5, pl. X.5

Est. rim d.: 15 cm

Rim th: 0.3 cm

Pres. 1: 3 cm

Short straight collar, globular body.

Brown clay; grey core with inclusions. Dark brown with darker areas on the rim. Black inside with some brown on collar. Collar and body grass-burnished diagonally; inside, horizontally burnished.

62) Jar; rim/body fr.,

Enkomi no. 4193, Room 50, below fl. III in Area III,

fig.49.1, pl. X.6

Est. rim d.: 16 cm

Rim th: 0.2 cm

Wall th: 0.3 cm

Pres. 1: 5.5 cm

Short straight collar.

Brown clay; grey core with inclusions. Black on outer surface; brown with areas of darker brown near the rim and on body. Collar, vertically grass-burnished; burnished diagonally on body. Inside, collar is horizontally burnished and body grass-burnished diagonally.

Date: early in level IIIA.

63) Jar; rim fr.,

Enkomi no. 3411, Room 85, fl. IV, Area III, fig. 49.2

pl. XI.1

Est. d: 13 cm

Rim th: 0.4 cm

Max th. at collar: 1 cm

Pres. 1: 2.5 cm

Out-turning rim, short collar. Four short incisions on interior just below rim probably made with finger-nail or sharp tool.

Brown clay; grey core with small inclusions. Outer surface, black; inside, mostly black with some brown areas. Horizontally burnished on rim, cross-burnished below rim. Fragment too small to allow direction of burnishing marks to show on interior.

Date: Early in level IIIA.

64) Jar; rim fr.,

Enkomi 2570, Room 2, A-E, 32-34E, between fl.I-II, Area

III, fig. 49.3, pl. XI.2

Est. rim d: 10 cm

Rim th: 0.4 cm

Pres. 1: 4.5 cm

Plain lip, short collar.

Grey clay; black core with some inclusions. Hard fabric, black on both surfaces. Matt outer surface, burnishing has not survived well but probably burnished horizontally on rim and collar and cross-burnished below. Grass-burnished on interior.

Date: Destruction level of IIIB.

65) Jar/amphora? Rim/body fr.,

Enkomi no. 2570, findspot as no. 12, fig. 49.4, pl. XI.2, sample 23

Est. rim d.: 8 cm

Rim th: 0.4 cm

Pres. 1: 6 cm

Short splaying neck.

Grey clay; grey core with inclusions. Black on both surfaces. Rim horizontally burnished, neck vertically burnished and body may have been burnished horizontally. Inside the rim is burnished, the rest is smoothed.

66) Small jar; rim fr.,

Enkomi Room 26, Well 3 in KAM 8-10 South, fig. 49.6,

pl. XI.3

Est. rim d.: 12 cm

Rim th: 0.3 cm

Wall th: 0.2 cm

Pres. 1: 4 cm

Short collar.

Grey clay; hard fabric, very thin grey core with inclusions visible in core and surface. Light grey on interior and darker grey on exterior. Horizontally burnished on collar, a diagonal stroke also visible; no clear burnishing marks below but probably vertically burnished. Inside, horizontally burnished on collar but not burnished below.

67) Small jar; rim/body fr.,

Enkomi Well 3, Well in KAM 8-10 South, fig. 49.5,

pl. XI.4, sample 22

Est. rim d.: 11 cm

Rim th: 0.2 cm

Wall th: 0.1 cm

Flaring rim.

Grey clay; grey core with small white grits, also visible on surface. Dark grey on outer surface, lighter grey Burnished horizontally only below rim, grassburnished vertically on body. Horizontally burnished on interior of rim, diagonally grass-burnished below that. Date: Level IIIA

68) Closed shape/jar or amphora? neck fr.,

Kition Area I, Room 32, fl.II-III, fig. 49.7, pl. XI.5, sample 5

Est. neck d.: 9 cm

Wall th: 0.6 cm (max)

Pres. 1: 5 cm

Modelling marks of potter visible on interior. Neck attachment visible on interior.

Brown clay; hard fabric; light grey core with tiny inclusions also visible on surface. Brown with grey areas, light brown inside. Pared vertically on neck, not burnished inside.

Bibliography:

Karageorghis 1985, fig. 1.4, pl. A.4 Karageorghis 1986, pl. XIII.6

69) Jar; rim/neck fr.,

Kition Area I, Room 8 on fl. I, fig. 49.8, pl. XI.6

Est. rim d.: 10 cm

Rim th: 0.4 cm

Pres. 1: 6.5 cm

Short wide neck with slight ridge at neck; plain, thin rim. Coilmade.

Brown clay; brown core with white and brown incisions. Dark grey on rim and neck with patches of brown on shoulder. Reddish brown inside with some grey areas on rim and shoulder; rim horizontally burnished, neck vertically burnished and shoulder pared horizontally in strokes. Not burnished inside. Pitted surface.

Bibliography:

Karageorghis 1985, fig. 1.1, pl. A.1.

70) Jar; rim/body fr.,

<u>Kition Room 43, between fl.IIIA-IV</u>, fig. 49.9 (after Karageorghis 1985, fig. 1.2) pl. XII.1

Est. rim d.: 12 cm

Rim: 0.4 cm

Wall th: 0.2 cm

Pres. 1: 6 cm

Short collar, globular body.

Light brown clay; grey core with white and brown inclusions, also visible on surface. Light brown surface with black patches on shoulder and rim. Buff inside with black patch on shoulder. Horizontally burnished on outer surface; inside, burnished horizontally on collar; below that it is diagonally grass-burnished.

Bibliography:

Karageorghis 1985, fig. 1.2, pl. A.2

Karageorghis 1986, pl. XIII.9

71) Jar; rim/body fr.,

<u>Kition Area II, Temenos A no. 34, fl.II</u>, fig. 49.10, pl. XII.2

Est. rim d.: 15 cm

Rim th: 0.3 cm

Wall th: 0.2 cm

Pres. 1: 6 cm

Slightly out-turning rim, short collar.

Brown clay; dark grey core with small inclusions also visible on surface. Black with grey-brown areas on both surfaces. Rim and body horizontally burnished, some diagonal burnishing visible on body - no clear burnishing marks inside.

# Apliki Ware:

72) Jug; complete.

Katydhata Cypr. Mus. Inv. A1008, fig. 50.1, pl. XII.3

Rim d: 6.5 cm

H.: 17.5 cm
Thin, out-turning rim, trefoil; tall narrow neck slightly wider at point of attachment to shoulder; slightly flattened base; vertical flat handle slightly raised from rim to shoulder, incised with 4 long incisions and 2 short

ones (one at either side).

Reddish brown clay with white inclusions, visible on surface. Reddish brown surface with some dark brown to black patches. Horizontally burnished to about 1 cm below rim; neck pared vertically and body cross-burnished; horizontally burnished near base. Handle vertically burnished. Burnished horizontally on interior down to 2 cm below rim. Handle pierced through body wall. Pitted surface.

Bibliography:

Taylor 1952, 149

Astrom 1972a, type VII, 106

73) Jug; complete

Katydhata no. 62, pl. XII.4

Rim d: 6 cm

H.: 17 cm

Out-turning rim, round mouth, straight short neck; ovoid body, flattened base. Handle from rim to shoulder, flat, incised with 4 heavy incisions at its top part.

Reddish brown clay; reddish brown with black areas on outer surface. Horizontally burnished down to 1 cm below rim, neck pared vertically; body pattern-burnished in short horizontal and diagonal strokes; base is horizontally burnished; horizontally burnished on rim and neck of interior. Handle pared vertically. Slightly pitted surface.

Bibliography:

Astrom 1972a, Monochrome type VIII, 100

74) Jug; lim/neck fr.,

Enkomi no. 4288, Room 55, Surface to fl. I, 12.65 - 13.60, fig. 50.2, pl. XIII.1

Est. rim d.: 8.7 cm

Rim th: 0.5 cm

Pres. 1: 4 cm

Trefoil flaring rim, straight neck.

Brown clay; brown/grey core with inclusions; brown surface with areas of black on rim and neck, mottled. Brown inside with large areas of dark grey. Rim horizontally burnished, neck vertically pared; inside the rim is also horizontally burnished, neck smoothed.

Date: Level IIIC

75) Jug; rim/neck/body fr;

Enkomi 1060, Room 45, Area I, fig. 50.3, pl. XIII.2, sample 20

Jug; rim/neck fr., body fr., slightly flaring rim.

Est. rim d.: 8 cm

Rim th: 0.6 cm

Pres. 1: 3 cm

Slightly flaring rim.

Reddish brown clay; brown core with inclusions; brown outer surface with black patches. Rim smoothed, neck pared vertically (wide striations visible); body diagonally burnished, not burnished inside.

Date: Level IIIA

76) Jug; rim/neck fr.,

Enkomi 5636A, Room 32, level 10.95 - 11.70, Area I,

fig. 50.4, pl. XIII.3, <u>sample 21</u>

Est. rim d.: 8 cm

Rim th: 0.3 cm

Pres. 1: 4.5 cm

Thin carinated rim, short wide neck. Reddish brown clay; Distinct grey core containing light and dark inclusions, also visible on surface. Reddish brown surface. Rim horizontally burnished, neck vertically pared, not burnished inside except on rim.

Date: Level IIIC

77) Bowl; rim/body fr.,

Apliki Room 2/VII 7, fig. 50.5, pl. XIII.4, sample 15

Est. rim d.: 14 cm

Rim th: 0.3 cm

Pres. 1: 5 cm

Deep; irregular rim outline.

Brown clay; brown to black core with large inclusions also visible on surface. Surface reddish brown with dark brown and black patches on rim and below. Black inside. Horizontally burnished on both surfaces.

78) Amphora; rim/neck/shoulder/part of handle; <u>Enkomi no. 2828, Room 5 Δ-E 18-20 East</u>, fig. 50.6,

pl. XIII.5, sample 24

Est rim d.: 7 cm

Rim th: 0.3 cm

Pres. 1: 13 cm

Concave neck, plain rim, globular body, two vertical handles flattened, from rim to shoulder.

Brown clay; hard, fine fabric. Dark grey core with small white inclusions. Light brown surface. Rim horizontally pared, neck carefully pared vertically; area round handles pared horizontally and vertically.

79) Jug; complete.

<u>Katydhata T.42.13, (Cypr. Mus. A1007)</u>, fig. 51.1,

pl. XIV.1

Est rim d: 10.6 cm

H.: 24.5 cm

Trefoil rim, long neck, rounded body, flattened base. Strap handle from rim to shoulder, incised with a deep central incision and two shorter ones, one on either side. Leans backwards. Body decorated with hatched Y-shaped applied band and two parallel applied curves, one on either side of Y-shaped ridge.

Reddish brown clay; surface reddish brown with some darker patches. Not burnished on neck; body grass-burnished in short diagonal strokes, forming cross pattern.

<u>Bibliography:</u> Aström 1972a, type VII, 107 Aström 1989, 27

80) Jug; complete.

Katydhata T.1.11, pl. XIV.2

Rim d:5 cm

H.: 19 cm

Long, narrow neck with flaring rim, globular body, slightly flattened base; small vertical handle from midneck to shoulder, incised with three deep vertical incisions, the central one longer and extending from top to bottom of handle.

Brick brown clay; hard fabric; brick red surface. Neck not burnished but body grass-burnished in cross pattern.

81) Jug; complete.

Akaki - Trounnali T.4.3, fig. 51.2, pl. XIV.3

Est. rim d.: 7.5 cm

H.: 15.3 cm

Trefoil rim, short wide neck, globular body, slightly flattened base; flat handle from rim to shoulder, slightly raised. 3 deep incisions (cut with a knife) begin at the rim and continue to lower part of handle; central incision reaches the end of the handle.

Brick brown clay, hard fabric. Brick brown surface. Rim horizontally smoothed, neck not burnished; deep scratchy strokes/striations are visible on body in opposing directions. Body decorated with two parallel applied curves.

Date: LCIB - LCIIB.

Bibliography:

Astrom 1972a, type VII, 106

82) Juglet; complete (restored, partly in plaster)

Maa-Palaeokastro no. 529, Room 75 sq. K33, depth 446 in

disturbed layer with ashes, above fl.II, build. IV,

fig. 51.3, pl. XV.1

Rim d: 5 x 4.5 cm

H.: 12 cm

Round mouth, out-turning rim, globular body and slightly flattened base. Handle (oval in section) from rim to shoulder. Body decorated with two parallel, applied nooklike curves.

Brown clay, fired to black on part of neck and large area on body. Neck vertically pared, body horizontally and diagonally burnished.

Bibliography:

Karageorghis 1986, fig. 1.3, pl. XIV.3

Karageorghis-Demas 1988, pls LXXVI and CXCIX

83) Jug; rim and neck fr.;

HST 5070, Area 21, level 4, pl. XV.2, sample 14

Est. rim d.: 10 cm

Rim th: 0.6 cm

Pres 1: 6 cm

Slightly everted rim, short wide neck.

Reddish brown clay; same core with inclusions; reddish brown outer surface with dark brown patch near the rim. Slipped and burnished vertically on neck. Burnished horizontally on inner side of rim and smoothed below.

84) Juglet; complete.

Akaki Trounnali T.2 no. 21, fig. 52.1, pl. XV.3

Est. rim d.: 6 cm

H.: 14 cm

Trefoil mouth, short neck continuous with body; globular body. Vertical handle with central ridge, incised at its top with three parallel horizontal incisions and one vertical incision across, as well as a small groove at the left hand side.

Reddish brown clay; reddish brown surface with grey areas. Inclusions visible on surface, especially near the rim. Rim horizontally burnished, neck vertically pared; body and base lightly burnished, horizontally. Pitted surface. Bibliography:

Karageorghis 1986, fig. 1.4, pl. XIV.2

85) Jug; rim/neck/handle and part of body.

Enkomi 2715D, Room 1 Γ-Δ 34-35, 14.35 - 14.70, Area III,

fig. 52.2, pl. XV.4

Est. rim d.: 9 cm

Rim th: 0.6 cm

Pres. 1: 16 cm

Trefoil mouth, short wide neck, globular body, handle with central ridge from rim to shoulder.

Brown clay with inclusions; brown core; brown on both surfaces except for dark brown to black areas on neck and body. Rim horizontally burnished, neck pared vertically, body burnished horizontally. Handle pared vertically. Inside, the rim is burnished horizontally, neck smoothed

Inside, the rim is burnished horizontally, neck smoothed and body grass-burnished. Handle pierced through wall of vessel.

Date: Level IIIA

86) Jug; rim/neck/part of handle and body.

Enkomi 6231/2, Well 3 in Room 19, 17.00-17.78 (bottom),
Area III, fig. 52.3, pl. XVI.1

Est. rim d.: 7.5 cm

Pres. 1: 9.5 cm

Handle oval in section with central ridge. Rim pressed with thumb to form trefoil mouth. Ridges of clay, unsmoothed, on interior.

Orange brown clay with white inclusions which are also visible on surface; grey core containing large number of grey and orange brown surface with light brown areas on neck. Orange brown inside; Surface grass-burnished but not consistently; surface not well smoothed.

87) Amphora; two large body/neck fr., broken off handle attachments.

Enkomi 4717, Room 57, E-Z 50-52 East, 12.60-13.20, Area
III, fig. 52.4, pl. XVI.2, sample 19

Wall th: 0.4 cm

Pres. 1: 10.5 cm

Globular body, rounded base, handles vertical from rim to shoulder. Potter's finger-depressions on interior; handles pierced through wall.

Brown clay; grey black core with large inclusions; reddish brown on one side and almost completely black on

the other. Vertically pared neck, body roughly burnished in horizontal direction. Grass-burnished inside. Uneven surface, pitted, with grits visible. Date: Early in level IIIB.

88) Bowl; rim fr.,

Apliki TTC4, fig. 52.5, pl. XVI.3, sample 17

Est rim d.: 15 cm

Rim th: 0.1 cm Wall th: 0.2 cm Pres. 1: 3.5 cm

Probably hemispherical, plain rim. Reddish brown clay, same core; hard fabric. Reddish brown on both surfaces. Thin, horizontal lines visible on surface; inside grass-burnished in short strokes in various directions.

- The inclusions will be defined geologically in the results of the petrographic analysis it is important to know what type of inclusions are present as this will facilitate comparison with similar wares from sites outside Cyprus.
- The Neutron Activation analysis was undertaken by Manchester University within a wider project of sampling the Late Bronze Age Wares of Cyprus. I am grateful to Dr V.J. Robinson and the Department of Chemistry, University of Manchester.

  Permission for sampling was generously granted by the then Director of the Department of Antiquities Dr. V. Karageorghis, to whom I am also grateful.
- B708-B711 correspond in Benson's conversion tables of excavation to museum numbers to Sh 65, 66, 79, 112, 113 and 200 also confirmed in the excavation books. In the Episkopi store-room, however, these numbers are not Ware VII fragments but pithos handles. It seems there has been a mistake. The above fragments must be lying amongst the material which remains unlabelled in the museum (a possible total of 300 trays stacked on top of each other, a number of which are labelled as Trench no.?/unidentified. These sherds, according to the excavation books came from B Trench 2. If one day these trays are ordered so that one can see the material in them, these fragments, even if unlabelled, might be found. For the moment, Benson's plate for these fragments has to suffice (Benson 1972, pl. 29).
- 4 I hope to publish a separate more detailed study of Monochrome and related fabrics in the near future.
- Another term should be used to denote this ware; the term Coarse Monochrome as used in the SCE is not clear and could perhaps be replaced by the general term Monochrome which could, in turn, be divided into a number of fabrics based on defined criteria and using the alphabetic sequence to denote each subdivision e.g. Monochrome A, B, C etc (Pilides 1989, Russell 1989, forthcoming).
- This bowl was analysed by Neutron-Activation analysis (see Appendix I, 269, sample 17, cat. no. 88, fig. 52.5, pl. XVI.3).
- 7 Sample numbers refer to samples taken for Neutron-Activation analyses, see Appendix I, p. 257ff and 269.
- 8 Unfortunately this fragment is now missing; photographs of the sherd, however, show features which justify its inclusion in this group; description after Karageorghis 1986 (Karageorghis 1986, 249).

- This is not an exhaustive inventory of all Ware VII vases from Kaloriziki. These pots are now in the Philadelphia University Museum where I had the chance to see them in October 1989. However, as at the time I had no intention of including them in my catalogues as they appeared to be a separate class, I did not draw or photograph them, especially as my stay was only a short one. Later study and the finds from Kition fls I and II have proven them to be quite relevant. I hope that drawings and photographs of them will be available and included in the final publication of this thesis.
- 10 The cup labelled T.5.15 is wrongly labelled in Daniel's publication. It should be T.5.19.

## Chapter 5

Intrusive Metal Assemblages in the Aegean in the 13th century and their relevance to Cyprus.

A number of metal types occurring in similar chronological contexts as HBW, have been considered as non-Mycenaean (Desborough 1964, 47-72) and probably of northern derivation. Such types are the cut-and-thrust sword of Naue II type, the violin-bow fibula, socketed spearheads, greaves and shield bosses, amongst others. The origins of some of these types, especially those of the sword and the fibula have been the subject of long discussions and controversies. Their occurrence in contemporary contexts with HBW has been taken as an indication that, together with HBW - also considered of probable non-Mycenaean origin - they suggest the presence of non-Mycenaean elements in Mycenaean society at the end of LHIIIB2 and early LHIIIC.

A later association of handmade pottery and metal types such as the long bronze pins in cist-tombs or earth-cut graves was also regarded as marking the SMyc period in Greece (Desborough 1972, 64-79, 106-111, cf. Mountjoy 1988).

#### <u>Swords</u>

Swords of the Naue II type are the most commonly used swords in LHIIIC and are widely distributed (Desborough 1964, 67-69, Catling 1964, 113, Catling 1968, 96-7). This type was also later translated into iron (Catling 1964, 116, Catling 1968, 98, Snodgrass 1964, 93-110) and used in PG and Geometric times. Desborough is convinced that this is "almost certainly a European and not a Mycenaean type of sword" and suggests that its introduction must be dated on present evidence, to "not later than the LHIIIB" (Desborough 1964, 68).

Four swords of this type from Cyprus were reported (Catling 1956), none of which date earlier than 1250; their possible floruit is placed around 1200 BC (Catling 1956, 107). A few years later a new

sword from the Loizou collection, was added to the list (Catling 1961, 115). On the basis of Cowen's study of the European swords (Cowen 1955, 52 ff) Catling devised a typology (Catling 1961, 118 f) based on the criteria of the shape of the hilt, particularly the pommel, the placing of the rivets and the presence of blood channels or ridges. Four groups were distinguished, three of which bear affinities to Central European forms (Catling 1961, 119, fig. 2, here fig. 57a). Three swords from Cyprus belong to group I, a type of sword with a fish-tail hilt, five to eight rivets and blood channels, related to the "Nenzingen group" of European origin (Cowen 1955, 63, pl. 5, here fig. 55) and covering the period 1225-1175. Group I swords were also found at Mycenae, Crete, Naxos and Cos (Catling 1964, 113-114).

Swords of Group II (fig. 57a) were not found in Cyprus, but they are considered to be an Aegean version of the Nenzingen group (fig. 55). They occur with LHIIIB-C pottery. They differ from group I in that a spur was added to the centre of the pommel and in that they are larger than Group I and have ridges instead of blood channels. The addition of the pommel - spur took place in the Aegean and was later introduced into Central Europe where it is typical of HaA swords, the Erbenheim group (Cowen 1955, 73, pl. 6, here fig. 56).

Group III swords (fig. 57a) were considered to represent a second wave of northern influence; smaller in size and with blood channels instead of ridges, they appear in the time period of 1200-1125 BC. Again no swords of group III are reported from Cyprus. The swords of Group IV developed out of III without interference from the North (Catling 1961, 120-121). One sword from Cyprus (Enkomi O.T. 47) belongs to group IV and is dated to the middle of the 12th century (Catling 1964, 114, 115). In his discussion of the origins of these swords in this study, Catling noted that Cowen has shown that "the earlier versions of Type II swords, namely Sprockhoff's Types Ia and Ib (here figs. 53, 54), are unknown in the Mediterranean. Spockhoff IIa (Type II) is common to both the Mediterranean and to Central and North Europe. The existence in

Europe of a parent form unknown in the Mediterranean, must, I think, be taken as conclusive evidence that the old view of European origin of Type II swords in the Aegean and the Levant was right" (Catling 1961, 118).

In a later study, however, Catling presented an extended catalogue of finds (Catling 1968, 98-104) which included a number of swords from Epirus (see also Hammond 1971, 234-241). His revised views still supported the first introduction of Type II swords to the Aegean via mercenaries hired by the Mycenaean princes. swords were copied and adapted. After the catastrophes at the end of the 13th century, Mycenaean fugitives were responsible for the wide distribution of his group I swords (Catling 1968, 103). Two groups of swords have been recognised, representing different circumstances. Swords of groups I-II show a close homogeneity. "Their period of use almost certainly did not outrun the twelfth century BC. They can be associated directly with material from They precede the making of iron Type II swords" (Catling 1968, 104). Swords of Type IV on the other hand, "lack homogeneity and have no direct connection with the sword smiths of Europe"; these are not seen as "part of the earlier activities which brought this class of weapon to Greece" (Catling 1968, 104). In 1967, four new swords were reported from Cyprus (Lagarce 1969, Lagarce 1971, 407, here fig. 57b), all of the same type (Catling's Group I); they were compared to the sword from Cos (Langada T.21) dated to a late phase of LHIIIB and to the sword from Enkomi T.18 (Schaeffer 1952, 337-341) dated to the end of the 13th century (Lagarce 1969, 362). The swords from the Swordfounder's hoard were found with Myc.IIIC: 1b pottery; Lagarce notes that no Myc.IIIB or Myc.IIIC:1c pottery was found in association (Lagarce 1971, 425). Bouzek attributes them to Cowen's Nenzingen type (Cowen 1955, 63, pl. 5, 1-4) which is equivalent to Sprockhoff IIa and Catling's Group I (Bouzek 1971, 438).

Sandars also devised a typology of Aegean bronze swords (Sandars 1961, 1963). She considers that " "the foreign" Type II sword and the ("Sandar's) "native" class F should be considered together as

complimentary". She sees the ordinary class F dagger or dirk as an "immediate response to the appearance of the foreign sword" (Sandars 1963, 134-135). Catling subdivided Sandar's group F into Fi, Fii, Fiii (swords). Fi, the dirks particularly those found in Crete (Zapher Papoura; Catling 1968, 96) developed directly from earlier weapons without other stimulus. Fii, the swords (not represented in Crete) are seen as "probably developed on the Greek mainland in the late thirteenth century", in response to the stimulus provided by the introduction of Type II swords from Europe" (Catling 1968, 97). Fiii with an LMIIIC distribution in Crete (Mouliana Tomb A) is considered as a superior weapon "recalling the mastery of an earlier generation of Minoan swordsmiths" (Catling 1968, 97-98).

Sandars regarded Catling's Group I swords to be of northern origin: "the northern origin of this sword and the relationship of Group I to Cowen's Nenzingen type will hardly now be disputed" (Sandars 1963, 142). She also saw the "Boiu" type as the direct ancestor of type II swords (Sandars 1983, 50, fig. 8a). The earliest sword with a long, straight-edged cut and thrust blade with a flanged grip came from Smolenice, Slovakia (Sandars 1983, 50, fig. 8b). This is considered as a development which occurred in the European Middle Bronze Age. A later, still an "intermediate" form, was the "Sprockhoff Ia" sword, found in the Aranyos hoard (Hungary) with a typical IIa sword (Sandars 1983, fig. 8c-e).

Bouzek also considered the Nenzingen type of sword (Catling's Group I) a type belonging to the European Sprockhoff IIa, to have originated in the North-Western Balkans or in the Carpathian area from the late "Boiu" swords (Bouzek 1985, 128) which are considered to be a local development (Bouzek 1985, 132). The direct ancestor of this type of sword is the Sprockhoff Ia which is attested in N. Yugoslavia and N. Italy.

Catling's Group II swords (Cowen's Erbenheim group, here fig. 56) belong to Sprockhoff IIb; Bouzek places the distribution of this type to S. Germany, Switzerland and E. France with eastern parallels in the West Balkans and Italy (Bouzek 1985, fig. 58.7). They were found in HaAl contexts in Europe and LHIIIC contexts in

Greece with their latest variants from the 9th century (Bouzek 1985, 130).

Snodgrass on the other hand, comments with regard to the European Sprockhoff II origin of the Naue II sword that it is not always easy to distinguish Sprockhoff's Ia-b from the developed form and that features of Sprockhoff's type I could exist contemporaneously with "later" features; he argues, therefore, that "neither the chronological nor the typological distinction between his (Sprockhoff's) I and II is so hard and fast as has been supposed" (Snodgrass 1964, 206). The majority of the cut-and-thrust swords from Central Europe are not closely datable, and Types Ia and Ib do not belong exclusively to Bronze Age "C" (a period terminating at about 1300 BC) neither does Type II to Bronze Age "D" and after. Snodgrass comments that "if these criticisms are at all wellfounded, then the significance of the Sprockhoff's Ia and Ib swords as evidence of origin is much weakened" (Snodgrass 1964, 207). There is of course the presence of much greater numbers of examples found in Europe to be considered, as well as the factor that this type of sword seems to "have nothing to do with the Aegean tradition" (Sandars 1963, 142).

On the above evidence, it seems that at least eight swords (four listed in Catling 1964, 115: nos. 27, 29, 30 and probably his no. 31 too, as well as the four swords from the Swordfounder's hoard at Enkomi) belong to Catling's Group I which seems to be generally accepted (but not proven beyond doubt) as the group exhibiting external influence. No swords of categories II-III have been found in Cyprus as yet and only one sword of group IV has been found, considered to be "an entirely Mycenaean affair" (Catling 1964, 114 and Catling 1968, 104) and to be of a later date.

No swords were found in direct association with HBW; in fact, the site with the largest number of HBW examples, Kition, has not yielded any swords of this type while Enkomi on the other hand, where HBW seems to be rather scanty, has proven "prolific" in sword finds. Although there is a chronological concurrence as far as the appearance of these two features is concerned in the Cypriot

cultural substratum, it does not necessarily mean that they have to be closely associated or regarded as the outcome of the same process. As the evidence stands now, no immediate connection between HBW and Naue II swords can be proven. At the same time, both handmade pottery and the Naue II swords seem to have affinities, at least in their earliest appearance, with material outside Greece - the handmade tradition of making pottery seems to persist into the subsequent periods, while a specific metalworking tradition was adapted by the Mycenaeans and spread by them into their areas of dispersal after the destructions of the Mycenaean centres. Whether these are the result of an ill-understood and complex process or simply mere coincidences is a question which cannot be answered on the present evidence.

# **Spearheads**

Socketed spearheads often appear in association with swords of type II (Catling 1956, 112: Khalandritsa - Kallithea, Catling 1968, 96, 106: Mycenaean Acropolis Hoard, Enkomi T.18). At Cos and Anthea they occurred in the same grave (Sandars 1963, 142). Short spearheads with entire sockets have been considered together with type II swords as "new factors that begin to make themselves felt at the end of the thirteenth century (probably very little at all before 1200) and which have nothing to do with the Aegean tradition" (Sandars 1963, 142). Sandars describes these spears as "of simple leaf shape but some (with a distinctly north westerly grouping are ogival". She suggests that "the mercenaries of Dr Catling's article (1961) came armed with sword and spear" (Sandars 1963, 141-142).

Catling devised a typology of spearheads (Catling 1964, 117-125) but has recently drawn attention elsewhere that spearhead designs are very difficult to classify and, therefore, difficult to place their area of origin (Catling 1986, 95). He prefers to discontinue the use of the imprecise term "leaf-shaped" in the description of weapons and suggests the "naming of a class from the find-spot of a well-known example of the class" (Catling 1968, 106).

Spearheads of the "Mouliana Class" distinguished by the "extreme shortness of the socket and the placing of the rivet or rivet hole exactly at the point where the blade springs from the socket" (Catling 1968, 106) occur in Enkomi T.18 dated to LCIIC and in the Enkomi Weapon Hoard of LCIIIA date (Catling 1964, 121, figs. 14.8, 14.9 respectively, here fig. 58). Catling notes that the spearheads from the Enkomi Weapon Hoard may have derived from the Aegean since they are unlike the slim spearheads of LCIIC (Catling 1986, 95) and therefore, seem not to have a Cypriot ancestry (Catling 1964, 121).

The Kephallenia class (Catling 1968, 107) has a very different distribution from the Mouliana Class (mostly in Epirus and the Ionian islands) and, Catling suggests no close relationship between them. This type of spearhead has not been found in Cyprus. Sandars considers the spearhead from Langada T.21, Cos, (Bouzek's type B1, Bouzek 1985, 138) found with a type II sword and late LHIIIB pottery to be a unique specimen which "because of its rarity not only in the Aegean but in Europe also, this spear helps to localise the northern antecedents" (Sandars 1983, 53). She reports spearheads of exactly this type from Rumania - Dajna de Jos, Muntenia (Sandars 1983, fig. 11d). She comments that the impact of the European spearhead in the Aegean led to a similar "revolution in workshop technology" (Sandars 1983, 53) and suggests that once workshops started producing this "northern type, we begin to find regional variants".

In Bouzek's classification, spearheads of his type A and B "often associated with Naue II swords" were used side by side with the "traditional" Mycenaean laurel-leaf spearhead" (Bouzek 1985, 141). The spearheads from the Enkomi Weapon hoard and Enkomi Swedish Tomb 18 (Catling 1964, 121, figs. 14.8 and 14.9, here fig. 58.8-9) are classified as Type B1 by Bouzek together with the spearhead from Langada, T.21, Cos (found with a Catling Group I sword), (Bouzek 1985, 138). One more spearhead from Enkomi (Catling 1964, 122 f. pl 14d) was classified as of B2 type.

European parallels for his type A are said to be very common but B1 spearheads have only few and not very close parallels in Europe. They are considered as "probably a local Aegean development, only

influenced by certain features of the European spearheads" (fig. 59). B2 spearheads are said to be "better paralleled north and northwest of the Aegean, but just as with the preceding type largely by later spearheads" (Bouzek 1985, 141). The evidence from spearheads cannot, therefore enhance the discussion on their probable connection with the Naue II swords and HBW and the location of a (common?) source of origin.

## **Greaves**

Greaves are considered to have reached Cyprus from the Aegean especially as protective leg armour was unknown in the Near East (Catling 1955, 35). In Greece they are represented on frescoes and vase paintings and have been found at Dendra with LH-IIIA1 pottery and Khalandritsa (Achaea) with a bronze spearhead, a Naue II sword and a LH IIIC stirrup jar datable to shortly after 1200 BC (Catling 1964, 141). In Cyprus, they were found in T.18 at Enkomi in the same contexts as the Naue II sword as well as in O.T.15, dated to the LCIII period (Catling 1955, 29). There is also a pair of greaves from a chamber tomb of the Athens Acropolis, found by Platon and published by Mountjoy (Mountjoy 1984, 135-138). were originally dated to EG but have been redated to LHIIIC as the latest sherds in the fill where they occurred dated LHIIIC (Mountjoy 1984, 135). The decoration on the Acropolis greaves is described as completely different from that of the Kallithea examples but the circle of bosses on the pair from O.T.15 at Enkomi is similar to the circles on the Acropolis greaves. Mountjoy notes that parallels may be found in the Balkans and in Italy according to Merhart's study in which he argues for a European origin of the Aegean greaves (Merhart 1958, 114-115). The Acropolis pair is said to be similar in shape and decoration with what is considered as the earliest extant European greave in Hungary whereas the Kallithea example is closer to a specimen from Kurim in Moravia (Mountjoy 1984, 137, fig. 5).

The examples from Hungary were, however, dated to c.1150-1050 BC (Catling 1964, 141) whereas the earliest specimens from Greece, those from Dendra date as far back as 1400 BC much earlier than the

European examples. Catling suggests that "precedence of this type of armour must once more be attributed to the Aegean" (Catling 1964, 142). The European greaves must have been copied from Aegean prototypes rather than vice versa (Catling 1977, 157). Bouzek, however, sees the repoussé technique of decoration on greaves as well as the motifs used as factors which speak for a European development. He sees the greaves from Enkomi O.T.15 and N.T.18 and the greaves found at Kallithea, Athens to be ultimately related to a type specific of the area around the Adriatic. Because of the similarity of the decoration to the seams of leather, he suggests that it is possible that much of the connection between the European and Aegean greaves could have been transmitted via leather prototypes (Bouzek 1985, 111-115).

#### Shield bosses

There have been extensive discussions about whether bronze discs with their centre rising in a dome-like projection could actually be interpreted as shield bosses or whether they were belt ornaments, phalara (horse-trappings) or cymbals (for a brief discussion see Snodgrass 1964, 37f). Unspiked bosses may have been originally sewn onto garments and their use as shield attachments may have been secondary (Catling 1964, 145). Snodgrass considers the finds from Kourion - Kaloriziki T.40 - associated with spearhead and knife - (Snodgrass 1964, pl. 19) as "undoubted shield bosses" on the grounds of the nature of associated finds. with spikes such as those found at Kaloriziki and Kerameikos Grave 24 (Kraiker and Kubler 1939, pl. 37) would of course be unsuitable as clothing ornaments. The shield bosses from Kaloriziki were considered to belong to a shield with a W-shaped outline (Catling 1964, 145); a similar shield is represented on the Warrior Vase from Mycenae where, however, there is no indication that this shield carried bosses (Catling 1964, 145). Parallels were found in Crete, Mouliana Tomb B (Xanthoudides 1904, 47 and fig. 11) with a bronze Naue II sword as well as in post Bronze Age contexts in Crete, at Kerameikos grave 24, Verghina (Andronicos 1969, 243-246), Olympia and a number of other sites in Greece (Fellman 1984, Olympischen Forschungen VI). The finds from Verghina were interpreted as belt ornaments as indicated by their loci in the four burials where these objects were found (Andronicos 1969, 243). Andronicos compares these to the more elaborate examples from Olympia. The decoration of four dotted circles (Andronicos 1969, 245, pl. 85) he argues, shows some link with those found at Mouliana. The Verghina specimens are dated to the 10th century BC (Andronicos 1969, 246).

Merhart suggested that these bosses were widely distributed in Europe at an earlier period than in the Mediterranean and that they were introduced by northern warriors in the 12th century. Some connection with the north is considered possible by Snodgrass, "though not necessarily an invasion from that quarter" (Snodgrass

1964, 51) but, he comments, "the curious fact that no closely similar objects have appeared in Central Europe earlier than the Hallstatt finds will need explaining".

The repousse technique in which both the Enkomi greaves and probably the Kaloriziki shield are decorated is taken as indicating a link between them, even if the Kaloriziki shield dates about a century later (Catling 1964, 146). Bouzek observes that shield bosses were first attested in Greece in the LHIIIC period, referring to the Mouliana specimens and became more common in the PG and Geometric periods (Bouzek 1985, 97). Neither the greaves nor shield bosses can be proven to have their origins in Europe since no definite antecedents may be cited. Their value in the present discussion may be questioned but, at the same time, such evidence cannot be totally disregarded as there is always the possibility that earlier antecedents may be found and, also, the number of objects found in this period, which have been regarded, by some at least, to have European affinities may be of some significance.

# Violin - bow fibulae

Further evidence for contact with the West is seen in the presence of the "violin-bow" fibula (Desborough 1964, 56-57) which made its appearance in the Mycenaean world at the same time as the Naue II swords and the socketed spearhead. The earliest type of the violin-bow fibula, that with bow parallel to the pin, occurring with minor variations in Greece and Crete (Blinkenberg 1926, 41f) from probably the LHIIIB, does not occur in Cyprus (Catling 1964, 246).

Violin-bow fibulae seem to start in LCIIIA with a limited appearance of a number of examples of Blinkenberg's Type I:10a, Catling's Type A (Catling 1964, 240). Several sub-types, some not represented in Blinkenberg's fibula typology have been listed by Catling, dating from LCIIIA to LCIIIB. Catling observed that the development of the fibula in Cyprus "kept pace with changes in the Aegean". His type B (with semi-circular bow, corresponding to

Blinkenberg's "Types sub-myceniens" (Blinkenberg 1926, 58 f) appeared in Cyprus before the abandonment of Enkomi. Catling's Type C (the D-shaped fibula) made its first appearance in Kaloriziki T.40 and Ayia Anastasia T.2 and remained in use down to the 6th century BC (Catling 1964, 246).

The fibula seems to have been quite popular especially in Cyprus. The asymmetric arch type with two or three mouldings on the bow (Catling 1964, 244-255) is very common. Since this type goes back to LCIIC, Catling suggests that it may reflect a particular kind of dress (Catling 1986, 98). He also suggests that "a careful reexamination of Cypriot fibula typology up to the end of CG, with the closest attention paid to distribution" (Catling 1986, 98) is necessary.

A violin-bow fibula with engraved decoration was found at Maa-Palaeokastro (no. 662, Karageorghis - Demas 1988, 227, pl. CLXXXV), not of the earliest type - probably similar to Catling's Type A sub-type c (Catling 1964, 241 n. 2 and pl. 42e). This type is compared by Catling to Blinkenberg's Type I:7a-I:8g (Blinkenberg 1926, 50ff).

Other classifications of fibulae include Sakellarakis' typology of the fibulae found on Greek islands, (Sapouna - Sakellaraki 1977) as well as Bouzek's typology. Bouzek notes that "the real history of the fibula starts in the 14th to 13th centuries or slightly before" and that they were used "roughly over the same area as Sprockoff IIa swords" (Bouzek 1985, 152). Violin-bow fibulae fall into two groups; the two-piece fibula in which bow and pin are made separately and the one-piece fibula common "around the Alps, in Italy, in W. Balkans, and in Greece". Because the fibula is a technical improvement of the pin, Bouzek assumes that it must have originated in an area where dress pins bound by cord were a common dress accessory. The two piece fibula was an earlier invention than the one-piece fibula, the origin of which is placed "somewhere along the southeastern Alps, in northeast Italy with surrounding parts of Yugoslavia and Austria". A Greek origin for the fibula is regarded as unlikely "because the tradition in methods of dress

fastening was different here" (Bouzek 1985, 152).

In Bouzek's typology the Enkomi examples in Catling's Type A (Catling 1964, 240 pl. 42a) are classified under his Type E. Under the same type is placed a fibula in the Nicosia Museum (no provenance, Catling 1964, 241 sub-type b).

Fibulae of this type are said to date from Ha A1, 12th century in Italy and the Balkans (Bouzek 1985, 156). Bouzek mentions that the Cypriot examples date LCIIIB (a LCIII date was proposed by Catling (1964, 240-1).

Two further examples from Cyprus under Catling's Type A sub-type c, one from Enkomi (Catling 1964, 241 pl. 42d) and another of no provenance (Catling 1964, pl. 42e), are classified as Type I by To Type I belongs a fibula from Paralimni - Teichos. Dymaion (Papadopoulos 1979, 223 and fig. 323a). Many of the specimens belonging to this type are of LHIIIC date while others are said to be of SMyc or Sub-Minoan date (Bouzek 1985, 157). The bow fibula (Blinkenberg 1926, Type II, 58 ff, Sapouna -Sakellarakis 1977, Type IIA, 42-45 and Catling 1964, 242, Type B) is regarded by Bouzek as a development from the violin-bow type. Its "simultaneous spread over Greece, Italy and the Western Balkans proves the existence of contacts along the Adriatic. Since its spread over Greece is connected with the spread of long dress pins which have many more ancestors in northern Italy and in the NW Balkans rather than in Greece, a "northern" origin of the bow fibula is more probable, but all three areas participated in the evolution of this type" (Bouzek 1985, 159). Bouzek notes that, unlike the violin-bow fibula, the bow fibula is more common in the The earliest Greek bow fibulae come from eastern Mediterranean. LHIIIC contexts but the majority are SMyc (Bouzek 1985, 159). Catling's Type C fibula, a variant of the D-shaped fibula is divided in four sub-types; sub-type (a) was not hitherto recognised; it is regarded to complete the transition from the violin-bow to the D-shaped fibula. They begin to occur in LCIIIB contexts in Cyprus and are also found in SMyc and Sub-Minoan contexts (Catling 1964, 243).

# Long bronze pins

"The history of the Greek pin does not begin before the later twelfth century" (Jacobsthal 1956, 1). SMyc pins are made of bronze; the shank and globe are cast in one. The shank continues above the globe and bears engraved rings; it ends with a projection (Jacobsthal 1956, 2).

The vase-headed pin occurs in Cyprus at Kaloriziki T.26 (in the same contexts as "Handmade - Black Slip Incised Ware", (Catling 1964, 239, pl. 41j). The same type occurs in CG graves; the type is compared to the SMyc and PG pins from Greece (Catling 1964, 239). "The form found at Kaloriziki and Lapithos (Lapithos - Kastros T.406) is more closely akin to the PG version in the Kerameikos, and it is with these finds that it is most probably to be associated".

Jacobsthal noted that vase-head pins occur in the Mediterranean, in C. and N. Europe. The earliest example in the Mediterranean comes from Syros; at Troy one "genuine" vase-head pin occurs in Troy VIIb but not earlier (Jacobsthal 1956, 161). In C. Europe, the earliest vase-head pin is a bone pin from Drinov in contexts comparable to MH-LH (Jacobsthal 1956, 162); a number come from the Urnfield and Hallstatt periods (Jacobsthal 1956, 121).

Bouzek comments that the "common use of long pins fastening a peplos-type dress in graves of women starts at the end of LHIIIC and the beginnings of Sub-Mycenaean" (Bouzek 1985, 161).

The pin from Kaloriziki T.26 is classified as Type Ib by Bouzek, resembling Jacobsthal's "classical type with a globe on the shank and flat or semiglobular terminal". Type Ib pins are cast in one piece bronze or iron whereas Ia types were made of more than one material (Bouzek 1985, 161-163). He also comments that most scholars agreed with Jacobsthal in deriving the Greek long pins of Types I and II from the north or northwest (Bouzek 1985, 165).

"Long pins were most popular in Europe in the 14th - 13th centuries and in the Balkans still in Ha A. Pins were more common than fibulae in Central Europe and in the northern Balkans, whereas fibulae prevailed in Italy" (Bouzek 1985, 166). Close parallels come from the NW Balkans. The C. European vase-headed types and

their Italian parallels are also said to be similar, although shorter.

Pins of simple wire, without globe or swelling also occurring in Cyprus (Catling 1964, 238, figs. 22:22, 24) and regarded by Catling as of Near-Eastern origin, are classified under Bouzek's type VIa (Bouzek 1985, 165) and are considered to have parallels in "many parts of Europe (Central Europe, France, Northern and Southern Italy)", (Bouzek 1985, 166). A general derivation of the Greek long pins from the NW Balkans is considered possible "but the relation appears to have been less direct and Greek pins more autonomous in character" (Bouzek 1985, 167).

The presence of long bronze pins in burials at the end of the Bronze Age in Greece has been associated with a change of dress at this time (Hood and Coldstream 1968, 214 f). The regular use of large bronze pins worn in pairs, one on each shoulder, was considered un-Mycenaean in character and connected with the introduction of the Doric peplos. The pins found in Sub-Minoan contexts in Crete (Ayios Ioannis) and in SMyc graves in Attica which also continued to be used into Geometric and Archaic times are considered at home in C. Europe; they were frequently found in graves of the "Tumulus Culture" dated to 1500 BC and earlier. were common in many parts of Europe in the later Urnfield cultures. However, as exact parallels for the long Greek pins were not found amongst those of the Tumulus cultures - even though they share a number of common features i.e. the swelling of the shank or the presence of a globe in place of the swelling, a flat-shaped head or a rounded head - a local evolution was supported for these pins from earlier MH examples. Hood rejects such a possibility and explains the Greek pins as "the products of a people who shared something of the traditions of the Tumulus Culture but in an impoverished and peripheral form" (Hood and Coldstream 1968, 218). The same newcomers who introduced these pins into Greece were also considered responsible for the handmade vases with burnished surfaces and incised decoration found in Greece including Crete from SMyc/Sub-Minoan to early Geometric times. These fabrics have

been paralleled in N. Yugoslavia and SW Rumania (Hood and Coldstream 1968, 216).

## Conclusion:

Bouzek's opinion is that Cyprus is the only country east of Greece where there is substantial evidence of European types of weapons, implements and dress fasteners; several "genuine Nenzingen swords from Enkomi" (Bouzek 1985, 209) have been found and almost all of the Cypriot swords are related to what Bouzek terms "the first school or generation" of them in Greece. There is no evidence of connections with the later schools of metalwork in Greece and Crete; the later iron swords deriving from the Naue II type are comparable with the PG iron swords in Greece and by extension to the Donja Dolina bronze swords (Bouzek 1985, 209). The fibulae from Cyprus differ from the most common type of fibulae in LHIIIC Greece, the type with knots, although the later fibulae of the bow type are related to the SMyc. examples in Greece. emphasises that relations with the first generation of European bronze types dating to the end of the 13th century had more impact on Cypriot bronzework; objects of the second European-type objects such as the Kaloriziki shield, the sword from Enkomi O.T.47, pins and fibulae of SMyc. types are rarer (Bouzek 1985, 211).

The evidence provided by the presence of metal types in contexts contemporary with HBW seems to be largely inconclusive. While the origin of the Naue II swords remains an unresolved problem, the presence of a majority of swords of Catling's Group I in Cyprus, the group most likely to exhibit northern influence, is worthy of note. It is also worthy of note, however, that these swords were not found in close association with HBW but simply in contemporary contexts. We cannot, therefore, prove that they were the outcome of the same phenomenon. A further point to be considered is that no objects of possible northern derivation occur at Kition, where HBW seems to occur in greater quantity than at Enkomi. Spearheads, associated with Naue II swords at Enkomi, seem to be different from the traditional Cypriot type; spearhead typology, however, does not

seem to point to a definite area of origin. No examples of the earliest violin-bow type have been found in Cyprus; the later stages of its evolution represented on the island do not further contribute in the discussion on the origins of the earliest type. Greaves seem to have originated in the Aegean world as the Dendra examples seem to predate the European ones. Apart from the decoration which seems to have northern parallels, not much may be concluded from these finds.

The shield bosses from Kaloriziki were paralleled at Mouliana, T.B where they were found with a bronze Naue II sword but, although regarded of northern derivation, no firmly dated antecedents have been identified, while at the same time discussion of their possible use and consequent interpretation continues. Disagreement on the origins of SMyc and PG long pins, also found in Cyprus, notably in Kaloriziki T.26 in association with Daniel's "Handmade Black Slip Incised Ware", seems to focus on whether these were the result of local evolution or whether they are of northern derivation and indicate a change of dress.

Obviously, no far-reaching conclusions may be drawn from the above assemblages; however, it is interesting that assemblages of a similar nature occur in Greece as well as in Cyprus (at the beginning of the LCIIIA as well as in later contexts towards the end of the LCIII period) in contemporary contexts with a ware which is new on the island and seems to be associated with the HBW found in Greece, also regarded to have northern affinities. However, such similarities should not be overemphasised before a thorough study of the HBW from Greece establishing the date of the earliest appearance of HBW, its possible continued occurrence throughout the LHIIIC period as well as its connection, if any, with later handmade wares of the SMyc and PG periods, is realised.

## Chapter 6:

#### CONCLUSIONS

The above-cited hypotheses on the possible origins of HBW (Ch. 1) were put forward before the evidence from Cyprus was available. It would be misleading to assume that this evidence brings us close enough to the solution of this intricate problem, of what HBW represents and how it can be interpreted historically; the answer will eventually come from Greece. However, its mere presence on the island is sufficient to make possible a re-evaluation of at least some of these hypotheses.

Most important is the fact that this type of pottery is new in Cyprus in that it has not been found amongst the material of periods earlier than the destructions at the end of LCIIC; it distinguishes itself from any other local, traditional fabric. The results of Neutron - Activation analysis of a number of fragments although tentative, indicate that some of these may be imports possibly associated with the introduction of new Mycenaean painted styles. The analyses have also clearly distinguished HBW from local wares (Monochrome and Coarse Monochrome) except in one group (3a) which may possibly be representing HBW locally made. In addition, it appears that group I is suspected to have similarities with two handmade burnished sherds from Mycenae, although it is noted by the analysts, that such a similarity could be accidental (Appendix I).

Its first appearance, with the influx of painted pottery of LHIIIC middle at Sinda, Enkomi, Hala Sultan Tekke, Maa and Kition and with LHIIIC late at Kition argues for some connection between the bearers of HBW and the presence of Mycenaean elements on the island from the LCIIIA onwards.

#### The situation in Greece

In Greece, the evidence at present seems to indicate that some prevailing views concerning this ware need to be revised, a fact which will almost certainly alter at least some of the interpretations hitherto presented. A thorough study of HBW on the various sites is primarily required to establish the chronological limits in which it occurs. In a recent communication with Prof. Kilian who has studied the HBW from Tiryns, I have been informed that not only does this ware occur prior to the destruction of LHIIIB2 (as already published, (p. 37) but it seems to occur as early as LHIIIB middle in very small quantities reaching its "optimum" in LHIIIC. It continues throughout the LHIIIC, exhibiting influence from wheelmade pottery in LHIIIC Developed and continues to occur sparsely into SMyc and PG times. HBW material has also been reported from sites such as Khania and Kommos where handmade wares are also reported to occur from LMIIIA at Kommos and LMIIIB at Khania. Although at Khania HBW ought to be kept distinctly separate from wheelmade grey ware which occurs in considerably earlier periods (p. 76) some handmade examples are specifically recorded from contexts earlier than LMIIIC (Hallager 1983, 112, Hallager E. 1981, 23, Tzedakis and Hallager 1983, 5, fig. 11).

Also Sherratt's evidence from Mycenae that HBW may have been in use before the destruction of the Citadel House (p. 35f) needs to be taken into consideration in view of the above evidence from Tiryns. The view that HBW disappears by LHIIIC middle seems not to hold true any longer. Rutter also seems to have already reviewed his original suggestion (Rutter 1990, 35) as the evidence indicates that this ware is present in Developed to Late phases of LHIIIC and even later at Tiryns. The fragment from Chios dates to a late phase of LHIIIC (in contexts corresponding to Rutter's phase 5 and Lefkandi phase 3). Sherratt's observations (Sherratt 1981, 590) that HBW persists into the middle and late stages of LHIIIC at Mycenae though only forming 1% of the total pottery (p. 36) is further evidence that HBW was not restricted to the early phases of LHIIIC only and seems to agree with Prof. Kilian's evidence from

Tiryns.

At Asine, there is no clearcut differentiation in the contexts where HBW of the earlier group and the "Doric" pottery of SMyc and PG periods occurs. Both wares seem to occur in the Final Mycenaean period. A similar situation may perhaps be observed at Corinth. In addition, a careful reconsideration of the SMyc phase in recent studies (p. 29f) is perhaps indicating that those features regarded as its markers, including handmade pottery and several metal types, had already begun in LHIIIC Late.

In Cyprus, HBW seems to appear later than in Greece; it seems to have arrived here not earlier than the time when HBW reached its "highest" frequency on Greek sites and seems to coincide with the appearance of large quantities of Mycenaean painted pottery on the It continues throughout the LCIIIA and LCIIIB and is still present at Kition fl. I, of early CGIa date. The evidence from Tiryns seems to indicate that it may be possible that a very small quantity may occur in post-Bronze Age contexts and that such examples may not necessarily be regarded either as strays or heirlooms. As far as the HBW from Cyprus is concerned, no distinction may be made between an earlier and a later type. Fabrics of vessels occurring in early contexts bear the same characteristics as those in CGIa, an observation which seems to be verified by Neutron Activation analysis. The same variety in wares exists throughout. There is a shift from the large open shapes, undecorated or decorated with finger-impressed/plain cordon to a higher frequency of smaller shapes in a finer fabric but large shapes (undecorated) also occur in late contexts.

Rutter argued that one of the features that distinguish the handmade wares of the SMyc period from those of the early IIIC phases is the absence of shapes such as the jug and amphora typical of the handmade burnished cooking ware of the SMyc period from the published examples of the early HBW (Rutter 1979, 391). However, both these shapes are attested in his early HBW from Korakou (Rutter 1975, ill. nos. 5,6).

A further example is the similarity of a jar of LHIIIB/C date from

Athens (Rutter 1975, ill. 16, here fig. 13.4) and a jar from Corinth (Rutter 1979, figs 2:70, 7:110-4, here fig. 13.1), also similar to two LCIIIB jars from Kition in a similar fabric (cat nos. 20 and 21, see fig. 35). The jug from Perati is not unlike the SMyc handmade jugs from Asine or Delphi (Lerat 1937, pl. VI). At Asine, finger-impressed and plain cordons occur on the handmade ware of the Final Mycenaean also (p. 41f).

It seems that slowly accumulating evidence indicates that there is now a blur between what was regarded as an earlier HBW fabric, typologically and chronologically distinct from a later type characteristic of the SMyc and PG periods. Further research is required before any conclusions may be drawn but the two fabrics seem to be in use simultaneously at the end of the LHIIIC; what their connection is, if there is any, remains to be seen.

## Possible Interpretations of HBW

Views on the origins of this Ware will almost certainly need to be revised once the HBW from Greece is thoroughly published. The quantitative and geographic distribution of this ware might prove important. In Cyprus, it seems that HBW occurs in a relatively higher quantity at Kition. On the present evidence, it also seems to occur in larger quantities and in a greater variety of shapes at Tiryns rather than on any other contemporary Mycenaean site in Greece.

Its interpretation will also depend on whether it appears to be new or intrusive on a particular site. In Cyprus, there is a tradition of handmade wares often with a burnished surface but HBW is of a distinctly different tradition, foreign to the island. It seems not to be as clearcut, however in Epirus or the Ionian islands where certain shapes in local handmade wares seem to have some connection with HBW (notably with that of Tiryns). At the same time, no such tradition has been known within the Mycenaean world, and it would be unlikely that a handmade ware even if in negligible quantities should co-exist with Mycenaean wares all along and remain completely unnoticed.

The mere presence of HBW in Cyprus argues against Walberg's (1976) and Sherratt's argument (1981, 590) that the manufacture of this ware by Mycenaean housewives was the result of a breakdown in the organisation and distribution of wheelmade pottery. If this was the case, HBW should be a restricted phenomenon, manifesting itself only at Mycenaean centres. Further, its presence at a number of sites before the destructions of LHIIIB2 makes the argument untenable since the problem of the disruption in the organisation of pottery manufacture would not have arisen yet. Neither can this pottery, in view of the above arguments be considered circumstantial; its occurrence in Cyprus over a period of approximately one and a half centuries may hardly be considered circumstantial and as already pointed out the indications are that in Greece too, it may have been present from the LHIIIB and throughout the LHIIIC and even later. The continued presence of this ware over a long period has reportedly resulted on some influence on Mycenaean wares (Rutter 1975, Kilian 1986, fig. 6) and vice-versa i.e. Mycenaean types made in handmade ware. A possible influence on local traditional wares may also be observed in Cyprus, where there is also an increase in the use of larger shapes, jars (figs. 48-49) in Monochrome Ware, characteristic of the LCIIIA period; a few examples in Monochrome Ware are decorated or shaped in an unusual manner (see figs. 22 and 44-46). Monochrome has hitherto employed a very limited number of shapes, mostly hemispherical bowls with wishbone/loop handle or larger bowls with a carinated profile (Sjoqvist 1940, fig. 6, Type 3 and Pilides 1991 forthcoming). Influence from Mycenaean shapes is apparent on the handmade vases from Kaloriziki (Daniel 1937, pl. VI.50, VI.90).

It is important for the interpretation of this ware that a combination of factors is consistently present on a large number of sites and in Cyprus; these are the fabric, made of a clay containing huge inclusions (grog?), low firing, colour, surface treatment and decoration. Most of these features have been ascribed to technological requirements, i.e. the colour is the result of low firing, the inclusions necessary to ensure the required sturdiness, burnish the most obvious way to make it not

only less porous but a little less unattractive and the decoration could hardly consist of anything else, other than applied ornament and incision. However, it is unlikely that the same features should co-exist consistently at so many sites, without being the indicators of a technological tradition.<sup>2</sup>

Had the shapes been restricted to a limited range, it would be tempting to ascribe them to a specific function. In such a case, find contexts would prove important in identifying the type of function. However, the range of shapes (figs. 5-14 and 16-21) is far from restricted and Prof. Kilian informs me that no special association of any particular shapes has been observed with any particular activity on the site.

In Cyprus, the jar from Maa-Palaeokastro was found with little else other than a fragment from a bellows; several fragments from Kition were found on the floors of copper-working installations in Rooms 39 and 40 in Area I and Room 16 in Area II (Karageorghis - Demas 1985, 7, 117, see also ps. 180-181). Such finds contexts could, however, be the result of mere coincidence at a time when metallurgical activity was at its peak, especially as no consistency in such associations can be proven for any of the HBW in Greece. In addition, not all of the HBW is found in the same contexts. Function however, offers a possibility for a better, more realistic interpretation of this ware and while it cannot be adequately furthered with the limited numbers of finds from Cyprus, it can perhaps provide useful information with regard to the HBW material from Greek sites.

The presence of two fabrics on a number of sites - Korakou, Troy, Kition - may also be of importance although it has not been given adequate consideration - storage vessels and jars in a coarser fabric and cups and bowls in a similar but finer fabric would hardly seem to have been intended for fulfilling one particular type of need.

It appears that there is an increasing possibility that the introduction of HBW into Greece may not have been associated with destructions. Its historical interpretation and importance is consequently altered, but simultaneously it cannot be dismissed as a coarse fabric of no consequence. If such was the case, it would

not have made its appearance in Cyprus at all, neither would it show the reciprocal influence with wheelmade Mycenaean forms. Its appearance in Cyprus would not justify interpretations on economic factors applicable in the Mycenaean world only. Mycenaeans, on their arrival to Cyprus would not have brought with them a ware which was imposed on them by economic hardship. Either it must have been important to them because they were using it for specific functions or there must have been a sect of the population, a very small one which was traditionally accustomed to its use. Since the tradition is not one that has been detected in earlier Mycenaean contexts, it may perhaps be assumed that we may be dealing with a small ethnic minority amongst the Mycenaean population, not necessarily causing any profound change in Mycenaean society but at the same time preserving their cultural identity. It was argued that if this pottery actually represents a separate ethnic identity, it should appear in tomb furnishings as the expression of that identity (Sherratt 1981, 602). examples do appear in tombs in early contexts such as the jug from Perati (Iakovides 1969, pl. 45γ), at least one pot from Delphi (p. 71 and Rutter 1975, 29 n.63) and possibly Medeon (ps. 56, 72); in Cyprus the only examples from tombs are Daniel's "Black Slip Incised ware" from the LCIIIB/CGI cemetery of Kourion - Kaloriziki. However, its absence from tombs should not be surprising if we consider the extremely small amounts in which it occurs on settlements.

If such a hypothesis is considered, it would explain the recurring occurrence of certain features, outlined above, present on the various sites in Greece, Cyprus and Troy as well as its apparent similarity in form and decoration with handmade pottery from the Balkans (figs. 28, 29, 32, 34, 36, 40).

Attempts to define the identity of the makers of HBW have interpreted them as mercenaries, slave-women or as the Dorians. Any such supposition would, however, be highly conjectural. A subservient affiliation with the Mycenaeans would fail to explain why this ware should appear in Cyprus after the collapse of the Mycenaean socio-political system. The Dorians, on the other hand, are not supposed to have reached Cyprus on the basis of linguistic

evidence (Chadwick 1975, 811-813) although the extremely small numbers in which this pottery is consistently found makes it unlikely that their makers would have had any profound influence on any cultural aspect.

If the association between the presence of HBW and the influx of Mycenaean painted wares of LHIIIC middle implies that there was a movement of peoples of mixed origins who arrived in Cyprus at this time, we should also expect HBW to have occurred with painted pottery of the same styles in the Levant. Recent excavations have shown that painted pottery of LHIIIC early and middle similar to that of Cyprus and indicative of continued contact with stylistic pottery developments in the Aegean appear in successive stages prior to the appearance of Philistine pottery.

It has been suggested, on the evidence of pottery that the Aegeans who settled in Cyprus before the destructions at the end of LC IIC and after the destructions of the Citadel House at Mycenae at the end of LHIIIB, moved on to the Levant. It appears that these people were too disorganised to establish themselves in their new environment and "went back to Cyprus, fought their way in or were repelled and combined with local inhabitants to set up short lived settlements like those of the Philistines" (Hankey 1982, 171). Continued contact with the Aegean is evident in the presence of pottery of the Wavy line, only at Tarsus and Ras Ibn Hani. Handmade ware has so far been reported from Tell Qasile in association with Philistine Ware, in contexts contemporary with the occurrence of handmade wares at Kourion - Kaloriziki (and by extension to the HBW from the later floors at Kition). situation seems to become more complex if we consider the HBW beginning from LHIIIB to have some sort of continuation until the end of the Bronze Age and if we combine it with the presence of another handmade tradition, partly overlapping and continuing in increased quantities from the SMyc to PG and Geometric times, with increasing imitations of wheelmade forms. Although the two traditions may have some connection in that once a handmade technological tradition was established, it was later continued and, perhaps in this case, for economic reasons, but only future

research and full publication of HBW material in Greece will shed light on how this ware should be seen. Its importance may, however, prove to have been overrated historically. If further research firmly disassociates it from the destructions of LHIIIB2, which seems quite possible, new interpretations will have to be sought which will take into consideration its relevance to the activities of people and what they required to fulfil particular purposes or perhaps new or already existing but intensified needs. It could perhaps be seen as the pottery used by wandering craftsmen; the larger shapes could have been used as their utilitarian pottery in metalworking activities perhaps as well as in domestic functions and the smaller shapes of finer fabric could have been used as tableware. If this pottery was made according to immediate needs with whatever materials were available locally and fired in an open fire, its coarse nature, its regional idiosyncrasies and the overall general resemblance of its shapes and decoration, could be explained.

As the evidence stands today, however, no firm interpretation may be offered; a comprehensive study of this ware, will bring to surface new facts which will most probably require the revision of any new proposals.

- 1 It is important to trace how far back in the LH HBW may be traced.
- The identification of grog in petrographic analyses of HBW material from various sites may point towards a certain technological tradition.

# APPENDIX I

Report on Analyses of HBW from Cyprus,

by Dr. Vin Robinson
Department of Chemistry,
University of Manchester

## Report on Analyses of Cypriot Handmade Burnished Ware

Analyses were carried out using neutron activation to determine 23 chemical elements on 25 sherds of Cypriot handmade burnished ware. The data are as far as possible compatible with the Asaro/Perlman Mycenaean data, although they measure some elements which we do not, and we have two (Vanadium and Antimony) not in their data. Comparison with other data obviously used only the elements in common. Compositional similarities were identified by statistical analysis of the element concentrations.

The work was carried out by Michael Wightman as an undergraduate project, with assistance from Alex Hoffmann and Nick Bryan.

Jonathan Tomlinson and I wrote this report.

The concentration data for individual sherds and the means and standard deviations of the groups found are given in the accompanying Appendix.

The sherds were found at a number of sites, but these do not necessarily correspond to the production centres. The find sites, with acronyms, are:

Enkomi - ENK

Apliki - APK

Hala Sultan Tekke - HST

Kition (Area 1) - KTA

Kition (Area 2) - KTB

The results of our statistical analyses, using Cluster Analysis by Ward's Method, and confirmed by RELOC (using the same "error sum of squares" similarity criterion as Ward's Method) are as follows:

		Sample numbers 1
Chemical Groups	(1)	1, 4, 9, 11, 25
	(2)	2, 6
	(3a)	3, 7, 8, 10, 13, 21
	(3b)	5, 12, 22, 23
	(3c)	14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24

(The concentrations in each of these groups are in the Appendix).

There are some general points we should make before interpreting these groupings.

(i)This pottery shows enormous differences in some element concentrations compared to almost all our other measurements of archaeological ceramics. Also, although the statistical analyses show significant associations or groupings within these sherds, the variation of element concentrations within some of these groups is much larger than we would normally expect to find. We are not sure what this means at present, and more analytical work is needed to clarify these phenomena. Is it a property of Cypriot pottery in general, perhaps? As yet, there is insufficient systematic data of material of known provenance from Cyprus to be able to confirm or deny statements of this kind. Cyprus is geochemically quite complex and there is some indication in the data that this is an important factor. For example geological mineralisation is often associated with great variability in elements such as Chromium, Manganese and Cobalt, which is the case in this dataset. There are however, other peculiar features in some sherds, such as high Scandium and low Rubidium.

- (ii) Specific points to note are:
  - the extremely low values of <u>many</u> elements and the very high value of chromium (cr) in sherds 2 and 6. Some of the low values are close to or below detection limits, and the numbers are estimates rather than actual measurements;
  - the high value of Scandium in group 3. Scandium concentrations normally cluster around 15-25 ppm, and these values - around 35 ppm - are among the highest we have ever encountered;
  - the very low values of Rubidium in groups 3b and 3c. The normal range for this element is from about 30-200 ppm. The figure of 1.0 is a detection limit. We have never encountered this before!
- (iii) All the above indicates that caution is needed when using concepts like "similarity between sherds" in respect of this data. We are fairly certain that all the above effects are "real" and do not result from any errors on our part, but we would like to re-analyse some of this material sometime to be absolutely sure of this.

Bearing all this in mind, our conclusions are as follows:

- a. Apart from Apliki, the sites are completely mixed.
- b. The Barbarian Ware is broadly separated from the Monochrome, except in group 3a.
- c. There is no chemical distinction between Monochrome and Coarse Monochrome.
- d. Groups 1 and 2 are very different from group 3, and within group 3, groups 3b and 3c have closer similarities than 3a. Group 3 could be "Cyprus", and groups 1 and 2 "imports".

e. Comparing with other material, two handmade burnished sherds from Mycenae associate with group 1 rather than groups 2 or 3. The association with group 1 is not strong, though, and we would not press it. Group 1 is the least "abnormal" group in terms of element concentrations, so the association could be accidental, i.e. the Mycenae sherds look like group 1 because they are so unlike groups 2 and 3.

The majority of group 3b (i.e. 5, 12, 22) fit with samples of White Slip Ware from Tell Abu Hawam (TAH, near Haifa, Palestine) present in the Asaro/Perlman dataset. These are of known Cypriot provenance, but found at TAH.

Vin Robinson Manchester, July 1990

### Analysis of 25 Cypriot Handmade Burnished Wares

```
Find Site 1
Label
         Kition Area I, square A2
CKTA01
CKTA02
         Kition Area I, room 39, floor IIIA - IV
CKTA03
         Kition Area I, well 3, room 6 and 22
CKTA04
        Kition Area I, room 8, floor 1
CKTA05
        Kition Area I, room 32A, floor II and III
        Kition Area II, A/33, floor I
CKTB06
CKTB07
         Kition Area II, room 24, floor I and II
         Kition Area II, city wall 299B
CKTB08
         Kition Area II, room 16, floor II and III
CKTB09
         Hala Sultan Tekke, F7010
CHST10
         Hala Sultan Tekke, N1604
CHST11
         Hala Sultan Tekke, F2203
CHST12
        Hala Sultan Tekke, F1342
CHST13
CHST14
        Hala Sultan Tekke, F5070
CAPK15
        Apliki, room 2 VII
CAPK16
        Apliki, TTG, Ex PH2
        Apliki, TTC4
CAPK17
        Apliki, room 5
CAPK18
        Enkomi, 4717
CENK19
        Enkomi, 1060
CENK20
        Enkomi, 5636
CENK21
        Enkomi, well 3, room 26
CENK22
CENK23
        Enkomi, 2570
        Enkomi, 2828/12
CENK24
```

Enkomi, 6028

CENK25

# Raw Numeric Data

CKTA01	1.0892 61.4950 0.0000 5.4546 5.6882	7.7360 55.0095 130.6854 1.1023 0.9860	3.2760 329.9131 5.5573 0.0000 13.5740	2.5690 3.2278 30.6762 4.6020 2.0963	12.5888 8.6791 59.1149 2.1823	0.2906 0.0000 0.0000 0.3596
CKTA02	0.1267 53.4290 0.0000 0.4435 0.3132	0.8079 3331.4373 1.0000 0.3447 0.0100	0.1287 617.7859 0.3452 0.0000 0.1000	0.3479 6.3416 1.2506 0.3230 2.0549	9.5599 113.8361 3.6947 0.0100	0.0357 0.0000 0.0000 0.0469
CKTA03	1.2217 184.3630 0.0000 3.5201 2.4399	7.8350 1413.1238 39.0572 0.8848 0.5598	2.3730 852.2400 1.8987 0.0000 4.0170	1.8320 5.6557 15.6906 4.0770 1.7949	37.8147 24.2224 33.8696 1.9006	0.3666 0.0000 0.0000 0.3168
CKTA04	1.5372 146.2550 0.0000 5.3945 5.7879	8.5560 115.3297 84.7041 1.3810 0.6937	2.2310 688.2839 5.1102 0.0000 8.0759	2.4450 4.5574 24.3965 5.6490 3.2765	20.1539 14.7728 50.1696 2.8702	0.5207 0.0000 0.0000 0.4636
CKTA05	1.0469 213.7170 0.0000 1.8455 1.6085	9.9830 198.1035 1.0000 1.0055 0.2496	0.2349 895.2271 0.5825 0.0000 2.0742	3.6130 6.2965 6.4689 2.4030 1.1930	37.4457 32.4890 14.3384 1.5433	0.3652 0.0000 0.0000 0.2472
CKTB06	0.1642 70.8760 0.0000 0.3794 0.3597	1.2590 3120.1355 1.0000 0.2455 0.0100	0.1284 428.8291 0.0354 0.0000 0.5656	1.9760 5.8183 1.5662 0.8290 0.9399	13.1427 87.5690 1.8653 0.0100	0.0365 0.0000 0.0000 0.0706
CKTB07	1.2911 169.5170 0.0000 2.7049 2.0116	6.9330 1398.4993 30.8897 0.8910 0.4830	1.9610 715.3049 1.6474 0.0000 2.9888	2.1000 5.2207 11.3806 3.4620 1.7338	34.0006 22.9832 24.0607 1.6494	0.3754 0.0000 0.0000 0.2966
CKTB08	1.1284 174.3320 0.0000 3.7344 2.5212	7.8530 1314.7583 43.2296 0.9412 0.5926	2.1060 682.4580 2.0966 0.0000 4.1286	2.5940 6.1032 18.5843 3.8040 1.5381	40.2716 22.2104 35.2197 2.0513	0.3348 0.0000 0.0000 0.2985
CKTB09	0.9764 47.1420 0.0000 3.9782 4.8088	5.2580 57.2024 92.7064 0.9079 1.2765	2.9550 334.6909 3.2069 0.0000 8.8832	7.2530 2.2267 23.4268 3.9530 2.3119	8.4147 8.2026 43.0491 1.6100	0.2460 0.0000 0.0000 0.2942

CHST10	1.8358 137.2270 0.0000 2.5446 3.9258	8.5640 49.1700 80.2739 0.7456 0.4111	2.4960 473.7170 1.9771 0.0000 6.9975	1.6490 4.1015 18.5486 2.1510 1.6134	11.6651 7.8389 31.1729 1.6317	0.3088 0.0000 0.0000 0.2575
CHST11	1.5040 226.0360 0.0000 7.4527 4.8359	10.6460 98.4151 81.5693 1.5718 1.5130	2.2370 1041.1111 4.4239 0.0000 12.9939	1.8990 6.7522 46.6698 5.4270 2.5413	25.8888 25.1037 87.5712 2.6380	0.6465 0.0000 0.0000 0.3990
CHST12	1.2597 181.1800 0.0000 1.3966 1.0105	9.9150 210.0387 1.0000 0.5585 0.1783	0.4853 703.7700 0.1369 0.0000 1.2144	3.1720 5.6745 4.8707 2.4600 0.6576	35.3269 29.7351 9.5591 1.3105	0.2688 0.0000 0.0000 0.1716
CHST13	1.1943 286.0769 0.0000 3.0710 3.0487	9.7980 152.1439 22.2023 1.2715 0.4318	0.8081 1047.0879 0.7878 0.0000 4.1478	2.6460 7.4069 13.0871 4.3380 1.7206	39.1594 35.7629 31.7763 2.2742	0.5540 0.0000 0.0000 0.3158
CHST14	1.0208 242.6770 0.0000 2.0115 1.8332	8.4030 88.6479 1.0000 0.5638 0.0100	0.8097 1499.0381 0.9833 0.0000 1.3433	1.4940 9.0305 5.1237 3.2820 0.7249	37.6003 37.3487 11.6905 1.9398	0.5842 0.0000 0.0000 0.2760
CAPK15	0.7833 232.2890 0.0000 1.6422 1.6574	7.9500 74.3178 1.0000 0.8960 0.1656	0.9393 976.0020 0.5576 0.0000 1.1973	1.7940 8.7062 4.5083 2.8810 1.0780	34.9131 41.9985 10.0541 0.0100	0.5013 0.0000 0.0000 0.2435
CAPK16	0.5427 288.4351 0.0000 2.0502 2.5612	9.0990 34.3822 1.0000 0.6710 0.0757	0.7671 1319.3191 0.0746 0.0000 1.8341	0.4613 10.9512 4.1292 4.6950 1.0347	37.7212 28.8367 8.7308 0.0100	0.7139 0.0000 0.0000 0.3727
CAPK17	0.8682 269.5840 0.0000 2.5128 2.6348	8.9170 64.5114 1.0000 0.7351 0.2883	1.2080 943.8779 0.9033 0.0000 2.4069	0.8067 9.8626 7.4012 3.9490 1.1906	37.0252 28.9948 14.6820 0.0100	0.6174 0.0000 0.0000 0.3361
CAPK18	0.5793 254.8980 0.0000 3.0554 2.1357	7.8780 76.0426 1.0000 0.9379 0.1864	0.8449 1102.7739 0.6111 0.0000 1.6296	1.2020 12.2808 6.7453 4.3660 0.4945	37.1275 45.5493 16.8115 0.0100	0.5426 0.0000 0.0000 0.3783

CENK19	230.4 0.0 1.5	939 160 000 726 141	84. 1. 0.	0420 9558 0000 8742	1287. 0. 0.	2015 8831 1000 0000 9060	9. 3. 2.	2440 6856 3734 9340 5008	32.0 8.8	5081 0185 3793 0100	0.4145 0.0000 0.0000 0.2453
CENK20	229.5 0.0 1.9	750 600 000 664 783	64. 1. 0.	6290 5163 0000 6960 2638	1198. 0. 0.	.0550 .9231 .4871 .0000	9. 4. 2.	9780 5423 9181 9960 0603	33.6 12.1	0988 6370 1278 0773	0.5143 0.0000 0.0000 0.2778
CENK21	226.2 0.0 2.9	640 430 000 944 782	136. 21. 0.	7280 4297 0821 9828	775. 1. 0.	.9941 .9209 .1259 .0000	6. 12. 3.	4380 7696 8726 5340 7748	28.3 28.6	3410 3807 5045 0100	0.4932 0.0000 0.0000 0.3207
CENK22	234.9 0.0 2.1	779 640 000 876 369	209. 1. 0.	7070 2582 0000 9091 1898	921. 0. 0.	5905 2439 6682 0000 8866	7. 7. 3.	2470 2339 3569 3350 4145	35.6 16.1	1671 5488 1385 0100	0.3472 0.0000 0.0000 0.2419
CENK23	164.3 0.0 0.7	190 950 000 245 860	519 1. 0.	1750 1887 0000 3923	863. 0. 0.	3250 8999 1000 0000 6507	5. 2. 0.	3460 2212 7969 0839 0149	38.6	1494 5309 2434 0100	0.1627 0.0000 0.0000 0.1108
CENK24	252.5 0.0 2.1	752 870 000 308 456	174 d 1 d 0 d	.8590 .2666 .0000 .7772 .2543	1028. 0. 0.	.8529 .5371 .4590 .0000 .9985	10. 7. 4.	7860 7720 5180 1910 5040	53.4 15.3	0029 4183 1197 0100	0.3930 0.0000 0.0000 0.2909
CENK25	128.2 0.0 5.3	279 490 000 823 061	878. 73.	3340 0691 5566 3828 1499	814. 3. 0.	.8110 .7300 .8825 .0000	5. 30. 4.	5430 3106 7469 1510 9051	26.3 55.2	7853 1880 2424 0100	0.4554 0.0000 0.0000 0.3144
Elements	: Na% V Zn Sm Hf	Al% Cr Rb Eu Ta	K% Mn Cs Tb Th	Ca% Fe% La Dy U	Sc Co Ce Yb	Ti% Ni Nd Lu	·				

Note: A value of 0.0000 indicates that the element was not measured (and therefore not included in any statistical analyses).

Group 1: CKTA01, CKTA04, CKTB09, CHST11, CENK25

<u>Element</u>	<u>Mean</u>	St.Dev.
Na%	1.1869	0.3186
Al%	7.9060	1.9557
K&	2.7020	0.4592
Ca%	3.9418	2.3359
Sc	17.3663	6.8777
Ti%	0.4318	0.1651
V	121.8353	71.9641
Cr	240.8051	357.1953
Mn	641.7456	309.4773
Fe%	4.4149	1.7666
Co	16.5892	8.6723
Rb	92.6442	22.3456
Cs	4.4362	0.9393
La	31.1832	9.3074
Ce	59.0294	17.0505
Sm	5.5325	1.2400
Eu	1.2692	0.2624
Dy	4.7564	0.7554
Yb	1.8621	1.1418
Lu	0.3662	0.0680
Hf	5.1054	0.6032
Ta	1.1238	0.3080
Th	10.5132	2.5638
U	2.4262	0.5314

Group 2: CKTA02, CKTB06

<u>Element</u>	<u>Mean</u>	St.Dev.
Na%	0.1454	0.0265
Al%	1.0334	0.3190
K%	0.1285	0.0003
Ca%	1.1619	1.1512
Sc	11.3513	2.5335
Тi%	0.0361	0.0006
V	62.1525	12.3369
Cr	3225.7852	149.4523
Mn	523.3074	133.6137
Fe%	6.0800	0.3700
Co	100.7025	18.5738
Rb	1.0000	0.0000
Cs	0.1903	0.2191
La	1.4084	0.2232
Ce	2.7800	1.2936
Sm	0.4114	0.0453
Eu	0.2951	0.0701
Dy	0.5760	0.3578
Ϋ́D	0.0100	0.0000
${f Lu}$	0.0587	0.0168
Hf	0.3364	0.0329
Ta	0.0100	0.0000
${f Th}$	0.3328	0.3292
U	1.4974	0.7884

Group 3A: CKTA03, CKTB07, CKTB08, CHST10, CHST13, CENK21

<b>Element</b>	<u>Mean</u>	St.Dev.
Na%	1.2892	0.2789
Al%	8.4518	1.1401
K&	1.7897	0.7162
Ca%	2.2098	0.4145
Sc	33.0421	10.7298
Ti%	0.4055	0.0964
V	196.2930	52.5142
Cr	744.0195	693.4109
Mn	757.7876	190.3276
Fe%	5.8763	1.1680
Co	23.5664	9.1858
Rb	39.4558	21.8594
Cs	1.5889	0.5223
La	15.0273	3.0724
Ce	30.7840	4.0071
Sm	3.0949	0.4594
Eu	0.9528	0.1755
Dy	3.5610	0.7652
Ῡb	1.5862	0.8098
Lu	0.3010	0.0236
Нf	2.8876	0.6995
Ta	0.5146	0.0845
Th	4.4446	1.3424
U	1.6959	0.0998

Group 3B: CKTA05, CHST12, CENK22, CENK23

<u>Element</u>	<u>Mean</u>	St.Dev.
Na%	1.0509	0.1809
Al%	9.6950	1.0749
K&	0.6589	0.4684
Ca%	4.0945	1.5133
Sc	36.6723	4.5780
Ti%	0.2860	0.0922
V	198.5639	31.7513
Cr	284.1472	156.7892
Mn	846.0352	97.6985
Fe%	6.1065	0.8713
Co	34.1259	3.8546
Rb	1.0000	0.0000
Cs	0.3719	0.2951
La	5.3733	2.0021
Ce	11.8198	4.1251
Sm	1.5385	0.6320
Eu	0.7163	0.2891
Dy	2.0705	1.3914
Ϋ́D	0.7184	0.8235
Lu	0.1929	0.0647
Hf	1.1855	0.5485
Ta	0.1569	0.1028
Th	1.4565	0.6518
U	1.0700	0.3199

Group 3C: CHST14, CAPK15, CAPK16, CAPK17, CAPK18, CENK19, CENK20, CENK24

Element Na%	<u>Mean</u> 0.7048	<u>St.Dev.</u> 0.1870
Al%	8.4721	0.7597
K&	0.8348	0.2941
Ca%	1.3457	0.5919
Sc	36.2621	1.4658
Ti%	0.5351	0.1052
V	250.0557	20.9088
Cr	82.7050	40.5950
Mn	1169.5435	192.2086
Fe%	10.1039	1.1685
Co	37.7252	8.7046
Rb	1.0000	0.0000
Cs	0.5220	0.3275
La	5.4646	1.5626
Ce	12.2620	3.0202
Sm	2.1177	0.4777
Eu	0.7689	0.1276
Dy	3.6617	0.7224
ΥĎ	0.5096	0.9259
Lu	0.3026	0.0535
Hf	2.0325	0.3951
Ta	0.1651	0.1023
Th	1.5615	0.4990
U	0.9485	0.3506

The sample numbers given here correspond to the following catalogue numbers:

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CTA01:
         Cat no.
                   9
         Cat no.
CTA02:
                   1
CTA03:
         Cat no.
                   6
         Cat no.
                   7
CTA04:
CTA05:
         Cat no. 68
CTB06:
         Cat no. 19
         Cat no. 4
CTB07:
         Cat no. 15
CTB08:
         Cat no. 11
CTB09:
CHST10:
         Cat no. 30
         Cat no. 29
CHST11:
         Cat no. 59
CHST12:
         Cat no. 58
CHST13:
CHST14:
         Cat no. 83
         Cat no. 77
CAPK15:
         Cat no. 49
CAPK16:
CAPK17:
         Cat no. 88
CAPK18:
         Cat no. 46
         Cat no. 87
CENK19:
         Cat no. 75
CENK20:
CENK21:
         Cat no. 76
         Cat no. 67
CENK22:
         Cat no. 65
CENK23:
CENK24:
         Cat no. 78
CENK25:
         Cat no. 24
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## Chemical Groups:

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1 Cat nos. 9, 7, 11, 29, 24
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2 Cat nos. 1, 19

3a Cat nos. 6, 4, 15, 30, 58, 76

3b Cat nos. 68, 59, 67, 65

3c Cat nos. 83, 77, 49, 88, 46, 87, 75, 78

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## HANDMADE BURNISHED WARES OF THE

## LATE BRONZE AGE IN CYPRUS

Volume 2

by

## DESPINA PILIDES

Submitted for the degree of PH.D.
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Table 1:

Correlation between shapes and surface treatment in Fabric A

Surface treatment	Horizontally burnished Smoothed	Horizontally burnished			Horizontally and vertically	burnished	Cross-burnished on outer surface.	Diagonally burnished inside	Horizontally burnished	Horizontally burnished	Horizontally burnished	Horizontally and vertically	burnished	Horizontally and diagonally	burnished in short strokes	Horizontally burnished exterior	Interior horizontally and	vertically burnished	Horizontally and vertically	Horizontally burnished on interior	on rim only	Horizontally burnished
Decoration	1 1	ı	1	ı	ı		ı		1	i	ı	1		1		Applied horiz.	cordon		Applied finger-	horizontal	cordon	ı
Shape	Jar	Closed shape		Jar	Unidentifiable		Jar		Closed shape	Closed shape	Unidentifiable	Deep bowl		Jar		Deep bowl			Jar			Unidentifiable
Site	Kition	Kition	Kition	Kition	Kition		Kition		Kition	Kition	Enkomi	Enkomi		Enkomi		Sinda			Maa			HST
Cat no.	2 6	10	12	13	14		15		20	21	24	25		26		27			28			30

Cat no.	Site	Shape	Decoration	Surface treatment
1	Kition	Jar	Horizontal row of punctures	Highly burnished horizontally
e	Kition	Cup	ı	Horizontally burnished
4	Kition	Cup	Circular groove near base	Horizontally burnished lustrous
ស	Kition	Cup	Circular groove near base	Diagonally burnished exterior Cross-burnished interior
9	Kition	Shallow dish	ľ	Horizontally and diagonally burnished on both sides
7	Kition	Carinated vessel	ı	Horizontally burnished on both sides
8	Kition	Unidentifiable	1	Horizontally burnished
11	Kition	Small Closed Shape	Vertical strap handle	Horizontally and vertically burnished
16	Kition	Bowl	ı	Horizontally burnished
17	Kition	Cup	1	Cross-burnished on exterior Horizontally burnished inside
18	Kition	Bowl	1	Diagonally burnished exterior Horizontally burnished interior
19	Kition	Unidentifiable	1	Horizontally burnished
23	Enkomi	Small Closed Shape	, pe	Vertically and horizontally burnished
		,		
29	Hala Sultan Tekke	Jar with narrow flaring neck, horizontal roll handles, flat base	Horizontal parallel incisions at handle level containing triple zig-zag incisions, filled with white paste	Horizontally burnished Only the rim is burnished inside
31	Hala	Cup	Deep incision, horizontal on interior-filled with white paste	Horizontally burnished on both sides

	Open Shapes Fig. 23	Large Closed Shapes Figs 26-27	Small Closed Shapes Fig. 26	Small Open Shapes Figs. 24-25
Kition no. 2	Horizontal burnish			
Kition no. 9	Horizontal burnish			
Kition no. 10		Horizontal burnish		
Kition no. 12		Cross-burnished on o	collar	
Kition no. 13			Horizontal	
Kition no. 14	Horizontal on rim, vert below rim	cical		
Kition no. 15		Cross-burnished on exterior, diagonal burnishing on interi	ior	
Kition no. 20		Horizontal		
Kition no. 21		Horizontal		
Enkomi no. 24	Horizontal			
Enkomi no. 25	Horizontal and vertical	L		
Enkomi no. 26	Horizontal and diagonal burnishing in short str	cokes		
Sinda no. 27	Horizontal on exterior, horizontal on interior vertical below rim		•	
Maa no. 28	Horizontal above cordor vertical below Rim horizontally burnis on interior			
HST no. 30	Horizontal			
		<u>F</u>	abric B	
Kition no. 1	Horizontal			
Kition no. 3				Horizontal
Kition no. 4				Horizontal
Kition no. 5				Diagonal on exterior, cross-burnished interior
Kition no. 6				Horizontal & diagonal on both sides
Kition no. 7		Horizontal		
Kition no. 11			Horizontal above handle, vertical below	
Kition no. 16				Horizontal on both sides
Kition no. 17				Cross-burnished exterior, horizontal inside
Kition no. 18				Diagonal on both sides
Enkomi no. 23		ŀ	Vertical on neck, norizontal on shoulder	
HST no. 29		Horizontal		
HST no. 31				Horizontal on both sides

	FABRIC A			FABRIC B
KITION	Area I	Area II	Area I	Area II
Fl.IV	-	-	-	-
F1.IIIA -IV	Jar (no. 2)		Jar (no. 1)	
Fl.IIIA				
Fl.III				
Fl.II-III			-	Small Closed shape (no. 11)
Fl.II		Jar (no. 12)	Cup (no. 3)	
Fl.I-II		Jar (no. 13)	Cup (no. 4)	Bowl (no.16)
		Unidentifiable shape (no. 14) Jar (no. 15)	Cup (no. 5) Shallow dish (no. 6)	
Fl. I	Jar (no. 9)		Carinated vessel	
	Closed shape (no. 10)		(no. 7)	Unidentifiable shape (no.19):
CITY WALL		Closed shape (no. 20)		Cup (no.17) )Bowl (no.18)
TNYOUT.		(Closed slupe (no. 21)		}Bowl (no.18 )
ENKOMI Level 11B				
Destruction Level IIIA	Unidentifiable shape no. 24		Closed shape no. 2	23
Destruction	Jar no. 25, jar no. 26	5		
Level IIIB				
SINDA				
Period I				
Destruction	Deep bowl no. 27			
Period II				
MAY-DATADOKAS/LIKO				
Floor II Destruction Floor I	Jár no. 28			
HST				
ICILIA	Jar no. 30			
		-,		

Table 5: Changing views in the classification of Mycenaean pottery

Furumark	Mountjoy	Rutter (1977)	Mycenae (Citadel !louse)	Lefkandi
LHIIIC:1a (Beginning of Close	Early	-	Early	LHIIIB
and Granary Styles		2	Early/Tower	. 1a
		М	Tower	15
LHIIIC1b (Pottery from E. Basement of Granary	Middle	4 Early	Developed	2a
Asine House G,Rm 32	Middle (late) (Close Style, Granary)	4 Late	Advanced	255
LIIIIC1C	ALate	5 Early	Final	3 (Xeropolis
			Lion Gate X, XI Pithos Bath Grave	1
LHIIIC:2, Sub-Myc./ (Kerameikos Gr.19 and 42).	Sub-Mycenaean	5 Late	Sub-Mycenaean	Skoubris Sub-Mycenaea
Furumark Mountjoy	tjoy			
Nyc.III:1a Early Myc.IIIC:1a)				
Myc.IIIC:1b Middle	ų. O			
Myc.IIIC:1b Myc.IIIC:1c Myc.IIIC:2				
Myc.IIIC:2 Sub-M	Sub-Aycenaean			

Table 6: Chronological correlation between major LB sites in Cyprus according to recent scholarship

	KITION		ENKO	MI		SINDA		
Period	Karageorghis	Kling	Pikaios	Karageorghis	Kling	Furumark	Karageorghis	Kling
LCIIC:1 ca1300	Fl.IV, T.9 u.b. No. Myc.IIIC:1b		Level IIB					
ICIIC	Fl.IV, T.9 l.b. Myc.IIIC in small nos	T.4 + 5 T9 l.b.		Level IIB T.18	Level IIB	Period I	Period I	
1200/1196			Raids ca1230	Destruction				
LCIIIA:1	Fl.IIIA (rebuilding)	Fl.IV, T.9 u.b Fl.IIIA-IV * Fl.IIIA Fl.III-IIIA	Level IIIA	Level IIIA major re- building	Level IIIA Bat.18 fl.V	Period II rebuilding, Myc.IIIC1a Myc.IIIC1b	Period II	Periods I, II and III
			Sea Peoples, 1	190 Destruction	on	Sea Peoples		
LCIIIA:2	Fl.III, conti- nued use		Level IIIB (early)	Level IIIB (early phase)		Period III	Period III	
						Abandonment p	prior to introduct	lon of wavy line
1125/1100			1					
LCIIB:1	Fl. II PWP (Wavy line)	Fl.III Fl.II-III	Levels IIIB (late) + IIIC + MycIIIC:1C New Wave of settlers	Level IIIB (late phase)	Level IIIB IIIC and Sanctuary of Ingot God			
LCIIIB: 2	F1.II			Level IIIC				
CGI	Fl.I WPI, Bichrome							<u> </u>
4 000 0 3	1 11					•		

KALAVASSOS-AYIOS DEMETRIOS

APLIKI

PYLA-KOKK INOKREMMOS

Period	Dikaios		Kling		South	Kling	Taylor	Kling
LCIIC:1		,						
LCIIC		Areas I+II			ettlement reas	Settlement areas	Phase 1	Phase 1
				_	Abandor	nment	Destn	uction
LCIILA:1	Areas I+II Abandonment		Areas I+II				Phase 2	Phase 2
		MAA-PALAEOKASTRO			HALA SULT	AN TEKKE		
Period	Dikaios	Karageorghis	Kling	Astrom	Karag	eorghis	Kling	
LCIIC:1 ca1300								
1200/1190 LCIIIA:1		F1.II, Period I, ca 1200		T1 + 2 Area 21	Т1		т2	,
ILIIA: I		Destruction Fl.I, Period II	Periods I and II	Area 6,8 22 and T.	23		T.1 T.23 Settlement areas	

<sup>\* 25%</sup> of all Mycenaean sherds is Myc. IIIC:1b

Correlation between Mycenaean and Cypriot sequences based on recent studies Table 7:

Cyprus	Warren & Hankey 1989	Aström & French	
	(based on Mountjoy's revised pottery sequence)	(based on sequence at Myc	Mycenae)
rciic	LHIIIB2, ending 1190-1185BC	LHIIIB2 destruction within Citadel	Kition T.9 lower burial
		Destruction	
LCIIC end	LHIIIC Early 1185/80-1135/30	LHIIIC Early	Sinda I Kition T-9 upper burial Enkomi T-18 upper burial HST T.1 & 2
DESCT OCCTOIL			
LCIIIA:1	LHIIIC Middle 1135/1130-1085/1080	LHIIIC Middle Tower & Developed	HST Layer 4 HST Well F7010 Kouklia TEIII & VII Sinda II
Destruction			
LCIIIA:2	LHIIIC Late 1085/1080-1060/1055	Advanced	Kition fl. III & IIIA Sinda III HST Area 8 HST Well F7012 HST Squatters
Destruction		Granary destruction	
LCILIB	LHIIIC End	Final	Kition fl. II Xerolimni, Lakkous, Scales
LCIIIB	Sub-Mycenaean 1060/55-1010/1005	Sub-Mycenaean	
CGI		PG	Kition fl.I

Chronological and stratigraphic contexts of HBW in Cyprus and possible correlation with Mycenaean pottery sequence in Greece Table 8:

Site	Chronology	Greek sequence	
Kalavasos-Ayios Dhimitrios Pyla-Kokkinokremos Maa-Palaeokastro - Period I Kition fl. IV	LCIIC LCIIC/LCIIIA LCIIC/LCIIIA LCIIC/LCIIIA	LHIIIB LHIIIC Early LHIIIC Early LHIIIC Early	No HBW No HBW No HBW No HBW
Sinda - Period I/II Enkomi destruction - level IIB/IIIA Maa-Palaeokastro - period II Hala Sultan Tekke F7010 Kition fl. IIIA-IV Enkomi destruction of level IIIA	LCIIIA LCIIIA LCIIIA LCIIIA LCIIIA	LHIIIC Middle LHIIIC Middle LHIIIC Middle LHIIIC Middle LHIIIC Middle (elaborate style) LHIIIC Middle (some wavy line present)	HBW (locally made HBW (imported?) HBW (locally made HBW (imported?)
Kition fl. II-III Kition fl. II Kourion-Bamboula (settlement) Kourion-Kaloriziki tombs Kition fl. I	LCIIIB LCIIIB LCIIIB LCIIIB/CGIa CGIa	LHIIIC Late LHIIIC Late LHIIIC Late SMyc PG	HBW (imported?) HBW Ware VII Ware VII HBW (imported?)

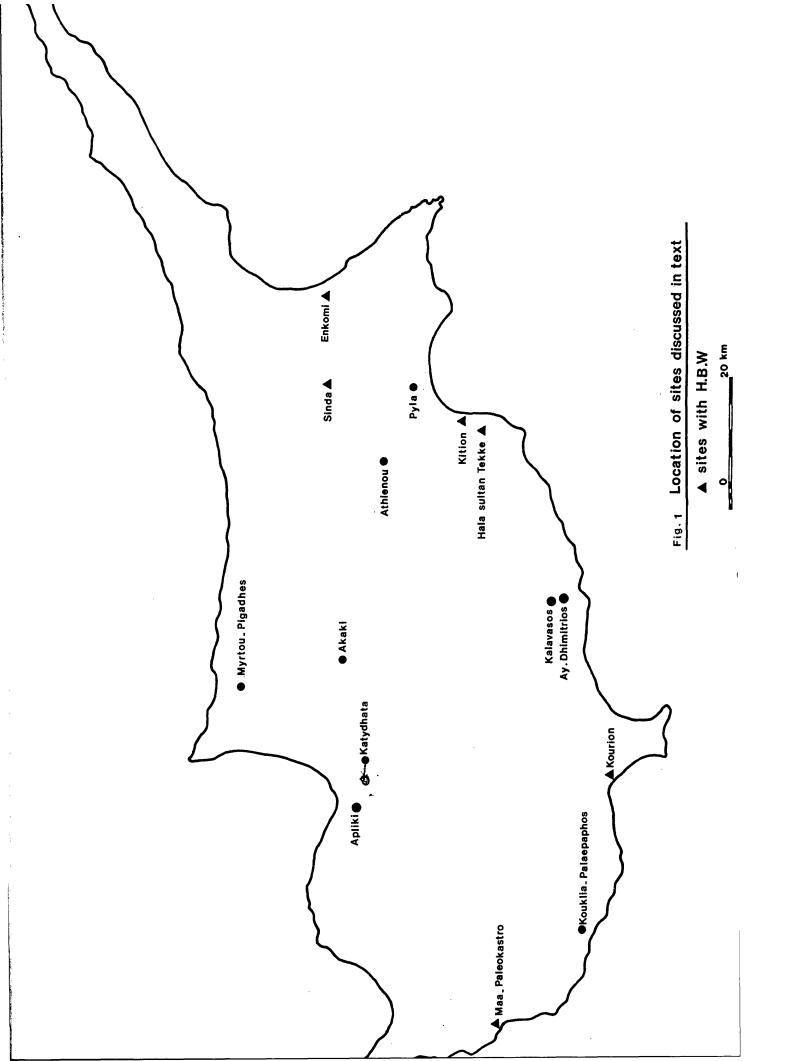
9: Possible parallels for shapes in Fabric A				
Tiryns Menelaion Korakou Aigeira Athens	Crete Delphi Kera	Kerameikos Kastanas Troy	Balkans	Aeolian Islands Ionian Islands
LHIIIB2 After Early IIIC 7IIIB/ aa LHIIIB2 Early IIIC 39,40	Khania LMIIB/IIIC	Strata 13-11 Level VIIb1 Transition VIIb2	Noua (14-12th cent.) Babadag (12-11th cent.) Novačka Cuprija	Lipari Ausonio I 1250-1200 BC
Sinda LHIIIB2 After Early IIIC Sinda IIIB2 destruction	Ķhania		Noua	Lipari Ausonio I 1250-1200 BC Ausonio II 1230-1075
inkomi 3.1 destr.				
6 Enkomi A/		Stratum 13		
LHIIB2 Jar, n ICIIIA, 29			Novačka Čuprija (Mediana culture)	
2 Kition B, fl.II, 33				
20,21, LHIIIB2 Early IIIC Agora, r, Enkomi noroid jars 35, 36	Khania SMyc. SMyc. Kommos	Stratum 13	Babadag	
4, 33	Khania		i	Lipari
LHIIIC Kition B,				

e 10: Possible parallels for shapes in Fabric B	G BB			
e Tiryns Korakou Asine Delphi	Kastanas Troy	Balkans Ionian Islands	Italy N. East	Crete
1 Jar LHIIIB2 Hallenia On, IA 28	Stratum 12	Novačka Ćuprija (Mavrata) Babadag Sherratt1981 Fig. 193a	Lipari Ausonio I (punctured decoration)	
3,4,5,17,31,44 Early IIIC SMyc SMyc ,Kition, HST, priziki, IB 30-31	Stratum 14a Stratum 13		Lipari Tell Qasile Str.X	Khania
6, dish .on ICIIB I-II	Stratum 14b	Crvina (Yugoslavia)	Lipari	Khania
nated	Nochello			Khania
16,18,22,36 Early IIIC .s, Kition, riziki 37	Stratum 13 VIIb2	52		
11, LHIIB2 1 jar, on LCIIIB II-III), Fig. 34		Novačka Ćuprija		Kommos
23, ed shape, IA, Fig. 36	VIIb. (B45	VIIb2 Babadag I (B45,C84)		
29, LHIIIB2 Early IIIC ed HST, 42	VIIb2	2		
No. 1 No. 1 No. 1 No. 1 No. 1 No. 1 No. 1 No. 1 No. 1 No. 1	llo. S			

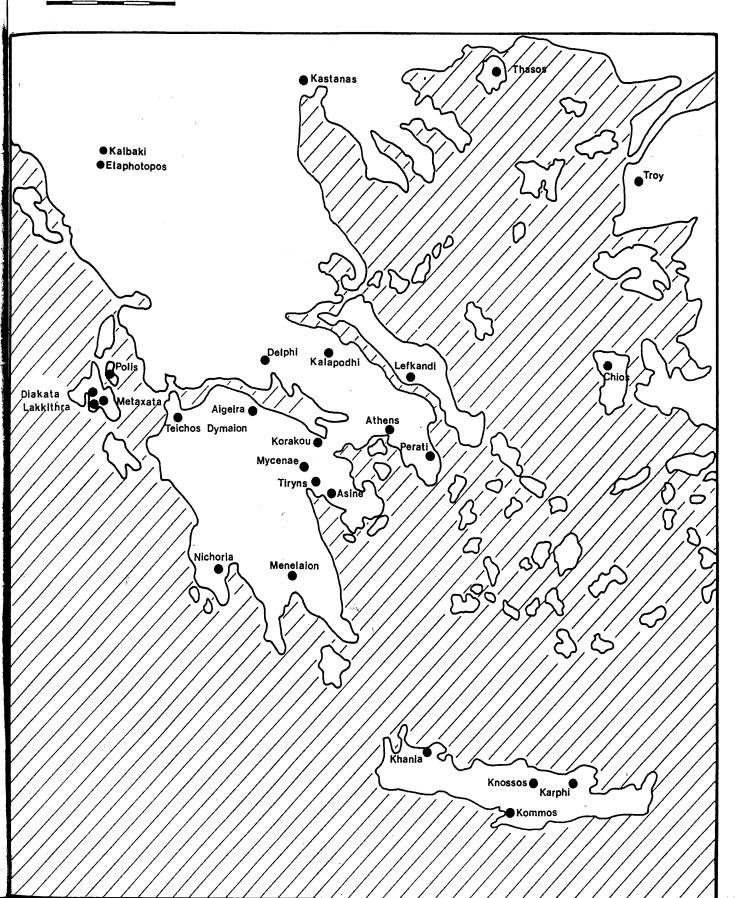
Theory

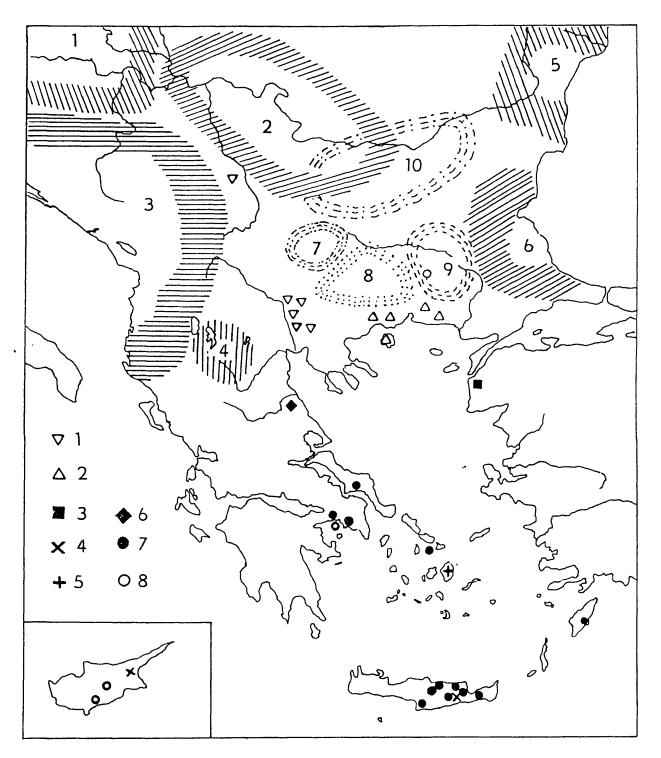
Author

1)	Walberg Sandars	Local development, the result of disruption in availability of wheelmade cooking wares, after destruction of LHIIIB2 (Walberg 1976,
	Sherratt Bloedow Small	Sandars 1903, 1903). (Sherratt 1981). (for Troy's Coarse Ware, Bloedow 1985). (the result of economic stress situation, Small 1990).
2)	Rutter	Troy, Noua, Coslogeni cultures in SE Rumania and Bulgaria or Thrace (Rutter 1975).
3)	Bankoff & Winter	Morava valley cultures (Bankoff and Winter 1984).
4)	Kilian	NW Greece, ultimately S. Italy (Dorians) (Kilian 1988).
5)	French	Foreign slave-women, Troy.
(9	Bouzek	Pastoralists from Balkans and Dorians for later HB Ware (Bouzek 1969)
7)	Frödin & Persson	Dorians for later HBW at Asine (Frödin and Persson 1938).
8)	Desborough	NW Greece, possibly in second half of C12th only (Desborough 1972).
6)	Deger-Jalkotzy	S. Italy/Sicily, ultimately Urnfield cultures of C. Europe (Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 1983).
10)	Popham & Milburn, Hallager, Shaw, Watrous	S. Italy (Popham and Milburn 1971) Italy (Apulia, Gulf of Taranto) (Hallager 1983) Italy, the result not of settlement but of trade (Shaw 1984, Watrous 1989).
11)	Hood	Non-Dorian Greeks in first wave, followed by Dorians (Hood 1972, 1973 1982a).
12)	Mountjoy	Infiltration of settlers throughout LHIIIC from neighbouring areas (Mountjoy 1988).

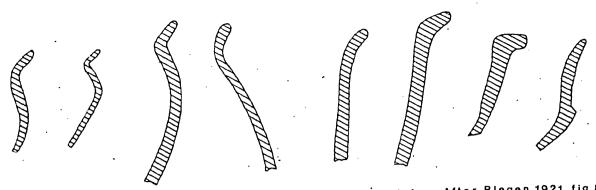


0 250 km



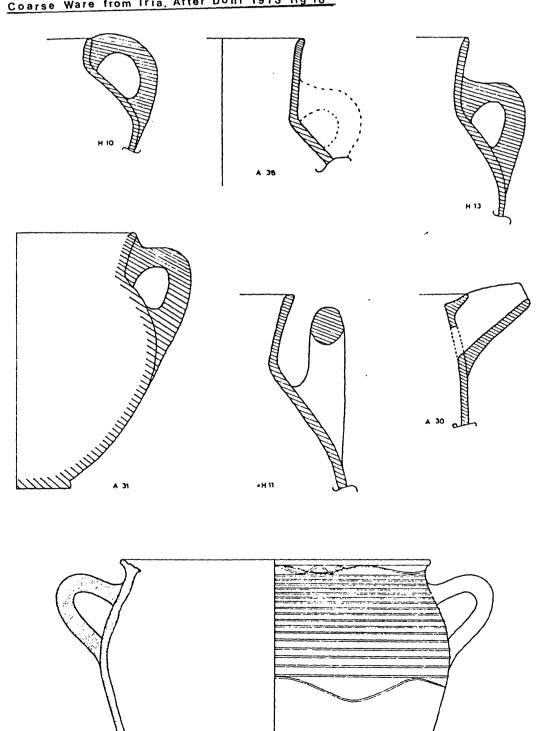


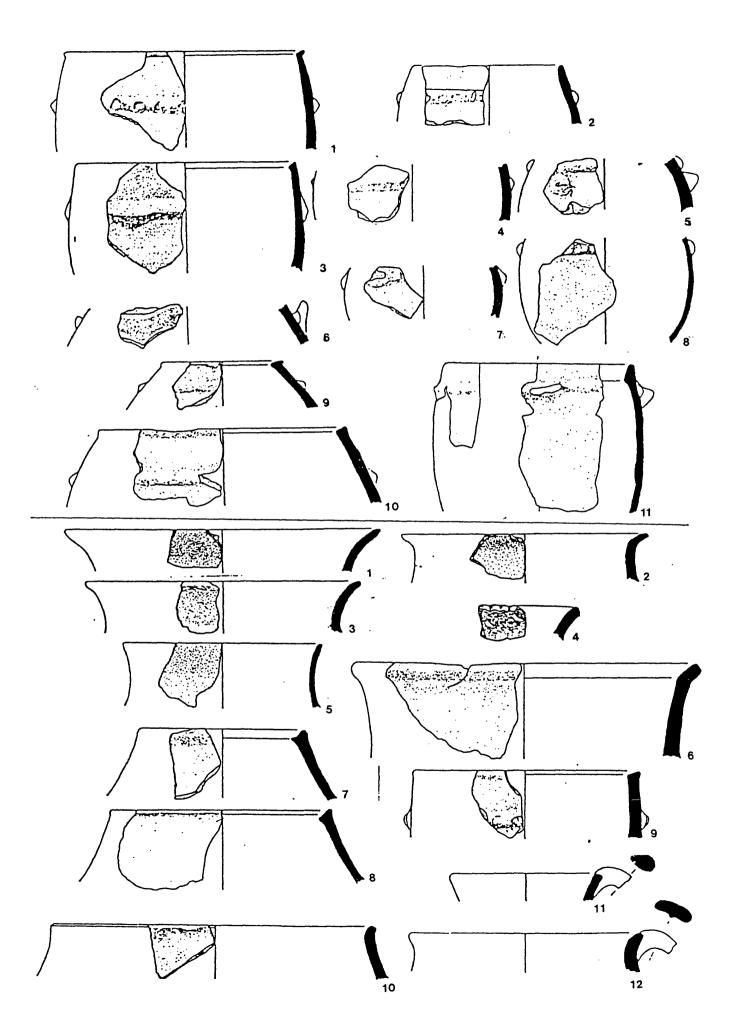
Various pottery groups in the Balkans and in Greece. Cultural groups in the Balkans: 1 Scrbian and North Bosnian Urnfield culture, 2 Zuto Brdo — Cirna group, 3 Illyrian "Central" area, 4 Bobousti painted pottery, 5 Babadag culture, 6 Sava—Conevo (East Bulgarian) group, 7—9 South Bulgarian Incised and Stamped potteries (7 Sophia group, 8 Cepina, 9 Catalka and Pšeničevo groups), 10 Danubian group with fluted pottery prevailing. > Commentary: 1 Mediana and the Macedonian Lausitz Ware, 2 Thracian coastal Incised, Stamped and Fluted pottery (cf. groups 8—9), 4 Karphi Incised Ware and its import at Enkomi, 5 Naxos Incised Ware, 6 Vergina, 7—8 Attic Dark Age Incised Ware and related potteries.

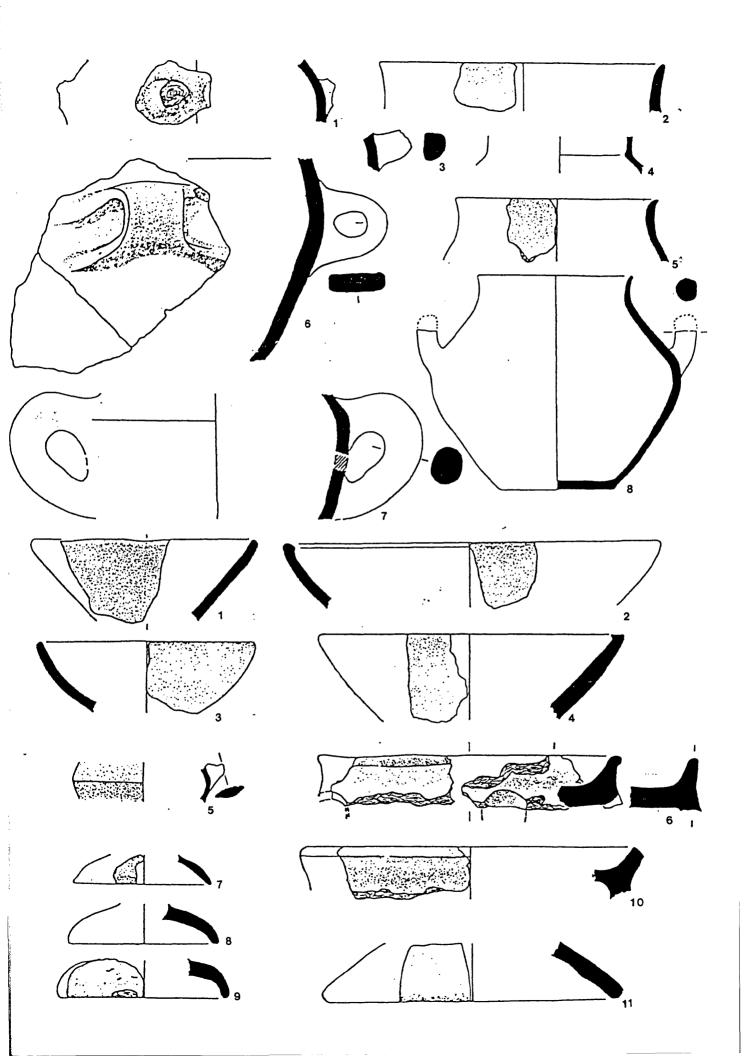


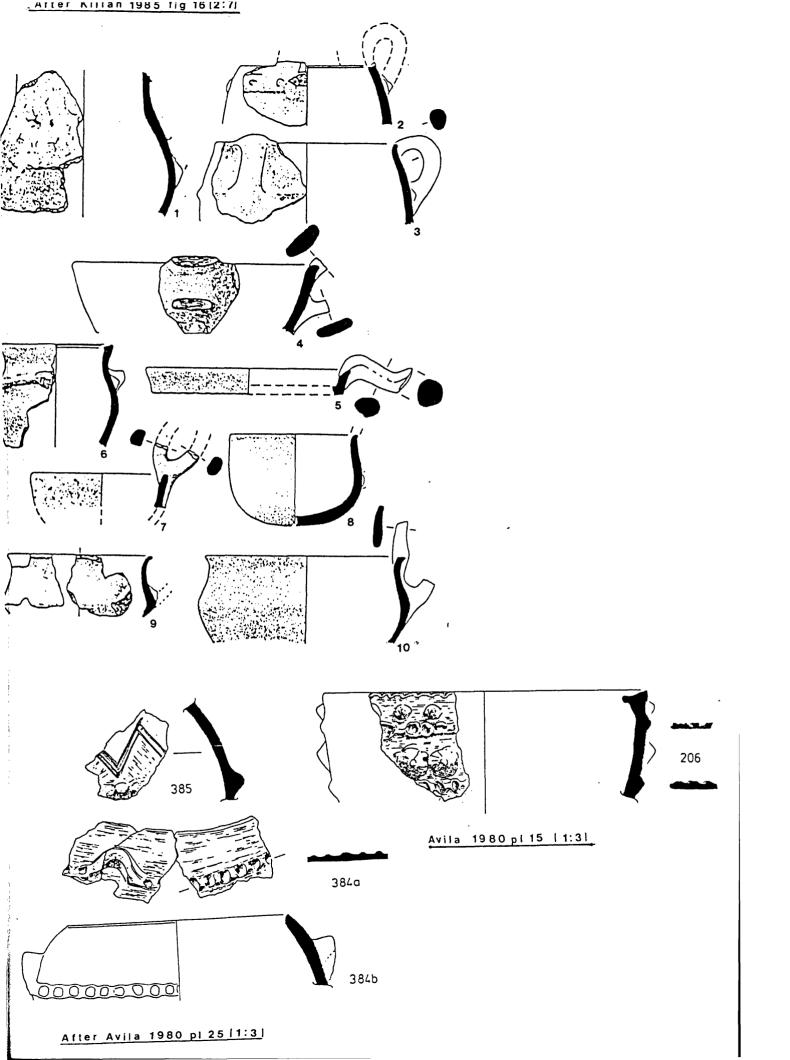
Rim profiles of LH II - III domestic vessels from Korakou. After Blegen 1921 fig 82

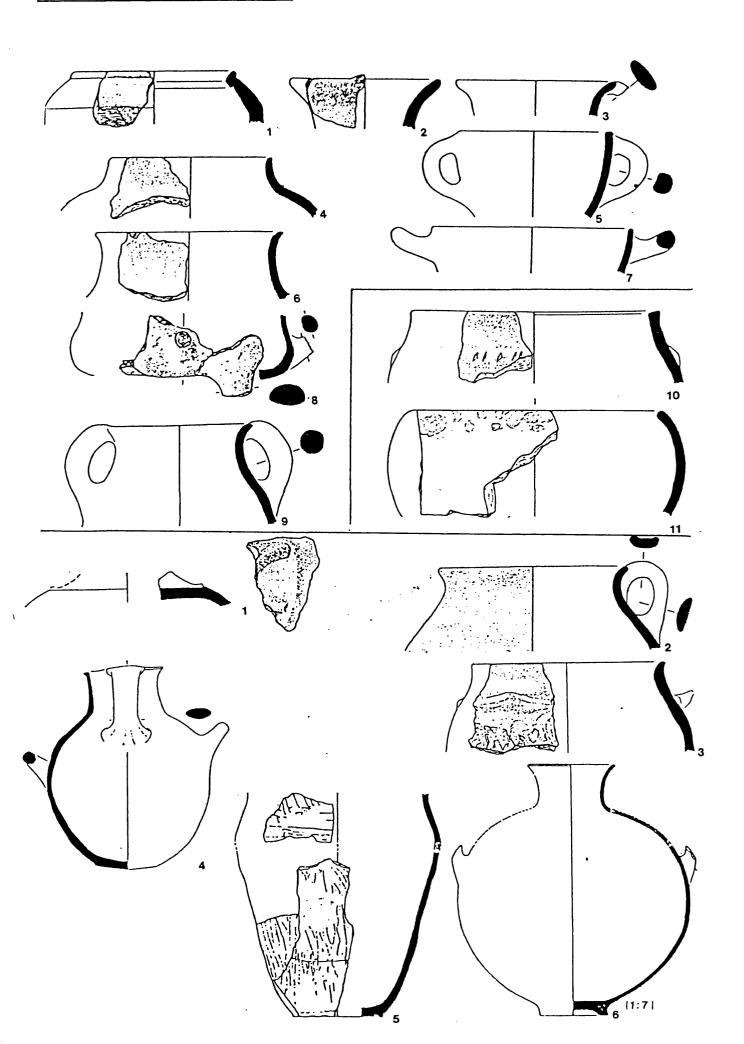
## Coarse Ware from Iria, After Döhl 1973 fig 18

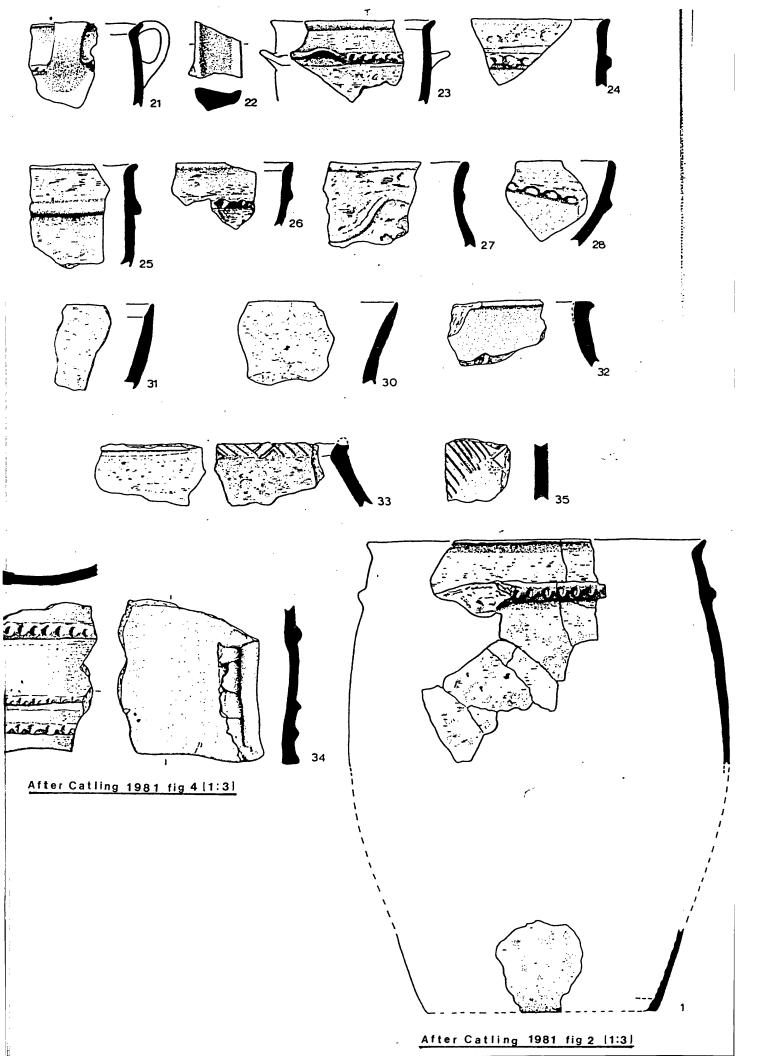


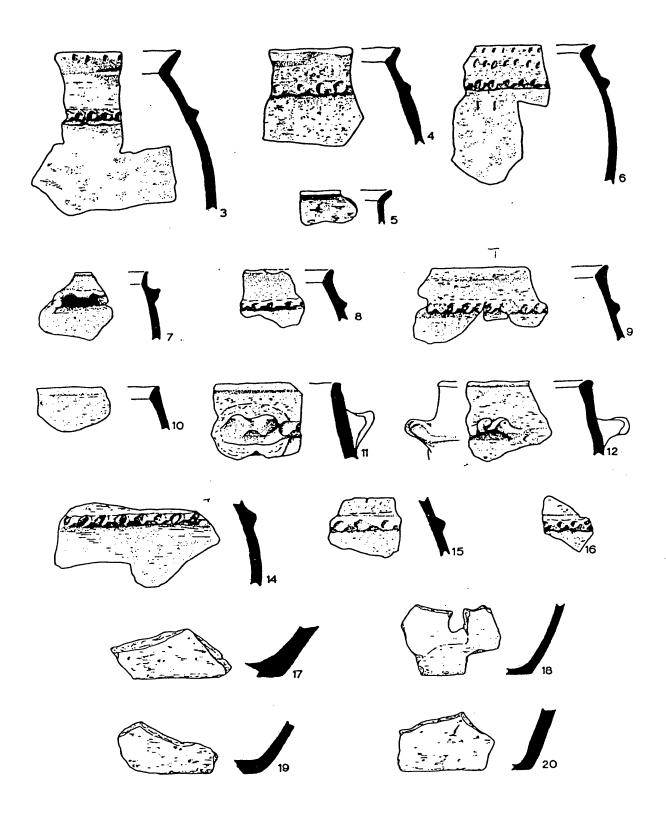


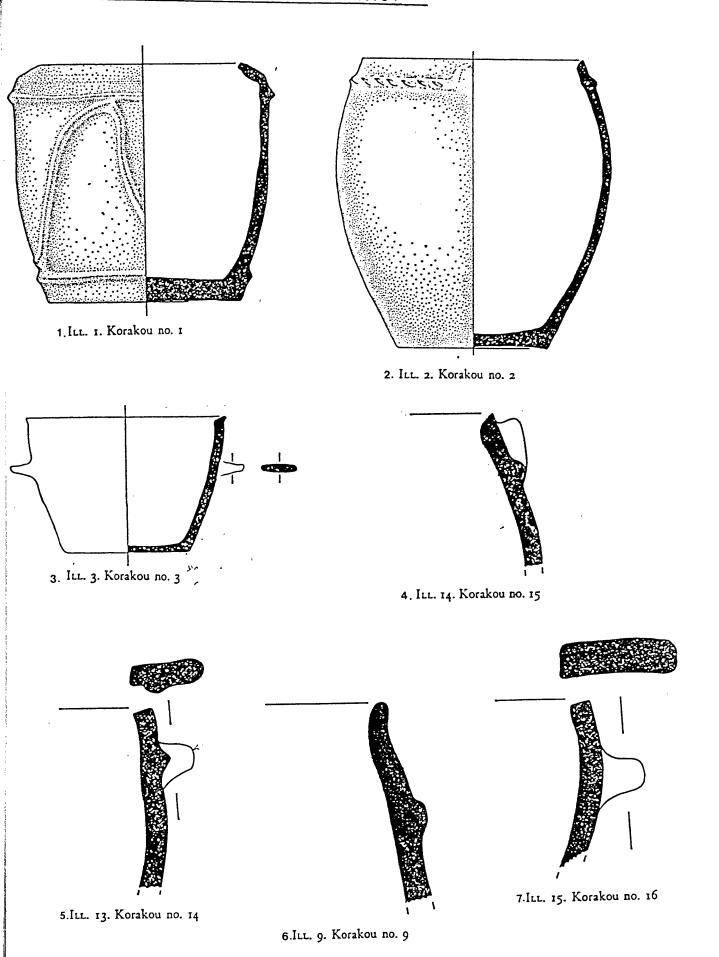


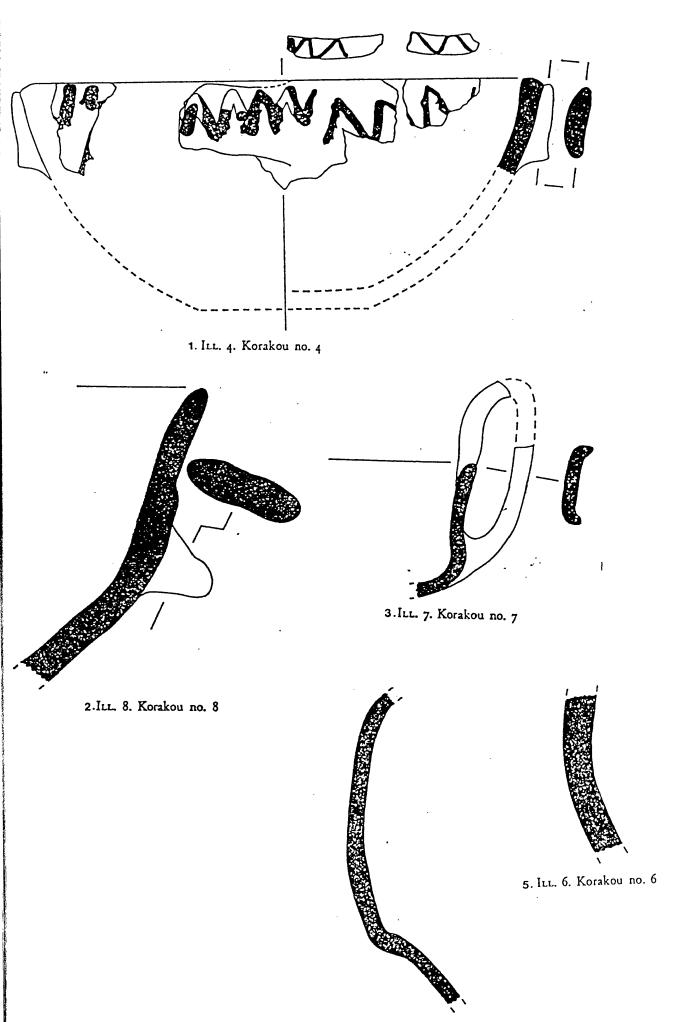




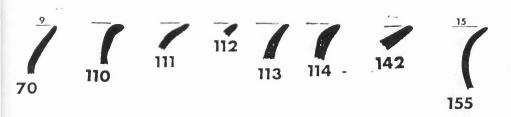




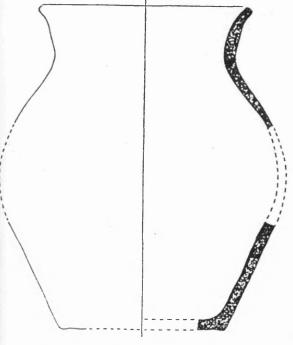




4. ILL. 5. Korakou no. 5

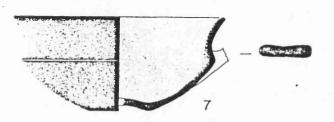


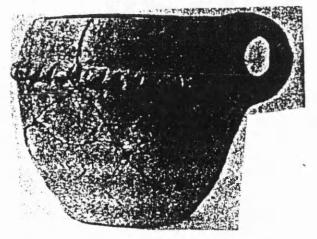
2. Athens. After Rutter 1975



4-ILL. 16. Athenian Agora P15531 [1:3].

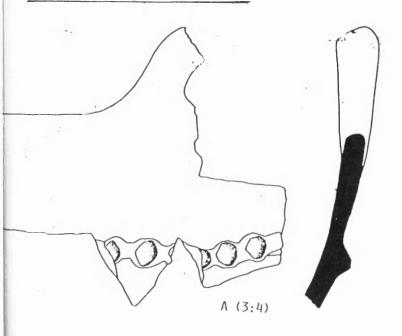
3.Lefkandi. After Popham & Milburn 1971 fig. 3.7[1:3]



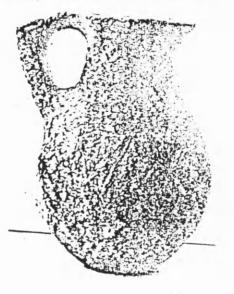


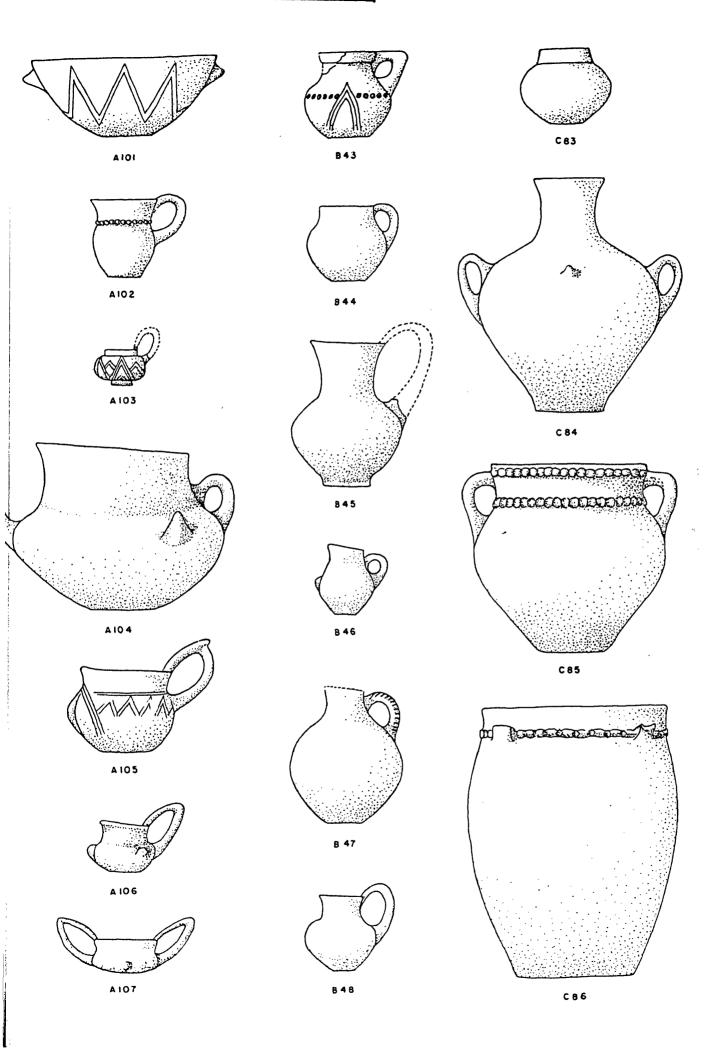
5. After Popham & Sackett 1968 fig 34

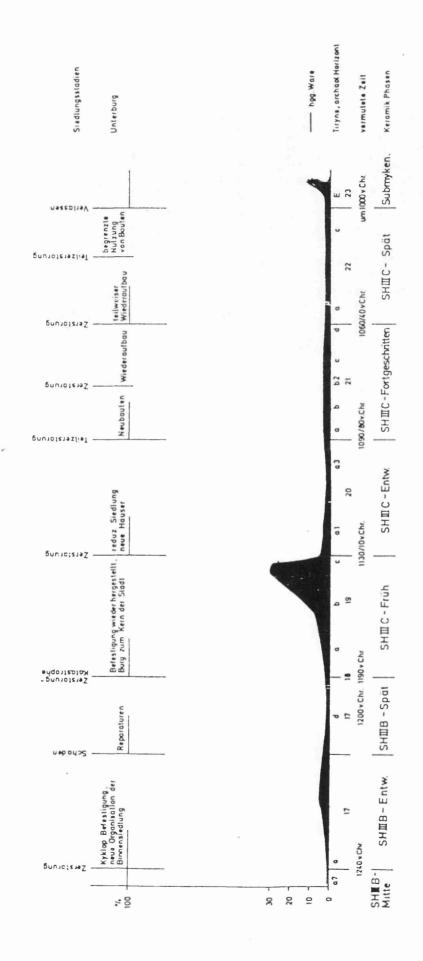
6. Khania. Hallager 1985afig 5 A

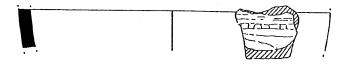


7. Pellana. Demakopoulou 1982 pl 59

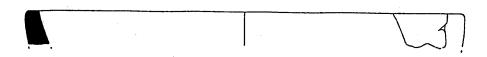




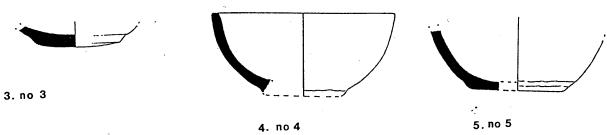


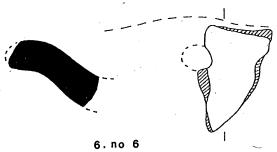


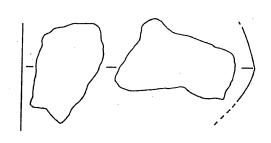
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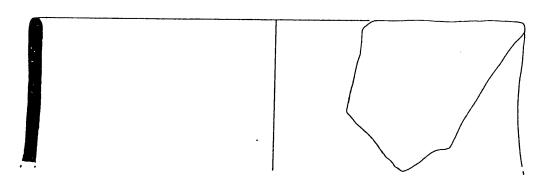
2. no 2



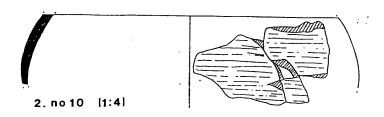




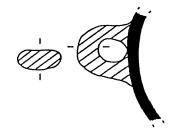
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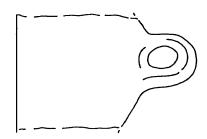


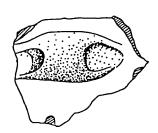
1. no 9 [1:2]



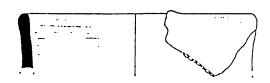
Area II



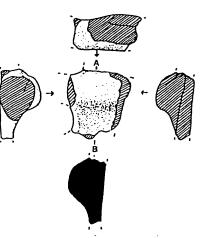




8. no11 [1:2]

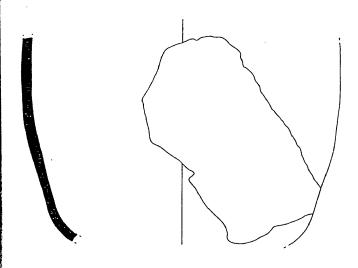


4.no.12 [1:2]

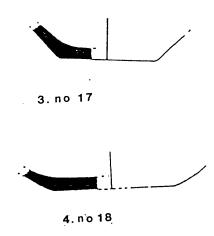


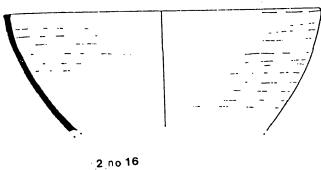
5.no 14 [1: 2]

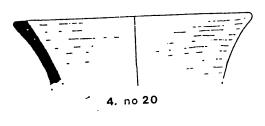
## Area II

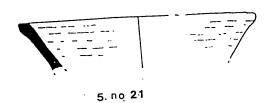


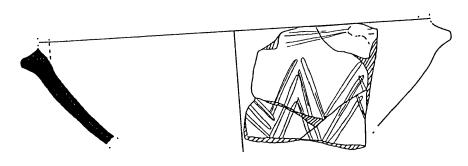
1. no 15 1:3



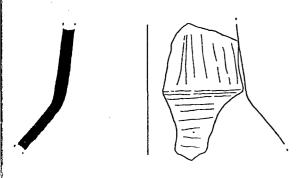


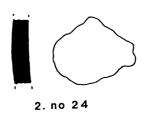




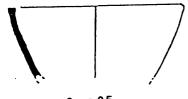


6. no 22

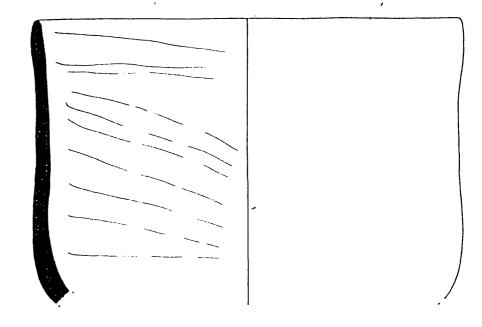




1. no 23

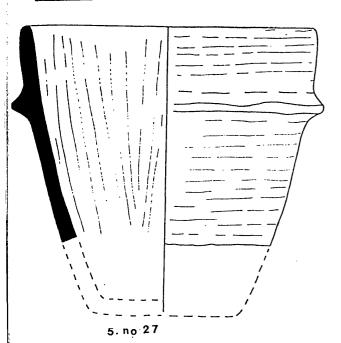


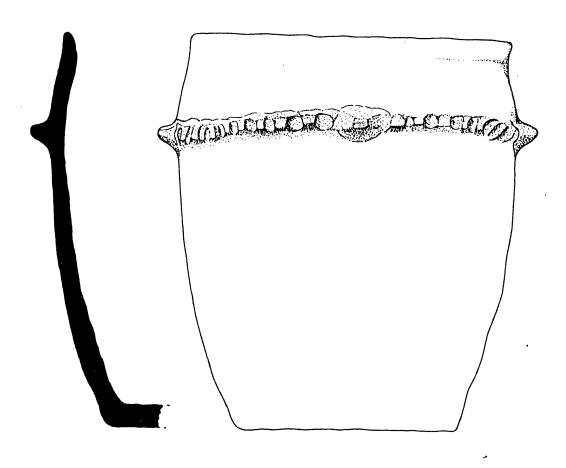
3. no 25 Karageorghis 1986 fig 1.9 [1:4]



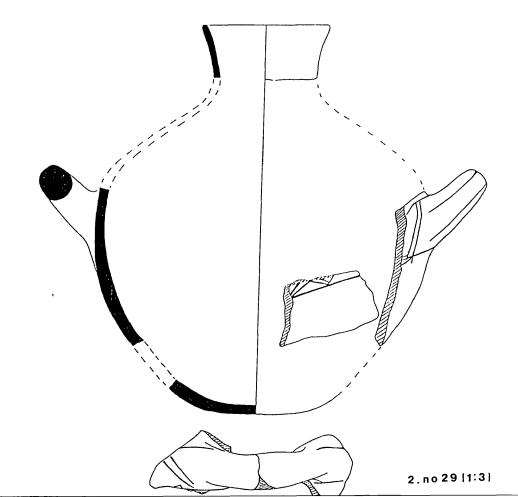
4. no 26

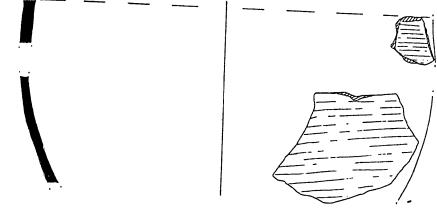
## SINDA



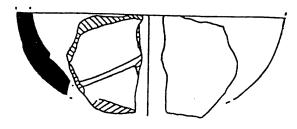


1. Maa – Palaeokastro no 28 [1:2]



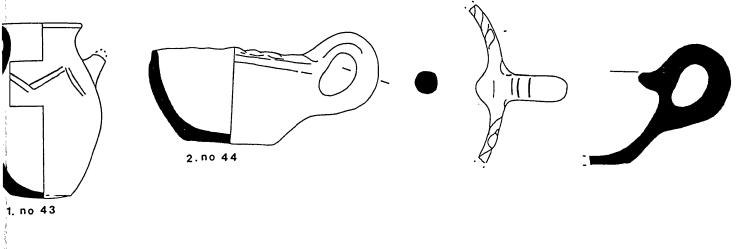


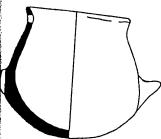
1. no 30 [1:3]



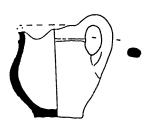
2. no 31 [2]:3]

## b. Ware VII from Kourion - Kaloriziki T.5 and Idalion - Ayjos Georghios T.2 [1:2]



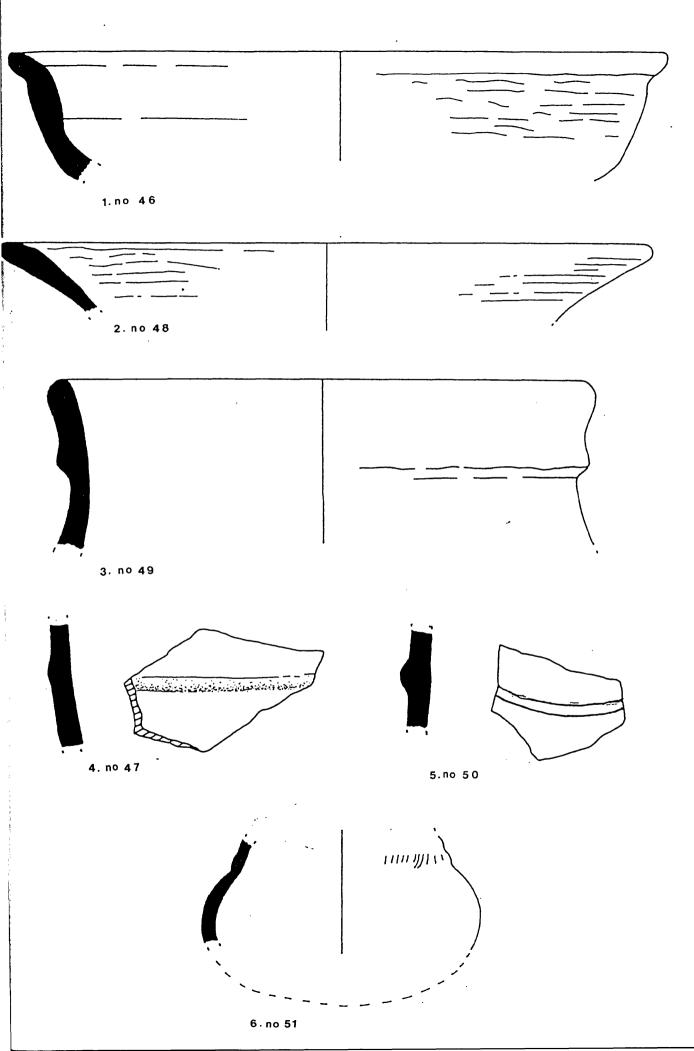


dalion – Ayios Georghios o 45

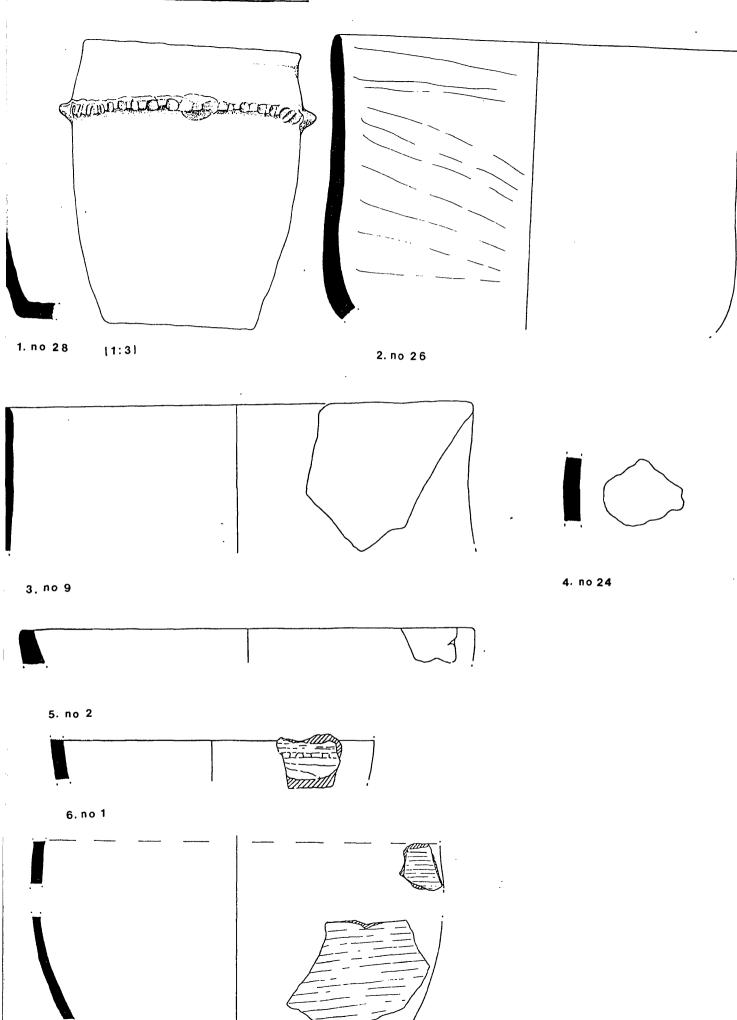


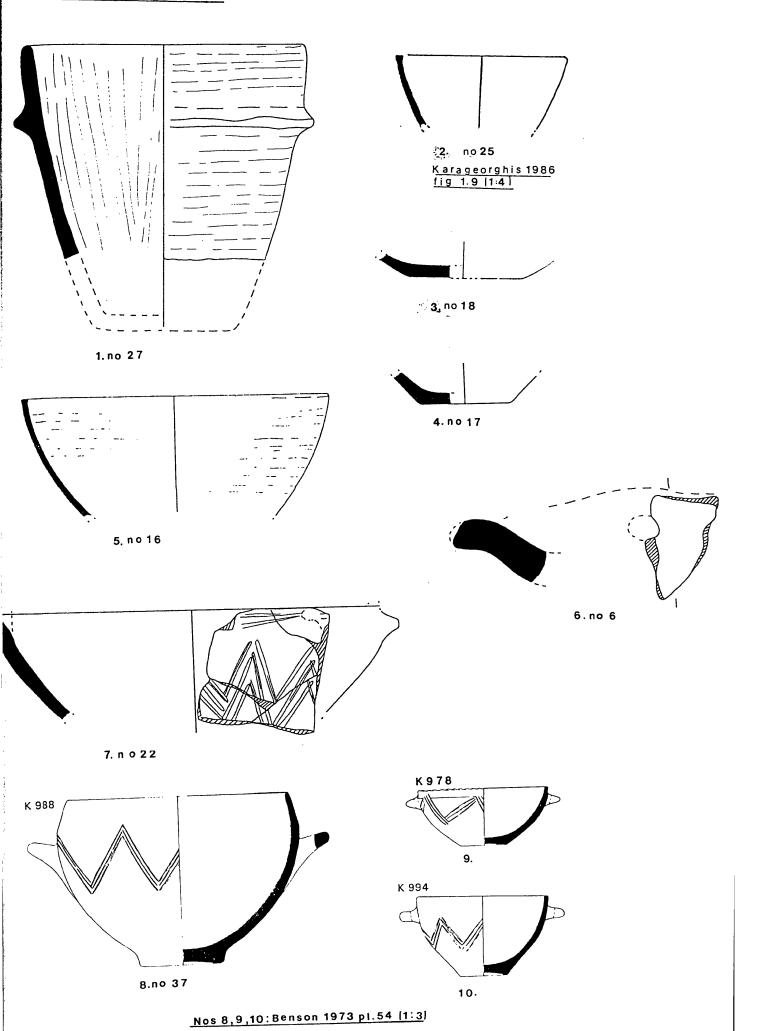
4. Wheelmade juglet

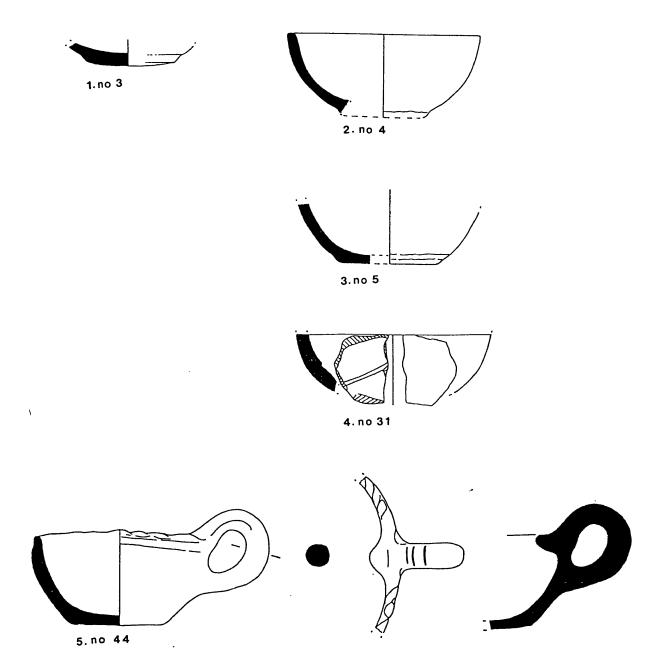
Idalion - Ayios Georghios T.2.17

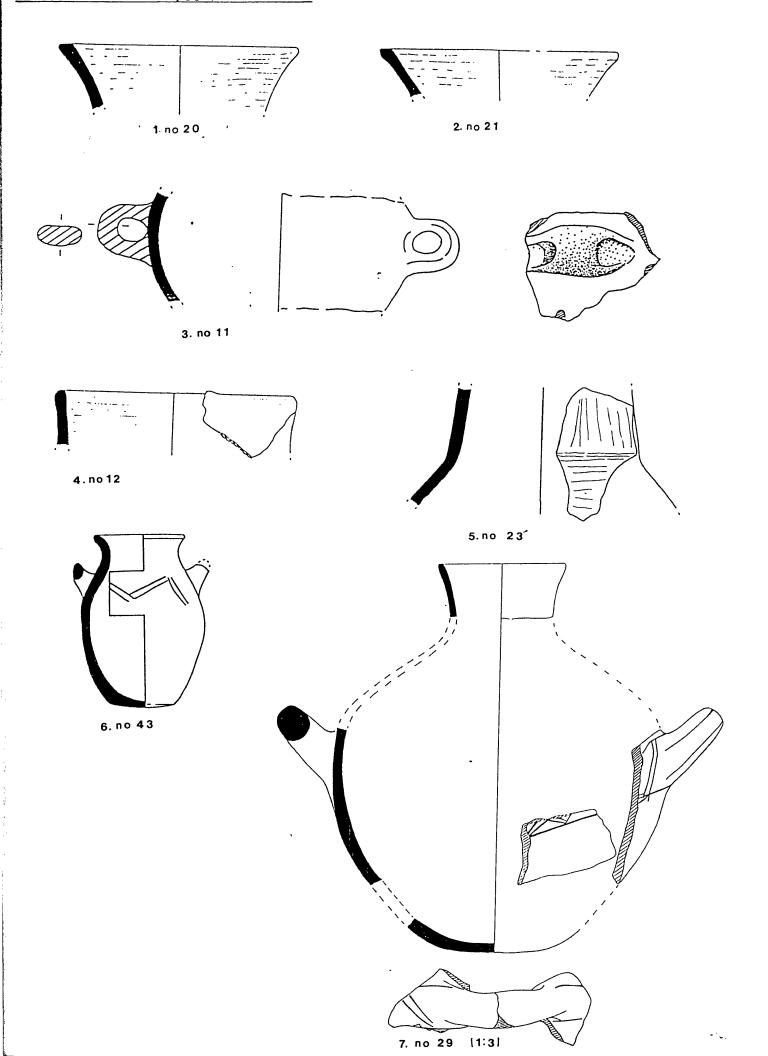


7. no 30 [1:3]



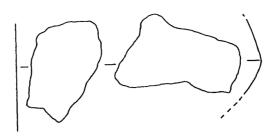


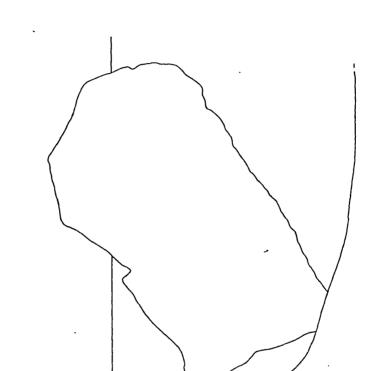




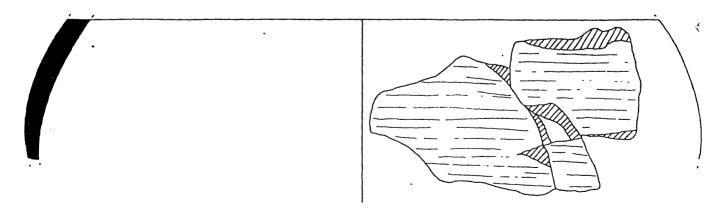


†. no 7



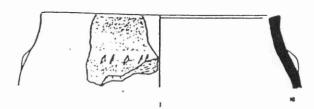


2. no 15

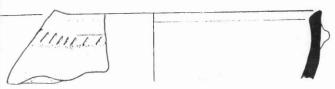




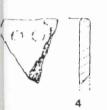
1. no 1 [1:2]



2.<u>Tiryns</u> Kilian 1985 fig 14.10 [2:7]



3.Tiryns Kilian 1988 fig 6.9[1:3]



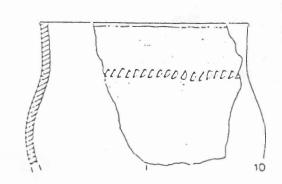
ECC.C.C.O.

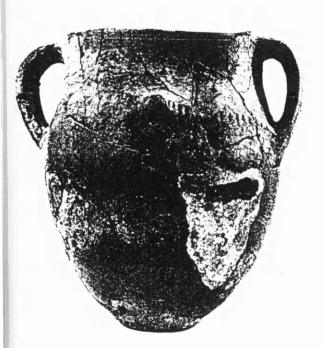


Novačka Ćuprija

Bankoff, Krstić, Winter 1988

pl XI [no scale]

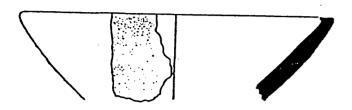




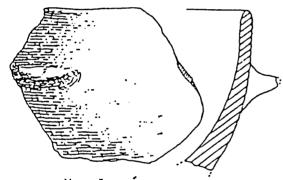
8. Athens Gr.K Inv. E PK 559

Reber 1991 pl 9, 3[1:3]

1. no 2 [1:2]



2.Tiryns Kilian 1985 fig 13.4[1:3]



3. Novačka Ćuprija Krstić et al 1986 pl 21.3 [1:2]



4. Novačka Ćuprija Bankoff, Krstić, Winter 1988 pl IX

Hallager 1983 fig 20 [1:2]



1. Lipari Islands

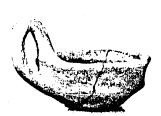
Brea and Cavalier 1980
pt 208.2 [2:3]







2.<u>Tell Oasile</u> Mazar1985 figs 29, 34 [1:5]

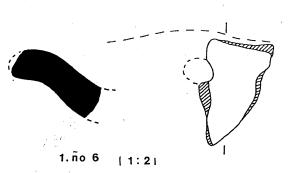




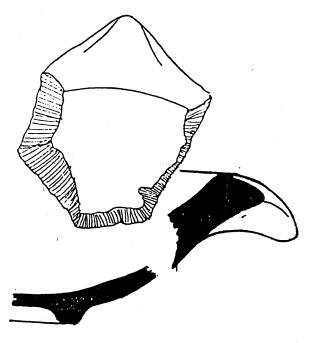


3. <u>Lipari</u>

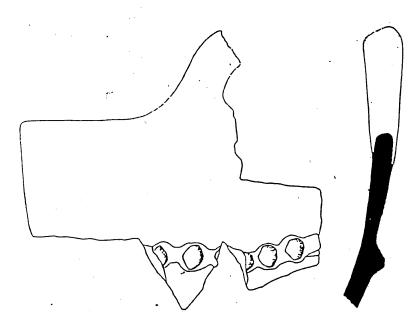
Brea and Cavalier 1980 pt. 208, 5, 6, 7 [2:3]



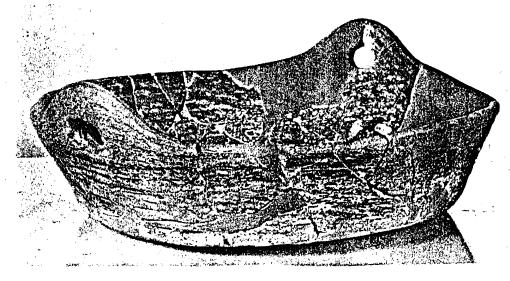
2.<u>Kastanas</u> <u>Hochstetter 1984 pl 49 2 [1:4]</u>



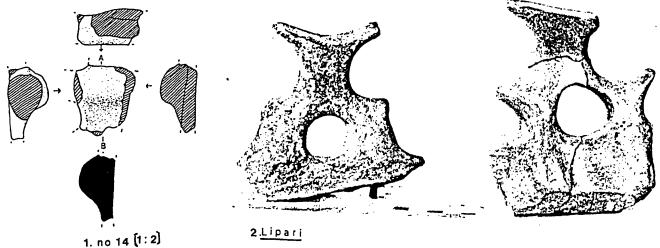
3. <u>Crkvina</u> Bankoff, Krstić, Winter 1988 pl 20



**4.**<u>K hania</u> Hallager 1985a fig 5 A [3:4]

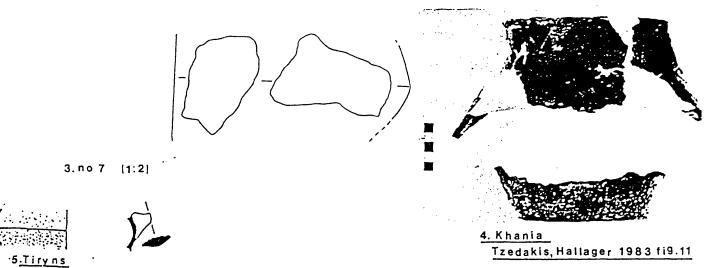


5. Lipari
Brea and Cavalier 1980 pt 184.6 (3:4)



1. no 14 (1:2)

Brea and Cavalier 1980 pt 196-3 d,e (1:2)



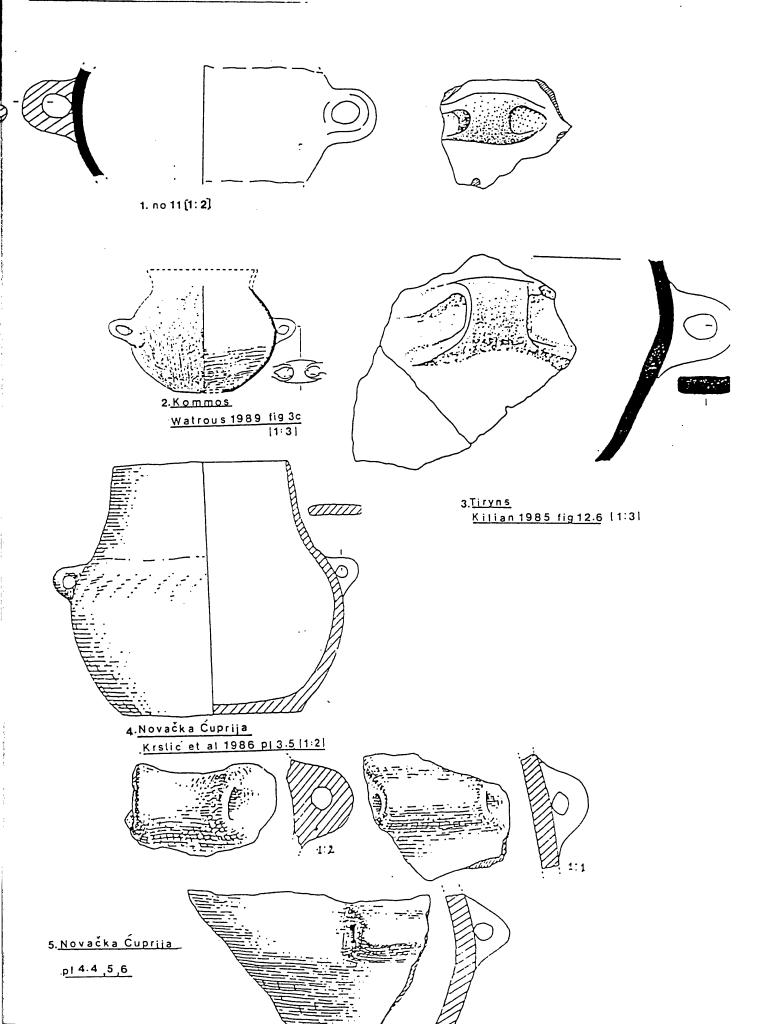
Kilian 1985 fig 13.5 (1:3)

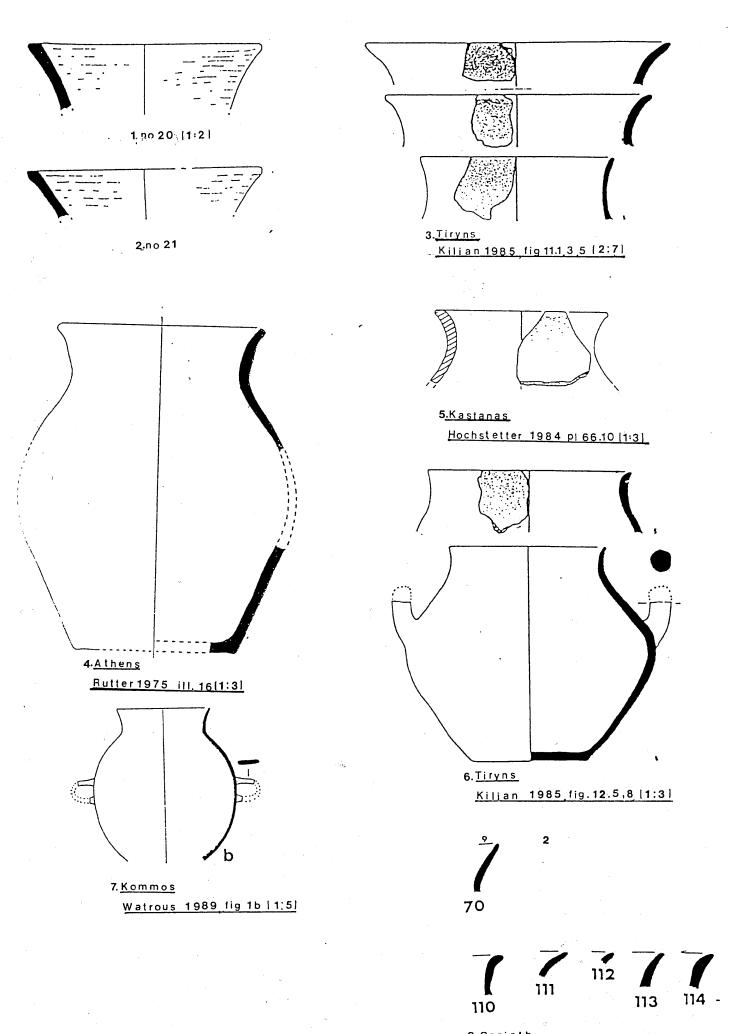


6.no 12 [1:2]

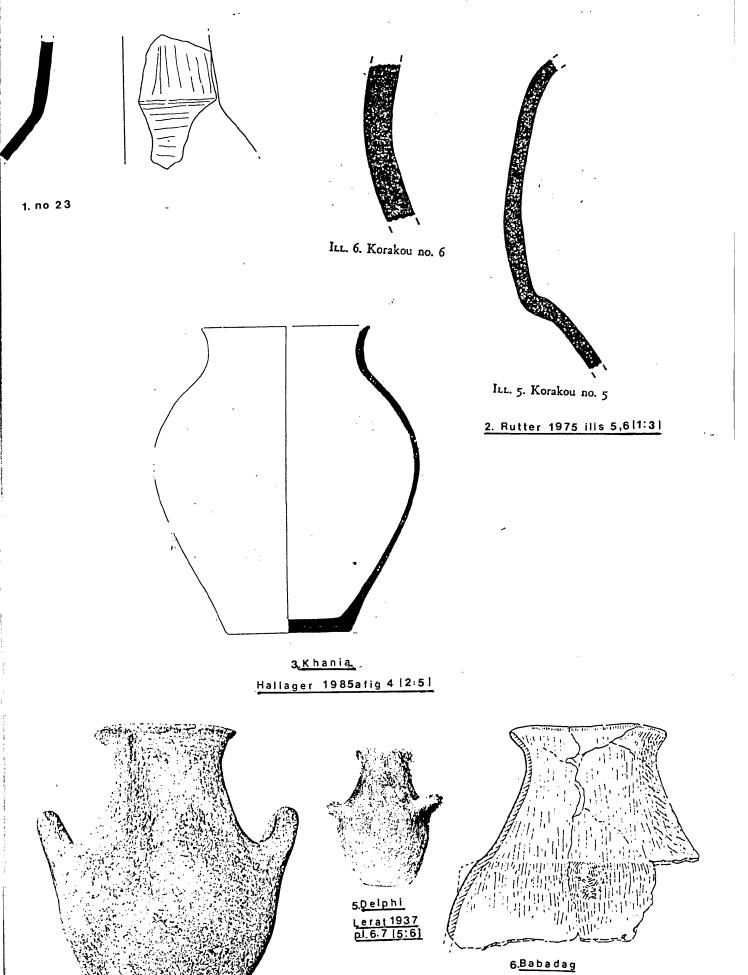


7. Tiryns Killian et al 1981 fig 21.12 [1:3]



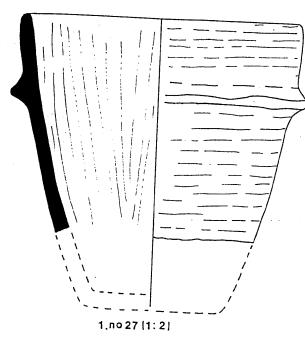


8. Corinth Rutter 1979 figs 2 7 |1:3|



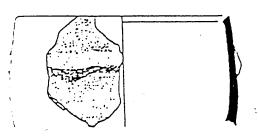
Morintz 1964 fig 3.3 [5:6]

4-Kerameikos Inv 2167 Smithson 1961 pl 31 [2:5]

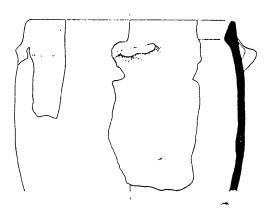


2. <u>Korakou</u>

Rutter 1975 ill. 13 [1:3]



3. Tiryns Kilian 1985 fig 10:3 [2:7]

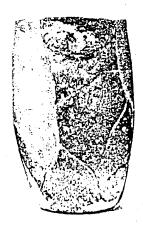


4.<u>Tiryns</u> Kilian 1983 fig 15.6 [1:3]



5.Menelaion

Catling & Catling 1981 fig. 4-25 [1:3]







7. Lipari

Brea and Cavalier 1980 pt 210.3,4,5 and pt 229.4

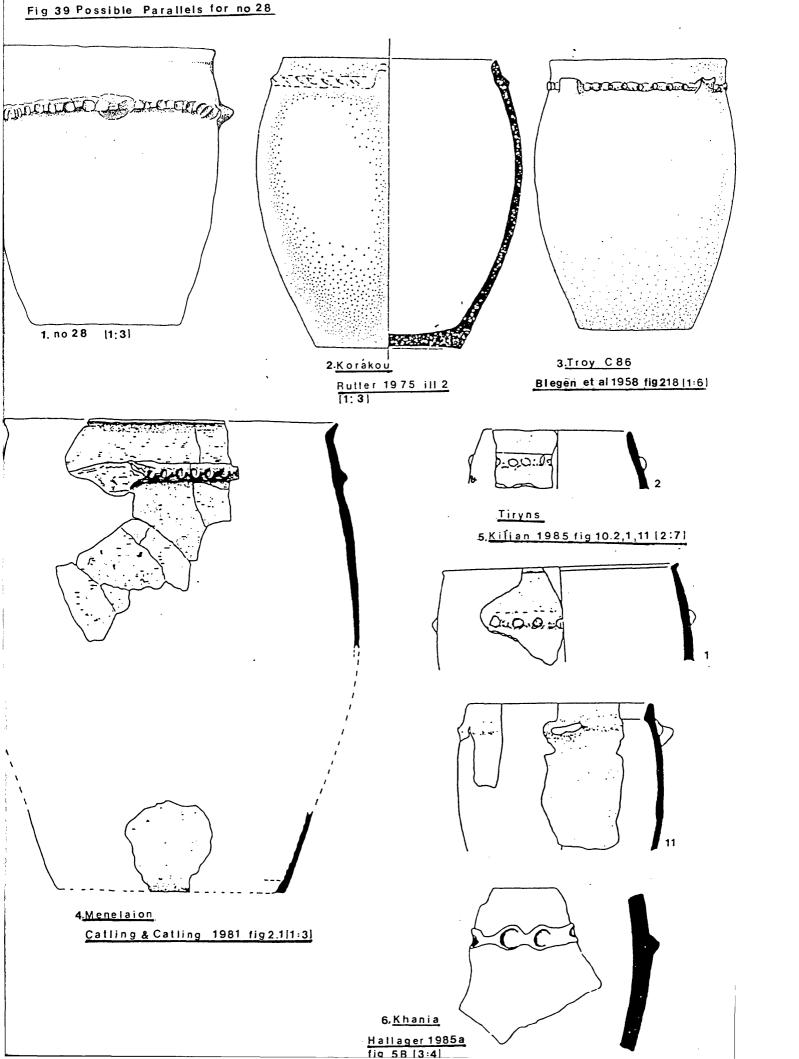


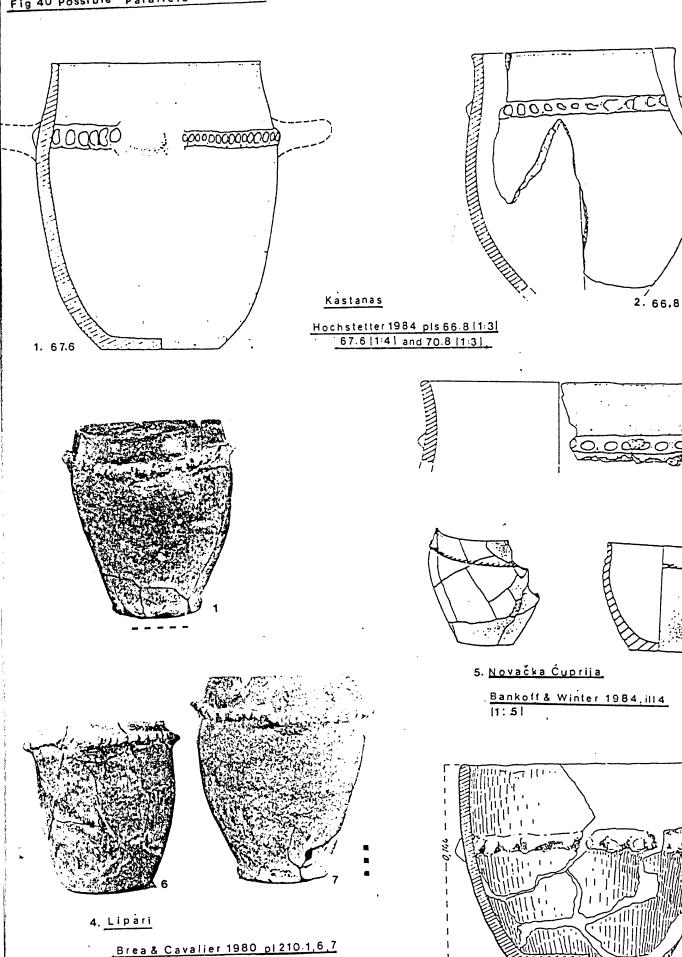
6. Trusesti | Rumania |

Sandars 1983 [ig 15 [ht 0,28 m]

ti:91



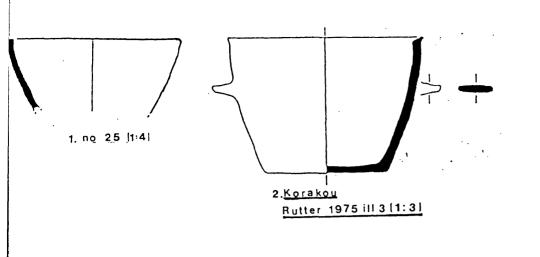


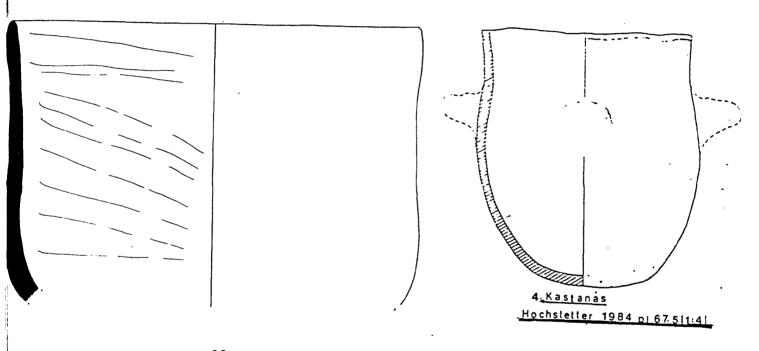


6.<u>Babadag</u>

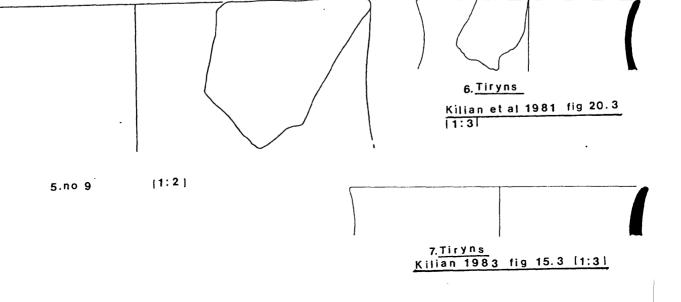
Morintz 1964 1ig 5.5

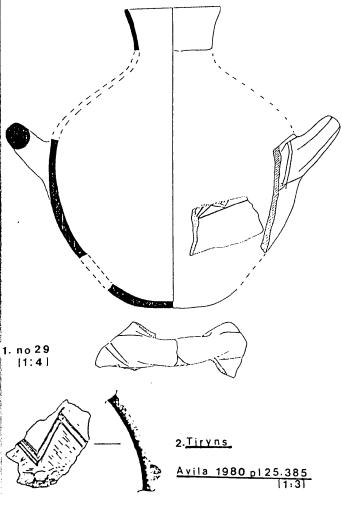
3.07





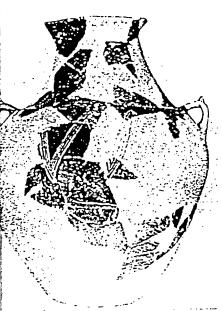
3. no 26 [1:2]





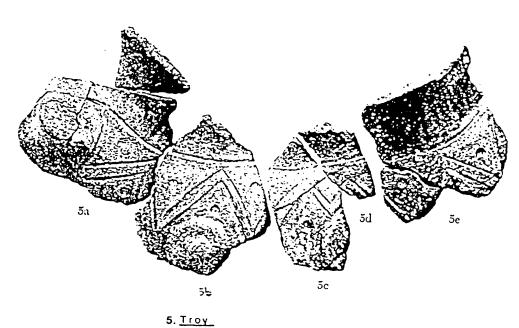


<u>3. Troy</u> <u>Schmidt 1902,176 No 3620</u>

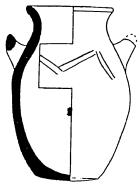


4. <u>Troy C 84</u>.

Blegen et al. 1958 pl 265
[1:8]



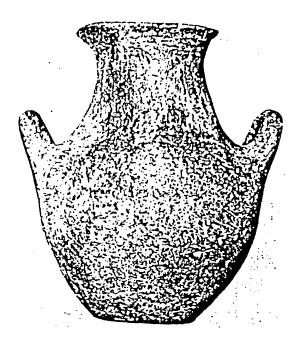
Blegen et al 1958 pj 280 5a-e



1. <u>Kaloriziki no 43</u> |1:2|



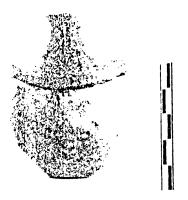
2. Delphi Inv. 5952 Reber 1991 pt 8.2



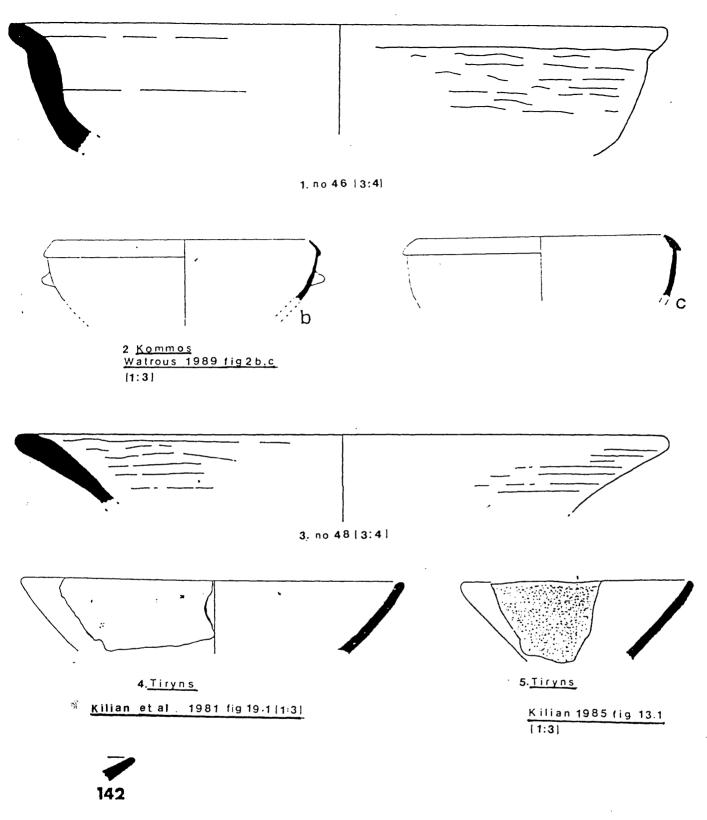
3. Kerameikos Gr. 113 Inv. 2167 Smithson 1961 pl 31/2:51



4-Idalion - Ayios Georghios no 45.

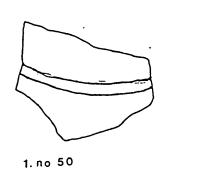


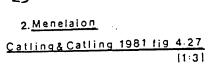
5.Kerameikos Gr 77 Bouzek 1985 pl 15.2

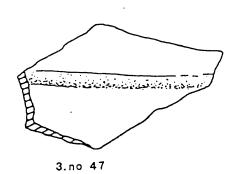


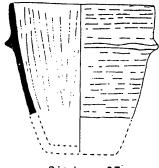
6. <u>Corinth</u>

<u>Rutter 1979 fig 7</u>
[1:3]

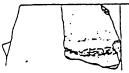






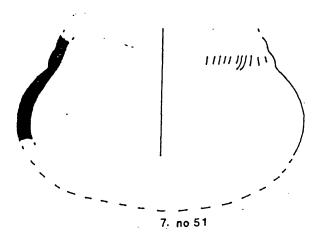


4.Sinda no 27



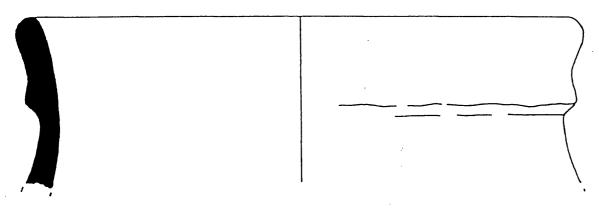


6. Tiryns Kilian.et al . 1981 fig 19.11

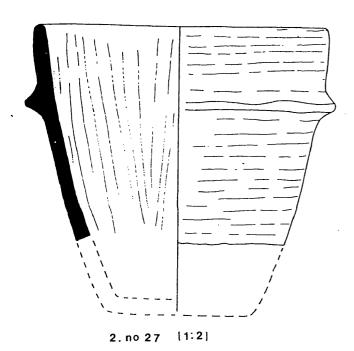




8. Argos gr. 89 C814 Reber 1991 pl.18.3 [2:3]

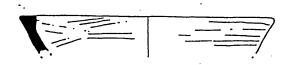


1. no 49 . 13 :41

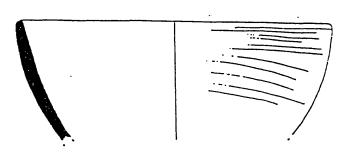




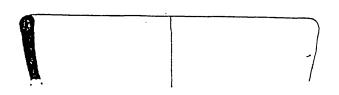
3. Trusesti (Rumania)
Sandars 1983 fig 15
[1:9]



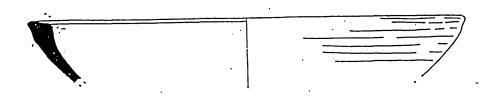
1. n o 53



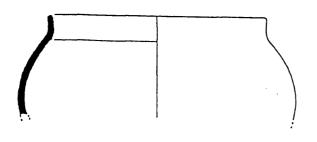
2.no 54



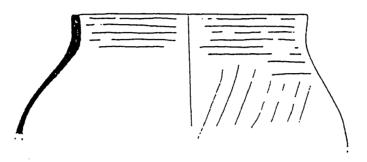
3<u>. no 55</u>



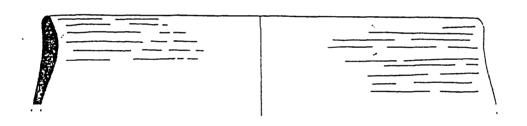
4<u>.no56</u>



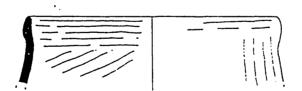
1. <u>no57[1:3]</u>



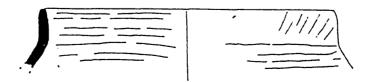
2. no 58



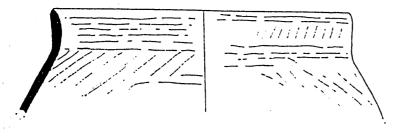
ვ. <u>იე 59</u>



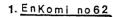
4.<u>no60</u>

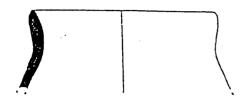


5.<u>no 61</u>

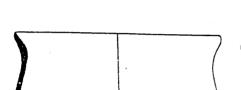




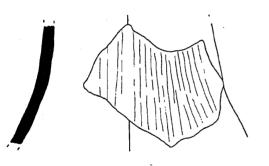




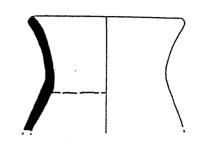
3. Enkomi no 64



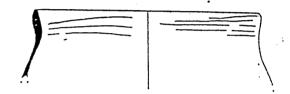
5.<u>EnKomi no 67</u>



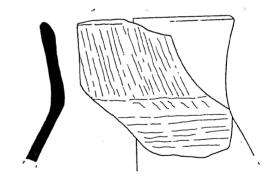
7. Kition no 68



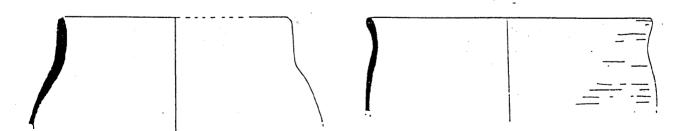
4. Enkomi no 65



6. Enkomi no 66

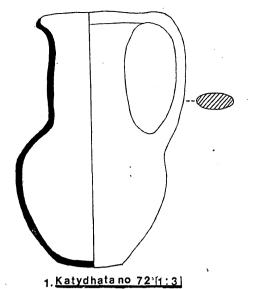


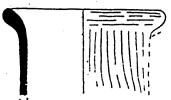
8.Kition no 69

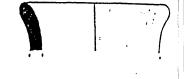


9.Kition no 70

10.Kition no 71

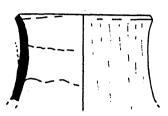




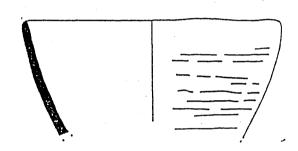


3. Enkomi no 75

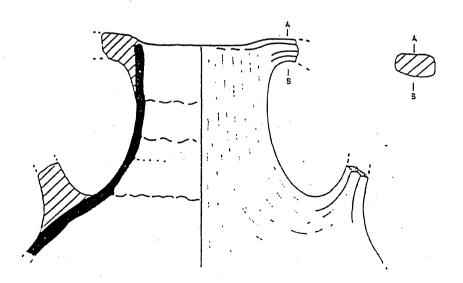
2. Enkomi no 74



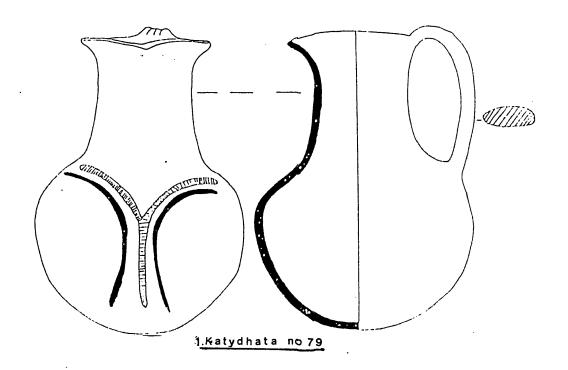
4. Enkomi no 76

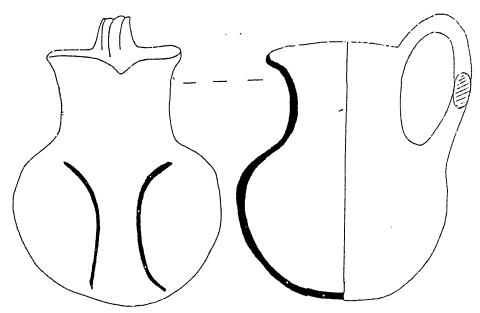


5.Apliki no 77

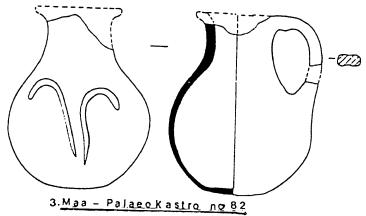


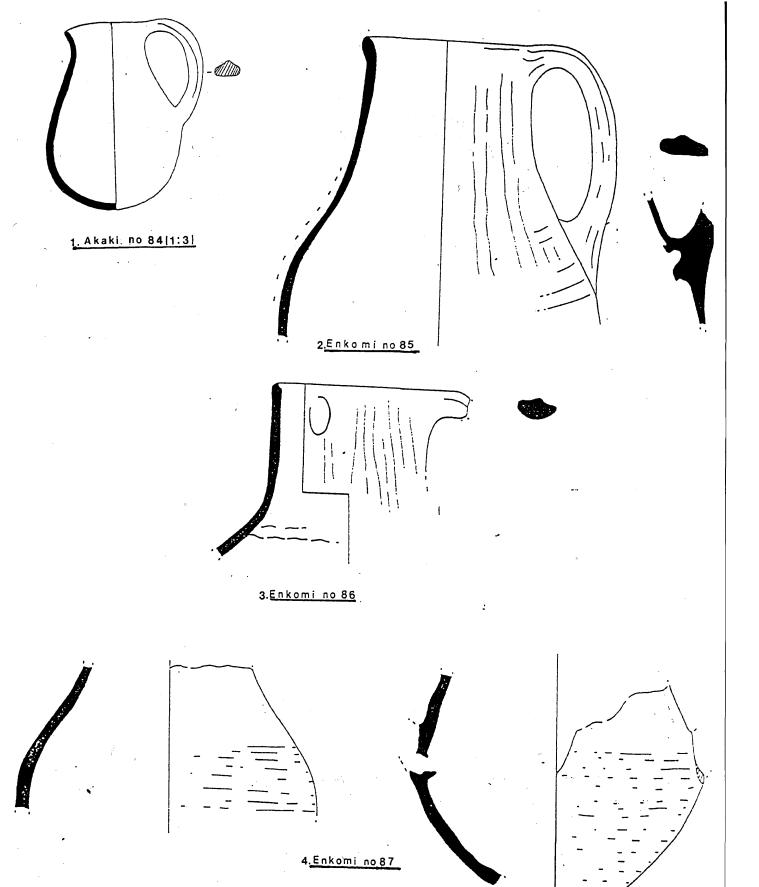
6. Enkomi no 78.

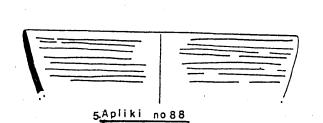


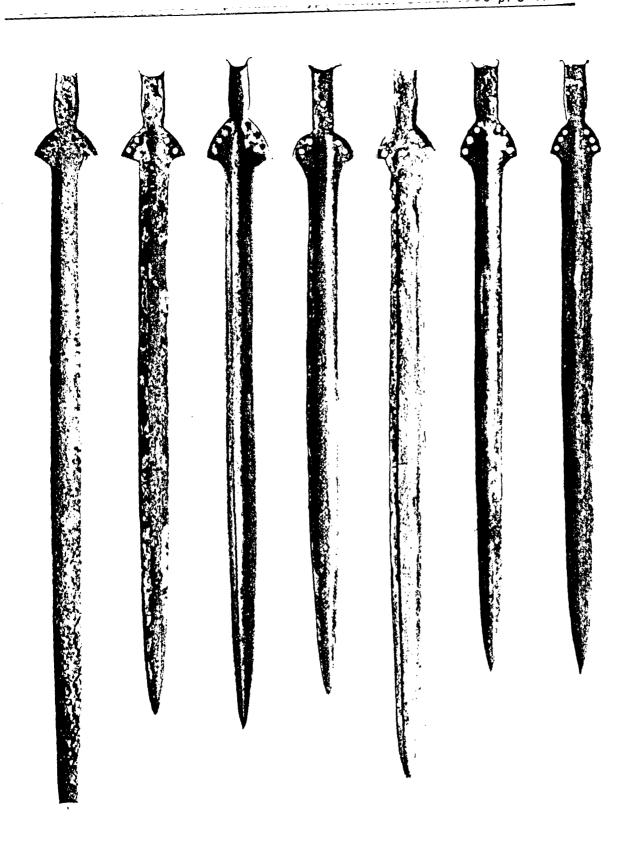


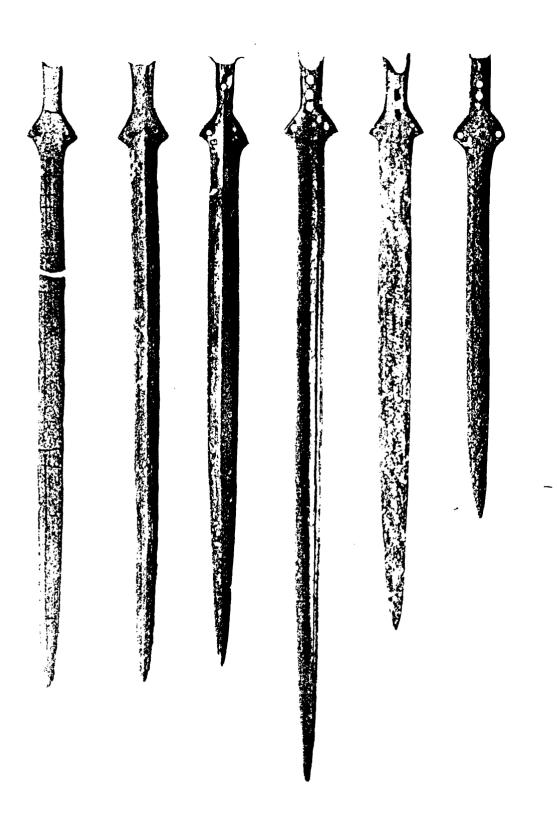
2. Akakino 81 [1:2]

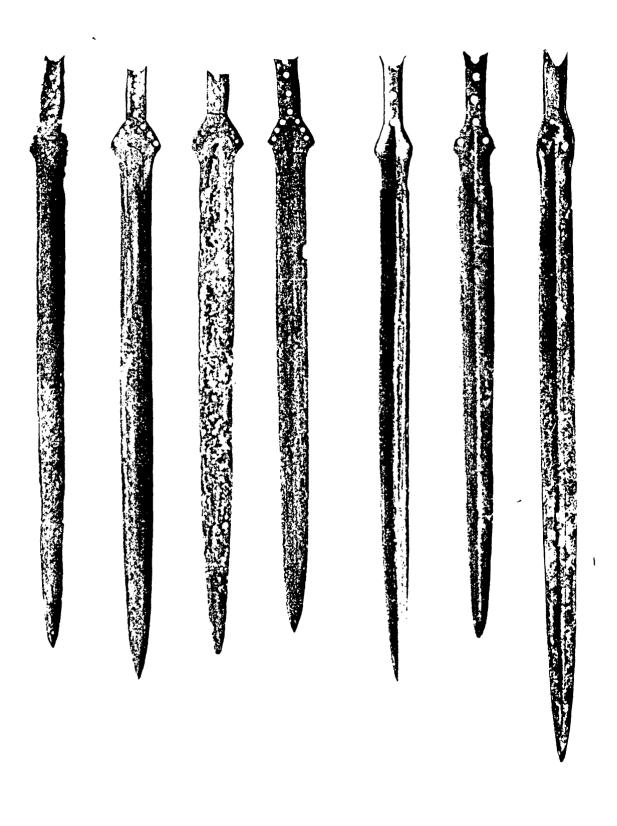


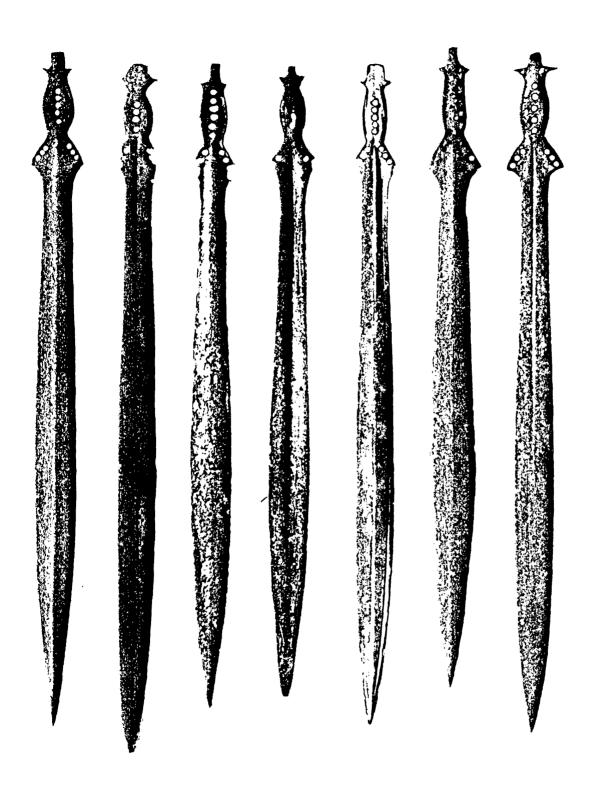


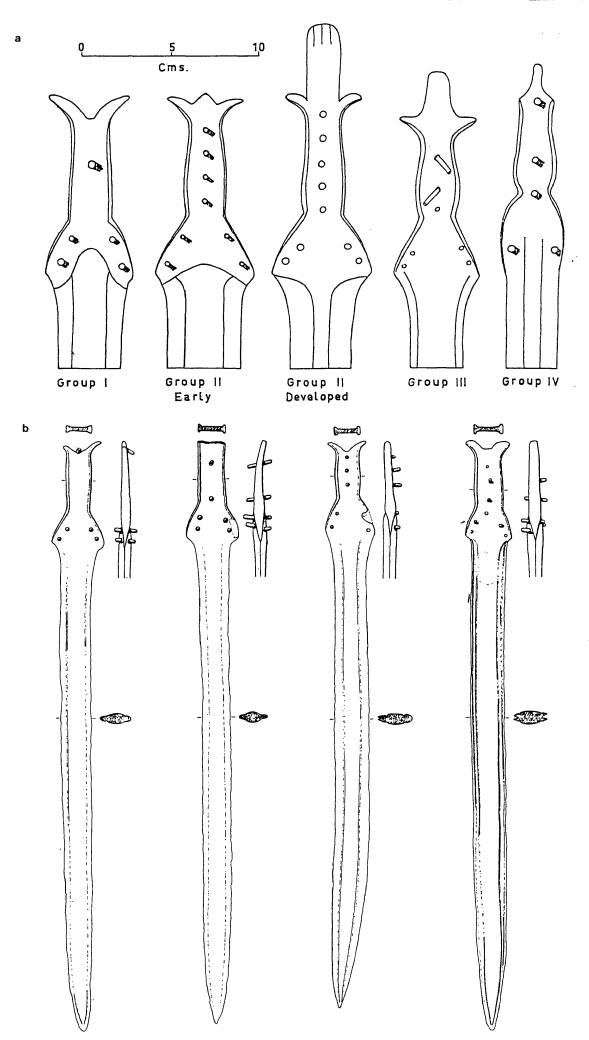


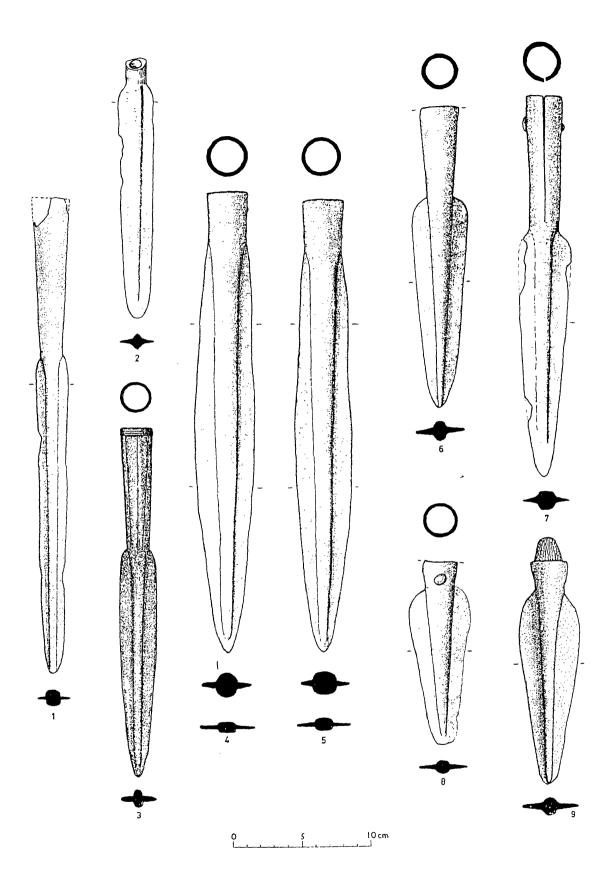


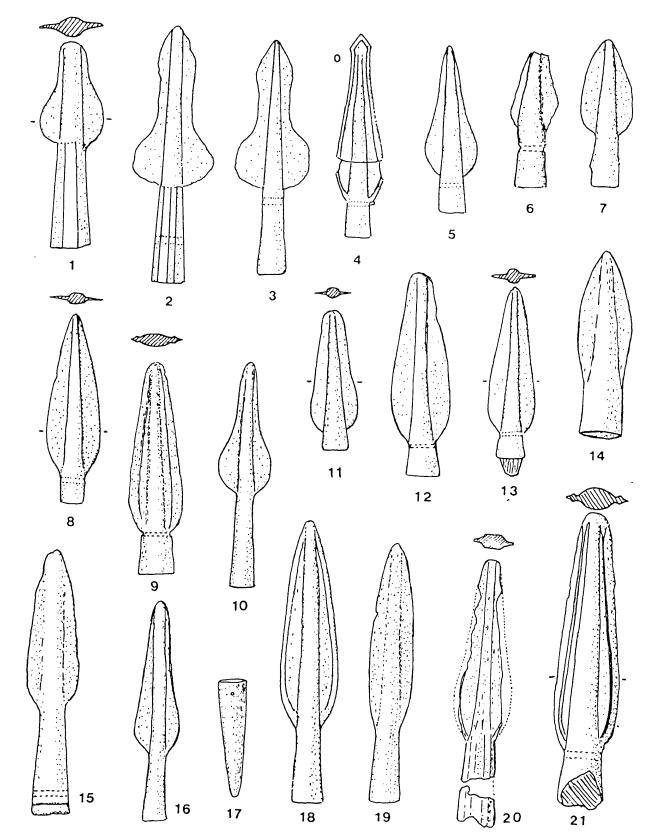






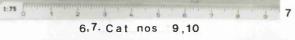






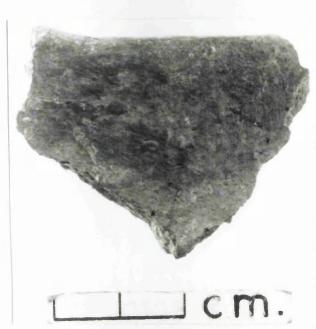
Acgean spearheads of European relations. 1 Paramythia, 2 Kangadhi, 3 near Thebes, 4 Crete (Oxford), 5 Proptishi, 6 Vardina, 7 Exalophos, 8 Mycenae, Weapons hoard, 9 Langada, Kos. 10 Metaxata, Cephàlenia, 11 Enkomi, Weapons Hoard, 12 Mycenae, Epano Phourno Tholos, 13 Enkomi, 14 Kerameikos PG grave A, 15 "Achaea", 16 Metaxata, Cephalenia, 17 spear-butt from Kallithea grave B, 18 Meniko, Cyprus, 19 Kallithea grave B, 20 Kerameikos, PG grave B, 21 Mitopolis, Achaea.

5.Cat no 7





L cm.



2.Cat no 12

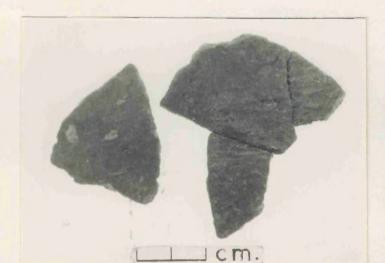


Jcm.



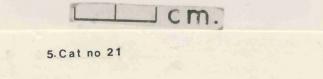
L\_l\_icm. 4.Cat no 15





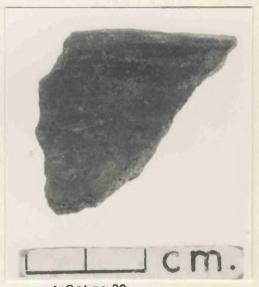


3. Cat no 19





2.Cat no 18



4. Cat no 20



6. Cat no 22



1. Cat no 23



2.Cat no 24

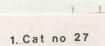


3. Cat no 25



4.Cat no 26







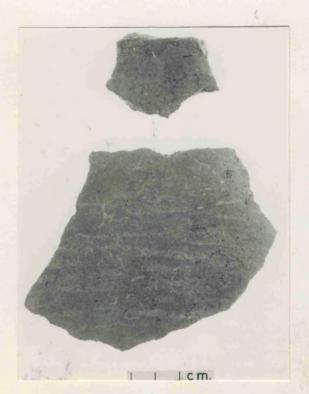
2.Cat no 28



3. Cat no 29



1. Cat no 31



3.Cat no 30



PLATE VI

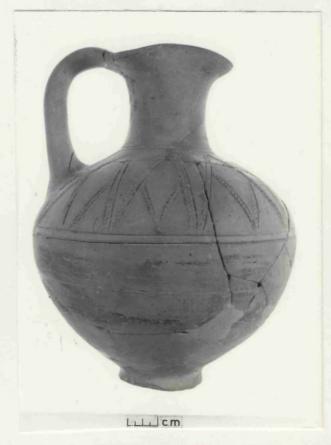
2.Cat no 31 (interior)



5. Cat no 44



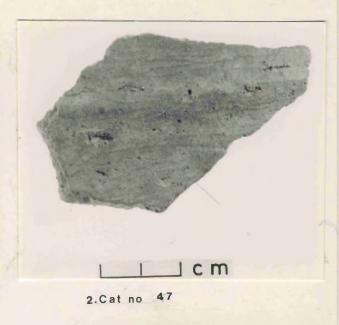


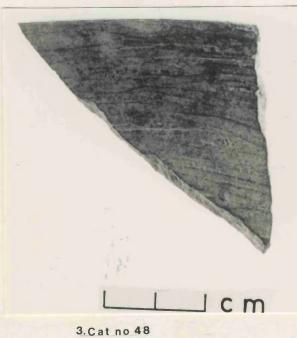


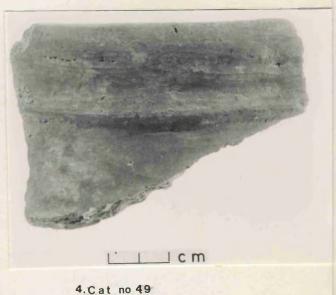
3. Enkomi room 13, fl. l

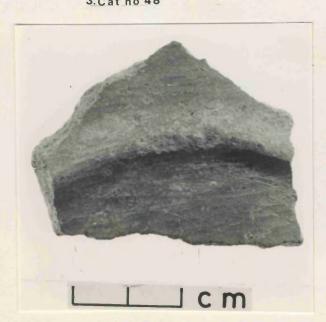
The state of the s













5.Cat no 50

6. Cat no 52



1. Cat no 51



2. Cat no 53



3.Cat no 54



4.Cat no 55



5.Cat no 56



1. Cat no 57



3. Cat no 59

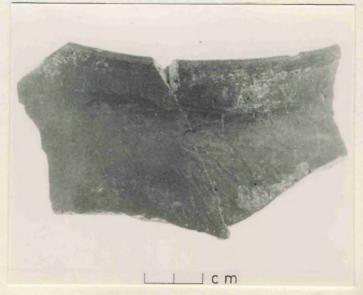




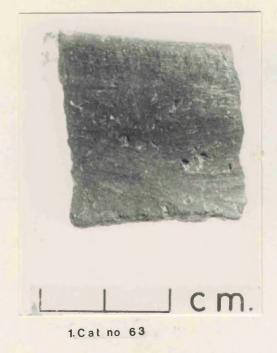
2.Cat no 58

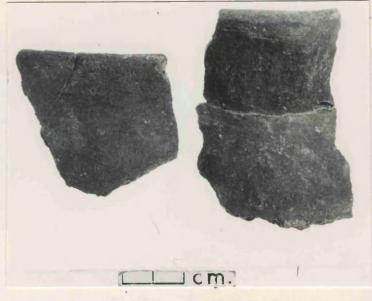


4.Cat no 60

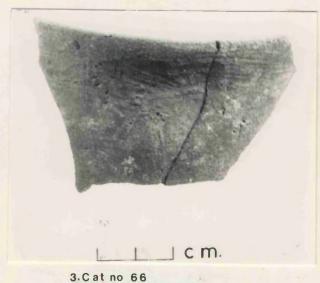


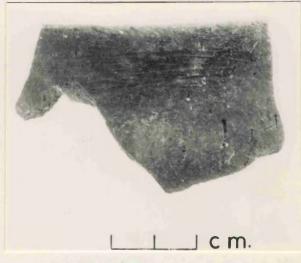
6.Cat no 62



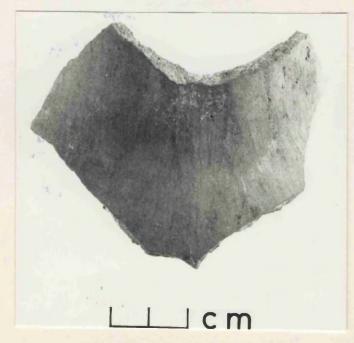


2 Cat nos 64,65



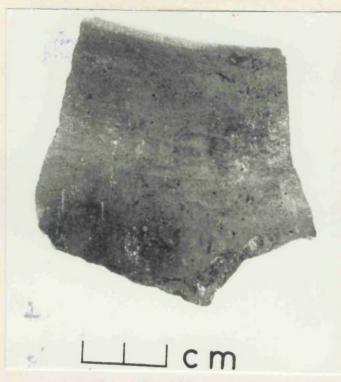


4. Cat no 67



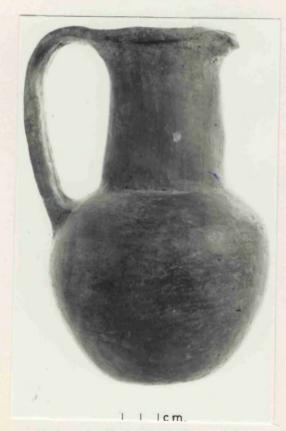


5. Cat no 68



2.Cat no 71

1. Cat no 70



3.Cat no 72



4. Cat no 73



1. Cat no 74



· 3. Cat no 76



5.Cat no 78

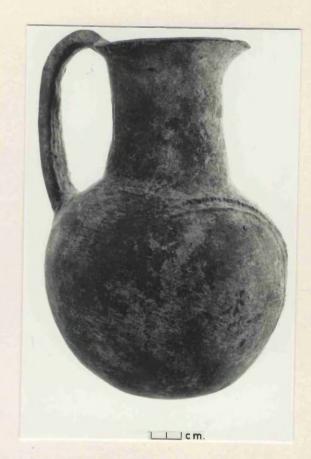


2.Cat no 75

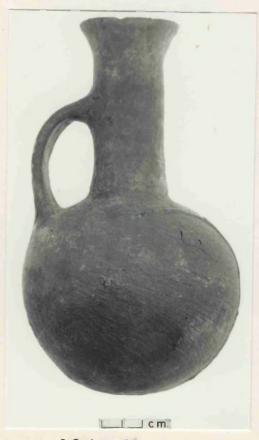


4. Cat no 77





1. Cat no 79



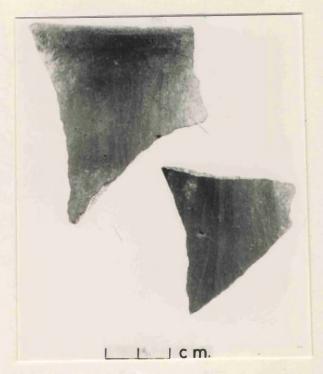
2. Cat no 80



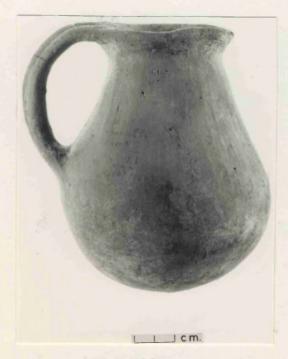
3. Cat no 81



1. Cat no 82.



2. Cat no 83



3.Cat no 84



4.Cat no 85



1.Cat no 86



2. Cat no 87



3. Cat no 88