The Bronze-Iron Age Transition in Achaea, Western Greece:

Continuity and Change

from the 12th to the 8th Century BC

Volume I

Text

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DPhil Thesis

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Listen, crowd, I'll tell you everything

Though I have to say I don't know much

Talking about a past and future secret

Most called him once and future king

Far back in the past I saw his ending

Long before it started I knew his name

Hansi Kürsch, A Past and Future Secret

ABSTRACT

The Bronze-Iron Age Transition in Achaea, Western Greece: Continuity and Change from the 12th to the 8th Century BC

Christina Marini, Exeter College, DPhil Thesis, University of Oxford, Michaelmas Term 2018

Achaea in the Northwest Peloponnese presents unique opportunities for the study of the Late Bronze-Iron Age transition in Western Greece. During the 12th century BC, its archaeological record suggests the existence of a thriving network of sites, with a high concentration in Western Achaea, whose elites propagated their warlike *ethos* in the funerary record and were able to nurture and sustain interregional and overseas contacts long after the demise of the palatial economies.

The beginning of the Iron Age saw the disappearance of the conditions that prompted these developments, and brought drastic changes to burial customs and settlement patterns, with the shift of the regional centre of gravity towards Northeast Achaea. By the 8th century new political economies and social dynamics are manifested in the growth of local cult-sites.

The present study explores these issues through the examination of the published settlement, funerary, and ceramic evidence. It also considers Achaea's position in the wider context of Western Greece, through the lasting interactions visible in the ceramic production. Moreover, it addresses the character of the Achaean engagement in the communication networks towards the West, and peninsular Italy in particular, as these contacts were manipulated by the post-palatial elites and re-surfaced in a completely different framework in the late 8th century, with the Achaean involvement in the colonisation movement.

The study of Achaea thus offers a regional perspective into the diverse socio-political and cultural transformations that occurred in the Aegean between the 12th and the 8th centuries BC. By elucidating aspects of continuity and change across this crucial transitional period it is possible to observe a regional shift from local chiefdoms with warlike ruling ideology communicated in the mortuary record, to communities structuring their identities in the sphere of communal cults.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Chronology

DA	Dark Age	**LH**	Late Helladic
EA	Early Archaic	**LM**	Late Minoan
EBA	Early Bronze Age	**LPG**	Late Protogeometric
EG	Early Geometric	**MBA**	Middle Bronze Age
EH	Early Helladic	**MG**	Middle Geometric
EIA	Early Iron Age	**MH**	Middle Helladic
EPC	Early Protocorinthian	**MPG**	Middle Protogeometric
EPG	Early Protogeometric	**PG**	Protogeometric
FBA	Final Bronze Age	**RBA**	Recent Bronze Age
LBA	Late Bronze Age	**SPG**	Sub-Protogeometric
LG	Late Geometric	**SubMyc**	SubMycenaean

Settlements and Burials

B (followed by numeral)	LHIIIC burial (corresponding to **CATALOGUES II-III**)
b (followed by numeral)	EIA burial (corresponding to **CATALOGUE IV**)
Ch.t.	Chamber tomb
S (followed by numeral)	Site (corresponding to **CATALOGUE I**)

Pottery Shapes

Post-Palatial Period (corresponding to CATALOGUE V)

AL	Alabastron	**BRD**	Bird vase
Am	Amphoriskos	**CP**	Cup
BHA	Belly-handled amphora	**DB**	Deep bowl

FHA	Four-handled amphora	**MLT**	Multiple vase
JG	Jug	**NNJ**	Narrow-necked jug/lekythos
KLT	Kalathos	**RNG**	Ring vase
KLX	Kylix	**SMG**	Spouted mug
KR	Krater	**STJ**	Stirrup jar

Early Iron Age (corresponding to CATALOGUE VI)

am	Amphoriskos	**lkt**	Lekythos
fl	Flask	**oin**	Oinochoe
knt	Kantharos	**phl**	Phiale
kr	Krater	**px**	Pyxis
lak	Lakaina	**skp**	Skyphos
lek	Lekane	**trp**	Tripod

1. Introduction

The present study focuses on the region of Achaea during the last phases of the Late Bronze Age (LBA) and throughout the Early Iron Age (EIA), that is, from around 1200 to 700 BC. It aims at addressing matters of continuity and change across this wide chronological horizon through the analysis of the world of the living, the burial customs, the ceramic production, and the diachronic engagement in interregional and overseas communication networks. The intention is to reconstruct the shifts that occurred on the socio-political setting and to ultimately compose a narrative of major developments that shaped Achaea during the period under consideration.

The region, situated in the Northwest Peloponnese, has a diverse landscape and is naturally separated in three distinct units by the mountains Panachaikon, Chelmos, and Erymanthos which dominate its central and southeast part.[1] Aigialeia, on the northeast part of the region occupies a narrow coastal zone along the south coast of the Corinthian gulf, giving way to a series of plateaus and a mountainous terrain to the south. Western Achaea lies west of cape Drepano, and is defined by a substantial plain in the North, in the wider Patras region, and the area of Dyme towards the Southwest, extending to the Araxos promontory. Between them lies the Pharai valley, created by the Peiros River and its tributaries, and provides access to the central mountainous part of Achaea. The latter, referred to as the Kalavryta region,[2] after the largest modern town in the area, provided through its mountainous passes the best inland connection between the Pharai valley and Aigialeia.

[1] For the topography and geomorphology see Dalongeville 1992; Gadolou 2008, 45-63; Giannopoulos 2008, 3-10; Kolonas 1996/97; Aktypi 2011; Paschalidis 2014, 9-29.

[2] The latter belonged by historic times to Azania/Arkadia but is encompassed in the thesis since the retrojection of later political borders on LBA/EIA realities is dubious at best. For the short-lived ethnos of Azanians and in-depth discussion on cultural sub-zones in EIA Arkadia see Morgan 1999c. For the most recent overview of the archaeology of Azania see Alexopoulou 2009.

Achaea is a very opportune area for the study of the LBA-EIA transition, as its published and ever-increasing archaeological record has the capacity to provide a regional perspective into a multiplicity of key issues that hold a central position in the research of the LBA and EIA Aegean. On the one hand, its Late Helladic IIIC (LHIIIC) record offers the opportunity to study closely a regional response to the palatial collapse of the late 13th century.[3] Its significance is amplified by Achaea's questionable status in the Mycenaean political geography.[4] Situated northwest of the palatial centres of the Argolid and Pylos, and argued to have lain along trade routes towards the West,[5] the region has yet to produce evidence of palatial complexes or Linear B records that would testify to the existence of local administrative centres with bureaucratic organisation.[6] Regardless, an impression of floruit during the post-palatial period has often been emphasised in bibliography, primarily on the grounds of the high archaeological visibility of burials furnished with weaponry and other grave goods with military connotation.[7] At the same time, post-palatial Achaea has consistently featured in accounts on LBA communication networks, as it has been shown to

[3] For the high general interest in the post-palatial world in recent decades see e.g. papers in Karageorghis, Morris 2001; Deger-Jalkotzy, Zavadil 2003; Deger-Jalkotzy, Zavadil 2007; Deger-Jalkotzy, Bächle 2009. For recent regional approaches see e.g. Eder 1998; Day, Mook, Muhly 2004; Thomatos 2006; Vlachopoulos 2012.
[4] See Arena 2015 for the most recent summary on the topic. For the continuous scholarly interest in the status of regions holding seemingly peripheral positions in the Mycenaean world see e.g. Dakoronia, Papakonstantinou 1999; Kyparissi-Apostolika, Papakonstantinou 2003; Tartaron 2004; Kramer-Hajos 2008; Feuer 2011; Kramer-Hajos 2016; Karantzali, Kounouklas forthcoming.
[5] Giannopoulos 2009; Gazis 2017. For the amber route in particular see e.g. Bouzek 1993; Palavestra 2007; Cwaliński 2016.
[6] Historical Achaean place-names cannot be confidently identified with localities mentioned in the Pylian Linear B tablets either, with the exception of o-ru-ma-to (PY Cn 3.6: Palmer 1963, 53; Ventris, Chadwick 1973, 76) associated with the mountain name Erymanthos (for issues relating to equating place-names in the Pylian record with historical locations see Bennet 2011 with bibliography).
[7] Papadopoulos 1999a; Deger-Jalkotzy 2006; Giannopoulos 2008.

partake in what has been described as a Western Greek koine,[8] and classes of its material culture according to current consensus attest to contacts with the Adriatic and Cyprus.[9]

On the other hand, the Protogeometric (PG) and Geometric periods were a time of substantial reshaping for Aegean communities in general, and a first step towards the emergence of new political entities in the Greek world. EIA Achaea – a region that by the 5th century at least would be perceived to constitute an ethnos[10] – is thus relevant to discourses on state formation and discussions on the construction of political identities beyond the traditional margins of city-state organisation.[11] From a more material-based perspective, the EIA Achaean pottery is intertwined with wider debates regarding the patterns of interregional communications in the context of the Western Greek koine and the Corinthian Gulf, as well as matters of synchronicity between the Western Greek ceramic sequences and the rest of EIA Aegean.[12] The implications of the early involvement of Achaean populations in the colonisation movement towards the West are also among the issues that have attracted scholarly interest.[13]

Our so far knowledge of the Achaean LBA and EIA archaeological record relies on a substantial number of detailed accounts, which have multiplied especially over the last fifty years.[14] The reference works of Thanasis Papadopoulos on Mycenaean Achaea and the

[8] Papadopoulos 1995.
[9] E.g. Jung 2006; Jung, Moschos, Mehofer 2008; papers in Borgna, Càssola Guida 2009; Jung, Mehofer 2013; Borgna 2017; Marini 2017.
[10] Morgan, Hall 2004.
[11] See especially the works of Morgan (1991; 2000; 2001; 2003) for the most in-depth analysis on the socio-political complexities of the traditionally defined ethne.
[12] Desborough 1972a, 248-256; Coldstream 1968, 220-232; Dekoulakou 1982, 235; Coulson 1986, 55-56; Morgan 1988; Gadolou 2008, 287-288, 290-295.
[13] Morgan, Hall 1996; Hall 2002, 58-62; Morgan 2002.
[14] For earlier scholarship see Anderson 1958; Vermeule 1960; Syriopoulos 1962; Åström 1964 and especially the *Praktika* reports for the investigations by Kyparyssis (1925-1938), Zapheiropoulos (1952, 1956-1958), and Mastrokostas (1962-1967).

results of the early excavations of the Austrian School on the Acropolis of Aigeira set the pillars for the study of post-palatial Achaea.[15] Since then the published corpus has been significantly enriched with the publication of a multitude of settlements and especially funerary assemblages, by a large number of scholars, including – but by no means limited to – Lena Papazoglou-Manioudaki, Lazaros Kolonas, Ioannis Moschos, Michalis Petropoulos, and Michalis Gazis.[16] During the last decade in particular the publication of LBA cemeteries has progressed remarkably, through the contributions of Theodoros Giannopoulos, Gioulika Christakopoulou, Kostas Paschalidis, Konstantina Aktypi, and Elizabetta Borgna.[17] The EIA material has also received a lot of scholarly attention since the early works of Dekoulakou,[18] including the contributions of Nota Kourou, Catherine Morgan, and Nicolas Coldstream,[19] while the comprehensive studies of Anastasia Gadolou rekindled the interest in the local Iron Age.[20] The works of Erofylli Kolia, Michalis Petropoulos, and Andreas Vordos have further added indispensable evidence from major Achaean cult-sites.[21]

An element that characterises previous scholarship on Achaea as a whole is that it tends to focus on one of the two periods, either the LBA or the EIA, or it narrows down on distinct issues that arise from the LHIIIC or the EIA record, like the weapon-burials, the LHIIIC Trans-Adriatic contacts, the Achaean colonisation, or the inadequacies of the polis-ethnos

[15] Papadopoulos 1970; Papadopoulos 1979; Alzinger 1985, Alzinger 1986. See also the *Praktika* reports on the excavations conducted by Papadopoulos (1976-1981, 1987-1993, 1997-2002). For recent accounts on Aigeira: Alram-Stern 2003; Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a-b; Alram-Stern, Deger-Jalkotzy 2006; Gauss 2009.
[16] Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1993; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994; Petropoulos 2000; Kolonas 2001; Moschos 2002; Kolonas, Gazis 2006; Petropoulos 2007; Kolonas 2009; Moschos 2009a-b; Gazis 2010; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2015; Gazis 2017; Papazoglou-Manioudaki, Paschalidis 2017.
[17] Giannopoulos 2008; Christakopoulou 2010; Gazis 2010; Paschalidis 2014; Borgna, Vordos 2016; Aktypi 2107; Borgna 2017.
[18] Dekoulakou 1973; Dekoulakou 1982.
[19] Kourou 1978; Morgan 1986; Coldstream 1998.
[20] Gadolou 2003; Gadolou 2008; Gadolou 2011a-b; Gadolou 2017a-c; Gadolou 2018.
[21] Petropoulos 1992/93; Petropoulos 1996/97; Vordos 2001; Petropoulos 2002; Vordos 2002; Vordos 2006; Petropoulos 2010; Kanelopoulos, Kolia 2011; Kolia 2011; Kolia 2014.

polarity. The Achaean LHIIIC itself is either incorporated in accounts alongside the previous Mycenaean phases, or is often treated as a subject in its own right, but a comprehensive regional overview of the period is lacking. The last comprehensive regional study to include the LHIIIC – as opposed to shorter accounts in articles, or works addressing distinct aspects of the LHIIIC record– was Papadopoulos' 1979 monograph, where it was studied together with the LHI, LHII and LHIIIA-B material. Furthermore, the LHIIIC is seldom included in discussions that transcend the end of the 11th century,[22] except in an auxiliary manner.[23]

The present approach builds upon the results of previous scholarship with the purpose to produce an updated reappraisal of published data covering the entire time span between the LHIIIC and the end of the Geometric period, and thus sets an aim to bridge the disciplinary divide responsible for the separation of the post-palatial period from the developments that occurred in the region during the EIA. It intends to compose a synthesis that will present the material, socio-political, and economic transformations across this transitional period by observing the shifts in settlement patterns, mortuary practice, pottery production/consumption, as well as interregional contacts. The rising interest in diachronic approaches spanning this timeline, as illustrated by the forthcoming publication of the *Companion to the Archaeology of Early Greece*,[24] renders this project all the more timely.

Archaeological evidence from systematic and rescue excavations constitutes the fundamental tool for addressing the subject explored in this thesis.[25] All of the material under consideration has been made available through publication – either final or

[22] See e.g. Moschos 2009b whose account extends from the LHIIIC Early to the SubMycenaean/EPG transition.
[23] See e.g. Papadopoulos 2001 who invokes LHIIIC Achaean contacts with the West in his account on Achaean colonisation.
[24] Lemos, Kotsonas forthcoming.
[25] Evidence from later written sources and epigraphic testimonies are not considered, as they lie beyond the chronological horizon of this study. See Rizakis 1995 for the most comprehensive overview of textual evidence.

preliminary – or has been the topic of recently completed doctoral projects.[26] Limited use is also made of the results of survey projects, as they have not yet received their final publication.[27] The examined material derives from LHIIIC and EIA settlements, EIA cult-sites, and burial grounds, which – unlike the former two – are much more abundant, more consistently published, and cover the whole chronological width of the thesis, including the entirety of the 11th century that is otherwise rather poorly documented in settlement contexts.

Despite the substantial amount of published data, some notable gaps need to be acknowledged, though none of them pose insurmountable obstacles in the realisation of the study. Most significant among them is that none of the settlements and cult-sites has been fully published. The only published stratigraphic sequences come from LHIIIC Aigeira and the EIA cult-site of Nikoleika, but, as it will be discussed later on, they are both disturbed, they do not cover the entire period under consideration, and their pottery is exclusively known from preliminary reports, and thus has limited capacity to elucidate issues of relative chronology. Two of the largest and richest LBA cemeteries, Voudeni and Portes-Kephalovryso, are also largely unpublished, and the same applies to the biggest EIA burial grounds (e.g. Skepasto-Xirokabos near Kalavryta and Seliana in Aigialeia). Portes in particular is a major missing piece of information, as its material was used by Moschos to construct an alternative chronological scheme for LHIIIC Achaea,[28] which under these circumstances cannot be fully assessed.

[26] Alexopoulou 2009; Paschalidis 2014; the unpublished PhD thesis by Lazaros Kolonas was not accessible to the author.
[27] Rizakis 1992; Petropoulos, Rizakis 1994.
[28] Moschos 2009b.

Alongside the evidence from settlements, cult sites, and burial grounds, the main aspect of material culture selected to be analysed in detail is fine decorated pottery. Other classes of material evidence are only considered to the extent that they prove useful for reconstructing patterns of overseas exchanges and communication, like the class of Handmade Burnished Ware (HBW) and bronze types of non-Aegean inspiration believed to constitute testimonies to contacts with Italy. A detailed typological analysis of other material culture elements, such as other coarse wares and products of metallurgy, precious/semi-precious jewellery, coroplastics and other small finds is not included, as they have all received detailed accounts by other scholars.[29] The evolution of ceramic styles, on the other hand, is given priority as it is the major class of artefacts available in abundance and published with relative consistency. Typology holds a central place for treating matters of chronology, especially in lack of a published undisturbed reference stratigraphy from the region. It is also the main tool for approaching interregional contacts, in order to contextualise Achaea in the wider cultural space of Western Greece.

The thesis is structured in five chapters, of which **chapter 2** deals with the status of the region in the Mycenaean world. The inclusion of a synoptic presentation of LBA developments pre-dating LHIIIC is deemed necessary in order to put the 12th century into perspective. The chapter reviews the so far published data between MHIII/LHI and LHIIIB, and summarises previous reconstructions regarding the political realities before the palatial collapse, with the aim to assess the arguments in favour of or against the existence of palatial organisation or palatial control in the region.

[29] Papadopoulos 1979, 138-168; Alram-Stern 2006, 103-129; Gadolou 2008, 198-228, 307-311; Christakopoulou 2010, 130-143;Paschalidis 2014, 707-776; Aktypi 2017, 249-259.

The following two parts of the thesis (**chapters 3-4**) address the picture that emerges from the LHIIIC and EIA record. Each chapter is organised in three sub-chapters analysing the evidence from (1) settlements and cult-sites, (2) cemeteries and burials, and (3) the ceramic production. The synthesis of settlement data (paragraphs **3.1**, **4.1.1**) is oriented towards issues relating to settlement distribution patterns, access to resources, settlement organisation and spatial allocation. Section **4.1.2** further discusses the emergence of EIA cult-sites, with a focus on the timeline of construction of early temple-buildings and variations in practiced rituals. It also presents the cases previously interpreted as "tomb-cults". Paragraphs **3.2** and **4.2** examine the mortuary evidence and puts emphasis on the potentials and limitations of inferring status differentiation from mortuary variability. The examination of the post-palatial and EIA ceramic production occupies a substantial part of both chapters (paragraphs **3.3** and **4.3**), and revolves around the chronological associations of the local typological sequences and their capacity to shed light into Achaea's contacts with the Southwest Peloponnese, the Ionian islands, and both sides of the Corinthian gulf.

The nature of contacts between the Achaean communities and the West throughout the period under study is addressed in **chapter 5**. This is pursued through the examination of three classes of material evidence of the post-palatial period (paragraph **5.1**), namely products of metalwork believed to belong to a koine metallurgica, the Handmade Burnished Ware, and the Mycenaean/Mycenaean-style pottery in Italy, whilst the 8th-century evidence relating to the Achaean involvement in the colonisation movement is briefly summarised in **5.2**.

Chapter 6 brings together the evidence from all previous chapters and endeavours to propose an updated reconstruction of the social-political structure of Achaean

communities during the Bronze-Iron Age transition. Paragraph **6.1** introduces a working hypothesis that LHIIIC Achaea was structured in chiefdoms, whose sources of power and strategies it sets out to define as they have emerged from the synthesis of the archaeological data. Paragraph **6.2** addresses the socio-political setting of the EIA communities and the pillars upon local identities were constructed. The latter becomes even more pertinent as Achaea has been shown to display no indications of self-conscious ethnic identity during the EIA[30] and as the polis-ethnos antithesis has been demonstrated to bear little relevance to the socio-political realities at EIA sites in later ethnos territory.[31] Finally, the concluding **epilogue** incorporates a synopsis of the results of the present study in a unifying narrative that illustrates the major developments in Achaea across the time span covered by the thesis.

The thesis is complemented by a set of catalogues comprising (a) LBA and EIA habitation sites, burial grounds, and cult-sites (**CAT. I**), (b) LHIIIC primary burials and secondary cremations (**CAT. II**), (c) LHIIIC weapon-burials from disturbed, uncertain, or secondary contexts (**CAT. III**), (d) EIA burials (**CAT. IV**), and (e) LHIIIC and EIA pottery (**CAT. V, VI**). They constitute the datasets considered for the composition of **chapters 3** and **4**, and include previously published/illustrated material that was systematised for the purpose of the present study in a database using the platform of FileMaker Pro Advanced (**PL. 47-49**). The accompanying maps (**MAPS 1-9**) have been designed by the author using ArcGIS, while an as minimal selection of illustrations as possible has been made, since the author does not own the copyright for the majority of the figures.

[30] Morgan 2003, 196; 203-205.
[31] Morgan 2003, 46-70.

2. Before the Collapse

The scale of repercussions the palatial collapse had on Achaea cannot be assessed and fully appreciated without taking into account how local communities functioned on social and economic level prior to the 12th century. The evidence of the 14th and 13th centuries and the position the region held in Mycenaean political geography can provide perspective on the changes that occurred within the shifting framework of the post-palatial world. Diverse reconstructions have been offered in this respect, some in favour of a yet-undiscovered palace,[32] others arguing for the region's dependence on other palatial centres,[33] or more recently postulating the existence of independent political entities.[34]

Thus, similarly to neighbouring Elis, Achaea, in lack of indisputable indications of palatial installations, seems to defy any conclusive categorisation in recurrent discussions about the core and periphery of the Mycenaean world.[35] Whilst world-systems theory can offer insights into relations between areas with different levels of political and economic complexity,[36] it does, nevertheless, prove inadequate to take in local variation. There is much more diversity among palace states[37] to uphold the impression of a cohesive core, notions of a passive periphery have been debunked,[38] and I agree with William Parkinson that core-periphery models are insufficient for encompassing the wide array of interregional interactions in the Aegean.[39] As a result, instead of investigating where Achaean communities stand in the core-periphery spectrum, I will concentrate on illustrating what

[32] Eder 2009b, 33-34; Moschos 2009a, 346-347. Contra: Bintliff 1977, 16; Papadopoulos 1991, 36 both identifying Teichos as a possible ruling centre.
[33] Renfrew 1977, 119.
[34] Arena 2015.
[35] For applications of worlds-system theory in the Aegean see e.g. Sherratt 1993; Galaty et al. 2009; Feuer 2011; Eder forthcoming; Nakassis forthcoming.
[36] Kardulias, Hall 2008; Hall, Kardulias, Chaze-Dunn 2011.
[37] See Nakassis, Galaty, Parkinson 2010 for a concise analysis and bibliography.
[38] Kardulias 1999; see also Morris 1999 for Iron Age Greece.
[39] Parkinson 2010, 29-30.

the archaeological evidence suggests about the political developments on a regional scale and over time.

Increasing socio-political complexity is manifested in Western Achaean communities possibly since the MHIII/LHI transition and with certainty by LHII, as illustrated by settlement architecture and funerary evidence. The Pharai valley presents itself as a likely node of nascent social elites. This is indicated by two prominent dwellings identified in the vicinity of Katarraktis (**S28**, **S30**) which were constructed during the MBA and were rebuilt and used in the LBA.[40] Insufficient documentation for the edifice at Ayios Athanasios (**S30**) hinders secure assumptions regarding the continuity of occupation across the MBA-LBA transition. But this large two-room edifice of 18m length, with evidence of internal wooden posts and a paved floor, testifies to conditions of local prosperity. Southeast of the site, at Drakotrypa (**S28**) a complex comprises a large rectangular main room, a series of smaller rooms interpreted as magazines, and a large open space/courtyard. A large part of the edifice is believed to have been continuously used from its construction in MHIII-LHI down to LHIII.[41] The sheer dimensions of the two structures encourage their association with individuals of exalted status,[42] and the presence of an open court at Drakotrypa, with its potentials for serving public functions, is also notable.[43] Both edifices can be compared in terms of form, size, and function to megaron-shaped buildings at Tsoungiza in Corinthia and Kirrha on the other side of the Corinthian Gulf.[44]

It is, therefore, not a coincidence that contingents of the communities settled at Katarraktis were later buried in two tholos tombs at nearby Rodia (**S31, FIGS.9-11**). The

[40] Papadopoulos 1979, 44-46; Rizio 2010, 50-53.
[41] Papadopoulos 1979, 46 fn.32; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2010, 135.
[42] See Arena 2015, 12 for a similar assumption.
[43] See Cavanagh 2001, 128-129 for courts in Mycenaean settlements.
[44] Wright 1990, 348-350.

chronology of the tombs is obscured due to extensive plundering, but they are believed to have been constructed in LHII,[45] and remained in use down to LHIIIA1, when an assemblage of silver and bronze vessels and weapons found outside tomb B has been dated.[46] At the southernmost border of modern Achaea, two more plundered tholoi from the cemetery of Portes (**S41a**) were reportedly built by LHII,[47] while the chronology of other unpublished Southwest Achaean tholoi is uncertain.[48]

The wider Patras region also emerges as a focus of habitation. Prominent dwellings have not been identified, but two habitation phases of the MHIII/LHI transition have been recorded at Chrysovitsiou Str.-Pagona (**S01**), sealed by a LHIIB-LHIIIA1 destruction layer.[49] Habitation at Kato Sychaina-Ayia Kyriaki (**S05**) traces back to LHIIB,[50] and the settlement of Voudeni-Bortzi (**S06**) can be argued to have been inhabited by LHIIB, when the first chamber tombs were reportedly opened in the neighbouring necropolis (**S07**).[51] The settlement on Mygdalia hill (**S09**), near Klauss (**S11**), was also founded by MHIII/LHI, with ample domestic remains, floor deposits, and metal finds, although fine LHI Mycenaean pottery is a rarity.[52] A tholos tomb on the West slope of the hill (**S10**) has been assigned to LHIIB-LHIIIA1,[53] while a built apsidal tomb on the Southwest slope can be compared to the earliest variants among built chamber tombs, with Messenian parallels dated from MH to LHII.[54] The only other Achaean tholos from the wider Patras region whose early construction is fairly certain is the one at Kallithea-Laganidia (**S17**). According to preliminary reports its use extends from LHI to

[45] Papadopoulos 1979, 59.
[46] Hope Simpson, Dickinson 1979, 90; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2011, 514.
[47] Kolonas 2009, 39-40, 45.
[48] Infra 67.
[49] Dietz, Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010, 122-126.
[50] *ArchDelt* 63 (2008), 478.
[51] For a reference to LHIIB tombs see Moschos 2002, 31.
[52] Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2015, 315, 319-320; Papazoglou-Manioudaki, Paschalidis 2017, 453.
[53] Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2003; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2011, 505-510.
[54] Papadimitriou 2001, 164; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2011, 503-504, figs.2-3.

LHIIIC,[55] but the earliest among the illustrated vases date to LHIIB-LHIIIA1.[56] By LHIIB a chamber tomb cemetery also started developing around the tholos.[57]

The situation is rather different in eastern Achaea. During LHI a large rectangular building with two rooms (12.5x5.5m) was constructed at Polychroniadi Str. in Aigio (**S63a**), and remained in use until LHIIA, when it was destroyed by conflagration, but it was repaired and its ground plan was modified during LHIIB-LHIIIA1.[58] It can be compared to the contemporary Katarraktis edifices. The users of the edifice consumed considerable amounts of imported Mycenaean pottery by LHIIA, and contacts continued during the subsequent LHIIB-LHIIIA1 occupation.[59] Among the LHII imports are an Argive shallow cup and an Ephyraean goblet, an Argive seated figurine, as well as an imported palace-style stirrup jar, and a Minoan transport amphora handle.[60] Contrary to Western Achaea, where imported pottery appears to be limited to the funerary sphere, the observed concentration of imports at Aigio leads to the conclusion that the local elite was vividly involved in the exchange networks operating in the Northeast Peloponnese. On the other hand, tholos tombs are to date completely lacking, and, even though the cemeteries of Psila Alonia (**S64**) and Nikoleika (**S69a**) were in use since LHIIB,[61] status enhancing luxury goods are extremely rare among grave offerings.[62] Similarly to the settlement material, though, close stylistic connections

[55] Papadopoulos 1987, 69-72.
[56] Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2011, 511.
[57] Infra 67.
[58] Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2010, 134-137.
[59] Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2015, 315-316.
[60] Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2015, 317-320.
[61] Papadopoulos 1976a, 46; Petropoulos 2007, 254, 257.
[62] Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2015, 321.

with the Argolid alongside Argive pottery imports are documented in the Aigialeian funerary record.[63]

On the grounds of the prominent buildings in both Western and Eastern Achaea and the Western Achaean tholoi, it can therefore be argued that local communities were partaking in the social transformations manifested throughout MHIII/LHI-LHII in the rest of the Peloponnese, prior to the rise of palatial centres.[64] Hence it can be confidently hypothesised that they bespeak the emergence of individuals and social groups seeking to differentiate themselves and denote the manipulation of the funerary ritual in the field of social competition. The Achaean tholoi, with diameters not exceeding 6m, may lack in monumentality, but they certainly betray the capacity of their owners to mobilise labour and to commission projects that required specialised technical knowledge. They were thus a means of display and an appropriate vehicle for the propagation of their users' real or aspired status. So far the material of the Achaean tholoi places their introduction to the local burial customs in LHII and no later than LHIIIA1.

LHIIB is roughly when the first Achaean chamber tomb cemeteries are also reported to start being used.[65] The contemporaneous introduction of tholoi and chamber tombs encourages me to view them as symptomatic of the socio-political developments occurring during this transformative period and similarities in the symbolic language involved in their architecture and practiced ritual are easily noticeable. The concept of the dromos, as a space that allowed for display in the form of a procession, the constricted space inside the tombs that limited access to few of the participants, and the emphasis on family/ancestry

[63] Petropoulos 2007, 258, 264-265.
[64] For the transformations preceding the emergence of palaces see e.g. Kilian 1988, 291-302; Wright 1995; Wright 2006, 18-25. For more detailed discussions on tholoi as status declarations see Mee, Cavanagh 1984; Wright 1987, 173-177; Mee, Cavanagh 1998, 51-54; Voutsaki 1998; Cavanagh 2008, 331-335.
[65] Infra 70-71.

through the reuse of the tombs are elements shared between chamber tombs and tholoi alike.[66] In fact, the effort involved in the construction and reopening of both tomb types was at least in some cases clearly comparable.[67] Detailed accounts regarding the architectural features of the earliest Achaean chamber tombs may be lacking, but Voudeni (**S07**) has produced two monumental examples (**FIG.5-6**: Ch.t.4, Ch.t.75).[68] The presented evidence, therefore, agrees with Arena's position that the early Achaean chamber tombs, functioning as emulations of tholoi, may in some cases bear witness to proclamations of elite identity.[69] This argument can be expanded even further by applying to the Achaean evidence some of the observations made by Wright regarding the social implications of the emergence of chamber tomb cemeteries.[70] The introduction and quick adoption of chamber tombs in the region suggests a social shift that goes beyond the growing significance of kinship. The clustering of chamber tombs in formal burial grounds that were deemed to receive burials of differential status convey the impression of diverse communities that expressed themselves cohesively by frequenting the physical locale of the same cemetery, and may signify the capacity of local rulers to integrate the populations into a new political economy.

Lavishly furnished burials, deposited in tholoi as well as chamber tombs further appear in the local mortuary record. An outstanding burial from Voudeni/Ch.t.4 was accompanied by a set of LHIIIA1 tinned vessels,[71] gold jewellery, and figured seal stones.[72] Tin-coated vessels are undocumented in the rest of West Achaea and Elis, and an

[66] Boyd 2002, 94; Gallou 2005, 64-66; Papadimitriou 2011, 477.
[67] Dickinson 1977, 61; Cavanagh 2008, 338.
[68] *ArchDelt* 43 (1988), 168-170; Giannopoulos 2008, 64-65.
[69] Arena 2015, 18-19.
[70] Wright 2008, 147-149.
[71] Kolonas 2012, 702. Two more kylikes and a lekanis exhibited in the Patras Museum. For examples outside Achaea see Persson 1942, fig.103 (Dendra); Mountjoy 1996, fig.4 (Asine); Immerwahr 1971, pl.35 (Athens).
[72] Moschos 2002, 32; Kolonas 2012, 351, figs.702, 704-705.

unpublished specimen derives from Aigio,[73] but they count numerous examples from rich Argive, Messenian, and Attic funerary contexts from LHII and especially LHIIIA-B.[74] Even though the exceptionally high value of tin as raw material has been recently questioned,[75] tinned vessels employed an innovative technique that increased their symbolic load. The Pharai hoard, found outside tholos B of Rodia (**S31**), also dates to LHIIIA1. It comprised an assortment of silver and bronze artefacts , including a sword (Sandars type A) with incised decoration and an inlaid dagger decorated with dolphins and silver-plated studs.[76] The dagger is the only specimen of the type outside LHI-II Argolid and Messenia,[77] and finds an identical parallel from Prosymna.[78] Another high-ranking burial of LHIIIA1 date has been published from Mitopolis (**S45**)/Ch.t.3. It was furnished with a pendant of gold and glass beads and was further accompanied by two figurines of the Phi-type, other glass, cornelian, gold and amber beads, bronze rings, an agate lentoid seal, and a faience Mitanni cylinder seal.[79]

The above presentation of the Achaean tholoi and chamber tombs clearly demonstrates that both tomb types were appropriated by factions within the Achaean communities by LHIIB-LHIIIA1, prior to the consolidation of palatial states in the rest of the Peloponnese. This approach shows that other proposed interpretations, treating the adoption of chamber tomb cemeteries elsewhere as a consequence of the "increasing reach of palace centres",[80] do not hold true to Achaea. The funerary assemblages from Voudeni/Ch.t.4, Rodia, and Mitopolis undoubtedly testify to the existence of elites that

[73] Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2015, 321.
[74] For distribution: Aulsebrook 2012 342-344.
[75] Gillis 1999, 142; Aulsebrook 2012, 357-358. For their social implications: Gillis 1997; Gillis 2000.
[76] Papadopoulos 1979, 57-59; Giannopoulos 2008, 41-46.
[77] Papadopoulos 1998a, 7-10 nos.26-38.
[78] Blegen 1937, figs.420-421.
[79] Christakopoulou 2010, 60 (burial Γ), 130-31 (figurines), 143 (seals).
[80] Wright 2008, 149-150.

expressed their corporate identities through emulation of other Peloponnesian high-ranking individuals, and it would be very doubtful to regard them as palatial functionaries already in LHIIIA1.[81] LHII is additionally a period of radical changes in patterns of pottery consumption. LHII Mycenaean pottery becomes the principal class of pottery represented in funerary and domestic assemblages in both western and eastern Achaea, whereas prior to LHII it accounted for smaller portions of the settlement material.[82]

An element that has gone unexplored in research so far is that these four contemporaneous phenomena (tholoi, chamber tombs, elite burials, consumption of Mycenaean pottery) are most probably the result of the same socio-political processes that in other regions would ultimately lead to the development of palatial organisation.[83] To make my point clearer, LHII-LHIIIA1 Achaea, and in particular its western part, comes with a cultural "package" of elite behaviour that would appear to fit the pattern for the emergence of a palatial state in the region. The emergent power structure, however, was by no means stable or uncontested, and in the light of the above proposed reconstruction a series of destructions at Pagona (**S01**) and Aigio (**S63a-b**) during LHIIB-LHIIIA1[84] can now be interpreted as signs of friction. Whether the local elites survived such frictions by solidifying their position and whether Achaea did develop palatial organisation is, however, a different matter that can be re-assessed through a closer look into the subsequent LHIIIA2-B phases.

The case of the Western Achaean tholoi is very revealing in this respect. With the possible exception of Laganidia (**S17**), they stopped receiving burials by LHIIIA2 and most of

[81] Compare for instance the timeline in Bennet 2007, where the integration of Nichoria to Pylos is placed in LHIIIA2 and the expansion of the palace intensifies by the beginning of LHIIIB.

[82] At Pagona, Mygdalia, and Aigio prior to LHII it coexists with gray minyan and matt-painted wares: Dietz, Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2015, 314-315.

[83] For the developments in other regions: supra fn.64.

[84] Deger-Jalkotzy 1996, 723-724; Dietz, Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010, 122; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2010, 135.

them were abandoned and plundered.[85] In Messenia, the abandonment of the majority of tholoi around Pylos by the beginning of LHIIIB, except for the tholos in closest proximity to the palace, has been associated with intensification of palatial control, which was also responsible for the drastic decrease in the deposition of valuable grave goods in the tholoi that did remain in use in the rest of Messenia.[86] No relevant evidence can be found in the Achaean record, and no new tholoi were built either, in a period when monumental tholos tombs were commissioned by palatial elites in Mycenae and Orchomenos,[87] while the construction of the Nichoria tholos in LHIIIA2 has been associated with the integration of the region in the Pylian state.[88] On the grounds of the extant published data, therefore, it can be concluded that tholoi had ceased to have any relevance to the Achaean burial customs by LHIIIA2-B. Cavanagh and Mee have viewed regional variations in the use of tholoi and chamber tombs as possible statements of cultural opposition.[89] The present study provides an alternative explanation by interpreting the abandonment of the Achaean tholoi as a symptom of internal restructuring. This assumption is reinforced by the enlargement of the Achaean chamber tomb cemeteries in the course of LHIIIA-B and the fact that no chamber tomb cemeteries were abandoned throughout this period.[90] A significant result that emerges is that the beginning of the palatial period was a time of instability for the elites of the previous period, but not much so for the Achaean communities as a whole.

[85] Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2011, 516.
[86] Bennet 2007, 34-35
[87] Mee, Cavanagh 1998, 63-64
[88] Bennet 1995, 598-599; McDonald, Wilkie 1992, 766-767.
[89] Mee, Cavanagh 1990, 238, 242.
[90] Infra 70-71, where the time span covered by the local chamber tomb cemeteries is discussed in more detail.

The above reconstruction is further supported by the absence of outstanding interments comparable to the earlier princely burials of Voudeni (**S07**) and Rodia (**S31**). Mitopolis (**S45**)/Ch.t.3 did not receive any other rich burials after LHIIIA1 either. Even though the absence of exceptionally rich interments is affirmed by cemeteries that have been published in great detail, such as Spaliareika-Lousika, Mitopolis, and Klauss, the Achaean mortuary record does not convey a generalised impression of disinterest in funerary display during the palatial period. Contingents of the Achaean communities had some access to luxury grave goods,[91] as illustrated for instance by an Egyptianising perfume flask and Mitanni seals found in LHIIIA1-2 contexts at Spaliareika (**S37**), and an alabaster LHIIIB pyxis from Klauss (**S11**).[92] Precious and semi-precious beads, a cornelian seal, and fragments of ivory and amber were further found in mixed secondary assemblages from Mitopolis (**S45**),[93] while another seal stone derives from an LHIIIA-B cist tomb at Skouras (**S42**). In Ch.t.I of Monodendri (**S20**) a heap containing the bones of at least three individuals has produced, among mostly LHIIIA2 pottery, two Mitanni seals, four decorated lentoid steatite seals, numerous decorated glass beads, a set of lantern-shaped beads, and a bronze finger-ring terminating in two large spiral discs.[94] The latter is of central European ancestry, while lantern-shaped beads have been found in several contexts in the Aegean and the eastern Mediterranean as well as in Northern Italy.[95] A small set of burials can further be classified as weapon burials, and continue to display an emphasis on the ostentation of weapons as in LHIIIA1 Rodia, albeit on a less ambitious scale.[96] Among them a burial from

[91] For precious grave goods of unspecified date: infra fns.289,291-292,297-298.
[92] Papadopoulos 1979, 151, figs.301,333.
[93] Christakopoulou 2010, 82-91 (Ch.t.5)
[94] Giannopoulos 2008, 134-139.
[95] Giannopoulos 2009, esp.120-124.
[96] Infra fn.331 for weapon-burials of uncertain date.

Mitopolis is the only Achaean sword burial of LHIIIA2 date, furnished with a Sandars type Di sword,[97] while a dagger burial from Voudeni has been assigned to LHIIIB.[98]

LHIIIA2-B was further marked by disruptions at some of the Western Achaean settlements. At Petroto-Mygdalia (**S09**) the transition to the palatial period was turbulent and continuity of habitation is dubious.[99] Patras-Pagona (**S01**) remained a flourishing settlement, with two architectural phases with remains of rectangular edifices, but a destruction layer of LHIIIB1 has been reported.[100] On the other hand, the settlement of Chalandritsa-Stavros (**S24**, **FIG.7**) was allegedly newly established by LHIIIB (although the chamber tomb cemetery of Ayios Vasileios was in use by LHIIB-LHIIIA1)[101] and a megaron-shaped building has been assigned to LHIIIB-C. However, one of the most significant developments of this period, and probably the most extensively explored in bibliography, is the construction of the cyclopean fortification of Teichos Dymaion (**S33**) in the course of LHIIIB.[102] The fortification enclosed a relatively limited space of ca. 190m^2 (**FIG.12-13**).[103] Its interior has not yielded any indication of megaron-shaped structures, workshops, or cult related areas, while it cannot be associated with any cemeteries in its immediate vicinity.[104]

In agreement with previous scholarship,[105] I suggest that Teichos can positively be identified as a local centre in Dyme, with a ruler responsible for its management and maintenance, but it is difficult to reconstruct it as a palatial centre commanding the rest of

[97] Christakopoulou 2010, 33-34, 147 (Ch.t.1/burial Δ).
[98] Moschos 2009a, 350 fn.25 (Ch.t.21).
[99] Papazoglou-Manioudaki, Paschalidis 2017, 453-454.
[100] Two successive destruction layers are further reported from **S05**, without specification of date.
[101] Aktypi 2017, 210-216; Soura 2017, 483 fn.2 supporting the continuous occupation of the site since MHIII/LHI.
[102] Papadopoulos 1979, 24, 46-47; Hope Simpson, Hagel 2066, 60; Giannopoulos 2008, 23-29; Gazis 2010.
[103] Papadopoulos 2017b, 421.
[104] Gazis 2010, 243-244.
[105] Moschos 2002, 31; Dickinson 2006, 41.

Western Achaea. It has instead been convincingly compared to the fortified sites of Gla and Krisa.[106] The strong Italic connections indicated by an array of ceramic and bronze finds from Teichos,[107] encourage here a more specific interpretation: its construction served the purpose of controlling a segment of exchange routes towards the Ionian Sea and the Adriatic. Precious goods like amber have also been shown to have reached the Northwest Peloponnese via the Adriatic route,[108] while the early operation of Trans-Adriatic contacts is further inferred from the aforementioned ring with spiral terminations and the lantern-shaped beads in Monodendri/Ch.t.I.

Whilst Teichos was not the seat of a wanax, the question of the elite credited with its inception, construction, and administration remains open. If Teichos depended on a yet undiscovered palatial centre in Achaea, then I stand with Eder's argument that the Patras region is where a palace should be sought.[109] This is where the most long-lasting settlements are concentrated as well as some of the richest burial grounds, like Voudeni and Klauss. However, and contrary to a large amount of scholarship, I will attempt to illustrate presently that the available evidence strongly encourages a different reconstruction, in which Achaea never acquired centralised administration.

The above discussed abandonment of Achaean tholoi, the disruptions of LHIIB-LHIIIA1, and the absence of conspicuous burials that could compare to the other centres in the Peloponnese during the palatial period lead to the conclusion that the elites of the early Mycenaean period were unable to restructure themselves, to expand their reach by LHIIIA2,

[106] Arena 2015, 11.
[107] See Gazis 2017 who has also shown than the communities at Teichos had developed Adriatic contacts since the EBA, when the ceramic production betrays interactions with the Cetina culture.
[108] For the amber route see Harding, Hughes-Brock 1974; Bouzek 1993; Hughes-Brock 1993; Eder 2003; Palavestra 2007; Cwaliński 2016.
[109] Eder 2009b, 34.

and to integrate the Western Achaean hinterland into a centralised administration. On the contrary, the transition into the palatial period had negative effects on the local political economy, most notably a diminished access to resources, which is reflected in the decrease in the quantities of the deposited luxury grave goods.

As for the factors responsible for the inability of the LHII-LHIIIA1 Achaean elites to maintain their authority in LHIIIA2-B and establish palatial organisation, the rise of the other Peloponnesian palace centres and the consequent tighter grip of palatial control on trade routes is proposed here as the likeliest explanation. The rise of palatial centres in Messenia and the Argolid as an obstacle to the emergence of palatial administration in Western Achaea has been briefly mentioned by Eder,[110] while Arena has already perceptively attributed the muted expression of elite identities in Achaean burial customs to the control of prestige good flows by palatial centres.[111] To develop their arguments a step further, the proposed role of Western Achaea as a major landfall of the Trans-Adriatic exchange networks, accounts for the keenness of other palatial elites to monopolise the distribution of prestigious materials, such as amber, and that entails some degree of involvement of another palace centre in the local economy. However, I consider the exertion of direct political control over the whole region by another palace state, and Mycenae in particular, highly dubious, as the territorial character of palace states has proven difficult to substantiate in general, with the notable exception of Pylos.[112] Indirect involvement, on the other hand, can be surmised from the presence of seals, especially in settlement

[110] Eder 2003, 38.
[111] Arena 2015, 34.
[112] For the territoriality of palace states: Sherratt 2001, 231; Driessen 2001, 111; Bennet 1995; Bennet 1999; Bennet 2007; Small 2007.

contexts,[113] since the distribution of seals in general has been associated with official transactions with palace centres.[114]

The recent reconstruction of the LHIIIA-B Western Achaean communities as small chiefdoms by Arena leaves space for further contemplation regarding their socio-political structure.[115] His thorough analysis presents points that are in agreement with the view proposed in the present study. The instability, inherent in all chiefdom models, is consistent with the recorded disruptions and the co-existence of small centres in close proximity to each other, especially in the wider Patras region. The utter underrepresentation of redistribution, a vital component of chiefdoms in general, may also be due to the current state of publication. However, his reconstruction would have been more convincing had Arena not underplayed the reach of the palatial trade networks and consequently dismissed the possibility of indirect palatial intervention in the local economy. If some form of palatial control over prestige good flows did not exist, their low frequency in LHIIIA2-B burials would have had no reason to occur, as clearly some communities, like Teichos, had access to the overseas exchange routes responsible for the circulation of precious materials.

Serious objections can also be posed to Arena's attribution of a differential socio-political organisation to Aigialeia, namely a heterarchical network of "horizontally ranked" coastal and near-coastal settlements.[116] It is true that outstanding burials are diachronically sparse in the local record, and tholoi, as already discussed are completely lacking, but the above presented examination leads to the conclusion that by LHIIB-LHIIIA1 the situation in Aigialeia was clearly comparable to Western Achaea, as suggested by the megaron-shaped

[113] For two seals from **S01** and **S24**: Arena 2015, 32 fn.165.
[114] Eder 2007; Kramer-Hajos 2016, 76-101.
[115] Arena 2015, 32-35.
[116] Arena (2015 22-29) models his argument upon Pantou's (2010) heterarchical reconstruction for Magnesia, which, however, is itself disputed in a recent study by Karouzou (forthcoming).

building at Aigio, the engagement of the local elite in interregional exchanges, as well as a set of LHIIIA-B weapons originating from the vicinity of Aigeira.[117] The strategic position of Aigio, with an excellent anchorage on the Corinthian Gulf, could have, thus, fostered some degree of palatial economic involvement in the region, similar to what the present study proposes for Western Achaea.

The analysis undertaken in this chapter provides, therefore, a new insight into the Achaean political realities prior to the palatial collapse. The construction of prominent dwellings, the early introduction of tholoi and chamber tombs, outstanding burials, and Mycenaean pottery consumption habits, as discussed above, show that high-ranking Achaean individuals shared the same patterns of elite behaviour as their Peloponnesian neighbours since MHIII/LHI-II. The subsequent observation that Achaea up until LHIIB-LHIIIA1 was on a trajectory which in other regions would lead to the establishment of palatial organisation significantly expands our understanding of the period. The emergence of the Argive and Pylian palace states brought the aspirations of local elites to a halt, however, as illustrated by the abandonment of tholoi and the drastic diminution of funerary display. The latter, is here attributed to the expansive reach of palatial trade networks, rather than direct political control. In this light, the ruler of Teichos Dymaion is interpreted as a palatial beneficiary with the capacity to control a strategic segment of Trans-Adriatic exchanges. Last but not least, the reconstruction of local LHIIIB polities as chiefdoms is a likely scenario. It is compatible with the concept of indirect political/economic intervention by other palatial centres as well as with what is proposed for LHIIIC communities later in this thesis (**chapter 6.1**), yet the definition of LHIIIB chiefdoms requires more supportive evidence than is currently available.

[117] Infra fn.330.

3. The Post-Palatial Period

3.1 Settlements (MAPS 1-2)

The world of the living in the case of Mycenaean and Post-Palatial Achaea tends to get overshadowed by the much more abundant and more extensively studied mortuary evidence. However, a significant number of settlements were already identified early on and partly investigated by Kyparissis and Zapheiropoulos (**S28**, **S30**, **S32**) while the excavations of Mastrokostas at Teichos Dymaion (**S33**) in the 1960's and the initiation of works on the acropolis of Aigeira by the Austrian Archaeological Institute in the early 1970's shed light on two major sites on the western and eastern part of the region. A first discussion of the admittedly small corpus of Achaean settlements was incorporated by Thanasis Papadopoulos in his reference work. Since then this corpus has been enriched by the systematic excavations of Lazaros Kolonas (**S06**, **S24**, **S41b**) and Lena Papazoglou-Manioudaki (**S09**), as well as rescue excavations at Patras-Pagona (**S01**) and the modern city of Aigio (**S63**). Evidence from settlement contexts was very briefly discussed by Giannopoulos, while a far from exhaustive inventory of LBA settlements was composed by Rizio.[118]

The aim of the present account is to compile a synthesis of the available settlement data, by incorporating all recent discoveries. The evidence is approached with the intention to provide a closer understanding of the LHIIIC period, and thus a different approach is followed compared to previous scholarship on the topic that focused either on isolated settlements sites, or treated post-palatial settlement phases as part of narratives covering the entire LBA. **Chapter 3.1** is structured in three sections: the first (**3.1.1**) deals with the position of the settlements in relation to communication routes and resources, the second

[118] Rizio 2010.

(**3.1.2**) considers the chronology of the settlement evidence, and the third (**3.1.3**) presents a synthetic discussion that elucidates aspects of spatial organisation and potential socio-political implications, as they emerge from the study of the extant architectural and other evidence from the sites.

The account is based on 20 sites that have been catalogued for the purpose of this study (**CAT. I**, **MAP 2**). This total encompasses all of the – systematically or not – excavated settlements, and also includes cases where occupation has been suggested on the basis of surface finds. Settlements, whose existence has been postulated, often due to the existence of cemeteries nearby, are not considered here in lack of sufficient evidence.[119]

In the area of Patras three settlements in close proximity to each other have been excavated at Pagona (**S01**), Kato Sychaina-Ayia Kyriaki (**S05**), and Voudeni-Bortzi (**S06**), while a settlement site on Kastro has long been hypothesised.[120] Southeast of Patras, the settlement of Petroto-Mygdalia (**S09**) has been systematically investigated. Farther Southwest in the wider Patras region, a "possible" settlement has been reported at the site of modern Ovria, without reference to finds.[121] Another settlement has been assumed to correspond to the cemetery of Thea (**S18**), possibly located on the neighbouring hill, while surface MBA and LBA pottery marks the existence of a settlement at Ano Kallithea (**S16**). Further Southwest, the site of Melissia-Dresthena was proposed upon personal inspection by Papadopoulos as the settlement corresponding to the cemetery of Vrachneika (**S21**). More Mycenaean sites were reportedly identified in the area of the Gulf of Patras and north of the Peiros River, by the systematic survey conducted by the Section of Greek and Roman

[119] E.g. Papadopoulos 1979, 43.
[120] Rizio 2010, 14-15.
[121] Moschos 2007, 25.

Antiquity of the National Hellenic Research Foundation and the ΣΤ' Ephorate, but the publication of the results is pending.[122]

In the valley of Pharai, the systematically excavated settlement of Chalandritsa-Stavros (**S24**) lies east of the Peiros river valley and further inland a clustering of settlement sites occurs in the vicinity of Katarraktis (**S28**, **S30**, **S32**). However, among the latter sites Katarraktis-Ayios Georgios (**S32**) is very vaguely reported to have yielded Mycenaean pottery, while at Drakotrypa (**S28**) and Ayios Athanasios (**S30**) LBA finds coexist with Middle Helladic evidence, and it is unclear whether habitation persists down to the last phases of LHIII. The same is true for the briefly reported settlement at Pyrgaki, also in the vicinity of Katarraktis.[123] In Dyme, besides the fortified site of Teichos Dymaion (**S33**), surface Mycenaean pottery was collected in the 1960s from Gerbesi (**S32**) and architectural remains at the site have been reported by Kolonas,[124] while another settlement at Kato Achaia-Bachoumas (**S35**) has been suggested on evidence of surface finds. Remains of MBA and Mycenaean occupation have also been reported from the site of Lappa.[125] Towards the Southeast, the identified settlement at Portes-Kephalovryso (**S41b**), on the passage to Elis, although largely unexcavated, must have been in use contemporaneously to the adjacent cemetery. Settlement evidence from the central part of Achaea is very sparse. The locality of Leontio-Ayios Konstantinos is assumed to be associated with any or all three cemeteries of Leontio (**S48-50**), and surface Mycenaean pottery has been collected by the modern village of Ayios Vlasios (**S55**). At Kastria (**S57**) LBA sherds were retrieved from the entrance

[122] Papagiannopoulos, Zachos 2000, 139-149.
[123] Papadopoulos 1979, 31 no.37; Kolonas 1996/97, 484; Giannopoulos 2008, 48.
[124] Kolonas 1996/97, 470.
[125] Kolonas 1996/97, 471.

of a cave that also delivered Neolithic and MBA material, but it is uncertain whether the LHIII finds are related to habitation.[126]

Towards the Corinthian Gulf, the site of Ortos (**S58**), on a plateau near modern Rio, has yielded Middle Helladic and LHIIIB-LHIIIC habitation evidence but the finds from the investigated trial trench have not been presented in any detail. Farther to the East, at Akarnes (**S60**), towards cape Drepano, a settlement has been suggested on the grounds of surface pottery. The existence of two more settlements at Pastaina and Mavropodia, by the Xylokeras River, east of modern Rio, has been briefly reported.[127] The settlements of Aigio (**S63**) and Aigeira (**S70**) are the best so far documented in Aigialeia. More recently the catalogue of Aigialeian settlement sites was enriched by the discovery of the settlement corresponding to the community using the cemetery of Nikoleika (**S69a**), situated on the hill of Ayios Georgios, in very close proximity to the cemetery (**S69b**).[128] The plateau of Trapeza (**S66**), with visible circuit wall remains, was in use in the SubMycenaean period, as indicated by few bronze finds and a ribbed kylix stem recovered from the area of the Iron Age sanctuary,[129] but not much is known about the earlier LBA phases, while the area of modern Mamousia has produced a bronze Mycenaean double axe,[130] but very little is otherwise known regarding its LBA occupation.[131]

Therefore, due to the current state of publication, the present account on post-palatial Achaean settlements depends largely on a limited number of sites that are either exclusively known through excavation reports, like Kato Sychaina-Ayia Kyriaki (**S05**) and

[126] Sampson 1997.
[127] *ArchDelt* 62 (2007), 489.
[128] Kolia 2011, 203; *ArchDelt* 66 (2011), 416-417.
[129] Borgna, Vordos 2016, 454-455.
[130] Papadopoulos 36 no.65; Kolonas 1996/97, 487.
[131] Kolia, Spyroulias 2017.

Nikoleika (**S69b**), or sites that have received more extensive preliminary publications, such as Patras-Pagona (**S01**), Petroto-Mygdalia (**S09**), Chalandritsa-Stavros (**S24**), Teichos Dymaion (**S33**), Aigio (**S63**), and Aigeira (**S70**). LHIIIC habitation at these sites has been ascertained on the grounds of material culture by the excavators, but relevant pottery finds have been published or at least illustrated only from Teichos and Aigeira, and extremely briefly from Petroto-Mygdalia and Chalandritsa-Stavros.[132]

3.1.1. Settlements, communication routes and resources

The distribution of the identified settlement sites (**MAP 2**), the peculiarities of the landscape, and their topographic whereabouts are a rich source of information regarding the characteristics that might have rendered them desirable for habitation diachronically. They provide insights into the geographic interrelation among sites, the ways local communities exploited and interacted with the landscape, and to some degree the parameters that allowed them to or prohibited them from flourishing. The following discussion, thus, presents the relevant conclusions, as they can be drawn from the post-palatial topography, especially with regards to the settlements' access to resources and their proximity to or control of inland or maritime routes,.

In Western Achaea, where the largest concentration of burial grounds also occurs (**chapter 3.2**), access to maritime communication routes was a priority for several communities. This is suggested by the localities the settlements occupy and it is also corroborated by a range of material culture elements indicative of the participation of the

[132] Few vases illustrated from Chalandritsa-Stavros and Petroto-Mygdalia: Kolonas, Gazis 2006, figs.3-4; Kolonas 2009, fig.6; Papazoglou-Manioudaki, Paschalidis 2017. For pre-12th c. material from Pagona: Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2001, tab. 2-4; Stavropoulou-Gatsi, Karageorghis 2003, 98-101. For MH-LHI pottery from Aigio: Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2010 and Pagona: Dietz, Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010.

region in long-distance exchange networks in the course of LHIIIC (**chapter 5.1.1-2**). Teichos Dymaion (**S33**) is an excellent embodiment of such concerns: its strategic location offers uninhibited visibility and supervision of the sea and provides access to maritime routes towards the Ionian Sea and the Adriatic. The already naturally fortified plateau, whose steep southwestern side had no need to be encompassed by the circuit wall, did not only warrant the defensibility of the sight, but also dominated the landscape and allowed the control of a large part of the Dyme plain (**FIG.16**). River Larissos ensured water supply, while Michalis Gazis has postulated that a wooded area at Mavra Vouna, near the Araxos promontory, could have been a readily available source of timber (known to have been overexploited centuries later by the Venetians for ship construction).[133] The location of Teichos also facilitated sea communication along the gulf to Patras and even the Corinthian Gulf (**FIG.17**). A network of costal or inland sites with easy access to the sea extends between Teichos and Patras.[134] Tsoukaleika (**S22**), Vrachneika (**S21**), and Monodendri (**S20**) could have offered harbours as intermediary stops along this route, although their corresponding settlements have not yet been archaeologically verified.

Access to sea routes must have been of primary importance for the sites located in the area of modern Patras as well: Katarrachi-Bortzi at Voudeni (**S06**) might have been at a considerable distance from the sea, but the settlement of Kato Sychaina-Ayia Kyriaki (**S05**) has also been associated with the same cemetery and it was located at a lower altitude and relatively close to a small natural harbour at the modern area of Agyia towards the Northwest (**FIG.2, 4**).[135] It can therefore be proposed that Ayia Kyriaki functioned as an

[133] Gazis, lecture titled "Teichos Dymaion. Gateway Harbour, Fortress. 5500 Years of History at the Edge of Western Achaea," given at the Finnish Institute at Athens (23rd March 2017).
[134] For a similar observation see Gazis 2010, 237-238.
[135] For the marsh of Agyia see Aktypi 2011, 7.

access point towards the sea for the prosperous community on the hill of Voudeni, and that the political and economic fates of the two sites were intertwined. This is supported by the fact that habitation at both sites, based on current evidence, begins roughly contemporaneously, in LHIIB, and ceases in the SubMycenaean phase.[136] The future publication of their material could lead to very meaningful conclusions regarding the territory of local polities.

The settlement of Patras-Pagona (**S01**) was similarly in proximity to the modern port of Patras, where the Roman port is believed to have been located,[137] while the site at Ortos (**S58**) lay at the northernmost end of the gulf, close to modern Rio, overlooking the entrance to the Corinthian Gulf. Maritime routes were equally important for the settlements of Aigio (**S63**) and Aigeira (**S70**) that also had unrestricted access to the sea, and the latter, built on a plateau, combined a better defensible position with the potential to safeguard a wider territory towards the coast and to monitor the traffic along the Corinthian Gulf (**FIG.23-24**).

The significance of communication for the inhabitants of Achaean settlements is exemplified by the settlement on Mygdalia hill (**S09**), associated with the cemetery of Klauss (**S11**). Constructed on successive terraces, on a naturally defensible hill, it offered unobstructed visibility towards Western Achaea and the surrounding plain. Access to arable land must have also been of major importance for the inland sites in the Peiros River valley, such as the unidentified settlements corresponding to the cemeteries of Spaliareika-Lousika (**S37**) and Elaiochorio (**S38**, **FIG.18**), situated in the vicinity of a tributary of Peiros, and Mitopolis (**S45**, **FIG.20**), on the foothills of Mt. Skollis, which further had access to the natural passages ultimately leading to Elis. Although evidence for the Achaean LBA road

[136] For their chronology: infra 52.
[137] Papapostolou 1991, 315.

networks is non-existent, topographic features demonstrate that Chalandritsa (**S24**),[138] founded on a low plateau on the foothills of Mt. Panachaikon (**FIG.8**), had the potential to control routes towards the Kalavryta region, the mountainous central part of Achaea (**FIG.10**), through the settlements of Katarraktis (**S28, S30, S32**) and reaching far inland to the communities using the cemeteries of Leontio (**S48-50**), Mikros Pontias (**S51**), and Vrysario (**S52**).

Finally, Portes (**S41**) is a site that perfectly illustrates the vital role inland communication routes played for local economies. On the south-westernmost part of Achaea, it is located on a naturally defensible slope on the foothills of Mt. Skollis. Its strategic location (**FIG.19**) on the passage to Elis permitted the control and economic exploitation of the transport route which connected it to Dyme on the Northwest and the whole network of sites in Western Achaea in the wider Patras region. The inhabitants also had access to ample fertile land and a rich water source, provided by the spring at Kephalovryso. The richness of the local cemetery[139] provides additional support to the above observations, indicating that the post-palatial community at Portes was able to benefit from these favourable conditions.

3.1.2. The chronology of settlement remains

Based on the so far published evidence, most settlements that have produced LHIIIC material were in use long before the 12th century, although the nature of human presence during the last LBA stages is sometimes rather obscure. Patras-Pagona (**S01**) is one such case. Habitation, as discussed in **chapter 2**, occurs in MHII/III, and LHI-II deposits were

[138] For the topography of Chalandritsa see also Kolonas, Gazis 2006, 26.
[139] For the richness of the cemetery see **B112**, **B113** and the discussion in Kolonas 2001.

discovered underneath the LHIIIA-B levels, which yielded the bulk of the collected material.[140] Despite disturbances from modern activities at some of the plots, one of the investigated properties on Chrysovitsiou Str. produced well-stratified habitation sequences associated with building remains with at least two architectural phases of LHIIIA-B and a destruction horizon containing LHIIIB1 pottery.[141] This destruction layer was further observed in another investigated property on Liakopoulou Str. LHIIIC pottery was found at the same plot, over the destruction layer but proved unrelated to architectural remains.

A similar situation has been observed at Aigio. The large megaron-shaped building at 8 Polychroniadi Str. (**S63a**) was in use between LHI-LHIIIA1,[142] while on Plastira Str. (**S63d**), Mycenaean structures of two phases (LHII and LHIIIA) were discovered above the MH habitation. Each phase was destroyed by fire.[143] LHIIIA-B material and domestic remains have been found on Aristeidou Str. (**S63b**), where LHIIIC pottery was reportedly recovered, but its context remains unclear.[144]

The evidence from Katarraktis is also unenlightening for the post-palatial period. At Katarraktis-Drakotrypa (**S28**), parts of the large MH complex of rectangular rooms were repaired and inhabited in LHIIIB, especially on the western side of the structure, as manifested by the evidence of hearths and ceramic finds from the upper layers, but nothing suggests that habitation persisted in LHIIIC.[145] At Katarraktis-Ayios Athanasios (**S30**), the

[140] Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2001, 36-37, pl.2a; Stavropoulou-Gatsi, Karageorghis 2003, 97.
[141] Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2001, pl.2.
[142] Supra 28.
[143] *ArchDelt* 45 (1990), 137; Mountjoy 1999, 399-400.
[144] Rizio 2010, 41-43.
[145] Papadopoulos 1979, 46; Mountjoy 1999, 401.

MHIII/LHI complex was partly rebuilt and used in the LBA, as indicated by ceramic finds, including few LHIIIB sherds, but no reference to LHIIIC material has been made so far.[146]

Long-lived and of high relevance for the study of 12th century Achaea are the already mentioned settlements of Kato Sychaina-Ayia Kyriaki (**S05**), Petroto-Mygdalia (**S09**), and Chalandritsa-Stavros (**S24**), as the future publication of their stratigraphy could prove extremely useful for the chronology of Western Achaea. Occupation at the first site covers the timespan from LHIIB to LHIIIC and possibly SubMycenaean, with two destruction layers identified at both excavated plots on Armenisti Str. and Ayias Kyriakis Str.[147] The second plot in particular yielded pottery associated with eight rectangular spaces and pebble floors. Equally important in this respect are the finds from the three successive terraces on Mygdalia Hill (**S09**), west of the Klauss cemetery and near the tholos of Petroto-Goupata. Occupation goes back to MHIII/LHI, when an apsidal edifice and a semi-open space outlined by a thin wall were in use on Terrace 1 and 2 respectively.[148] Habitation continues in LHIIIC, although not necessarily without a hiatus during the palatial period, as in some parts of the settlement the LHIIIC remains lie directly above the early Mycenaean strata.[149] A destruction on Terrace 1 on the top of the hill has been assigned to LHIIIC Middle to Late, while two architectural phases have been investigated in association with a storeroom on Terrace 2 that was destroyed probably by earthquake in LHIIIC Early-Middle and was repaired and ultimately abandoned without any obvious signs of violent destruction in LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean.[150] At Chalandritsa-Stavros (**S24**), on the other hand, habitation cannot reportedly be traced earlier than LHIIIB but extends to the very end of LHIIIC and possibly

[146] Papadopoulos 1979, 44-46; Giannopoulos 2008, 46.
[147] *ArchDelt* 49 (1994), 221-222; *ArchDelt* 62 (2007), 485; *ArchDelt* 63 (2008), 478; Moschos 2009b, 264.
[148] Papazoglou-Manioudaki, Paschalidis 2017.
[149] Papazoglou-Manioudaki, Paschalidis 2017, 456-457.
[150] Papazoglou-Manioudaki, Paschalidis 2017, 454-457.

into the SubMycenaean period, associated once again with extensive settlement remains at both excavated sectors of the plateau (**FIG.7**) and two occupations phases have been observed.[151]

Teichos Dymaion (**S33**), the only monumentally fortified settlement in Western Achaea, so far lacks sufficient documentation of the stratigraphy, although the renewed excavations, initiated in 1998 and targeted to areas unexcavated by Mastrokostas, could shed fresh light into the matter.[152] The site, no doubt due to its strategic location, was frequented already by the Neolithic period and the EBA, and habitation continued albeit with changing intensity, down to the LBA. The cyclopean fortification was constructed, as already discussed, in the course of LHIIIB and a bastion was added to the north-east corner of the main (South) gate shortly afterwards to increase its defensibility (**FIG.12-13**).[153] The enclosed settlement suffered two successive destructions by conflagration in the beginning of the 12th century and towards the end of LHIIIC Late. Habitation persisted probably not unabated into the SubMycenaean period, as the relevant pottery cannot be safely associated with any structures and the site seems to have been briefly abandoned by the SubMycenaean/EPG transition.[154]

Finally, the acropolis plateau of Aigeira (**S70**, **FIG.21**) is the only site, to date, whose LBA habitation does not begin prior to LHIIIC.[155] It is also the only Achaean site, whose systematically documented stratigraphy has been published, and the monograph on the LHIIIC finds from the acropolis plateau is eagerly awaited, although extensive preliminary

[151] Kolonas, Gazis 2006, 27; Moschos 2009b, 243, 266.
[152] *ArchDelt* 54 (1999), 279-280.
[153] The date was largely determined by its masonry but is widely accepted: Mastrokostas 1962, 130; Loader 1998; Iakovidis 1999; Moschos 2002; Gazis 2010.
[154] Gazis 2010, 242; Moschos 2009b, 242-243, 266.
[155] For the pre-Mycenaean material: Alram-Stern 2001; Alram-Stern, Deger-Jalkotzy 2006.

accounts are available.[156] An area of approximately 650m^2 on the sloping surface immediately below the plateau, the so-called "lower saddle" (**FIG.22**), was also occupied in the course of LHIIIC – and subsequently in the EIA – but the seven identified architectural phases were badly disturbed and washed down due to the sloping terrain.[157] On the acropolis plateau itself, and especially its western side, the levelling for the construction of the first settlement with architectural remains resulted in an uneven layer (labelled "pre-Mycenaean" by the excavators), which contained Chalkolithic, Early Helladic, and Middle Helladic pottery alongside Handmade Burnished Ware.[158] The settlement went through two subsequent habitation phases (I-II).[159] The earliest one is divided into two sub-phases (Ia-b), marked by the destruction of the Ia "half-timbered house" and the construction of a kiln in its ruins in phase Ib (**FIGS.25-26**). Although the separation of the deposits of phase Ia from Ib was only possible at very few spots, phase Ia has been assigned to LHIIIC Early.[160] Phase Ib, on the other hand, was clearly discernible in a debris layer, identifiable at the entire settlement, and attests to the destruction of the site by fire. Phase Ib belongs to the LHIIIC Early-LHIIIC Middle/Developed horizon of the settlement.[161] Phase II followed allegedly without any gap in the stratigraphy, as no sediments intervene between phases Ib and II.[162] It is characterised by a significant change in the settlement's layout (**FIG.27**) and also ends with fire destruction. Unfortunately its destruction layer is extremely disturbed by later activity and intrusive material is found in almost all phase II deposits. However, the

[156] Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985; Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a; Deger-Jalkotzy 2003b.
[157] Gauss 2009.
[158] See also infra 294.
[159] Alram-Stern 2003.
[160] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 55-58.
[161] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 67.
[162] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 71-72.

excavators were able to single out three sets of securely assigned phase II material, showing that the phase dates to LHIIIC Middle/Advanced and may have lasted into LHIIIC Late.[163]

3.1.3. Considerations on the LHIIIC evidence from the settlements

The examination of the topography in paragraph **3.1.1.** has already shown that plateaus and slopes, providing natural defensibility, were favoured for habitation in LBA Achaea. Nevertheless, very few of the settlements actually preserve evidence of some form of fortification, namely Teichos Dymaion (**S33**), Aigeira (**S70**), and Trapeza (**S66**). The polygonal wall identified at the last site was at first erroneously described as cyclopean and associated with the Mycenaean period,[164] but without excavated evidence its exact date cannot be determined. Teichos Dymaion, on the other hand, does have an imposing cyclopean fortification traceable at a total length of 293m, with masonry and appearance comparable to Midea and Gla.[165] Although the analysis of its structural details lies chronologically beyond the scope of the study of the post-palatial period, it should be noted that the defensive property of the wall was certainly appreciated by the earlier inhabitants, as attempts for its enhancement were made in the course of LHIIIB, with the addition of the bastion to the main gate. The aforementioned successive conflagrations and violent destruction of the settlement during of LHIIIC are a sufficient answer to the question whether the security provided by the wall was still deemed necessary and desirable in the 12th century.

The acropolis plateau of Aigeira (**S70**) is the only site, to date, in Achaea that acquired a circuit wall in the course of LHIIIC. Its remains are visible on the north-western

[163] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 67-69. Contra: Mountjoy (1999, 399) assigned phase II to LHIIIC Late.
[164] Vordos 2006, 67.
[165] Gazis 2010, 239; Papadopoulos 2017b, 421.

and south-western edges of the plateau, following the natural relief, while its north and south sides have been completely destroyed due to erosion. It is constructed of stone, with the space between its inner and outer face filled with rubble (Schalenmauer), and access was possible from South-East. A deposit of three vases at the foundations of the wall, on the northwest side of the plateau, has been considered as a foundation offering by the excavators, and attributed to phase II of the settlement.[166] Although the continuous use of pre-existing fortified citadels in LHIIIC Peloponnese is not rare, as exemplified by Tiryns, Mycenae, Midea, and of course Teichos, Aigeira is one of the rare cases where a circuit wall was constructed afresh in post-palatial times. New fortifications, however, are not uncommon in 12th century Aegean,[167] such as the brick wall of Metropolis, Naxos[168] and the pseudo-cyclopean wall at Koukounaries-Paros,[169] while an LHIIIC wall – or possibly double wall – of 35m length has been found at Xeropolis-Lefkandi.[170]

Based on the so far published architectural evidence, some general remarks can be made regarding the layout and possible space allocation within the settlements. Domestic architecture is characterised by rectangular structures, whose stone foundations have been well preserved at Ayia Kyriaki (**S05**), Chalandritsa-Stavros (**S26**) and Nikoleika (**S69b**). At Chalandritsa the identified domestic units were densely arranged and consisted of one or two rooms, some of which presumably with two storeys, as indicated by the thickness of the stone foundations.[171] Some of the houses at the site were equipped with hearths, with

[166] Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 407; Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 67-68 (LHIIIC Middle/Advanced). Contra: Mountjoy 1999, 423 fns.398, 401 (LHIIIC Early).
[167] Karageorghis 2001.
[168] Lambrinoudakis, Philaniotou-Hadjianastasiou 2001.
[169] Thomatos 2006, 204-205; Schilardi 2016, 29-30.
[170] Lemos 2014, 173 fn.33.
[171] Kolonas, Gazis 2006, 27-28.

remains consistent with domestic use, as well as benches and slab-paved areas.[172] The structures were arranged in at least five building rings, more or less following the terrain of the hilltop, and were separated by corresponding roads with roughly North-South orientation. Densely arranged rectangular structures of LH date, some of which in contact with the fortification wall, have also been found inside Teichos Dymaion (**S33**), but the way the site was excavated and especially the lack of architectural plans, make the attribution of specific edifices to LHIIIC virtually impossible.[173] The identified units consist of one to two rooms and are separated by small passages. Rectilinear structures, with semi-open spaces and courtyards in dense arrangement following the natural terrain of the slope have also been reported from Petroto-Mygdalia-Terrace 2 (**S09**), and some seem to have been originally constructed in "Early Mycenaean" times and remained occupied or were reused in LHIIIC.[174]

Aigeira (**S70**), once again, offers the most detailed accounts on architectural remains published to date and well documented evidence of layout change within the settlement in the course of LHIIIC. Despite the distortion from later activity, parts of several architectural units have been excavated from all three phases. In phases Ia and Ib houses have a stone socle and mudbrick superstructure strengthened by wooden posts, as indicated by the discovered post-holes and traces of wood in the destruction layer of the phase Ia "half-timbered house". The two excavated units of phase Ia on the western part of the plateau were separated by a narrow passage. During the subsequent phase this passage was not built over but, as already mentioned, a kiln was set in the ruins of the "half-timbered house" with a courtyard northwards. Three structures containing large storage vessels occupied the

[172] Kolonas 2009, 10, fig.9.
[173] Papadopoulos 1979, 46-47.
[174] Papazoglou-Manioudaki, Paschalidis 2017, 456.

central and the westernmost part of the plateau, while more dwellings were found south of the kiln. Phase II is marked by a more drastic change of the settlement's layout, contemporary to the aforementioned construction of the circuit wall: a complex of several rooms (called by the excavators "house of the krater with fringed decoration") occupied the centre of the plateau (in the area previously accommodating the kiln, the courtyard and the large storehouse), while another complex developed south of it.

The above evidence, especially from phase Ib of Aigeira, is also significant for acquiring an understanding of space allocation within the settlements, since the central and western part of the acropolis plateau seems to have been dedicated to workshop and storage facilities. More specifically, pottery production is indicated by the kiln itself and repair of ceramics is suggested by the discovery of clumps and smaller pieces of lead in its vicinity. Additionally, the three storehouses attest to the existence of agricultural surpluses. In fact, the walls of the long storage room in the centre of the plateau were lined with large pithoi that were found filled with barley, figs, and possibly liquids. Aigeira, however, is not the only Achaean settlement with such evidence: a large LHIIIC Early-Middle structure measuring 15x4.1m with a central row of wooden posts has been reported from Terrace 2 of Petroto-Mygdalia (**S09**).[175] It was equipped with a central circular platform that was lined with stones along its perimeter and paved with sherds of amphorae. After its destruction by earthquake it was reconstructed at a smaller scale and at the time of its abandonment (LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean) its floor deposit held fragments of pithoi storage amphorae, cooking wares, and a vertical-handled deep bowl. Spools and spindle whorls have also been recovered from the fill of the structure. The space most probably combined several activities including storage, food production and consumption, as well as weaving. Archaeobotanical

[175] Papazoglou-Manioudaki, Paschalidis 2017, 456-457.

evidence indicated the presence of olive stones, almond shells, processed barley seeds and other evidence of crop processing. Finally, evidence of specialised production derives from Chalandritsa-Stavros (**S24**), whence a mould for the casting of Italian type leaf-shaped spearheads originates,[176] and a large amount of slags was found within several architectural units.[177] Outside Achaea, craft activities and storage facilities are also attested at other flourishing LHIIIC settlements, indicating the important role they played for local economies. Pottery kilns, storage spaces, and possibly evidence of smelting have been found at Kynos,[178] and a substantial pottery workshop was identified at Metropolis, Naxos.[179] Bronze-working is documented at Xeropolis-Lefkandi,[180] where storage is also associated with the "Megaron", although storage vessels have been found within other architectural units as well.[181]

The published record further allows the identification of prominent buildings in two of the settlements (**S09**, **S24**). At Petroto-Mygdalia (**S09**) a very large two-roomed megaron-shaped building has been reported on Terrace 1. The roof of the main room was supported by two columns standing on built bases, while an oblong room (8.5x2.4m) east of the main complex, lined with column bases has been interpreted as a corridor that could have provided access to a second floor.[182] A destruction layer (LHIIIC Middle-Late) on the eastern slope of Terrace 1 that has been associated with the megaron-shaped complex has yielded a considerable quantity of drinking vessels, kraters, tablewares, that would generally encourage their interpretation as indications of banqueting and feasting, both practices

[176] Infra 291.
[177] Soura 2017.
[178] Dakoronia 2003; Dakoronia 2007; Dakoronia, Kounouklas 2009; Lemos 2014, 169.
[179] Vlachopoulos 1999, 303, fig.3.
[180] Sherratt 2006, 308-309.
[181] Lemos 2014, 171 ("Megaron"); Evely 2006, 13 (Lefkandi Ib, West House).
[182] Papazoglou-Manioudaki, Paschalidis 2017, 454.

related with elite ideals and materialisation of surpluses. A large megaron-shaped building has also been mentioned in the preliminary reports of Chalandritsa-Stavros (**S24**), although its significance and date cannot be fully assessed.[183]

Chapter 3.1 set out to provide an inspection of post-palatial Achaean settlements, and the above examination of the topography, chronology, and architectural evidence leads to some highly relevant conclusions for the developments in the region after the collapse. One of the most significant observations is that settlement patterns largely exhibit continuity from the previous period, attesting to the longevity of Achaean communities. This observation, as it will be shown below, is consistent with the impression conveyed by the Achaean burial grounds as well. Of all settlements with asserted LHIIIC occupation, only Aigeira (**S70**) was newly established in LHIIIC. None of the large settlements of the previous periods (**S01**, **S05**, **S06**, **S09**, **S24**, **S33**, **S63a**) were abandoned either, though the two building complexes at Katarraktis (**S28**, **S30**) probably fell into disuse.

There are no clear indications that Achaean settlements suffered extensive destructions contemporaneously to the events associated with the demise of the palatial centres in the rest of the Aegean. Patras-Pagona (**S01**), for instance, was destroyed in LHIIIB1, earlier than the timeline of LHIIIB2 palatial destructions. More importantly, the first destructive horizon at Teichos, in the beginning of the 12th century, can now be understood as the impact of the collapse on the former palatial beneficiaries that controlled the site. These effects, however, were not fatal, as there is no hiatus in the occupation of the site, and its role in overseas exchange networks continued unaffected, as it is shown in chapter **5.1**. Access to maritime and inland communication routes, was also vital for the entire

[183] Kolonas 2009, 12.

network of western and eastern Achaean settlements, as illustrated in **3.1.1**, and the ways LHIIIC engaged in these interregional interactions are further explored in the following chapters.

The examination of the architectural remains further elucidates aspects of the socio-economic organisation of LHIIIC communities, which generally get overlooked in favour of the mortuary evidence. Thus, the mobilisation of resources and human labour prerequisite for the realisation of complex projects, such as the construction and potential need for maintenance of the defensive walls at Teichos Dymaion and Aigeira certainly required some sort of central planning and organisation. Even the somewhat less monumental form of circuit wall at Aigeira (compared to the cyclopean wall of Teichos), besides catering to a practical need, served as an expression of conspicuous consumption, symbolically proclaiming the capacity of those in control of the site to exert power, in a manner comparable to that assumed for the palatial fortifications,[184] but on a much smaller scale. The organised layout of the settlement at Chalandritsa-Stavros (**S24**) can also be interpreted as evidence of central planning.

The successful exploitation of the available resources is extrapolated from the agricultural surpluses attested at Aigeira (**S70**) and Petroto-Mygdalia (**S09**), while specialised production played a role in local economies as suggested by the kiln at Aigeira and the metallurgical activities recorded at Chalandritsa-Stavros (**S24**). Prominent buildings within the settlements (**S09**, **S24**) testify to the presence of a central authority. It would be tempting, thus, to relate the storage facilities of Aigeira Ib with a local elite relying on the redistribution of staples, and such a reconstruction is even more convincing in the case of

[184] For interpretations of palatial fortifications see Iakovidis 1983, 3; Driessen 1999, 16 and also Trigger 1990.

Petroto-Mygdalia (**S09**), where the large storeroom coexists with a megaron-shaped building and abundant evidence of feasting that functioned as a means for the mobilisation of surpluses. Some sort of display for status enhancing purposes is also indicated by the presence of innovative bronze artefacts at Teichos, such as the ivory hilted Pertosa dagger.[185]

Lastly, a significant result that emerges from the study of the settlement evidence is that very few of the settlements were abandoned as a result of violent destructions in the course of the LHIIIC and the subsequent SubMycenaean period, a fact supported by the uninterrupted use of most cemeteries throughout the 11th century, as it will be shown below. The aforementioned second destruction at Teichos Dymaion, in the end of LHIIIC Late, may have resulted in a short hiatus of habitation, but the site was still frequented during the SubMycenaean phase. At Aigeira, on the other hand, the violent termination of phase II at least on the acropolis plateau is directly followed by the badly disturbed EIA strata. Still, the abandonment of Petroto-Mygdalia was certainly peaceful, as the site was deserted after a last sympotic event in the large storeroom of Terrace 2. The documented disruptions cannot, therefore, be interpreted as decisive factors that set in motion socio-political developments in Achaea. On the contrary, they are viewed here as signs of instability and friction in the local power structure, an argument supported by the coexistence of several communities in very close proximity to each other, possibly competing for access to resources. The reasons behind these frictions are explored further in **chapter 6.1**.

[185] Infra 291.

3.2 Cemeteries and Burials

The numerous burial grounds investigated in Achaea provide a compelling body of evidence for the study of LBA burial customs. Their investigation began by Kyparissis and Nerantzoulis in the 1920s and 1930s and continued over the next decades by Mastrokostas (**S03**, **S45**-**46**, **S64**), Verdelis (**S71**), Yalouris (**S08**, **S15**), and Papadopoulos, whose investigations at Aigio (**S64**) also produced the first monograph on an Achaean cemetery. Some of the early findings were included in Vermeule's 1960 article, and all evidence down to the 1970s was thoroughly studied by Papadopoulos.[186] Since then, as already mentioned in **chapter 1**, material from funerary contexts has increased exponentially, thanks to the systematic excavations by Papadopoulos (**S11**, **S15**, **S17**), the investigations at already known and newly identified cemeteries by several archaeologists of the local Ephorate (e.g. **S07**, **S14**, **S25**, **S36**-**S38**, **S41a**, **S45**, **S52**, **S59a**, **S69a**), and the growing number of published monographs on Western Achaean burial grounds (**S11**, **S25**, **S37**, **S45**, **S48**).

Post-palatial funerary evidence from the region was included in Papadopoulos' overview, and ever since it has predominantly been approached from the perspective of specific burial grounds. Several accounts have further focused on the Achaean LHIIIC weapon-burials.[187] Still, Papadopoulos' 1979 reference work remains, to this day, the only comprehensive study on Achaean burial customs. Due to the nature of the material studied by Papadopoulos, however, LBA mortuary practices were examined without chronological distinctions. At the time he conducted his research, an abundance of material originated from 41 cemeteries, but context details were available for a fraction of the numerous ceramics, bronzes, and other artefacts. No more than 75 intact burial contexts can be

[186] Vermeule 1960; Papadopoulos 1979.
[187] Infra 87.

singled out from the publications on which his account was based,[188] of which only five can be securely dated to LHIIIC.[189] Utilising the material at his disposal, Papadopoulos was able to compose an exemplary overview of funerary architecture, but his account on deposition practices and grave good variation was based on such a small sample of sufficiently published contexts that prohibited observations on diachronic variability or any quantifiable results.

The present study encompasses the current multitude of published mortuary data and revisits the subject of LBA Achaean burial customs with the intention to expand the available scholarship by adding a comprehensive analysis of post-palatial funerary practices. Its significance lies in the fact it incorporates all published or reported evidence from 53 cemeteries (**CAT. I**, **MAP 3**) and the account is based on a corpus of 133 primary burials and secondary cremations whose contexts are confidently dateable to LHIIIC (**CAT. II**). Thus, it is possible to compose a synthesis in which mortuary variability can be quantified on a testable sample that has multiplied since Papadopoulos' overview and which is not skewed by the prominent position weapon-burials hold in discussions on LHIIIC burial customs.

Whilst the studied total of 133 LHIIIC burials constitutes a representative sample, the number of LHIIIC burials from Achaea should be expected to rise significantly in the future, as the publication of Achaean cemeteries further progresses. To illustrate this argument, suffice to mention that 520 chamber tombs have been reported and excavated at 34 of the aforementioned 53 Achaean cemeteries, but the current estimate of 435 documented primary burials derives from only 22 of these burial grounds. Considering that most tombs accommodating these 435 burials are broadly dated based on ceramic finds between LHIIIA-

[188] Papadopoulos 1979, 189-195.
[189] **B080**, **B081**, **B124**, **B125**, **B133**.

LHIIIC, or more rarely from LHII onwards, it is, thus, fair to postulate that the actual number of LHIIIC burials should be much higher than 133, as primary burials are the last to have occurred within each tomb and all the more likely to belong to LHIIIC. For instance only two of the 59 published primary burials from Klauss (**S11**) have been securely dated prior to LHIIIC.

This discrepancy is caused by a number of limitations, primarily relating to the state of publication. For instance, ten of the 53 catalogued burial grounds are either unexcavated or so poorly documented that even the number of excavated tombs or the exact location of the sites are uncertain.[190] 18 more are very roughly documented but isolated ceramic, metal, or other finds have been published by Papadopoulos,[191] although their original contexts elude us. Of the remaining 25, nine have so far received a final publication of all or some of the excavated tombs,[192] while the rest are exclusively known from preliminary reports,[193] which do not always provide much detail about tomb contexts, often referring to grave goods collectively, without attribution to specific burials, or offering little information about their chronology, other than the vague attribution to LHIIIA-LHIIIC. Intensive plundering is also responsible for disturbances of burial contexts at several cemeteries. To mention but a few examples, all tombs of Drosia (**S43**) were reportedly plundered and the same applies to the majority of tombs from Leontio (**S48-50**) and Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**).

The current corpus of 133 securely dated LHIIIC burials, therefore, is the most reliable source of information for the analysis of post-palatial burial customs and constitutes

[190] **S04, S10, S19, S22, S23, S27, S49, S53, S61, S67**.
[191] **S08, S18, S21, S26, S29, S39, S40, S43, S44, S46, S47, S51, S54a, S56, S62, S65, S68a, S71**.
[192] **S11, S14, S20, S25, S37, S45, S48, S64, S69a**.
[193] **S02, S03, S07, S12, S13, S15, S17, S31, S36, S38, S41a, S42, S50, S52, S59a, S66b.**

the dataset on which **chapter 3.2** is based. In the following synthesis the topographical features, tomb types, rituals, and classes of grave goods accompanying the LHIIIC interments are presented, as fully as the evidence permits, in paragraphs **3.2.1-2** and **3.2.4**. Evidence is drawn from less chronologically certain material only when it can shed light into the discussion. Weapon-burials are examined separately in **3.2.3** as they form a homogenous group and their interpretation is central in understanding the transformations Achaean communities underwent after the palatial collapse. Paragraph **3.2.5** presents all conclusions on mortuary variability that emerge from **3.2.1-4** and considers their implications for inferring status differentiation from the Achaean LHIIIC mortuary record.

3.2.1. Cemeteries (**MAP 3**)

The account that follows focuses on the burial grounds known to have been in use in Achaea during the LBA. It updates Papadopoulos' 1979 overview, as it is based on a substantially wider corpus of sites (53 as opposed to 41) and chamber tombs (520 as opposed to 217), as they have greatly increased over the last four decades. A concise overview of Achaean cemeteries was incorporated in Giannopoulos' 2008 monograph, but, unlike the latter, the present approach goes beyond cataloguing the evidence from each separate site (this task is delegated to **CAT. I**). Here all available data are synthesised with the aim to shed light into the topography of the cemeteries, their interrelation to settlements, their chronology, and funerary architecture.

The geographical distribution of the LBA burial grounds (**MAP 3**) shows a marked concentration in Northwest Achaea, particularly in the wider Patras region, while another concentration is clear in Southwest Achaea, in the Pharai valley and Dyme. The striking

absence of cemeteries from the vicinity of Teichos (**S33**) might be circumstantial, as the region is rather thinly populated in modern times, minimising the need for rescue excavations, contrary to the case of Patras. Notable are the two southernmost burial grounds, Portes-Kephalovryso (**S41a**) and Drosia (**S43**), which are particularly large. The cemeteries in the Kalavryta region form another distinct group, while the cemeteries in Aigialeia stand out not only by their limited number but also by the seemingly loose connection their material culture displays to Western Achaea.[194]

The funerary evidence originates almost exclusively from chamber tomb cemeteries, which constitute the norm during the LBA. The few earlier tholoi were either abandoned long before LHIIIC, as at Petroto (**S10**)[195] and Katarraktis-Rodia (**S31**),[196] or have yielded LHIIIC material but their interiors were badly disturbed. This is the case of the Kallithea-Laganidia (**S17**) tholos: its 7 successive burial layers held the remains of at least 40 individuals. The two in situ burials are deprived of grave goods, but the pottery covers the time span from LHII to LHIIIC and possibly down to the EIA.[197] Its location and significance were possibly appreciated by the local community, as a cluster of chamber tombs developed around the tholos during LHII-LHIIIC. Comparable uncertainty surrounds the alleged tholos at Pournari (**S39**)[198] and the small built tombs on Troubes hill (**S26**),[199] whose very identification as tholoi is doubtful.[200] Two more destroyed unexcavated tholos tombs have further been identified in the vicinity of Chalandritsa, north of **S25-26**.[201] The two

[194] Infra 185-186.
[195] Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2003, 433-453.
[196] Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2011, 515.
[197] Papadopoulos 1987, 69-72, pls.58-63. Papazoglou-Manioudaki (1999, 227; 2011, 515) dated its use between LHIIB-LHIIIA1.
[198] Two of the nine associated vases date to LHIIIC Late (Mountjoy 1999, 402).
[199] Kyparissis 1928, 111; Kyparissis 1929, 89.
[200] Papadopoulos 1979, 29 no.24; Papadimitriou 2001, 49-51 (reclassified as built chamber tombs).
[201] Aktypi 2017, 2 no.8.

excavated cist tombs, from the sites of Skouras (**S42**, LHIIIA-B) and Krini-Drimaleika (**S14**, LHIIIA2) are rare occurrences of this tomb type in Achaea in LHIII,[202] while more have been reported from Portes-Kephalovryso (**S41a**, LHIIIA?).[203]

Chamber tomb cemeteries account for 48 of the 53 catalogued burial grounds. Establishing their topographic association to settlements is possible for very few of the sites, but on the grounds of the extant evidence it can be concluded that they lay within limited walking distance from the latter. The Patras-Germanou (**S02**) cemetery lies 1.5km west of Pagona (**S01**) and less than 1km southeast of Kastro, where the presence of a settlement has been hypothesised but never excavated. [204] The necropolis of Voudeni (**S07**) stands only 0.6-0.8km east of the excavated but unpublished settlement on the neighbouring hill of Bortzi/Katarrachi (**S06**) and 1.5km southwest of Ayia Kyriaki (**S05**), with which it has also been associated (**FIGS.3-4**). Petroto-Mygdalia (**S09**) was most likely populated by the community using the cemetery of Klauss (**S11**), almost 2km west of the site. Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**) is 1.5km west of the Chalandritsa-Stavros settlement (**S24**). In Portes-Kephalovryso (**S41a-b**) the settlement and the cemetery are almost adjacent, with the former situated slightly on higher grounds towards Northwest. Aigio-Psila Alonia (**S64**) is associated with the settlement remains under modern Aigio (**S63**), less than 1km to the East. The cemetery and settlement of Nikoleika are situated on the top and slopes of the same hill (**S69a-b**), Derveni (**S71**) is located 1.5km southeast of Aigeira (**S70**), while we may assume that the cemetery of Chatzi-Trapeza (**S66b**) served a community residing on the Trapeza plateau.

[202] *ArchDelt* 40 (1985), 135-136; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 173.
[203] Giannopoulos 2008, 34-35; Kolonas 2009, 40.
[204] Rizio 2010, 14-15.

Accordingly, burial grounds in close geographical proximity can be perceived as belonging to the same, often unexcavated settlements. Such is the case of the burial grounds in the vicinity of modern Krini (Ayios Konstantinos, **S12**; Zoitada, **S13**; Drimaleika, **S14**), Kallithea (Spentzes, **S15**; Laganidia, **S17**), Thea (Thea, **S18**; Pavlokasto, **S19**), Spaliareika (Spaliareika-Lousika, **S37**; Kalamaki-Elaiochorio, **S38**) Mitopolis (Karagiannika, **S45**; Prophitis Ilias, **S46**), Leontio (Vragianika, **S48**; Koutreika, **S49**, Ayios Ioannis, **S50**), and Vrysario (Vrysario, **S52**; Prinakia, **S53**).

Chamber tomb cemeteries are ubiquitously situated on sloping grounds (**FIGS.3**, **20**), and we may assume that the selection of the locality depended on the quality of the underlying rock that would facilitate the construction of the tombs and not endanger their stability. That said, Kallithea-Laganidia (**S17**) and Kalamaki-Elaiochorio (**S38**) are situated on low plateaus and the geological composition of the former was actually responsible for the structural vulnerability of the tombs (**FIG.18**).[205] Wide variability in the geomorphological features of the sites exists e.g. Portes-Kephalovryso (**S41a**) and Drosia (**S43**) are located on particularly steep mountain slopes, whereas very low hills were preferred for the cemeteries of Spaliareika-Lousika (**S37**) and Aigio-Psila Alonia (**S64**).

The construction of the chamber tombs took into account the natural relief and the gradient of the areas. Consequently, where the orientation of the tombs is recorded (13 of 48 cemeteries), it is clear it was dictated by the physical layout and all tombs follow roughly the same orientation, with no overarching concordance between cemeteries. At Portes-Kephalovryso (**S41a**), however, the tombs follow irregular orientation, possibly determined by the pre-existing tumuli, between and partly inside which the chambers where cut. At

[205] Vasilogamvrou 2000, 50-51.

Voudeni (**S07**), Klauss (**S11**), Kallithea-Spentzes (**S15**), Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**), Spaliareika-Lousika (**S37**), Drosia (**S43**), Leontio-Vragianika (**S48**), Vrysario-Kato Goumenitsa (**S52**) and Aigio-Psila Alonia (**S64**) the tombs form irregular horizontal rows, following roughly the sloping terrain,[206] and particularly at Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios their very dense arrangement compromised their stability.[207]

In terms of chronology, few chamber tombs go back to LHIIB in Voudeni (**S07**),[208] Krini-Ayios Konstantinos (**S12**),[209] Portes (**S41a**),[210] Vrysario (**S52**),[211] Aigio-Psila Alonia (**S64**),[212] and Nikoleika (**S69a**),[213] while Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**) has produced very little LHIIB/IIIA1 pottery.[214] The vast majority of chamber tombs were opened during LHIIIA1-2 and remained in use throughout the LBA.[215] Tombs constructed in LHIIIB are few and their date is debatable due to the paucity of published pottery: the Patras-Gerokomeion tomb (**S03**), Klauss (**S11**)/Ch.t.H,[216] and Aigio-Psila Alonia (**S64**)/Ch.t.A are the most substantiated cases,[217] while others have been reported from Katarraktis-Karela (**S29**), Leontio-Vragianika (**S48**), and Derveni (**S71**).[218] Most significantly, none of the cemeteries were abandoned in LHIIIC and continued receiving burials for generations, even if certain tombs fell out of use[219] or possibly went through periods of disuse.[220] There is also no

[206] Papadopoulos 1979, 51.
[207] Aktypi 2014, 4.
[208] Moschos 2002, 31.
[209] Kaskantiri 2012, 9-10 (Ch.t.2/sector B).
[210] *ArchDelt* 52 (1997), 292-293 (Ch.t.7).
[211] Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1999, 269-279; *ArchDelt* 67 (2012), 289.
[212] Papadopoulos 1976a, 6-8 (Ch.t.3), 13-21 (Ch.t.5), 23-28 (Ch.t.6).
[213] Petropoulos 2007, 257-264 (Ch.t.4).
[214] Aktypi 2017, 210-211.
[215] For a similar observation see Papadopoulos 1979, figs.31-33.
[216] Paschalidis 2014, 85-87.
[217] Papadopoulos 1976a, 1-2.
[218] Papadopoulos 1979, 57.
[219] E.g. **S13**: Kaskantiri 2012, 5, 7 (Ch.t.1, 5, 7); **S37**: Giannopoulos 2008, 105-106, 122-123 (Ch.t.10); **S52**: Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1999, 269-279; **S64**: Papadopoulos 1976a, 46 (Ch.t.1-5, 6-8).

evidence for the establishment of new cemeteries in the 12th century. In fact, only three among the 14 recently published tombs from the cemetery of Klauss seem to have been used exclusively during LHIIIC (**S11**/Ch.t.Γ, Z, N),[221] while only two tombs at Aigio-Psila Alonia (**S64**/Ch.t.5a)[222] and Mitopolis-Karagiannika (**S45**/Ch.t.4)[223] respectively were originally constructed in LHIIIC. Otherwise, the reportedly few LHIIIC chamber tombs of Voudeni are unpublished,[224] while the attribution of tombs in LHIIIC in Drosia (**S43**), Starochori (**S47a**), Mikros Pontias (**S51**) Manesi (**S54a**) and Kertezi (**S56**) by Papadopoulos[225] is inconclusive, due to very limited published evidence, with the possible exception of Leontio-Vragianika (**S48**)/Ch.t.VIII.[226] The published pottery from Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**)/Ch.t.20 and Ch.t.44 is also limited to LHIIIC, and although the interior of the chambers was disturbed, their construction could be cautiously assigned to this period.[227]

Considering that the vast majority of tombs were constructed long before the 12th century, a detailed analysis of funerary architecture rests beyond the scope of the present study.[228] Concisely, it can be said that the Achaean chamber tombs usually have a curvilinear plan, either circular, irregular rounded, or horse-shoe shaped, and more rarely rectangular. The dimensions of the chambers fluctuate from 7.97x4.14 (**S07**/Ch.t.75), 5.96x4.72m (**S07**/Ch.t.4)[229] and 4.30x4.08m (**S71**/Ch.t.I)[230] the largest to 1.50x0.80m (**S02**)[231]

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[220] Certain tombs have not produced LHIIIB material, although their LHIIIA and LHIIIC use is well attested. E.g. **S11**: Paschalidis 2014, 48-49, 76-77(Ch.t.Β, ΣΤ); **S25**: Aktypi 2017, 267-269 (Ch.t.19, 24, 40), although the gaps may be due to later disturbances. **S48**: Giannopoulos 2008, 128-132 (Ch.t.III); **S66b**: Borgna 2017, 475.
[221] Paschalidis 2014, 53, 82, 130.
[222] Papadopoulos 1976a, 21-22.
[223] Christakopoulou 2010, 151.
[224] Moschos 2002, 31.
[225] Papadopoulos 1979, 57, 61.
[226] Giannopoulos 2008, 128-133.
[227] Aktypi 2017, 81-103, 155-174.
[228] Overview of Achaean funerary architecture: Papadopoulos 1979, 51-61.
[229] *ArchDelt* 43 (1988), 168-170.
[230] Verdelis 1956, 11-12.
[231] *ArchDelt* 36 (1981), 160.

and 1.10x0.98m (**S07**/Ch.t.3)[232] the smallest, but they generally do not exceed 2-3m. Their ceilings are level, mildly sloping towards the back of the chamber, and circular or elliptical tombs often have vaulted ceilings.[233] Two and four-sided roofs are sporadically encountered.[234] The entrances to the chambers are rectangular, with horizontal, arching or triangular lintel, and generally have no threshold, although they are slightly elevated from the chamber floor. The dromoi, cut directly into the rock, are mostly short, not exceeding 2-5m,[235] slightly or strongly sloping, with walls gently or more sharply converging towards the top. However, no evidence of a dromos exists for most tombs of Leontio-Vragianika (**S48**),[236] one from Krini-Zoitada (**S13**/Ch.t.3-Galanou)[237] and Derveni (**S71**/Ch.t.I).[238] The dromoi of Voudeni (**S07**)/Ch.t.4 and Ch.t.75 are exceptionally long (19.80 and 21.5m respectively), and in combination with their large chambers make them the most monumental tombs so far in Achaea, although neither was constructed in LHIIIC (**FIG.5-6**).[239] The few tombs originally opened in LHIIIC do not enhance significantly or alter our understanding of the LBA funerary architecture in the region: all run on the small side of the spectrum, with the marked exception of Derveni Ch.t.I (if indeed of LHIIIC date).

[232] *ArchDelt* 43 (1988), 168.
[233] **S07**: *ArchDelt* 44 (1989), 131 (Ch.t.9,10,12); *ArchDelt* 47 (1992), 140-141 (Ch.t.22); *ArchDelt* 50 (1994), 229-230 (Ch.t.34, 39). **S11**: Paschalidis 2014, 136. **S15**: Papadopoulos 1998b, 86 (Ch.t.X). **S25**: Aktypi 2017, 27, 45, 46, 75, 104, 117, 122, 134, 155 (Ch.t.1, 2, 16, 19, 24, 26, 40, 43, 44). **S37**: Petropoulos 2000, 77 (Ch.t.4) **S45**: Christakopoulou 2010, 58 (Ch.t.3), 107 (Ch.t.7). **S64**: Papadopoulos 1976a, 34 (Ch.t.A).
[234] **S07**: Aktypi 2017, 278 fn.629 citing Kolonas. **S15**: Papadopoulos 1998b, 83-85 (Ch.t.Y, Φ). **S25**: Aktypi 2017, 45, 83, 104 (Ch.t.13, 20, 24). **S37**: Petropoulos 2000, 74 (Ch.t.2).
[235] Longer dromoi: **S07**/Ch.t.7 (11m, *ArchDelt* 44 (1989), 130), **S15**/Ch.t.B (9.2m, Papadopoulos 1979, 190 no.11).
[236] Giannopoulos 2008, 128.
[237] Kaskantiri 2012, 4-5.
[238] Kontorli-Papadopoulou 1987, 154.
[239] Moschos 2002, 32.

3.2.2. Burials (CAT. II)

3.2.2.1. Deposition

As in the rest of the Aegean,[240] inhumation was the majority funerary rite in Achaea throughout LHIIIC, accounting for 129 of the 133 burials in the studied corpus, and multiple burials constituted the rule. Chamber tombs, believed to have functioned as family receptacles, were used for generations and the discussion in paragraph **3.2.1** shows that the palatial collapse did not upset the earlier tradition. Papadopoulos observed that throughout the LBA the number of primary burials on the chamber floors fluctuated between two and four, occasionally reaching up to six.[241] The present examination further shows that most of the chamber tombs that have delivered LHIIIC inhumations in situ on their floors held 2-4 primary burials and only seven had 5-7 burials, whereas six of the tombs contained only one primary burial in situ (**CAT. II**).[242] An isolated case of a single burial, without evidence that the chamber was used for other interments originally, comes from Mitopolis-Karagiannika/Ch.t.2 (**B119**). The only other Achaean example (**S17**/Ch.t.IX) is unfurnished and thus impossible to date,[243] but the practice finds parallels elsewhere in LHIIIC Aegean.[244]

Primary LHIIIC inhumations were either deposited directly on the floor, as in previous periods, or over a thin clay layer (**B002-3, B006-16**, **B112-113**, **B119**). Likewise, **B107** was placed on a layer of mud. This LHIIIC custom was confined to Western Achaea, although it is completely unattested in Klauss (**S11**), and unparalleled in neighbouring Elis

[240] Cavanagh, Mee 1998, 93.
[241] Papadopoulos 1979, 55.
[242] **S02**/Ch.t.(1)-1978; **S07**/Ch.t.22, 25, 26, 27; **S11**/Ch.t.A, B, Δ, E, ΣΤ, Z, H, Θ, K, Λ, M1-2, N; **S12**/Ch.t.3-Sector A; **S13**/Ch.t.2-Galanou, 2-Makrygianni; **S14**/Ch.t.3; **S15**/Ch.t.B, E, Θ, I, K, O, P, Y, X; **S17**/Ch.t.VII; **S25**/Ch.t.43, 44; **S37**/Ch.t.1, 2; **S38**/Ch.t.21; **S41a**/Ch.t.3; **S45**/Ch.t.1, 2, 4; **S52**/Ch.t.(2)-1982; **S59a**/Ch.t.II; **S64**/Ch.t.A; **S66b**/Ch.t.1; **S69a**/Ch.t.2.
[243] Papadopoulos 1992, 58.
[244] E.g. Perati: Iakovidis 1969 (61 chamber tombs with single burials); Rhodes: Voutsaki 1993, 123.

and Arkadia.[245] The closest comparanda come from the cemetery of Deiras, where inhumations were often deposited upon or covered by a clay layer.[246] **B037** is to date the only example of the latter practice in Achaea: the thick layer of lime covering the body could be an attempt to block the odour of the decomposing remains or even a disinfecting solution, as the individual was shown to have died of a bacterial infection.[247] Even though there is no published evidence of wooden burial-beds or caskets, imprints associated with biers or wooden beds have been reported from Voudeni.[248] The site has also produced the only so far larnax from Achaea, which, however, predates LHIIIC.[249]

Successive burial layers have been documented in several tombs (e.g. **B076-79**).[250] LHIIIC primary burials are not confined to the upper layers alone (**B099**). The position of the deceased diachronically follows roughly the orientation of each tomb, with the head towards the back wall and the legs towards the entrance, and rarely diverges from the axis of the chamber.[251] To achieve the best possible utilisation of the limited space, earlier burials tend to be accommodated along the walls and/or towards the back of the chambers, leaving the centre and front for the last interments.[252] In several cases the interred individuals were aligned or facing each other in opposing arrangement. In Krini-

[245] Vikatou 2009, 381; Salavoura 2015, 369.
[246] Deshayes 1966, 243. Cf. Perati: Iakovidis 1970, 29.
[247] Paschalidis 2009, 104-105. For an LHIIIA-B parallel from Kephalonia: Papadimitriou 2001, 60-61.
[248] Kolonas 2012, 351.
[249] Exhibited in the Archaeological Museum of Patras (LHIIIA2/B).
[250] **S07**: *ArchDelt* 50 (1994), 229-230 (Ch.t.34); **S11**: Papadopoulos 1988, 35-36 (Ch.t.A); Papadopoulos 1990, 53-54 (Ch.t.ΣΤ). **S12**: Kaskantiri 2012, 11 (Ch.t.2-Sector A); **S13**: Kaskantiri 2012, 5 (Ch.t.2, 3-Makrygianni); **S15**: Papadopoulos 1978a, 123 (Ch.t.Λ); Papadopoulos 1997, 122-123 (Ch.t.Π); **S17**: Papadopoulos 1988, 34 (Ch.t.I, II, IV), Papadopoulos 1989, 58-59 (Ch.t.V), Papadopoulos 1992, 57-58 (Ch.t.VIII), Papadopoulos 1993, 44-47 (Ch.t.XI, XIV); Papadopoulos 1999b, 66 (Ch.t.XV).
[251] See also Papadopoulos 1979, 56; Paschalidis 2014, 779.
[252] See also Paschalidis 2014, 790.

Drimaleika/Ch.t.3 the four bodies (**B076-79**) were carefully aligned in two pairs on the chamber floor, leaving a narrow corridor on the axis of the door.[253]

The matching posture of burials **B078-B079**, the attribution of their skeletal remains to a female and a male respectively, and the strong likelihood that the two individuals were interred contemporaneously led the excavator to identify **B078** as spouse or companion of weapon-burial **B079**. Similarly, the identification of other possible couples (**B043-B044**, **B050-B051**) and mother/child pairs has been proposed (**B022-B023**, **B035-B039**, **B063-B064**).[254] However, **B024-B025**, in contrast to the excavator's original assumption,[255] both turned out to belong to adult women. It can, therefore, be argued that posture and alignment may be indicators of relations between individuals but they are not necessarily reliable for the identification of couples. Caution is equally warranted for female inhumations holding or facing infants, as first-degree relations cannot be affirmed, with the exception of **B038**, buried with a 40-week foetus in her abdominal area. For instance, contrary to previous reconstructions,[256] it is not very probable that **B063**, aged 30, was the mother of one-year-old **B064** at a time when the mean age at death of women at Klauss was 25.26 years[257] and women were having children since the age of 14-18 (**B038**). In the present approach, it is thus proposed that the practice is just as likely to reflect familial relations as to stem from a spiritual need to bury infants/children alongside recently/contemporaneously deceased adults, when conditions allowed it.

[253] Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 173, 176.
[254] For another example from **S14**/Ch.t.Π: Papadopoulos 1997, 122-123 (burials Ε, ΣΤ).
[255] Papadopoulos 1989, 61.
[256] Paschalidis 2014, 124, 128.
[257] For the mean age of death of adults at Klauss see Paschalidis 2009, 103.

LHIIIC primary burials were also deposited in pits opened in the chamber floors and more rarely in the stomion or dromos.[258] The pits were rectangular or elliptical, rather shallow and slab-covered, and usually followed the orientation of the chamber. The present study demonstrates that the use of burial pits was not as rare in Achaea as proposed by other scholars:[259] 23 of the 129 LHIIIC inhumations in the studied corpus fall into this group,[260] while over 50 others, largely of unspecified date, have been reported/published from the region.[261] Burial pits are not, however, as widespread in Achaea as in Central/Southern Elis and especially Kephalonia.[262] The large number of burial pits in Derveni (**S71**)/Ch.t.I, has in fact been compared to the Kephalonian evidence.[263] Likewise in Nikoleika (**S69a**)/Ch.t.4, six burial pits were used, three of which held pairs of inhumations. Two of the burial pits in the tombs of Klauss (**S11**/Ch.t.B, Θ) also held double burials (**B027-B028**), in one case combining an inhumation and a cremation (**B069-B070**).

Posture details are available for 91 of the 129 LHIIIC inhumed individuals in the studied corpus. Following the earlier tradition,[264] they were either laid on one side in a contracted position, or on the back with contracted legs or not, and more rarely with legs drawn up (**B063, B125**). The arms were arranged along the sides of the body, or one or both of them were set on the chest, abdomen, or lap. There is no differentiation in posture between the floor and pit burials.

[258] Other Western Greek examples: Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 53; Vikatou 2009, 381; Nikoletzos 2009, 199-200.
[259] Christakopoulou 2010, 146.
[260] **B018**, **B021**, **B026-28**, **B043-44**, **B054**, **B057**, **B068-70**, **B093-94**, **B114-15**, **B118**, **B128-33**.
[261] **S07**: *ArchDelt* 44 (1989), 131 (Ch.t.12), *ArchDelt* 45 (1990), 131 (Ch.t.17), *ArchDelt* 46 (1991), 146 (Ch.t.13); **S11**: Paschalidis 2014, 41, 56 (Ch.t.B/burial H; Ch.t.Δ/burial Z); **S15**: Papadopoulos 1997, 123-126 (Ch.t.Π/burial Θ; Ch.t.P/burials Δ,E; Ch.t.Σ/burial A; Ch.t.T/burial 3); S17: Papadopoulos 1999b, 65-66 (Ch.t.XV/burial A); **S38**: Vasilogamvrou 2000, 47 (Ch.t.1, 2, 57, 62); **S48**: Giannopoulos 2008, 128-129 (Ch.t.III); **S64**: Papadopoulos 1976a, 3 (Ch.t.1); **S69a**: Petropoulos 2007, 260, 262 (Ch.t.4); **S71**: Verdelis 1956, 12 (Ch.t.I, II).
[262] Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 53-56; Nikoletzos 2009, 199. Elis: Vikatou 2009, 381.
[263] Kephalonian influence suggested by Papadopoulos1979, 55 fn.91.
[264] Papadopoulos 1979, 56.

Older inhumations were diachronically brushed away towards the walls, in heaps, mixed with grave goods, or re-deposited in shallow pits opened in the chamber floor and more rarely in niches.[265] A niche in Klauss/Ch.t.Θ, opened in the wall of the dromos, functioned as an ossuarium holding the remains of up to 18 individuals.[266] The displacement of older burials served the purpose of securing sufficient space for new interments on the chamber floor.[267] In most cases it is impossible to estimate the total number of individuals these brushed away burials belonged to: recent study of the skeletal remains from Voudeni has shown that it widely surpasses that of retrieved heads.[268] The accompanying grave goods indicate that LHIIIC burials are represented among secondary burials,[269] but the bulk of the material unsurprisingly antedates the 12th century. The examination of the available funerary data now adds that it was not necessarily the oldest inhumations on the chamber floors that where moved once the need for space occurred: in certain tombs LHIIIC burials were brushed away while LHIIIA-B primary burials remained undisturbed.[270] This leads to the conclusion that in some cases the LHIIIC interred individuals were not retained in the collective memory of tomb users, despite being separated from them for few generations, or that the tomb users opted to keep the earlier LHIIIA-B burials intact possibly because they traced – real or imagined – descent from them.

[265] Secondary burials in pits and niches are also sparse in Elis and Arkadia (Vikatou 2009, 391-394; Nikoletzos 2009, 127; Salavoura 2015, 336-337).
[266] Paschalidis 2014, 88-89.
[267] See also Paschalidis 2014, 812 for Klauss (**S11**).
[268] Moutafi 2015.
[269] **S11**: Paschalidis 2014, 811; **S13**: Kaskantiri 2012, 4; **S14**: Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 195; **S15**: Mountjoy 1999, 440; **S69a**: Petropoulos 2007, 258-263.
[270] **S11**: Paschalidis 2014, 60 (Ch.t.Δ/burial Z: LHIIIB; sec. burial E: LHIIIC Late), 114 (Ch.t.Λ/burial A: LHIIIA-B; secondary burial Γ: LHIIIC Middle); **S45**: Christakopoulou 2010, 32-33 (Ch.t.1/burial T1/Δ: LHIIIA-B; sec. burial T1/A: LHIIIC Early).

The rite of cremation, rarely practiced in LBA Aegean,[271] is represented four times (**B069**, **B090, B108-109**) in the corpus of 133 LHIIIC burials. More cremations have been reported from Voudeni (**S07**)[272] and Kallithea-Laganidia (**S17**)[273] but are of unspecified date. A four-handled amphora (**B108**), a local idiosyncratic shape in Western Greek repertoire, and a large bronze kalathos (**B109**) were used as urns at Spaliareika-Lousika, where the rite occurs twice in the same tomb. **B109** is in fact the earliest among the Achaean cremations, dated to LHIIIC Early, separated roughly by a generation from **B108** (LHIIIC Middle). **B090**, albeit poorly documented and of debateable date,[274] was deposited directly on the chamber floor. **B069** (LHIIIC Late), was similarly not inurned, and was placed in a pit along with a younger male inhumation (**B068**), possibly a younger relative.[275] The deposition of cremated remains in pits is paralleled to Perati,[276] while an inurned child cremation was deposited alongside a male inhumation inside a larnax in Praissos-Photoula in Crete.[277] Cremation is otherwise rare in the rest of Western Greece. An example from Agrapidochori, Elis (LHIIIC Middle)[278] was deposited in a four-handled amphora, like **B108**. A belly-handled amphora or hydria was also used for a cremation at Palaiokastro, Arkadia.[279]

[271] Ruppenstein 2013.
[272] *ArchDelt* 43 (1988), 168; *ArchDelt* 46 (1991), 146-147 (Ch.t.18).
[273] Papadopoulos 1987, 71.
[274] Papadopoulos 1980, 109: LHIIIB/C transitional; Moschos 2009b, 248: LHIIIC Middle.
[275] Paschalidis 2014, 127, 788.
[276] Iakovidis 1970, 32 (Ch.t.1), 34 (Ch.t.122).
[277] Platon 1960, 303-305.
[278] Parlama 1971, 54, 59-60.
[279] Its date is much debated: Vlachopoulos 2012, 321 (LHIIIB2); Piteros 2001, 116 (LHIIIC); Moschos 2009b 245 (SubMycenaean/EPG); Salavoura 2015, 375-376, 380 (SubMycenaean).

3.2.2.2. Grave goods

The corpus of securely dateable LHIIIC burials (**CAT.II**) provides for the first time in the research of Achaea the opportunity to study in close detail the classes of grave goods accompanying post-palatial interments in the region as a whole and not as part of specific cemeteries. Even more significantly it allows us to comment on the quantity of the deposited grave goods, their variation as well as the combinations of diverse classes of artefacts in the studied contexts. The analysis relies on a representative corpus that encompasses wide mortuary variability and is not overpowered by weapon burials. As already discussed in **3.2.2.1**, the studied corpus includes 129 primary inhumations and four secondary cremations. However, 22 of the listed inhumations are not considered here,[280] as the respective preliminary reports present grave goods collectively, prohibiting the association of artefacts with specific interments. Thus, the following account is based on a total of 111 burials (107 inhumations and 4 cremations).

Pottery constitutes, incontestably, the most frequent class among grave goods, in accordance with the overall LBA Aegean tradition, and accompanies 88 of the 111 LHIIIC burials.[281] It is combined in 33 cases with bronze artefacts. Only three burials are furnished with bronze artefacts alone and no ceramic vases (**B070**, **B079, B102**), while three others had neither but were instead furnished with spindle whorls (**B029**, **B032**) or beads (**B039**). The number of vessels[282] accompanying the burials varies: 54 burials are accompanied by 1-4 vases, 22 burials by 5-9 vases, and only four burials by 10 (**B073**, **B082**) and 11 vases

[280] **B002**-**B016**, **B072**, **B110**-**B111**, **B114**-**B115**, **B123**, **B126**.
[281] In 8 more cases (**B020**, **B061**, **B086**, **B090**, **B091**, **B100**, **B102**, **B118**) it is uncertain if the burials were accompanied by pottery due to insufficient information, disturbances in the chamber, or ambiguity regarding which burial the retrieved pottery belonged to.
[282] Only the number of the securely associated vases is taken into account. For **B112-113** the exact number of vases is not reported.

(**B030**, **B083**). In Krini-Drimaleika (**S14**)/Ch.t.3 13 vases were collectively deposited for three adult burials (**B076-78**) at the back of the chamber. Similar sharing of grave goods has been proposed for **B022**-**B023**, **B027**-**B028** (both "mother"-child pairs) and **B040**-**B041** (adult male-adolescent male) believed to have been buried contemporaneously.

The shapes of the ceramic grave goods are reported for 86 of the 88 burials that they are known to accompany. Closed shapes predominate, with stirrup jars being ubiquitous: they accompany with certainty 74 burials[283] and are widely found in multiples. Amphoriskoi and alabastra are the second most popular: they tend not to appear together in the same burials[284] and they are invariably combined with stirrup jars. Especially the amphoriskos is more frequently encountered with burials with more than four vases and may appear in multiples, in contrast to the alabastron. No valid conclusions can be reached about the four-handled amphorae, the bird askoi, and ring vases, as they are overrepresented in the present corpus: as indisputably diagnostic LHIIIC shapes[285] they allowed to single out LHIIIC burials otherwise vaguely dated in preliminary reports. Yet, the popularity of bird vases in Achaea is unique in the Aegean and they are generally associated with burials richer in pottery and other finds (**B030**, **B033**, **B082**, **B092**, **B107**).[286] Pouring vessels furnish a third of the burials. Jugs and narrow-necked jugs/lekythoi are almost equally represented and are but rarely combined with drinking vessels (**B083**), and twice with small spouted open shapes (**B026, B107**). Drinking vessels (cups, deep bowls) are exceedingly rare, found in four of the 86 burials (**B046**, **B049**, **B083**, **B124**). The absence of the kylix among grave goods is striking,

[283] And are represented among the possible grave goods of **B048**, **B101**, **B116**.
[284] Exceptions: **B096**, **B109**.
[285] Infra **chapters 3.3.1.a**, **3.3.7-3.3.8**.
[286] For more specimens from other burial contexts: **ch.3.3.8**.

as is that of the krater. A kylix foot is, however, used as lid for the urn of **B108**.[287] Finally the kalathos is only encountered in burials "rich" in pottery, used as a container for the rest of the vases in three cases (**B026**, **B075**, **B121,** cf.**B109**).

Bronze has a strong presence among grave goods: 39 of the 111 burials delivered bronze artefacts. 25 of these are furnished with knives (**B034**, **B065**, **B066**, **B070**, **B083**, **B091**, **B095**, **B103**, **B109**, **B117**), razors (**B049**, **B051**, **B102**, **B109**), tweezers (**B105**, **B109**), tools (**B026**, **B053**), needles and pins (**B037**, **B056**, **B065**, **B073**, **B084**, **B091**, **B105**), fibulae (**B133**, **B090**, **B095**), rings (**B052**, **B091**, **B106**, **B113**), a large bead (**B106**) and an oversize bronze kalathos (urn of **B109**).[288] Two of the burials accompanied with knives were also provided with a whetstone (**B034**, **B109**). 14 interments can be classified as weapon-burials (**B001**, **B019**, **B050**, **B058-B059**, **B079-81**, **B096**, **B104**, **B107**, **B112**, **B120**, **B132**): the bronze artefacts furnishing them include weapons, pieces of armour, knives, whetstones, grooming accessories and personal objects and ornaments. They form a very homogenous group and for reasons already explained they are examined separately in paragraph **3.2.3.**

Gold jewellery adorns four of the 111 LHIIIC burials (**B083**: ring; **B106**: single bead; **B113**: ring, beads; **B116**: necklace), but surprisingly no weapon-burials.[289] Gold artefacts also accompany unpublished LHIIIC burials from Chatzi-Trapeza (**S66b**), including a pendant of bullhead-shaped beads, closely paralleling finds from Naxos.[290] Silver, on the other hand, is attested once, in a weapon-burial (**B079**: ring), and is otherwise diachronically rare in

[287] Infra 168.
[288] Fragment of another kalathos was found with **B065**.
[289] The only other securely dateable gold objects belong to LHIIIA burials. E.g. **S45:** Christakopoulou 2010, 60, 82 (Ch.t.3, 5); **S07**: *ArchDelt* 47 (1992), 140 (Ch.t.22). For gold beads of unspecified LHIII date see **S07**: *ArchDelt* 44 (1989), 131 (Ch.t.9, 10), *ArchDelt* 50 (1994), 229 (Ch.t.40); **S13**: Kaskantiri 2012, 5 (Ch.t.3-Makrygianni); **S17**: Papadopoulos 1989, 59-60 (Ch.t.VII). For a gold ring from **S17**: Papadopoulos 2000, 71 (Ch.t.XIX).
[290] Borgna 2017, 473-482; Vlachopoulos 2006, pl.12.

Achaea.[291] A lead ring with a decorated bezel is deposited with the rich burial **B106**, while iron is exceedingly sparse, and the two knives of **B122** are the only iron artefacts from LHIIIC Achaea to-date. Ivory is only associated with **B079** (comb) and is evinced in unpublished Achaean funerary contexts that have produced LHIIIC burials (**B006**-**11**), but its association with them is uncertain.[292] The pins furnishing **B050**, originally identified as ivory, were in fact made of bone.[293] Bone pins also accompanied **B063**, **B083**, **B091**, and **B095**.[294]

Glass, agate, cornelian, and occasionally bone beads in variable quantities and often in combination adorn 12 of the burials (**B030**, **B037**, **B039**, **B051**-**53**, **B063**, **B065**, **B102**-**103**, **B106**, **B113**),[295] but once again none of the weapon-burials, only exception being the secondary **BVI** (bone beads). The necklaces of glass, agate, steatite, and rock crystal beads from Katarraktis-Karela (**S29**) also date to LHIIIC.[296] Faience is documented twice in the present LHIIIC corpus (**B051**, **B053**),[297] while the deposition of amber beads in LHIIIC is dubious so far (**B014**-**B016**).[298] Spindle whorls, although largely overlooked by other studies on Mycenaean Achaea, are actually very common across LHIIIA-C[299] and are well represented in our corpus of 111 LHIIIC burials. Clay spindle whorls can be securely

[291] For the only other LHIIIA-LHIIIC attestations see **S17**: Papadopoulos 1988, 32-33(Ch.t.I/burial Γ); Papadopoulos 1989, 58 (Ch.t.V/burial Δ).
[292] For more ivory finds of uncertain date see **S07**: *ArchDelt* 49 (1993), 122-123 (Ch.t.29); **S11**: Kyparissis 1937; **S17**: Papadopoulos 1987, 72 (tholos).
[293] Paschalidis 2014, 742-743.
[294] For more burials with bone pins (LHIIIA-C) see **S13**: Kaskantiri 2012, 5 (Ch.t.2-Makrygianni/burial B); **S17**: Papadopoulos 1988, 33 (Ch.t.I/burial Γ).
[295] Beads are also among the possible grave goods associated with **B012**-**B016**, **B085**-**B086**, **B090**, **B119**.
[296] Papadopoulos 1979, 141-143.
[297] For more faience beads (LHIIIA-C) see **S15**: Papadopoulos 1997, 122-123 (Ch.t.Π/burial E); **S17**: Papadopoulos 1988, 32-33 (Ch.t.I/burial B); Papadopoulos 1999b, 66-67 (Ch.t.XV, XVI). For a LHIIIA faience scarab: Kaskantiri 2012, 7 fig.14.
[298] See also **S07**: *ArchDelt* 50 (1994), 229-230 (Ch.t.34); **S13**: Kaskantiri 2012, 7 (Ch.t.3-Georgantpoulou); **S15**: Papadopoulos 1977, 185-186 (Ch.t.Θ); **S25**: Kyparissis 1929, 86-88; **S50**: Papadopoulos 1979, 141, 143-144.
[299] **S07**: *ArchDelt* 50 (1994), 229-230 (Ch.t.34); **S12**: Kaskantiri 2012, 9-10 (Ch.t.2-Sector B/burial B); **S15**: Papadopoulos 1976b, 196-197 (Ch.t.Γ/burial A; Ch.t.E/burials A,C,D); Papadopoulos 1978a, 122-123. (Ch.t.K/burial B; Ch.t.Λ/burial D); Papadopoulos 1980, 106-107 (Ch.t.N/burial E); Papadopoulos 1997, 122 (Ch.t.Π/burials Γ,Δ,ΣT; Ch.t.Σ/burial A); Papadopoulos 1998b, 85 (Ch.t.Υ/burial Γ; Ch.t.Φ/burials Μ,Ξ); **S17**: Papadopoulos 1988, 33-34 (Ch.t.II/burial Γ); Papadopoulos 1989, 58 (Ch.t.V/burialς B,Γ,Δ; Ch.t.VI/burial Z); Papadopoulos 1992, 58 (Ch.t.VIII/burials Δ, Z); Papadopoulos 1993, 46 (Ch.t.XIV/burials A,Γ,Δ,Z).

attributed to 14 burials (**B022**, **B025**-**B026**, **B029**, **B031**-**32**, **B035**, **B051**-**52**, **B056**, **B076**-**78**, **B084**) steatite ones to 5 (**B037**, **B082**, **B093**, **B096**, **B098**, **B105**), and a combination of both to 5 more (**B024**, **B058**, **B063**, **B066**, **B073**).[300] They are found in singles or sets of up to four specimens but **B073** and **B051** are furnished with seven and 10 spindle whorls respectively. Steatite buttons occur twice (**B116**, **B119**) and another possible LHIIIC example comes from Aigio-Psila Alonia (**S64**/Ch.t.5a).[301]

A significant result that emerges from the present analysis is that regardless of the rite followed, when furnished with grave goods, floor and pit inhumations, as well as the few cremations are homogenous in what regards the connotations of the commonest classes of artefacts deemed suited to accompany them. Overall, an emphasis, consistent with previous phases,[302] on the beautification of the body is evident. This conclusion is extrapolated from the above observed popularity of small closed vessels used as (perfumed) oil containers, with the prevalence of stirrup-jars, as well as alabastra, and possibly bird and ring vases. However, some of the stirrup-jars are exceptionally large and wine or water would be more appropriate for their dimensions. Personal hygiene paraphernalia, such as razors, tweezers, and combs further imply the significance of grooming and tending to one's body. Along similar lines, jewellery and dress accessories are tied to the significance of personal beautification. On the other hand, the above examination of the LHIIIC burial corpus shows that grave goods alluding to wine-drinking practices, with the exception of pouring vessels, are extremely limited. The furnishing of West Achaean burials with shapes of regional character (four-handled amphora) or shapes exceptionally popular on a regional

[300] Spindle whorls are also among the possible grave goods of **B002**-**B003**, **B006**-**B016**, **B048**-**B049**, **B085**-**B086**, **B090**.
[301] Papadopoulos 1976a, 21-22. For more examples (LHIIIA-C) see **S69a**: *ArchDelt* 45 (1995), 234 (Ch.t.4); **S15**: Papadopoulos 1978a, 123-124 (Ch.t.M/burial C); Papadopoulos 1979, 146-147.
[302] Papadopoulos 1979, 67.

scale (bird vase) is notable, as is the absence of both from Aigialeia. The implications of the ostentation of weapons are analysed in paragraph **3.2.3**.

For nearly a third of the 111 burials examined here the precise position of grave goods in relation to skeletal remains is either vaguely and briefly reported, or not featured altogether in preliminary accounts. The other two thirds, however, mostly from contexts recently published in great detail (**S11**, **S14**, **S37**, **S45**), provide ample evidence of considerable variation. Pottery is found near or behind the head (**B086**, **B106**-**107**, **B119**) or towards the feet (**B05**, **B116**-**117**, **B120**-**121**, **B124**), and less often by the arms (**B117**) and along the sides of the body (**B037**, **B105**).[303] In Klauss ceramic grave goods of the floor burials were mostly placed by the head rather than the legs of the inhumed individuals.[304] Occasionally some of the vases or even spindle whorls were found on the body, mixed with the bones (**B033**, **B035**, **B037**, **B050, B082**). The individuals wore the jewellery (e.g. **B030**, **B051**-**52**, **B106**, **B116**) and hair (**B063**) or dress accessories (**B050**, **B133**) buried with them, the same applying to greaves (**B080**) and some tools and knives (**B026**, **B059**, **B070**).

Some of the grave goods of **B024** and **B025** were set on a flat stone and a makeshift bench respectively. The deposition of an amphoriskos on a slab equipped with a wide groove believed to have facilitated libations or relevant rituals has further been reported from Trapeza (**S66b**/Ch.t.1).[305] In Elis grave goods were also in some cases placed on slabs near the floor burials.[306] Several pit inhumations stand out as their grave goods are believed to have been placed outside the pits, upon the covering slabs (**B026**-**28**, **B057**, **B075**, **B093**-

[303] Cf. Ayia Triada: Vikatou 2009, 389.
[304] Paschalidis 2014, 794.
[305] Borgna, Vordos 2016, pl.CXXXIVa.
[306] Nikoletzos 2009, 203.

94).[307] Among them **B026** and **B075** were furnished with a kalathos that functioned as a container for smaller vessels. A spouted kalathos/conical bowl was used in the same manner for **B121.**[308] The practice finds parallels at Ayia Triada, Elis,[309] Perati,[310] and Kamini, Naxos.[311] The deposition of vessels inside the kalathos, at least in the case of Ch.t.B of Klauss was initially thought to have taken place after the re-opening of the tomb,[312] in order to free space for later burials, and such reorganisation might have been responsible for the vases inside a kalathos from tomb A at Kamini.[313] However, nothing encourages a similar reconstruction for **B121**.[314] Another convincing example is the case of pit E at Kamini, undisturbed by later use, where two kalathoi contained sets of ceramic grave goods.[315]

Thirteen of the 111 burials studied here were not provided with any grave goods at all (**B004**-**5**, **B018**, **B021**, **B036**, **B043**-**44**, **B061**, **B064**, **B068**-**69**, **B072**, **B125**). In most cases the spots they occupied in the chamber indicate that they were the last burials to occur and they were often antedated by other LHIIIC interments in their respective tombs. At least 33 more unfurnished burials have been reported from Achaea so far,[316] and, although the vast majority are impossible to date with certainty,[317] some were indeed the last to be deposited

[307] Cf. weapon burial **BV**: grave goods deposited on the covering slabs of a pit filled with burnt matter.
[308] For an unpublished case from **S07**: Paschalidis 2014, 798 fn.1635.
[309] Vikatou 2009, 191, 198 (Π4395).
[310] Iakovidis 1969, 287 (Tomb 13, nos.244,245), 136 (Tomb 145, no.1075).
[311] Vlachopoulos 2006, 353 (Tomb A, MN1753), 377 (Tomb B, MN2070).
[312] Paschalidis 2009, 95. Hypothesis abandoned subsequently by the same scholar, but the possibility cannot be excluded.
[313] Vlachopoulos 2006, 145.
[314] Christakopoulou 2010, 74.
[315] Vlachopoulos 2006, 144, 432.
[316] **S07**: *ArchDelt* 44 (1989), 131 (Ch.t.12); *ArchDelt* 45 (1990), 131 (Ch.t.17); *ArchDelt* 46 (1991), 146-147 (Ch.t.18); **S11**: Paschalidis 2014, 41, 56 (Ch.t.B/burial H; Ch.t.Δ/burial Z); **S12**: Kaskantiri 2012, 9-10 (Ch.t.2-Sector B/burial A); **S15**: Papadopoulos 1998b, 84 (Ch.t.Y/burials A, Δ, E); **S17**: Papadopoulos 1988, 34 (Ch.t.IV/burial Γ); Papadopoulos 1989, 58 (Ch.t.V/burial A) Papadopoulos 1992, 58 (Ch.t.IX/burial A); Papadopoulos 1993, 46 (Ch.t.XIV/burial ΣΤ); **S45**: Christakopoulou 2010, 34 (Ch.t.1/burial E); **S52**: *ArchDelt* 33 (1978), 100-101 (Ch.t.1-1978); **S59a**: *ArchDelt* 62 (2007), 488 (Ch.t.I); **S64**: Papadopoulos 1976a, 3 (Ch.t.1/burials b,c,d); **S69a**: Petropoulos 2007, 260 (Ch.t.4).
[317] According to Papadopoulos (1979, 56) they span the entire period of use of the cemeteries.

in the tombs.[318] The present examination of the LHIIIC corpus contradicts Paschalidis' observation that most inhumations in pits at Klauss were unfurnished.[319] Not only are 17 of the 23 pit inhumations in the LHIIIC corpus accompanied by grave goods, but even at Klauss unfurnished burials account for barely over half of the pit inhumations (8 of the 14 published burials).

The burials from Klauss (**B017**-**70**) and Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**B101**-**105**) further offer the possibility to comment on the distribution, quantity, and frequency of the various classes of grave goods in relation to the sex of the interred individuals.[320] In terms of the ceramic offerings, variation in quantity is roughly the same for both male and female burials. As Paschalidis observed and discussed in detail, in Klauss from LHIIIC Middle onwards alabastra and jugs are only offered to female burials, while lekythoi, newly introduced in this cemetery in LHIIIC Middle, are mostly associated with male burials, the same applying to the few kalathoi and small open vessels.[321] The sympotic connotations generally attributed to drinking vessels as grave gifts makes their association with male burials all the more notable. The connection of bird vases with child burials has been highlighted,[322] and is compatible with **B033**,[323] but bird vases are also found with the female **B030** and the weapon-burial **B107**.

[318] **S15**: Papadopoulos 1997, 125-126 (Ch.t.T/burial 3); **S17**: Papadopoulos 1992, 57-58 (Ch.t.VIII/burials A,B); Papadopoulos 1999b, 66-67 (Ch.t.XV/burial A); **S45**: Christakopoulou 2010, 60 (Ch.t.3/burials A,B).
[319] Paschalidis 2014, 795.
[320] The sample includes 23 female burials, 22 male burials, and 9 children. The burials from Voudeni (**S07**), whose osteological analysis has been completed (Moutafi 2015), are not considered here as their contexts await publication, and the same applies to the burials from Kallithea Laganidia (**S17**) (Graff 2011).
[321] Paschalidis 2014, 800-804.
[322] Lemos 1994, 234; Paschalidis 2009, 96-100.
[323] For a bird vase on the covering slabs of a child pit-inhumation from Ayiovlasitika (**S36**): Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2014, 186.

Bronze artefacts in Klauss appear to be deposited with male burials much more frequently and in wider variety, but four of the five female inhumations at Chalandritsa are furnished with bronze artefacts (**B102**-**105**). Unless it is circumstantial, bronze toiletries were deemed equally suitable for male (**B019**, **B049**, **B50**) and female (**B102**-**105**) burials, whereas the same cannot be said for knives, which accompany almost exclusively male individuals. Weaponry, widely used as indicator for sex-determination, is indeed limited to male burials, with the marked exception of **B104**, a mature woman, provided with a spearhead and knife. Spindle whorls albeit common to female burials (**B022**, **B024**-**25**, **B031**, **B035**, **B051**-**52**, **B063**, **B105**), are also found twice with mature adult males in multiples and in combination with needles (**B056**, **B058**, cf. **B032**).[324] Jewellery is also mostly, but not exclusively (**B065**) found with female burials. Finally, both adult individuals (males: **B043**, **B068**-**B069**; females: **B044**) as well as children (**B018**, **B021**, **B064**) are represented among the unfurnished burials from Klauss. Children **B028** and **B023** have been argued to share grave goods with the adults they are buried with. **B039** is furnished with jewellery,[325] while **B066**, belonging to a 3 year old child, is exceptional, as it is accompanied by a knife, a spindle whorl, and the only glass seal from the cemetery.

3.2.3. Weapon-burials (CAT. II-III; MAPS 4-5)

LHIIIC weapon-burials have for a long time dominated scholarly attention on post-palatial Achaea. They have been discussed by several scholars, either on their own or as part of wider studies dealing with the phenomenon of weapon-burial in LBA Aegean,[326] and have received their most recent overview by Giannopoulos in 2008. Paragraph **3.2.3** on the one

[324] For a possible interpretation: Paschalidis 2014, 803-804.
[325] For the child burials of Klauss and their significance: Paschalidis 2014, 804-808.
[326] Papadopoulos 1999a; Deger-Jalkotzy 2006; Jung, Moschos, Mehofer 2008; Steinmann 2012; Jung, Mehofer 2013.

hand summarises the extant evidence regarding the frequency of the practice in LHIIIC Achaea as well as the distribution and chronological span covered by the burials. On the other hand, the following discussion takes a different approach from previous accounts, intending to illustrate the variability within the group of Achaean weapon-burials and to place them within the wider context of the local funerary record, as it was presented in paragraph **3.2.2**.

The present account treats as weapon-burials all interments furnished with artefacts with military connotation, even if they are accompanied by weapons unsuitable for single combat. Although all studies primarily converge in identifying swords and other pieces of armour as diagnostic features of weapon-burials,[327] opinions are often divided regarding the status of burials accompanied by spearheads alone.[328] The position followed here is that, whilst the deposition of different classes of grave goods may have carried differential social significance, the deposition of spearheads alone is not in itself proof of lower status. The ascription of lower status to spearhead-only-burials traces back to the flawed pursuit of "proper" warriors and the idea that grave goods were deliberate and accurate reflections of the biographies of their owners. As it will also be discussed in paragraph **3.2.5**, weapon-burials are not regarded here as purposeful representations of warfare, but as an exclusive rite with specific social symbolisms. Thus the selection of grave goods could have been determined by the factual properties of the artefacts themselves, just as much as by their "cultural biographies"[329] and the symbolic capital they carried.

[327] Hood, Dejong 1954; Matthäus 1983; Driessen, McDonald 1984; Cavanagh, Mee 1998, 73-75; Papadopoulos 1999a; Preston 2004; Deger-Jalkotzy 2006; Giannopoulos 2008; Steinmann 2012.
[328] Driessen, McDonald 1984, 56; Kanta 2003, 176; Deger-Jalkotzy 2006, 169.
[329] For the concepts of entanglement and agency that ascribe biographies to prestige objects: Kopytoff 1986; Whitley 2002; Whitley 2013.

On the above grounds, 14 weapon-burials were, as already mentioned, singled out from the examined corpus of the 133 LHIIIC burials (**B001**, **B019**, **B050**, **B058-B059**, **B079-81**, **B096**, **B104**, **B107**, **B112**, **B120**, **B132**). 14 more weapon-burials (**CAT. III**) can be incorporated in the discussion (**BI**-**BXIV**): eight are either bereft of context (**BIII**, **BXI**, **BXIV**) or very briefly reported (**BI**-**II**, **BVII**, **BIX**, **BXII**), without details about their findspots, but their LHIIIC (or LHIIIB2-LHIIIC) date can be confidently inferred from the typology of the bronzes, five involve weapons (LHIIIB2-IIIC) retrieved from heaps of secondary burials (**BIV**-**VI**, **BVIII**, **BXIII**), while **BX** (LHIIIC Late) is either a secondary burial or belongs to a cenotaph (hence its exclusion from **CAT. II**).

These 28 weapon-burials derive from 14 Achaean cemeteries (**MAP 4**), of which only one is situated in Aigialeia (**B132**).[330] The rest concentrate quite densely around the Patras region and less so in Dyme, with the southernmost examples coming from Portes-Kephalovryso (**B112, BXII-XIII**). The current total of LHIIIC weapon-burials is, however, provisional, as the unpublished or briefly reported cases of unspecified or not deducible date are not taken into account here.[331] Even so, Achaea is by far the region with the highest concentration of weapon-burials in post-palatial Aegean (**MAP 5**),[332] and socio-political conditions responsible for their abundance in the region will be discussed in **chapter 6.1**.

[330] For two Aegean type swords (types C and Gi), daggers (type E), and spearheads in Berlin associated with Aigeira (**S70**): Kontorli-Papadopoulou 2003.

[331] **S02**: *ArchDelt* 47 (1992), 135 (Ch.t.2-1992); **S07**: *ArchDelt* 44 (1989), 129-131 (Ch.t.5, 9); *ArchDelt* 46 (1991), 147 (Ch.t.23); *ArchDelt* 50 (1994), 229 (Ch.t.27); Moschos 2002, 29; Paschalidis 2014, 709-710; **S13**: Kaskantiri 2012, 3 (Ch.t.1-Galanou/primary burial); **S15**: Papadopoulos 1978a, 124 (Ch.t.M/secondary burials); Papadopoulos 1997, 123-12 (Ch.t.P/burial A); **S17**: Papadopoulos 1989, 59-60 (Cht.t VI/secondary burials; Ch.t.VII/secondary burials); Papadopoulos 1999b, 67 (Ch.t.XIV/secondary burials); **S36**: *ArchDelt* 38 (1983), 127 although the "dagger" accompanying the burial has been reclassified as a knife (Paschalidis 2014, 829 fn.1753); **S38**: Paschalidis 2014, 710; **S44**: Apostolopoulou-Kakavogianni 1991, 46-47.

[332] For the distribution of weapon-burials in the rest of LHIIIC Aegean: Steinmann 2012, 398-404, 421, 430-432.

In terms of chronology, attribution to specific LHIIIC phases is possible for 20 of the 28 listed weapon-burials, based on accompanying published or reported pottery, and the burials seem to roughly cover the entire duration of LHIIIC. The earliest belong to the LHIIIB2/LHIIIC Early transition (**B001**, **B058**, **BI**, **BXIII**), but the exact association of the weapons of **BI** and **BXIII** with the ceramic evidence is unclear. The spearhead of **BIV** has been assigned to LHIIIC Early, though the type does have LHIIIB2 parallels[333] and the heap of secondary burials from which it was retrieved yielded LHIIIB as well as LHIIIC vases, so an earlier date cannot be excluded.[334] Weapon-burials continue during LHIIIC Early (**B019**, **B120**) but peak during LHIIIC Middle (**B050**-**51**, **B059**, **B079**-**80**, **B104**, **B132**) and LHIIIC Late (**B081**, **B107**, **B112**, **BV**, **BX**, **BXII**). At least two of burials belong to the beginning of LHIIIC Late (**B081**, **BV**) while **BX** and **BXII** are so far the latest in the Achaean corpus, but there is no evidence for continuity after the end of LHIIIC Late. The latter may not merely be due to the state of publication, as the clustering of weapon-burials in LHIIIC Middle and the beginning of LHIIIC Late corresponds to a wider pattern in the chronological distribution of elite burials in the region.[335] Weapon-burials certainly persist into the SubMycenaean phase in other parts of Western Greece, as attested by examples from Ancient Elis, Meganisi, Lefkada, and Kouvaras, Akarnania.[336]

The examination of the deposited grave goods, although lacking in detail for **B112** and blurred for the majority of secondary weapon-burials (exc. **BX**), reveals that 14 are accompanied by pottery, and only one is exclusively furnished with non-ceramic grave goods (**B079**). No obvious pattern exists regarding the number of vases associated with

[333] Infra 291.
[334] Paschalidis 2014, 294-295 (E45), 297-299 (E48, E50).
[335] Infra 103-104.
[336] Eder 1999; Stavropoulou-Gatsi, Jung, Mehofer 2012; Vikatou 2017.

weapon-burials, varying from zero to nine (**B050**, **B107**). The shapes, when recorded, repeat what has been observed for all other LHIIIC burials:[337] stirrup jars are always present, even when the burials are accompanied by a single pot (**B080**, **B132**, **BX**), and can appear in multiples (**B001**, **B050**, **B058**, **B104**, **B107**, **B112**); they are combined with alabastra (**B096**, **B120**), amphoriskoi (**B019**, **B050**, **B096**), small pouring vessels (**B019**, **B058**), a four-handled amphora (**B096**) and a kalathos (**B112**). **B059** (LHIIIC Middle) was also furnished with an heirloom piriform jar (LHIIIA2-B1).[338] The feeding bottle accompanying **B058**, one of the oldest individuals at the cemetery of Klauss, has been regarded as a case of invalid cup by Paschalidis.[339] The oinochoe-cup combination only appears once in the same context as the only bird vase of the group, in the burial equipped with the largest number of ceramics (**B107**, 9 vases).

Twelve of the 28 burials are furnished with swords (**B050**, **B079**-**81**, **B107**, **B112**, **B132**, **BIII**, **BV, BVI**, **BX**, **BXI**), exclusively of the Naue II type. The absence of a sword is balanced by a cruciform dagger in **B001** and **B019**. Swords are often combined with one (**B050**, **B079**-**81**, **B112**, **BX**) or two (**B107**) spearheads, while a combination of a sword and dagger furnishes **B107** and **B112**. Multiples of swords/spearheads are rare in LHIIIC weapon-burials but are documented elsewhere.[340] Spear-head-only burials further account for five primary weapon-burials (**B058**-**59**, **B096**, **B104**, **B120**). Other pieces of weaponry and armour include spear-butt spikes (**B081, B120, BX**), bronze shield bosses (**BX, BXIII**), fragmentary boar's tusks helmets (**B081, BXIII**) and bronze greaves (**B080, B112**).

[337] Supra 80.
[338] Paschalidis 2014, 508-509 (Ma3).
[339] Paschalidis 2014, 675-676.
[340] Liatovouni, Tomb 59: Douzougli, Papadopoulos 2010, 23-31. Diakata, Ch.t.2: Kilian-Dirlmeier 1993, 83 nos.180-182. Naxos-Kamini, Ch.t.Δ: Vlachopoulos 1999; Vlachopoulos 2006, 404-421. Mouliana, Tholos A: Kilian-Dirlmeier 1993, 85 nos.204-205, 97 no.247. Mouliana, Tholos B: Kanta 1980, 175; Kanta 2003, 180. Steinmann 2012, 256.

Knives accompany 9 primary weapon-burials (**B001, B050, B058-59, B081, B104, B107, B120, 132**) but, as already observed, are also represented among non-weapon-burials. The same applies to grooming accessories found with five burials (**B050, B081**: tweezers and razor; **B001, B019**: tweezers; **B079**: ivory comb). The latter, although very common in Aegean weapon-burials, should be related to manhood[341] rather than to warriorhood and they are diachronically frequent in the region.[342] Jewellery, on the other hand, only scarcely adorns weapon-burials (**B079**: silver ring, bronze hair-spiral) while dress accessories are only found with **B050** (bone pins). It is noteworthy that no weapon-burials have so far yielded precious/semi-precious beads or gold, in disparity to several other LHIIIC non-weapon-burials.[343] Lastly, only **B112** is furnished with a bronze vessel of a shape otherwise undocumented in the local ceramic repertoire (handleless shallow bowl).

The scarcity of jewellery and precious metals in Achaean weapon-burials contrasts vividly to those from the rest of the Aegean.[344] For instance, necklaces with over 100 gold, amber, agate, glass, and rock crystal beads accompanied the weapon-burial of Diakata Ch.t.2 on nearby Kephalonia,[345] while cornelian and amber beads furnish those of Elateia-Alonaki[346] and Langada-Kos.[347] Gold is amply represented in the weapon-burials of Mouliana[348] and Praissos-Photoula[349] on Crete, in the form of rings, sheets, rivets, and a gold mask, and is abundant in those of Grotta and Kamini on Naxos.[350] Gold also furnishes

[341] Harding 2008.
[342] Papadopoulos 1979, 147-149.
[343] Supra 81-82.
[344] Steinmann 2012, 254-255.
[345] *ArchDelt* 5 (1919), 92-122; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 38-39.
[346] *ArchDelt* 45 (1990), 183-184; Dakoronia, Deger-Jalkotzy, Fabrizii-Reuer 2009.
[347] Morricone 1965/66, 26-27, 163-169.
[348] Xanthoudides 1904, 22-51; Kanta 1980, 175; Kanta 2003, 180; Deger-Jalkotzy 2006, 163-164.
[349] Platon 1960, 303-306.
[350] Vlachopoulos 1999; Vlachopoulos 2006, 404-421, 451.

the weapon-burial of Kouvaras, Akarnania,[351] but this time in the form of a gold kylix, contrasting to the complete omission of the shape as a grave good in Achaea.

Finally, most striking among the grave goods of the LHIIIC Achaean weapon-burials is the bronze headgear of **B112**, whose style and possible connotations were recently summarised by Moschos.[352] It is cylindrical and its interior was reportedly lined with a straw hat, whose curving termination protruded over the bronze surface. The lack of protective character lead to its interpretation as insignia of power.[353] Its decoration with buds and studs also prompted the reinterpretation of the bronze sheets of **B050**, originally assigned to a scabbard, and it has been posited that more budded sheets from Lakkithra, Kephalonia, Mycenae, and Phaistos may belong to similar artefacts.[354] The best LHIIIC parallel,[355] and the only one accompanying a weapon-burial, remains that from Praissos-Photoula.[356]

The current examination of the Achaean weapon-burials illustrates that the classes and quantities of grave goods accompanying them were not standardised. The number of ceramic vessels varies widely, as do the classes of deposited weapons and other bronzes. It also becomes clear that weapon-burials are not disconnected from the local LHIIIC burial customs. Definite analogies are observed between weapon and non-weapon burials in the studied corpus, especially an emphasis on the beautification of the body, implied by the high frequency of toiletries and vessels functioning as perfumed oil containers. The utter unpopularity of drinking vessels is also shared by weapon and non-weapon-burials alike,

[351] Stavropoulou-Gatsi, Jung, Mehofer 2012.
[352] Moschos 2009a, 356-359.
[353] Moschos 2002, 30.
[354] Moschos 2009a, 358.
[355] For non-Aegean comparanda: Jung 2009b, 83 (for soft caps with rows of domed rivets from MBA2-3 contexts in Veneto and Apulia); Yasur-Landau 2010, 182-186; Yasur-Landau 2012, 27-36 (for comparison to the iconography of the feathered helmets of the Sea-Peoples on the Medinet Habu relief and relevant depictions from 12th c. Cyprus and the Levant).
[356] Platon 1960, 304-305, pl.241β; Kanta 1980, 181.

while certain classes of bronzes, like knives and metal vessels are not exclusive to either of the two groups. No ceramic shapes are peculiar to weapon-burials either. The deposition of weaponry and pieces of armour, the disinterest in the deposition of precious/semi-precious jewellery, and the paucity of clothes accessories are the only elements that distinguish weapon-burials from the rest of the LHIIIC corpus. Albeit often examined separately in bibliography, the present approach clearly demonstrates that weapon-burials harmonise with the rest of the LHIIIC burials and there is no notion of dichotomy within the local mortuary record.

3.2.4. Funerary ritual

The reconstruction of the funerary ritual from its imprints on the archaeological record can only be partial, since the extant evidence relates primarily to the act of the interment and to rites associated with the physical locale of the tomb. However, a glimpse into the rituals taking place prior to the deposition in the grave is provided by funerary iconography and shows that funerals were public events: a krater[357] and an amphora[358] from neighbouring Elis, decorated with a prothesis and an ekphora scene respectively indicate that a certain degree of analogy between the Mycenaean rituals and the funerary narratives featuring in 8th century art is not anachronistic.[359] The decorated larnakes from Tanagra,[360] dated in their majority to LHIIIA2-LHIIIB and possibly the beginning of LHIIIC, also

[357] Ayia Triada: Vikatou 2001 (LHIIIC Middle).
[358] Kladeos-Trypes: *ArchDelt* 53 (1998), 231-232 (LHIIIC Middle-Late).
[359] See also Hiller 2006; Vikatou 2009, 643-676.
[360] Kramer-Hajos 2015.

depict a prothesis, while their commonest theme, the files of wailing women, shows that lamentation and mourning were integral to the LBA funerary ritual.[361]

The funerary ritual most probably involved the cleansing and treatment of the body with perfumed oils, but the use of shrouds has been disputed.[362] The frequency of pins and fibulae in the studied LHIIIC Achaean corpus, however, certainly testifies to the existence of some kind of garment. It can be postulated that the grave goods must have been displayed at some point in the process. After the ekphora, the deceased was placed on the chamber floor, occasionally on a thin clay layer, or in a pit, and the grave goods were deposited. Regarding the few known cremations, in lack of pyre remains inside the tombs, the process must have taken place at a secondary location and the remains were collected and deposited in the urn or directly on the chamber floor. With the exception of one vase (**B109**), no evidence of burning is reported for the grave goods accompanying the cremations and they are found practically intact, thus it is safe to assume that they were not thrown into the pyre.

After the deposition of the body and grave goods, the stomion of the tombs was sealed with a drywall. The ceremonial pouring of libations in honour of the deceased, well manifested since the very beginning of the LBA,[363] was considered rare in Achaea and this has been portrayed as a regional feature, indicative of differing religious and social practices related to wine drinking.[364] This reconstruction is completely rejected here, as fragmented kylikes, deep bowls, and kraters from the dromoi of many chamber tombs[365] show that the practice was widespread in Achaea. Even though they have not received close attention in

[361] Cavanagh, Mee 1995. 48, no.44; Immerwahr 1995.
[362] Cavanagh, Mee 1998, 104, 109.
[363] Hamilakis 1998; Gallou 2003, 255-268.
[364] Cavanagh, Mee 1998, 111.
[365] Infra 167-168, 170, 174-175.

most publications, they span the use of the tombs, down to LHIIIC.[366] The vases were probably intentionally fragmented[367] and at Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**) joining sherds from the same kylikes found at different depths of the dromos fills.[368] The latter is compatible with the opening and refilling of the dromoi for the reuse of tombs.

For the subsequent deposition of new burials, the chambers were reopened and the remains and respective grave goods were either brushed away, possibly not as carelessly as once presumed,[369] or placed in pits and niches. Sometimes, as mentioned above, soil was added on top of the earlier remains to create a new floor. Some of the earliest material was also thrown out in the dromoi. The low frequency of valuables and especially bronzes among secondary burials at Klauss, with the exception of few mostly small or broken artefacts, also suggests, as Paschalidis proposed, that some at least of the precious grave goods could return to circulation through "legal looting", probably by the descendants of the deceased.[370] Achaean tombs have produced rather few traces of purification fires,[371] believed to have been practiced widely in the Mycenaean world.[372] Although insufficient documentation may be responsible for this, the similarities with Elis are notable, especially with Ayia Triada, where the practice is unattested.[373]

Secondary rituals honouring the dead are very rare in LHIIIC Achaea. They have received very limited attention so far but the available evidence can now be evaluated. The

[366] E.g. **S25**: Aktypi 2017, 214-216 (LHIIIA), 219-220 (LHIIIB), 242 (LHIIIC Late).
[367] See Parker Pearson 1999, 26.
[368] Aktypi 2017, 278.
[369] Gallou 2005, 117-200.
[370] Paschalidis 2014, 814-815.
[371] **S10**: Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2003, 434 (tholos); **S11**: Paschalidis 2014, 791-792 (Ch.t.E, burnt matter in the dromos allegedly redeposited from the chamber); **S37**: Petropoulos 2000, 68 (Ch.t.2); **S64**: Papadopoulos 1976a, 36-38 (Aigio-Psila Alonia Ch.t.5). Cf. **S25**: Aktypi 2017, 208 (Ch.t.1).
[372] Cavanagh, Mee 1998, 111.
[373] Vikatou 2009, 378.

reopening of tombs for new interments prompted the deposition of additional grave offerings to some older burials at Klauss (**B035**).[374] The deposition of a stirrup jar by the stomion of Klauss (**S09**)/Ch.t.M2 can be interpreted as a similar act of piety: it was deposited at the time the last burial (**B061**) took place at the back of the chamber and before the entrance to the tomb was last resealed. The best substantiated case comes from Ch.t.Θ of the same cemetery, where the LHIIIC Middle weapon-burial **B050** and the female inhumation **B051** were by LHIIIC Late covered by a bench-like clay structure, on which two large four-handled amphorae along with a slaughtered young bovid were found.[375] The study of the evidence from Krini-Zoitada (**S13**/Ch.t.2-Galanou) allows the identification of a comparable practice. In this case a heap of skeletal remains of earlier burials was redeposited along with 10 vases on a bench-like structure, whose construction features are unrecorded.[376] Most significantly, though, the northern part of the bench was occupied – similarly to Klauss – by a LHIIIC Late four-handled amphora (of unknown contents), whose mouth was closed by a stirrup-jar.

Lastly, the reopening of tombs with no obvious intention of depositing new interments in the chambers can now be added to the practiced secondary rituals. To this testify few chambers cleared of grave goods that have produced few scattered bones or even none at all.[377] This intensive clearing is incompatible to the evidence left behind by plundering, no matter how thorough. In fact, at Kallithea-Spentzes (**S15**), after the final clearing of Ch.t.Ξ that only left behind a pair of tweezers and a spindle whorl, no new

[374] Paschalidis 2014, 67.
[375] Paschalidis 2014, 825-826.
[376] *ArchDelt* 49*,* 1994, 235-235; Kaskantiri 2012, 3-4, figs.4-5.
[377] **S64**: Papadopoulos 1976a, 21-22 (Ch.t.5a, 5b), 27-28 (Ch.t.7).

primary burial occurred. Instead three stirrup-jars were placed standing next to each other on the axis of the entrance.[378]

3.2.5. Mortuary practice and status differentiation

The social implications of post-palatial Achaean mortuary practices have long been closely interlinked with the readings of weapon-burials, which as already mentioned in paragraph **3.2.3** have dominated the study of the end of the LBA in the region. The following account permits to revisit and expand these approaches by incorporating the whole spectrum of LHIIIC funerary evidence into the discussion. However, it needs to be acknowledged that the analysis of mortuary data in social terms comes with great potential, but also with an array of challenges and methodological risks, which are well-illustrated by aspects of processualist and post-processualist discourse. Processualists, by employing principles of role theory,[379] supported the direct interconnectedness between mortuary variability and social complexity,[380] whereas post-processual critique has emphasised that mortuary rituals cannot be treated as systematic and accurate reproductions of social hierarchy.[381]

The present approach, aligning with the latter concerns, regards the mortuary ritual as a dynamic environment in which identities and relationships of authority could be expressed, negotiated, and manipulated through the symbolic language of the practiced rites. The Achaean archaeological record provides ample evidence of mortuary variability which is here viewed as a ritualised reflection of status differentiation, influenced by the

[378] Papadopoulos 1980, 107, pls.91β, 92α.
[379] Goodenough 1965.
[380] Saxe 1970, 5-10, 225-235; Binford 1971; Brown 1971; Binford 1972, 232-253; O'Shea 1984; Peebles 1971, 69; Tainter 1973; Tainter 1975.
[381] Leach 1979; Hodder 1980; Parker Pearson 1982; Morris 1987; Morris 1992.

aspirations of the members of the living society. Due to inhibitions expressed regarding the usefulness of cross-cultural comparisons in reconstructing the meaning of mortuary practices,[382] I will seek to approach the ideological significance of local mortuary variability by situating it within the diachronic changes in Achaean LBA burial customs.

The analysis of the evidence from the Achaean chamber tomb cemeteries in paragraph **3.2.1** showed the overall continuity in the use of local burial grounds since LHIIB-LHIIIA1, across the LHIIIB-IIIC transition, and throughout the 12th century. The continuity of these burial grounds testifies to the longevity of local communities and possibly of the political geography in the region. The existence of cemeteries in close geographical proximity that were contemporaneously used by different groups inhabiting the same settlements has already been proposed in paragraph **3.2.1**.[383] Further developing this argument, these neighbouring burial grounds testify to internal social dynamics, as they can be associated with separate and possibly competing factions within local communities.[384] The longevity of formal cemeteries can further be associated with the existence of corporate groups[385] which expanded over several generations, possibly outliving the palatial collapse. The protracted use of local chamber tombs, the scarcity of newly-opened ones during LHIIIC, the continuous prominence of collective burial, and the inclusion of wide mortuary variability inside the tombs – from completely unfurnished burials to interments showing substantial mortuary expenditure – suggest that chamber tombs held a central position in the construction of LHIIIC group identities and the legitimation of their social claims. Real or imagined claims at lineal descent or other social relations were affirmed and

[382] Morris 1991, 147-148; Parker Pearson 1993, 204; Parker Pearson 1999, 84; Chapman 2013, 53-54.
[383] Supra 69.
[384] As postulated e.g. for EIA Lefkandi: Lemos 2002, 161-168; Lemos 2006, 525.
[385] Goldstein 1981.

validated through the continuous frequenting of the communal space of the tombs, while secondary rituals discussed in paragraph **3.2.4** are indicative of concerns with ancestry.

The examination of the corpus of well-documented LHIIIC burials gives the opportunity to expand previous scholarship, as weapon-burials can now be contextualised within a much wider set of burials exhibiting high mortuary expenditure. In specific, the local record allows the distinction of three groups of privileged burials, which do not, so far, overlap with each other. These are (a) inhumations furnished with personal ornaments manufactured of precious metals and precious/semi-precious stones, (b) cremations, and of course (c) the weapon-burials. Thus, schematically, in the corpus of 133 securely dated LHIIIC burials 16 are furnished with gold, cornelian, agate, faience, and glass artefacts,[386] four are secondary cremations (**B069, B090, B108-109**), and 14 are weapon-burials (and a total of 28 as shown in **3.2.3**). However, it should be kept in mind that a significant number of reported burials of unspecified date fall into group (a) and considering that several of them are undisturbed and primary, they may well fall into the chronological span of LHIIIC.[387]

The elite connotations of all three groups of privileged burials can be easily traced through the status symbolisms of the practiced rite. Little explanation is needed about the interconnectedness of exalted status and precious jewellery in LBA Aegean, which is widely acknowledged in bibliography.[388] Additionally, the rite of cremation, with its intricacy and costliness offered ample ground for conspicuous consumption.[389] The rite, only scarcely practiced in the LBA, required large quantities of timber, time investment, and a complex

[386] **B030**, **B037**, **B039**, **B051-53**, **B063**, **B065**, **B083**, **B091**, **B102-103**, **B106**, **B113**, **B116**, **B119**.
[387] Supra fns.289, 291-292, 297-298.
[388] Konstantinidi 2001, 237, 250.
[389] Ruppenstein 2013.

execution, and may have functioned as an instrument of display, as proposed for the EIA.[390] In response to the argument made by Ruppenstein that this does not apply to secondary cremations whose remains were loosely deposited in the chamber without the use of an urn,[391] nothing would suggest that the absence of an urn for **B069** and **B090** would diminish the complexity of the ritual. In any case, it is beyond doubt that **B109** is by no means a modest burial, deposited in the oversize bronze kalathos and furnished with numerous bronzes, possibly emulating the rite used for rich weapon-burials in Crete.[392] It is not coincidental that **B109** also predates two weapon-burials in the same tomb (**B107, BX**).

The elite associations of weapon-burials, on the other hand, are indicated by the capacity of the deceased's relatives/corporate group to remove from circulation notable amounts of metal. The social symbolisms of the deposited grave goods can be even more closely understood if the diachronic changes in the correlation between elite ethos and the ostentation of weapons in LBA Aegean are taken into account. The impression of military prowess, combined indiscriminately with the display of wealth, was prevalent in burial customs from the MH/LHI transition to LHIIIA1. It did, however, decline by LHIIIA2, when luxury goods were no longer bound to weapon-burials and warfare imagery was restricted to monumental iconography.[393] This shows a progressive exclusion of social groups from warlike ideals, which became prerogative of the wanax.[394]

[390] E.g. see papers in Stampolidis 2001; Lemos 2002, 186-187.
[391] Ruppenstein 2013, 191-192.
[392] Giannopoulos 2008, 224.
[393] Deger-Jalkotzy 1999, 122-123, 129; Hiller 1999, 322-324. There are no LHIIIB weapon-burials from the large palatial centres and we only have very few, rather insecurely dated examples from more peripheral regions e.g. Aetolia, Epirus, Thessaly (Steinmann 2012, 218-219, 394-398).
[394] The Linear B record further testifies to the palatial control over weapon production and distribution (Palaima 1999, 367-375).

In the above context, the Achaean LHIIIC weapon-burials are distinguished from the MH/LHI-LHIIIA1 phenomenon by a difference in scale. The latter are much more widespread, open to all high-rank individuals, and they are usually exceptionally rich. In this respect, the present examination argues that LHIIIC elite burials lie closer to the LHIIIB situation, when "warrior status" was restricted to the ruler: the distribution of weapons is extremely nucleated in LHIIIC Achaea, while the display of wealth in the form of luxury goods or a complex funerary rite (cremation) is open to a group of non-weapon burials. It is thus proposed that Achaean high-ranking individuals appropriated by the beginning of LHIIIC an element of the Mycenaean ruler iconography, rooted in earlier tradition, and aspects of the political symbolisms it embodied. Fostering the connection to the past, whether factual or invented, would have been favourable to the elites' endeavours to legitimate authority.

At the same time the relevance of military prowess for successful leadership during the post-palatial period in Achaea is illustrated by the instability that has been surmised from the settlement evidence in **chapter 3.1.3**.[395] Military excellence must have been a skill ascribed to high-rank individuals, as Deger-Jalkotzy proposed,[396] but this does not imply that it was inseparably linked to real-life abilities. The only so far published skeletal analysis of a weapon-burial from Achaea (**B050**) does in fact suggest that the inhumed individual had not participated in injurious battle.[397] However, Whitley's use of Early Anglo-Saxon England as a parallel in support of the non-biographic character of the Aegean weapon funerary assemblages[398] is here considered unconvincing. Osteological studies have shown that weapon-burial in Early Anglo-Saxon tradition was a widespread but symbolic ritual, primarily

[395] Supra 62. For piracy in post-palatial Aegean see also Jung 2009b; Hitchcock, Maier 2014; Samaras 2015.
[396] Deger-Jalkotzy 1999, 130-131.
[397] Paschalidis 2009, 108.
[398] Whitley 2002.

related with descent, and there may have been an ethnic component regarding the groups that practiced the rite.[399] None of these elements is compatible with Achaean and other LHIIIC Aegean weapon-burials, which are represented by very few examples per cemetery and are seldom concentrated in the same tombs.

Whether weapon-burials belonged to real-life warriors or not, besides being very hard to substantiate without osteological evidence, ultimately has very little bearing on understanding the social implications of the rite. The social persona of the interred individuals was symbolically expressed to fit the aspirations of their surviving kin group, and warriorhood as a status need not have necessarily depended on the individuals' ability to fight. Still, weapon-burials were ubiquitously furnished with a sword-type (Naue II) representing a novelty in military technology that was perfectly operable in battle.[400] The recognisably non-Aegean form of the deposited weapons (discussed in **chapter 5.1**) further proclaimed the elite's access to exchange networks, and by extension its external ties to international peer elites, which are further explored in **chapter 6.1**. The deposition of Aegean-type weaponry in South Albanian[401] and 12th century North Epirote[402] weapon-burials is a parallel phenomenon, potentially aimed at a similar allusion.

All three aforementioned groups of LHIIIC interments, that is burials furnished with precious/semi-precious personal ornaments, secondary cremations, and weapon-burials, can therefore be associated with elites which through mortuary expenditure and manipulation of the funerary ritual propagated their exalted status and their claims to power. Whilst the burials of all three groups chronologically cover the entire duration of the

[399] Härke 1990, 42; Härke 1992, 217-224.
[400] Toms 2000, 124; Jung, Mehofer 2005/06, 113, fig.4:2; Jung, Mehofer 2013, 177. Contra: Molloy 2010, 421.
[401] Touchais 2002, 208, 212 tab. 2.
[402] Dakaris 1959, 115; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1993, 85 no.207; Douzougli, Papadopoulos 2010, 27-28.

post-palatial period, from the LHIIIB2/LHIIIC Early transition to LHIIIC Late, a clustering of burials accompanied by precious/semi-precious personal ornaments occurs during LHIIIC Middle and the beginning of LHIIIC Late, and the same has already been observed in paragraph **3.2.3** for the weapon-burials. The socio-political and economic parameters behind this increased interest in mortuary display are further explored in **chapter 6.1**.

Finally, a significant result that emerges from the study of mortuary variability is that there is no impression of dichotomy regarding the distribution of wealth in the local funerary record. The gap between elite burials and the most modest ones, is bridged by burials showing some aspirations for display. As such can now be classified burials furnished with knives (**B034, B070, B095, B117, B122**). The significance of knives, combining a functional character with the potential for display, has variously been emphasised,[403] and the popularity of knives among weapon-burials, as well as burials furnished with precious/semiprecious jewellery (**B065**, **B083**, **B091**, **B103**) further testifies to that. On the other hand, the status of burials accompanied by large numbers of vases but without any metal or other precious grave goods (e.g. **B035**, **B075**, **B089**, **B094**, **B121**) is uncertain: the use of the number of ceramics as wealth indicator in LHIIIC Achaea is dubious,[404] as there appears no regularity regarding the number of vases found with any of the three groups of elite burials.

The above discussion, therefore, provides a fresh perspective into post-palatial Achaea by encompassing a broad spectrum of mortuary variability. It becomes evident that there is no extreme nucleation in the distribution of wealth and status enhancing goods in the local mortuary record nor a sharp separation of weapon-burials and elite (non-weapon)

[403] E.g. Sherratt 1994, 68.
[404] See Voutsaki 1995, 56 for the Argolid.

burials from the entirety of the remaining interments. Undercurrent elements, permeating the Achaean burial customs, regardless of the propagated rank – real or envisioned – of the interred individuals are the consistent interest in personal beautification, expressed by pottery and non-ceramic grave goods alike, as well as the widespread indifference towards goods alluding to feasting and drinking practices.

The latter observation deserves a brief comment, since the unpopularity of the kylix as a grave good, has been considered to relate to the pre-collapse political status of Achaea. The kylix is regarded as a shape deeply embedded in the palatial ritual tradition and has been argued to carry elite symbolisms.[405] As a result, the diachronic scarcity of the shape as a grave good has been recently attributed to the region's independence from palatial control.[406] Notions of complete independence have already been disputed in **chapter 2**, but it can also be argued here that LHIIIC Achaean elites did engage in sympotic behaviour and embraced the ideals and values it entailed. As already mentioned in paragraph **3.2.4**, events involving kylikes and other drinking and mixing vessels featured in the funerary ritual, while feasting activities are well-documented in settlement contexts.[407]

[405] Galaty 1999, 74-76. Wright 2004, 17-33.
[406] Arena 2015, 29-30.
[407] Supra 62.

3.3. The Ceramic Production (CAT. V.1-15)

The corpus of LHIIIC pottery from Achaea comprises specimens published from a total of 33 sites, of which 31 are chamber tomb cemeteries and only two, Teichos Dymaion (**S33**) and Aigeira (**S70**), are settlements. More LHIIIC material has been reported from other settlement contexts (**S01**, **S05**, **S24**, **S28**), but no pottery has been published or illustrated so far. Consequently, the compelling majority of the published pottery, corresponding to over 70 per cent of the catalogued corpus, derives from funerary contexts, while another non-negligible portion (nearly 15 per cent) lacks context information, but the often excellent state of preservation encourages association with burial deposits.

The prevalence of pottery from funerary assemblages in the published record poses challenges to the study of LHIIIC material culture, starting with the biases that the involvement of pottery in the symbolic language of mortuary rituals can generate. This results to the unbalanced representation of certain ceramic types or even nearly the omission of entire classes of pottery, such as coarse wares, from funerary contexts. Moreover, with the striking exception of Krini-Drimaleika (**S14**)/Ch.t.3, stratified burials, albeit not entirely rare in Achaea, are either insufficiently documented or unpublished.[408] It is unsurprising, therefore, that the attribution of ceramic assemblages to the LHIIIC sub-phases remains to a great extent typologically grounded.

The settlement material, on the other hand, does not currently allow the construction of solid sequences on which the vases from burial contexts could be securely anchored on stylistic evidence. Even though a fair number of vases from Teichos Dymaion have been published or at least illustrated, their stratigraphic associations and context

[408] Supra fn.250.

details are unknown, but renewed research by Michalis Gazis is expected to provide fresh results. The LHIIIC pottery from Aigeira is much better known through preliminary reports but has not yet received its final publication. In fact, the acropolis plateau of Aigeira is the only site so far that has produced a well-documented LHIIIC stratigraphy, even if the already noted disturbances complicate the recovery of unmixed deposits.[409]

It becomes clear that typology remains an indispensable tool in the study of LHIIIC Achaea, not only for issues of relative and absolute chronology, but also for pursuing interregional comparisons. The typological classification of the Achaean LBA ceramic production was systematically compiled in the late 1970s by Papadopoulos and was to a degree refined, particularly with regards to its chronological implications, as part of Mountjoy's *Regional Mycenaean Decorated Pottery*,[410] where material down to the 1990s was incorporated. Amidst the increasing interest on LHIIIC Achaea over recent decades, her positions have not gone unrevised. This is exemplified by the case of Phase II of Aigeira: originally dated by the excavators to LHIIIC Middle,[411] it was subsequently reassigned to LHIIIC Late by Mountjoy,[412] but it has been argued on the grounds of stratigraphic and stylistic evidence to belong to LHIIIC Middle/Advanced and possibly down to LHIIIC Late.[413] Similarly, there has been substantial input into the definition of the SubMycenaean phase,[414] whose typological identification in Achaea has long been problematic. A distinct chronological scheme has also been proposed by Ioannis Moschos, who, in a proclamatory article divided the LHIIIC and the SubMycenaean periods in 6 phases.[415] This scheme was

[409] Supra 53-55.
[410] Mountjoy 1999, 416-441.
[411] Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 394-426.
[412] Mountjoy 1999, 399.
[413] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 71-72.
[414] Moschos 2009b, 256-260 (phases 6a-6b).
[415] Moschos 2009b, 238 tab.1.

applied to the material from Klauss by Paschalidis (**S11**). In lack of a comprehensive analysis of the pottery of Portes (**S41a**), however, on which this 6 phase chronology was based, the relevance and applicability of the scheme to the rest of Achaea cannot be fully assessed.

The reliability of the extant typologies as chronological vehicles is still challenged by their strong dependence upon stylistic criteria, due to the lack of undisturbed reference stratigraphies. This significant limitation was already cautioned by Mountjoy. It is also notable that the published/illustrated material of neither Teichos nor Aigeira covers the entire time span, down to the 11th century. Therefore, the definition of the entire SubMycenaean phase is exclusively extracted from funerary material[416] with no or little correlation to contemporary assemblages from other regions. Amidst all challenges and limitations, however, the value of Mountjoy's contribution can hardly be downplayed and, with the aforementioned amendments, it constitutes the primary chronological guidance used for the publication of Achaean material.

The typological analysis incorporated in the present thesis builds upon the influential classifications of Papadopoulos and Mountjoy, and aims to provide an updated re-evaluation of LHIIIC ceramic developments. It integrates all recently published pottery from the cemeteries of Klauss (**S11**), Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**), Spaliareika-Lousika (**S37**), Mitopolis-Ayia Varvara (**S45**), and Leontio (**S48**), as well as Krini-Zoitada (**S13**), Nikoleika (**S69a**), and the settlement of Aigeira (**S70**) that have recently received extensive preliminary presentations. With a dataset enriched by over 600 specimens since the overviews of Papadopoulos and Mountjoy, it is thus possible to follow more closely the regional typological features, their diachronic shifts, and their implications for relative chronology, as

[416] SubMycenaean pottery reported by Moschos from Ayia Kyriaki (**S05**) and Chalandritsa-Stavros (**S24**) is completely unpublished (Moschos 2009b, 264, 266).

all conclusions rely on a much larger sample with better recorded contextual information compared to the material that was available when Papadopoulos composed his reference work and which was also the basic source for Mountjoy's account. The present analysis further intends to provide a fresh interregional perspective by seeking comparative material from the rest of the Aegean and particularly Western Greece, making use of the growing number of detailed studies undertaken over recent decades, especially on the material from Elis, Arkadia, Kephalonia, Phokis, and Aetolia.[417]

The following discussion, therefore, takes into consideration a corpus of approximately 1000 published and illustrated finds that a) have been retrieved from Achaean settlement sites and burial grounds and b) lie within the stylistic realms of the 12th and 11th centuries, from the beginning of the LHIIIC to the SubMycenaean phase. The contexts, decoration, and bibliographic details for the discussed vessels are listed in **CAT. V.1-15**. The major ceramic group accommodated in this account is fine decorated wheel-made pottery. Handmade Burnished Ware (HBW) is discussed in a separate section of the thesis (paragraph **5.1.2**), since it has been diachronically treated as a technologically and stylistically distinct ware and its origin is interrelated with Achaea's contacts with the West during the 12th century. Other coarsewares and plainwares are not included in the present account, due to the lack of relevant published material.[418]

Chapter 3.3 is, thus, structured around the examination of the 15 most frequently represented shapes in the fineware repertoire (paragraphs **3.3.1-15**) during each of the three LHIIIC sub-phases and the subsequent SubMycenaean period. The conclusions drawn

[417] E.g. Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999; Deger-Jalkotzy 2007; Deger-Jalkotzy 2009; Vikatou 2009; Stavropoulou-Gatsi, Jung, Mehofer 2012; Salavoura 2015.
[418] For pithoi: Papadopoulos 1979, 125-126.

from this analysis are subsequently synthesised in paragraph **3.3.16**, with the intention to contribute towards the typological definition of each phase across the above chronological horizon, to elucidate aspects of intra-regional variation, and to address interregional contacts in the context of Western Greece as these emerge from the ceramic record.

3.3.1. Amphora

3.3.1.a. Four-handled amphora (CAT. V.1a: FHA1-51) PL. 1-3

Not listed among Furumark's shapes, the four-handled amphora is typical of the Western Peloponnesian repertoire. It combines the profile of the belly-handled amphora (FS 58) with an additional pair of shoulder handles. The possible connection of the LHIIIC shape to the local MBA production was highlighted by Papadopoulos.[419] The 51 published LHIIIC specimens originate from 12 chamber tomb cemeteries[420] and Teichos Dymaion (**S33**). The shape is well-documented all over Western Achaea and the Kalavryta region, but counts only one example from Aigialeia (**FHA44**).

The four-handled amphora, not manifested prior to LHIIIC, does not exhibit substantial profile differentiation in the course of the period (**PL. 1-3**). The majority of the vases measure between 30 and 45cm in height, with very few exceeding 50cm (**FHA45**) or dropping below 30 (**FHA9-10**, **FHA14**, **FHA48-49**). They are characterised by a tall, slender, slightly concave or flaring neck, with a wide flat-topped rim, occasionally slanting inwards. The body varies from depressed globular and ovoid to a more or less pronounced biconical profile. They are equipped with a pair of large horizontal loop handles, similarly to the belly-handled amphora, and a second, much smaller pair horizontally or vertically set relatively

[419] Papadopoulos 1979, 70; argument also supported by Vikatou 2009, 503.
[420] **S07-8, S11, S13, S15, S25, S29, S37, S39-40, S43, S45, S48.**

high on the shoulder. Occasionally the loop handles can be replaced by twisted (**FHA19-20**, **FHA24**, **FHA35**, **FHA40**, **FHA45**, **FHA47**) or grooved ones (**FHA8**, **FHA34**). The vases have a ring or less frequently a raised base.

The decoration syntax is the main tool for the chronological classification of the specimens. None of the catalogued vases can be assigned to LHIIIC Early, which is consistent with the rarity of the belly-handled amphora in this phase as well.[421] The Eleian series is believed to start in LHIIIC Early, as suggested by an ovoid example with very high positioned horizontal handles set upright on the shoulder.[422] The current examination of all Achaean published specimens that display high placement of the shoulder handles (e.g. **FHA22**, **FHA38**, **FHA47**) shows that they have much broader body of globular-conical or biconical profile, which is indicative of a later date.

Vases with few widely spaced bands leaving most of the belly plain have been attributed to LHIIIC Middle (**PL. 1**).[423] However, the reliability of banding as a chronological indicator for amphorae has been questioned,[424] and as a result recent publications tend to attribute four-handled amphorae with such decoration more broadly to LHIIIC Middle-Late (**FHA26**, **FHA28**, **FHA43**).[425] In response to these concerns, it can instead be argued that this banding syntax is compatible with most LHIIIC Middle closed shapes (stirrup jars, jugs, lekythoi), in which case banding is widely agreed upon as a diagnostic feature, making its validity as a chronological indicator for amphorae all the more likely. In LHIIIC Late four-handled amphorae are either monochrome with the exception of a decorative space on the shoulder or combine densely banded and monochrome surfaces (**PL. 2**). A liminal stage

[421] Infra 114.
[422] *ArchDelt* 19 (1964), pl.187γ (Kladeos-Trypes).
[423] Mountjoy 1999, 424-425; Giannopoulos 2008, 155.
[424] Papadopoulos 1979, 70 fn.51; Christakopoulou 2010, 128-129; Paschalidis 2014, 647.
[425] Aktypi 2014, 243-235; Paschalidis 2014, 645.

between LHIIIC Middle and Late might denote the banding of **FHA11**, with sets of narrow bands on the lower body, anticipating the LHIIIC Late manner. It can be assigned to LHIIIC Middle/Advanced or the very beginning of LHIIIC Late.[426] The same can be argued for **FHA19**, which combines rather unevenly spaced bands on the lower shoulder with a monochrome lower body.[427]

Besides few completely monochrome examples, the decoration invariably occupies the area between the shoulder handles, arranged in a single or occasionally successive zones (**FHA4**, **FHA33**), although the shoulder zone can also be left plain (**FHA9**, **FHA50**). More rarely there is a second zone on the belly (**FHA11**, **FHA17**, **FHA19**, **FHA40**, **FHA45**). The heavy ornamentation of **FHA12** is an isolated example. Decorative motifs do not show much differentiation across LHIIIC Middle and Late. Concentric semicircles (plain, dotted, fringed), wavy lines, and zigzags are the commonest motifs. **FHA3** is the only pictorial specimen, decorated with semicircles that have been converted to birds. Other motifs include running, isolated, or stemmed spirals (**FHA29**, **FHA33**-**34**, **FHA45**, **FHA47**), antithetic spirals (**FHA8**, **FHA38**, **FHA40**), panelled pattern (**FHA32**, **FHA42**), and triangles (**FHA27**, **FHA29**).

Three specimens can be assigned to the SubMycenaean phase (**FHA1-2, FHA44**). **FHA1-2** stand out because of their depressed ovoid body (**PL. 3**), broad raised base, and very wide rather irregularly executed bands down the body. Reserved bands decorate the lower body of **FHA44** as well, combined with an additional narrow decorative zone between the belly handles. The decoration of stacked and crosshatched triangles with high fringes is

[426] Cf. **BHA19** (dated after Mountjoy 1999, 425).
[427] Date after Deger-Jalkotzy 2006, 160.

believed to be typical for this phase,[428] and similar high fringes are added to all auxiliary motifs of **FHA44**.[429]

Although Achaea is the region with the highest to-date concentration of four-handled amphorae, the shape is characteristic of the Northwest Peloponnesian tradition as a whole. In fact, it is at least as popular in Elis, attested at Agrapidochori,[430] and Strefi,[431] while 30 specimens come from Kladeos-Trypes[432] and 25 from Ayia Triada.[433] The Eleian vessels cover the entire period from LHIIIC Early to LHIIIC Late, when almost all vases from Ayia Triada date. It is also abundantly represented at Palaiokastro, Arkadia (LHIIIC Middle/Developed and Late),[434] where the vessels have been argued to be Eleian imports.[435] The shape occurs only sporadically at Lakkithra, Kephalonia,[436] and Phokis,[437] and isolated occurrences are recorded in Pteleon, Thessaly,[438] Kamini, Naxos,[439] Mycenae,[440] and Korakou.[441]

The detailed study of the Achaean corpus, furthermore, makes it possible to pursue closer comparisons between the Achaean and the other Northwest Peloponnesian specimens. It becomes, therefore, clear that biconical profiles were not as favoured as globular and globular-conical ones in Elis, while vertical shoulder handles, not as widespread

[428] Moschos 2009b, 257, 259.
[429] For the unusual decoration of the vase: Borgna, Vordos 2016, 452.
[430] Parlama 1971, 56 no.1, pls.ΛΑ:δ, ΛΒ:α-γ.
[431] Nikoletzos 2009, 444, pl.103.
[432] *ArchDelt* 19 (1964), pl.187γ; *ArchDelt* 53 (1998), 231-233, pls.94-97; Mountjoy 1999, 392-393 no.78; Vikatou 2009, 497.
[433] *ArchDelt* 45 (1990), pl.52a; *ArchDelt* 47 (1992), pl.37στ; Vikatou 1999, 244-245; Vikatou 2009, 492-497.
[434] Demakopoulou, Crouwel 1998, 277 (P3), pl.54b; Demakopoulou 2007, 167; Salavoura 2015, 418-423.
[435] Vikatou 2009, 497. Contra: Mountjoy considers P561 from Kladeos-Trypes an import from Palaiokastro (1999, 298, 393 no.78).
[436] Marinatos 1932, pl.10:150; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 65, pl.9, 60e .
[437] Lerat 1952, pl.52.
[438] Mountjoy 1999, 849 no.110.
[439] Vlachopoulos 2006, 112-113 no.1748, dr. 10, pl.69. But the cylindrical neck and the small neck-to-shoulder handles do not compare to Achaea.
[440] Mountjoy 1999, 159.
[441] Blegen 1921, 68 fig.98. Smaller, with different rendering of the neck.

in Achaea, constituted the rule in Elis and Arkadia. A five-handled variation from Elis has no Achaean counterparts.[442] The banding syntax of the LHIIIC Middle phase and the preference for monochrome surfaces in LHIIIC Late are well paralleled in Elis and Palaiokastro, but dense banding down the body in LHIIIC Late (**FHA10**) is a local Achaean feature. Moreover, the scarcity of decoration in the belly-handle zone in Achaea compares well to Palaiokastro, but contrasts to Elis, where multiple decorative zones are more frequent.

3.3.1.b. Belly-handled amphora, FS 58 (CAT. V.1.b: BHA1-19) PL. 4-5

Two-handled amphorae, with a maximum height of 40cm, were not as popular in Achaea as the four-handled version and the number of published specimens has only marginally increased since Papadopoulos' study.[443] However, the published corpus shows that their distribution is not restricted to Western Achaea, as Papadopoulos had originally posited, since monochrome examples also originate from Aigeira.[444]

The few LHIIIC Early specimens (**BHA15**, **BHA17**) have a wide, flat-topped, down-sloping rim and their high-positioned horizontal handles, set upright on the shoulder, distinguish them from Furumark's FS 58. Their typological features are well-paralleled in Southern Elis, where the series starts in LHIIIB2 and continues in LHIIIC Early.[445] The variation is not favoured in Northern Elis, though, with only one example from Daphne.[446] **BHA15**, decorated with a wide zone of scale pattern on the shoulder and few bands on the

[442] Probably stemming from the three-handled amphora: Nikoletzos 2009, 424-429.
[443] Papadopoulos 1979, 70-71.
[444] Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 411-412; Mountjoy 1999, 416.
[445] Olympia-Kalosaka: Mountjoy 1999, 388 no.64; Cheimadio: Parlama 1974, pl.37ε; Diasella: Daux 1957, 576, fig.6; Strephi: *ArchDelt* 17 (1961/62), pl.118β; Nikoletzos 2009, 430-434, fn.957.
[446] *ArchDelt* 54 (1999), 234-235, fig.10.

belly and lower body, further compares in terms of syntax and choice of decorative motif to an LHIIIC Early piriform jar from Strefi, Elis.[447]

As in Elis, the high-handled version does not persist in LHIIIC Middle-Late, by when the shape corresponds more closely to FS 58. Profiles are virtually the same as the four-handled amphorae, ranging from ovoid and globular-conical to mostly biconical, with horizontal loop handles at the maximum circumference. A single or a pair of nipples often features on the shoulder (**BHA1-5**, **BHA7**, **BHA10-14**, **BHA19**) in the centre of each side, probably inspired from the shoulder handles of the four-handled amphorae.[448] Similarly to the latter, banding is not a unanimously agreed upon chronological indicator, but its validity is here advocated as it corresponds to the stylistic development of other closed shapes. Vases with sets of few bands above and below the belly-handle zone are therefore assigned to LHIIIC Middle (**PL. 4**) and mostly monochrome vases with a narrow decorated shoulder zone date to LHIIIC Late (**PL. 5**). The main decoration, typically set on the shoulder, comprises wavy lines, stylised foliate band, zigzags, triangles, concentric semicircles (fringed or not), and fringed spirals. **BHA6** and **BHA18** (**PL. 4**) are exceptionally decorated between the belly handles (quirk, chevrons) and bear the dense narrow banding with wide reserved zones that is associated with LHIIIC Middle/Advanced or the beginning of LHIIIC Late.[449]

FS 58 is well-paralleled in Elis, with LHIIIC Middle-Late examples from the cemeteries of Kladeos-Trypes,[450] Agrapidochori,[451] and Ayia Triada,[452] and, contrary to Achaea, continue

[447] Mountjoy 1999, 388 no.63.
[448] Vermeule 1960, 7; Papadopoulos 1979, 70; Parlama 1984, 218-219.
[449] Mountjoy 1999, 425.
[450] *ArchDelt* 53 (1998), pls.94γ, 97γ. *ArchDelt* 55 (2000), 277 fig.14.
[451] Parlama 1971, 56 nos.2-4; Parlama 1974, 46 nos.27-28; Mountjoy 1999, 392-393 nos.79-80; *ArchDelt* 55 (2000), 272, fig.5.
[452] *ArchDelt* 47 (1992), pl.37γ; Vikatou 1999, 244-245; Vikatou 2009, 498-503.

into the SubMycenaean phase.[453] The smaller variant with tall splaying foot from Ayia Triada[454] does not have Achaean counterparts. FS 58 is also popular in Palaiokastro, Arkadia, during LHIIIC Middle-Late.[455] Belly-handled amphorae are found elsewhere in Western Greece, including Pylos,[456] Lakkithra, Kephalonia,[457] and Aetolia.[458] The amphorae from Elateia have been considered Achaean or Achaeanising[459] and those from Skyros have been linked by some scholars to Elis.[460]

Belly-handled amphorae have also been identified in Southern Italy. Two fragments from Punta di Zambrone were shown to be of Eleian/Achaean provenance.[461] A fragmentary vase from the site, despite the typological relevance to FS 58 was re-classified as a piriform jar.[462] A monochrome neck, probably from a belly-handled amphora comes from Roca Vecchia (LHIIIC Late),[463] while a specimen from Punta Meliso (end of LHIIIC Late) has identical profile to Western Greek amphorae, with a nipple on the shoulder.[464] The combination of fringed semicircles on its shoulder and wavy line on the belly appears on a SubMycenaean amphora from Ancient Elis,[465] but the above discussion illustrates that the motifs are common among LHIIIC Late Western Greek amphorae in general, as is the solid monochrome paint covering the rest of the vase.

[453] Ancient Elis: *ArchDelt* 17 (1961/62), pl.147; Eder 2001a, 57-59, 116, pl.10a.
[454] Vikatou 2009, 498 variant 2.
[455] Salavoura 2015, 419-420. Argued to be Eleian imports: Vikatou 2009, 502.
[456] Mountjoy 1999, 353 no.122.
[457] Marinatos 1932, pl.5:21, 9:144.
[458] Agrinio: Vokotopoulou 1969a, pl.51a-b; Kouvaras: Stavropoulou-Gatsi, Jung, Mehofer 2012, fig. 3a.
[459] Eder 2003, 42, fig.2b; Deger-Jalkotzy 2007, 134, fig.1:8.
[460] Parlama 1984, 219; Vikatou 2009, 502-503.
[461] Jung, Mommsen, Pacciarelli 2015, tab.1:Zamb22, Zamb39.
[462] Jung *et al.* 2015, 73-74 no.19.
[463] Jung 2006, 162, fig.22:10.
[464] Benzi, Graziadio 1996, 107-111 (PM1).
[465] Eder 2001a, pl.10a.

3.3.2. Amphoriskos, FS 59 (CAT. V.2: Am1-80) PL. 6-9

The amphoriskos is a fairly common shape in Achaea, newly introduced in LHIIIC, with 80 illustrated specimens from funerary and domestic contexts, while 19 more unpublished examples have been reported from Voudeni (**S07**).[466] They are small, varying in size between 7 and 15cm. They have a relatively broad mouth with lipless rim, concave neck, which tends to be shorter in the earlier phases, and horizontal loop handles on the lower shoulder and more rarely on the belly. An LHIIIC Early example (**Am61**) encourages comparisons with the LHIIIB piriform jars,[467] but most LHIIIC Early amphoriskoi have a low positioned maximum diameter (**PL. 6**) and bear resemblance to the LHIIIB-C rounded alabastra.[468] The study of the so far published specimens suggests that in the course of LHIIIC profiles move from baggy and dumpy with a wide base to depressed globular and globular-biconical forms with more elongated necks (**PL. 7-8**),[469] although ovoid profiles also exist (e.g. **Am14**, **Am29**, **Am65**, **Am69**). Specimens dating to the end of LHIIIC Late and the SubMycenaean phase are equipped with much taller flaring necks, depressed bodies, and intensely protruding handles, set on the belly, in the manner of FS 58 (**PL. 9**). **Am10** and **Am52** also bear nipples on the shoulder similarly to belly-handled amphorae.[470]

The decoration occupies a narrow zone between the handles,[471] which in LHIIIC Early is combined with a mostly plain belly (e.g. **Am59-61**, **Am63-64**). A stratified example from Aigeira Phase Ib (**Am68**), from the fill of the potter's kiln, attests to this tendency, which was

[466] Christakopoulou 2010, 126 citing Kolonas.
[467] Vikatou 2009, 507.
[468] Papadopoulos 1979, 97 fn.73.
[469] See also Aktypi 2017, 240 for Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**).
[470] For parallels from Palaiokastro: Salavoura 2015, 425.
[471] Exception: **Am10**, **Am15** decorated on the neck and body.

not abandoned after the end of the phase.[472] On the other hand, the attribution of vases to LHIIIC Middle is problematic, despite the size of the studied sample. The chronology of **Am31** and **Am79**, assigned by Mountjoy to this phase, can now be reconsidered, as their short neck is characteristic of an early date. **Am69** from Aigeira Phase Ib has been convincingly shown to belong to LHIIIC Middle/Developed, but cannot assist the dating of Western Achaean finds, due to its distinct slender and well-proportioned profile and untypical panelled decoration.[473] **Am71** from Aigeira Phase II, bears reserved bands on the interior and exterior of the rim and neck, which are considered novel elements indicative of LHIIIC Middle/Advanced date.[474] The current examination, however, demonstrates that this feature characterises only few Achaean amphoriskoi (**Am10**, **Am32**, **Am42**), as solidly painted rims and necks constitute the rule throughout LHIIIC,[475] and only by the end of LHIIIC Late-SubMycenaean is banding on the neck attested again (**Am2**). **Am25**, **Am80**, and **Am66**, with slightly depressed globular body and high set handles, can be tentatively assigned to LHIIIC Middle after good parallels from Elateia.[476] Most of the amphoriskoi from Klauss assigned to LHIIIC Middle have been dated after their context by Paschalidis,[477] but upon closer examination it becomes evident that in many cases they coexisted, in their respective assemblages, with vessels of either LHIIIC Early or LHIIIC Late date. Thus, for instance, **Am14** was found in the same context (**B048**) as **Am13** and **NNJ14**, which are stylistically consistent with LHIIIC Early, whereas **Am16-17** and **Am18** accompanied burials (**B051**, **B056**) furnished with stirrup jars (**STJ150-151**, **STJ163-164**) that cannot antedate the beginning of LHIIIC Late.

[472] E.g. **Am7, Am10, Am16, Am17, Am29, Am32, Am42**.
[473] For parallels from Perati: Iakovidis 1969, pl.112β.
[474] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 69.
[475] Exception: **Am61-62**.
[476] Deger-Jalkotzy 2007, 136-137, figs.2:3, 7:1-3, 9:2-4.
[477] Paschalidis 2014, 650-651.

The most common motifs are zigzags, quirks, concentric or joining semicircles, and wavy lines, as well as several combinations of panelled pattern. Motifs such as net-pattern (**Am10**, **Am15**, **Am46**), triglyph and half-rosette (**Am40**), concentric arcs (**Am28**), tassel (**Am31**), stemmed spiral (**Am16**), and multiple stem (**Am63**) are sporadically used, and hatched/cross-hatched motifs are rare (**Am3**, **Am42**, **Am60**). Occasionally the decorative zone between the handles is left plain (**Am20-22**, **Am45**). Several vases are completely monochrome (**Am5-6**, **Am36**, **Am39**, **Am41**, **Am50**, **Am74**, **Am76**, **Am80**). Although most of the available profiles suggest a post-LHIIIC Early date, monochrome decoration is treated here as a poor chronological indicator, as solidly painted vases in Achaea and the rest of Western Greece are not confined to LHIIIC Late.[478]

The dumpy Achaean amphoriskoi compare in shape and decoration syntax to the Eleian ones, which are more limited in numbers and date mostly to LHIIIC Early.[479] They are also well-paralleled in Palaiokastro, where the early, wide-based baggy variant is absent.[480] The same applies to the Kephalonian products that are generally very small, with more pronounced vertical axis.[481] The pedestal variant from Kladeos-Trypes and Elateia[482] counts only one example from Klauss (**Am15**), while conical based examples[483] are absent from the studied corpus. The Lakonian amphoriskoi stand closer to the Argive products and are loosely comparable to the Achaean vessels.[484] Finally, the shape is very popular in Elateia,

[478] Ayia Triada: Vikatou 2009, 504 (Π4383, Π5049: LHIIIC Early). Elateia: Deger-Jalkotzy 2007, 136, fig.7:1 (LHIIIC Middle). Lakkithra: Marinatos 1932, pls.7:84, 12:188 (LHIIIC Late).
[479] Kladeos-Trypes: *ArchDelt* 19 (1964), pls.185γ-δ, 186ε; *ArchDelt* 53 (1998), pl.94δ; Mountjoy 1999, 390 no.66 (LHIIIC Early), 391 no.74 (LHIIIC Middle), 393 no. 81 (LHIIIC Late). Agrapidochori: Parlama 1971, pls.ΛΕβ,δ; Mountjoy 1999, 392-390 no.65 (LHIIIC Early), 393 no.82 (LHIIIC Late). Olympia: *ArchDelt* 18 (1963), pl.135a (LHIIIC Early). Ayia Triada: Vikatou 2009, 504-506 (LHIIIC Early).
[480] Demakopoulou, Crouwel 1998, 277-278, pl.54c; Demakopoulou 2007, 167; Salavoura 2015, 424-425.
[481] Marinatos 1932, pls.6, 7; Mountjoy 1999, 453-454 nos.21-32; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 64-65, tab.3.
[482] Mountjoy 1999, 391 no.73; Deger-Jalkotzy 2007, 136, fig.9.1.
[483] Palaiokastro: Salavoura 2015, 424. Lakkithra: Marinatos 1932, pl.7:85.
[484] Mountjoy 1999, 282-283, 287, 290-291.

where the LHIIIC Late and SubMycenaean belly-handled variation compares well to Achaea.[485]

3.3.3. Alabastron (CAT. V.3: AL1-87) PL. 10-14

Alabastra were frequently deposited as grave goods during LHIIIC, found at 16 of the 26 burial grounds whose pottery has been published/illustrated, and occasionally derive from domestic contexts (**AL22**, **AL50**). The study of the present corpus shows a clear chronological pattern in the production of the shape. The rounded alabastron (FS 85-86) is a residual LHIIIA-B type, and is unsurprisingly limited to LHIIIC Early, sporadically surviving into LHIIIC Middle in its handleless form. The straight-sided type covers the entire time span, although very few vases have been assigned to LHIIIC Middle, and its three-legged variant is rare prior to LHIIIC Late.

3.3.3.a. Rounded alabastron, FS 85-86 (AL1-27) PL. 10-11

In LHIIIC Early two variations are encountered (**PL. 10**). One is small (shorter than 9cm) and baggy (**AL17-18**, **AL21**), and a stratified example derives from Aigeira phase I (**AL22**). The other is large (up to 21 cm), globular and baseless (**AL1**, **AL5**, **AL8**, **AL23**). The form of the first variation traces back to LHII and LHIIIA-B, when it reached its maximum popularity.[486] Although it no longer relates to the flat LHIIB-LHIIIA1 variant,[487] it visibly stems from the squat and dumpy LHIIIA-B profiles.[488] The distinctive feature of LHIIIC Early specimens is their short, narrow, concave neck and flaring rim with rounded lip, which

[485] Deger-Jalkotzy 2007, 135-137; Deger-Jalkotzy 2009, 94.
[486] Papadopoulos 1979, 87.
[487] Papadopoulos 1976a, pl.55a; Papadopoulos 1979, fig.127.
[488] Several examples illustrated in Papadopoulos 1979, figs.128-132. Mountjoy 1999, 408, 410, 413.

contrasts to the earlier down-sloping rims. They retain the low-positioned maximum diameter and wide base, but are usually equipped with two (instead of three)[489] loop handles right above the max. diameter and often not as high on the shoulder as in previous periods.[490] The introduction of the amphoriskos in LHIIIC Early, with profile nearly identical to the dumpy alabastra,[491] can be proposed to have stemmed from or even boosted the preference for two handles. The ring base of **AL14** also imitates the amphoriskos. An Achaean peculiarity is the occasional replacement of the handles with nipples (**AL4**, **AL13-14**, **AL16-19**, **AL25**).[492] Small baggy alabastra are otherwise rather infrequent in Western Greece during LHIIIC,[493] with few examples from Elis,[494] Zakynthos,[495] Kephalonia,[496] while a specimen from Messenia has been considered an Achaean import.[497]

The large globular variety does not correspond precisely to any Furumark shape. It has a broad, flaring neck and an everted rim rejecting the overhang of LHIIIB, but it retains the three high-set handles of the previous phase.[498] Its popularity in Elis, where globular alabastra, sometimes exceptionally large, were manufactured since LHIIIA2 and LHIIIB,[499] and the fact that the Achaean specimens in the studied corpus compare well to LHIIIC Early

[489] Three-handled alabastra of this variant (**AL24**, **AL26-27**) have been assigned to LHIIIC Early as well (Mountjoy 1999, 418 fn.370-371).
[490] For a two-handled alabastron of LHIIIB date: Papadopoulos 1976a, pl.61a.
[491] See also Aktypi 2017, 225 for a similar observation regarding **AL11**.
[492] Papadopoulos 1979, 128, 181; Moschos 2002, 22-23. **AL75** is a straight-sided example.
[493] Lolos 1986, 296-297.
[494] Ayia Triada: Vikatou 2009, 324 (Π6368). Kalosaka: Parlama 1974, pl.31a; Mountjoy 1999, 390 no.68.
[495] Kambi: Agallopoulou 1973, pl.107γ; Mountjoy 1999, 483 no.13.
[496] Metaxata and Lakkithra: Bradbeck-Jucker 1986, fig.15:12; Mountjoy 1999, 452 nos.18-19; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, pl.2:A1519, A1280.
[497] Volimidia: Kountouri 2002, 78.
[498] Certain vases with taller neck have also been assigned to LHIIIB (Mountjoy 1999, 413 no.40 fn.338).
[499] *ArchDelt* 19 (1964), pl.182β; *ArchDelt* 33 (1978), pl.23; Mountjoy 1999, 381 no.34-36, 387 nos.56-57; Vikatou 2009, 474-475.

Eleian examples,[500] lead to the conclusion that the variation should be regarded as a Northwest Peloponnesian innovation.

LHIIIC Early rounded alabastra of both variations combine a monochrome neck with few bands bordering the handle zone or encircling the lower body, and a plain belly. The main decorative zone, between the handles, is filled with simple motifs, of which the rock and net patterns, the N-pattern and the single file of vertical strokes were already used for the decoration of the shape prior to LHIIIC.[501] Monochrome alabastra or examples with a plain or banded shoulder zone are also encountered (**AL6**, **AL14**, **AL17**, **AL19**, **AL25**).

The few rounded alabastra dateable to LHIIIC Middle belong to the small, baggy variant, with nipples instead of handles (**PL. 11**). The shape does not vary from LHIIIC Early, but the decoration is drastically different, with the introduction of triangles and alternating pendent and standing sets of semicircles. Banding also becomes denser, moving towards the LHIIIC Late style.

3.3.3.b. Straight-sided alabastron, FS 96, 97, 99 (AL28-87) PL. 12-14

The straight-sided alabastron is a widespread shape in the Aegean and one of the commonest shapes in Achaea, attested since LHIIIA1 and peaking throughout LHIIIA-B.[502] The LHIIIC vessels range in height from miniatures of 4.5cm (**AL42**) to 10cm, and are less frequently larger (**AL35**, **AL51**), with three-legged specimens from Klauss reaching 20cm (**AL29**, **AL33**). Similarly to the rounded alabastra, the down-sloping LHIIIB rim is replaced

[500] Olympia-Kalosaka: Mountjoy 1999, 390 no.67. Ayia Triada: Vikatou 2009, 180 (Π5330); 203-204 (Π4409); 252 (Π4547).
[501] Papadopoulos 1979, figs.127-133; Vikatou 2009, 470-473 with parallels from Western Greece.
[502] Papadopoulos 1979, 87-91; Mountjoy 1999, 408.

with a flaring lipless rim[503] and two handles are favoured over three,[504] set slightly lower than LHIIIB, on the edge of the slanting shoulder. The concave neck is broader compared to the rounded alabastra, the body is cylindrical with straight or slightly converging sides, and the base is flat or slightly convex.

While the corpus of straight-sided alabastra has substantially increased in recent decades, the present examination confirms Mountjoy's observation that the vast majority of vases belong to LHIIIC Early (**PL. 12**).[505] This is now further supported by the context of several vases, like **AL31-32**, **AL37**, **AL39**, and **AL52**, which accompanied primary burials (**B022**, **B049**, **B055**, **B109**) and are securely associated with other LHIIIC Early grave goods in their respective assemblages. A taller variety (**AL44**, **AL48-49**) is also assigned to this phase, and seems regionally confined to Northwest Peloponnese, with parallels in Elis.[506] It also becomes even more noticeable that FS 96 does not display significant profile differentiation that would encourage the stylistic distinction of many LHIIIC Middle examples (**PL. 13**). **AL35** and **AL59** can be assigned to this phase as they accompany **B027-28** and **B116** respectively, along with other LHIIIC Middle vases. **AL78** is a rare LHIIIC Middle occurrence of the based FS 97;[507] its date is indicated by its context (**B127**) and good Dodecanesian parallels.[508] **AL76** belongs to the same variant but has been dated to LHIIIC Early,[509] a date compatible with its minimal body banding. On the other hand, the taller neck and sturdy protruding handles on

[503] Exception: **AL43** whose decoration (fringed concentric semicircles) accords with an LHIIIC Early date (Mountjoy 1999, 418-419).
[504] Elis: Mountjoy 1999, 393-395 nos.83-87; Vikatou 2009, 487-488. Kephalonia: Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 64, pl.2:A1279.
[505] Mountjoy 1999, 418-420.
[506] Vikatou 2009, 488.
[507] For an unpublished example from **S41a**: Petropoulos 2007, 255 fn.11.
[508] Benzi 1992, 41-42, pls.27g, 60b; Mountjoy 1999, 1102 no.77, 1112 no.127, 1038 nos.168-170.
[509] For parallels see Mountjoy 1999, 568 no.333 (Perati), 682 no.175 (Boeotia).

FS 96 specimens have been considered indicative of LHIIIC Late date (**AL42, AL46-47**).[510] Likewise, **AL58** has been assigned to the end of LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean phase, due to its funnel shaped neck and intensely outwards turned handles.[511]

The three-legged variant (FS 99) became more common in LHIIIC Late (**AL29-30**, **AL33-34**, **AL50**, **AL63**; **PL. 14**), despite its first introduction in LHIIIC Early (**AL77**). Besides the addition of legs, the profile is similar to FS 96, although the exceptionally large **AL33** imitates the rim and neck profile of the amphora. The Achaean legged alabastra can be paralleled to examples from Ayia Triada, Elis,[512] Palaiokastro, Arkadia,[513] and Lakkithra, Kephalonia,[514] while a three-handled specimen comes from Elateia.[515] The Western Greek products, with their concave or funnel shaped necks stand apart from their three-legged counterparts from Tiryns,[516] Perati,[517] Naxos,[518] and the Dodecanese,[519] always equipped with a short collar neck. The latter is sparse in Achaea (**AL29**) but lidded examples come from Kladeos-Trypes.[520] The specimens from Kladeos have been considered products of a local workshop,[521] and the introduction of the three-legged variation through this workshop to Achaea has been deemed likely.[522]

Both FS 96 and FS 99 have a monochrome neck and rim throughout the period. The main decoration on FS 96 is set in the narrow handle-zone. The remaining surface during

[510] Mountjoy 1999, 432.
[511] Moschos 2009b, 256.
[512] Vikatou 2009, 489-491.
[513] Salavoura 2015, 429-431.
[514] Mountjoy 1999, 445-446 no.40.
[515] Demakopoulou 1999, 190 fig.7.
[516] Podzuweit 2007, 176-177, pls.94-95.
[517] Iakovidis 1969, 209-212.
[518] Vlachopoulos 2006, 121-122.
[519] Mountjoy 1999, 1038 nos.171-173, 1068 no.262, 1102 no.78.
[520] *ArchDelt* 53 (1998), pl.96β; Mountjoy 1999, 395 no.88.
[521] Vikatou 2009, 698.
[522] Paschalidis 2014, 640.

LHIIIC Early is either left plain (e.g. **AL54**) or bears few bands (e.g. **AL55-56, AL71**), usually on the lower part, or loosely spaced down the body. It can now be added that this minimal banding continues in LHIIIC Middle, as illustrated by **AL35** and **AL59**. On **AL32**, **AL39**, **AL59**, and **AL85** the shoulder decoration is replaced by a set of fine bands, with parallels in Elis[523] and Messenia.[524] Occasionally throughout the period a banded or monochrome body is combined with an undecorated shoulder (**AL36**, **AL60-61**, **AL72**, **AL74**), while **AL38** is solidly painted. In LHIIIC Late the typical dense banding is occasionally applied (**AL62**) or the decorated shoulder is paired with a monochrome body (**AL46**). Simple decorative motifs are favoured diachronically, especially parallel chevrons (e.g. **AL28**, **AL48**, **AL54**, **AL78**), files of vertical strokes (e.g. **AL55**, **AL68**, **AL75**, **AL84**), wavy line (e.g., **AL51**, **AL53**, **AL56**), zigzag (e.g. **AL40**, **AL46-47**) and lozenges (e.g. **AL70**, **AL82**). The study of the extant corpus further shows that concentric semicircles are preferred on three-handled specimens, a selection proposed here to have been determined by the capacity of the motif to fill very efficiently the space between the three handles (**AL41**, **AL43 AL81**). The open hatched triangles of **AL79** are a late motif, more frequent in LHIIIC Late and SubMycenaean, although the banding on the specific artefact justifies its attribution to LHIIIC Middle by the excavator.

In contrast to FS 96, FS 99 always bears two decorative zones (**PL. 14**), one on the shoulder, which may extend below the transition to the body (**AL63**), and a broader one on the belly. Two zones were also used on the non-legged **AL57** and **AL73**,[525] probably influenced by FS 99. Heavy decoration is preferred, especially with panelled pattern (**AL29-30**, **AL50**, **AL63**, **AL73**) of concentric arcs or semicircles, stacked zigzag, and butterfly motif. The added-white decoration of **AL34** is rare in Achaea, otherwise found on figured kraters in

[523] Vikatou 2009, 144 (Π4358).
[524] Kountouri 2002, 87.
[525] For a parallel from Tragana: Kourouniotis 1914, pl.13.

Voudeni,[526] and is elsewhere used for auxiliary decoration by LHIIIC Middle.[527] This particular vase, however, accompanied **B025** alongside **STJ65-66** with typical LHIIIC Late banding, and could not be dated any earlier than the LHIIIC Middle/Late transition according to Paschalidis.[528]

3.3.4. Stirrup jar, FS 173, 174-175, 177, 184 (CAT. V.4: STJ1-507) PL. 15-22

The stirrup jar is the most popular shape in LHIIIC Achaea, accounting for approximately half of the vases in the entire catalogued corpus. It is present at all sites whence LHIIIC pottery has been published, including the settlement sites of Teichos Dymaion (**S33**) and Aigeira (**S70**),[529] and is the most frequently deposited grave good. Besides few early cases of the residual FS 173,[530] the majority of LHIIIC vases roughly correspond to FS 174-175.[531] Among them, three-handled stirrup jars are rare but not completely lacking, as LHIIIC specimens have been reported from Voudeni (**S07**) and Portes-Kephalovryso (**S41a**).[532] Although this arguably Minoanising feature[533] is not an LHIIIC innovation,[534] LHIIIC three-handled examples are peculiar to the Western Peloponnese.[535] FS 184 is sporadically attested in LHIIIC Late,[536] and by the end of LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean the tall biconical FS 177 is also introduced.[537]

[526] Paschalidis 2014, 641 fn.607. For parallels from Ayia Triada: Vikatou 2009, 22-23 (Π4283), 438.
[527] E.g. Mountjoy 1986, 156; Lefkandi 2a: Crowel 2006, 254 (G1).
[528] Paschalidis 2014, 639-640.
[529] Recently also illustrated from **S09**: Papazoglou-Manioudaki, Paschalidis 2017, pl.CLXXVIIIc-d.
[530] **STJ76**, **STJ92**, **STJ132**, **STJ139-40**, **STJ173-75**, **STJ235**, **STJ284**, **STJ346-47**.
[531] For ambiguities in the correspondence of the Achaean depressed profiles to Furumark shapes see Paschalidis 2014, 580-581; Aktypi 2017, 228 fn.297.
[532] Kolonas 2001, 260-261.
[533] Kanta 1980, 254.
[534] Blegen 1937, fig.120:128; Frödin-Persson 1938, 382:14, 249:7; Blegen *et al.* 1973, pl.249:11.
[535] *ArchDelt* 53 (1998), pl.97β; Vikatou 2009, 52-53 (Π4272), 450, 715; Salavoura 2015, 440-441.
[536] For earlier examples from Achaea: Aström 1964, fig.1:1-3; Papadopoulos 2017a, 11 no.16-486 (LHIIIB2), 53.
[537] Moschos 2009b, 256; Paschalidis 2014, 627.

LHIIIC Achaean stirrup jars are mostly small and medium sized, from 7 to 20cm, and a fair number of vases measure between 20-30cm. Few are remarkably large, exceeding 30cm, none dated earlier than LHIIIC Middle (**STJ11**, **STJ14**, **STJ186**, **STJ218**, **STJ307**, **STJ320**). All vases assigned to the end of LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean are rather small, between 8 and 14cm. A technical feature shared by all Achaean stirrup jars is the absence of ventilation holes on vases of all sizes,[538] also observed for Elis[539] and Kephalonia.[540] Airholes, however, appear with differing frequency on stirrup jars from other areas, such as Perati, Naxos, and the Argolid.[541]

The present analysis, based on a total of over 500 specimens, offers the opportunity to observe very closely the evolution of the shape diachronically and to reach reliable conclusions regarding the stylistic developments that hold a central place in the definition of the local LHIIIC phases. The LHIIIC Early stirrup jars in the studied corpus tend to have a dumpy profile and a relatively wide ring base (**PL. 15-16**). The false neck and spout are shorter compared to later phases. The false mouth is small, mostly flat but occasionally can be gently concave (e.g. **STJ276**, **STJ297**, **STJ341**) or with a low central elevation (e.g. **STJ239**, **STJ298-9**). A distinctive element of this phase is the combination of a simply decorated shoulder with a minimally decorated body. Hence, banding is either limited to two sets of few bands below the shoulder zone and around the belly (e.g. **STJ110**, **STJ267**, **STJ299**, **STJ420**) or consists of fine line groups bordered above and below by a wider band (e.g. **STJ125**, **STJ204**, **STJ337**, **STJ450**). The latter scheme is used on specimens from Aigeira phase

[538] Papadopoulos 1979, 81.
[539] Vikatou 2009, 449-450.
[540] Mountjoy 1999, 459; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 68.
[541] Iakovidis 1970, 155-156; Mountjoy 1986, 203. Mountjoy 1999, 77-78; Vlachopoulos 2012, 80.

I (**STJ399, STJ402-3**), two of which derive from unmixed phase Ib deposits.[542] This banding style, also widely used on LHIIIC Early Argive and Attic stirrup jars,[543] stems directly from the LHIIIA2-LHIIIB tradition, with relevant examples from Achaea itself.[544]

A spiral most frequently decorates the false mouth, as opposed to concentric circles. Handles are typically painted, often leaving a narrow reserved triangular space on top (e.g. **STJ41**, **STJ174**, **STJ238**, **STJ296**). Horizontal bars run down the handles of at least three vases (**STJ46-47**, **STJ286**).[545] On **STJ107**, **STJ285**, and **STJ312-3** a single band with forked upper termination runs down the centre of the handles splitting in two hooks on the shoulders.[546] Separate rings usually encircle the bases of the false neck and spout, but a loop joining the two is sporadically featured (e.g. **STJ284**, **STJ353**, **STJ367**) and continues throughout LHIIIC.[547] Loops, however, are not as common as in neighbouring Elis.[548] On **STJ57**, **STJ257**, and **STJ300** the loop encompasses the base of the spout, the false neck, and the lower handle attachments. This Minoanising feature[549] decorates **STJ301** that has been identified as a Cretan import (**PL. 16**):[550] Its banding style and the syntax of its shoulder decoration find good – albeit earlier (LMIIIA2-B) – parallels from Central Crete,[551] and its fabric is reportedly not local. The closest, though, parallel for the latter vase comes from Agrapidochori,[552] while a second stirrup jar from Ayia Triada with a similar loop is probably a Cretan import too.[553] However, contrary to recent arguments by Moschos and Paschalidis, the attribution of

[542] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 61.
[543] Iakovidis 1970, 193; Mountjoy 1986, 145; Mountjoy 1999, 155; Iakovidis 2003, 125.
[544] Papadopoulos 1976a, 39, pls.14a, 20b, 34a, 37, 58b, 96; Papadopoulos 1979, figs.101e, 103c, 108d-e, 116, 117a-b, 118c-d; Christakopoulou 2010, pls.3:13, 18:11; Papadopoulos 2017a, 43, figs.4b, 5a, 15b, 22a, 29-31.
[545] Contra: Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 193 supporting a later date.
[546] Possibly products of the same workshop: Aktypi 2017, 222.
[547] On this topic see also Papadopoulos 1979, 75.
[548] Vikatou 2009, 421, 443.
[549] Giannopoulos 2008, 231; Paschalidis 2014, 578-579.
[550] Giannopoulos 2008, 231-233.
[551] Kanta 1980, 257, 300, figs.117:3, 7; 118:2-3; 119-1, 3-6.
[552] Parlama 1971, 57 no.118, pl.Λδα-β.
[553] Vikatou 2009, 443, 713 (Π4469).

STJ57, **STJ257**, and **STJ300** to a Northwest Peloponnesian "Minoanising" workshop is here considered dubious. Besides the aforementioned loop, which can be regarded as indirect Cretan influence, the vessels harmonise completely with the local tradition, including not only the banding syntax but also the main decorative motifs. The blobs painted on the plain shoulder field of **STJ300** are not of Minoan pedigree and can be found on **STJ426** as well as **NNJ14**,[554] while the double concentric semicircles with a central dot **STJ57** find an exact parallel from Voudeni,[555] and plain concentric semicircles are a frequent LHIIIC Early motif in general.

The shoulder decoration of the LHIIIC Early stirrup jars is modest. Repetition of the same pattern on both sides of the vase is the rule, but in few cases the motif flanking the spout differs from the decoration covering the back of the shoulder (e.g. **STJ229**, **STJ348**, **STJ393**, **STJ491**).[556] The two most favoured motifs are the stylised foliate band and the parallel chevrons. In fact, 11 stirrup jars from Krini-Drimaleika (**STJ201**, **STJ204**, **STJ208-9**), Chalandritsa (**STJ230**, **STJ429-31**), and Klauss (**STJ23**, **STJ41**, **STJ52**), most of them with identical foliate band decoration, have been attributed to a single workshop by Papazoglou-Manioudaki.[557] Three amphoriskoi (**Am23**, **Am26**, **Am30**) and two jugs (**JG17**, **NNJ3**) have also been associated with the group. More stirrup jars from Klauss (**STJ106**, **STJ110**, **STJ132**, **STJ160-1**,) and Spaliareika-Lousika (**STJ296-7**) were subsequently linked to this workshop by Paschalidis and Giannopoulos.[558] Foliate band is utterly rare in LHIIIC Elis and Arkadia.[559] Other shoulder motifs during LHIIIC Early include concentric semicircles, which are rarely

[554] Cf. **STJ84** (LHIIIC Late).
[555] Paschalidis 2014, 576 fn.289.
[556] See also Paschalidis 2014, 572.
[557] Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 189-192.
[558] Giannopoulos 2008, 146-147; Paschalidis 2009, 86; Paschalidis 2014, 577.
[559] Vikatou 2009, 432-433.

fringed (**STJ175**, **STJ204**, **STJ224**, **STJ276**) and can be painted facing sideways (**SJT491**), joining semicircles (**STJ47**) that can also appear in triangular patch arrangement (**STJ420**), multiple stem (**STJ299**, **STJ347**, **STJ485**), quirk (**STJ108**, **STJ229**, **STJ238**, **STJ267**, **STJ450**), zigzag (**STJ208**, **STJ235**, **STJ257**, **STJ403**), wavy lines (**STJ49**, **STJ110**, **STJ233**), sea anemones (**STJ245**, **STJ249**),[560] and the Mycenaean flower (**STJ507**). The crosshatched triangles of **STJ294** have been argued to be of Cretan inspiration,[561] but it needs to be emphasised that the syntax of the decoration is otherwise consistent with the local Achaean tradition.

The stylistic attribution of stirrup jars to LHIIIC Middle was described as problematic by Mountjoy.[562] The published stratified material from Aigeira phase II is of rather limited use in this respect. Of the two illustrated examples, **STJ400** (**PL. 18**) continues faithfully the LHIIIB-LHIIIC Early tradition of fine line groups alternating with wider bands, and provides good indications that the style survived into LHIIIC Middle. It is, nonetheless, unclear from the preliminary report whether the vase derives from an unmixed deposit.[563] The second published example, on the other hand, does come from a secure context,[564] and bears narrow dense banding on the upper body. Deger-Jalkotzy's attribution of the specimen to LHIIIC Middle/Advanced, however, should be treated with caution until the final publication, since she also admits that phase II of the settlement possibly extends into LHIIIC Late.[565] In fact, it can be argued that its evenly spaced banding is consistent with either an LHIIIC Middle/Advanced or an LHIIIC Late date, but a more conclusive stylistic attribution is impossible since the lower body decoration and lower profile of the vessel remain unknown.

[560] Possibly made by the same craftsman: Aktypi 2017, 222.
[561] Kanta 1980, figs.25:7, 27:7, 62:10; Giannopoulos 2008, 147. The motif, however, becomes popular in Achaea in LHIIIC Late-SubMycenaean.
[562] Mountjoy 1999, 427.
[563] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 61.
[564] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, fig.6:2.
[565] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 71-73.

Close Style imports are well-datable but few (**STJ210**, **STJ283**, **STJ370**, **STJ494**) and originate from disturbed contexts, while the only illustrated Octopus stirrup jar comes from an unpublished context (**S41a**).[566]

Still, the number of specimens classified to LHIIIC Middle has multiplied in recent years, especially with the publication of pottery from the cemeteries of Klauss (**S11**), Spaliareika-Lousika (**S37**), Mitopolis (**S45**), and Nikoleika (**S69a**), and it is now possible to significantly expand the stylistic definition of the phase. An important result that emerges from the examination of the published material is that among all stirrup jars that accompany undisturbed primary burials, those assigned to LHIIIC Middle are rarely found exclusively with other vases stylistically fitting into this phase (**B050**, **B054**, **B065**), and are instead often deposited with LHIIIC Early (**B076-78**, **B108**) or LHIIIC Late vases (**B024**, **B027**, **B030**, **B035**, **B107**, **B121**). Therefore, the approach followed here is that the chronological implications of the stylistic definition of LHIIIC Middle cannot be fully assessed currently, especially with regards to its duration in absolute terms.

LHIIIC Middle stirrup jars (**PL. 17-18**) display a depressed globular profile, with a tendency for higher placed maximum diameter, and on some instances the body is verging on biconical (e.g. **STJ79-80**, **STJ100**, **STJ396**).[567] Flat false mouths continue, but more frequently the discs are equipped with a low central elevation (e.g. **STJ282**, **STJ389**) or are slightly coned (e.g. **STJ155**, **STJ343**). The oval handles do not differ from LHIIIC Early. An innovation of this phase is the introduction of a pedestal foot, which can replace the low

[566] Moschos 2012, 306 fig.600. For Octopus stirrup jars from Palaiokastro: Salavoura 2015, 452-462.
[567] See also Paschalidis 2014, 580 for Klauss (**S11**) and Aktypi 2017, 228 for Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**).

ring base (**STJ100**, **STJ103**, **STJ217**, **STJ274**, **STJ280**, **STJ295**; **PL. 17**).[568] Pedestal stirrup jars are paralleled in Elis and Arkadia,[569] and in contrast to Achaea and Arkadia, Elis has additionally produced footed amphorae and amphoriskoi.[570] It is therefore proposed that the introduction of pedestal shapes under Eleian influence is very probable.[571] Pedestal vases are not peculiar to LHIIIC Middle (**STJ349**), as also illustrated by examples from Ayia Triada, Elis.[572]

LHIIIC Middle decoration combines earlier conventions with stylistic elements that reached their maximum popularity in LHIIIC Late. Painted handles with a reserved triangle on top now become rare (**STJ262**, **STJ478**) and edging stripes (e.g. **STJ128**, **STJ143**, **STJ326**), running down the handles, are preferred, occasionally enclosing a wavy line (**STJ494**) or vertical zigzag (**STJ381**). On **STJ219** and **STJ372** the stripes terminate in short tails, which evolve by LHIIIC Late into hooks on the upper body. Horizontally barred (e.g. **STJ205-6**), and solidly painted handles (e.g. **STJ122**, **STJ387**) are frequent but become ubiquitous in LHIIIC Late.

The LHIIIC Middle banding style shows variation. On the one hand, as suggested by the stratified **STJ400**, the long tradition of alternating fine line groups and wide bands continues. Published LHIIIC Middle examples from Western Achaea and Elis are scarce (**STJ162**), but this banding style is repeated on vases from Nikoleika (**STJ380**, **STJ383**). Its continuity in this phase is unsurprising considering that this banding remains abundant in

[568] Cf. **STJ177** (tall disc base) **STJ338** (tall conical base). More pedestal specimens from **S07** and **S41a** cited by Paschalidis (2014, 580 fn.310).
[569] Salavoura 2015, 433; Vikatou 2009, 421.
[570] Supra fns.454, 482.
[571] See also Paschalidis 2014, 481 who reaches a similar conclusion following a different line of argument.
[572] Vikatou 2009, 52-53 (Π4272), 195 (Π4388), 270 (Π4579), 293-294 (Π4602).

the Argolid[573] and Attica,[574] and persists in Arkadia,[575] Kephalonia,[576] and Phokis.[577] A significant number of vessels maintain the minimally banded belly of LHIIIC Early or take it a step farther by adding a third set of bands on the lower body (e.g. **STJ21**, **STJ25**, **STJ219**).[578] In several cases the syntax is clearly anticipating the distinctive LHIIIC Late Achaean banding, with bands running down the body (e.g. **STJ56**, **STJ62**, **STJ73**, **STJ146-7**, **STJ291** ,**STJ303-5**, **STJ362**, **STJ385**). The bands in the course of LHIIIC Middle progressively become of equal width and more evenly spaced, although a wide zone on the lowermost part of the body is consistently left unpainted (e.g. **STJ96**, **STJ309**, **STJ361**, **STJ363**; **PL. 18**). This transitional stage, which is not confined to stirrup jars (e.g. **BHA6**, **BHA18**, **NNJ4**), has been assigned to LHIIIC Middle/Advanced or the beginning of LHIIIC Late,[579] on the grounds of the stratified stirrup jar from Aigeira phase II,[580] as well as an Achaean stirrup jar from an LHIIIC Middle/Advanced context at the Unterburg of Tiryns.[581]

Certain compositions indicate the impact Close Style had on the local production, prime examples being the stepped zigzag on the belly of **STJ217**,[582] and an interest in popular Close Style motifs,[583] such as crosshatched lozenges (e.g. **STJ70-71 STJ352**, **STJ472**),[584] triangular patches (e.g. **STJ206-7**), and elaborate triangles (e.g. **SJT21**, **STJ349**, **STJ309**, **STJ470**). **STJ248**, decorated in Close Style, bears an inlaid bead in the centre of the

[573] Mountjoy 1999, 165-169; Thomatos 2006, 23; Podzuweit 2007, 165.
[574] Mountjoy 1999, 589-594; Thomatos 2006, 24.
[575] Demakopoulou, Crouwel 1998, 276-277 (P1).
[576] Mountjoy 1999, 452 fn.62; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, pl.14:A1044.
[577] Mountjoy 1999, 683 nos.249-250, 251-253, 255.
[578] See also Paschalidis 2014, 584.
[579] Giannopoulos 2008, 151-152; Paschalidis 2014, 601. For inhibitions regarding chronology of this style: Aktypi 2017, 237-238.
[580] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, fig.6:2.
[581] Podzuweit 1983, 383-386, fig.3:3.
[582] Mountjoy 1999, 427.
[583] E.g. French 2007, 178-179; Mountjoy 2007, 223-225.
[584] Very common at **S11**: Paschalidis 2009, 93-95.

disc.[585] Glass bead decoration is also found on stirrup jars from Ayia Triada,[586] and Elateia.[587] The heavily ornamented shoulders of several stirrup jars (e.g. **STJ86**, **STJ94**, **STJ164**, **STJ261**),[588] belong to what has been termed "Achaean Style" by Moschos.[589] They feature a typical Achaean motif – fringed concentric semicircles – in elaborate syntheses that have been regarded as loose adaptations of the dense stylistic principles of the Close Style. These vases have been dated by Moschos and Paschalidis between LHIIIC Middle/Advanced and the beginning of LHIIIC Late. However, the publication of the material from Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**) has already brought forward concerns regarding the chronology of the style,[590] and these can now be expanded and substantiated on a much larger corpus that encompasses the evidence from the entire region. The standardised banding and advanced shoulder decoration of many "Achaean Style" stirrup jars show that, even if the emergence of the style traces back to LHIIIC Middle/Advanced, a date prior to LHIIIC Late is highly unlikely for the majority of specimens.

Concentric semicircles in plain, dotted, and fringed form take over as the most popular LHIIIC Middle motif, and can be combined with chevrons (e.g. **STJ100**, **STJ177**, **STJ387**), bivalve (**STJ218**, **STJ326**, **STJ428**), and panelled patterns (**STJ423**). On the other hand, chevrons as primary decorative motifs (**STJ258**, **STJ336**, **STJ478**) and foliate bands (**STJ340**) become rare. Net pattern is fairly common (e.g. **STJ156**, **STJ469**,) and a group of 15 stirrup jars from Klauss with crowded syntheses of crosshatched motifs have been attributed by Paschalidis to a single workshop along with some specimens of unknown

[585] For parallels of the decoration and date: Aktypi 2017, 229.
[586] Vikatou 2009, 267 (Π4572), 269 (Π4576), 441 (Π4617), 705-706.
[587] Deger-Jalkotzy 2007, 131-132.
[588] Paschalidis 2014. 604-608.
[589] Moschos 2002, 24. See also Paschalidis 2014, 609-611 for Klauss (**S11**).
[590] Aktypi 2017, 237.

provenance (**STJ50**, **STJ460**, **STJ472**).[591] Net pattern, however, sparsely decorates LHIIIC Middle stirrup jars from Medeon and Palaiokastro, and none from Ayia Triada.[592] Other occasionally used decorative motifs include the scale pattern (**STJ46**, **STJ73**, **STJ82**, **STJ144**), wavy lines (**STJ109**, **STJ291**), triglyph and half-rosettes (**STJ303**, **STJ305**), and bivalves (**STJ218**, **STJ280**). Stacked and open triangles (**STJ13**, **STJ25**, **STJ119**, **STJ165**, **STJ438**) are sporadically used but become common by LHIIIC Late.

The deviation of the Aigialeian ceramic tradition from the Western Achaean norms has been often commented on, especially by Papadopoulos,[593] and it can now be observed on the LHIIIC Middle stirrup jars. For instance, the pairs of concentric semicircles on **STJ381-2** differ from the standard symmetrically spaced sets.[594] The stemmed spirals of **STJ394** are also unusual, but are repeated on **STJ232** from Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**) and the motif is only used in auxiliary manner on **STJ162** and **STJ262**. Zigzags radiating from the false necks of **STJ372** and **STJ385** do not find Western Achaean parallels. The zigzag on the perimeter of the shoulder zone of **STJ385** and **STJ389**, on the other hand, can be compared to **STJ291** from Spaliareika-Lousika (**S37**). It is also paralleled in Phokis[595] and the excavator attributed the vase to a local workshop with Phokian influences.[596]

The majority of the catalogued stirrup jars stylistically fall into LHIIIC Late. Although none of the published specimens originate from stratified settlement contexts, stirrup jars stylistically identified as Achaean imports from Argive funerary assemblages provide a

[591] Paschalidis 2014, 590-591 (**STJ59**, **STJ70-1**, **STJ102**, **STJ112-3**, **STJ130**, **STJ142-3**, **STJ147-9**, **STJ178**, **STJ182**, **STJ184**).
[592] Mountjoy 1999, 783 no.254; Vikatou 2009, 429. For a vase from Agrapidochori: Parlama 1971, pls.ΛΓα-β, ΛΣΤβ.
[593] Papadopoulos 1979, 177; Papadopoulos 1991, 35-36.
[594] But see **STJ342** from **S45.**
[595] Mountjoy 1999, 790 no.285.
[596] Petropoulos 2007, 258.

firmer chronological horizon for the dating of the Achaean products. These include two stirrup jars with the typical Achaean evenly spaced banding: one deposited alongside LHIIIC Late pottery in a cist tomb in Argos and the other accompanying the final interment in a chamber tomb at Deiras.[597] A third stirrup jar from the Prophitis Ilias cemetery near Tiryns comes from a context of the end of LHIIIC Late or the transition to the SubMycenaean period.[598]

LHIIIC Late stirrup jars (**PL. 19-21**) have a depressed globular to biconical or a globular-conical profile. They are equipped with wide discs (e.g. **STJ137**, **STJ278**), often with a raised centre (e.g. **STJ189**, **STJ275**, **STJ323**) or a higher central cone (e.g. **STJ105**, **STJ308**, **STJ463**). Spouts are tall and their flaring termination is occasionally replaced by an everted rim (**STJ339**, **STJ471**, **STJ479**). The oval handles of the earlier phases are mostly replaced by wide strap handles, although towards the end of LHIIIC Late and into the SubMycenaean narrower handles regain popularity.[599] Low ring bases coexist with taller ones, and **STJ349** is equipped with a pedestal base. In the light of the observed popularity of straight-sided alabastra in LHIIIC Late,[600] the few examples of FS 184 (**STJ5**, **STJ356-7**) with a slanting shoulder and cylindrical body probably occurred under the influence of the former. This is reinforced by **STJ10**, which is three-legged and also adopts the decoration syntax of legged alabastra. Despite the rarity of FS 184 diachronically, the shape is manifested in Ayia Triada,[601] Palaiokastro, [602] and Elateia,[603] while a three-legged specimen derives from Kladeos-Trypes.[604]

[597] Kanta 1975, 266 figs.11-12; Deshayes 1966, pl.LX:8-9; Mountjoy 1990, 267-270, fig.25; Mountjoy 1999, 179, 184 nos.412-413.
[598] Rudolph 1973, 44 no.4, 102, pl.20:1-2.
[599] See also Mountjoy 1986, 188-189, 199.
[600] Supra 124-126.
[601] Vikatou 2009, 109-110 (Π4317).

Several stylistic conventions of the earlier tradition are maintained, such as the use of concentric circles on the false mouth, but the popularity of spirals further drops. The crosshatching on the disc of **STJ10** anticipates the decorated discs of the SubMycenaean phase.[605] Handles are predominantly decorated with horizontal bars. Wavy lines (**STJ15**, **STJ17**, **STJ390**, **STJ392**) and edging stripes terminating in long hooked tails (**STJ221**, **STJ273**, **STJ319**, **STJ342**, **STJ350**, **STJ373**, **STJ492**) also occur,[606] and the chevrons running down the handles of **STJ397** find a parallel from Ayia Triada, Elis.[607] Monochrome false mouths and handles are newly introduced and are often combined on the same vases, especially those with monochrome body (e.g. **STJ116**, **STJ426**, **STJ444**). The fish spine on the handles of **STJ30**, **STJ150**, and **STJ308** has been considered an Argive influence,[608] but also finds parallels at Ayia Triada, Elis,[609] and Metaxata, Kephalonia.[610] The bases of the spout and false neck are, as in previous phases, each encircled by a single ring or more rarely a joining loop. **STJ5**, **STJ328-9**, and **STJ476** have a fringed loop, which finds good LHIIIC Late parallels in Ayia Triada.[611]

The body decoration of LHIIIC Late stirrup jars falls into four major groups.[612] The first and largest one is characterised by dense evenly spaced banding (**PL. 19**), stemming from the LHIIIC Middle/Advanced precursors of the style. By the beginning of LHIIIC Late it acquires a fully developed form, with narrow bands of equal width occupying the entire

[602] Salavoura 2015, 441.
[603] Deger-Jalkotzy 2009, 89, fig.8:2.
[604] *ArchDelt* 53 (1998), pl.97β.
[605] Infra 141.
[606] Cf. Aktypi 217, 237; Vikatou 2009, 269 (Π4577), 292 (Π4599).
[607] Vikatou 2009, 141 (Π4351).
[608] Mountjoy 1999, 179 no.401.
[609] Vikatou 2009, 443 (Π4433).
[610] Mountjoy 1999, 457-459 no.56.
[611] Vikatou 2009, 195 (Π4388), 236-237 (Π4525), 294 (Π4603).
[612] For the groupings see also Mountjoy 1999, 433; Aktypi 2017, 236.

surface of the vases below the decorated shoulder zone or interrupted by reserved zones. Stirrup jars of this group are relatively small, measuring in their majority between 10-17cm, and few examples are taller than 20cm (e.g. **STJ68**, **STJ86**, **STJ406**, **STJ439**). The shoulder decoration is highly standardised: fringed concentric semicircles are the most popular motif, elaborate, cross-hatched, and stacked triangles are common, while plain and dotted semicircles and net pattern appear less frequently. The easily distinguishable nature of the style encouraged the identification of Achaean/Achaeanising vases in the Argolid,[613] Arkadia,[614] Ithaka,[615] Phokis,[616] Aetolia,[617] and Roca Vecchia in Apulia.[618] However, evenly banded stirrup jars are just as popular in Ayia Triada,[619] and their remarkable concentration in Western Achaea and Northern Elis bespeaks a regional phenomenon.[620] Consequently, as most of the above identifications of possible exports rely on stylistic affinities alone, their provenance cannot be conclusively assigned to one of the two regions. Their sparse representation in Aigialeia is consistent with this assumption, and in fact **STJ384** and **STJ386** from Nikoleika are believed to originate from Western Achaea.[621] The presence of similar stirrup jars in Aigeira[622] can now be attributed to Western Achaean influence as well, considering that this banding syntax is not favoured for the decoration of other shapes besides stirrup jars in Aigialeia, whereas in Western Achaea it is applied to a wider range of closed vessels (**FHA10-11**, **BHA6**, **BHA18**, **NNJ4**, **NNJ8 NNJ45**) by LHIIIC Middle.

[613] Supra 136.
[614] Salavoura 2015, 434.
[615] Mountjoy 1999, 473 no.4. Benton 1938/39, pl.4:69.
[616] Delphi: Mountjoy 1990, 268 fig.25; Müller 1992, 469 fig.13.3; Mountjoy 1999, 787, 790 no.291. Medeon: Müller 1992, fig.14 right. For local imitation from Delphi: Mountjoy 1999, 787, 790 nos.284-285, 287-288, 290, 292; Eder 2003, 42.
[617] Ayios Ilias: Mountjoy 1999, 805 no 37.
[618] Guglielmino 2005a, pl.CLXVI; Guglielmino, Levi, Jones 2010, 273 no.42.
[619] Vikatou 2009, 437.
[620] Mountjoy 1990, 267.
[621] Petropoulos 2007, 258.
[622] Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 420 fn.56; Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, fig.6:4.

A second group comprises vessels with monochrome body, often combined with solidly painted false mouth and coated or barred handles (**PL. 20**). Few vases are completely painted (**STJ154**, **STJ306**, **STJ479**, **STJ498**) or have a plain shoulder zone (**STJ322**). The majority have a decorated shoulder with plain concentric semicircles. Fringed semicircles and triangles (open, stacked, elaborate) are also used. Stirrup jars with monochrome upper body and reserved lower half (**STJ48**, **STJ318**, **STJ368**, **STJ434**) are variations within this group. Another set of stirrup jars (**STJ72**, **STJ74**, **STJ101**, **STJ120**, **STJ151**, **STJ446**) are completely monochrome (including the shoulder) with four reserved bands on the belly. They were originally dated by Paschalidis to LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean,[623] but were subsequently reassigned to LHIIIC Middle.[624] They find their closest parallels in Ayia Triada and Deiras,[625] but both comparanda have a decorated shoulder and date to LHIIIC Late. On the grounds of the present evidence, their decoration is completely inconsistent with LHIIIC Middle preferences, but some specimens accompanied primary burials that produced LHIIIC Middle pottery (**B027-28**, **B037**), though at least one (**STJ151**) was found in the same assemblage (**B051**) as an LHIIIC Late stirrup jar (**STJ150**). The above case typically demonstrates the strains of stylistic chronological attribution.

The third group of LHIIIC Late stirrup jars is an amalgam of the first two, as it combines the typical LHIIIC Late evenly spaced banding on the upper body, with solidly painted surfaces on the lower half (**PL. 21**; also **STJ189**, **STJ93**, **STJ243**, **STJ308**, **STJ424**).[626] The same syntax is used on stirrup jars from the Polis Cave,[627] Lakkithra,[628] Corinth,[629] and

[623] Paschalidis 2009, 100.
[624] Paschalidis 2014, 598-600.
[625] Deshayes 1966, 62, pl.LXIV:4; Vikatou 2009, 271 (Π4581).
[626] See also Paschalidis 2014, 624 for Klauss (**S11**).
[627] Mountjoy 1999, no.5; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, pl.25:S226.
[628] Mountjoy 1999, 457, 459 no.54; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, pls.13:A1339, 18:A1045.
[629] Rutter 1979, 376, fig.5:75.

Thermon.[630] Triangles (elaborate, crosshatched) are the preferred decorative motif, while semicircles (plain, fringed, barred, joining), concentric arcs, zigzag, and wavy lines can be depicted either as primary motifs or paired with triangles. A stirrup jar from Barç in Albania with crosshatched triangles on the shoulder and body-decoration identical to this group follows the Achaean tradition very closely.[631] Based on the stirrup jar from Prophitis Ilias at Tiryns,[632] a date towards the end of LHIIIC Late can be proposed for the introduction of this style.

A last small set of stirrup jars maintain the modest body banding that goes back to LHIIIC Early (e.g. **STJ24**, **STJ358**, **STJ378-9**). As in previous phases most of the surface of the body is left unpainted. A distinguishing feature of LHIIIC Late vases, besides the profile, is the termination of the handle stripes in large hooks on the upper body (**STJ44**, **STJ107**, **STJ221**, **STJ273**). Concentric semicircles (fringed, plain, barred), concentric arcs, chevrons, and stacked triangles are among the used motifs. **STJ378-9** from Nikoleika bear antithetic wavy lines/deteriorated antithetic spirals at the back of the shoulder zone. The motif is unparalleled on Western Achaean stirrup jars and is very sporadically used in the region for amphorae (**FHA8**, **FHA38**, **FHA40**) and jugs (**NNJ4**, **NNJ32**). It is, nonetheless, favoured for the decoration of stirrup jars (**STJ371**, **STJ377**, **STJ392**) and other shapes (**AL66**, **DB8**, **KR27**) in Aigio, Aigeira, and Nikoleika.

Very few stirrup jars can be confidently classified as SubMycenaean (**PL. 22**). As insightfully remarked by Mountjoy, estimating the date of several technically flawed specimens (**STJ44**, **STJ36**, **STJ474**) is risky, considering that stylistic peculiarities of potential

[630] Mountjoy 1999, 238 fn.1241.
[631] Bejko 1994, 119, fig.8.2.
[632] Supra 136.

chronological relevance might as well be due to poor rendering.[633] Caution is also needed for miniature vases (**STJ330-34**), whose small size could have similarly compromised their rendering. As suggested by the aforementioned stirrup jar from Prophitis Ilias at Tiryns, vessels with banded upper and monochrome lower body continued into the 11th century. This is further supported by the persistence of this style in Elis, the Argolid, and Corinth into the SubMycenaean phase.[634]

The SubMycenaean stirrup jars belong to FS 177 (**STJ4**, **STJ6-7**, **STJ104**, **STJ327**, **STJ335**), although both FS 175 and FS 184 were still produced down to the LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean (e.g. **STJ5**, **STJ101**, **STJ104-5**, **STJ152**, **STJ331**). The profile of the body varies from globular and ovoid (**STJ6**), to biconical (**PL. 22**). The tall spouts of **STJ6**, **STJ327**, and **STJ335** have borderline funnel shaped termination and the false neck of **STJ7** is relatively thick and tapering towards the top. The examination of the decoration of the vessels shows the continuity of the LHIIIC Late tradition, with the unceasing preference for dense banding and monochrome surfaces. The concentric semicircles on the discs of **STJ330-331** are an unusual feature and can be compared to SubMycenaean stirrup jars from Mycenae and Delphi.[635] Exact parallels can once again be found at Ayia Triada and Palaiokastro.[636] Shoulder decoration consists of hatched, crosshatched, or stacked triangles with high fringes occasionally combined with vertical wavy lines.

[633] Mountjoy 1999, 441.
[634] Eder 2001a, pls.10-12; Mountjoy 1999, 192-194 no.263, 240-241 nos.221-223.
[635] Mountjoy 1999, 192, 793 no.307.
[636] Vikatou 2009, 140 (Π4349), 236-237 (Π4525); Salavoura 2015, 435 fig.12, 438 fig.14.

3.3.5. Jug, FS 110-111, 114-115 (CAT. V.5: JG1-34) PL. 23-24

Achaean jugs can be sorted in two groups with regards to their size: FS 114-115, which is small, usually around 10cm, and FS 110, which is medium sized, with height between 15 and 20cm.[637] The large FS 106 does not appear to be common. Size is nonetheless the only feature that distinguishes these variations, which otherwise do not differ significantly in terms of shape and decoration.[638] Jugs across the whole size range occur at both settlement sites and burial grounds in LHIIIC Aegean,[639] yet the shape in Western Greece is otherwise almost exclusively known from tombs.[640] The published Achaean examples derive predominantly from burial contexts, with the exception of Aigeira. Among the illustrated vases from Aigeira, **JG33**, dated to LHIIIC Early, is the best to date Achaean stratified example, originating from the unmixed Ib fill of the potter's kiln.[641]

The number of published or illustrated Achaean jugs and juglets that can be confidently assigned to LHIIIC used to be rather limited. Among the material published by Papadopoulos, **JG1** is the only example of FS 110 that Mountjoy dated to LHIIIC, due to its dumpy body and wide base,[642] while **JG15** comes from a good LHIIIC Early context (**B055**). FS 114-115, on the other hand, is more frequently encountered and Papadopoulos listed 39 examples.[643] The vases have been shown to cover the entire time span from LHIIIA to LHIIIC, although both Papadopoulos and Mountjoy agree that their majority probably dates to

[637] See also Mountjoy 1986, 143, 203.
[638] See also Vlachopoulos 2006, 122.
[639] Grotta: Vlachopoulos 2003b, 228. Lefkandi: Popham, Schofield, Sherratt 2006, 146, 163, 173, 203.
[640] Elis: Vikatou 2004, 232; Vikatou 2009, 511-516. Arkadia: Salavoura 2015, 431-432. Kephalonia: Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 66.
[641] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 61.
[642] Mountjoy 1999, 420 fn.376.
[643] Papadopoulos 1979, 93-94, figs.152-154.

LHIIIA2.[644] Insufficient knowledge regarding the contexts of the vases, lack of published profile drawings, and their undiagnostic monochrome decoration have hindered their secure chronological attribution.[645] Of the five specimens assigned by Papadopoulos to LHIIIC, only one was given an LHIIIC date by Mountjoy (**JG3**), whereas **JG2** and **JG34**, originally dated to LHIIIA2, were reassigned to LHIIIC Early.[646]

However, a substantial number of specimens have been published in recent decades and are integrated in the present account. These include jugs from Klauss (**JG4-14**, **JG16**), Krini-Drimaleika (**JG17**), Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**JG18-23**) Portes-Kephalovryso (**JG24**), Mitopolis (**JG25-26**), Leontio-Vragianika (**JG27-28**), Aigio (**JG29-30**) and Nikoleika (**JG31**). Unpublished monochrome juglets are also attested at Voudeni.[647] The contexts of these vessels offer a solid ground for observing the diachronic evolution of shape. Thus, most of the vases from Klauss (**JG4-5**, **JG7-14**, **JG16**)[648] accompanied primary burials (**B019**, **B027**, **B034-35**, **B048**, **B050**, **B055**, **B062**) whose assemblages date them from LHIIIC Early to LHIIIC Late. Similarly, **JG26** accompanies **B121** alongside LHIIIC Middle-Late pottery, and **JG24** was deposited with ten more vases of the end of LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean.[649]

Regardless of their dimensions, LHIIIC jugs have globular or biconical body, flaring wide neck of varying height, a vertical round or oval handle from rim to shoulder, and a ring or raised base (**PL. 23-24**). In the course of LHIIIC rims and necks tend to flare increasingly outwards and ring bases become taller (**PL. 24**).[650] The vases are either completely monochrome or bear minimal body banding (**JG2-3**, **JG15**, **JG19-20**, **JG31-34**), and

[644] Papadopoulos 1979, 94; Mountjoy 1999, 410, 420, 427.
[645] Mountjoy 1999, 410.
[646] Mountjoy 1999, 420.
[647] Christakopoulou 2010, 125 fn.66 citing Kolonas.
[648] Paschalidis 2014, 655-661.
[649] Moschos 2009b, 258.
[650] Cf. Mountjoy 1986, 203.

occasionally have a decorated shoulder zone (**JG1**, **JG12**, **JG17**, **JG25**, **JG27**). Decorative motifs include sets of vertical dashes, wavy lines, concentric semicircles, and triangles. Jugs from Aigeira are reported to be occasionally decorated with tassel pattern on the shoulder,[651] and the same motif decorates **JG29** from Aigio.

Despite their popularity elsewhere in the Aegean,[652] jugs were not very common in several parts of Western Greece, including Achaea. For instance the small globular jug is rather sporadically documented in LHIIIC Elis,[653] but it does persist into the SubMycenaean phase.[654] FS 114-115 is also uncommon at Palaiokastro, Arkadia.[655] However, the small jug is one of the most popular shapes on Kephalonia.[656] A shared feature across Western Greece is the strong preference for completely monochrome surfaces on FS 112-115 since LHIIIA2, with the marked exception of Messenia.[657] All LHIIIA-LHIIIC specimens from Ayia Triada are solidly painted,[658] monochrome small globular jugs from Palaiokastro are exhibited in the Museum of Tripolis,[659] and, in addition to the numerous monochrome vases from Kephalonia, LHIIIA2-B examples are known from Zakynthos.[660] The considerable popularity of monochrome small jugs in Elateia during the LHIIIC Late/Early SubMycenaean period is also noteworthy.

[651] Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 417.
[652] E.g. jugs are the fourth most popular shape in the cemetery of Perati (Iakovidis 1970, 84).
[653] Kaukania: Mountjoy 1999, 395 no.89; Ayia Triada: Vikatou 2009, 268-269 (Π 4575).
[654] Eder 2001a, 65-68, pls.11c, 12a.
[655] Salavoura 2015, 431.
[656] Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 66, pl.7.
[657] Kountouri 2002, 103-104.
[658] Vikatou 2009, 512-513.
[659] Vlachopoulos 2006, 123.
[660] Vlachopoulos 2006, 125.

3.3.6. Narrow-necked jug/ lekythos, FS 118, 121, 122-124 (CAT. V.6: NNJ1-54) PL. 25-27

The narrow-necked jug is one of the many shapes rooted in the earlier LHIIIA-B tradition,[661] but the small FS 122-124 variant, generally referred to as lekythos, was introduced by LHIIIC Early.[662] The terminological distinction between narrow-necked jugs and lekythoi, however, primarily alludes to the function rather than the typology of the shape, and to a great extent fails to reflect their typological classification. In the studies of Papadopoulos and Mountjoy, the typological classification of the vases was based primarily on the positioning of the vertical handle and their size.[663] On typological grounds, FS 118, FS 121, and FS 122-124 share very similar profiles. The Achaean specimens have a tall, narrow and flaring or slightly concave neck, their body varies from globular to biconical, and they generally rest of a ring base. FS 121 is larger, and the handle extends from neck to shoulder. The distinction between FS 118, termed "narrow-necked jug" by Mountjoy, and FS 122-124, termed "lekythos", is not followed here,[664] as it is only determined by the positioning of the handle: FS 118 is equipped with a handle from rim to shoulder, whereas FS 122 has a handle from neck to shoulder. Both variations are small, on an average of 10cm, and in terms of size and structural features can be argued to have served similar functions, as small containers with a narrow neck regulating the pouring of their liquid contents.

FS 121 is sporadically deposited as a grave good in Western (**NNJ2**, **NNJ5**, **NNJ30**, **NNJ32**) and Eastern Achaea (**NNJ43**) and is also represented in the settlement contexts of Teichos Dymaion (**NNJ31**) and Aigeira phase II (**NNJ45**). The shape, otherwise not popular in

[661] Papadopoulos 1979, 91-93.
[662] See Iakovidis 1970, 248; Mountjoy 1986, 143, 203; Vlachopoulos 2012, 104.
[663] Papadopoulos 1979, 91-92; Mountjoy 1999, 419-420.
[664] See Aktypi 2017, 226 for a similar approach on the material from Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios.

mainland Greece,[665] is also rare in Elis,[666] and so far unreported from Arkadia, but is slightly more common on Kephalonia.[667] The exceptional size of **NNJ32** (**PL. 26**) can be paralleled to examples from Phylakopi.[668] The smaller lekythoi (FS 118, 122-124), on the other hand, became increasingly popular in the Aegean towards LHIIIC Late and the SubMycenaean phase, and appear to be tied to the mortuary ritual.[669] Lekythoi have been shown to progressively replace stirrup jars in SubMycenaean Kerameikos.[670] The examination of the extant Achaean evidence, however, does not support a similar reconstruction, as the only published specimens assigned to this period (**NNJ34-35**) derive from the same contexts as stirrup jars (**STJ30-34**). It can further be proposed that throughout LHIIIC narrow-necked jugs were used interchangeably with FS 110 and FS 114-115, at least in the funerary sphere, as they are seldom combined as grave goods for the same burials.

The few specimens assigned to LHIIIC Early display the characteristic for the phase dumpy profiles (**PL. 25**) that can be well-paralleled to other regions.[671] They can be compared to the lekythoi from Ayia Triada, Elis, mostly assigned by Vikatou to LHIIIC Early.[672] The LHIIIC Early specimens have minimal body decoration, limited to sets of few bands (**NNJ3**, **NNJ23**, **NNJ36**, **NNJ39**, **NNJ52**). Fine line groups enclosed by wider bands, also used on stirrup jars dated to the same phase, decorate **NNJ14**. **NNJ22** and **NNJ29** are

[665] Mountjoy 1999, 587, 682.
[666] Vikatou 2009, 198-199 (Π4396), pl.123α; 516-517.
[667] Mountjoy 1999, 457; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 66, pl.8.
[668] Mountjoy 1999, 914 nos.126-127.
[669] Eder 2001a, 68-70; Deger-Jalkotzy 2009, 95, fig.9; Ruppenstein 2007, 47-58.
[670] Ruppenstein 2003, 189-191.
[671] Iakovidis 1970, 245 (type A); Mountjoy 1999, 570 nos.342-343.
[672] Vikatou 2009, 518, 520.

covered in bands, and have been considered to foreshadow the evenly spaced banding of the following periods.[673]

LHIIIC Middle is harder to define, and with the marked exception of the stratified **NNJ45** from Aigeira, which retains the globular profile of the previous period, very few vases can be assigned with certainty to this phase (**PL. 26**). Other vases classed as LHIIIC Middle also continue the minimal banding of LHIIIC Early (**NNJ25-26**, **NNJ28**).[674] **NNJ6**, **NNJ8-10**, **NNJ20**, and **NNJ32** have a depressed biconical body, bear the typical evenly spaced banding of the "Achaean Style" and have been assigned to LHIIIC Middle/Advanced or the beginning of LHIIIC Late.[675] However, their tall ring bases are a late chronological feature,[676] and they all derive from assemblages (**B024**, **B026**, **B035**, **B066**, **B107**) that have produced stirrup jars with diagnostic LHIIIC Late decoration (**STJ64**, **STJ67-69**, **STJ97-99**, **STJ185**, **STJ307-308**). Similarly to the concerns expressed in paragraph **3.3.4** regarding the chronology of the "Achaean Style" stirrup jars,[677] a date into LHIIIC Late is thus proposed as more fitting for the style of these vessels.

Most of the narrow-necked jugs in fact date to LHIIIC Late, when profiles continue to gravitate towards depressed (**NNJ30**, **NNJ40**) and especially biconical forms (**PL. 27**). The baggy, wide-based profile of **NNJ49** has been considered a local peculiarity by Papadopoulos,[678] while **NNJ21** is three-legged, with cylindrical body following the tradition set by LHIIIC Late straight-sided alabastra.[679] Evenly spaced banding becomes ubiquitous

[673] Mountjoy 1999, 419-420; Aktypi 2017, 226.
[674] Aktypi 2017, 232.
[675] Paschalidis 2014, 659-660, 663-665; Giannopoulos 2009, 157-158.
[676] See e.g. Mountjoy 1986, 165-166, 186.
[677] Supra 133-134.
[678] Papadopoulos 1979, 93.
[679] Supra 124.

during this phase, covering the entire surface of the body or arranged in sets.[680] The combination of a decorated shoulder and a monochrome body (**NNJ33**) or a banded upper body and solidly painted lower half (**NNJ42**, **NNJ47**, **NNJ49**, **NNJ53**) is an element shared with stirrup jars,[681] and thus a date towards the end of LHIIIC Late or even the transition into the SubMycenaean phase is justified.

A diachronic shift in shoulder decoration preferences is observed in the studied corpus. Spirals are only favoured in the earlier phases (**NNJ22**, **NNJ36**, **NNJ52**), although they remain the most frequently depicted motif on Kephalonian narrow-necked jugs down to LHIIIC Late.[682] **NNJ4** and **NNJ32** bear elaborate triangles and antithetic spirals, a combination repeated on a large lekythos from Ayia Triada.[683] A variation of antithetic spiral and panelled pattern also decorates **NNJ18**. Concentric semicircles (plain, fringed, dotted) become the commonest motif in LHIIIC Late (e.g. **NNJ2**, **NNJ11**, **NNJ21**, **NNJ46**), alongside stacked triangles (e.g. **NNJ13**, **NNJ20**, **NNJ47**, **NNJ34**), and by the end of LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean high fringes can be added (**NNJ1**). The crowded combination of concentric semicircles and chevrons on **NNJ5** and **NNJ41** resembles the "Achaean style" stirrup jars (e.g. **STJ68**, **STJ86**). The several variations of concentric semicircles are well-represented in Elis,[684] Arkadia,[685] and Kephalonia,[686] while fringed semicircles are also paralleled in Phokis[687] and SubMycenaean Elateia,[688] and triangles decorate narrow-necked jugs from both Kephalonia and Palaiokastro.[689]

[680] For a possible Achaean import in Elis: Mountjoy 1999, 395 no.94.
[681] Supra 139-140.
[682] Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 66 fn.238, pl.8: A1018-19.
[683] Vikatou 1999, 243, fig.11a.
[684] Parlama 1974, pl.34β-γ, ε; Eder 2001a, 69, pl.12b; Vikatou 2009, 519.
[685] Salavoura 2015, 432.
[686] Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, pl.8: A1139.
[687] Mountjoy 1999, 783 no.246.

Besides the aforementioned specimens with monochrome surfaces below the shoulder, which may extend into the SubMycenaean, few other examples can be classified to this phase (**NNJ1**, **NNJ34-35**). The latter have biconical profiles that follow the LHIIIC Late tradition, and the main characteristic that encourages the proposed chronological attribution is the typical trumpet-shaped mouth,[690] which, however, is not a SubMycenaean innovation.[691] The decoration continues to be of LHIIIC pedigree. Comparisons to the SubMycenaean material from Kerameikos are unconvincing, and especially to Ruppenstein's Groups 2 and 3, which usually have bulbous profiles.[692] **NNJ42** bears unique decoration interpreted as a stylised "sun-boat" and has been compared by the excavators to Italian parallels.[693]

3.3.7. Ring vase, FS 196 (CAT. V.7: RNG1-21) PL. 28

The corpus of ring vases from Achaea has tripled since Papadopoulos' detailed examination of the shape,[694] and in addition to the seven vessels included in his study (**RNG1-2**, **RNG16**, **RNG18-21**) 14 more can now be integrated into the present account, providing a much broader base for typological analysis. These specimens originate from Klauss (**RNG3-8**), Krini-Ayios Konstantinos (**RNG9-10**), Krini-Zoitada (**RNG11**), Krini-Drimaleika (**RNG12**), Monodendri (**RNG13**), Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**RNG14-15**), and Portes-Kephalovryso (**RNG17**). More vases come from the cemetery of Voudeni,[695] and two otherwise unpublished specimens from Kallithea and Portes-Kephalovryso are exhibited in

[688] Deger-Jalkotzy 2009, fig.9:4, 8.
[689] Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 66 fn.239.
[690] Mountjoy 1999, 192.
[691] See e.g. Mountjoy 1999, 177 no.387.
[692] Ruppenstein 2007, 50-51, 53.
[693] Borgna, Vordos 2016, 451-452.
[694] Papadopoulos 1979, 104-105.
[695] Vikatou 2009, 521 fn.3 citing Kolonas.

the archaeological museum of Patras. The distribution of the shape covers Western Achaea and the Kalavryta region (**RNG18-19**), but is to date not represented in Aigialeia. FS 196 is so far exclusively found with burials, although ring vases from phases Ib and 2a of Lefkandi,[696] suggest that the shape was not confined to the mortuary sphere. The symbolic function generally proposed for the ring vases is consistent with both their deposition in tombs in the Aegean, and their association with funerary and cult contexts in Cyprus.[697]

The Achaean ring vases are small, with height between 4 and 9cm, but the three-legged **RNG5** is exceptionally large (15.7cm). They can be classified in two variations with regards to the handle type.[698] The first, considered to have chronological precedence, has a small vertical loop handle extending from the termination of the spout (or just below it) to its base (**RNG1-2**, **RNG4**, **RNG11**, **RNG14-15**).[699] Such vertical handles are sparsely found elsewhere,[700] and are so far not encountered in Arkadia and Kephalonia, but are, in fact represented at Ayia Triada, Elis.[701] The remaining ring vases belong to the second and commonest variation which is equipped with a basket handle spanning the ring, in line with the spout. It is attached either to the base (**RNG6**, **RNG10-12**, **RNG16**) or halfway up the spout (**RNG3**, **RNG5**, **RNG13**), or to the inner side of the ring (**RNG7**, **RNG17-20**).[702] This is also the most frequently encountered type in the rest of the Aegean.[703] On **RNG8** and **RNG21** the handle is attached to the rim of the spout, a detail comparable to a specimen

[696] Popham, Schofield, Sherratt 2006, 148, 165, 207, fig.2.27:4, pl.48:6.
[697] Papadopoulos 1979, 105; Pieridou 1971, 18-26; Laffineur 1997, 145. For their interpretation as lamps: Blegen, Rawson 1966, 329.
[698] Papadopoulos 1979, 104. Misch 1992, 143.
[699] Papadopoulos type 2/ Misch type A.
[700] Rhodes: Stubbings 1947, pl.16:13; Mountjoy 1999, 1059 no.221.
[701] Vikatou 2009, 521 (Π4254, LHIIIC Early).
[702] Papadopoulos type 1/Misch type B.
[703] Elis: *ArchDelt* 53 (1998), pl.94γ; Vikatou 2009, 199 (Π4398), 521 (Π4440). Phokis: Mountjoy 1999, 792 no.393. Argolid: Mountjoy 1999, 184 nos.425-426. Attica: Iakovidis 1970, 249-250.

from Ayia Triada.[704] An unusual variation found at Palaiokastro with a small loop handle unconventionally placed on the flat surface of the shoulder is unparalleled in Achaea and Elis.[705]

The ring vases have a cylindrical spout that is angled forwards and their base is flattened, with the exception of **RNG5** and **RNG19**, which rest of three struts.[706] This feature is also worth comparing to the legged ring-kernoi from Cyprus going down to the Cypro-Geometric period.[707] Ring-based examples, as attested at Perati,[708] are lacking from Achaea as well as the rest of Western Greece.

The examination of the specimens, especially those published over recent decades, provides a fresh insight into the chronology of the Achaean ring vases. **RNG4** is the earliest in the LHIIIC series, as it accompanied **B034**, alongside vessels of LHIIIC Early date (**AL4**, **STJ92**). **RNG3** and **RNG5** furnished primary burials of LHIIIC Late date (**B026**, **B035**), and **RNG8** accompanied **B047**, alongside a stirrup jar that stylistically fits the end of LHIIIC Late. On the other hand, **RNG12** with a set of fine lines flanked by wider bands, and the loosely banded **RNG1** and **RNG20** can be dated to LHIIIC Early, in accordance with the stylistic classification followed for stirrup jars, while the crowded decoration of **RNG16** is stylistically consistent with LHIIIC Middle. **RNG17** has been assigned by Moschos the end of LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean. Its completely flat shoulder compares to the almost straight-sided **RNG15** that has been tentatively dated to LHIIIC Middle-Late.[709]

[704] Vikatou 2009, 203 (Π4407).
[705] Salavoura 2015, 445-446.
[706] For a parallel from Kephalonia: Mountjoy 1999, 460 no.67; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 71.
[707] Pieridou 1971; Laffineur 1997.
[708] Iakovidis 1970, pl.88δ.
[709] Aktypi 2017, 236.

The decoration of the Achaean ring vases is generally confined to the shoulder or spreads to narrow zones below (e.g. **RNG4**, **RNG14**). The addition of auxiliary zones compares to examples from Metaxata, Kephalonia,[710] and Ayia Triada, Elis.[711] Simple motifs are mostly preferred, including sets of vertical bars (**RNG13**, **RNG20**), chevrons (**RNG3-4**, **RNG12**), wavy lines (**RNG1**, **RNG5**), zigzags (**RNG2**, **RNG11**) and triangles (**RNG15**). Semicircles are frequently used in plain and fringed form (**RNG8**, **RNG14**, **RNG16**, **RNG18-19**, **RNG21**). Most of the motifs find good parallels in Elis, Kephalonia, as well as the rest of the Aegean.[712] The dot-filled triangles of **RNG17**, however, are unusual, but can be compared to a specimen from Palaiokastro, Arkadia, that has a dotted surface.[713] **RNG9-10** are completely monochrome, like other specimens from Palaiokastro.[714]

3.3.8. Bird vase (CAT. V.8: BRD1-18) PL. 29-30

The bird vase counts 19 examples from Western Achaea,[715] while two more unpublished specimens from Voudeni (**S07**) are exhibited in the Archaeological Museum of Patras. The shape shows a remarkable concentration in the wider Patras region and Dyme, including six specimens from Klauss (**S11**), three from Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**), and three from Kangadi (**S40**). It is so far completely lacking from the Kalavryta region and only a single specimen has been reported from Aigialeia.[716] This is not the case with the baseless askos (FS 194), proposed by Desborough as the likeliest Mycenaean antecedent of the bird

[710] Mountjoy 1999, 460 no.66; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, pl.2:A1444.
[711] Vikatou 2009, 203 (Π4407), dr.59γ-ε, pl.126β-γ.
[712] Iakovidis 1970, 250; Mountjoy 1999, 460 nos.66-67; Popham, Schofield, Sherratt 2006, pl.48:6; Vikatou 2009, 522.
[713] Salavoura 2015, 445.
[714] Salavoura 2015, 445.
[715] Comprehensively studied by: Papadopoulos 1979, 101-104; Giannopoulos 2008, 159-166; Paschalidis 2014, 682-689. For a briefly reported miniature bird vase from **S15/B092:** Paschalidis 2014, 685.
[716] Borgna forthcoming.

vase,[717] which, albeit sparsely documented in Achaea,[718] is attested in Aigialeia.[719] Interestingly, an LHIIIA2 handmade specimen from Aigio combines the baseless crescent-shaped body of an askos with a bird-shaped head and a basket handle,[720] and belongs to a small corpus of LHIIIA-C handmade bird figurines.[721]

All catalogued Achaean bird vases whose context details are known derive from funerary contexts. Although the shape was primarily deposited as a grave good in 12th and 11th century Aegean,[722] it is not alien to domestic and possibly ritual contexts,[723] the same applying to Cypriot examples from the settlement of Enkomi.[724] Therefore its absence from Achaean settlements has been viewed as circumstantial, attributed to the state of publication of the excavated habitation sites.[725] As argued early on by Desborough, the function of the vases, designed for containing and pouring liquids, did not confine them to the funerary sphere, and instead rendered them suited for ritualistic use.[726] That said, the possible symbolic relevance of birds to the mortuary ritual could have amplified their appropriateness as grave goods.[727] The Achaean evidence can now be used to expand this argument, since bird figurines are added as plastic attachments to kalathoi/lekanae from Portes,[728] claiming the position and possibly the symbolism reserved for female mourners

[717] Desborough 1972b; Lemos 1994, 229; Lemos 2002, 82; questioned by Vlachopoulos 2012, 120.
[718] Papadopoulos 1979, 100-101.
[719] Papadopoulos 2017a, 16 no.34-383, fig.11a.
[720] Papadopoulos 1979, fig.162a-b. Contemporary parallel from Mycenae: Wace 1932, 42 no.14; Guggisberg 1996, 42 no.97, pl.6.
[721] Demakopoulou 1982, 66-67; Guggisberg 1996, 246-248; Polychronakou-Sgouritsa 2001, 23-24, 56-57.
[722] Lemos 1994, 232, 234.
[723] Korakou, House L (LHIIIC Early): Blegen 1921, fig.132:8; Guggisberg 1996, 65 no.202. Karphi, Room 130 (LMIIIC Late-SubMinoan): Guggisberg 1996, 155 no.539.
[724] Dikaios 1969, pl.137:20-21; Desborough 1972b, 248 nos.2, 4.
[725] Giannopoulos 2008, 160.
[726] Desborough 1972b, 273-275; Rutter 1992, 72; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2014, 185-186.
[727] Yon 1992, 396, 400; Vlachopoulos 2012, 119.
[728] Infra 161.

elsewhere. The addition of female mourners is for instance well-documented by specimens from Kladeos-Trypes,[729] Palaiokastro,[730] Perati,[731] and Ialysos.[732]

The Achaean bird vases vary in size but do not exceed the height of 20cm, and otherwise form a quite homogenous group. They have a bird-shaped head that can be rendered in a more naturalistic (e.g. **BRD1**, **BRD5-6**) or stylised manner (e.g. **BRD3-4**, **BRD7**). They are equipped with a pierced tubular beak, occasional plastic indication of the eyes, and a straight or slightly angled cylindrical neck of not standardised length. **BRD2** stands out, with a clearly rendered mane and equine ears.[733] The beaks of **BRD4** and **BRD7** widen outwards and are identical to the beak of a specimen from Ayia Triada.[734] The beak of **BRD6** is perforated, encouraging its interpretation as a feeding bottle by Paschalidis.[735] The cylindrical spout, typically set close to the neck, has a flaring or everted (**BRD2**) rim, similarly to LHIIIC stirrup jars.[736] A narrow basket handle extends from the termination of the spout or immediately below it to the back. The back itself is often accentuated by a central ridge (e.g. **BRD5**, **BRD13**) and a small flattened tail is added on the axis of the neck and spout. The vases rest on three and in one case (**BRD1**) four legs, either straight/splaying struts, or in the form of tubular legs with splaying terminations (**BRD1**, **BRD5-6**, **BRD8**, **BRD12**; **PL. 29**). The latter peculiarity is also found on a three-legged specimen from Voudeni exhibited in the Patras Museum. This feature is generally not much commented upon in typological studies, but it is worth noting here that it is unparalleled in other LHIIIC/SubMycenaean bird vases

[729] *ArchDelt* 53 (1998), 231, pl.95β; Vikatou 2009, 828 fn.153.
[730] Salavoura 2015, 484.
[731] Iakovidis 1969, 169-170, 400, pls.118γ, 177α, 178α.
[732] Maiuri 1923/24, figs.99, 101; Benzi 1992, pl.18a.
[733] Kourou 2005, 250.
[734] Vikatou 2009, 303 (Π4614). For a parallel from Lefkandi: Popham 1980, 114 S16.10, pls.98, 254a (SubMycenaean); but re-assigned to EPG by Lemos 2002, 83.
[735] Paschalidis 2009, 96.
[736] Supra 136.

from the Aegean,[737] and can instead be compared to later attempts at imitating the webbed feet of aquatic birds.[738]

Stylistically the Achaean bird vases are, for the most part, consistent with LHIIIC Late, and at least one (**BRD14**) has been argued to date to the end of the phase or the beginning of the SubMycenaean phase.[739] An LHIIIC Middle date for the introduction of the shape in the local repertoire has been postulated[740] but rejected by Mountjoy and Giannopoulos,[741] and is not vindicated by the present re-evaluation of the extant evidence. The recent attribution of **BRD5** to this phase by Paschalidis is also not solidly supported by the vessel's context (**B030**). A closer examination of its assemblage shows that it did contain stirrup jars fitting the stylistic features of LHIIIC Middle (**STJ79**, **STJ82**) alongside a Naxian import of LHIIIC Middle-Late date (**STJ85**), but it also yielded vessels with diagnostic LHIIIC Late decoration (**STJ81**, **STJ84**, **FHA14**). The monochrome lower body of **BRD5** also suggests a date well into LHIIIC Late, considering the observed popularity of monochrome surfaces on LHIIIC Late stirrup jars.[742]

The decoration of the Achaean vases is varied but generally the tubular-legged specimens have a densely decorated upper half with a solidly painted lower body, while the strut-legged ones tend to feature simpler motifs mostly on the upper body. **BRD1** and **BRD6** bear densely arranged concentric semicircles, parallel chevrons, and dotted lines in crowded syntheses. Similar principles can be seen on **BRD8** and **BRD12**, with chains of dotted concentric semicircles, and on one bird vase from Voudeni in the Patras Museum with

[737] The splaying foot terminations of certain LHIIIB-C bovine figurines are the only contemporary parallels: Renfrew 1985, pl.41 (Phylakopi); Guggisberg 1996, 172 no.594(Phaistos).
[738] E.g. Popham 1980, 150 (P22.29), pls.137, 254d (Lefkandi, LPG); Kübler 1954, pl.144:4-5 (Kerameikos, LG).
[739] Moschos 2009b, 257, 259.
[740] Lemos 1994, 230-231.
[741] Mountjoy 1999, 441; Giannopoulos 2008, 159-160.
[742] Supra 139-140.

stacked zigzag, concentric semicircles and wavy lines. Paschalidis assigned these 5 vases as well as **BRD5** to the same workshop.[743] Their elegant decoration can be grouped under Moschos' "Achaean Style" and, as discussed above, the monochrome lower body can now be classified as a LHIIIC Late feature. The more "minimalistic" vases have a plain lower body and are decorated with geometric motifs, such as chevrons and hatched panels (e.g. **BRD2-4**, **BRD11**), or concentric semicircles (**BRD9**). **BRD3-4** and **BRD11** can be compared to the zones of parallel vertical bars and chevrons on a bird vase from Ayia Triada.[744] **BRD14** (**PL. 30**) is a unique example with a pictorial scene with quadrupeds in silhouette on one side.[745] Completely monochrome examples, like those from Palaiokastro,[746] are unparalleled in Achaea.

In terms of the extant classifications of bird vases, all Achaean specimens, with the exception of **BRD2**, fit into Desborough's type Ia[747] and Guggisberg's A-2 variation.[748] The same can be said about the two examples from Ayia Triada.[749] **BRD2** is distinguished from the corpus, by introducing an equine head whilst retaining all other formal characteristics of a bird vase. This extremely rare horse-bird variation was initially identified by Coldstream among the EIA material from Knossos and its origin, distribution, and symbolism in the Aegean, Cyprus, and Central Mediterranean have been discussed in detail by Kourou.[750] On the other hand, Desborough's type II, with the spout occupying the position of the head,

[743] Paschalidis 2014, 683-685.
[744] Vikatou 2009, 303 (Π4614).
[745] See also a specimen from Lefkandi: Popham 1980, 116 (S19.5), pls.98, 203a.
[746] Salavoura 2015, 442-444.
[747] Desborough 1972b, 246-247.
[748] Guggisberg 1996, 253-255.
[749] Vikatou 2009, 531.
[750] Kourou 1997, 97-98, 105; Kourou 2005, 247-257.

finds, to date, no Achaean counterparts but is attested at Palaiokastro[751] and Kladeos-Trypes.[752]

Desborough's comprehensive account, besides establishing the most widely followed typological systematisation of bird vases, set the tone of subsequent approaches on the topic. Since then discussion has mostly revolved around the question of the provenance of the shape and the role of Cyprus in its transmission. Indeed, zoomorphic vases, including bird-shaped vessels, were part of the Cypriot ceramic repertoire from the EBA-MBA onwards, but not without a significant hiatus prior to LCIIIB.[753] Lemos, revisiting Desborough's hypothesis, showed that the bird askos, produced in the Aegean since at least the last stage of LHIIIC, was transmitted to Cyprus in the course of LCIIIB, where it was integrated in the local repertoire and was ultimately re-introduced to the Aegean towards the end of the 11th century.[754] Although attributing the transmission of bird vases to Cyprus to a single region within the Aegean is difficult, the Dodecanese and Naxos have been proposed as possible candidates.[755] More recently, Giannopoulos, building on Mountjoy's re-evaluation of the stratigraphy of Enkomi,[756] argued for the synchronicity of the Achaean specimens and a group of Cypriot bird vases, including two examples from Floor II of Enkomi level IIIB, and proposed Achaea as a viable Aegean pole in the dissemination of Desborough's type Ia to Cyprus.[757]

The compelling quantity of the Achaean bird vases seems to support Giannopoulos' hypothesis. However, the chronological precedence of the Achaean specimens over other

[751] Mountjoy 1999, 299; Moschos 2009a, 347, 363.
[752] *ArchDelt* 53 (1998), pl.95γ.
[753] Pieridou 1970, 92; Karageorghis, Iacovou 1990, 92.
[754] Lemos 1994, 234.
[755] Lemos 1994, 230-231; Vlachopoulos 2006, 133.
[756] Mountjoy 2005, 128-129, 164-165, 209-210.
[757] Giannopoulos 2008, 164-166.

Aegean examples cannot be extrapolated from the above presented evidence. On the contrary, a specimen from Kamini, Naxos, has been recently assigned to LHIIIC Middle/Advanced on sound stylistic grounds.[758] Thus, compared to the case made by Giannopoulos, the present approach suggests the parallel development of typological and stylistic features of bird vases on a regional scale, making linear patterns for the transmission of the type hard to identify. For instance, the Achaean bird vases, whose local production is first and foremost suggested macroscopically by their fabric,[759] are very consistent in terms of profile with the examples from Elis, and the fondness, in both regions, for similar decorative motifs shows that the shape was ingrained in the repertoire of the Northwest Peloponnese. On the other hand, the Achaean and Eleian specimens are distinct, for instance from the Naxian examples: the latter have more naturalistic heads, their spout is positioned towards the tail, and the handle is attached directly on the back, unconnected to the spout.[760] Neither do they compare to the Rhodian vase from Ialysos, with a large spout and curled legs,[761] nor to the examples from Enkomi, which have additional indication of wings.[762]

Instead of focussing on the culture-historical sought for a single place of origin of the LHIIIC bird vases, a different line of inquiry can be introduced. Whilst their numbers have increased in recent years, their distribution appears to follow a seemingly fixed pattern: from the Northwest Peloponnese and Crete, to Perati, Lefkandi, Naxos, Rhodes, Cyprus, and

[758] Vlachopoulos 2006, 132-133, 397-398 (MN1735).
[759] Papadopoulos 1979, 103.
[760] Vlachopoulos 2006, 131-134, pls.10-11.
[761] Benzi 1992, 108-109, pl.17.
[762] Supra fn.724.

Asia Minor.[763] More targeted research on their nodal distribution, thus, has the potential to shed new light into the modes and contexts of the type's transmission.

3.3.9. Multiple vase, FS 326, 328, 330 (CAT. V.9: MLT1-13) PL. 31

Multiple vases, or kernoi, as often referred to in Greek bibliography,[764] are composite vessels consisting of two to four miniature vases joined at the belly and united by a tall basket handle.[765] The shape is already attested in Achaea since LHIIIB, as illustrated by examples from Klauss and Kangadi.[766] Two of them, formed of miniature piriform jars, find parallels in Kephalonia and Elis.[767] During LHIIIC, Achaea has so far produced the largest number of published specimens in Western Greece, counting 13 examples, all found in cemeteries in Western Achaea (**S03**, **S11**, **S25**, **S29**, **S46**) and Aigialeia (**S69a**). Another LHIIIC Early example from Voudeni is exhibited in the Patras archaeological museum.[768]

The LHIIIC Achaean multiple vases are composed of miniature closed vessels, particularly straight-sided (**MLT5**, **MLT7-8**, **MLT9**, **MLT11**, **MLT13**) or rounded (**MLT3**) alabastra (FS 330), small handleless jars (FS 326: **MLT1-2**, **MLT4**, **MLT10**), and belly-handled amphorae (FS 325: **MLT12**). FS 330 is the commonest type in LHIIIC Aegean, with parallels from several Eleian sites,[769] Lakkithra,[770] Perati,[771] Phylakopi,[772] Naxos,[773] and Ialysos.[774]

[763] Popham, Schofield, Sherratt 2006, pl.74:91; Guggisberg 1996, 133-134 nos.450-452.
[764] Vlachopoulos 2012, 134-135.
[765] Papadopoulos 1979, 105-107.
[766] Papadopoulos 1979, figs.173a-b, 173d-e; Mountjoy 1999, 415; Paschalidis 2014, 461, 695.
[767] *ArchDelt* 53 (1998), pl.97a; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 63.
[768] Paschalidis 2014, 694-695 citing Kolonas.
[769] *ArchDelt* 53 (1998), pl.96a; Mountjoy 1999, 391 no.76; Vikatou 2009, 524 (Π4443).
[770] Mountjoy 1999, 460; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 71 (A1024), pl.5.
[771] Iakovidis 1970, 212-213.
[772] Renfrew 1985, 173 no.93-94, pl.20:93-94.
[773] Vlachopoulos 2006, 146.
[774] Benzi 1992, 45, pl.19:T15/19, 27:T17/51a.

Unlike the Rhodian and some of the Naxian and Attic specimens,[775] the Achaean examples of FS 330 are handleless. Each of the three straight-sided alabastra composing **MLT5** is equipped with one strut leg similarly to a specimen from Aplomata, Naxos.[776] This gives to the entire vase a three-legged appearance which is clearly inspired from the popularity of three-legged alabastra during LHIIIC Late, as it has been shown in paragraph **3.3.3.b**. **MLT12** is to date the only example of FS 325 from Western Greece, but it is the most popular type on Rhodes, also attested at Perati and Melos.[777] A feature that does not seem to continue from LHIIIB into LHIIIC among Achaean multiple vases is the triple-rod handle, which is otherwise found on Naxos and on a LHIIIC Late vase from Ayia Triada.[778]

The decoration of the multiple vases tends to be uniform for each of the component vessels, although differentiation is not rare (**MLT3**, **MLT9**, **MLT12**). In most cases it deviates from the decorative syntax of the full sized alabastra, handleless jars, and amphorae. This is particularly visible when the motifs are freely painted on the otherwise plain field (**MLT2**, **MLT4**, **MLT9**), or expand over the entire surface of the vessels (**MLT1**, **MLT3**). **MLT12**, though, resembles more closely the LHIIIC Late amphorae, with a solidly painted body and a narrow decorative zone on the upper part.[779] The depicted motifs display remarkable variation: from foliate band, chevrons, and concentric semicircles to scale pattern and wavy lines.

The Achaean vases based on context and style have been dated mostly to LHIIIC Early and Middle. Only **MLT5** and **MLT12** can be assigned to LHIIIC Late, while, to date no multiple vases can be classified as SubMycenaean. The shape indeed is exceedingly rare in

[775] Iakovidis 1970, pl.28γ. Vlachopoulos 2006, pls.49, 117.
[776] Vlachopoulos 2006, 455 (MN5288).
[777] Iakovidis 1969a, 264 no.156; Renfrew 1985, 173 no.95; Benzi 1992, 44.
[778] Vlachopoulos 2006, pls.49, 117; Vikatou 2009, 267 (Π4572).
[779] Supra 115.

the Aegean by LHIIIC Late.[780] However, multiple vases with simple basket or triple handle persist into the EIA in Epirus,[781] while a specimen from the tumulus of Barç might date back to the 12th century.[782]

3.3.10. Kalathos, FS 291 (CAT. V.10: KLT1-11) PL. 32-33

The extant ceramic corpus shows that the kalathos is a more frequently represented shape than it was believed in the past, with the majority of catalogued occurrences originating from cemeteries. Fragmentary specimens can also be added from Spaliareika-Lousika, found outside the chamber tombs.[783] An unpublished LHIIIC example from Voudeni (**S07**)/Ch.t.5 is illustrated on the available sign at the archaeological site,[784] while kalathoi with figurines of birds and mourners attached on their rims have been reported from the dromoi of chamber tombs at Portes-Kephalovryso.[785] The shape is absent from Aigialeian cemeteries,[786] but it is represented at Aigeira (**KLT10**; **PL. 33**) and is, in fact, documented at other LHIIIC Aegean settlements.[787] The frequent association of the shape with the funerary ritual does not warrant an exclusive mortuary or ritualistic function,[788] and its utilitarian aspect is undeniable even in mortuary contexts.[789] For instance specimens from Perati and Aigina bore the remains of birds,[790] while other kalathoi from Ayia Triada,[791] Perati,[792] and

[780] For a rare SubMycenaean example from Lefkandi: Popham 1980, pl.103.
[781] Vokotopoulou 1986, 247-248, dr. 46-47; Andreou 1999, 83 fig.35; Douzougli, Papadopoulos 2010, 45 fig.18.
[782] Andrea 1976, 146 pl.IV:3, 6.
[783] Giannopoulos 2008, 143-144, pls.14:Frgm.2, 56:Frgm.2-3.
[784] For unpublished specimens from Voudeni: Salavoura 2015, 451 fn.339 citing Kolonas.
[785] Moschos 2009b, 375.
[786] For a fragmentary LHIIIB conical bowl (FS 301) from **S64**: Papadopoulos 1976a, 10 (BE638), pls.28, 35.
[787] Lefkandi: Popham, Schofield, Sherratt 2006, 161, 178. Grotta: Vlachopoulos 2003a, 497 fig.15.2, where the shape has been shown to be equally common as at the cemetery of Kamini (Vlachopoulos 2003a, 498; Vlachopoulos 2006, 142-145).
[788] Kanta 1980, 285.
[789] Vlachopoulos 2006, 145; Vlachopoulos 2012, 133.
[790] Iakovidis 1970, 59, 86; Vlachopoulos 2006, 145.
[791] Vikatou 2009, 191, 198 (Π4395).

Kamini[793] were filled with grave goods. The Achaean evidence can now be added to these examples, as **KLT4**, **KLT6**, and **KLT9** were filled with smaller vessels, showing that even incorporated in the symbolic language of the funerary ritual, kalathoi were still appreciated for their property as open containers.

The LHIIIC Achaean kalathoi differ in size, with height fluctuating between 11 and 17cm, even reaching 25cm in the case of the unpublished specimen from Voudeni.[794] They can be grouped under two distinct variations in terms of their profile. The first has a conical upper body and slightly concave sides (**KLT3-4**, **KLT6**, **KLT11**) and displays close similarities to the LHIIIB spouted deep bowls (FS 300).[795] **KLT9** is one of the rare LHIIIC examples of FS 300: its profile is identical to the kalathoi of this group, with the addition of a spout positioned at right angles to the horizontal handles.[796] The down-sloping rims of LHIIIB[797] are replaced by wide everted flat-topped rims that can be slanting inwards. The loop handles are set on the upper body or approximately at mid-height, and the base is flat or slightly hollowed. The bronze kalathos from Spaliareika-Lousika (**B109**) is identical to the ceramic kalathoi of this variation, corroborating the hypothesis regarding the metal prototypes of the ceramic shape.[798]

The profile of this variation finds exact parallels in Ayia Triada,[799] and Palaiokastro,[800] and compares well to specimens from Mycenae[801] and the "cylindrical" type of Perati.[802] On

[792] Iakovidis 1969, 287 nos.244,245; 136 no.1075.
[793] Vlachopoulos 2006, 353 (MN1753), 377 (MN2070), 432 (MN1746).
[794] Mountjoy 1999, 440.
[795] Papadopoulos 1979, 110; Mountjoy 1999, 416.
[796] It differs from the Rhodian LHIIIC spouted conical bowls (Mountjoy 1999, 1027 nos.116-118) and Attica (Iakovidis 1970, 253, pls.78ε, 126α) that have incurving upper body, and is closer to an LHIIIB example from Menelaion with handles attached to the rim (Catling *et al.* 2009, pl.88f; LHIIIB). For a spouted kalathos from Elis: Vikatou 2009, 543.
[797] Papadopoulos 1979, fig.265a.
[798] Iakovidis 1970, 255; Papadopoulos 1979, 111.
[799] Vikatou 2009, 107 (Π6840), 198 (Π4395), 284 (Π11087), 543.

the other hand, it compares poorly to examples from Kamini[803] and Kalymnos,[804] which share a conical upper and cylindrical lower body, but have a narrower base and slenderer proportions compared to the Achaean specimens. They can also be clearly differentiated from the Rhodian kalathoi, which display a convex upper body and are often equipped with a ring base.[805] Both features are unparalleled in Achaea and Elis but the convex upper body is repeated on a vase from Pylos.[806] Conical and biconical variations from the rest of the Aegean[807] are not paralleled in Achaea and Elis either. Nevertheless, conical kalathoi are attested at Palaiokastro,[808] and a biconical example is exhibited in the archaeological museum of Tripolis.

The decoration of this kalathos variation is generally simple. **KLT3** and **KLT11** bear a combination of banded and reserved surfaces, while **KLT9** is unevenly banded. Fringed isolated spirals and crosshatched lozenges decorate the handle zone of **KLT6**, while **KLT4** is decorated with fringed panels filled with stacked wavy lines. The flat surface of the rim can also be decorated with vertical strokes.

The chronology of this variation cannot be established on stratigraphic grounds, due to the limited contextual information of the specimen from Aigeira, and was for a long time obscured by the undiagnostic decoration of most specimens. The discussion can now be updated based on the contexts of recently published vessels. Specifically, the bronze

[800] Two examples exhibited in the archaeological museum of Tripolis.
[801] Mountjoy 1999, 158 no.419, 188 no.449.
[802] Iakovidis 1970, 252 (type A).
[803] Vlachopoulos 2006, 142 (type 3), dr.43:2070.
[804] Mountjoy 1999, 1136-1138 nos.30-31.
[805] Mountjoy 1999, 1062-1064 nos.243-244; Benzi 1992, pl.59f.
[806] Blegen *et al.* 1973, 234 no.9, fig.292 (LHIIIC Middle).
[807] Asine: Mountjoy 1999, 188, 190 nos.448, 450; Perati: Iakovidis 1970, 252 (types Β, Γ); Kamini: Vlachopoulos 2006, 142 (types 1, 2), dr. 32-33; Kos: Mountjoy 1999, 1125 no.190.
[808] Salavoura 2015, 450-451.

kalathos from Spaliareika comes from an LHIIIC Early assemblage (**B109**), showing that the variation existed by the beginning of the 12th century, even though none of the ceramic examples can be securely assigned to this phase. The "cylindrical" variety from Perati also goes back to LHIIIC Early.[809] **KLT4** and **KLT6** demonstrate that the variation persisted down to LHIIIC Late, as the former accompanied **B026**, along with typical LHIIIC Late stirrup jars, and the latter contained evenly banded stirrup jars.

A second variation is represented by **KLT2** (**PL. 32**) and **KLT8**. They have a cylindrical, bucket shaped lower body and a strongly flaring upper half. Both date to the 11th century and can be paralleled to SubMycenaean examples from Asine.[810] The date is supported by the heavily banded lower body of both kalathoi. Especially the uneven and poorly executed banding of the rather asymmetrical **KLT2** is consistent with other SubMycenaean vessels, as are the very high fringes of the concentric semicircles decorating the zone immediately below its rim.[811] **KLT8** has a pictorial scene, with birds, quadrupeds and a human figure in the area between the handles. Pictorial decoration, especially fish, is also found on LHIIIC Middle and Late kalathoi from Lefkandi and the Argolid.[812]

3.3.11. Cup, FS 214-215, 220, 240 (CAT. V.11: CP1-12) PL. 34

Cups are best known from the settlement contexts of Teichos Dymaion (**CP2**, **CP10**) and Aigeira (**CP4-8**, **CP11-12**) and were not favoured as grave goods. The deep semi-globular cup (FS 214-215) is represented in funerary assemblages by a LHIIIC Early example from Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**CP1**) and the cemetery of Psila Alonia in Aigialeia (**CP3**), while a

[809] Mountjoy 1999, 578-579.
[810] Frizell 1986, fig.33:322, fig.57:513-514; Mountjoy 1999, 196 nos.472-474.
[811] Moschos 2009b, 259-260.
[812] Popham, Milburn 1971, pl.55:3; Mountjoy 1986, 179 fig.232; Mountjoy 1999, 174 no.369, 188 no.448; Güntner 2000, pl.61:4-66:2.

rim fragment from a plain carinated cup (FS 240) of uncertain date originates from the dromos of Spaliareika Ch.t.2.[813]

The semi-globular cup had long tradition and a wide distribution in the Aegean.[814] FS 214-215 specimens from Achaea exhibit a non-exaggerated S-shaped profile, with a flaring rim, a vertical oval or loop handle from rim to approximately mid-height, and can have a slight carination on the transition towards the lower body (**CP2**).[815] The majority of specimens, including the medium-band cups from Aigeira phases Ia-b (**CP4**, **CP6**), have a raised concave base but by LHIIIC Middle a ring base also occurs, as indicated by a specimen from an unmixed phase II context from the same site (**CP7**). However, ring bases are not considered here a diagnostic feature, as they are not an LHIIIC Middle innovation,[816] and at certain sites constitute the rule since LHIIIC Early.[817] The shallower FS 220 is also represented at Aigeira (**CP9**), where several unpainted specimens have been retrieved from phase Ia assemblages,[818] while **CP8** was, according to the excavators, deposited at the foundations of a phase Ib edifice.

In contrast to the plain FS 220,[819] almost all published examples of FS 214-215 bear the standard medium band on the rim and a stripe down the handle. The interior is solidly covered in paint. Based on the context, shape, and decoration, no vases in the studied corpus can be assigned to LHIIIC Late and the SubMycenaean phase. There are very few published lip-band cups from the rest of the Western Peloponnese, where the shape was,

[813] Giannopoulos 2008, 112 (Sp.G2-Frgm.18).
[814] Mountjoy 1999, 1225.
[815] See also Papadopoulos 1979, 122-123 for a discussion of the shape.
[816] Iakovidis 1970, 214; Mountjoy 1999, 576 no.366.
[817] Lefkandi: Popham, Schofield, Sherratt 2006, 181.
[818] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 56 fn.10.
[819] E.g. Popham, Schofield, Sherratt 2006, fig.2.16:5-6.

similarly to Achaea, not favoured as a grave good.[820] Comparisons with Kephalonia are less relevant: a monochrome specimen, dated by Mountjoy to LHIIIC Late has a much shallower form,[821] while another bears a linear motif on the upper body.[822] **CP1**, with unpainted interior, a narrow band on the lip and traces of wavy line decoration on the exterior continues the LHIIIB2 tradition.[823]

FS 240 is of particular interest, due to its association to the HBW carinated cup, which according to the prevailing consensus is closely tied to the Italian impasto pottery (**chapter 5.2**). The HBW version of the shape is postulated to have functioned as a prototype that prompted the wheel-made adaptation.[824] FS 240 is documented at both Teichos Dymaion (**CP10**) and Aigeira (**CP11-12**), and its aforementioned discovery at Spaliareika-Lousika offers one of the rare occurrences of the shape in funerary context in the Aegean. The vessels have a strong carination on the body, giving way to a conical lower part. They can be reconstructed with a low ring base,[825] and **CP11-12** preserve the typical high-swung vertical handle attached to the rim and the carination. Both vessels from Aigeira originate from unmixed phase Ib deposits.[826] The distribution of the shape in the Aegean is very nodal and is best documented in Tiryns, Mycenae, Lefkandi, and Korakou.[827] The simple monochrome and linear decoration of the Achaean specimens is very common for the

[820] *ArchDelt* 53 (1998), 232 pl.97α; Vikatou 2009, 572. For a specimen from Messenia with undecorated exterior and banded interior: Blegen *et al.* 1973, fig.293:3.
[821] Mountjoy 1999, 423 no.84.
[822] Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 68 (A1212).
[823] E.g. Mountjoy 1999, 560 no.285 (Attica). The few cups with wavy line decoration from Lefkandi phases 2 and 3a have painted interiors (Popham, Schofield, Sherratt 2006, fig.2.15:12).
[824] Rutter 1990, 37; Popham, Schofield, Sherratt 2006, 138, 183.
[825] Popham, Schofield, Sherratt 2006, fig.2.16:8-10.
[826] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 58.
[827] Podzuweit 2007, 116-120; Romanos 2011, 96, 202-204; Popham, Schofield, Sherratt 2006, 181-183; Rutter 1981, 228 no.95.

shape, but decorated vases[828] and heavily ornamented modelled handles[829] find no Achaean counterparts.

3.3.12. Kylix, FS 267, 274-275 (CAT. V.12: KLX1-14) PL. 35

The kylix was in the past considered a relatively rare shape in Achaea, and Papadopoulos listed fewer than 20 LBA specimens, mainly from Teichos Dymaion and Aigio.[830] However, as demonstrated in several parts of this thesis,[831] arguments relating to the unpopularity of the shape in the local ceramic production are no longer consistent with the Achaean evidence. The present corpus is significantly enriched by the stratified material from the acropolis of Aigeira, where monochrome and plain specimens derive from phase Ia-b contexts (**KLX11-14**).[832] Some of them further derive from unmixed deposits, such as **KLX14** from phase Ib, found in the fill of the potter's kiln.[833]

The popularity of the shape and its involvement in the funerary ritual can now be clearly observed in the published record, and our understanding can be significantly enhanced by incorporating the often overlooked material from chamber tomb dromoi into the discussion. Numerous fragmentary kylikes originate from the dromos fills of the tombs at Klauss (**S11**).[834] Even though they remain unpublished, they have been noted to date down to LHIIIC.[835] Fragmentary kylikes have also been published from the dromos of

[828] Mountjoy 1986, fig.220:1; Podzuweit 2007, pl.60:1-9.
[829] Podzuweit 2007, pl.59:4-6.
[830] Papadopoulos 1979, 117-119.
[831] Supra 62, 105.
[832] Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 415. Among them two Zygouries type kylikes are typical LHIIIB1 elements and their discovery in phase Ia strata (Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, figs.23:3-4) is problematic before the final publication of their contexts.
[833] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 61.
[834] Infra fn.861.
[835] Paschalidis 2014, 819-820.

Spaliareika-Lousika (**S37**)/Ch.t.2, although they seem to antedate LHIIIC,[836] while LHIIIC examples derive from dromoi at Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**).[837] Painted and plain kylikes were reported from the dromoi of chamber tombs at Aigio-Psila Alonia (**S64**), Krini-Zoitada (**S13**), Kallithea-Spentzes (**S15**), and Kallithea-Laganidia (**S17**),[838] without unfortunately any reference to their chronology or style. The hundreds of kylix sherds collected from chamber tomb dromoi at Ayia Triada, Elis,[839] can further be paralleled to Achaea.

Still, kylikes were seldom deposited as grave goods in Achaea. Besides specimens from Voudeni (**S07**) that remain unpublished, without details regarding their chronology,[840] fragmentary LHIIIC kylikes were retrieved from the interior of chamber tombs at Chalandritsa-Ay Vasileios (**S25**), though the disturbed chamber floors do not allow their association with specific burials (**KLX2-4**). An unpainted LHIIIC specimen from the cemetery of Patras-Germanou Str. (**S02**) is exhibited in the Patras Museum.[841] A kylix foot (**KLX10**) functioning as an amphora lid for the inurned cremation **B108** is a rare example.[842] The current record continues to support observations that the use of kylikes as lids for closed shapes is not common in the region,[843] but it is widespread in Elis and Arkadia, where it is considered a regional phenomenon, tracing back to LHIIIA-B.[844]

[836] Giannopoulos 2008, 142.
[837] Aktypi 2014, 31; Aktypi 2017, 278.
[838] Papadopoulos 1976a, 38; Papadopoulos 1989, 58-60; Papadopoulos 1997, 125-126; Papadopoulos 1998b, 83-87; Kaskantiri 2012, 5.
[839] Vikatou 2009, 576, 579.
[840] Vikatou 2009, 580 citing Kolonas.
[841] Aktypi 2017, 242.
[842] Giannopoulos 2008, 155.
[843] Moschos 2002, 24.
[844] Mountjoy 1999, 31, 34, 44, 264; Vikatou 2009, 576; Nikoletzos 2009, 638; Salavoura 2015, 447, 449.

LHIIIC Achaean kylikes are grouped under two variations: FS 267, with a carinated body, short stem, and a slightly raised vertical handle extending from the rim to below the carination, and FS 274-275 that has a conical bowl, with straight or incurving rim, a pair of relatively small handles, and a long stem that can be tapering towards the usually slightly conical base. FS 267 is confined to the beginning of the period and is represented by several LHIIIC Early examples from Aigeira phases Ia-b (**KLX12-13**).[845] The type goes back to LHIIIA and is infrequent after LHIIIB on the mainland,[846] but persists at Menelaion, where the bulk of the specimens have been assigned to LHIIIB and LHIIIC Early.[847] The angular kylikes from Menelaion are either completely monochrome, similarly to the Achaean examples (**KLX5**, **KLX12-13**), or have reserved zones. FS 267 possibly continues during LHIIIC Early on Kephalonia,[848] but is otherwise better represented during LHIIIC in the Cyclades[849] and Rhodes,[850] and also finds Cypriot counterparts.[851]

FS 274-275, on the other hand, is a widespread type throughout LHIIIC in the Aegean.[852] **KLX1** has been compared to LHIIIC Early specimens from Lefkandi, but the slight swelling of its stem encouraged its attribution to LHIIIC Middle by the excavator. The stratified specimens from Aigeira phases Ia-b (**KLX14**)[853] as well as the later **KLX2** and **KLX4** from Chalandritsa-Stavros (dated to LHIIIC Late)[854] have also been compared to the kylikes

[845] Supra fn.832.
[846] Mountjoy 1999, 1228; Podzuweit 2007, 109-111.
[847] Catling *et al.* 2009, 378-379.
[848] Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 69 (A1555).
[849] Kamini: Vlachopoulos 2006, 137-138, dr.30. Grotta: Vlachopoulos 2003a, 497; Vlachopoulos 2003b , 224, figs.3a-b. Mitropolis: Lambrinoudakis, Zapheiropoulou 1984, 326. Koukounaries: Koehl 1984, 211 fig.3:6, 8; Schilardi 1992, 631 fig.2. Phylakopi: Renfrew 1985, 163 no.176, fig.5:7.
[850] Ialysos: Benzi 1992, pl.60n.
[851] Maa-Palaiokastro: Karageorghis 1990, pl.XVIII:1.
[852] Mountjoy 1999, 1228-1229.
[853] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 61.
[854] Aktypi 2017, 242.

of Lefkandi Ia-2b.[855] LHIIIC Late conical examples are also known from Messenia and Kephalonia.[856] Similarly to FS 267, the examples of FS 274-275 can be monochrome, with reserved zones, or plain.

3.3.13. Deep bowl, FS 284-285 (CAT. V.13: DB1-19, KNT1-2) PL. 36

The Achaean deep bowls originate in their vast majority from the settlement sites of Teichos Dymaion (**DB2-4**) and Aigeira (**DB5-19**). The shape is also documented at the site of Chalandritsa-Stavros (**S24**), where, according to preliminary reports, deep bowl handles have been collected.[857] The deposition of deep bowls as grave goods, on the other hand, is very rare. **DB1** from Klauss is among the few exceptions, while assemblages from Voudeni (**S07**)[858] and Kallithea-Spentzes (**S15**)[859] are further reported to have yielded deep bowls.[860] However, the shape was heavily featured in other parts of the funerary rituals as suggested by the evidence from Klauss, where deep bowls are among the standard shapes represented in the dromoi of almost every tomb in the cemetery.[861] Several fragmentary specimens, including diagnostic LHIIIC pieces, have also been published by Giannopoulos from the dromos of Spaliareika-Lousika/Ch.t.2.[862]

The shape is underrepresented in the Western Peloponnese as a whole. It is completely lacking from Ayia Triada[863] and is very poorly documented in the rest of Elis[864]

[855] Popham, Schofield, Sherratt 2006, 184, figs.2.17-2.18. For specimens from Tiryns: Podzuweit 2007, 104-109.
[856] Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 69 (A1329), pl.10; Mountjoy 1999, 159 no.136 (and decorated specimens nos.137-138).
[857] Kolonas, Gazis 2006, 29.
[858] *ArchDelt* 46 (1991), 146 (Ch.t.16); *ArchDelt* 50 (1994), 229 (Ch.t.25, 26).
[859] Yalouris 1960, 44-45 (Ch.t.B); Papadopoulos 1997, 122 (Ch.t.Π/burial Δ).
[860] See also Papadopoulos 1979, 213 (PM 730), fig.177g; Mountjoy 1999, 416 fn.356.
[861] Paschalidis 2014, 39, 61, 69, 78, 83, 100, 107, 115, 123.
[862] Giannopoulos 2008, 143.
[863] Vikatou 2009, 711.
[864] Mountjoy 1999, 390.

and Messenia,[865] while only two LHIIIB-C specimens have been reported from Palaiokastro, Arkadia.[866] This, however, should be attributed to the state of publication and the overrepresentation of funerary assemblages. For instance, at Tegea the deep bowl is one of the commonest LBA shapes in the mixed deposits of the temple area and the bothros, and the majority of the diagnostic LHIIIC fragments belong to FS 284-286.[867] The shape is slightly more favoured as a grave good on Kephalonia,[868] while on Ithaka the few identified LHIIIC examples of FS 285 are succeeded by FS 286 during the SubMycenaean phase.[869] A monochrome deep bowl from tumulus I at Barç in Albania has been regarded as a possible Achaean import,[870] but in lack of fabric details this identification should be treated with caution.

The classification of deep bowls, supported and expanded by stratigraphic evidence, relies largely on shifting decoration preferences, rather than profile variation, which throughout the period is deemed to have limited diagnostic capacity for this shape.[871] The examples of FS 284-285 have a deep bell-shaped body that can be more bulbous or have straighter sides and the horizontal loop handles are consistently positioned high on the upper body. During LHIIIC Early FS 284 adheres to the LHIIIB tradition and in cases lacking context details the attribution of vases to either of the two phases is uncertain.[872] FS 284 counts many stratified examples from phases Ia and Ib of Aigeira, several of which from unmixed Ib deposits (**DB5-9**, **DB16-18**).[873] On the other hand, FS 285, which was not

[865] Blegen, Rawson 1966, 354.
[866] Salavoura 2015, 450.
[867] Voyatzis 2014, 198-199.
[868] Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 69-70.
[869] Mountjoy 1999, 473, 477; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 105.
[870] Bejko 1994, 120, 123, fig.9.1.
[871] Papadopoulos 1979, 112.
[872] See also observations in Mountjoy 1999, 416.
[873] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 58, 61, 62-63.

introduced prior to the beginning of LHIIIC Middle,[874] is represented by a small number of specimens (**DB2-3**). **DB19** from Aigeira phase II is a well-stratified piece from the floor of the "house of the krater with fringed decoration".[875]

A significant observation that emerges from the present examination is that the ties to the Argive tradition that had heavily influenced the shape during the previous period[876] are much looser during LHIIIC. This is well-illustrated by the Rosette and Group B deep bowls which were central for the definition of LHIIIB2 in the Argolid, but are entirely lacking from Aigeira. However, rosette bowls, whose LHIIIB2 distribution extends to the Corinthian Gulf and Central Greece,[877] is represented at Teichos Dymaion,[878] where it persists into LHIIIC Early.[879] Even the Group A deep bowls with unpainted interior count few examples from Aigeira (**DB11**), assigned mostly to phase Ia,[880] though at least one fragment reportedly derives from a good phase Ib context.[881]

Most Group A specimens from Aigeira are decorated with circumcurrent or metopal compositions (**DB7**-**11**), comprising spirals, antithetic spirals, zigzags, and wavy lines. It is, however, the monochrome deep bowl (e.g. **DB5**, **DB14-15**) that is the commonest at the site since phase Ia and continues to predominate in phase Ib.[882] The reserved base of certain monochrome specimens of phase Ib (**DB17**) finds parallels from Lefkandi Ib.[883] **DB8** and **DB16** from phase Ib have a narrow decorative zone between the handles, filled with typical

[874] Mountjoy 1986, 176-178, 190-192; Popham, Schofield, Sherratt 2006, 155-157, 170-172; Thomatos 2006, 98-99.
[875] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 69.
[876] Sherratt 1980, 182; Mountjoy 1999, 416; Vitale 2006, 187-188.
[877] Mountjoy 1999, 37-38.
[878] Supra fn.133. Contra: Papadopoulos 1979, 112.
[879] Mastrokostas 1965, pl.164β. Mountjoy 1999, 424 fn.411.
[880] Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 414.
[881] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 36 fn.9.
[882] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 56, 61.
[883] Popham, Schofield, Sherratt 2006, 145.

LHIIIC Early motifs (antithetic spirals, quirk) and have been considered by Deger-Jalkotzy to anticipate the "Monochromer Skyphos" occurring in Tiryns during LHIIIC Middle/Advanced and LHIIIC Late.[884] The reserved bases and the addition of the narrow decorative zone on monochrome bowls have been singled out as novel stylistic features which push the chronological limits of phase Ib of the settlement beyond LHIIIC Early and encouraged Deger-Jalkotzy to propose a tentative LHIIIC Early-Middle/Developed chronology for Aigeira phase Ib.[885] The subsequent phase II of the settlement has produced reportedly few monochrome deep bowls with a reserved band on the rim interior.[886]

No specimens can be classified to the end of LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean, possibly due to the lack of domestic contexts covering that timespan. As a result, unlike other regions,[887] the evolution of the shape during the SubMycenaean phase, characterised elsewhere by the rejection of the ring base in favour of a low foot, and the transition to the Protogeometric skyphos, one of the commonest EIA shapes in Achaea, is not discernible in the local record.

However, LHIIIC Late sees the emergence of the vertical-handled deep bowl (**PL. 36**). Papadopoulos counted only two examples from Teichos Dymaion and Kangadi (**KNT1-2**), but our knowledge is now enriched by a recently published vessel from Petroto-Mygdalia (**S09**)[888] and two monochrome specimens from the cemetery of Voudeni exhibited in the Patras Museum. The latter three specimens testify to the continuity of the type into the SubMycenaean phase and pose as the most convincing antecedents of the EIA kantharos. As

[884] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 62-63; Podzuweit 2007, 54-55.
[885] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 67.
[886] For parallels from Kynos: Dakoronia 2003, 43.
[887] Popham *et al.* 1980, 297-299; Frizell 1986, 76-80; Papadimitriou 2006, 284-285; Ruppenstein 2007, 91-99. See also Lemos 2002, 33-35 for the PG monochrome skyphoi.
[888] Papazoglou-Manioudaki, Paschalidis 2017, pl.CLXXXII.

illustrated by Papadopoulos the Achaean vessels are distinguished from other Aegean occurrences by rim-to-body handles, as opposed to the placement of the handle below the rim.[889] Instead, they compare more closely to vertical-handled kraters/krateriskoi from Kephalonia and Akarnania.[890] The discovery of vertical-handled bowls in funerary LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean contexts in particular provides a new insight into this idiosyncratic variation. It demonstrates that by the end of the period the shape was considered suited as a grave good, contrarily to the regular deep bowl. The significance of this conclusion is further enhanced by the fact that the kantharos was the most frequently deposited grave good throughout the EIA, and thus continuity in the ritual use of the shape can now be established.

3.3.14. Krater, FS 9-10, 281-282, 298 (CAT. V.14: KR1-27) PL. 37

The distribution of kraters follows the same general pattern observed for drinking vessels. Throughout the LBA kraters are among the standard shapes in settlement assemblages. Hence, the majority of published LHIIIC specimens come from Teichos Dymaion (**KR3-12**) and Aigeira (**KR14-26**). The re-examination of the published record, on the other hand, shows that fragmentary kraters are very frequently represented in dromos deposits, and the low attention they have received in publications and preliminary reports should be attributed to their poor state of preservation. For instance, isolated published fragments derive from Chalandritsa-Stavros (**KR1**, **KR3**) and Mitopolis-Karagiannika (**KR13**), a pictorial specimen from Voudeni is exhibited in the Patras archaeological museum, and

[889] Papadopoulos 1979, 115 with parallels from Rhodes, Mycenae, Tanagra, and Pylos; Popham, Schofield, Sherratt 2006, 189, fig.2.16:3, pl.29:4 (Lefkandi Ib); Salavoura 2015, 450.
[890] Marinatos 1932, pls.4:1, 3:5, 5:18, 8:99, 10:153 (Lakkithra); Marinatos 1933, fig.26:A3 (Metaxata). Stavropoulou-Gatsi, Jung, Mehofer 2012, fig.3b (Kouvaras).

other large examples have reportedly been collected from Voudeni.[891] Kraters have further been reported from Klauss (**S11**), Krini-Zoitada (**S13**), Kallithea-Spentzes (**S15**), Kallithea-Laganidia (**S17**), Monodendri (**S20**), and Spaliareika-Lousika (**S37**) without, however, any reference to their chronology.[892] Fourteen rim and body fragments also come from the dromos of Krini-Drimaleika (**S14**)/Ch.t.3,[893] although the only illustrated sherds belong to LHIIIA2. **KR2** is the only published LHIIIC specimen retrieved from the interior of a chamber tomb but its precise context is obscured by extensive disturbances of the burial layer.[894]

The overall confinement of kraters to dromos fills and their respective rejection as grave goods is not peculiar to Achaea,[895] and is closely paralleled to Ayia Triada, Elis.[896] Large LHIIIC specimens appear to have been used as grave markers at the later site, including the prothesis krater.[897] Vikatou notes a possible parallel unpublished case from the cemetery of Kallithea-Laganidia (**S17**), where a broken krater was found among a small concentration of stones at the top of the dromos fill.[898] The deposition of kraters as grave goods is exceedingly rare, not only in Achaea and Elis, but in the rest of the Aegean as well,[899] while at Palaiokastro the bases of skyphoid kraters were occasionally used as lids for LHIIIC amphorae.[900] Lakkithra, Kephalonia, is a marked exception, as several kraters were retrieved from the tomb interior.[901]

[891] Mountjoy 1999, 439.
[892] Papadopoulos 1989, 58-60; Papadopoulos 1997, 125; Papadopoulos 1998b, 83-87; Giannopoulos 2008, 142; Kaskantiri 2012, 5; Paschalidis 2014, 39, 61, 69, 107, 115.
[893] Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 198, pl.36a-b.
[894] Aktypi 2017, 104.
[895] Vlachopoulos 2012, 129.
[896] Vikatou 2009, 558.
[897] Vikatou 2009, 106-107 (Π6839) pl.63ε, 376-377.
[898] Papadopoulos 1997, 125; Vikatou 2009, 377.
[899] Perati: Iakovidis 1970, 255; Naxos: Vlachopoulos 2006, 139; Rhodes: Benzi 1992, 113-115, 117.
[900] Salavoura 2015, 447.
[901] Marinatos 1932, 533.

The majority of the LHIIIC Achaean kraters belong to the ring-based variety (FS 281-282), with deep, semi-globular body and strong horizontal handles on the upper body.[902] The vertical-handled stemmed variation (FS 10) is represented in the local repertoire by a monochrome specimen from Teichos Dymaion (**KR4**; **PL. 37**) and the fragmentary **KR1-2**. It is a residual type but it has abandoned the piriform LHIIIB body in favour for a more globular profile. The chronology of the Achaean FS 10 examples is entirely stylistic and is not assisted by contextual information. **KR4** was assigned to LHIIIC Early by Mountjoy, after a krater from Korakou.[903] However, upon comparison to LHIIIC Late vertical-handled stemmed kraters and kantharoid krateriskoi from Kephalonia,[904] an LHIIIC Late date is here considered more likely. **KR1-2** have also been stylistically assigned to LHIIIC Late.[905] **KR11** belongs to a third, spouted variation (FS 298). In response to Mountjoy's attribution of the vase to LHIIIC Early,[906] a later date can instead be proposed, as FS 298 persists during LHIIIC Middle[907] and most importantly it is well-documented on Kephalonia during LHIIIC Late.[908] In fact, Papadopoulos initially proposed the identification of **KR11** as a Kephalonian import.[909]

Although most of the material is fragmentary, and the distinction between the stemmed and ring-based types is difficult, unless the base or handles are preserved, the reported prevalence of FS 281-282 at Aigeira is unsurprising,[910] considering the overall unpopularity of the stemmed krater in the Aegean after LHIIIB.[911] The illustrated LHIIIC Early examples from Aigeira phases Ia and Ib (**KR15**, **KR21-23**, **KR25**) have an inwards slanting flat-

[902] See also Papadopoulos 1979, 107-109 for a discussion of older specimens.
[903] Mountjoy 1999, 230 no.79.
[904] Mountjoy 1999, 460 nos.68, 70-71; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 70, pls.12-13.
[905] Aktypi 2017, 242.
[906] Mountjoy 1999, 424, 1230.
[907] For a stratified specimen from Lefkandi 2a: Popham, Schofield, Sherratt 2006, 157, pls.39:11, 53:11.
[908] Mountjoy 1999, 468 no.89-91; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 70, pl.11:A1262.
[909] Papadopoulos 1979, 109.
[910] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 56.
[911] Mountjoy 1999, 1225.

topped rim and an incurving upper body, giving to the vessels a more globular appearance, or they are equipped with a squared rim and much less incurving upper half (**KR24**). The decoration of the LHIIIC Early specimens comprises a wide decorative zone between the handles, bordered by evenly spaced bands at the maximum circumference, and a plain lower body. The decoration of the handle zone is varied, including tangential (**KR1**, **KR14**) and antithetic spirals (**KR7**), panelled patterns (**KR12**, **KR16**, **KR18**), semicircles (**KR23**, **KR25**), and sacral ivy (**KR15**). **KR25** from a phase Ib context from Aigeira is decorated with a chain of concentric semicircles floating in the plain field between the handles, which is, as Deger-Jalkotzy pointed out, a motif of Minoan pedigree.[912] LHIIIC Early pictorial examples from Teichos and Aigeira phase Ia depict birds (**KR5**, **KR22**),[913] and quadrupeds (**KR21**). Pictorial kraters continue during LHIIIC Middle and Late at the cemetery of Voudeni and have been paralleled in several cases to pictorial vases from Elis.[914]

The stylistic evolution of the FS 282 in later stages of LHIIIC in Achaea is again best illustrated by the specimens from Aigeira phase II, and particularly the two well-stratified very large vessels retrieved from the floor of different parts of the "house of the krater with fringed decoration" (**KR19**, **KR27**; **PL. 37**). **KR27** that provided the name for the edifice has the characteristic square rim of Mountjoy's type 3 ring-based kraters and a nearly straight upper body.[915] The dense decoration of the handle zone, consisting of antithetic spirals with fringed outline and stacked zigzags, is combined with a monochrome lower body. **KR19** retains the inwards slanting everted rim of the previous phase and bears dotted semicircles in added white. Other krater body fragments form phase II are decorated with fringed

[912] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 61, 63.
[913] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 56 with parallels from Tiryns.
[914] Vikatou 2009, 624-642.
[915] Mountjoy 1999, 174.

motifs (**KR16**, **KR26**), stacked zigzags (**KR17**) and panelled patterns (**KR18**). The elaborate panel decoration of a krater from Punta Meliso has been compared to Achaean and Kephalonian specimens.[916]

3.3.15. Spouted mug, FS 251 (CAT. V15: SMG1-7) PL. 38

The spouted mug is only sporadically produced in LHIIIC Aegean but counts even fewer earlier examples.[917] Achaea has yielded a small number of specimens, found in settlement and funerary assemblages alike. The shape is so far documented in Aigeira (**SMG5**), as well as Klauss (**SMG1-2**), Spaliareika-Lousika (**SMG3**), Kangadi (**SMG4**), and Voudeni.[918] The profile is closely related to the kalathos (FS 291). Both shapes have slightly concave walls and flat base. The connection is even clearer to the spouted **KLT9**. Spouted mugs, of course, are much smaller in size, not exceeding 10cm in height, and have a single vertical handle usually extending from the rim to the upper body, and on **SMG5** positioned at mid-height. The vases have monochrome interiors and the exterior surface is either completely monochrome or a zone is left plain below the spout. Chronology is primarily deduced from context as the shape and decoration do not generally display diagnostic differentiation in the course of LHIIIC. The dotted line on the rim of **SMG2** and **SMG3**, a feature paralleled to the dotted rims of LHIIIC Middle deep bowls,[919] is not considered helpful in this respect either, as a LHIIIC Late date is clearly suggested by the context of both vessels (**B046**, **B107**). **SMG5** from Aigeira is the only stratified spouted mug, from a phase II deposit at the circuit wall foundation on the northwest edge of the acropolis plateau.[920] The

[916] Benzi 1996, 101 (PM14), 113-114.
[917] Mountjoy 1999, 1227; Vikatou 2009, 573
[918] Paschalidis 2014, 693 fn.940, citing Kolonas.
[919] E.g. Mountjoy 1986, 178 figs.229-230.
[920] Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 420.

present examination shows that the Achaean vessels do not compare at all to Kephalonian and Ithakan LHIIIC Late spouted cups,[921] as the latter belong to FS 252, with a low positioned carination and ring base, and often have a wide decorative zone filled with spirals.

3.3.16. A synoptic synthesis

The above analysis gave the opportunity to revisit, update, and expand previous typological classifications of the LHIIIC Achaean pottery, by incorporating a corpus of nearly 1000 vessels in a comprehensive overview of the fifteen commonest shapes in the local ceramic production, the first to encompass the immensely grown body of material since Papadopoulos' and Mountjoy's accounts composed in the 1970s and 1990s respectively. It shed light into the diversity of the local ceramic repertoire, its roots in and its deviation from the LHIIIA-B tradition, as well as the potentials and limitations of typology for the refinement of relative chronology in the region, especially in the absence of an uninterrupted published reference stratigraphy. The observed formal similarities to the ceramic styles of Elis, Arkadia, Kephalonia, and to a lesser extent Messenia, Phokis, and Aetolia, further provide ample ground for placing the Achaean production in the wider context of Western Greece but also allow the examination of regional variability. The conclusions emerging from this examination can now be integrated in a unifying chronicle presenting the major typological developments during the 12th and 11th centuries on a regional scale, as they can be reappraised as a result of the present study.

LHIIIC is characterised by a considerable continuity of the LHIIIA-B ceramic values, visible in the ancestry of several shapes and the persistence of certain decorative elements

[921] Mountjoy 1999, 463 nos.75-80, 473 no.7; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 68, 105, pls.4, 26.

throughout the beginning of the period. At the same time the 12th century saw a gradually increasing departure from previous tradition, through the introduction of new shapes and the strengthening of a regional stylistic idiom. Thus, in LHIIIC Early shapes like the stirrup jar, the alabastron, the jugs, the deep bowl, and the stemmed krater, deriving from the LHIIIB repertoire, coexist with newly introduced shapes such as the belly-handled amphora and the amphoriskos – possibly replacing the earlier piriform jars – the small lekythos, the ring vase, and the carinated cup. Profiles especially among closed shapes tend to be rather dumpy, with relatively low positioned maximum diameter and a wide base. LHIIIB features such as the down-sloping rims, previously common for instance among alabastra and piriform jars, are now rejected in favour of everted ones, and the number of handles on alabastra is also reduced from three to two. A clear preference for plain surfaces is observed in the decoration of the body of open and closed shapes, and the main decorative zones on the vessels also show a tendency towards simple and uncrowded syntheses. The use of fine line groups flanked by wider bands on the body of closed shapes, especially stirrup jars, but also lekythoi and even ring vases, derives from the LHIIIA-B tradition and seems in some cases to survive down to LHIIIC Middle. The continuity of Group A deep bowls also illustrates the persistence LHIIIB stylistic values, although Rosette and Group B deep bowls are no longer favoured by the time Aigeira is founded. The most popular LHIIIC Early decorative motifs include concentric semicircles, zigzags, chevrons, and foliate bands, the latter inherited from the LHIIIB tradition.

The significant enrichment of the LHIIIC Middle ceramic corpus in recent decades permits a more detailed definition of the phase. Still the lack of undisturbed settlements contexts belonging to this phase and the frequent discovery of vessels typologically

assignable to LHIIIC Middle in the same assemblages as pottery dated on solid stylistic grounds to LHIIIC Early or Late, observed at several points throughout the present account, continue to pose obstacles in translating the duration of the phase in absolute chronological terms. By LHIIIC Middle the four-handled amphora, one of the most typical shapes of the Western Achaean workshops is added to the local repertoire. The tall-stemmed conical kylix is also introduced, replacing the carinated FS 267 used down to LHIIIC Early. The popularity of alabastra decreases significantly, whilst new regional typological features appear, such as a gravitation towards depressed-globular and biconical profiles among closed shapes, the addition of a pedestal foot on stirrup jars and knob-like protrusions on the shoulders of amphorae, amphoriskoi, and alabastra. Some of the largest vessels in the Achaean ceramic corpus were also produced during this phase, such as the monumental **KR27** from Aigeira, exceptionally tall stirrup jars (**STJ186**, **STJ218**) and narrow-necked jugs/lekythoi of the FS 121 variation (**NNJ32**, **NNJ43**, **NNJ54**), although the manufacture of sizeable vessels continues into LHIIIC Late.

LHIIIC Middle decoration follows closely the LHIIIC Early in several aspects, and especially with regards to the consistent preference for plain surfaces on the belly of closed vessels, but certain characteristics that become prevalent by LHIIIC Late can now be seen in incipient form. One such case is the gradual appearance by LHIIIC Middle/Advanced of narrow uneven banding that tends to cover most of the surface of the vases but leaves a wide unpainted space above the base. The highly standardised, evenly spaced version of this banding style, often expanding over the entire exterior surface of the vessels, becomes by LHIIIC Late the trademark of the Western Achaean workshops. Crosshatched motifs and semi-circular patterns, and especially sets of fringed concentric semicircles, are widely

favoured during LHIIIC Middle and retain their popularity throughout the next phase, while elaborate, hatched, and crosshatched triangles start being used, even though they do not become common until LHIIIC Late. The influence of Close Style is well-documented, particularly towards LHIIIC Middle/Advanced and the beginning of LHIIIC Late, when vessels of the so-called "Achaean Style" start being produced, bearing elaborate syntheses that are combined, as a rule, with the typical densely arranged fine banding. However, as opposed to other approaches,[922] the present study proposes that the bulk of the "Achaean Style" pottery belongs to LHIIIC Late, as suggested by the context, profile, and stylistic features of many of the examined vessels.

LHIIIC Late sees the further expansion of the Achaean repertoire with the introduction of the bird vase and the kalathos. The production of previously introduced shapes, such as the four-handled and belly-handled amphorae, amphoriskoi, and narrow-necked jugs/lekythoi continues, while the straight-sided alabastron (FS 99) is the only variant of the shape to persist into this phase. Stirrup jars maintain their prevalent position in local assemblages, with the sporadic adoption of the straight-sided variant FS 184 and the tall biconical FS 177, and towards the end of the period a significant decline in the manufacture of sizeable vessels is observed. The preference for biconical and globular-conical profiles intensifies, while the appearance of three-legged straight-side alabastra, and occasionally stirrup jars, narrow-necked jugs, ring and multiple vases resting on three strut-legs might have been inspired from the innovative character of the bird vases.

The standardisation of the local decorative style progresses during LHIIIC Late and the typical evenly spaced banding either covers the entire exterior of closed shapes –

[922] Supra 134.

especially stirrup jars and pouring vessels – apart from the decorative zones, or can be combined with broad monochrome zones that gain popularity towards the end of the phase. Completely monochrome vases were already produced in Achaea since LHIIIC Early and even prior to the 12th century, as illustrated by the numerous small jugs dating from LHIIIA2 onwards, but by LHIIIC Late solidly painted surfaces interrupted only by the main decorative zone on the upper body/shoulder are very common on amphorae, amphoriskoi, stirrup jars, and narrow-necked jugs. Concentric semicircles and triangles, mainly hatched, crosshatched, and stacked, are by far the most favoured decorative motifs and are typically enhanced with fringed outline. The height of the fringes increases by the end of LHIIIC Late and throughout the 11th century, when decoration with triangles becomes prevalent. All so far published pictorial vessels from Western Achaea have been assigned to the end of the 12th and the 11th centuries, which contrasts to the flourishing of the Eleian pictorial style by LHIIIC Middle.[923]

The present examination has shown that during the 11th century the ceramic production largely adheres to the LHIIIC Late stylistic values, but several vases deserve their classification as SubMycenaean. The definition of the SubMycenaean phase remains difficult, as in the rest of Western Greece,[924] chiefly because the phase is exclusively known from funerary contexts that have not been fully published, and it is not documented in any of the so far published/thoroughly reported settlements, while it often compares poorly to other regions where the phase is much better defined, such as Attica or the Argolid. As demonstrated throughout the present account, by the end of LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean the only newly introduced shape is the vertical-handled deep bowl that transitions smoothly

[923] For the Eleian pictorial vessels: Vikatou 2009, 624-642.
[924] See Eder 2009a for a survey of SubMycenaean evidence in Western Greece – especially Elis – and the challenges relating to the definition of the phase.

into the PG kantharos. Closed vessels have small sizes, with the exception of four-handled amphorae that assume an ovoid profile. Stirrup jars display wide false mouths – a tendency well attested throughout LHIIIC Late – which often now bear a high central cone, and the flaring termination of their spout can be rejected in favour of an everted rim. Amphoriskoi tend to be equipped with taller necks and markedly protruding handles, also found on alabastra, which further exhibit a funnel shaped neck. The kalathos variation with bucket shaped lower body is also produced for the first time during this period.

With regards to the correspondence of the followed relative chronological scheme to absolute chronological terms, two major results emerge (**PL. 50**). On the one hand, the observed frequent coexistence of LHIIIC Middle specimens in the same contexts as LHIIIC Early or LHIIIC Late pottery, manifested not only in undisturbed funerary assemblages but also in the settlement of Aigeira, argues in favour of a shorter duration of the LHIIIC Middle ceramic style in the region. On the other hand, it becomes clear that the strong influence of the LHIIIC Late ceramic idiom persisted throughout the 11th century, which accounts for the stylistic features of the SubMycenaean material in the studied corpus, and explains its poor correspondence to material from other regions.

The above discussion demonstrated that the tripartite chronological scheme continues to prove adequate for the Achaean LHIIIC ceramic sequences, and it is here maintained over Moschos' six-phase chronology (**PL. 50**). The present reservations regarding the relevance of the latter approach go beyond objections that an alternate terminology obstructs discussions of synchronisation. Its weak point is that almost all of Moschos' phases are transitional and, as demonstrated by the present account, not always stylistically identifiable across the entire ceramic record. The publication of the pottery from Klauss, on

which Paschalidis applied Moschos' chronological scheme, reveals in what respect this six-phase system can prove useful: it *is* accurate in that it corresponds to *phases of the cemetery*. For instance, burials assigned to Phase 2 produced vessels of LHIIIC Early alongside pots stylistically assignable to LHIIIC Middle, Phase 3 burials were accompanied only by LHIIIC Middle vessels, whereas most of Phase 4 burials produced vessels stylistically consistent with LHIIIC Middle (or more specifically LHIIIC Middle/Advanced) together with vases belonging to LHIIIC Late. Thus, the six-phase system predominantly depends upon the composition of the funerary assemblages, and with rare exceptions cannot be translated to typologically definable phases. One such exception, though, is the transitional stylistic idiom of the LHIIIC Middle/Advanced-LHIIIC Late. As already seen, it is, however, short-lived, distinguishable in a limited range of shapes, especially stirrup jars and narrow-necked jugs, and while the introduction of the "Achaean Style" can be assigned to this phase, the majority of the vessels have been shown here to not antedate the beginning of LHIIIC Late.

The analysis of the local ceramic record further elucidates aspects of intra-regional variability. The fact that Achaea was not a materially homogenous region was highlighted originally by Papadopoulos, primarily on the basis of the LHIIIA-B material from Aigio.[925] The different ceramic trajectory of post-palatial Aigialeia compared to Western Achaea can now be tracked much more closely. It is illustrated first and foremost by the low popularity of typical Western Achaean shapes, and especially four-handled amphorae, bird and ring vases, as well as kalathoi. However, the first two shapes are no longer entirely lacking from the Aigialeian record as once believed. More significantly, it can now be added that "Achaean Style" vessels are largely underrepresented in Aigialeia and the typical LHIIIC Late

[925] Papadopoulos 1979, 132, 177, 184; Papadopoulos 1991, 35-36; Kolonas 1996/97, 485-488; Moschos 2002, 19.

evenly-spaced banding is quite sparsely documented. The latter is limited to stirrup jars, some of which may have actually been imported from Western Achaea (**STJ384**, **STJ386**). The present synthesis further shows that evenly-spaced banding did not have a substantial impact on local Aigialeian production overall, as it was not reproduced on any shapes other than stirrup jars, unlike Western Achaea, where it is applied to a wider variety of closed vessels. The extremely popular in Western Achaea sets of fringed concentric semicircles are also exceedingly rare at Aigialeian sites, even though plain concentric semicircles and fringed outlines on panelled patterns, triangles, or even antithetic spirals are well documented in the region.

Last but not least, the ceramic production testifies to vivid and lasting contacts with Western Greece. These form part of what was defined as a Late Mycenaean koine by Papadopoulos,[926] extending from the Northwest Peloponnese and Messenia, to Aetolia and the Ionian islands. A characteristic shared element is the distribution of idiosyncratic shapes such as four-handled amphorae, alabastra variations, bird, ring, and multiple vases, as well as kalathoi. Typological peculiarities include the addition of knob-like protrusions on the shoulders of closed vessels, particularly amphorae, amphoriskoi, and alabastra, the manufacture of three-legged variations of straight-sided alabastra, stirrup jars, and narrow-necked jugs, and pedestal stirrup jars. The overall absence of airholes on stirrup jars is another feature shared among all Western Greek workshops. The decoration of closed shapes also follows similar paths, with the gradual transition from minimal body banding to evenly-spaced banding by LHIIIC Late and the increasing popularity of monochrome surfaces by the end of the phase. The widespread use of dotted and fringed semicircles and triangles, as well as fringed panelled patterns, is among the most typical shared stylistic elements.

[926] Papadopoulos 1979, 130-131, 178-179; Papadopoulos 1995; also Vikatou 2009, 839-843 for Elis.

Patterns of regional variability within the wider context of the koine have been briefly alluded to by Papadopoulos[927] and can now be pursued in greater detail. They have been raised separately for each of the shapes discussed in **chapter 3.3** and are here presented summarily. For instance, it becomes evident that typical Western Greek shapes were not featured with the same frequency in the ceramic production of each region. This is particularly visible with regards to the four-handled amphora, which can now be attributed to Northern Eleian influence, due the chronological precedence of the local specimens. The high popularity of the shape is limited to the Northwest Peloponnese, and it is not strongly featured in the Kephalonian repertoire. The higher representation of jugs in Achaea compared to Elis and Western Arkadia brings it closer to the Kephalonian tradition, where jugs are among the commonest shapes. Similarly there is a geographical denominator in the distribution of large globular alabastra and the tall variation of the straight-sided alabastron, both of which are regionally confined to the Northwest Peloponnese, while kalathoi show greater typological variation in Arkadia compared to the rest of Western Greece and are otherwise poorly represented on Kephalonia. On the other hand, the production of vertical-handled deep bowls and krateriskoi towards the end of LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean is well-documented in Achaea, Phokis, Aetolia, and Kephalonia but the shape is so far lacking from contemporary Elis and Arkadia, even from the best documented large cemeteries of Ayia Triada and Palaiokastro.

A new insight into interregional dynamics within the koine can further be gained from the observation of variability in profile and decorative preferences. For instance, the preference for globular/globular-conical forms is common among Northern Eleian and Western Arkadian four-handled amphorae, while the prevalence of biconical profiles

[927] E.g. Papadopoulos 1995, 205.

emerges as a regional Achaean feature. The addition of splaying feet and conical bases by LHIIIC Middle should be credited to Northern Eleian workshops, as they are applied to a variety of shapes, including belly-handled amphorae, amphoriskoi, and stirrup jars, whereas only pedestal stirrup jars are encountered in Achaea and Western Arkadia. Certain profile preferences are peculiar to Achaea and Northern Elis, like the wide-based baggy variant of the amphoriskos or the placement of the handle on the spout of ring vases, whereas features like three-handled stirrup jars and Desborough's type 2 bird vases are found in Northern Elis and Western Arkadia but are absent from Achaea. While a lengthy examination of decorative variation cannot be accommodated in the present analysis, typical examples include the higher frequency of multiple decorative zones on the bodies of Eleian four-handled amphorae as opposed to Achaean and Arkadian specimens and the application of evenly spaced banding in a wider range of shapes in Western Achaea compared to the rest of Western Greece, where it is confined to stirrup jars.

All in all, the present analysis testifies to the vitality and creativity of local workshops, which continued to flourish, despite the collapse of the palatial economies, and demonstrates that ceramic contacts in Western Greece continued unabated throughout the 12th and 11th centuries. It is now possible to state that the area of the koine is much less uniform than it appears at first sight and that the various regions interacted in diverse patterns. The Achaean ceramic production exhibits the closest typological similarities to Northern Elis and Western Arkadia. Some of the shared formal characteristics of the koine are encountered with varying frequency in Kephalonia, Phokis, and Aetolia and acquire increase visibility during the 11th century.

4. The Early Iron Age

4.1. Settlements and Cult Sites

The first detailed analysis of Achaean settlements and cult sites was conducted by Gadolou, who compiled all evidence down to the early 2000s.[928] Since then the record of Achaean settlements has not substantially grown, but our knowledge of Aigialeian sanctuaries has increased greatly, through the investigations at Nikoleika, Mamousia, Trapeza, and Ano Mazaraki (**S66a**, **S95**, **S97-98**).[929] Moreover, the documented EIA ritual activity at the LBA cemetery of Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**), and preliminary reports on cult activity at Petroto-Mygdalia (**S09**) and Thea (**S18b**) have further enriched the published record from Western Achaea.[930] An updated overview of the Achaean cult sites was also recently compiled by Gadolou.[931]

The present account produces a synthetic summary, revisiting the published record with the intention to shed light into matters of continuity and change that are integral to this thesis. The discussion is organised in three sections. In paragraph **4.1.1** the extant settlement evidence is incorporated in a discussion that aims to expand previous approaches by addressing the shifts in settlement distribution patterns during the transition from LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean to the Protogeometric period and throughout the EIA. Paragraph **4.1.2** is dedicated to the Achaean cult sites, summarising the available evidence regarding the timeline of cult activity at the sites (**4.1.2.1**) and the character of the practiced rites (**4.1.2.2**). The process of formalisation of communal cults is vital for understanding changes in collective attitudes towards religion, which hold a central position in the reconstruction of the EIA socio-political realities (**chapter 6.2**). Lastly, paragraph **4.1.3** aims

[928] Gadolou 2008, 65-72, 235-242.
[929] Vordos 2001; Vordos 2002; Petropoulos 2002; Petropoulos 2006, 31-37; Kanelopoulos, Kolia 2011; Kolia 2011; Borgna, Vordos 2016.
[930] Aktypi 2014; Morgan 2009-2010, 60; Petropoulos 2010.
[931] Gadolou 2017a.

to offer a more nuanced reinterpretation of the evidence for EIA activity in relation to LBA chamber tombs, generally associated with the existence of tomb-cults.

4.1.1. Settlements and shifts in settlement patterns (MAP 7)

Most Western Achaean LBA settlements with sufficiently published or reported material of chronological relevance show no signs of continuity into the EIA, including Pagona (**S01**) and Voudeni (**S06**) in the immediate vicinity of Patras, Petroto-Mygdalia (**S09**) towards Southeast, and the settlements in the Pharai valley (**S24**, **S28**, **S30**). Even though the settlements at Ayia Kyriaki (**S05**) and Chalandritsa-Stavros (**S24**) might have persisted down to the end of the LHIIIC/SubMycenaean, continuity of habitation into PG is to date undocumented, though neither site has received a final publication.[932] Habitation at Mygdalia (**S09**) is also manifested down to LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean but there is a significant gap until the site is reused in LG. Even in the case of Teichos Dymaion (**S33**) a short hiatus has been argued to interrupt occupation during the transition to the EPG phase.[933] Nonetheless, a community, possibly appreciating the defensive capacity of the walled citadel, settled there throughout the Geometric period.[934]

The abandonment of LBA settlements coincides with the desertion of chamber tomb cemeteries but does not signify the complete desertion of Western Achaea during the subsequent periods, although there are indeed large gaps of evidence. Protogeometric material is, but with few notable exceptions (**S25**, **S76f**),[935] almost completely absent from the Western Achaean record, and the early stages of the Geometric period are equally

[932] Supra 52-53.
[933] Supra fn.154.
[934] Mastrokostas 1963, 96. Gadolou 2008, 72.
[935] See also Petropoulos, Rizakis 1994, 197, nos.33-34 and possibly nos.130-131.

sparsely reported so far (**S25**, **S76a-b**). However, the density of settlement and funerary remains picks up by the second half of the 8th century. In certain cases the focus of activity shifts towards other locales in the same wider area, as in the gulf of Patras, where Geometric occupation is attested at Patras-Odeion (**S73**) and LG pithos burials have been excavated at Agyia (**S72a**). Preliminary reports of the survey exploration of the coastal area of Patras indicate a significant concentration of mostly Geometric sites – and much fewer Protogeometric ones – between modern Patras and cape Drepano on the northwestermost part of Achaea (cf. **S59b**, **S74-75**).[936] Information may be lacking regarding the EIA fate of the possible LBA settlement sites of Ortos (**S58**) and Akarnes (**S60**), towards the entrance to the Corinthian Gulf, but Drepano itself and its vicinity were certainly frequented during the Protogeometric and Geometric period as indicated by surface settlement remains (**S76e**) and several clusters of pithos burials (**S76a-d**, **f-g**).

South and southeast of Patras occupation drastically recedes, particularly around Krini, Kallithea, and Spaliareika, and Geometric evidence to date originates only from the hill of Petroto-Mygdalia (**S09**), where activity resumes by the 8th century BC.[937] Chalandritsa, despite the abandonment of the settlement at Stavros (**S24**), remained a node of occupation into the EIA as illustrated by LPG/EG activity at the LBA burial ground of Ayios Vasileios (**S25**) and LG funerary remains at Skoros (**S78**) and Troubes (**S26**). The same is true for Katarraktis, where several locales have produced LG funerary evidence (**S79-81**), while the settlement site on the hill of Ayios Georgios (**S32**) is reported to have yielded both Mycenaean and Geometric pottery. With the exception of Teichos (**S33**), surface finds from Kato Achaia (**S35**), Ano Soudeneika (**S84b**), and Kamenitsa (**S86a**), and few funerary remains

[936] Petropoulos, Rizakis 1994, 197.
[937] Morgan 2009-2010, 60. Papazoglou-Manioudaki, Paschalidis forthcoming.

from Petrochorio (**S85**) and Starochori (**S47b**), the whole southwestern part of Achaea appears rather sparsely populated. The surface finds from **S35**, **S84b**, and **S86a**, associated with possible settlements, allegedly belong to both the LBA and the EIA, but any claims of continuity would be purely speculative, as the surface material is largely unpublished, except for the Geometric pottery from **S35**, dated from MG onwards.[938] Further inland, the Kalavryta region, where a significant number of chamber tomb cemeteries (**S48-55**) were used by local communities throughout LHIIIC, has so far produced very little evidence antedating the LG/EA, when several identified burial grounds have been dated (**S87-89**, **S90b-92**), while the very briefly reported surface finds from Kalavryta-Drosato (**S90a**) have been assigned from the 8th century onwards.[939]

On the other hand, Aigialeia offers the best case of continuous habitation throughout the EIA, even though the transition from the end of the LBA to PG is not always clear. Aigio (**S63**), one of the major LHIIIC habitation sites in the region, certainly persists into the EIA but the published PG pottery stylistically belongs almost exclusively to the LPG and derives entirely from funerary contexts (**S63a**,[940] **S63e**,[941] **S63h**[942]). As highlighted by Gadolou, the PG vases recovered from a "mixed deposit" on Polychroniadi Str. (**S63a**),[943] the same plot that produced the early Mycenaean megaron-shaped building,[944] appear to be unrelated to habitation layers and should rather be associated with disturbed pithos burials.[945] So far the only EIA habitation remains from Aigio belong to an apsidal edifice investigated at Dodekanison Str. (**S63c**), whence Mycenaean pottery is also very briefly

[938] Gadolou 2008, 140-142.
[939] *ArchDelt* 42 (1987), 164.
[940] Gadolou 2008, 103-108 nos.30, 32-50
[941] Gadolou 2008, 112-113 nos.71-72.
[942] Gadolou 2008, 113 nos.73-74, 114 nos.77-78.
[943] Morgan, Hall 1996, 176.
[944] Supra 28.
[945] Gadolou 2008, 65, 102.

reported to originate.[946] The structure has been attributed to the end of LG or the beginning of the Archaic period, while a rectangular kiln excavated on the west side of the plot is believed to be contemporaneous or slightly later.[947] It would appear, therefore, that a gap separates the LBA from the EIA material at this specific plot (**S63c**), although any conclusions should be considered tentative, in lack of a detailed publication of the collected pottery.

At Aigeira (**S70**) the destruction layer of phase II (LHIIIC Middle/Advanced-Late) of the acropolis plateau was superseded by EIA and Archaic activity (**FIG.28**), which partly disturbed the last LHIIIC stratum, but uninterrupted continuity cannot be substantiated on current evidence. On the southwest side of the plateau a rectangular two-room edifice (7.5x5m), referred to as "temple A" in early bibliography,[948] lay partly underneath the Archaic temple ("temple B", 6x20m) that was constructed in the second half of the 7th century.[949] Building A, whose EIA date was proposed by Alzinger on the grounds of 10th-8th century finds on the acropolis,[950] was identified by Mazarakis Ainian as a possible "ruler's dwelling".[951] While the existence of the edifice and the fact that it predates the construction of building B are beyond any doubt, its exact date and function are, however, currently being reconsidered. Its attribution prior to the 8th century is not likely, considering the overall paucity of PG pottery from the site,[952] which is also observed in the material from the "lower saddle".[953]

[946] *ArchDelt* 40 (1985), 1201-121.
[947] Morgan, Hall 1996, 176; Mazarakis Ainian 1997, 107; Gadolou 2008, 65.
[948] Alzinger 1985, 426.
[949] Bammer 2002, 240-241.
[950] Also followed by Bammer 2002, 240; Gadolou 2008, 66-68; Gadolou 2017a, 280.
[951] Mazarakis Ainian 1997, 165, doubts expressed early on by Morgan, Hall 1996, 173.
[952] I wish to thank Dr Walter Gauss for this information. Current research in the area of the acropolis is summarised in Gauss forthcoming.
[953] Gauss 2009.

Structures of Geometric and Archaic date have also been reported from Seliana (**S100**), an inland site southeast of Aigeira, along the modern borders with Corinthia.[954] Three cult sites with significant EIA architectural remains (see paragraph **4.1.2.**) have further been identified at Nikoleika (**S95**), at a distance of approximately 400m northwest of the hill slope where the Mycenaean cemetery had been opened (**S69a**) and merely 250m from the edge of the excavated LBA settlement (**S69b**),[955] on the Trapeza plateau (**S66a**), in proximity to the LBA chamber tomb cemetery (**S66b**),[956] and at Ano Mazaraki (**S98**), situated on a plateau on Panachaikon Mt., on the passage to the Kalavryta region.[957] Finally, other EIA Aigialeian communities can be associated with clusters of pithos burials at Neos Erineos (**S94**), west of modern Aigio, Kato Mavriki (**S67b**), farther inland south of Aigio, and Derveni (**S96**), located at a distance from the coast, near the modern village of Mamousia.

The continuous habitation in Aigialeia has already been pointed out by Gadolou,[958] and can now be contextualised within the wider horizon of the LBA-EIA transition. The above examination shows that the beginning of the EIA was marked by the abandonment of the majority of Western Achaean settlements, and the reorientation of occupation towards the northeast part of the region. As it became clear in **chapter 3.1** destructive events are documented at very few of the settlements towards the end of the LBA, and thus the reshaping of the EIA settlement distribution cannot be interpreted as the by-product of violent abandonments. It needs to be acknowledged, though, that problems of continuity at several sites with attested LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean and LPG occupation, like Aigio, Chalandritsa, or Teichos, may stem from issues of correspondence between relative phases

[954] Catling 1980/81, 22.
[955] *ArchDelt* 66 (2011), 416-417.
[956] Supra 46.
[957] For observations on the topography of the **S98** see also Gadolou 1996/97, 57.
[958] Gadolou 2008, 323.

and absolute chronology, and this is even more probable with regards to the underrepresentation of the early stages of the Geometric period in the excavated record as a whole. The issue, also explored in the past by Morgan,[959] and pursued further in paragraph **4.3.7**, cannot be used, however, to close the gaps in the Achaean record altogether, as it cannot account for the overall scarcity of PG pottery in Western Achaea and the Kalavryta region, or the terminal abandonment of several sites in both areas.

The topography of the EIA sites provides a fresh insight into the factors underlying these changes in occupation. Specifically, the Achaean EIA settlement distribution adheres to the familiar pattern observed for the LHIIIC settlements, displaying concentration in areas with uninhibited access to maritime routes. This is distinctively illustrated by the coastal and near-coastal sites of Aigialeia (**S63**, **S70**, **S93**-**95**) and the observed concentration of sites between Patras (**S72-73**) and Drepano (**S76**). The same factors were certainly among the reasons for the longevity of the community settled at Teichos Dymaion (**S33**), and would explain its endurance through the Protogeometric period, when most of Southwest Achaea is virtually devoid of habitation remains. On the other hand, previously flourishing settlements in Western Achaea that lay upon inland routes, such as those south of Patras, in the Pharai valley, and the passages to Elis, either seem to perish or do not show evidence of activity prior to the middle of the 8th century, even though some of them had liberal access to arable land. It is thus proposed here that the drastic diminution of Southwest Achaean habitation and the atrophy of pre-existent inland communication/exchange networks can be viewed as interconnected phenomena. The resurgence of activity by the late 8th century in this area (**S79-83**), as well as in the Kalavryta region (**S87-92**), thus, denotes a change in the local economies, in particular with regards to the reach of exchange networks, an

[959] Morgan 1991.

assumption that is supported by the growth of the sanctuary at Ano Mazaraki (**S98**), situated at the passage from Aigialeia to the mountainous Kalavryta region.

4.1.2. Sanctuaries (MAP 8)

The EIA marks the beginning of the institutionalisation of communal cults through the purposeful association of an assortment of gradually standardised architectural, symbolic, and material attributes with locales intended to accommodate cult activity. The aim of the following account is to track these developments in EIA Achaea, where Aigialeia offers the highest concentration of cult sites (**S66a**, **S95**, **S97**, **S98; MAP 8**), although the Western Achaean record has grown over the last decade (**S09**, **S18a**). Considering that a survey of the extant EIA and Archaic evidence has recently been composed,[960] the present discussion gives a concise synthesis of the data, putting emphasis on the articulation of the early religious landscapes (paragraph **4.1.2.1**), cult practices, and dedicatory patterns (paragraph **4.1.2.2**).

4.1.2.1. Cult activity and early temple buildings

Three of the Aigialeian sanctuaries (**S66a**, **S95**, **S98**) have so far produced evidence of activity dating back to the 10th and 9th centuries, antedating the construction of the earliest edifices that can be securely identified as temple-buildings. Building A at Aigeira (**S70**, **FIG.28**) is not considered here, because, as already discussed above, its function remains an open question, and there is currently no evidence that would support its identification as a cult site, besides the fact that its northern wall was built over by the Archaic temple/building B.

[960] Gadolou 2017a.

At Nikoleika (**S95**) large quantities of PG pottery have been associated with a structure found towards the east end of the Late Geometric temple,[961] but PG material was further recovered from all excavated layers, including a gray layer that surrounded an open-air altar identified underneath the later temple.[962] The contents of this layer, comprising burnt matter, animal bones, pottery, and numerous clay and bronze votives, attest to the continuity of the rituals from the Protogeometric to the Late Geometric period. Epicentre of these rituals in the earliest phases of the sanctuary was a fire-hardened clay floor, interpreted as a hearth, and an ash altar. This was replaced by a mudbrick altar probably in the Middle Geometric period, when the bulk of the ceramic assemblage from the gray layer belongs.[963] The community using the altar went to considerable lengths to ensure its maintenance, as the upper layer that was exposed to fire during the rituals was replaced six times in the course of its use and was meticulously cleaned and covered by two layers of clay before the ultimate filling of the area in the late 8th century, when the Late Geometric temple was built.

The earliest evidence of cult activity at the sanctuaries of Trapeza and Ano Mazaraki also dates back to the Protogeometric period, but it cannot so far be associated with any contemporary structures. At Trapeza (**S66a**) remains of rituals involving sacrifices and dedication of votive offerings were uncovered approximately 10m east of the 6th century temple-building, in the direction that the later altar should also be sought.[964] The investigated deposits displayed a complex stratigraphy, spanning the LPG and the entire Geometric period, and produced burnt and fragmented animal bones, pottery, and bronzes.

[961] Kolia 2011, 221, 225.
[962] For the altar: Kolia 2011, 231-236. Gadolou 2017a, 281-282.
[963] Kolia 2011, 233.
[964] Borgna, Vordos 2016, 253-254.

At the bottom of this stratigraphic sequence, levels of the LBA-EIA transition were excavated, containing handmade cooking wares, pithos fragments, as well as shapes alluding to commensality (jugs, skyphoi). However, the cult character of these levels is still uncertain, especially since the possibility of SubMycenaean habitation at the site has been acknowledged by the excavator.[965] In any case these transitional finds were separated from the LPG material by a colluvial layer, indicating a possible hiatus in the use of the site.

Early cult activity at Ano Mazaraki (**S98**) is associated with a deposit excavated north of the later monumental temple.[966] It probably belonged to an ash altar and the possibility that it coexisted, at least for a part of its ceremonial life, with an earlier phase of the temple cannot be excluded until the final publication of the evidence.[967] The deposit produced ash, animal bones, pottery, and rich votive offerings. Although the material attributed to PG and the early stages of the Geometric period cannot be related to architectural remains, the possibility of an early architectural phase of the temple has been postulated by the excavator.[968] The deposit has produced, among numerous bronze finds, two PG fibulae and five EG pins,[969] while the earliest ceramic finds, albeit in poor state of preservation, have been also assigned to PG.[970]

The only Western Achaean site with cult evidence potentially antedating the late 8th century is Teichos Dymaion (**S33**), which however, cannot be classified as a sanctuary per se. Very little can be said with certainty about the character of the EIA occupation of the site, as all reconstructions are based on Mastrokostas' preliminary reports, but an altar was

[965] *ArchDelt* 66 (2011), 416.
[966] Petropoulos 1992/93, 153, 153; Petropoulos 2002, 150.
[967] Kolia 2011, 234.
[968] Petropoulos 1996/97, 168-169.
[969] Gadolou 2008, 206-207 nos.93-97, 100-101; Gadolou 2017a, 280.
[970] Gadolou 2002.

excavated inside the main, southeastern gate of the citadel (**FIGS.14-15**). The altar, constructed of stone blocks along the inner face of the Mycenaean bastion, is believed to have been built in the Geometric period.[971] The space around it produced animal bones, burnt matter, and pottery that dated down to the Hellenistic period. The pre-existence of a Mycenaean cult at this particular spot has been proposed by the excavator, but a detailed publication of the stratigraphy and the material is lacking.[972]

It is by the late 8th century that the first buildings safely identified as temples were constructed in Aigialeia. At Nikoleika (**S95**), as already mentioned, during the last quarter of the century, cult activity was transferred from the open-air altar to an apsidal temple (**FIG.30**) with a prostyle porch, which was supported by columns set in semi-circular arrangement.[973] The temple, with an investigated length of 12m, had an internal colonnade that supported its roof, which has been reconstructed as pitched.[974] An edifice of LG/EA date was unearthed 20m north of the apsidal temple,[975] underneath a layer of roof tiles and architectural members associated with an Archaic Doric temple of the second half of the 7th century.[976] The cult site at Ano Mazaraki (**S98**) also exhibits a remarkable growth towards the end of the Late Geometric period, when a peripteral hekatompedon was constructed (34.4x11m including the peristalsis).[977] It had an apsidal plan and, similarly to the temple at Nikoleika, a semi-circular prostoon, and was equipped with a central interior colonnade (**FIG.31**). Part of a Late Geometric building has further been investigated underneath the 6th

[971] *ArchDelt* 18 (1963), 111-113; Mastrokostas 1963, 93-95; Gadolou 2008, 71-72, 241-242.
[972] Mastrokostas 1963, 95.
[973] Kolia 2011, 204-215, 228-231.
[974] Kolia 2011, 230, fig.46.
[975] Kolia 2011, 226-228; Kolia 2014, 411.
[976] Kolia 2014, 414-442.
[977] Petropoulos 2002, 143-162; Gadolou 2008, 68-71, 235-239.

century Doric hekatompedon at Trapeza (**S66a**, **FIG.29**).[978] The building shared the same orientation as its Archaic successor and preliminary reports show that it was also a hekatompedon (preserved dimensions 32.05x16.65 m).[979]

The late 8th century further witnessed the growth of new sanctuaries. Near modern Mamousia (**S97**), on the hill of Prophitis Ilias, almost a kilometre north of the Archaic habitation site, LG pottery was recovered southwest of a 6th century peripteral temple.[980] At Thea, in Western Achaea, a sanctuary (**S18b**), situated in the wider vicinity of the LBA chamber tomb cemetery (**S18a**), was established in the second half of the 8th century, as indicated by LG material represented among the abundant ceramic votive offerings which cover the entire timespan down to the Hellenistic period.[981] Stone bases belonging to the peristalsis of an EA temple have also been revealed on Terrace 1 at Petroto-Mygdalia (**S09**), above the LHIIIC layers.[982] Fragmentary LG pottery has been retrieved from Terrace 2,[983] but the future publication of this systematically excavated site will clarify the chronological horizon of the first, so far, peripteral temple in Western Achaea.

The identification of the Achaean cult sites with sanctuaries of the historical era referenced in literary sources would require a lengthy discussion that lies beyond the chronological scope of the present research.[984] However, it is worth summarising that Nikoleika (**S95**) has been identified with the sanctuary of Poseidon Helikonios,[985] while the

[978] *ArchDelt* 66 (2011), 414; Gadolou 2017a, 282. For the Archaic hekatompedon: Vordos 1999-2001; Vordos 2001; Vordos 2002.
[979] *ArchDelt* 67 (2012), 279-280.
[980] Gadolou 2017a, 282. For the Archaic sanctuary: Kanelopoulos, Kolia 2011, 141-166.
[981] Petropoulos 2010, 166.
[982] Stewart 2011-2012, 45.
[983] Morgan 2009-2010, 60.
[984] For a detailed analysis see Osanna 1996.
[985] Kolia 2011, 201, 203, 237; Kolia 2014, 409.

sanctuary at Mamousia (possibly dedicated to Zeus or Hera),[986] albeit not cited in later sources, also fell into the territory of Helike, as Mamousia (**S97**) has been identified with ancient Keryneia, a demos of Helike.[987] Vordos has compiled considerable literary evidence for the association of the sanctuary of Trapeza (dedicated to Athena) with the ancient city of Rhypes,[988] while the cult site at Thea (**S18b**) has been linked to the sanctuary of Demeter Poteriophoros, well-attested in literary sources and related in historic times to the kome of Antheia.[989] Ano Mazaraki (**S98**), where Artemis Aontia was the revered deity, cannot be associated with any contemporary or later settlement and is believed to have served a supra-regional role, as a central gathering place for neighbouring Achaean communities.[990]

The formalisation of communal cults in EIA Achaea has rightfully been approached by recent studies in the wider context of the developments that follow the end of the period, especially in relation to the process of urbanisation and the timeline of formation of Achaean poleis.[991] The present examination, by focusing on a narrower chronological horizon can, on the other hand, draw attention to the significance of these cult-sites for understanding the changes that occurred during the LBA-EIA transition. In contrast to other Aegean cases, central in debates on cult continuity from LHIIIC,[992] none of the Achaean cult-sites shows – at least at present evidence – signs of continuous ritual use across the LHIIIC/SubMycenaean-PG transition. The initiation of cult activity can be traced back to the 10th and 9th centuries and the emergence of open-air altars (**S95**, **S98**, and possibly **S66a**), attesting to the physical separation between private and cult space. Unlike neighbouring

[986] Kanelopoulos, Kolia 2011, 172.
[987] Kanelopoulos, Kolia 2011, 138 fn.1 with detailed bibliography.
[988] Vordos 2002.
[989] Rizakis 2000, 129; Petropoulos 2010, 161, 165.
[990] Gadolou 2017a, 284.
[991] Gadolou 2017a, 284-285; Gadolou 2017c, 220.
[992] Morgan 1996; Eder 2001b; Morgan 1999a, 369-397.

Ithaka,[993] there is no evidence of cult activity in relation to elite houses, although it needs to be taken into account that domestic architecture is extremely underrepresented in the extant record. Compared to the case made by Mazarakis Ainian,[994] succession from ruler's dwellings to temples is not corroborated by the Achaean record either, especially in light of the ongoing reassessment of the chronology and function of Aigeira building A.

The above examination has shown that the earliest temple-buildings appeared in environments with long-established ritual tradition. Their construction, which required planning and mobilisation of resources, particularly visible in the filling of the altar area at Nikoleika (**S95**), must have corresponded to new needs that could no longer be accommodated in an open-air ceremonial context. Regardless if the monumentalisation of local religious landscapes served ritual functions, it was propelled by or at least interlinked with the socio-political transformations that shaped EIA Achaea (see discussion in **chapter 6.2**). The status and aspirations of the groups or individuals with decision making capacity in the construction of these first temple-buildings is further pursued through the examination of dedicatory patterns and variability in paragraph **4.1.2.2**.

Moreover, as recent work by Morgan has demonstrated, the form early temple-buildings acquired is just as revealing as the purposes they served, and the Achaean evidence is intertwined with the circulation of ideas, technical expertise, and knowledge around the area of the Corinthian Gulf.[995] The present approach argues for the pioneering role of Aigialeian communities in the observed architectural developments and innovation in the articulation of ritual space. The apsidal hekatompedon at Ano Mazaraki (**S98**) is not

[993] Aetos: Symeonoglou 2002, 50-52; Morgan 2011, 114-115.
[994] Mazarakis Ainian 1997.
[995] Morgan 2017, 203-207.

only the earliest monumental temple-building in Achaea and the wider area of the Gulf, but also the first temple with a peristasis on the Greek mainland. The two Aigialeian hekatompeda (**S66a**, **S98**) form part of a series of early hekatompeda, with examples from Samos and Eretria,[996] and thus illustrate the Aigialeian involvement in interregional communication networks underlying the diffusion of new perceptions of temple architecture from the second half of the 8th century onwards. The monumentalisation of religious spaces progressed over the next two centuries not only in Aigialeia (**S97**) but also in neighbouring Corinthia,[997] and it is notable that it is not before the beginning of the Early Archaic period that its effects are visible in Western Achaea (**S09**).

4.1.2.2. Rituals and dedicatory patterns

Material expressions of religious attitudes at the Achaean EIA sanctuaries can elucidate the gradual transformations that occurred within different sites alongside aspects of regional diversity, and offer an insight into the ways group identities were expressed and negotiated within the ceremonial framework of communal cults. The preliminary reports on Nikoleika (**S95**) and Ano Mazaraki (**S98**) give the most detailed accounts, but meaningful conclusions can further be drawn from the more fragmentary data available from the other Achaean sites.

Early ritual practices, as already shown, centred around altars, whose physical configuration was not standardised, as suggested by the mudbrick altar at Nikoleika (**S95**), the possible ash altar at Ano Mazaraki (**S98**), and the stone built altar at Teichos Dymaion (**S33**). Burnt sacrifices played a central role at all three sites since the initiation of cult

[996] Mazarakis Ainian 2017, 178-181 with references; for the 7th c. temple above Megaron B at Thermon: Papapostolou 2012, 27-53, 110-112.
[997] Most recently covered in Morgan 2017, 194-203 with references.

activity, but also at Trapeza (**S66a**), where the investigated deposits held burnt animal bones.[998] At Nikoleika in particular the remains were systematically discarded at a secondary deposition point,[999] rather than being left to accumulate around the altar.[1000] The performed rituals involved sacral meals or some form of ritual dining, as indicated by the ceramic assemblages, comprising vessels relating to food preparation/consumption and wine drinking.[1001] The vases at Ano Mazaraki and Nikoleika coexisted with ashes and burnt animal bones, indicating that the drinking/dining practices were likely held in the vicinity of the altar, while at Trapeza pyres containing soils of greasy consistency, animal bones and smashed pottery were also found on the floor of the LG hekatompedon,[1002] indicating that ritualised consumption was taking place both indoors and outdoors. Moreover, preliminary study of the bones from Nikoleika shows that nearly 20 per cent of the animal remains were not burnt,[1003] suggesting that parts of the animals were probably cooked, a practice well-attested in other Greek sanctuaries.[1004]

Votive offerings were found mixed with sacrificial and banqueting remains. At least at Nikoleika, whence such information has been reported,[1005] they did not bear traces of burning, implying that in the course of the rituals they were not placed in contact with the sacrificial pyre. Classes of artefacts such as decorated pottery, bronze vessels, personal ornaments, clothes accessories, and other personal items found at Nikoleika,[1006] Ano

[998] On the handling of animal sacrificial remains in relation to altars see Ekroth 2017 with bibliography.
[999] Compare Isthmia: Morgan 1999a, 319; Kalapodi: Felsch 2007, 11.
[1000] E.g. Eretria: Huber 2003, 114; Olympia: Kyrieleis 2006, 35-47; Thermon: Papapostolou 2008, 209-211.
[1001] **S66a**: Borgna, Vordos 2016, 453. **S95**: Kolia 2011, 235. **S98**: Gadolou 2002, 172; Petropoulos 2002, 150.
[1002] *ArchDelt* 67 (2012), 279.
[1003] Kolia 2011, 235.
[1004] On the consumption of stewed meat in Greek sanctuaries see Ekroth 2008a-b.
[1005] Kolia 2011, 236.
[1006] Kolia 2011, 215, 217, 219, 231. Reported votives include bronze pins, bronze rings, and beads.

Mazaraki,[1007] and Trapeza,[1008] as well as terracotta and bronze human and animal figurines[1009] are among the standard votive paraphernalia across the Aegean. Fragments of terracotta architectural models from Nikoleika fall into a distinct group of offerings whose distribution is generally limited to sanctuaries dedicated to female deities, such as Perachora, the Argive Heraion, the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia at Sparta, and the Samian Heraion.[1010] The sanctuary of Nikoleika, where Poseidon has been identified as the venerated deity, is so far an exception, but Poseidon's capacity as god of natural phenomena could have warranted the dedication of building models.[1011] The cylindrical architectural models from Ano Mazaraki, interpreted as representations of granaries,[1012] are so far unique and possibly served a similar function to the "house" models, which rendered them suitable for dedication at the sanctuary of Artemis.

The unequal representation among the several classes of votive provides glimpses into regional variation. For instance, the dedication of miniature terracotta wheels is a standard practice at Nikoleika, counting over 80 examples,[1013] and may have been interrelated with the attributes of the worshiped deity, possibly owing to Poseidon's association with horses and chariot racing.[1014] The dedication of impressed-decorated pottery at Ano Mazaraki also bespeaks a regional preference, as the ware may not be as

[1007] Gadolou 2008, 204-211. Published votives include bronze pendants and beads, stone and glass pendants, glass beads, bronze pins and fibulae, bronze decorated sheets, a miniature bronze comb, a bronze mirror imitation, stone spindle whorls and spools.
[1008] *ArchDelt* 66 (2011), 414-415; *ArchDelt* 67 (2012), 280. Reported bronze votive offerings include fragmentary vessels, pendants, beads, rings, and pins spanning the entire Geometric period.
[1009] For bronze animal figurines (birds, stag) from Ano Mazaraki: Petropoulos 1987/88, 91; Gadolou 2008, 204-205 nos.61-63, 65. For human figurines from Ano Mazaraki attributed to the impressed-ware workshop: Gadolou 2003, 313-314. For clay horse figurines from Nikoleika: Kolia 2011, 219 fig.22, 225. For a seated female figurine from Trapeza: *ArchDelt* 67 (2012), 280.
[1010] Payne 1940, 34-40; Shattner 1990, 76-77; Catling 1994; Baumbach 2004.
[1011] Kolia 2011, 238.
[1012] Petropoulos 1987/88, 88-90; Gadolou 2008, 240.
[1013] For an unpublished terracotta wheel from Trapeza: *ArchDelt* 66 (2011), 415.
[1014] Langdon 1989, 198-201; Gadolou 2011a, 267-268; Kolia 2011, 221 tab.1, 237.

frequently deposited in other Aigialeian cult sites[1015] but is represented, albeit in smaller quantity, at the sanctuary of Lousoi in Arkadia.[1016]

Artefacts manufactured from precious raw material and orientalia are rare at Nikoleika,[1017] but several examples have been published from Ano Mazaraki, including an ivory signet ring, an amber pendant, two amber seal stones, a sardonyx and a faience scarab.[1018] A miniature bronze tripod further originates from Ano Mazaraki,[1019] where clay miniature tripods, products of the local impressed-ware workshop, were also deposited.[1020] The elite connotations of tripod dedication, well-explored in bibliography,[1021] were certainly not lost on the dedicators at Nikoleika, as a tripod is featured on a figured decorated roof model, in a narrative scene involving chariot racing, a theme similarly apt for elite manipulation.[1022] Another LG iconographic depiction of a tripod further originates from Ano Mazaraki.[1023] Weaponry, on the other hand, is largely limited to the latter site, and includes iron daggers, spearheads, and knives, iron and bronze arrowheads, as well as bronze miniature shields.[1024] The only so far relevant finds from Nikoleika are two iron daggers and a miniature bronze figure-of-eight shield.[1025]

Iconography further testifies into elusive aspects of the followed rituals that escape the archaeological record. An oenochoe from Nikoleika bears a dancing/singing procession

[1015] For an example from Nikoleika: Gadolou 2015, fig.3.
[1016] Gadolou 2003, 308.
[1017] For a gold bead reported from Nikoleika: Kolia 2011, 219.
[1018] Gadolou 2008, 208-211 nos.109, 117, 121, 141. See also scarabs from **S63d**: *ArchDelt* 45 (1990), 137.
[1019] Petropoulos 2002, pl.3:3. For a tripod leg identified by Alzinger among the material from the "lower saddle" of Aigeira, assigned to the 9th c.: Alzinger 1985, fig.43; Morgan 1990, 65; Gauss 2009, 164 fn.6.
[1020] Gadolou 2003, 312.
[1021] Morgan 1990, 43-46; Papalexandrou 2008, 253-256.
[1022] Gadolou 2011a, 258-267.
[1023] Gadolou 2011a, 263 fig.7.
[1024] Gadolou 1996/97, including arrowheads of Cypriot typology that possibly reached Achaea through Crete; Gadolou 2008, 20 nos.66, 73.
[1025] Kolia 2011, 215, fig.19.

of male figures,[1026] which is a common theme in Geometric iconography,[1027] and the possible connection of the Aigialeian depiction to coming-of-age/initiation ceremonies has been recently discussed.[1028] Similarly, an abduction scene on one side of the aforementioned figure-decorated roof model from Nikoleika has been interpreted as a symbolic allusion to the transition from childhood to adulthood.[1029] The scene of chariot racing and dedication of the prize-tripod by the winner on the remaining surface of the roof-model has further been associated with festivals in honour of the worshiped deity.[1030] The iconographic choices made by the potter/painter in this composition, however, could have just as well reflected the elite ethos and agenda of its commissioner(s) and may not necessarily correspond to actual rituals and events.[1031]

Returning to the question regarding the social standing of those engaged in the shaping of EIA religious attitudes, the above examination of the performed rituals and dedicatory patterns makes it possible to revisit and expand Gadolou's arguments about the character and extent of elite involvement.[1032] The abundance of material attestations of ritualised drinking/dining while illustrating the diachronic centrality of food consumption, whose relevance transcends the construction of the first temple buildings, testifies to the constituency of the worshipping groups. It provided an opportunity to integrate participants of differential status in a shared ritual experience, already familiar since the LBA, which was now transferred in a religious setting. At the same time the mobilisation of resources and planning entailed in the realisation of these gatherings created an outlet for elite display,

[1026] Kolia, Gadolou 2011, 196-197.
[1027] E.g. Langdon 2008, 158-196.
[1028] Gadolou 2015, 268-269.
[1029] Gadolou 2015, 271-273.
[1030] Gadolou 2011a, 255-257.
[1031] Gadolou 2015.
[1032] Gadolou 2017a.

the same applying to the organisation of the hypothesised religious festivals. The deposition of luxury goods and artefacts imbued with elite connotations, like weaponry, tripod imagery, or even terracotta wheels and chariot iconography, which alluded to the elite associations of horse ownership, demonstrate how dedicatory behaviour was interlinked with status negotiation. Even the clay tripod imitations can be interpreted as attempts of aspiring contingents within the body of participants to emulate elite ideals.

Another issue worth addressing is: what changes in the votive record during the time immediately prior to the construction of the first-temple buildings may signify new elite interests underlying the upcoming monumentalisation of religious landscapes? This is a question recently explored in relation to Corinthian cult sites,[1033] and which can now be extended to the Achaean evidence. Diachronic shifts in dedicatory patterns convey an impression of increasing elaboration by LG, when the majority of status enhancing goods date, attesting to intensifying concerns for dedicatory expenditure. In most cases, due to the state of publication and the nature of the investigated deposits, it is impossible to conclude whether this development preceded the new perceptions of cult space. At Nikoleika, however, the abundance of Thapsos-predecessor skyphoi gives a solid chronological indication that by MGII, and thus during the formative decades before the construction of the apsidal temple, there is a growing keenness for the ritual consumption of vessels with innovative decoration, which could function as vehicles for display, stylistically visualising ties to interregional communication networks in the Corinthian Gulf.

[1033] Morgan 2017.

4.1.3. "Tomb-cults" and "ancestor-cults"

Pertinent to the examination of cult practices is a separate phenomenon that has to do with instances of EIA activity in relation to Mycenaean funerary remains. In Achaea such activity is documented at one Aigialeian (**S65**) and four Western Achaean cemeteries (**S07**, **S13**, **S25**, **S26**) and involves the deposition of offerings after the use of the chamber tombs had ceased. It has been interpreted by Gadolou as evidence of tomb-cult and compared to ancestor-cults,[1034] which are documented throughout the EIA in the Aegean and with increasing intensity particularly from the second half of the 8th century onwards.[1035] In response to the latter approach, the following discussion sets out to determine whether these practices in Achaea ever acquired physical manifestations that would merit their classification as cults.

Three of the listed cases concern incidents when a single vase was deposited. Namely, an isolated SubMycenaean/EPG cut-away-neck jug was deposited in the dromos of Voudeni (**S07**)/Ch.t.19,[1036] a nearly identical one was retrieved beside the entrance of Krini-Zoitada (**S13**)/Ch.t.1-Galanou,[1037] while a single LG kantharos comes from the interior of a chamber tomb at Aigio-Kallithea (**S65**).[1038] The deposition of the vessels did not stimulate other dedications and no comparable events occurred in relation to other tombs in the respective cemeteries. Rather than evidence of ancestral cults, these incidents should be reinterpreted as one-time acts of piety, probably motivated by the discovery of the earlier tombs. This reconstruction, also proposed for several instances of isolated offerings to

[1034] Gadolou 2008, 89, 251-252; Gadolou 2017a, 285.
[1035] Antonaccio 1995.
[1036] Moschos 2009b, 252, fig.9.
[1037] Kaskantiri 2012, 3, fig.3; Moschos 2009b, fig.8.
[1038] Gadolou 2008, 89, 102 no.29.

Bronze Age funerary remains in the rest of the Aegean,[1039] is excellently documented at Voudeni, where an adult pithos burial in the dromos fill of Ch.t.54[1040] took place roughly contemporaneously to the deposition of the jug in nearby Ch.t.19. It appears therefore that the kinsmen of the individual, while seeking an appropriate burial ground for their relative in the area of the former necropolis, stumbled upon Ch.t.19, and this prompted the offering of the vase.

The extrapolation of ancestral worship from the evidence of Troubes (**S26**) and Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**)[1041] is equally dubious. The assemblage of eight LG vases and bronze artefacts in one of the "tholoi" at Chalandritsa-Troubes (**S26**),[1042] most likely furnished a newly deposited burial,[1043] and should instead be reclassified as a case of reuse of an LBA tomb. The same probably applies to EIA material from two tombs at Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**). Even though the pottery – mostly LPG/EG – inside the burial chambers of Ch.t.17 and 24 is difficult to decipher due to extensive disturbances of their original context,[1044] it can be proposed that the vases also accompanied new burials. This reconstruction is supported by the fact that an inhumation of the same date was deposited in a pit opened in the dromos fill of Ch.t.17 (**b01**), demonstrating that the area of the cemetery was sporadically reused during this period. Still, Ch.t.17 seems to have retained a place in collective memory, as by the Archaic period a small hydria and a set of miniature vases were placed in a niche inside the tomb.[1045]

[1039] Coldstream 1976, 11; Antonaccio 1994, 102; Antonaccio 1995, 246-247.
[1040] Aktypi, Gazis forthcoming.
[1041] Gadolou 2017a, 285.
[1042] Gadolou 2008, 37 no.24.
[1043] Antonaccio 1995, 66-68; Morgan 2003, 179.
[1044] Aktypi 2014, 154-155.
[1045] Aktypi 2014, 141-143.

The above discussion, therefore, challenges previous identifications of ancestor cults in Achaea. The quantity of the offerings, the scale of activity, and the context of the deposits hinder the attribution of these ritual expressions to durable, repetitive, or evolving behaviours that would qualify as regularised cult activity.[1046] The evidence from Voudeni (**S07**), Krini-Zoitada (**S13**), and Aigio-Kallithea (**S65**) attests to one-off offerings, which are more likely to be explained as propitiatory actions. While such events entail some degree of randomness, the deposition of the aforementioned enchytrismos in Voudeni implies that the locale of the cemetery was still known in PG and was deemed suited to receive at least one new burial. The same can be argued about the EIA interventions at Chalandritsa (**S25-26**), where the available evidence is once again consistent with reuse of the burial grounds and, in contrast to other proposed reconstructions, it did not trigger any contemporary ancestral worship. The appropriation of the cemeteries by a kin group or groups was, however, in itself an expression of concerns with issues of ancestry and heredity. It betrays an interest in reinforcing links to a real or constructed genealogy, fuelled by an eagerness to capitalise on the capacity of the Mycenaean relics as symbols of power.[1047] The clustering of the documented cases in Western Achaea implies a sub-regional pattern, starting as early as the SubMycenaean/PG transition, shortly after the abandonment of the LBA cemeteries. It encourages their identification as materialisations of claims to a recent past, which, however, never acquired the form of systematic cults.

[1046] Polignac 1995, 165. See also Morris who on the grounds of quantity and frequency distinguished between "strong" and "weak" cults (1988, 753, 759 tab. 1).
[1047] Snodgrass 1982, 116-118; Antonaccio 1994, 91-92.

4.2. Cemeteries and Burials

Burial grounds constitute the backbone of the Achaean EIA topography, especially amidst the already observed paucity of settlement contexts. Their investigation goes back to the 1950s and 1960s, with the works of Zapheiropoulos (**S79a-b**, **S80**) and Mastrokostas (**S63f-g**, **S77-78**, **S81a**, **S92b**, **S93**), and further progressed over the next decades through mainly rescues excavations by Dekoulakou (**S54b**, **S74**, **S76b-c**), Papapostolou (**S47b**, **S63h-i**, **S67b**), Petropoulos (**S59b**, **S63d**, **S88**, **S89b**), Papazoglou-Manioudaki (**S63a**), and other archaeologists of the local Ephorate (**S72a**, **S76a**, **S78**, **S84a**, **S86f**). The first comprehensive account on the Achaean EIA mortuary record was composed by Gadolou, who systematised all material from 38 burial grounds.[1048] Since then, the number of EIA burial grounds has increased to 50, through the works of Gadolou (**S66c**), Alexopoulou (**S81**, **S90b**, **S91a-b**, **S92c-d**), Kolia (**S99**) and others (**S76f-g**, **S86g**, **S100**), while contributions by Maniaki and Aktypi added accounts on the EIA material from Drepano (**S76**) and Chalandritsa (**S25**).[1049]

The present analysis builds upon Gadolou's reference work and offers an updated synthesis by incorporating all aforementioned contexts reported since the early 2000s. While Gadolou's monograph focused on the detailed description of all data available at the time, the geographic distribution of the evidence, and the typology and chronology of deposited grave goods, the current approach places emphasis on aspects of continuity and change from the earlier LBA tradition. It further aims to expand previous scholarship by exploring mortuary variability more closely through a quantitative approach of grave good combinations (paragraph **4.2.2.2**), and addresses previously unexplored matters of status differentiation in relation to mortuary practice (paragraph **4.2.3**). The recent publication of

[1048] Gadolou 2008, 73-83, 243-251.
[1049] Aktypi 2014; Maniaki 2014.

the large EIA necropolis of Stamna also gives a new opportunity to pursue comparisons to the opposite side of the Corinthian Gulf.

To this end, the present account takes into consideration a corpus of 50 burial grounds (**CAT. I**; **MAP 9**),[1050] 171 tombs, and 93 burial contexts (**CAT. IV**), whose chronological horizon extends from the introduction of the Protogeometric ceramic style to the end of the 8th century and the transition into the Early Archaic period. The beginning of the Archaic period is encompassed, even though it practically lies outside the scope of this thesis, because the end of the 8th century does not mark any significant shift in burial customs and several cemeteries remained in use across the 8th/7th century transition.[1051] Thus, unless funerary assemblages are published, it is impossible to distinguish between EIA and EA burials. The above numbers of recorded tombs and primary burials may seem low, especially compared to the LBA, but this is largely due to the conditions under which the sites were investigated, mostly small scale rescue excavations that produced small clusters of burials, often already disturbed by modern activity. As a result the current total of 171 tombs derives from 41 of the 50 listed sites,[1052] while the corpus of 93 burials originates from only 35 of them. Information regarding the posture and grave goods of the interments is often limited, while the lack of anthropological studies is a hindrance, as sex-determination solely on the grounds of accompanying grave goods, without supporting osteological evidence, is far from reliable.[1053]

[1050] Locales identified as possible cemeteries but otherwise unexcavated, as e.g. in the vicinity of modern Kalavryta (Alexopoulou 2009, 92-93 nos.11-12, 96 no.18, 120 no.57), are not included in the present corpus.
[1051] For issues relating to the EIA/EA divide in Achaea see Gadolou 2017c.
[1052] The exact number of excavated tombs is uncertain for: **S09**, **S63a**, **S63e**, **S63i**, **S78**, **S84a**, **S86f**, **S90b**, **S93**.
[1053] See e.g. Strömberg 1993 who was able to extract useful conclusions about Attic Iron Age burials whose sex had not been osteologically determined by comparing their grave goods to a reference corpus of osteologically studied Attic burials.

In pursuit of the above outlined aims the following synthesis attempts to address as many aspects of the funerary ritual as the published record allows and is structured in three sections, focusing on the cemeteries (paragraph **4.2.1**), the deposition practices and grave goods (paragraph **4.2.2**), and the evidence for status differentiation as it emerges from the studied corpus (paragraph **4.2.3**). Due to the overall homogeneity of the mortuary ritual across the period, the evidence is incorporated in a unifying account. However, it needs to be clarified that the majority of dateable burials belong to late 8th/early 7th centuries, whilst the classification of burials to EG-MG is intertwined with wider issues relating to the absolute dating of relative phases in the region (paragraph **4.3.7**).

4.2.1. Cemeteries (MAP 9)

The transition into the EIA is characterised by the abandonment of LBA chamber-tomb cemeteries that were in use up until the SubMycenaean phase. Even in the few cases of LBA tombs that received later burials (paragraph **4.1.3**), the present examination shows that the deposition of new interments did not provoke the establishment of EIA cemeteries in the immediate vicinity of the LBA burial grounds. This is exemplified by the evidence of EIA burials from Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**)/Ch.t.17 and 24 that was not succeeded by the opening of more graves in the area of the cemetery,[1054] and the same applies to the isolated pithos burial in the dromos of Voudeni (**S07**)/Ch.t.54,[1055] although pithos fragments were common among dromos fills at the site.[1056]

[1054] A burial pithos of unknown date was reported by Mastrokostas (*ArchDelt* 17 (1961-62), 129) from the Marnolakka gorge, less than a kilometre away from Ayios Vasileios (Aktypi 2017, 2), but no burial pithoi have been reported during the excavation of the LBA cemetery.
[1055] Aktypi, Gazis forthcoming.
[1056] Aktypi 2017, 248 fn.468.

The earliest EIA burial grounds are concentrated in Northeast Achaea, in the area of modern Drepano (**S76f**), Aigio (**S63a, e, h**), and Derveni (**S96**). Funerary contexts dated to the first half of the 8th century are also concentrated in Drepano (**S74-75**, **S76a-b**) and Aigialeia (**S63f**, **S66c**) and count few examples from Dyme (**S47**), the Pharai valley (**S83**) and the Kalavryta region (**S91a**, **S92c**). From the mid-8th century onwards the number of burial grounds in both Western Achaea (esp. **S79-80**) and Kalavryta (esp. **S87-89**, **S91-92**) increases drastically. Still, the exact chronology of a sizeable portion of burial grounds is uncertain, as they have been rather vaguely reported to date to the Geometric period.[1057]

Inhumations in pithoi become ubiquitous across the period, and with the exception of the aforementioned pit-burial **b01**, the only other tomb-type represented in the local funerary record is the cist tomb. Whilst pithos burials are found all over Achaea, represented in 43 of the 50 catalogued sites, all 5 cist-tomb cemeteries are situated in the Pharai valley (**S77-78**), and especially in the vicinity of Katarraktis (**79**, **81a**, **83**), denoting a local phenomenon. As already observed by Gadolou,[1058] cists are used in parallel to enchytrismoi in this region (**S80**, **S81b**) but it can now be added that they do not coexist at the same cemeteries.

The extent of burial grounds varies widely but mostly gravitates towards small clusters. At least 17 of the sites have delivered no more than a single burial pithos,[1059] and similarly two more locales have produced isolated cist-tombs,[1060] without any reported indications that they may have been part of larger cemeteries. As already mentioned, this may be at least partly attributed to the limited scale of conducted rescue excavations. The

[1057] **S09**, **S21**, **S51**, **S59b**, **S63g**, **S63i**, **S67b**, **S76c-d**, **S76g**, **S81a-b**, **S84c**, **S86f-g**, **S90b**, **S100**.
[1058] Gadolou 2008, 245-247.
[1059] **S07**, **S47**, **S54b**, **S74**, **S76c-d**, **S76g**, **S80**, **S84c**, **S86g**, **S87**, **S89b**, **S92b**, **S96**, **S99**.
[1060] **S77**, **S81a**.

same may be true for a significant number of sites where investigated pithoi/cist-tombs fluctuate between two and six.[1061] Larger clusters also occur (**S63d**, **S63h**, **S66c**) and two substantial cemeteries have been recently reported from Seliana (**S100**) and Skepasto-Xirokabos (**S91a**), where 28 and 34 enchytrismoi have been excavated respectively. Possibly sizeable cemeteries of cist tombs have further been investigated at Katarraktis (**S79**) and Chalandritsa-Skoros (**S78**). The topography of the extant burial grounds further shows that multiple clusters of tombs are concentrated in certain areas, in close proximity to each other. This is best documented in the area of modern Aigio (**S63a**, **S63d-i**) and Drepano (**S76a-d**, **S76f-g**), but may also hold true for other cases as well, like the cemeteries of Katarraktis (**S80**, **S81a-b**) or Kamenitsa (**86f-g**).

Accounts regarding the manufacture and deposition of the Achaean pithoi are largely lacking in detail. The vessels are of coarse fabric and several Northeast Achaean examples have a pointed base and decoration of raised bands.[1062] The vessels are generally large, ranging on average between 1.50 and 2.10m in height, and examples from Drepano (**S76f**) reach up to 2.50m.[1063] Nearly a third of the completely preserved pithoi measure below 1.50m, though, and at least one vessel is shorter than 1m (**S91a**).[1064] The pithoi were positioned horizontally, set on their belly, inside pits. They were deposited either directly on the ground or on a pebbled layer,[1065] while at Starochori (**S47b**) the bottom of the pit was lined with limestone and small flat pieces of sandstone.[1066] At Drepano (**S76f**) stones were added on the sides of the pithoi, possibly to ensure the stability of the vessels.[1067] The

[1061] **S51**, **S59b**, **S63f-g**, **S67b**, **S72a**, **S76a-b**, **S76f**, **S81b**, **S88**, **S91b**, **S92c-d**.
[1062] Gadolou 2008, 77.
[1063] *ArchDelt* 60 (2005), 99.
[1064] Alexopoulou 2009, 130 (pithos XVIII).
[1065] Alexopoulou 2009, 128 (pithos VI), 130 (pithos XV-XVI).
[1066] Gadolou 2008, 81.
[1067] *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 421-422.

mouth of the pithoi was sealed with a single flat stone, several smaller ones, clay discs, or even fragments of other vessels and roof tiles. Their orientation is not fixed, but vessels belonging to the same cluster tend to share the same orientation. At least at one site (**S91a**) storage pithoi were set upright, interspersed among the enchytrismoi.[1068] The same has been observed at Stamna,[1069] but their function and possible involvement in the funerary ritual remain unclear.

In contrast to the general homogeneity of burial pithoi, the construction of the Achaean cist-tombs displays considerable variation, despite the small number of published examples. At Katarraktis (**S79**) the walls of the tombs were lined on three of their sides with crudely flattened stones while a vertical slab occupied one of the short sides. One of the tombs from the site was covered with large stones rather than slabs, and has been compared to a group of "unfinished" Geometric and Classical tombs from Vitsa.[1070] The tombs at Chalandritsa-Skoros (**S78**) have an apsidal plan and built drywall sides. Their plan and construction has been previously compared to tombs from Karpofora, Messenia,[1071] and even closer parallels can now be added from Stamna, Aetolia.[1072] The built bench on the apsidal side of the Aetolian tombs is the only feature differentiating them from their Achaean counterparts. The cist tombs at both **S78** and **S79** were further grouped under artificial mounds while other mounds possibly covering more tombs were identified by the excavators in the immediate vicinity but remain unexcavated.[1073]

[1068] Alexopoulou 2009, 125-133 (pithoi I-III, V, X, XXXII).
[1069] Christakopoulou 2009, 1042.
[1070] Vokotopoulou 1986, 330 (type V).
[1071] Choremis 1973, 70-74; Parlama 1976, 252-257 traced to LBA parallels.
[1072] Christakopoulou 2001, 164-165; Christakopoulou 2009, 1029-1030 (type B.I.2.a-b).
[1073] Zapheiropoulos 1952, 401 fn.1; *ArchDelt* 16 (1960), 138. For another tumulus from Pharai: Zapheiropoulos 1957, 117; Moschos 2000, 20 fn.135 (considered Geometric); Papadimitriou 2001, 46-47; Morgan 2003, 179.

The above examination leads to significant conclusions with regards to the shifts in mortuary practice. The predominance of the enchytrismos is the most striking departure from earlier tradition. The use of chamber tomb cemeteries, as demonstrated in **chapter 3.2** continued without interruptions throughout the 11th century, and the adoption of the enchytrismos occurred without any signs of a transitional stage in which the LHIIIC/SubMycenaean ritual coexisted with or was superseded by the new rite. Pithos burials were instead universally adopted in the region contemporaneously to the abandonment of the LBA chamber tomb cemeteries and the introduction of the Protogeometric ceramic style. In response to Gadolou's reconstruction that interprets the adoption of the rite as resurgence of MBA practices,[1074] the diachronic examination of the Achaean burial customs in the present thesis shows that the chronological gap separating the MBA tradition from the EIA phenomenon is unbridgeable. MBA pithos burials have been documented in the Pharai valley,[1075] and possibly persisted in the early Mycenaean period in Aigialeia,[1076] but there is not a single example that can be classified to the palatial or post-palatial period.

The adoption of the enchytrismos in Achaea is instead intertwined with the developments in Aetolia. Christakopoulou recently attributed the high popularity of the rite in Stamna to LHIIIC Achaean influence.[1077] The present study, however, demonstrates that none of the Achaean enchytrismoi antedate the PG period, as opposed to Stamna, where the practice is manifested since the SubMycenaean. It is thus proposed here that Aetolian communities played a pivotal role in the formation of this new perception in the way local

[1074] Gadolou 2008, 245.
[1075] Zapheiropoulos 1952, 398.
[1076] Gadolou 2008, 245 fn.590. For the sporadic LBA enchytrismoi in Elis and Messenia: Parlama 1974, 33; Nikoletzos 2012, 62.
[1077] Christakopoulou 2009, 1056-1057.

communities handled death. To that may further point the broader typological variety of vessels used for adult and child enchytrismoi in Stamna compared to EIA Achaea.[1078] Messenia was also partaking in these changes as suggested by the sporadic appearance of the rite in DAI-II,[1079] but enchytrismoi did not spread to the Argolid before the end of PG.[1080]

The re-introduction of the enchytrismos is, therefore, considered here as part of a wider set of transformations affecting Achaea and neighbouring Aetolia, as it coincides with significant changes not only in the ceramic production, settlement distribution patterns (paragraph **4.1.1**), and the socio-political framework (paragraph **6.2**), but also with the intensification of contact flows across the Corinthian Gulf (see also paragraph **4.3.7**). To take the latter conclusion a step farther, the observed distribution of the earliest EIA enchytrismoi, concentrating in Northeast Achaea, further strengthens the proposed formation of new mortuary attitudes in an environment of interregional and in particular North-South interactions across the Gulf. Similarly to what has been argued in relation to settlement patterns in paragraph **4.1.1**, mortuary geography attests to the shift of the EIA focus of activity away from Western Achaea and to the increasing significance of the northeast part of the region for setting the tone for EIA developments.

Clusterings of Achaean burial grounds further provide a new insight into the EIA topography of the region. The above examination has illustrated that several tombs scatters coexist in close proximity to each other, pointing to their association with the same settlement site, an argument additionally supported by chronological overlaps in their use. Thus, the seven concentrations of pithos burials in modern Aigio (**S63a**, **S63d-i**) suggest that

[1078] This includes a wider variation of pithoi for adult inhumations and the use of one/two-handed ovoid coarse vessels and even wheel-made shapes for child burials (Christakopoulou 2009, 1033-1045, 1047).
[1079] Choremis 1973, 47-48 (Karpofora); Coulson *et al.* 1983, 269 (Lakkoules).
[1080] Hägg 1974, 111-113, 137-138; Lemos 2002, 158, 160, 187.

the local community frequented multiple burial plots, situated roughly within a 200-metre radius. Even though the possibility that they formed part of a single large necropolis cannot be excluded, they could have alternatively belonged to neighbouring burial grounds, similarly to what has been proposed for Stamna.[1081] The clusters may have also been interspersed between nodes of habitation,[1082] as suggested by the settlement evidence from Dodekanison Str. (**S63c**), found at the northern outskirts of this radius. Similarly the EIA tomb clusters at Drepano (**S76a-d**, **S76f-g**) are found within a comparably short distance[1083] but their exact position in relation to settlement remains is uncertain.

Lastly, sub-regional patterns can be noted with regards to the distribution of cist tombs and burial tumuli,[1084] both geographically confined to Western Achaea, and particularly the Pharai valley, and chronologically limited to the second half of the 8th century. While often combined at the same sites, there is at least one possible case of a tumulus covering LG enchytrismoi (**S84a**).[1085] Contributing to previous scholarship that has emphasised the MBA ancestry of Achaean tumuli,[1086] it can be added that the 8th century Achaean evidence, whilst forming part of a long Western Greek-Southwest Balkan tradition extending from the EBA to the EIA,[1087] should instead be tied to the Epirote and Albanian burial customs, where tumuli – unlike Achaea – persist without a hiatus down to the EIA.

[1081] Christakopoulou 2009, 1061, 1312.
[1082] This can be paralleled to Argos: Hägg 1982; Lemos 2002, 157.
[1083] For a map of the exact location of the burial grounds see Maniaki 2014, fig.26.
[1084] Gadolou 2008, 245-247; Morgan 2003, 179-180.
[1085] *ArchDelt* 43 (1988), 168.
[1086] Moschos 2000; Gadolou 2008, 247.
[1087] Most recent overview with catalogue of sites and bibliography: Oikonomidis, Papagiannis, Tsonos 2018.

4.2.2. Burials (CAT. IV)

4.2.2.1. Deposition

The examined corpus of 93 burials comprises both undisturbed primary burials and disturbed interments that were the sole burials in their respective contexts (**b14**, **b44**, **b48**, **b58**, **b67-68**, **b76-77**, **b88**, **b90-91**). Only eight burials were interred in cist-tombs (**b35-40**, **b42**) or pits (**b01**), while the rest were all enchytrismoi. Inhumation was the prevailing funerary rite throughout the period, accounting for at least 90 burials. Cremation, on the other hand, retained a marginal position in local burial customs, even though it was a minority rite already in LHIIIC.[1088] The only possible cremation from Achaea (**b48**) comes from Trechlo (**S88**).[1089] Its date is uncertain, as the only accompanying grave good is an unillustrated handmade cooking pot, but other burials from the same cluster have been assigned to late-8th/early-7th century (**b46-47**, **b49-51**).

Unless future publications drastically alter the picture, the widespread rejection of cremation in Achaea stands in marked contrast to its rising EIA popularity in eastern mainland Greece, especially in Attica and Euboea,[1090] but it is consistent with the evidence from the rest of the Peloponnese, including Corinthia and the Argolid.[1091] The rite is rather sparsely documented in Western Greece too, as illustrated by the seven cremations from Stamna,[1092] but was quite common in Phokis, particularly in Medeon,[1093] and less so in

[1088] Supra 78.
[1089] *ArchDelt* 53 (1998), 274.
[1090] Lemos 2002, 186-187; see also papers in Stampolidis 2001; for the possible social implications of the rejection of cremation in Achaea: Gadolou 2008, 247-249.
[1091] Lemos 2002, 157-161. For possible EPG cremations from the Argolid: Hägg 1987, 208-209.
[1092] Christakopoulou 2009, 1048.
[1093] Desborough 1972a, 206; Lemos 2002, 171.

Elateia, where cremations account to less than 2 per cent of burials and cover the period between LHIIIC Late and the EPG.[1094]

The transition into the EIA is also characterised by the universal adoption of single burial. The rejection of multiple burial in other parts of the Aegean accelerated by the 11th century,[1095] but, despite the occasional use of chamber tombs for single interments in Achaea itself as early as LHIIIC,[1096] no examples can so far be classified to LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean. However, single burial did become the rule rather rapidly, contemporaneously to the introduction of the Protogeometric ceramic style. Even though details regarding the skeletal remains contained in funerary pithoi and cist-tombs are rather limited, seldom have more than one primary burial been reported from the same vessel or grave (**b35-36**, **b65-66)**. Among the few exceptions is a burial pithos from Aigio-Kolokotroni Str. (**S63h**) that held the bodies of an adult female (**b07**) and an infant (**b08**). They can be identified as a possible mother-child pair, comparable to LBA concurrent interments of adults and children.[1097]

An element that has not been commented on by previous scholarship is the fact that certain pithoi were used over a prolonged period of time, as they carried mixed skeletal material from more than one individual. Specifically, one of the pithoi from Aigio-Botsari Str. (**S63i**) contained one primary burial and a concentration of bones belonging to an earlier inhumation,[1098] whereas two pithoi from Aigio-Kolokotroni Str. (**S63h**) and Trapeza (**S66c**/pithos VI) produced the disturbed remains of four and three individuals respectively,

[1094] Deger-Jalkotzy 2013, 227.
[1095] Desborough 1972a, 268-270; Lemos 2002, 185.
[1096] Supra 73.
[1097] Supra 75.
[1098] *ArchDelt* 31 (1976), 97.

without any in situ preserved primary burial.[1099] Considering the vagueness of preliminary reports, it is impossible to assess the frequency of the practice. Still, at Stamna, the best so far documented Western Greek EIA necropolis, divergence from single burial is very rare, though slightly more common among cist-tombs than enchytrismoi,[1100] and can occasionally involve the deposition of cremations alongside inhumations in the same tomb,[1101] a practice so far unattested in Achaea.

Details regarding the orientation and posture of the inhumed individuals are very sparse and for the eight burials deriving from cist-tombs/pits are almost entirely lacking. The deceased were as a rule positioned with their head towards the mouth of the pithoi. At Skepasto-Xirokabos (**S91a**) the head often lay on the neck of the pithoi which seemed to have thus functioned as headrest (**b78**, **b80**, **b87**). The individuals were deposited mostly on the side in contracted position or on their back in extended position with both arms set along the body (**b48**) or one arm bent over the abdomen (**b89**). **b07-08** and **b64** lay on the back with contracted legs, in a posture that used to be very common among LHIIIC primary burials as well.[1102]

Finally, recent excavations give the opportunity to enhance previous reconstructions of the local mortuary record, as they offer an insight into possible secondary treatment of enchytrismoi. Specifically, a number of pithoi were found completely empty, devoid of bones and grave goods. Their deposition makes it clear that they were intended for enchytrismoi, as they lay on their side, following the same orientation as other pithoi in their clusters. In some cases the absence of contents or the presence of few mixed bones

[1099] Gadolou 2007, 12; Gadolou 2008, 249.
[1100] Christakopoulou 2009, 157 (T47), 299 (T85), 788 (T245), 1010-1011 (T201).
[1101] Christakopoulou 2001, 157-158; Christakopoulou 2009, 432 (T250), 937-938 (T35), 958 (T238).
[1102] Supra 76.

could have resulted from later disturbances (e.g. **b67-68**).[1103] However, some of the empty pithoi from Katarraktis-Bakalarou (**S81b**) and Skepasto-Xirokabos (**S91a**) were found with their mouth sealed, without any reported signs of looting.[1104] While the possibility that they never accommodated interments cannot be excluded, it can be proposed that some of them were intentionally emptied at some point after the last burial had taken place.

4.2.2.2. Grave Goods

As already discussed in the introduction of paragraph **4.2**, previous scholarship placed emphasis on the geographical distribution of deposited artefacts, their typology, and chronological implications. The present study, by focusing on a substantially larger and testable corpus of funerary contexts allows a closer understanding on mortuary variability, especially with regards to the frequency and combinations of various classes of grave goods. Of the 93 catalogued burials 64 (**b01-18**, **b20-64**, **b91**) prove relevant in this respect, while the remaining 29 (**b19, b65-90, b92-93**), all of which are enchytrismoi, were found without burial gifts. All but one (**b91**) of the 64 furnished burials can be assigned from the LPG to the 7th century. The assemblages originate mostly from enchytrismoi and in eight cases from cist-tombs and a simple pit (**b01**, **b35-40**, **b42**). All inhumations from cist-tombs/pits were accompanied by grave goods, whereas the aforementioned 29 unfurnished interments make up over a third of the listed pithos burials. However, the lack of unfurnished cist-tomb/pit burials may be attributed to the smallness of the sample, while the high representation of unfurnished enchytrismoi should not be overemphasised as it may be due to post-depositional factors.

[1103] See also **S91b**/pithos I: Alexopoulou 2009, 134.
[1104] *ArchDelt* 55 (2000), 306-307 (pithoi I, II; the latter contained a single LG vase but no skeletal remains). Alexopoulou 2009, 129 (pithos IX), 131 (pithoi XXI, XXIII).

Similarly to the previous period, pottery is the most frequently deposited class of grave goods. It accompanies with certainly 51 of the burials, which roughly corresponds to three quarters of the burials accompanied by grave goods of any sort. Pottery furnishes pithos-burials and inhumations in cist-tombs alike. It is combined in 25 cases with non-ceramic grave goods, mainly bronze and iron artefacts. Ceramic vessels are the sole grave goods of 21 of the listed burials, including the only reported cremation (**b48**). The number of burials furnished exclusively with metal artefacts, without any accompanying pottery, is much lower, numbering only 12 cases.[1105] These quantifications, however, should not be taken at face value, as many of these contexts were found disturbed or partly destroyed (e.g. **b18**, **b63**), and the extant records are often not detailed. Still, meaningful conclusions can be drawn from the presented corpus.

The number of accompanying ceramic vessels is known for 50 of the burials. On current evidence, the compelling majority of burials (42 of the 50 cases) was furnished with 1-4 vases and only 8 burials were found with more than four vases. The highest concentration (12 vases) originates from the LPG burial from Derveni (**b63**). A first result to emerge from the current examination is that the amount of ceramic grave goods is completely unrelated to the quantity or variety of non-ceramic artefacts accompanying the burials. Thus, burials furnished with a single vessel may have multiple metal grave goods (e.g. **b23**, **b26-27**), while others with a large number of vases are not equipped with a single bronze or iron object (e.g. **b01**, **b41**, **b62**).

Open shapes wildly outnumber the closed vessels in the catalogued corpus, which makes a stark contrast to the LHIIIC tradition. Drinking vessels (kantharoi, skyphoi, kotylai,

[1105] **b10**, **b13**, **b17**, **b29**, **b30**, **b33**, **b44**, **b47**, **b55**, **b56**, **b60**, **b91**.

cups) are the most frequently deposited shapes. The kantharos is uncontestably the commonest shape among ceramic grave goods as a whole, as opposed to the skyphos that does not appear to be nearly as popular. The two shapes can coexist in the same contexts (**b01**, **b04**, **b41**, **b43**) and can be deposited in multiples, reaching up to seven kantharoi (**b63**) and up to three skyphoi (**b4**, **b12**, **b62**) in the same assemblage. When burials are accompanied by a single vase this is most often a kantharos, and much more rarely a single oinochoe, while when burials are furnished by two vases at least one of them tends to be a drinking vessel. Kraters are rare and tend to be found with assortments of drinking and pouring vessels (**b02**, **b18**). The pedestal **skp143** of **b63** may have also served the symbolic function of a krater in what clearly seems to be a drinking set of kantharoi, skyphoi and an oinochoe. Phialai are sporadically deposited (**b03**, **b27**, **b28**), but the bronze version of the shape is at least as popular (**b23**, **b26-27**, **b31**, **b34**).

Closed vessels have a rather limited shape range. Pouring vessels (oinochoai, lekythoi, jugs) are prevalent and among them oinochoai are by far the commonest and can appear in pairs (**b06**, **b61**, **b62**, **b64**) or multiples (**b39**). They are typically combined with at least one kantharos or skyphos, but are occasionally found in assemblages that have not delivered any drinking vessels at all (**b6**, **b35-36**, **b21**, **b53**). Other closed shapes include pyxides, mostly during the LG phase (**b09**, **b12**, **b38**, **b62**), flasks (**b03**, **b64**), an amphoriskos (**b22**), and an EPC aryballos (**b48**). In contrast to the LHIIIC, amphorae and storage vessels are completely rejected, possibly for purposes of practicality in the case of the enchytrismoi, due to lack of sufficient space inside the pithoi.

Products of metallurgy accompany with certainty 36 burials,[1106] corresponding to a little over a third of the catalogued corpus. Bronze artefacts continue to constitute the bulk of non-ceramic grave goods, found with 31 of the above burials. Iron artefacts appear either in combination with bronzes (in 16 cases) or on their own (**b02**, **b29**, **b30**, **b46**, **b59**) as early as the "EG" phase (**b24**, **b26**, **b34**) and with increasing frequency by MGII and into the LG phase. Bronze and iron grave goods fall into five major categories that often coexist in the same assemblages: jewellery, clothes ornaments, knives, weapons, and vessels.

Pieces of jewellery adorn 25 burials and are almost exclusively made of bronze.[1107] They comprise primarily finger-rings, which accompany 22 burials,[1108] bronze wire hoops (generally identified as hair ornaments), found with 12 burials,[1109] and less frequently bronze beads/beaded necklaces (**b10**, **b22-b23**, **b26-28**, **b34**, **b61**), earrings (**b47**, **b61**) and a bronze-sheet diadem (**b22**). Wire hoops were common grave goods in PG Stamna and slightly less so at Lefkandi, Skyros, the Argolid, and Attica, where their deposition in tombs continues down to EG.[1110] These wire hoops, however were chiefly made of gold, which is utterly absent from Achaean graves, and moreover the Achaean specimens cover the entire timespan from LPG/"EG" (**b34**) to the transition to the Early Archaic period (**b53**). The paucity of artefacts made of precious and semi-precious material is especially noteworthy, as is the lack of glass beads (exc. **b27**) that were widespread among LHIIIC burials. Among the rare exceptions are two faience scarabs from Aigio-Plastira Str. (**S63d**).[1111]

[1106] The attribution of metal grave goods to other burials (**b04-b09**) is uncertain due to the state of publication.
[1107] Only exception is the iron finger-ring of **b61**.
[1108] **b10**, **b13**, **b15-17**, **b23**, **b25-28**, **b31**, **b33-37**, **b39**, **b44**, **b54**, **b61**, **b64**, **b91**.
[1109] **b22-27**, **b33-34**, **b47**, **b53**, **b55**, **b61**.
[1110] Lemos 2002, 126-127 with bibliography; Christakopoulou 2009, 1279-1284 (29 specimens). Other specimens from Aetolia: *ArchDelt* 17 (1961/62), 185 (Palaiomanina); Stavropoulou-Gatsi 1980, 124 (Gavalou).
[1111] *ArchDelt* 45 (1990), 137.

Clothes accessories are more frequently deposited as grave goods than in LHIIIC. Pins and fibulae are interchangeably made of bronze and iron and adorn 12 burials, often in pairs or multiples.[1112] Fibulae of the Boeotian type also furnished unpublished burials from Aigio (**S63d**).[1113] The openwork discs found above the chest of **b26** can be interpreted as clothes ornaments, attached to the garment of the deceased. The bronze knives of the LHIIIC are now replaced by iron knives, but do not seem to be nearly as popular as their 12th-century counterparts, found only with five burials (**b02**, **b18**, **b34**, **b46**, **b64**). **b37** is furnished with an assortment of long iron obeloi. Bronze vessels, similarly to LHIIIC, are rather rare, and include five phialai from Drepano (**b23**, **b26-27**, **b34**) and two small bronze Early Archaic lebetes from Mavriki (**b18**). The shape and possibly the symbolism of phialai can be compared to the handleless bowl from the weapon-burial at Portes (**B112**),[1114] while the lebetes are paralleled to a pair of tripod examples from a cremation at Stamna.[1115] In striking contrast to LHIIIC, bronze toiletries and tools are completely lacking and the same is the case for ceramic or stone loom weights and spindle whorls.

Weapon-burials are not nearly as common as in LHIIIC and none seems to antedate the LG phase, a time when the ostentation of weapons becomes otherwise widespread in the Aegean. With the exception of a bronze spearhead accompanying **b60** from Kioupia (**S92b**), all deposited weapons are made of iron. Six burials were furnished with Naue II swords (**b17-18**, **b27**, **b60**) or daggers (**b29-30**), while two more were only furnished with spearheads (**b59** pair of spearheads, **b64**).[1116] Similarly to LHIIIC, swords tend to be paired

[1112] **b20**, **b23**, **b25-27**, **b31**, **b33-34**, **b44**, **b53**, **b56**, **b61**.
[1113] Supra fn.1111.
[1114] For a PG phiale from funerary context for Stamna: Christakopoulou 2009, 222.
[1115] Christakopoulou 2009, 1217 with parallels.
[1116] For a spearhead from Chalandritsa-Troubes (**S26**), probably part of the grave goods of an LG burial inside one of the LBA "tholoi": Kyparissis 1929, fig.7.

with a spearhead (**b17**, **b29**, **b60**) or found together with a dagger and a spearhead (**b27**). Other classes of non-ceramic grave goods accompanying the weapon-burials include iron knives (**b18**, **b64**), bronze jewellery (**b17**, **b27**, **b64**), bronze vessels (**b18**, **b27**), and clothes accessories (**b27**). Pottery was reported from only four of the burials (**b18**, **b27**, **b59**, **b64**).

Grave goods were as a rule retrieved from the interior of pithoi and cist-tombs. Enchytrismoi **b02**, **b58-59**, and **b60** are exceptions, as some of the grave goods were positioned outside the pithoi. The exact position of grave goods is known for a minute minority of burials, hindering any generalisations. The ceramic grave goods of the enchytrismoi could be placed by the head (**b09**) and feet of the deceased (**b26**), or above the abdomen (**b51**). Rings were worn on the deceased fingers (**b54**) and the beaded necklace of **b20** was found around the neck of the individual. Interments in the same pithos (**b07-08**) or cist (**b35-36**) may have shared grave goods, similarly to what has been observed for certain cases in LHIIIC chamber tombs.[1117]

The observation of patterns in the distribution of grave goods according to the sex of the interred individuals is restricted by the absence of published osteological studies. Weapons can be reasonably considered male indicators, but as stated, they make up a small portion of published burials. Gadolou was able to propose the identification of a number of female interments (**b07**, **b22**, **b23**, **b25**, **b26**, **b28**),[1118] utilising the analysis of Attic Iron Age burials by Strömberg,[1119] according to which jewellery, pins (especially in PG), and handmade pottery tend to be associated more frequently, but not exclusively, with female individuals. To these could now be added **b15**, **b31**, **b33**, and **b34** that combine at least two

[1117] E.g. **B076-78**.
[1118] Gadolou 2008, 83, 250-251.
[1119] Strömberg 1993, 85, 90-94, 102-104. For pins: Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 82-83.

of the above sex-indicating classes of grave goods. A major objection that can be posed to this approach, however, is that it overlooks the strong possibility of regional variation, especially since the Achaean burial rites have otherwise little in common with Attica. Weapon-burial **b27** further challenges the applicability of the above classification criteria to Achaea, as it was accompanied by both bronze jewellery (ring, bead, wire hoops) and bronze and iron pins. Similarly, burials **b53** and **b61** also delivered jewellery and clothes accessories, but were furnished with oinochoai that, at least in Geometric Attica, tended to be associated with male burials.[1120] It therefore becomes clear that unless a sample of Achaean burials receives osteological analysis, the validity of grave good classes as sex indicators is seriously hampered.

4.2.3. Mortuary practice and status differentiation

In general the Achaean EIA burials cannot be described as rich in terms of ceramic or non-ceramic grave goods. Earlier research has established the diachronically higher concentration of status enhancing artefacts in Northeast Achaean enchytrismoi compared to burials in the southwest part of the region and the area of Kalavryta.[1121] The analysis undertaken in paragraph **4.2.2.2** extends previous knowledge of grave good variability and as a result provides a new understanding of issues relating to status differentiation. Specifically, utilising the same reasoning as for the examination of LHIIIC burials, it is now possible to distinguish three groups with elite connotations in the studied corpus of EIA interments. Namely, these comprise: (a) inhumations furnished with considerable amounts of bronze/iron jewellery and personal objects (**b10**, **b22-23**, **b26**, **b31**, **b34**, **b61**), (b)

[1120] Strömberg 1993, 83-84.
[1121] Gadolou 2008, 250.

cremations (**b48**), and (c) weapon-burials (**b17-18**, **b27**, **b29-30**, **b59-60**, **b64**). Despite the altogether paucity of precious/semi-precious materials, the variety and quantity of bronze/iron artefacts accompanying burials of the first group certainly offered potential for display. The same holds true for weapon-burials, and possibly **b37**, buried with several half-metre long iron obeloi. In all cases, the capacity of the deceased's kinship group to remove from circulation substantial amounts of bronze and iron functioned as a propagation of wealth and status. Bronze jewellery, much like precious personal ornaments, was also imbued with social symbolism that increased its intrinsic value, regardless of the ease or hardness of attainability of the metal itself in the region. The symbolic capital and elite ideals encapsulated in the rite of weapon-burial have already been emphasised.

Thus, the present approach permits the ascription of an exalted – real or aspired – status to 17 of the 93 catalogued burials. A roughly equal portion of interments was furnished with few pieces of bronze jewellery or iron knives, which indicate some degree of expenditure and aspiration for display. Despite the lack of exotic and precious burial gifts that were common among contemporary outstanding burials in the rest of the Aegean, the classification of the Achaean burials as privileged is deserved once compared with the rest of the burials on a regional scale. They contrast to nearly half of the catalogued burials, which were exclusively accompanied by pottery or did not preserve any grave goods at all. Whether the paucity of status-enhancing grave goods denotes a decrease of interest in funerary display or a decline of local economies is an issue explored in more detail in **chapter 6.2**.

The current analysis confirms Gadolou's observations regarding the geographical distribution of the most privileged burials,[1122] and additionally sheds light into aspects of chronological unevenness. The richest burials are diachronically concentrated in Northeast Achaea, especially in the vicinity of Drepano and Aigialeia, starting in LPG/EG (**b22**-**23**, **b26**, **b34**), whereas privileged burials in the Kalavryta region (**b48**, **b59**, **b60-61**) and more sparsely in the Pharai Valley (**b37**) are only documented by the late 8th century. Moreover, the so far lack of weapon-burials dateable to PG is striking considering the high representation of the rite in Achaea throughout LHIIIC. It further contrasts to the evidence from Stamna, where weapon-burials are among the interments with the highest archaeological visibility in the cemetery,[1123] but it can be compared to the Argolid, where the practice is not attested before the Geometric period.[1124] Last but not least, there is insufficient published evidence to suggest any differentiation between enchytrismoi and inhumations in cist-tombs in terms of the range of deposited grave goods or the exhibition of wealth (or lack thereof). This position, however, relies on too small a sample of cist-tombs and future research may significantly alter the picture.

[1122] Gadolou 2008, 250.
[1123] Christakopoulou 2009, 1236-1248 (among them 9 sword burials).
[1124] Hägg 1983, 27-31.

4.3. The Ceramic Production (CAT. VI.1-6)

The corpus of EIA published pottery, albeit much smaller than that of the LHIIIC, derives from a slightly larger number of excavated sites – a current total of 37 as opposed to 33 for the LHIIIC. More importantly, provenance and context details are well-documented for the majority of vases. Funerary and cult contexts are almost evenly represented in the catalogued material in terms of raw data, each accounting for nearly half of the published total. However, ceramic material has been so far published/illustrated from 29 EIA burial grounds, and only two of the Achaean sanctuaries, namely Nikoleika (**S95**) and Ano Mazaraki (**S98**). On the other hand, pottery from domestic contexts is almost entirely lacking. The assemblage from Aigio-8 Polychroniadi Str. (**S63a**), making up approximately a quarter of the present corpus, has been convincingly shown to belong to disturbed burials rather than settlement deposits.[1125] Published settlement material amounts to fewer than 40 illustrated sherds, which come almost exclusively from Kato Achaia-Bachoumas (**S35**) and are part of a surface collection,[1126] whereas only a handful of sherds from Aigeira (**S70**) have been illustrated so far.[1127]

The wanting in quantity and contextual information settlement material proves, therefore, insufficient for defining or refining the EIA Achaean ceramic sequences. The same can be said about the pottery from the two major Aigialeian sanctuaries, as neither site has so far delivered an uninterrupted reference stratigraphy covering the entire period under study. At Nikoleika (**S95**) the construction of the apsidal temple towards the end of the 8th century sealed the mudbrick altar, but all layers underneath the temple floor were

[1125] Supra 194.
[1126] Gadolou 2008, 39, 140-142.
[1127] Schwarz 1986, 327-329.

deposited contemporaneously during the levelling works, and thus bear no stratigraphic relevance.[1128] Sherds of mixed date, from PG to LG, were recovered from all layers, while different layers occasionally yielded sherds belonging to the same vessels. The material from the votive deposit at Ano Mazaraki (**S98**) also lacked any identifiable strata, with finds dating from the EIA to the Roman period.[1129] Unless the ongoing excavations at Nikoleika, Trapeza (**S66a**), and Petroto-Mygdalia (**S09**) bring to light soundly stratified assemblages, and until the publication of promising sequences reported from the renewed excavations at Aigeira (**S70**),[1130] the Achaean ceramic sequences remain stylistically determined and typology, despite the challenges it poses, continues to constitute the primary tool for addressing matters of chronology.

EIA Achaean typology did not for a long time receive close attention and was largely overshadowed by the avid interest in LBA material culture. The incorporation of the PG funerary assemblage from Derveni in Vermeule's account on Mycenaean Achaea marked an early step in the study of the local EIA.[1131] Achaean EIA pottery was subsequently included in the syntheses of Desborough and Coldstream as part of longer surveys of Western Greek evidence.[1132] In fact, Desborough's observation of the stylistic independence of Western Greece from the rest of the Aegean set the tone for research on the subject for decades to come.[1133] One of the far-reaching implications of this observation was the realisation that a chronological scheme tailored on eastern mainland Greek material would not necessarily be compatible with the Western Greek evidence. Diverge reconstructions were therefore

[1128] Kolia 2011, 224-225.
[1129] Gadolou 2002, 165.
[1130] Gauss *et al.* 2011.
[1131] Vermeule 1960, 16-18; also in Papadopoulos' study on Mycenaean Achaea (Papadopoulos 1979, 137).
[1132] Desborough 1972a, 248-250; Coldstream 2008, 220-232.
[1133] Desborough 1972a, 254-256.

proposed regarding the Western Greek ceramic sequences, such as Coldstream's position that the PG ceramic style was followed directly by the LG pottery, without other intervening phases.[1134] Alternative chronological schemes were also introduced, such as Coulson's Dark Age phasing (DAI, DAII, DAII/III, DAIII), based on the stratigraphy of Nichoria.[1135] Whilst the limited applicability of alternate terminologies on an interregional scale has been acknowledged,[1136] the assumption that the production of the local PG styles persisted in most Western Greek regions down to the first half of the 8th century has been greeted with less criticism and seems to be in keeping with the evidence from various sites.[1137]

Inhibitions regarding the longevity of the Achaean PG style were expressed as early as the 1980s by Dekoulakou, who insightfully noted that certain vases, and in particular examples from Drepano (**S76**), deviate from the PG tradition,[1138] and instead belong to an EG phase, interposed between PG and LG.[1139] The revision of the Achaean EIA relative chronology in favour of a complete sequence was subsequently proposed by Morgan,[1140] and was further pursued by Anastasia Gadolou, who in her reference work further challenged Coldstream's reconstruction and suggested that all phases of the traditional tripartite Geometric chronological scheme – including EG and MG – are typologically visible in the Achaean material.[1141]

[1134] Coldstream 2008, 220.
[1135] Coulson 1986, 9-11. See also Souyoudzoglou-Haywood's (1999, 109-116) chronological attribution of the Ithakan material or Moschos' (2009b, 238 tab.1) assignment of the Achaean EPG to his 6b phase.
[1136] E.g. Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 109; Eder 2009a, 135-136.
[1137] Coleman 1986, 32 (Eleian Pylos); Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 142-143, fig.21 (Ithaka); Voyatzis 1990, 82-83 (Tegea); Cartledge 2002, 70-80 (Amyklaion); Voyatzis 2005, 470 (Tegea); Vlachou 2015, 116 (Amyklaion).
[1138] Dekoulakou 1973, 19-21.
[1139] Dekoulakou 1982, 235.
[1140] Morgan 1986.
[1141] Gadolou 2008, 290-295.

Over the last decade the corpus of Achaean PG and Geometric pottery has multiplied, with the detailed publication of the Thapsos-class pottery and the products of the impressed-ware workshop by Gadolou.[1142] The newly published material from the reused tombs at Chalandritsa-Ay. Vasileios (**S25**), albeit very fragmentary, has also added a considerable number of fragments of LPG/EG date.[1143] Nonetheless, no assemblages have been dated prior to the LPG,[1144] while the current published total of EG and MG vessels remains low compared to the profusion of LG pottery. However, MG pottery is reportedly well-attested at Nikoleika, accounting for over 30 per cent of the decorated sherds collected from the layers underneath the apsidal temple-building.[1145] Unfortunately, only the Thapsos class material has so far been published from the site and no vessels classified to EG have been illustrated. As a result the rather small published sample on which the definition of the Achaean EG and MG is founded, in conjunction with the lack of sound stratigraphic sequences, render the extant stylistic classification open to revision.

The present account, building upon previous research, aims to provide an updated synthesis on the Achaean EIA ceramic production by incorporating all recently published material. Main priorities are to explore how EIA stylistic developments relate to the post-palatial ceramic tradition and to revisit and expand previous classifications, especially with regards to the duration of the local Protogeometric style, the correspondence between relative phases and absolute chronology, and the applicability of the traditional tripartite Geometric sequence on the local pottery production. Recent publications and preliminary

[1142] Gadolou 2003; Gadolou 2011b.
[1143] Aktypi 2014, 148-152.
[1144] Gadolou 2008, 151-153.
[1145] Kolia 2011, 225.

reports on material from Western Greece[1146] further present the opportunity to reassess Achaea's position in the wider context of the EIA Western Greek koine that refers to a set of shared stylistic principles in the ceramic tradition of Achaea, Elis, Aetolia, the Ionian Islands, Messenia, Lakonia and, as of late, Arkadia as well.[1147]

In pursuit of the above objectives the present account takes into consideration a corpus of nearly 500 catalogued vases (**CAT. VI**), raising by over a half the ceramic sample that was available up until the early 2000s and constituted the dataset on which Gadolou's reference work was based. The studied corpus encompasses published and illustrated finewares from Achaean EIA settlements, cult-sites, and burial grounds,[1148] and can be grouped in three major categories. The first and broadest one spans the entire period under examination and includes all fine decorated pottery that cannot be ranked in either of the other two very coherent groups: the Achaean Thapsos-class and the impressed-ware, both of which are predominantly LG phenomena.

The Achaean Thapsos-class vessels are part of the wider Thapsos-class tradition and are deeply enmeshed in the debate about the provenance and manufacture centres of the style (paragraph **4.3.7**). However, they have been shown on archaeometric grounds to have been mostly locally produced in Achaea.[1149] They are represented in both funerary and cult contexts, with a marked concentration in Aigialeia, but they are not entirely lacking from Western Achaea (**skp5-6**) and the Kalavryta region (**skp81**). The very strong typological correspondence of the Achaean specimens to the fine decorated LG shapes does not

[1146] E.g. Christakopoulou 2001; Symeonoglou 2002; Christakopoulou 2009; Vlachou 2015; Voyatzis 2017.
[1147] Desborough 1972a, 250-251; Coulson 1986, 55-56; Eder 2006, 562-563; Coldstream 2008, 220-232; Gadolou 2008, 287-288; Voyatzis 2017.
[1148] Coarse wares are not considered as they remain largely unpublished (see Gadolou 2008, 307-311).
[1149] Gadolou 2011b, 90-116 esp. 115. For the Corinthian provenance of the orientalising **kr47**: Kourou 1978; Grimanis *et al.* 1980, esp. 238.

warrant their typological examination separately from the rest of the LG fine decorated pottery.[1150]

The impressed-ware, manufactured in the same fabrics as the local fine decorated pottery and the Achaean Thapsos-class,[1151] forms a very uniform group characterised by the use of printing implements for the application of decorative elements on the vases' surface. Its distribution in Achaea is limited to the sanctuary at Ano Mazaraki and funerary contexts at Trapeza and Aigio, while possible exports further derive from Lousoi and Delphi.[1152] The presence of a single workshop, most likely in the vicinity of Ano Mazaraki has been reasonably proposed.[1153] Albeit quite innovative, the impressed-decorated specimens depend considerably on the local fine painted pottery repertoire for their shapes and iconography, while impressed decoration was also applied on architectural models and figurines, believed to be products of the same workshop.[1154]

In order to compose an updated synthesis that would facilitate the reassessment of its chronological framework and would shed more light into interregional dynamics in the context of the Western Greek koine, the material is presented through the detailed examination of the five commonest shapes across all three subsets of the local finewares (paragraphs **4.3.1-5**). The exploration of stylistic shifts these shapes exhibit from the 10th to the 8th century thus offers a unifying survey of their diachronic evolution and further makes comparisons to other Western Greek workshops more targeted. The selected shapes count the highest quantity of published specimens in the catalogued corpus, in terms of raw data, and constitute a representative sample of both open and closed shapes in the local

[1150] Gadolou 2011b, 18-19, 29-30.
[1151] Gadolou 2011b, 115.
[1152] Amandry 1944/45, fig.3; Schauer 1996/97, figs.19, 21; Gadolou 2003, 308-309.
[1153] Gadolou 2003, 314-315.
[1154] Gadolou 2003, 310-311, 313, 315-316.

repertoire. Most importantly they have provided the typological backbone for the chronology of the Achaean EIA, as their production tends to cover the entire period. Other shapes that form part of the Achaean repertoire are concisely discussed in paragraph **4.3.6**, as the published examples have a narrow chronological range and in most cases account for fewer than ten specimens. The conclusions that emerge are presented in paragraph **4.3.7**.

4.3.1. Kantharos (CAT. VI.1: knt1-96) PL. 39-41

The kantharos is, alongside the skyphos, the most highly represented shape in EIA Achaea, and by far the most frequently deposited grave good. In fact, three quarters of the corpus of kantharoi derive from funerary contexts. They originate with certainty from 24 of the 29 burial grounds whose pottery has been published, whereas skyphoi have been recorded from only 11 of these. It would appear, however, that the kantharos is at present rather underrepresented at sanctuaries and the few settlement contexts.

The ancestry of the kantharos traces back to LHIIIC. In response to previous reconstructions regarding the LHIIIA carinated cup (FS 240) or the Mycenaean kylix as possible antecedents of the kantharos,[1155] the present study was able to demonstrate the links between the Achaean EIA shape and the local LHIIIC/SubMycenaean tradition, and in particular the vertical-handled variation of the deep bowl (paragraph **3.3.13**). The EIA kantharoi appear in two main variations in terms of profile, already distinguished by Coldstream: a broad type, with a more or less pronounced S-shaped profile, and a tall type, with more prominent vertical axis.[1156] Effective distinction between types is not always possible when only fractions of the profiles are preserved. Both variants feature in the

[1155] Coulson 1991, 50; Coldstream 2008, 283.
[1156] Coldstream 2008, 221.

Achaean repertoire since the Protogeometric period and can coexist in the same contexts. By LG the shape is occasionally executed with Thapsos-class inspired decoration, although most of the fine decorated specimens continue to lie outside the Thapsos-class tradition, while the kantharos appears not to have been adopted by the impressed-ware workshop.

4.3.1.a. Broad-type kantharos PL. 39-40

The LPG broad-type kantharoi derive from both Western Achaean and Aigialeian funerary contexts, and are so far lacking from settlements and cult sites. Their height ranges between 8-15cm and they are characterised by a deep body with a wide maximum diameter set approximately at mid-height, but profile details display considerable variation. Conical-based specimens with a bell shaped body descending from the LHIIIC tradition (**knt3**, **knt5**, **knt30**, **knt75-76**, **knt80**) are the most popular (**PL. 39**),[1157] but they are produced alongside flat-based vessels (**knt1**) that can have a carinated profile (**knt78**). The conical footed broad kantharos is paralleled in Ithaka,[1158] Aetolia,[1159] and Lakonia.[1160] Even though the shape is virtually absent from Messenia,[1161] the broad profile is comparable to small DAII bell-shaped skyphoi.[1162] The flat-based variant has Aetolian and Eleian parallels,[1163] and shares a similar profile to DAII-DAIII one-handled cups from Messenia.[1164]

[1157] For the popularity of the tall conical foot on MPG-LPG skyphoi in the Aegean: Lemos 2002, 34-37.
[1158] Heurtley 1932/33, figs.13-15; Benton 1938/39, 11 nos.25-31; Coulson 1991, 54-56 (types A-B), fig.6; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 112 (type B), pl.37:S200a.
[1159] Vokotopoulou 1969a, pls.46α:γ, 46β:β (Agrinio); Christakopoulou 2009, 60-61 T7/3, 1162 (Stamna); Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2011, 293 (Kalydon).
[1160] Vlachou 2015, 115 fig.2.
[1161] A coarse bell-shaped baseless kantharos (DAII) from Antheia (Coulson 1986, 88 no.44, fig.5) bears no resemblance to the Achaean specimens with the raised handles reaching down to the lower body.
[1162] Coulson 1983, 75-76 shape 1, fig.3-23 (Nichoria); Coulson 1986, 37-38 no.98, fig.8 (Kardamyli); 42-43 figs.13-14 (Kafirion); 49-50 no.299, fig.8, (Kokevi).
[1163] Eder 2001a, 74-75 pls.7b, 12c:b (Ancient Elis); Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2011, 290-291 nos.22-25 (Kalydon).
[1164] Coulson 1983, 80 shape 2b (DAII), 100 shape 2(DAIII) pls.3-34, 3-58 (Nichoria). Coulson 1986, fig.4:13 (Rizes).

The LPG specimens, when not completely monochrome (**knt1**, **knt78**), bear decoration that stems from the 11th century fondness of triangular motifs (**knt26**, **knt75-76**, **knt80**), which was not, however, prior to the EIA favoured on open vessels.[1165] The hatched and crosshatched triangles may no longer bear the high SubMycenaean fringes, but fringed sprays are occasionally used as auxiliary motifs (**knt76**). A newly introduced concept is that of the narrow decorative handle zone with simple horizontal zigzag on otherwise solidly painted vessels (**knt2**, **knt5**, **knt30**). This decoration becomes very common on tall-type Achaean (**knt77**) and other Western Greek kantharoi,[1166] drawing inspiration from the zigzag skyphoi that are widespread in PG Aegean.[1167]

Kantharos **knt39** from Drepano (**S76b**) clearly signifies a later stage in the local evolution of the shape: it is equipped with a tall ring base instead of a conical foot, and exhibits a well-balanced, slenderer profile (**PL. 39**). Its decoration, arranged in two wide zones, expands over the entire exterior surface and, unlike its PG predecessors, is not limited to the handle zone (cf. **lkt3**). The discovery of the vase in the same context as a bronze lekythos-oinochoe with EG/MG Attic and Argive ceramic parallels[1168] serves as a good chronological indication.[1169] On the other hand, its iconography, with metopes of crosshatched triangles and tied vertical chevrons, does not mark a departure from the PG stylistic values. Compared to previous classifications of the vase as EG,[1170] the present approach argues on the above grounds that SPG is the most representative term to accommodate its stylistic features.

[1165] Supra 172-173.
[1166] E.g. *ArchDelt* 17 (1961/62), pl.212a:1; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, pl.37:S200a (Polis); Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2011, 284-285 no.3, fig.203 (Kalydon); Christakopoulou 2009, 1161 (Stamna).
[1167] Infra 250.
[1168] Kübler 1954, pl.83:895, 1141; Courbin 1966, pl.23:C832.
[1169] Coulson (1983, 320-321) assigned it to DAII/III.
[1170] Dekoulakou 1973, 19; Gadolou 2008, 94-95.

The stylistic attribution of vases to the EG and MG as a whole should also be revisited, considering the strong stylistic adherence of the local kantharoi to the PG tradition, which does not encourage typological comparisons to the East Mainland Greek sequences, like the Attic and Corinthian EG and MG workshops.[1171] In specific, all broad-type specimens assigned by Gadolou and other scholars to EG (**knt6-8**, **knt10-13**, **knt28-29**, **knt32**, **knt35**, **knt37-39**, **knt56**) descend directly from the flat-based monochrome PG variant. Their flat or low ring base gives a squat look to the vases and the body profile varies from depressed globular to nearly biconical (**PL. 40**), mirrored very closely on PG **knt78** from Derveni. Their contexts do not assist their chronological attribution, as several of them were the sole grave goods in their assemblages (**knt28**, **knt32**), unrelated to other ceramics that could potentially offer chronological indicators, or come from disturbed deposits (**knt6-13**, **knt35**). Their decoration is also largely undiagnostic, either completely monochrome or with sets of narrow reserved bands on the rim and below the maximum circumference. It is thus again proposed that a classification as SPG is more apt compared to EG, with the exception of the dumpier, flat-based examples (**knt10-11**, **knt28**, **knt32**) which may even fit an LPG date. In support of this argument, it can be added that the kantharoi of this group are closely paralleled to an SPG Eleian specimen, kantharoi from Aetos, but also to kantharoi from Kalydon that have been assigned to LPG.[1172] The flat-based variety clearly had a long life in the local production, as illustrated by **knt93** coming from an LG funerary context, confidently dated by the Thapsos-class oinochoe it contained (**oin90**).[1173] Despite its flat base, the higher placement of the maximum diameter of **knt93** and the strongly tapering

[1171] The Attic EG-MGI kantharoi resemble vertical handled skyphoi (Blegen 1952, 284 no.19, pl.75a,b; Kübler 1954, pl.84:929, 251) and in MGII have raised handles (Coldstream1968, 18). The few Corinthian kantharoi follow the Attic tradition (Weinberg 1943, pl.8:42; Stillwell 1984, pl.2:16; Morgan 1999a, 92 nos.239, 240).
[1172] Eder 2001a, pl.12c:b (Ancient Elis); Symeonoglou 2002, 242-243, nos. 105,107 (Aetos, assigned to MG); Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2011, pl.9 (Kalydon).
[1173] Kolia, Nestoridou 1999-2001, 105-106.

lower body leave no doubt regarding its LG date.[1174] Similarly, **knt27** comes from a well-dateable context that produced LGI-II Thapsos-class vessels (**skp59-61**) and testifies to the continuity of the ring-based variety into the second half of the 8th century.

The number of vases dated by Gadolou to MG is even more limited (**knt25**, **knt33**, **knt55**, **knt94-95**). They continue the preference for a low ring or flat base and monochrome/banded decoration, but they tend to have a slightly higher positioned maximum diameter and more strongly tapering lower body. Once again, none of the vases originate from well-dateable contexts and instead typologically fall into the same group as the SPG kantharoi discussed above (e.g. compare **knt10** and **knt95**). However, **knt33** (**PL. 40**), decorated with a set of reserved bands below the lower handle attachment and a running meander panel between the handles, is a Thapsos-class imitation, drawing inspiration from the predecessor skyphoi of MGII date (e.g. **skp82**).[1175] It can therefore be very confidently dated towards the end of MG.

Thapsos-class kantharoi in Achaea account for three more specimens. **knt34** bears three successive decorative zones loosely filled with Thapsos-class motifs (storks, spirals),[1176] **knt74** is a Thapsos imitation probably of the tripartite type,[1177] while **knt73** is the unique Aegean example with ornate style decoration (LGII).[1178] The adoption of the kantharos in the local Thapsos-class repertoire should be regarded as a regional feature.[1179] A significant result that emerges from the present examination is that the broad type is the only kantharos variety decorated in Thapsos-class style. This is probably due to the

[1174] An LG example from Elis: Eder 2001a, pl.14b:1.
[1175] Gadolou 2007, 25; Gadolou 2011b, 8.
[1176] Gadolou 2008, 175-176.
[1177] Gadolou 2011b, 57.
[1178] Gadolou 2011b, 27, 29.
[1179] For Thapsos-class kantharoi from the rest of the Aegean: Neeft 1981, 80-81, tab. III; Kourou 1983, 260.

typological similarities of this variety to the skyphos, trademark of the Thapsos-class style. The fact that **knt73** practically repeats the profile of the LG skyphoi (e.g. **skp59**) is particularly revealing in this respect.

4.3.1.b. Tall-type kantharos PL. 41

Three tall-type kantharoi from the LPG assemblage of Derveni are the earliest examples of this variant in Achaea. They display an exaggerated verticality and their lower body can be either steeply tapering (**knt77**, **knt81**) or more curving (**knt79**). They all have a conical base, similarly to the majority of the LPG broad-type specimens. The main decorative zone occupies the handle zone and can be wide, filled with cross-hatched triangles (**knt79**), or narrow, bearing simple horizontal zigzag (**knt77**), but it can also be left plain (**knt81**). The tall-type kantharos is represented in Elis[1180] but is much more popular on Ithaka[1181] and in Aetolia, with numerous examples from Stamna,[1182] Kalydon,[1183] Agrinio,[1184] and Palaiomanina.[1185]

So far no vases have been classified to EG-MG, but by LG the tall type develops into the predominant kantharos type and two variations can be distinguished (**PL. 41**). The first has a high, offset rim, ovoid to biconical body, and a conical base (**knt14**, **knt42-43**, **knt48**, **knt54**, **knt57-58**). The body and base of this variant follow so closely the earlier tradition, that it is now possible to propose the evolution of this variety without any gap from the PG tall type, further supporting the idea that the local PG style persisted into the first half of the

[1180] Coldstream 2008, 221; Eder 2001a, 43-44, 73. pl.12c:a (Salmone).
[1181] Coulson 1991, 56 type C, fig.6; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 109, 111-112 type A, pls.30, 35.
[1182] Christakopoulou 2009, 1094-1101 (vertical-handled amphoriskoi with the same profile), 1158-1163 (kantharoi).
[1183] *ArchDelt* 17 (1961/62), 184, pl.212α:1; Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2011, 283-284 nos.1-3, 5, figs.202-203.
[1184] Vokotopoulou 1969a, 74-78 nos.1-2, 4, 6-12, pls.46-47.
[1185] *ArchDelt* 17 (1961/62), 184, pl.212α:1, 6, 8; Stavropoulou-Gatsi 1980, 115 no.1931, pl.38γ (Gavalou).

8th century. The offset-rim of the LG vessels distinguishes them from the PG examples and instead brings them closer to Ithakan carinated PG kantharoi[1186] or even the double-carinated PG skyphoi with a straight lip.[1187] The best LG parallel is also Ithakan, a three handled cup from Aetos,[1188] while comparable rim/body profile is found on LG Ithakan kantharoi with raised handles.[1189] The decoration on the Achaean specimens occupies the rim and the handle-zone, while the rest of the body is monochrome or banded. Decorative motifs include clusters of vertical straight and wavy lines, horizontal zigzag, spirals, and occasionally pictorial motifs (fish: **knt43**, birds: **knt57**). The distribution of this variant is so far limited to the Pharai valley (**S26**, **S79**, **S80**, **S84a**).

The second LG variant exhibits a shallower gently flaring rim, a sloping shoulder with high-positioned maximum diameter and a strongly tapering lower half (**knt31**, **knt41, knt44; knt46-47, knt50-51, knt53, knt62-63**, **knt71-72**, **knt82-93**). It adopts the low ring base of the broad-type SPG specimens. It is found in both Western and Eastern Achaea, and can coexist with specimens of the first variant in the same burial assemblages (**knt41-43**, **knt46-48**, **knt53-54**). Kantharoi of the ring-based variation are represented in Elis,[1190] Ithaka,[1191] and Phokis,[1192] but have also been identified in both colonial and indigenous contexts in Italy (paragraph **5.2**). All ring-based examples maintain the syntax of the SPG broad-type kantharoi, with solidly painted exterior, interrupted by reserved bands on the rim and/or by the lower handle attachment.

[1186] Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, pl.35.
[1187] Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 112 pl.39:V27.
[1188] Robertson 1948, 67 no.358, 105 fig.40, pl.23; Symeonoglou 2002, 247 no.120 (LGII).
[1189] Robertson 1948, pls.18, 21; Benton 1953, pl.46. For Delian parallels: Dugas 1928, pl.IX.
[1190] Eder 2001a, pl.14:b1.
[1191] Benton 1953, fig.11:768, 773. Robertson 1948, pls.21:337, 22:352, 354; Symeonoglou 2002, 124-125.
[1192] Vatin 1969, fig.76 (Medeon); Themelis 1983, fig.30 (Galaxidi); Gadolou 2008, 304 (Delphi).

It is the second variant that persists to the end of the 8th, when a preference for sharper conical profiles is observed (**knt62-63**), followed by an early 7th century series that displays exaggerated slenderness and verticality (**knt65-68**). Some of the EA examples are equipped with a low conical foot (**knt69-70**), a tendency that continues to the late 7th century, as illustrated by a specimen from Velviniko.[1193] The established decorative tradition of reserved bands also exceeded the end of the 8th century, occasionally enriched with other motifs (**knt24**, **knt67**) that can be applied in added white (**knt70**), or set in central metopes with concave short sides (**knt68-69**).[1194] Both ring and conical-based EA kantharoi are widely represented in Olympia.[1195]

4.3.2. Skyphos (CAT. VI.2: skp1-195) PL. 42-43

The EIA skyphos is another shape of LBA ancestry. Paragraph **3.3.13** established the deep bowl (FS 284-285) as its uncontested antecedent,[1196] whereas the connection between the footed variation of the PG skyphos and the stemmed bowl (FS 305-306), previously proposed in bibliography,[1197] is not vindicated by the study of the present corpus as the latter shape is very rare in LHIIIC Achaea.[1198] The published specimens are generally small, with height ranging between 8 and 15cm, although several LG vessels measure less than 6cm. The skyphos is the commonest shape in the catalogued corpus, and its peaking popularity in LG coincides with the heyday of the Thapsos-class production. It is the most frequent shape in cult contexts, as illustrated by the material from Nikoleika and Ano

[1193] *ArchDelt* 22 (1967), pl.155β.
[1194] Gadolou 2008, 188.
[1195] Gauer 1975, 166, fig.20 (Frühform, ring-based), 170, fig.21 (Spätform, conical-footed). See also the Archaic kantharoi from the Eleian Pylos with differentiated profile: Coleman 1986, 54-57, ill. 12.
[1196] For more general remarks on the ancestry of the shape: Lemos 2002, 33.
[1197] Gadolou 2008, 262. Cf. the stemmed skyphoi from Ithaka: Coulson 1991, 47 types C-D.
[1198] Papadopoulos 1979, 115-16, figs.178e-f, 268a.

Mazaraki, but it is conspicuously uncommon among grave goods. With the notable exception of the mixed assemblage of Aigio-8 Polychroniadi Str. (**S63a**), where skyphoi are predominant, specimens from funerary contexts account for less than fifteen percent of the catalogued sample.

The LPG skyphoi inherit the high-set horizontal loop handles from their LHIIIC and SubMycenaean antecedents as well as their bell-shaped body (**PL. 42**). **skp70**, with a sinuous S-shaped profile lies closest to the LHIIIC deep bowls (e.g. **DB2**), to which it also owes its monochrome decoration. Profile details otherwise show considerable diversity. The rim can vary from flaring (**skp3**, **skp142**) to broad splaying with flat top (**skp1-2**), and the lower body can have a rounder (**skp1**, **skp143**) or carinated profile (**skp142**). Most of the specimens are low-footed, with a flat (**skp2**, **skp70**), low ring (**skp44**),[1199] or low conical base (**skp142**). The profiles are not paralleled in Aetolia, where skyphoi are shallower and mostly equipped with a tall conical foot.[1200] Instead they compare to few Ithakan examples[1201] and especially the DAII skyphoi with exaggerated carinated body from Nichoria.[1202] A high-footed variant is represented by **skp72**, with a spreading foot providing a broad resting surface, as well as the pedestal krateroid skyphos **skp143** from Derveni.[1203] The latter shares a similar body and rim profile to low-footed skyphoi from Chalandritsa (**skp1-2**) and finds an excellent parallel in a pedestal specimen from Stamna.[1204]

[1199] Gadolou 2008, 260.
[1200] Christakopoulou 2009, 1177-11181.
[1201] Coulson 1991, 53, fig.5 DAII type C; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, pl.33c with an everted rim.
[1202] Coulson 1983, 76 shape 7, fig.3-26.
[1203] For the term: Vokotopoulou 1986, 118 no.2215/T126, pl.183β (MG).
[1204] Christakopoulou 2009, 1181-1182. The foot profile has nothing in common with the pedestal PG skyphoi from Lefkandi (Popham, Lemos 1996, pl.101) or PG skyphoi with high conical foot from Kerameikos (Desborough 1952, 86-87, pl.11:546, 1072).

Several LPG fragments from Aigio are decorated with motifs evolving from the LHIIIC repertoire (**skp10-36**, **skp72**), such as fringed sprays and crosshatched triangles or lozenges, painted on the plain field between the handles or set in metopes, and often arranged in more than one zone. However, metopal decoration is rare among LHIIIC Achaean deep bowls.[1205] The motifs compare well to Ithakan,[1206] and less so to Messenian skyphoi,[1207] while Gadolou has highlighted syntax similarities to Lakonia.[1208] With the exception of the pedestal specimen from Stamna the motifs are not favoured on Aetolian skyphoi. A group of monochrome skyphoi with zigzag between the handles (**skp1-2**, **skp44 -56**, **skp143, skp145**) bring the Achaean material closer to the Argolid, considered the source of inspiration for this decoration.[1209] Zigzag skyphoi are quite common in the rest of Western Greece,[1210] and occasionally the tight zigzag is replaced by a wavy line, continuing the tradition of the LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean deep bowls.[1211] The same syntax is employed on kantharoi,[1212] and can also be compared to the decoration of zigzag cups from the rest of the Aegean,[1213] which are not, however, popular in Western Greece, with the exception of Ithaka.[1214] The panel filled with horizontal lines on **skp142** has an exact parallel from Nichoria.[1215] Concentric circle skyphoi count a few examples from Aigio (**skp37-41**) and are generally rare in Western

[1205] Supra 173.
[1206] Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, pls.40-41.
[1207] Neither crosshatched lozenges nor metopes are common in Messenia; Broad crosshatched zones are unparalleled in Achaea: Coulson 1983, 67, 78, 100; Coulson 1986, fig.13.
[1208] Gadolou 2008, 161.
[1209] Coldstream 2008, 87-88. Lemos 2002, 40-42.
[1210] Coulson 1983, 67 mo.3a, 77 mo.4a, 92 (Nichoria, DAI-II/III); Coulson 1985, 37 mo.3a (Sparta); Coulson 1986, figs.4:10 (Koukounara), 8:300 (Kokevi) 17:309-311 (Tragana, DAI-II); Coulson 1991, 62 no.30 (Polis); Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 112, pl.33 (Polis); Christakopoulou 2009, 1178-1179 (Stamna).
[1211] Mountjoy 1986, 191-192, 200.
[1212] Supra 244-245.
[1213] Lemos 2002, 30-32.
[1214] Coulson 1991, fig.4; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 31, 38. Cf. Messenia: Coulson 1986, fig.4:11-12.
[1215] Coulson 1983, 77 mo.3 (DAII).

Greece,[1216] with the marked exception of Lakonia.[1217] They have been regarded as an Attic or Argive influence,[1218] but even so, any influence is limited to the decoration.[1219]

The study of the present corpus shows that no specimens can be convincingly attributed to EG. The handful of sherds from Aigio assigned by Gadolou to this phase[1220] are poorly preserved but otherwise adhere to PG stylistic principles. They are decorated with triple horizontal zigzag on the rim (**skp43**),[1221] and hatched zigzag on the handle zone (**skp42**). In response to comparisons drawn between the latter sherd and the MGII Argive style,[1222] it can be argued here that the motif is also occasionally used on Messenian and Lakonian skyphoi since PG.[1223]

No skyphoi can so far be dated prior to MGII either. MGII, on the other hand, sees the emergence of the Thapsos-class predecessor skyphoi.[1224] At least 22 illustrated specimens from Aigio (**skp67-68**; **PL. 43**) and Nikoleika (**skp87-88**, **skp92**, **skp94-95**, **skp97-99**, **skp103-104**, **skp107**, **skp109**, **skp111-112**, **skp126-127**, **skp129-130**, **skp139**) can be classified in this group.[1225] The Achaean predecessor skyphoi are shallow, with an offset, almost vertical rim, conical lower body, and a hollowed base. Their main decoration consists of an "unbroken" motif, typically simple meander, set on a metopal panel between the handles, which does not occupy the entire length of the handle zone, and the bands flanking the panel do not exceed the length of the panel itself. Although meanders were not

[1216] Coulson 1983, 77, pl.3-51 (DAII), Coulson 1986, fig.5:20. Unlike concentric semicircles in Messenia (Coulson 1983, 67, 77-78, 92, 100) and Ithaka (Coulson 1991, 47, 53; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 112, pl.39).
[1217] Coulson 1985, 37-38.
[1218] Coulson 1983, 77.
[1219] For the conical-footed Attic and Argive profiles see Lemos 2002, 36-40.
[1220] Gadolou 2008, 262.
[1221] For parallels from Lefkandi: Popham *et al.* 1990, 23 nos.176-179, fig.12.
[1222] Gadolou 2008, 166-167.
[1223] Coulson 1983, 78 (P762), fig.3-25 (Nichoria, DAII); Coulson 1985, 38, 67 no.22, fig.2 (Amyklai).
[1224] Neeft 1981, 38-41; Kourou 1983, 265-267.
[1225] Gadolou 2011b, 8, 19-20.

previously favoured in the local tradition, metopal decoration was far from an innovation, and in fact **skp142** (**PL. 42**) from Derveni combines a central decorative panel with a solidly painted body. The shape and style of predecessor skyphoi is repeated on **skp82** (**PL. 42**),[1226] but in this case the vessel is completely monochrome with the exception of the banding on the offset rim. More rim fragments with identical profile and decoration belong to skyphoi or kantharoi from the surface collection of Bachoumas (**S35**).[1227]

During LG the skyphos is popular across all three subsets of finewares (Thapsos-class, impressed-decorated, and other fine-decorated pottery), but it stands out as the typical shape of the Thapsos-class production. The Achaean Thapsos-class skyphoi belong to four of the five types of Thapsos decoration,[1228] namely the plain, panel, tripartite, and ornate types, which also have chronological implications.[1229] All plain-type skyphoi (**skp76**, **skp114**, **skp120-122**) have been assigned by Gadolou to LGI.[1230] They are completely monochrome with the exception of reserved bands on the rim that may expand on the handle zone. Their diagnostic differences from **skp82** are the much shorter offset rim, the higher placement of the handles and the deeper body, that bring them (**skp76**) closer to the Corinthian kotylai.

The panel and tripartite skyphoi are the most highly represented types (**PL. 43**).[1231] The former have the characteristic banded rim/upper body and monochrome lower body, and their main decoration is confined to a metopal panel in the handle zone. The panel

[1226] Gadolou 2011b, 18. Cf. Weinberg 1943, pl.11:68 (Corinth, MGI); Vokotopoulou 1986, 128 no.5419/T175, dr.67δ (Vitsa, MGII/LGI).
[1227] Gadolou 2008, 141 no.143, 263-264.
[1228] Neeft 1981, 11-15; Gadolou 2011b, 19-29.
[1229] None of the two chronological schemes proposed Neeft (1981) – based on the organisation and structuring of the decorated panels – and Dehl (1984, 71-72) – based on the handling of the decoration of the lower body – can be applied invariably to the Achaean material (Gadolou 2011b, 6, 22). Same observation for an Isthmian example: Morgan 1999a, 131 no.404.
[1230] Gadolou 2011b, 20.
[1231] Gadolou 2011b, 11-14, 20, 22.

skyphoi classified to LGI have a single running motif across the metope, such as hatched meander (**skp116**, **skp176**), battlement (**skp100**), zigzag (**skp59**, **skp136**), chain of chevrons (**skp118**, **skp128**, **skp140**), or cellular pattern (**skp137**). By LGII a second decorative zone can replace the banding on the rim (vertical wavy lines: **skp113**, **skp125**; simple meander: **skp131**) and the evenly spaced banding can expand on the lower body (**skp5**, **skp144**).

The rejection of the banding on the rim in favour of a decorative zone is also common on tripartite skyphoi, which have similarly been assigned in their majority to LGII. The rim decoration may consist of simple meander (**skp162**, **skp168**, **skp177**), spiral (**skp89**), horizontal zigzag (**skp185**), vertical wavy lines (**skp69**) or sigmas (**skp60**, **skp64**), and in one case silhouette birds (**skp62**). The main decorative zone occupies the full length of the handle zone and the space between the central metope and the handles is filled with sets of vertical bars that are often interrupted by an auxiliary motif. Simple (e.g. **skp132**, **skp135**) and hatched (e.g. **skp66**, **skp101**, **skp177**) meander or meander hooks (**skp69**), as well as vertical (**skp60-61**, **skp74**) or horizontal zigzag (**skp108**) are the commonest motifs decorating the central metope, while the side metopes bear mostly stars (e.g. **skp60**, **skp74**, **skp188**) but also swastikas (**skp61**), or vertical zigzag (**skp185**). Like their panel-type counterparts, the body of the tripartite skyphoi is either evenly banded or solidly painted.

Despite the overall rarity of ornate skyphoi in the Aegean,[1232] three LGII examples from Nikoleika (**skp124**, **skp133**) and Ano Mazaraki (**skp187**), as well as the skyphos-krater **skp106** have been classified with more or less certainty to this type.[1233] They feature elaborate syntheses with running spiral or simple meander on the rim and multiple

[1232] Neeft 1981, tab.I:6 nos.1-4 with examples from Delphi and Thera.
[1233] Gadolou 2011b, 15, 27.

decorative panels in the zone between the handles, filled with meanders, vertical zigzags and stars.

Several LG fine decorated specimens from the sanctuary of Ano Mazaraki (**skp146**, **skp148-152**, **skp154-161**, **skp164**, **skp169-171**, **skp173-174**, **skp180-182**, **skp184**) lie outside the Thapsos-class style.[1234] The vessels, similarly to their Thapsos-class counterparts, have a flaring or nearly vertical offset rim, and their decoration mostly adheres to the earlier tradition, with a preference for monochrome surfaces, interrupted by sets of reserved bands. Several impressed-decorated rim fragments from the same site have been classified as handleless skyphoi (**skp178-179**, **skp189-195**), as no evidence of handles has been preserved. They are decorated with lozenges, triangles, and concentric circles. Those with flaring rims are more consistent with the profile of skyphoi, but the everted **skp179** and **skp191-193** are much closer to the small impressed-decorated kalathoi with biconical body from the same context.[1235] Both the handleless skyphoi and the kalathoi are shapes peculiar to the impressed-ware workshop with no counterparts in the local repertoire, but paralleled to finds from Lousoi.[1236]

4.3.3. Krater (CAT. VI.3: kr1-46)

The krater is a shape of LBA ancestry. Its closest antecedent is the ring-based krater (FS 281-282), which was the most popular variation throughout LHIIIC in Achaea (paragraph **3.3.14**). EIA kraters originate from settlement (**S70**), cult (**S95**, **S98**), and funerary contexts (**S25**, **S63a**, **S63e**, **S79**), from both Western and Eastern Achaea. However, only **kr4** can be securely identified as a grave good, as all fragments from Aigio (**kr5-27**) and Chalandritsa-

[1234] Gadolou 2002, 167.
[1235] Gadolou 2003, 309-310.
[1236] Schauer 1996/97, 269, fig.19.

Ayios Vasileios (**kr2-4**) come from disturbed and mixed funerary deposits, while **kr30-31** from Patras-Agyia (**S72b**) cannot be associated with any burials but come from the site of a later cemetery.[1237] The very fragmentary state of preservation of the vast majority of specimens does not allow secure estimations of their dimensions, and even though in later centuries kraters had a small size,[1238] **kr30** and **kr31** were monumental, with height of 55 and 59cm respectively.

The PG shape is best represented in Aigio. The vessels have broad, flat-topped splaying rims (e.g. **kr8-10**, **kr24**) and more or less vertical walls, which continue the LHIIIC tradition. Their profiles compare well to Messenian,[1239] Lakonian,[1240] and Ithakan specimens,[1241] but the vessels from Aigio do not bear a raised band below the rim popular among Western Greek examples. Their decoration is under LHIIIC influence, consisting of cross-hatched motifs (lozenges: **kr5**, **kr8-9**; triangles: **kr11, kr15, kr26-27**; hourglass: **kr7 kr22-23**) arranged in horizontal rows or set in metopes, and often combined with vertical zigzags (e.g. **kr10**, **kr18-19**) and fringed sprays (**kr7**). The same decoration covers **kr1-2** from Ay. Vasileios.[1242] The motifs and syntax are similarly paralleled to Messenian and Lakonian kraters, albeit those display less crowded syntheses.[1243] The metopal compass-drawn concentric circles of **kr24**, on the other hand, are not common in Messenia, but appear on Ithakan and Lakonian vessels.[1244]

[1237] *ArchDelt* 56-59 (2001-2004), 505-508.
[1238] Gadolou 2017b, 48.
[1239] Coulson 1983, 81 types B-C (Nichoria, DAII); Coulson 1986, fig.2:2 (Ramovouni-Dorion, DAI), fig.7:55-60 (Volimnos, DAII).
[1240] Coulson 1985, 54-55, fig.9 (type M).
[1241] Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 113 type B.
[1242] Aktypi 2014, 152.
[1243] Coulson 1983, 82 mo.4-5 (DAII); Coulson 1985, 55; From Stamna: Christakopoulou 2009, 1170-1171.
[1244] Coulson 1985, 79 nos.297-298, 310-311; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 113, pl.42:V709.

Similarly to vessels from Drepano (**knt39, lkt3**), the PG crosshatched motifs expand beyond the handle-zone of **kr6**, signifying a later development within the PG style. Its reclassification as SPG is thus considered here more appropriate, rather than its attribution to EG previously held in bibliography. The longevity of the PG style in Achaea is illustrated by the two monumental kraters from Agyia (**kr30-31**), which come from a poorly reported context. The two vessels are roughly contemporary,[1245] and were retrieved from the same findspot, where they were probably intentionally smashed.[1246] They have been dated by Gadolou to the MG-LG transition, a chronology warranted by the addition of a silhouette bird underneath the handles of **kr31**, paralleled on Attic and Eretrian kraters by MG.[1247] It can now be added that both kraters demonstrate the persistence of PG stylistic values throughout the first half of the 8th century, as with the exception of the bird figure, they are otherwise SPG in style. In specific, they have the same splaying flat-topped rim and vertical upper body as the fragmentary PG vessels from Aigio and further feature the raised band beneath the rim observed on Western Greek kraters.[1248] The decoration is also essentially SPG, with chains of lozenges and densely filled metopes of crosshatched triangles, zigzags, and fringed sprays occupying the entire surface of the vases.

LG kraters show considerable variation. A pedestal foot with plastic ribs (**kr28**) and a high conical base (**kr29**) from Aigeira belong to large specimens. The pedestal **kr3**, with a shallow bowl set on a tall openwork stand has good Attic parallels.[1249] The variation of the stamnoid krater is also represented (**kr4**, **kr32**).[1250] Several fragmentary examples originate

[1245] Gadolou 2017b, 52.
[1246] *ArchDelt* 56-59 (2001-2004), 507-508.
[1247] Verdan *et al.* 2008, pl.10; Gadolou 2017b, 52-53.
[1248] The shape persists in Nichoria as well: Coulson 1983, 93-94 type B (DAII/III), 101-102 type C (DAIII).
[1249] Kübler 1954, pls.126:3379, 3380; 127.
[1250] Gadolou 2008, 266. For a parallel from Vitsa: Vokotopoulou 1986, 285-286 no.5199/T33, fig.71e (LG).

from Ano Mazaraki (**kr35-46**).[1251] The only published rim profile (**kr44**) from the site is broad flat-topped and drooping. The decoration, when not monochrome/banded (e.g. **kr32**, **kr37**, **kr46**) is inspired by the Thapsos-class repertoire (meander: **kr35-36**, **kr38**). The shape is also produced in Thapsos-class decoration, but due to the fragmentary condition of the material the distinction between types is not possible. The published Thapsos-class specimens belong to LGII, with running spiral (**kr33-34**) and meander (**kr45**) adorning the rim.[1252] No examples with impressed decoration have so far been published.

4.3.4. Oinochoe (CAT. VI.4: oin1-92) PL. 44-45

The oinochoe is the commonest closed shape in Achaea throughout the EIA. It is consistently deposited in funerary (**S25**, **S63a**, **S63f**, **S74**, **S77-80**, **S87**, **S96**, **S99-100**) and cult contexts (**S95**, **S98**), and is also represented in settlements (**oin6-10**). Both trefoil and round-mouthed specimens are here catalogued as oinochoai, a classification already followed by Gadolou.[1253] Both types have the same size range, with height between 18 and 26cm, similar capacity as liquid containers, and comparably tall necks that distinguish them from the smaller neckless wide-mouthed jugs (paragraph **4.3.6**). Diachronically the round-mouthed type appears to be predominant in the region. The lower popularity of the trefoil oinochoe is unsurprising, considering that its closest LBA predecessor, the globular jug with pinched-out spout (FS 137),[1254] is utterly rare in Achaea.[1255] On the basis of the material presented in paragraph **3.3.5-6** the antecedents of the local EIA oinochoai can be reconsidered. FS 121 emerges as the only pouring shape in the local LHIIIC repertoire with

[1251] For a group of skyphos-kraters: Gadolou 2002, 129.
[1252] For the orientalising **kr47**: Kourou 1978.
[1253] Gadolou 2008, 266-269. Cf. Courbin 1966, 194-195.
[1254] Mountjoy 1986, 167, 188.
[1255] Papadopoulos 1979, 92 (PM908).

comparable size but it has a narrower neck compared to the EIA specimens, conical body, and neck-to-shoulder handle. Albeit smaller, globular jugs FS 114-115 and FS 110 can also be proposed as equally likely antecedents of the EIA shape.

Despite the low representation of the trefoil oinochoe, the only PG vessel with preserved rim does, in fact, have a trefoil lip (**oin57**; **PL. 44**). Its decoration consists of zones of horizontal zigzag, lozenges, and elaborate triangles with high fringes. These motifs also feature on PG oinochoai from Aigio (**oin11-31**) and clearly derive from the local LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean stock. The present study, however, shows (paragraph **3.3.6**) that before the EIA fringed and crosshatched motifs were only occasionally used on narrow-necked jugs. The ovoid body of **oin57** also stems from the 11th century tradition. While it loosely compares to elliptical DAII oinochoai from Nichoria,[1256] its well-balanced profile lies closer to the finer proportions of Attic LPG specimens.[1257] Expanding previous research that has already highlighted similarities to the opposite side of the Corinthian Gulf,[1258] including a trefoil oinochoe from Agrinio,[1259] it can now be added that the best parallels to the profile of **oin57** originate from the necropolis of Stamna, where the shape is produced with and without a trefoil lip.[1260]

The three-zone syntax and panelled decoration of **oin57**, including all motifs of the shoulder zone, are identical to an example from Medeon.[1261] They are repeated on five oinochoai from Stamna[1262] and a specimen from Stratos exhibited in the archaeological museum of Agrinio, but their decorative zones are reduced to two. Identical shoulder

[1256] Coulson 1983, 85 shape 2, fig.3-37.
[1257] Lemos 2002, 69-70.
[1258] Gadolou 2008, 267.
[1259] Vokotopoulou 1969a, pl.48α:β, but the vessel has a wider base than **oin57**.
[1260] Christakopoulou 2009, 1137-1138, 1141.
[1261] Vatin 1969, 62 (T143), fig.59.
[1262] Christakopoulou 2009, 553-554 (T204/2), 852-853 (T364/3, T364/10), 856 (T365/1), 718 (T378/2).

decoration is also found on an oinochoe from Aetos, but its neck is evenly banded.[1263] A fragmentary oinochoe from the same site, however, preserves part of a chain of lozenges on the neck and traces of fringed elaborate triangles on the shoulder, in close resemblance to the Achaean specimen.[1264] Crosshatched motifs are otherwise common on Ithakan and Lakonian oinochoai and less so in Messenia.[1265] Unlike **oin57**, however, none of its Western Greek parallels is trefoil. All trefoil oinochoai from Stamna have strikingly different decoration syntax, either entirely monochrome/banded or with a decorated neck.[1266] Semicircles, albeit highly popular on Messenian oinochoai, and circles, not rare among Lakonian and Ithakan specimens,[1267] are so far entirely lacking from Achaea.

Unlike the majority of local shapes later oinochoai display stronger links to the ceramic tradition of the east Greek mainland, which differentiate them from PG specimens. **oin36-37** from Aigio (**S63f**) with a dumpy body and a broad ring base have been assigned by Gadolou to EG, while the very rounded **oin1** and **oin39** with a slightly shorter neck have been attributed to MG (**PL. 44**). All specimens are round-mouthed, with everted (**oin1, oin36**), hollowed (**oin37**) or thickened rim (**oin39**) and their decoration is limited to sets of narrow reserved bands (**oin6-10**, **oin32-35**). They have been convincingly paralleled in terms of profile (particularly of the dumpier specimens) and decoration to Attic, Corinthian, and Argive trefoil oinochoai.[1268] However, in response to the proposed chronology of the Achaean specimens, it can be objected that an exact attribution cannot be deduced with

[1263] Heurtley 1932/33, fig.26:75.
[1264] Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, pl.45:V642.
[1265] Coulson 1983, 86 mo.7 (DAII); Coulson 1985, 61 no.1-3; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 113-114.
[1266] Christakopoulou 2009. 1141-1144.
[1267] Coulson 1983, 85 mo.2-6 (DAII); Coulson 1985, 61 mo. 4; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 114, pl.44:V617.
[1268] Dekoulakou 1982, 224; Gadolou 2008, 267-268.

certainty from their comparanda, which cover a broad horizon, from EG to MGII.[1269] The type is also well-represented in Western Greece, with examples from Messenia, Elis, Ithaka, Aetolia, and Phokis, similarly dating down to LG.[1270] In fact, **oin58** from Ano Mazaraki, dated by Gadolou to LG, displays a comparably dumpy body. The contexts of the Achaean vessels are not very helpful, as the specimens come from mixed (**oin1**, **oin32-35**) or surface (**oin6-10**) deposits, or were the sole ceramic grave goods in their respective funerary contexts (**oin36-37**, **oin39**). It can thus be concluded that the oinochoai of this group may belong more broadly to EG-MG but a date after the middle of the 8th century is equally likely.

During LG two variations of wide based, round-mouthed oinochoai were produced in the vicinity of the Pharai valley (**PL. 45**).[1271] The first variant is squat with a low ring base (**oin3-5**, **oin46**, **oin48**) and stems from the globular EG-MG form. The second has a baggy angular profile with straight walls widening towards the flat base (**oin41-45**). The short neck and deep body distinguish the latter variant from the wide-based conical Corinthian oinochoai.[1272] Instead it compares to cylindrical carinated oinochoai from Volimidia and vessels from Aetos.[1273] However, similarly to the Corinthian and unlike the Achaean vessels, they too are very tall-necked. The decoration on both Western Achaean variations relates to the Thapsos style, with densely banded surfaces, and motifs such as meander hooks (**oin5**, **oin40**, **oin45**), running spiral (**oin41**, **oin44**), and vertical wavy lines (**oin3**, **oin42**, **oin46**, **oin48**) set on the neck and/or shoulder. The motifs are often combined with crosshatched triangles of PG ancestry (**oin40-41**, **oin44-45**) or with silhouette birds (**oin3**, **oin48**).

[1269] Weinberg 1943, 10-11 (nos.25-26, 30), 13 (no.33), pls.3-5 (EG); Kübller 1954, pls.71-75 (EGII-MGII); Brann 1962, pl.4:47-50; Courbin 1966, pls.17-18, 20-22 (EGII-MGII); Pfaff 1988, 43, fig.5:6 (MG).
[1270] Robertson 1948, pl.27:414 (Aetos); *ArchDelt* 17 (1961/62), pl.212a:3-4 (Palaiomanina); Coleman 1986, 24 B25-26, pl.22 (Eleian Pylos); Themelis 1983, 234, fig.31 (Galaxidi); Coulson 1988, 70-71 nos.21-22 (Volimidia).
[1271] Coldstream 2008, 230-231.
[1272] Weinberg 1943, pls.12:76 (MG), 18:133 (EPC). From Ithaka: Robertson 1948, pl.10:207, 11:176-178, 213.
[1273] Coulson 1988, 69-71 nos.19-20; Robertson 1948, pls.29:489, 31:471-472,522.

Ano Mazaraki is the only site outside Western Achaea where the two wide-based LG varieties have been identified. Despite the poor state of preservation, fragmentary specimens with everted rim, narrow neck and a flat base most certainly belong to the baggy straight-walled type (**oin62-63**, **oin81**, **oin84**), but otherwise a large group of sherds (**oin60-61**, **oin64-70**, **oin72-76**, **oin78-80**, **oin85**, **oin59**) with everted rims and short necks have been considered to belong to either the squat or baggy Western Achaean types.[1274] The possibility that they may belong to neither of the two and instead continue the EG-MG variety can be additionally proposed here, as the only example with complete profile adheres to this form (**oin58**). The remaining LG Aigialeian vessels, predominantly bearing Thapsos-class decoration, are characterised by a depressed globular (**oin90-91**; **PL. 45**) or ovoid (**oin92**) body and a much narrower flat base, and show a preference for a trefoil rim. Similarly to all other Achaean oinochoai their necks are never exceedingly tall. The only exception is the pear-shaped lekythos-oinochoe **oin50**, which has been associated with Phoenician metal prototypes.[1275] The trefoil **oin38** practically is a small olpe, with its neckless ovoid body and raised handle.[1276]

The decoration of the Eastern Achaean oinochoai is quite standardised and heavily influenced by the Thapsos-class tradition. The rim and neck fragments from Ano Mazaraki are mostly banded and decoration is set in metopal arrangement on the neck, consisting of zigzag (**oi67-68**) or simple meander (**oin70**). The dense banding can be interrupted by wide monochrome zones, as on **oin91**, on which the banding does not completely encircle the

[1274] Gadolou 2002, 169.
[1275] Coldstream 1998, 326-327.
[1276] Williams 1981, fig.4:43 (Corinth); Brann 1962, 37-38, pl.4:57-62.

neck, but instead leaves a monochrome surface at the back, inspired from the Thapsos-class oinochoai.[1277]

A fair number of local Thapsos-class oinochoai have further been published. **oin51-52**, **oin82**, and **oin90** belong to the tripartite type. They have a single decorative zone encircling the neck, filled with a central panel of simple meander or horizontal zigzag flanked by vertical bars, which on **oin51** are interrupted by a small side metope with a star motif.[1278] The LGII **oin53**, **oin55**, and **oin87** bearing uninterrupted running motifs (meander, spiral) in narrow friezes around the neck have been assigned to the zone type.[1279] The fully preserved **oin92,** with three successive decorative zones on the neck and a combination of monochrome surfaces and banding on the body, belongs to the ornate type, which otherwise very rarely appears on oinochoai.[1280] Finally, the shape was also occasionally produced by the impressed-ware workshop (**oin83**, **oin88-89**). The three LG examples from Ano Mazaraki are decorated with impressed brackets, triangles and lozenges.

4.3.5. Pyxis (CAT. VI.5: px1-29) PL. 46

The pyxis is not a shape of LHIIIC ancestry. It was regarded suitable as a grave good and as dedication in the Aigialeian burial grounds (**S63a**, **S63h**, **S66c**, **S100**) and sanctuaries (**S95**, **S98**), while Katarraktis (**S79**) is the only Western Achaean site were the shape has been documented so far (**px6**). Its peaking numbers in LG are related to the adoption of the shape by the impressed-ware workshop. It is thus unsurprising that Ano Mazaraki, considered to lie in the heart of the workshop, is the site with the highest concentration of specimens.

[1277] See Neeft 1981, 17; for a close parallel: Themelis 1983, fig.31 (Galaxidi).
[1278] Gadolou 2011b, 27. For examples from Delphi: Neeft 1981, tab.V:A1 nos.1-4.
[1279] Gadolou 2011b, 14.
[1280] Gadolou 2011b, 29.

The earliest specimen, **px10**, from the PG assemblage of Derveni, used to be listed as the body of an oinochoe, but was subsequently reclassified as a pyxis. Compared to the case made by Gadolou, who associated it with Attic LPG globular pyxides,[1281] **px10** does not display the strongly everted rim of Attic specimens[1282] or the typical string holes on the rim. It can instead be proposed that its ovoid body and ring base follow closely the profile of PG oinochoai as presented in paragraph **4.3.4**. Even its decoration, with concentric circles on the shoulder and reserved bands on the body, is much closer to that of pouring vessels, such as the concentric circle oinochoai from Aetos,[1283] than to Attic pyxides, mostly decorated with diagonals and zigzags.

Besides a sherd of an MG pyxis (**px2**) from Aigio that is most likely a Corinthian import,[1284] all other vessels of the corpus date to LG. Two exceptionally large LGII Thapsos-class pyxides from Seliana (**px28-29**) have an ovoid body, double-loop handles, and a low ring base. Their fabric is local and, as observed by Gadolou they were most probably produced by the same craftsman as **trp6** and **oin92**.[1285] The miniature vase replacing the knob of their lids leads to the conclusion that the vessels were influenced by the Attic LG tradition.[1286] The two pyxides bear elaborate tripartite decoration with hatched meander and side metopes of diagonals (**px28**) and simple meander (**px29**), and have evenly banded body. Meander is overall rare on Thapsos-class pyxides,[1287] but is used on all other Thapsos-class pyxides from Achaea, two of which bear tripartite (**px7**, **px9**) and one ornate type decoration (**px8**). Those all belong to the shallow, straight-sided and flat-based type.

[1281] Gadolou 2008, 271.
[1282] Lemos 2002, 77-78.
[1283] Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, pl.44:V617, (m).
[1284] Gadolou 2008, 272.
[1285] Gadolou 2011b, 26-27.
[1286] For miniature vessels on the knobs of Attic pyxides: Coldstream 2008, 192.
[1287] Neeft 1981, 2 tab. V.

The straight-sided shape (**PL. 46**), which is the most popular variety in LG Achaea, was introduced by the impressed-ware workshop, as suggested by the 20 published examples, mainly from Ano Mazaraki (**px11-15**, **px17-27**).[1288] The impressed-decorated pyxides bear rows of vertical zigzags (**px4-5**) or wavy lines (**px18**), zetas (**px13**), pendent and standing triangles (**px24**, **px27**), meanders (**px3**), and concentric circles (**px12**). Rows of more than one motif are combined on the same vase (**px3**, **px17**), while **px11** is uniquely decorated with a row of horses. The shallow straight-sided pyxis is a local shape, and is seldom found outside Aigialeia, though few examples derive from Delphi and Lousoi.[1289] A fine-painted specimen from Ano Mazaraki (**px16**) and the Thapsos-class **px7-9** illustrate the impact of the shape in local fine painted pottery.

4.3.6. Miscellaneous shapes (CAT. VI.6)

The Achaean EIA corpus is complemented by a variety of other shapes, which mostly count fewer than ten specimens and thus are examined here more concisely. They testify to the diversity and vibrancy of the local ceramic production and are also useful in tracking aspects of interregional contacts. Among them, open shapes are much fewer and only a lakaina (**lak1**) seems to antedate the LG period and betrays Lakonian influence.[1290] Its flat-topped splaying rim distinguishes it from the typical lakainai but compares well to local LPG skyphoi (**skp1-2**).[1291] By LG the hemispherical bowl/phiale (**phl1-3**)[1292]and the lekane (**lek1**) are also introduced in the local repertoire. The latter's conical shape with two horizontal

[1288] Gadolou 2002, 169; Gadolou 2003, 309; Gadolou 2008, 305-307.
[1289] Amandry 1944/45, fig.3; Schauer 1996/97, fig.21; Gadolou 2003, 309.
[1290] Gadolou 2008. 164.
[1291] Droop 1906/7, 122 fig.2d; Lane 1933/34, 102-103; Coldstream 1968, 215.
[1292] For examples from Corinth: Weinberg 1943, pl.8:50.

handles on the rim finds Lakonian and Messenian parallels.[1293] Clay imitations of tripods complement the local LG repertoire: the ornate type **trp6** from Seliana (**S100**) is a unique Thapsos-class example dating to the very end of the 8th century,[1294] while the impressed-decorated tripod legs from Ano Mazaraki (**trp1-5**) bear the typical decorative motifs of the ware, such as zigzags, triangles, meanders, and concentric circles.

The range of closed shapes is even wider. The small wide-mouthed jug with biconical body is occasionally deposited as a grave good since PG (**jg5**), when it still resembles the short-necked FS 115, but the shape subsequently assumes the familiar profile of the broad-type kantharos (**jg3-4**) and can also be compared to one handled cups from Messenia and Ithaka.[1295] The biconical profile becomes more exaggerated on the LG **jg1**, whose profile can be paralleled to few contemporary Corinthian products.[1296] The lekythos, believed to have replaced the stirrup jar by the EIA, did not reach high popularity in Achaea. The ovoid profile of the large **lkt3** from Drepano (**S76b**) still bears some faint resemblance to the LHIIIC/SubMycenaean narrow-necked jugs. Its decoration incorporates the characteristic PG motifs (horizontal zigzag, crosshatched triangles, vertical chevrons), but expands over the entire body (**PL. 46**), like **knt39**, denoting a later date. The squat broad-based **lkt4** dated by Gadolou to EG, betrays Argive influence[1297] while the straight-sided flat-based **lkt2** from Manesi (**S54b**) seems inspired by the baggy angular Western Achaean oinochoai.[1298] A pilgrim flask (**fl1**) from the same context as **lkt2** and **lek1**, and **fl2** from Erimo Chorio (**S99**)

[1293] Droop 1906/7, 122 fig.2f; Coldstream 2008, pl.46h; Coulson 1983, 109, pl.3-158.
[1294] Gadolou 2011b, 29.
[1295] Robertson 1948, 65-67, pl.22 (Aetos); Coulson 1983, 101 shape 2, fig.3-58 (Nichoria, DAIII); Coulson 1986, fig.20:360-361 (Ano Eglianos, DAIII).
[1296] Weinberg 1943, pl.16:106; Blegen 1964, 29, pl.7:22-1.
[1297] Gadolou 2008, 169. For an Argive parallel: Courbin 1966, pl.23:2482 (EGII). Contra: Coldstream 1998, 235 and Morgan 2003, 185 who assign it to MG.
[1298] Supra 260.

are rare examples from LG Achaea, but the shape was previously quite common in PG Aetolia[1299] and is also found on Ithaka.[1300]

Large fine-ware containers are nearly absent from the local record,[1301] and the amphoriskos is only twice encountered (**am1-2**). However, the amphora was a popular shape in PG Stamna.[1302] The biconical profile of **am1**, with handles from rim to shoulder and decoration of typical PG motifs (horizontal zigzag and crosshatched triangles) compares well to several Aetolian and Ithakan PG examples.[1303] On the other hand, **am2** with vertical neck-to-shoulder handles, flaring neck, and rounded body is certainly not PG[1304] and can only be compared to the Attic EG amphorae.[1305]

4.3.7. A synoptic synthesis

The above examination of the Achaean EIA pottery presents the opportunity to explore aspects of continuity and change in the local material culture following the end of the LBA, to reconsider issues of relative and absolute chronology, especially with regards to the longevity of the local PG and the nuanced role terminology can play in conveying the stylistic developments that constitute the core of typological classifications. It further provides evidence for re-approaching the dynamics of interregional interactions in Western Greece as a whole and the two sides of the Corinthian Gulf in particular.

[1299] Vokotopoulou 1969a, pl.50γ-δ; Christakopoulou 2009, 1149-1152.
[1300] Heurtley 1932/33, fig.24-25.
[1301] For fragmentary amphorae: Gadolou 2008, 270.
[1302] Christakopoulou 2009, 1118-1128.
[1303] Vokotopoulou 1969a, pl.47α:β; Symeonoglou 2002, 94-96; Christakopoulou 2009, 1097-1098.
[1304] For the PG shape: Lemos 2002, 63-65.
[1305] Kübler 1954, pls.33-34. For a Corinthian example: Weinberg 1943, pl.6:35 (EG).

Adding to previous research that has often alluded to the emergence of the PG style from the LHIIIC potting tradition,[1306] the present study makes it possible to track closely how stylistic elements persisted, were reshaped, or rejected during the LBA-EIA transition. All shapes in the local PG repertoire (kantharos, skyphos, krater, oenochoe, amphoriskos, lekythos) have clear LHIIIC/SubMycenaean antecedents. By PG no new shapes were introduced, but certain shapes were certainly rendered irrelevant, a change most likely propelled by shifts in mortuary practice. The stirrup jar is the most characteristic example in this respect, as its production ceased completely at the time the LBA chamber tomb cemeteries were abandoned and the EIA funerary ritual was adopted. A significant new observation is that, unlike other regions, stirrup jars were not supplanted by lekythoi either, since the latter shape is only sporadically represented in the Achaean record from the SubMycenaean period onwards. Other typical Western Achaean LHIIIC shapes, such as the four-handled amphora, the bird and ring vases, and the kalathos, are so far undocumented in the Achaean PG record but most of them persisted in PG Aetolia.[1307] A PG ring vase, reportedly from the Northern Peloponnese, is of unknown exact provenance.[1308]

It further becomes evident that PG decorative preferences trace back to the post-palatial tradition. Even though the evenly spaced banding of the previous period was abandoned, the preference for monochrome surfaces on the body was prevalent in Achaea and the rest of Western Greece since the end of LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean and continued to constitute the rule throughout the EIA. The decorative motifs also show direct descent from the LHIIIC style. Crosshatched triangles and lozenges, as well as elaborate triangles, were the most popular decorative motifs across the SubMycenaean/PG transition and

[1306] E.g. Gadolou 2008, 152-153, 286, 324.
[1307] Christakopoulou 2009, 1118-1119 (KT6/94), 1121-1122 (T324/99), 1155-1157.
[1308] Coldstream 2008, 221.

maintained the high-fringed outlines of the SubMycenaean phase. Stacked triangles did not continue into PG, despite their high popularity during the SubMycenaean phase, but the rejection of concentric semicircles does not signify a substantial change as their popularity was already decreasing by the 11th century. The application of crosshatched and fringed patterns on drinking vessels by PG further attests to the diachronic evolution of the decorative style, as the motifs were previously used predominantly on closed or large open shapes. Simple horizontal and vertical zigzags that gain momentum during PG were also introduced as main decorative motifs since LHIIIC/SubMycenaean (e.g. **Am2**, **Am47**, **Am61-62**, **STJ133**, **STJ372**, **STJ385**, **STJ389**, **DB11**) and were often combined with other motifs or occupied secondary decorative zones on closed vessels by LHIIIC Middle.

The present account, therefore, establishes the uninterrupted development of the local ceramic production during the LBA-EIA transition, through the evolution of shapes, profiles, decorative motifs and syntax. A question that recent research has not fully answered yet is when the Achaean PG starts. In agreement with Gadolou's classification,[1309] the above examination shows that the earliest PG vessels can be dated roughly between the second quarter or the second half of the 10th century and the beginning of the 9th (**PL. 50**) This is suggested by the stylistic associations of the Derveni vessels, which, as already discussed above for each separate shape, find parallels in DAII Messenia,[1310] the MPG pottery of Aetos,[1311] while **oin57** can also be compared to Attic LPG specimens.

The seeming gap in EIA chronology, from the middle of the 11th to at least the first quarter of the 10th century, however, remains to be addressed. On Ithaka, Symeonoglou has

[1309] Gadolou 2008, 284-287, 324. For an attribution of the Derveni vessels to the 8th c.: Morgan, Hall 1996, 175.
[1310] Coulson 1983, 320-321.
[1311] Symeonoglou 2002, 108.

placed the beginning of the local PG in ca. 1050 BC, identifying all three traditional sub-phases of PG,[1312] while in Elis the discovery of the vessels dated by Eder to EPG and MPG was accidental,[1313] indicating that the randomness involved in small scale excavation projects may be a non-negligible factor behind the elusiveness of the earlier material. Nevertheless, I suggest that the gap in the Achaean sequence is an artefact of the translation of relative phases to absolute chronological terms rather than the result of the fragmentary nature of the archaeological record. The reconstruction proposed here advocates the persistence of the local LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean style throughout the second half of the 11th and the beginning of the 10th century. This timeline, suggested early on by Snodgrass and Papadopoulos,[1314] can now be convincingly supported by the above outlined uninterrupted evolution of the Achaean PG from the local LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean. A group of vessels (esp. **FHA1-2**, **Am2-3**, **Am51**, **STJ4**, **STJ6-7**, **STJ331**, **STJ335**, **JG24**, **NNJ1**), some of them already classified by Moschos to the end of the SubMycenaean phase,[1315] exhibit particularly late features and may date to the second half of the 11th century, if not later. This argument is further strengthened by the evidence from the rest of Western Greece: DAI phase in Messenia is essentially a continuation of the LHIIIC/SubMycenaean style, [1316] the same is true for the Ithakan EPG[1317] and Christakopoulou has recently distinguished the activity in Stamna in two phases, an earlier assigned to SubMycenaean/EPG followed directly by an LPG phase.[1318]

[1312] Symeonoglou 2002, 106-110.
[1313] Eder 2001.
[1314] Snodgrass 1971, 399; Papadopoulos 1979, 184-185.
[1315] Moschos 2009b, 259-260.
[1316] Coulson 1986, 18-21.
[1317] Symeonoglou 2002, 106-107.
[1318] Christakopoulou 2009, 1326-1327.

As already discussed in paragraphs **4.3.1-4**, the Achaean EG and MG are open to revision, especially in absence of finds from well-stratified deposits. The position followed here is that the only specimens deserving an attribution to EG-MG are those that display stylistic influences from other regions within the Aegean that have produced well-defined ceramic sequences, such as Attica, the Argolid, and Corinth. This is for instance the case with **am2**, with Attic influences, or **lk4**, following the Argive tradition. On the other hand, the globular ring-based oinochoai (e.g. **oin36-37**, **oin39**) relate to East Mainland Greek sequences but, as already pointed out in paragraph **4.3.4** and contrary to the reconstruction offered by Gadolou, their typology does not permit a precise attribution to either of the two phases and their parallels from Western Greece may even suggest an LG date.

The present approach therefore argues that PG stylistic values persisted down to the first half of the 9th century and continued to have a lasting influence onto the pottery production between the middle of the 9th and the middle of the 8th century. The longevity of the PG style, which continued to hold sway over local workshops after the middle of the 9th century, is once again consistent with other parts of Western Greece, including several Messenian sites, Eleian Pylos, Tegea, and most recently the Spartan Amyklaion.[1319] However, and unlike Coldstream who promoted the succession of the local PG by LG without intervening phases, I do not disagree in principle with Gadolou that a full sequence can be identified in Achaea. Where the present approach diverges from the chronology proposed by Gadolou, is with regards to the terminology considered appropriate for this sequence. As already argued in paragraphs **4.3.1-4**, the traditional tripartite scheme tailored to East Mainland Greek tradition proves inadequate to accommodate the PG stylistic

[1319] Coleman 1986, 32; Coulson 1986, 66-69; Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 142-143, fig.21; Voyatzis 1990, 82-83; Cartledge 2002, 70-80; Voyatzis 2005, 470; Vlachou 2015, 116.

principles that permeated the Achaean ceramic production. It is instead proposed here that the term Sub-Protogeometric corresponds better to the local style from the second half of the 9th to the first half of the 8th century BC.

The Achaean SPG, as defined here, includes much of the material previously classified by Gadolou to EG-MG and is characterised by the coexistence of two stylistic tendencies. The first is represented by a small number of vessels (**knt39**, **lkt3**, **kr6**, **kr30-31**) that combine a slender, well-proportioned profile with an elaborate decoration, using the typical crosshatched and fringed PG motifs in successive zones over the entire exterior surface. The vessels of this group can be considered roughly contemporary to the Messenian DAII/III and are rare in Stamna,[1320] where they probably constitute the latest pieces deposited in the cemetery. The earliest of the Achaean vases of this style are **knt39**, found with a bronze lekythos-oinochoe with EG-MG Attic/Argive parallels, and **lkt3**, from the same assemblage as pins dated by Kilian-Dirlmeier around 850 BC.[1321] The persistence of this style down to the middle of the 8th century is illustrated by **kr31**, which bears the typical MG-LG silhouette bird underneath its handles. The offset-rimmed biconical LG kantharoi of the Pharai valley can further be proposed to follow the same line of descent.

The second SPG stylistic variation exhibits a preference for solidly painted vessels, with sets of reserved bands on the body. This linear style, epitomized by the group of monochrome/banded broad-type kantharoi, is sporadically found in the rest of Western Greece, and is perfectly paralleled to the Ithakan MG, as defined by Symeonoglou.[1322] At Aetos this style goes back to the local EG, but its initiation in Achaea cannot be pushed to

[1320] E.g. Christakopoulou 2009, 1118-1119, 1182.
[1321] Supra 243; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, 88 nos.376-377 (EG/MG transition).
[1322] Symeonoglou 2002, 170-172, fig.107.

the first half of the 9th century, as monochrome vessels with few isolated reserved bands, used by Symeonoglou to define the phase at Aetos,[1323] are so far lacking from the Achaean record. The influence of this style extends beyond the middle of the 8th and down to the 7th century, as exemplified by the LG monochrome/banded ring-based variant of the tall-type kantharos that gave rise to the EA kantharos series discussed in paragraph **4.3.1.b**. Towards the latter half of the Achaean SPG, the group of Thapsos predecessor skyphoi and the Thapsos-imitating **knt33** can be confidently assigned to MGII, indicating the early introduction of the Thapsos-class stylistic principles in Achaea.

The above discussion clearly demonstrates the stylistic continuity across the SPG-LG transition, most typically illustrated by the smooth evolution of profiles and decorative systems of the Achaean kantharoi. LG was also a phase of creativity for Achaean workshops, characterised by the peak in Thapsos-class production, the establishment of the impressed-ware workshop, and the enrichment of the local production with a variety of shapes, like phialai, lekanai, tripod imitations, and several variations of oinochoai. The impressed-ware workshop also introduced the straight-sided pyxis, as well as handleless skyphoi and kalathoi, which catered to specialised needs of worshipping groups. Alongside the prevalence of monochrome surfaces and encircling sets of reserved bands, continuing the SPG style, decorative elements like meanders/meander hooks, spirals, and other linear motifs like sigmas and chevrons that first appeared in MGII gain popularity. Pictorial decoration is another LG innovation. Animal representations comprise mainly birds (**knt34**, **knt57**, **skp62**, **skp165**, **skp186**, **oin3**, **oin48**), fish (**knt43**, **knt67**), horses (**px11**), and a scene

[1323] Symeonoglou 2002, fig.106.

of a lion hunting a stag (**jg1**), while figure-decorated vases are rare and so far limited to the sanctuary of Nikoleika.[1324]

LG is also a period when sub-regional patterns can be observed. These have been stressed in previous research and therefore are only briefly referred to here.[1325] Western Achaea, and especially the Pharai valley, developed a distinct ceramic idiom, characterised by the popularity of offset-rimmed kantharoi, and the baggy and squat type oinochoai, all lacking from Aigialeia. Ano Mazaraki, where at least the baggy type oinochoe is attested, is the only so far exception and its presence can now be interpreted as evidence of the sanctuary's supra-regional role, warranted by its position along the inland routes connecting Aigialeia to the Kalavryta region and the Pharai valley. The absence of impressed-decorated ware and the underrepresentation of Thapsos-class (**skp5-6**) in Western Achaea are also notable. Nevertheless, participation of local workshops in the developments relating to the emergence of the Thapsos style is reflected in the use of evenly spaced banding and typical Thapsos motifs, such as panelled meander hooks and vertical zigzags, on local oinochoai. On the other hand, the ceramic record of the wider Kalavryta region is a combination of features of Aigialeian and Western Achaean inspiration, with a prominence of kantharoi, low representation of Thapsos-class (**skp81**), lack of impressed-decorated pottery, and an influence of the wide-based Western Achaean oinochoai discernible on **lkt2**. It is also an area with a wide range of interregional contacts, from the Argolid (**lkt4**), to Lakonia (**lek1**), Corinth,[1326] and even possibly indirect Phoenician influences (**oin50**).[1327]

[1324] For a male dancing procession: Kolia 2011, 236; for a chariot race and abduction scene: supra 209.
[1325] Gadolou 2008, 258, 268-269, 296; Morgan 2003, 181-182.
[1326] **S87**: Dekoulakou 1982, 232-233, fig.34 (EPC aryballos); **S88**: Gadolou 119-120 no.91 (Corinthian kotyle).
[1327] Coldstream 1998, 326-327.

The present examination further gives the opportunity to contextualise the Achaean EIA ceramic production in relation to interregional exchange and communication networks. As part of the Western Greek koine,[1328] PG Achaean pottery shares an array of typological features with Aetolia, Phokis, Ithaka, Elis, and to a lesser extent Messenia and Lakonia. All shapes in the local repertoire, including the skyphos, both kantharos varieties, trefoil oinochoai, kraters, and amphoriskoi find Western Greek parallels, while the regions of the koine also share a preference for crosshatched motifs, horizontal zigzags, as well as monochrome surfaces. However, adding to previous research,[1329] the discussion in paragraph **3.3.16** has demonstrated that the koine was not an EIA phenomenon but rather a continuation of interregional communications well-established since LHIIIC.

A fresh insight gained through the present study is that the wide area of the koine already displayed considerable regional diversity since LHIIIC, and changing patterns in regional variability by the EIA have the capacity to enhance our understanding of internal dynamics in PG communication networks. Issues of variability within the EIA koine have been alluded to by several scholars, like Coulson who highlighted the idiosyncratic character of the Lakonian PG, Voyatzis who pointed out the closer relations of the pottery from Mt. Lykaion in Arkadia with Messenia and Lakonia compared to Ithaka and Elis, and especially Morgan who placed emphasis on contacts across the Corinthian Gulf, and Eder who brought attention to the overall lack of homogeneity in the koine.[1330]

[1328] Desborough 1972a, 250-251; Coulson 1986, 55-56; Morgan 1990, 104-105; Eder 2006, 562-563; Coldstream 2008, 220-232; Gadolou 2008, 287-288; Voyatzis 2017.
[1329] Papadopoulos 1995; Eder 2006, 550-560; Voyatzis 2017, 81-86. See also Coulson 1986, 13, 20, 76-78 who attributed the EIA formal similarities in Western Greek pottery to the shared LBA ancestry of the regions.
[1330] Coulson 1985; Morgan 1990, 248-249; Morgan 2003, 220-221; Eder 2006, 562; Voyatzis 2017, 80.

While it is important to acknowledge that the state of publication can often function as a bias in identifying variability and charting contact flows,[1331] the growing amount of scholarship on Western Greek pottery[1332] makes it possible to delve deeper into this discussion. Probably the most typical example of variability is the absence of kantharoi from PG Messenia, Lakonia, and Arkadia. Even though the profiles of Messenian bell-shaped skyphoi and one-handled cups compare to broad-type kantharoi,[1333] the tall-type cannot find any parallels outside Achaea, Aetolia, Ithaka, and Elis. It can thus be argued that the kantharos was not relevant to Southwest Peloponnesian pottery consumption patterns, as opposed to the Northwest Peloponnese, the northern side of the Corinthian Gulf, and the Ionian Islands where the shape was incorporated in drinking practices since LHIIIC/SubMycenaean. On the other hand, skyphos profiles show considerable similarities across Western Greece, but the high-footed shallow skyphoi of Stamna testify to a regional Aetolian feature. The prominence of shapes with pronounced verticality and sharper carinations is also observed in Achaea, Aetolia, and Ithaka, as opposed to rounder shapes with lower centre of gravity in Messenia and Lakonia. The exceptionally high popularity of amphoriskoi in Aetolia is notable[1334] and profiles once again are closely paralleled in Achaea and Ithaka, but the underrepresentation of funerary contexts in Messenia and Lakonia may underlie the rarity of the shape in the Southwest Peloponnese.

Decorative preferences further attest to regional variability, most representative example being the PG oinochoai from Achaea, Phokis, Aetolia, and Ithaka discussed in

[1331] E.g. the early publications of Ithakan material conditioned the identification of closer ties to Messenia when Coulson conducted his reference studies, at a time when comparative material from Western Greece was more limited.
[1332] Supra fn.1146.
[1333] Supra 242.
[1334] 170 specimens from Stamna alone: Christakopoulou 2009, 1094-1118.

paragraph **4.3.4**.[1335] Although a detailed examination of regional diversity in the distribution of decorative motifs cannot be accommodated in the present study, it can be added that the Achaean open and closed shapes bearing fringed and crosshatched compositions are best paralleled in terms of syntax and motif combinations to Aetolia and Ithaka.[1336] Even among these three regions, however, distinct local preferences can be isolated, like the popularity of semicircles on Ithakan skyphoi and kantharoi,[1337] which is unparalleled in Achaea and Aetolia, but can instead be compared to the Messenia.[1338]

The above discussion, contributing to previous arguments regarding the significance of the Corinthian Gulf for the mobility of ideas, artefacts, and people throughout the EIA,[1339] shows that communications among Achaea, the northern side of the Gulf and Ithaka became much more prevalent during PG. Contacts between Achaea and Elis also continued, though the fragmentary character of the Eleian EIA record may affect their visibility. Increasing interactions across the Gulf can be tracked in the ceramic production by the 11th-early 10th century with the transmission of idiosyncratic Northwest Peloponnesian ceramic types to Aetolia,[1340] and their occasional persistence further northwards long after their production in the Peloponnese had ceased.[1341] Two handmade cut-away-neck jugs placed as later depositions at Western Achaean LBA cemeteries (**S07**, **S13**, paragraph **4.1.3**) are also relevant in this respect, as they attest to links to EIA Northern Greece,[1342] and possibly reached Achaea through the Gulf. The strong stylistic similarities among Achaea, Aetolia, Phokis and Ithaka during the 10th and 9th centuries thus form part of a broader trajectory,

[1335] See also Morgan 1990, 248-249.
[1336] Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 111-115; Christakopoulou 2009, 1222-1230; Symeonoglou 2002, 76,80,85.
[1337] E.g. Symeonoglou 2002, 73,75,81, fig.54; for semicircles on oinochoai see also supra 259.
[1338] Coulson 1983, 77-78 nos.6-9.
[1339] Morgan 2003, 220-221.
[1340] Supra 267.
[1341] Supra 161.
[1342] Bräuning, Kilian-Dirlmeier 2013, 13-14, 24-25; Moschos 2009b, 252-253.

which further extends to the 8th century, with the aforementioned popularity of linear monochrome vessels widely documented across the same geographical horizon.

Lastly, the character of the Achaean involvement in interregional networks in the Corinthian Gulf during the second half of the 8th century is intertwined with the introduction of Thapsos-class pottery and long-standing debates regarding the extent of Corinthian influence in its formation. Thapsos-class vessels, with a distribution extending from Ithaka and Phokis to Arta, Thebes, Oropos, Thera, and the colonial sphere,[1343] are the most highly represented ceramic class in the LG Achaean corpus. The provenance of Thapsos-class pottery has been recently explored in great detail by Gadolou,[1344] but questions regarding its possible production centres remain open. Even though several regions, including Megara and Aigina, have been proposed as places of origin with varying degrees of plausibility,[1345] the Corinthian provenance of Thapsos-class pottery has been consistently – but not without hesitations – propounded in bibliography.[1346] Whilst the scarcity of Thapsos-class in Corinthia itself,[1347] and stylistic departures of Thapsos vessels from the "mainstream" Corinthian tradition have been emphasised,[1348] the connections of "proto-Thapsos" specimens to the MGII Corinthian ceramic style, and the shared MGII ancestry of the Thapsos skyphos and LG Corinthian kotyle have been convincingly demonstrated.[1349]

Gadolou has been a firm proponent of the Achaean roots of Thapsos-class pottery, but in a recent publication, expanding on arguments made by Morgan about the possible

[1343] Symeonoglou 2002, 119-122; Luce 2008, nos.133-134, 138, 157; Vlachou 2010, 243-248; Gadolou 2011b, 38-43; See also the recently submitted thesis by Kalliga (2018) for Thapsos-class pottery in Thebes.
[1344] Gadolou 2011b; Gadolou 2017d; for a history of research: Gadolou 2011b, 1-7.
[1345] Weinberg 1941, 43; Kourou 1983, 258 with references.
[1346] Coldstream 2008, 102; Neeft 1981, 56-57; Kourou 1983; Dehl 1984; Morgan 1999a, 273.
[1347] Williams 1981, 144 no.36; Pfaff 1999, 99 no.96; Morgan 1999a, 272-273, 276-277; De Vries 2003, 152.
[1348] Neeft 1981, 48-56; Dehl 1982, 187-189; Neeft 1982; Morgan 1999a, 273-277.
[1349] Coldstream 1983, 31-33; Kourou 1983, 265-266; see also Morgan 1999a, 274-275 for the possible association of Thapsos-class skyphoi to a group of LG skyphoi from the area of the Sacred Spring at Corinth.

involvement of multiple regions in the formation of the Thapsos stylistic idiom, proposed that Thapsos-class should be defined as a style, rather than product of a single workshop.[1350] Indeed, m-XRF analyses have established the local provenance of the majority of Achaean Thapsos-class,[1351] and macroscopically the colour of most Thapsos vessels from Aetos has been argued to be consistent with a local fabric.[1352] However, Achaea's role in the initiation of Thapsos-class production remains central in Gadolou's reconstruction.[1353] Regarding the latter point, the present examination challenges arguments about the chronological precedence of the Achaean evidence.[1354] Typical Thapsos motifs (meanders, meander hooks, spirals, sigmas) do not form part of the Achaean repertoire prior to MGII. Moreover, the chronology of **skp82** from Neos Erineos (**S93**), used in the past as a pivotal point for the evolution of Thapsos-class skyphoi from Achaean forms,[1355] is uncertain as it comes from a disturbed context. The vessel cannot be dated with certainty prior to MGII and instead finds good MG-LG parallels from Aetos.[1356] The high representation of "predecessor" skyphoi supports the introduction of the Thapsos style in Achaea by MGII, contemporaneously to Delphi and Ithaka,[1357] at a time when Corinthian interactions with Western Greek regions intensified. Even though contacts between Achaea and Corinth cannot be closely tracked before the second half of the 8th century,[1358] on Ithaka they are well-documented by MGII, as attested by the protokotylai of Aetos.[1359]

[1350] Morgan 1999a, 275-276; Gadolou 2017d.
[1351] Gadolou 2011b, 90-115; NAA analysis has shown the Corinthian provenance of **kr47** (Grimanis *et al.* 1980).
[1352] Symeonoglou 2002, 121.
[1353] Gadolou 2017d, 327, 335.
[1354] Gadolou 2008, 313-321; Gadolou 2011b, 8-37; Gadolou 2017d, 327, 335.
[1355] Gadolou 2011b, 18.
[1356] Symeonoglou 2002, 228-229 nos.66-68.
[1357] Kourou 1983, 265-267; Symeonoglou 2002, 114-117, 119-122.
[1358] Supra fn.1326; for LG kotylai: Gadolou 2007, 13-14 no.1 (**66c**); Gadolou 2008, 109 no.53, 112 no.68 (**S63**).
[1359] Symeonoglou 2002, 172, 229-234; however the majority of Corinthian-style pottery from Aetos is believed to have been locally produced.

The approach followed here, therefore, agrees with Gadolou's reconstruction that Thapsos-class style emerged as an amalgamation of stylistic features circulating in the wider area of the Corinthian Gulf in the first half of the 8th century. In favour of the latter proposition, it can be added that the metopal syntax and common Thapsos motifs may have roots in the Corinthian tradition, but the monochrome body of the "predecessors" is consistent with the popularity of monochromy in Western Greek tradition since PG and the breaking down of monochrome surfaces by reserved bands was already under way in Achaea by SPG and on Ithaka by the first half of the 9th century. The identification of Thapsos micro-styles, as proposed by Gadolou, has the potential to elucidate internal dynamics in the formation of the style, but it can be objected that all cases listed so far predominantly relate to the execution of decoration, like the heavy-handed banding on Theban specimens or the uneven rendering of chevrons on vessels from Delphi.[1360] These elements albeit testifying to the existence of multiple production centres, do not solidify the definition of Thapsos-class as a style. Future research into variability in the typology of Thapsos vessels or regional preferences for specific motifs or motif combinations could make a more compelling case in support of regional micro-styles.

[1360] Gadolou 2017d, 332, 334.

5. Achaea and the West

Besides lasting ties to Western Greece, Achaea's strategic location at the crossroads between the Aegean and the Central Mediterranean, similarly favoured and conditioned its engagement in the Ionian and Adriatic maritime networks. During the LBA, Achaean involvement in these long-distance communication routes is interconnected with three wider phenomena, namely the circulation of products of metallurgy of non-Aegean inspiration and the distribution of Handmade Burnished Ware, both believed to follow a West-East transmission route, as well as the Mycenaean/Italo-Mycenaean pottery in Italy. On the other hand, the alleged early Achaean involvement in the colonisation towards the West sets the tone for the examination of westward contacts during LG/EA. As such, post-palatial and EIA evidence pertaining to the Achaean engagement in overseas contacts has mostly been examined as part of surveys of LBA or more specifically LHIIIC Trans-Adriatic exchanges and accounts on the colonisation movement.[1361]

The intention of the present chapter is to collect all material relating to the Achaean participation in maritime networks towards the West and incorporate it for the first time in a single analysis that spans the chronological horizon from the 12th to the end of the 8th century BC. The present approach gives the opportunity to consider it in the context of the broader issues of continuity and change during the LBA-EIA transition. To this end, the available published evidence and current archaeological consensus are summarised in paragraph **5.1** for LHIIIC and **5.2** for the EIA, and are used as the basis for exploring in **chapter 6** how diachronic shifts in the way local communities – and local elites – engaged in Trans-Adriatic contacts are implicated in reconstructing the socio-political realities in Achaea across this transformative period.

[1361] Infra fns.1362-1363,1402,1510; but see for instance Morgan, Hall 1996, who examined the material from Achaean colonies alongside the EIA evidence from Achaea itself, or Moschos 2009a, who considered Trans-Adriatic contacts in relation to Achaean post-palatial society.

5.1. The Post-Palatial Period

5.1.1. Metallurgy (table 1)

Achaea has yielded a remarkable quantity of products of metalwork, mainly bronze weapons, knives, toiletries, and personal ornaments, which are widely accepted to be of ultimate Central European inspiration and are attributed to a broad koine metallurgica.[1362] These artefacts, often grouped under the rather loose term "Urnfield bronzes", have been demonstrated, on typological grounds, to have followed a West-East transmission towards the Aegean via the Adriatic-Ionian route.[1363] They were introduced in Achaea in the course of LHIIIC, if not as early as LHIIIB2,[1364] but their first appearance in palatial contexts in the Argolid antedates the collapse.[1365] A significant clustering occurs in Western Achaea, following largely the distribution of weapon-burials (**S11**, **S14-15**, **S17**, **S25**, **S37**, **S41**, **S45**) but they are not absent from Aigialeia (**S64**, **S69a**). Teichos Dymaion (**S33**) and Chalandritsa-Stavros (**S24**) are the only settlement contexts of discovery so far.

Most typical among these bronze types is the Naue II-type sword, with its well-explored Central European and Italian ancestry.[1366] It replaced the earlier Aegean-type swords,[1367] and rapidly became the trademark of the LHIIIC weapon-burials,[1368] whose highest concentration in the Aegean has been recorded in Achaea itself. An element consistent with

[1362] Bietti Sestieri 1973; Matthäus 1980; Harding 1984, 215-216, 259; Bouzek 1985, 92-167, 241-242; Borgna 1995; Sherratt 2000, 84-87; Giardino 1995, 340-341; Carancini, Peroni 1997 with bibliography.
[1363] Jung 2006, 51-57; Jung, Moschos, Mehofer 2008, 85-107; Jung 2009a, 129-157. For Cyprus: Catling 1956; Calting 1961; Jung 2009b, 75-77. For the Levantine coast: Jung, Mehofer 2005/06.
[1364] Jung 2006, 204-207.
[1365] For a pair of LHIIIB1 ivory hilt-plates from a Naue II sword and a winged-axe from the Cult Centre of Mycenae: Krzyszkowska 1997, 147 pl.58k; Jung 2006, 177-179. For a slightly later Naue II sword from the Tsountas hoard I: Jung, Mehofer 2013, 176. For Tiryns: Karo 1930, 135 pl.37; Grossmann, Schäfer 1971, 70.
[1366] Catling 1956, 102-125; Catling 1961, 115-122; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1993, 94-105. For the Italian typological evolution in MBA and RBA and the correspondence to Aegean variants: Jung 2006, 55-57.
[1367] Sandars 1963, 133-142; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1993, 41-56, 76-92.
[1368] Only western Greek LHIIIC weapon burials with Aegean type swords: Eder 1999, 443-446 (Ancient Elis).

the Trans-Adriatic diffusion of this sword type in the Aegean is the contemporaneous appearance of Naue II swords with double-step profile at the upper end of the blade, a peculiarity that is exclusive to Italy and Achaea.[1369] The earliest examples in both regions date to LHIIIC Middle/Advanced and come from Pila del Brancon in the Veneto region and Nikoleika (**B132**) in Aigialeia, indicating that the eastern Achaean communities were in fact partaking in these developments.

Naue II-type swords are not the only weapons found in Achaea that are closely relatable to the Italian metallurgical tradition. Pertosa type daggers of Peroni's type A,[1370] to which belongs an ivory-hilted specimen from Teichos Dymaion (**S33**), are well-documented in both Northeast and South Italy.[1371] Leaf-shaped spearheads with unringed conical socket, represented by several examples in Achaea (**B058-59**, **B104**, **BVII**), are further paralleled in the Po Valley,[1372] and a mould for the casting of spearheads of this variant has been published from Chalandritsa-Stavros (**S24**).[1373] The S-wire fittings of the greaves furnishing **B080** and **B112** further deviate from the former Mycenaean tradition,[1374] and compare to greaves from Western Greece,[1375] Calabria,[1376] and Enkomi,[1377] but do not have any Cypriot predecessors.[1378] Other bronze types that follow a similar dissemination include a knife of

[1369] Jung, Moschos, Mehofer 2008, 91-92 fn.41. By contrast the Central and East European examples retain the double-step profile for the full length of the blade.
[1370] Peroni 1956, 70, 72, 82-83; Bianco Peroni 1994, 151-152.
[1371] Jung 2006, 204 fns.1539-1540; Jung 2009a, 137, fig.4. For Peroni's type A Pertosa daggers from the rest of the Aegean: Papadopoulos 1998a, 29-30.
[1372] Jung 2006, 54 fn.390 (Bellaguarda, beginning of RBA), fn.393 (Pila del Brancon. RBA2). As discussed by Paschalidis the variant is also represented in Albania and the Dalmatian coast: Paschalidis 2014, 722 fn.1148. For a spearhead from Langada-Kos: Avila 1983, 60-61 no.129. The Aegean specimens were in the past associated with Romanian products: Sandars 1983, 53-55.
[1373] Aktypi 2017, 254; Soura 2017.
[1374] E.g. LHIIIA greaves from Dendra: Verdelis 1977, 45-48, fig.11.
[1375] Stavropoulou-Gatsi, Jung, Mehofer 2012, 255 fig.7 (Kouvaras).
[1376] Clausing 2002, 163, fig.8:6 (Castellace).
[1377] Catling 1955, figs.1-4. Date: Keswani 2004, 236 pl.5:9c (LCIIC).
[1378] Jung 2009b, 76.

Bianco Peroni's Peschiera type (**B050**),[1379] and double-edged razors from Klauss (**B049**) and Teichos (**S33**), which belong to the "Finestrati Scoglio del Tonno" type and have good parallels both in the Veneto region and in Apulia.[1380]

The introduction of the fibula has also been attributed to non-Aegean influence.[1381] As its distribution covers both the Balkans and Italy, multiple transmission routes have been proposed.[1382] In any case, the violin-bow and leaf-shaped bow fibulae from Kallithea (**S15**) and Aigio do find Italian parallels,[1383] while a fibula from Teichos Dymaion (**S33**) that has a slight swelling on the bow, decorated with knobs and incisions, has an exact parallel from Western Italy.[1384] To this long list of artefacts one can add a lead six-spoke wheel from Teichos Dymaion,[1385] interpreted as a personal ornament or stamping implement.[1386] The type was abundant in Central and Northern Italy since the MBA,[1387] but a mould from Kastanas complicates the discussion regarding the introduction of the type to the Aegean,[1388] illustrating that linear patterns for the transmission of these metal types can be oversimplifying.

Nevertheless, the strong typological affinities between the Achaean and Italian artefacts, along with the distribution of the types in the rest of Western Greece,[1389] present

[1379] Bianco Peroni 1976, 50-52, pls.28-29.
[1380] Bianco Peroni 1979, 9, pls.4.48, 4.40 (Peschiera del Garda); Matthäus 1980, 115, fig.3 (Scoglio del Tonno).
[1381] Desborough (1964, 57) supported the northern origin of the type, and Kilian (1985, 202) supported a central European ancestry.
[1382] Harding 1984, 137-140. Bouzek 1985, 152-160.
[1383] Papadopoulos 1979, 138, fig.323b.
[1384] Jung 2006, 115-116 (Anzio-Cavalo Morto, RBA2). For a LHIIIB parallel from Tiryns: Jung 2006, 189-190.
[1385] Papadopoulos, Kontorli-Papadopoulou 2000, 144. An unpublished example from Portes-Kephalovryso (**S41a**) is exhibited in the Patras Museum.
[1386] Matthäus 1980, 121; Kilian 1981, 157-158.
[1387] Matthäus 1980, 120-125; Harding 1984, 143.
[1388] Bettelli 2002, 121. For LHIIIC Aegean specimens: Matthäus 1980, 126-127, figs.14-16; Harding 1984, 143 fn.94.
[1389] Kephalonia: Souyoudzoglou-Haywood 1999, 77-80. Epirus: Vokotopoulou 1969b, 197-198; Bouzek 1985, 135 no.3.

the Italian peninsula as the western pole of the dissemination process. The Po valley and the Veneto region display a higher concentration and wider range of these bronze types compared to South Italy, possibly suggesting the North-South spread of the types in Italy itself.[1390] However, it is probably South and Central Italy that should be credited for their introduction to the Aegean, as it has also produced the bulk of imported Mycenaean and local Mycenaean-style pottery (paragraph **5.1.3**), as well as the only imported Aegean-type weapons.[1391]

Although emphasis has been placed on the dynamics of Cypriot powered post-palatial exchange networks,[1392] the significance of Cypriot initiative in Central Mediterranean trade and consequently in the circulation of these bronze types may be overstated.[1393] Cypriot involvement in the Achaean production of Italian-type bronzes is certain, but most probably did not exceed the acquisition of raw material. As shown by recent chemical and lead isotope analyses only a small portion of the Aegean specimens was manufactured of copper from the South-Alpine region whereas their majority was made of Cypriot copper.[1394] Still, according to the same analyses, some of the earliest Italian-type bronzes, including the Naue II sword from the Tsountas hoard I in Mycenae, as well as a concentration of Naue II swords in the Northwest Peloponnese and the double-edged razor accompanying **B049** were in fact made of Italian copper.[1395]

[1390] Blake 2014, 52, 224-227.
[1391] Jung, Mehofer 2013, 182.
[1392] Sherratt 2000, 87; Sherratt 2003, 40-43. But see Giardino (1995, 97, 99) who attributed the intensification of Adriatic contacts to Aegean initiative and Cline (2009, 78-81) with emphasis on Minoan involvement.
[1393] Knapp 2013, 423-425. Contra: Lo Schiavo, Macnamara, Vagnetti 1985; Lo Schiavo 2001, 134.
[1394] Jung, Moschos, Mehofer 2008, 89-90, 102, who also clarify that Sardinian copper is utterly rare in Western Greece; Jung, Mehofer 2013, 178-180.
[1395] Jung, Moschos, Mehofer 2008, 91; Jung, Mehofer 2013, 178.

Diverse reconstructions have been offered about the modes of circulation of these bronze types, including gift exchange, trade, itinerant craftsmen, and mercenaries. All have been extensively explored in bibliography,[1396] but the present examination adds that two stages in the transmission of the types to the Aegean can be identified. The first stage antedates the collapse and involves mainly worked imports, as suggested by the above composition of the earliest Aegean examples.[1397] Building on observations made by Manning and Hulin with regards to limitations on tracking the intensity of long-distance LBA maritime trade,[1398] it can be argued that these overseas contacts need not have been regular or systematised. It is, for instance, impossible to assess how many of these early imports may have reached the Aegean simultaneously, through specific shipping or other incidents. Their initial appearance in palatial contexts by the late 13th century and the prominence of weaponry among the newly introduced types illustrate their interrelation with an elite interest in new combat technology. The latter may have been prompted by external pressure, as Jung and Mehofer propose.[1399] The extremely sparse occurrence of Italian-type bronzes in the Aegean before the collapse, however, does not support the existence of foreign mercenaries under palatial commission, and it did not instigate the immediate adoption of Naue II at the expense of Aegean-type swords. The fact that some Achaean bronzes also date to LHIIIB2 is consistent with the proposed role of Teichos, as a funnelling point of Trans-Adriatic exchanges under a palatial beneficiary (**chapter 2**).

The second stage follows the demise of palatial centres and sees the wider diffusion of the types in the Aegean. It involves both artefacts with Italian chemical compositions, as

[1396] Supra fn.1362-1363.
[1397] For the material from palatial contexts: supra fn.1365.
[1398] Manning, Hulin 2005, 282-286, esp. 283.
[1399] Jung, Mehofer 2013, 185.

well as the growth of Aegean production, attested not only by the aforementioned prevalence of products made of Cypriot copper, but also by the existence of the spearhead mould at Chalandritsa-Stavros (**S24**). Even in the case of local products, however, the continuous Trans-Adriatic communication is demonstrated by the above discussed contemporaneous introduction of Naue II variations in Achaea and Italy in LHIIIC Middle/Advanced. The Achaean evidence has much to contribute in elucidating the mechanisms of exchange and the socio-political circumstances that fostered the post-palatial circulation of the types. Expanding Sherratt's observations about the nodal distribution of the types along maritime routes,[1400] Achaea offers a regional perspective into the ways elite power strategies tapped into the exchange networks through which these artefacts were circulated. The high concentration of Italian-type bronzes at coastal/near-coastal Achaean sites (e.g. **S07**, **S33**) and along the routes connecting the Pharai valley to Elis (e.g. **S24-25**, **S41a**, **S45**), corresponds to the distribution of the most exclusive rite in local burial customs, that of the weapon-burial, in which the majority of these bronze types were heavily featured.

The present study, thus, demonstrates that post-palatial elites, participating at different points along major maritime and inland routes (see also paragraph **6.1**), played a central role in motivating the circulation and consumption of Italian-type bronzes, which were employed in the negotiation of status and the materialisation of elite ideology through the mortuary ritual. Besides embodying an innovative technology, their exotic origin/inspiration imbued them with notions of prestige that rendered them an ideal apparatus for conspicuous consumption and encouraged their manipulation in the arena of social

[1400] Sherratt 2000, 85.

competition.[1401] The elite consumption of Italian-type bronzes is also highly indicative of the form Trans-Adriatic exchanges of worked imports and technological knowledge acquired during the post-palatial period. Reciprocal relations through gift exchange can be proposed here as the likeliest mechanism of interaction, a hypothesis also suggested by the contexts of discovery of Aegean-type bronzes in Italy, like Roca Vecchia, where they coexist with evidence of feasting involving Aegean ceramic drinking sets (see paragraph **5.1.3**). At the same time the Aegean manufacture of products of this koine metallurgica can further be associated with the movement of population groups producing HBW vessels, as it will be discussed presently (paragraph **5.1.2**).

	Site	Site no.	Context	Published Date	Bibliography
SWORD	Klauss	S11	**B050**	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 386-387 (Θ13, M4977).
	Klauss	S11	**BIII**	LHIIIC	Kyparissis *Prakt* 1939, 118 fig.1; Papadopoulos 1979, 166 (A/A 228).
	Krini-Ayios Konstantinos	S12	**BV**	LHIIIC Middle/Advanced	Giannopoulos 2008, 127 (Kr.G2-1), 175, pls.59:1, 60:1.
	Krini-Ayios Konstantinos	S12	**BVI**	LHIIIC	Giannopoulos 2008, 211-213.
	Krini-Drimaleika	S14	**B079**	LHIIIC Middle/Developed	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 177-181, figs.4-5, pl.27a.
	Kallithea-Spentzes	S15	**B080**	LHIIIC Middle/Developed	Yalouris 1960, 43 no.3, pl.27:1-2; Papadopoulos 1979, 166 (PMX 318), figs.320a-b, 355c-d.
	Kallithea-Spentzes	S15	**B081**	LHIIIC Middle/Advanced-Late	Yalouris 1960, 44 no.1, pl.31:1-2; Papadopoulos 1979, 166 (PMX 319), figs.320a-b, 356a-b.
	Spaliareika-Lousika	S37	**B107**	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Giannopoulos 2008, 121 (Sp.G2-48), 169-170, pls.32:48, 48:48.
	Spaliareika-Lousika	S37	**BX**	LHIIIC Late	Giannopoulos 2008, 121 (Sp.G2-54), 171-172, pls. 34:54, 50:54.
	Kangadi	S40	**BXI**	LHIIIC	Papadopoulos 1979, 166 (PMX 292), fig.320c-d.

[1401] Compare Burns 2010, 8-40 regarding the significance ascribed to foreign artefacts in early Mycenaean and palatial contexts.

	Site	Site no.	Context	Published Date	Bibliography
SWORD	Portes-Kephalovryso	S41a	**B112**	LHIIIC (Middle/Advanced-Late?)	Kolonas 2001; Deger-Jalkotzy 2006, 159; Giannopoulos 2008, 205-206.
	Nikoleika	S69a	**B132**	LHIIIC Middle	Petropoulos 2007, 260, 262, fig.87.
DAGGER	Teichos Dymaion	S33	first destruction layer	LHIIIC Early?	Papadopoulos 1998a, 29-30 no.136, pl.22.
SPEARHEAD	Voudeni	S07	**BII**	LHIIIB-C	Paschalidis 2014, 721 fn. 1137 citing Kolonas.
	Klauss	S11	**B058**	LHIIIB2-LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 501 (Λ11, M4869), 720-721.
	Klauss	S11	**B059**	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 513 (Ma8, M4868), 721.
	Klauss	S11	**BIV**	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 290-291 (E38, M4978), 721.
	Krini-Ayios Konstantinos	S12	**BVII**	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Kaskantiri 2012, 10 (PMX 5626) fig.21.
	Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios	S25	**B104**	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2017, 164-165 no.235, 253-254.
	Portes-Kephalovryso	S41a	**BXII**	LHIIIC Late?	Jung, Mehofer, Moschos 2008, 91 fn.43; Paschalidis 2014, 821 fn.1138.
SPEARHEAD	Mitopolis-Karagiannika	S45	Ch.t.1, primary burial Δ	LHIIIB2	Christakopoulou 2010, 42 no.T1/29, 131-132.
	Mitopolis-Prophitis Ilias	S46	**BXIV**	LHIIIB-C	*ArchDelt* 17 (1961/62), 129-130, pl.153δ; Avila 1983, 60 no.128.
SPEARHEAD MOULD	Chalandritsa-Stavros	S24	area C, room 34	LHIIIC	Soura 2017, 484-487, pl.CXCV.
GREAVES	Kallithea-Spentzes	S15	**B080**	LHIIIC Middle/Developed	Yalouris 1960, 48-52, pl. 28
	Portes-Kephalovryso	S41a	**B112**	LHIIIC (Middle/Advanced-Late?)	Kolonas 1996/97, 474 fig.2; Kolonas 2009, 42 fig.55.
RAZOR	Klauss	S11	**B049**	LHIIIB2-LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 373-374 (H20, M4856), 731-732.
	Teichos Dymaion	S33	first destruction layer	LHIIIC Early?	Papadopoulos, Kontorli-Papadopoulou 2000, 144-145 no.4, pl.36:3.
KNIFE	Klauss	S11	**B050**	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 384-385 (Θ11, M4858), 726-727.
FIBULA	Kallithea	S15	Ch.t.Θ	LHIIIC Middle/Developed	Papadopoulos 1977, 185; Kilian 1985, 175, fig.6, ID3.
	Teichos Dymaion	S33	unknown	LHIIIC Late?	Papadopoulos 1979, 138 (PMX 255), figs.279a, 323a; Papadopoulos, Kontorli-Papadopoulou 2000, 143.
	Aigio	n/a	unknown	LHIIIB-C?	Papadopoulos 1979, 138 (BE413), fig.323b.

table 1. Bronze artefacts of non-Aegean type related to the koine metallurgica

5.1.2. Handmade Burnished Ware (HBW)

The introduction and distribution of HBW in the Aegean follows a similar pattern to the bronzes of the koine metallurgica.[1402] As HBW is defined a generally diverse pottery group, which, however, is consistently characterised by a low-fired coarse grey-coloured fabric, burnished surfaces, and diagnostic decoration of raised cordons and finger-impressions.[1403] It has been identified in minute quantities,[1404] exclusively in settlement contexts,[1405] from LHIIIB2 onwards, with a peak in the early phases of LHIIIC.[1406] Although the origin of the ware has long been debated,[1407] the current consensus favours its West-East transmission via the Adriatic-Ionian route, due to typological similarities to the impasto pottery,[1408] and its association with population groups of possibly Central and South Italian cultural background.[1409] However, Lis has recently proposed that HBW is not the only handmade pottery class circulating in post-palatial Aegean but it coexists with two other distinct handmade ceramic groups, termed West-Anatolian Handmade Pottery, best-represented in the deposits of Troy, and Handmade Domestic Pottery, which is not exclusively burnished and is argued not to be of foreign provenance, but a household response to problems in the supply of wheel-made wares.[1410]

[1402] Pilides 1994, 69-77 (Cyprus); Badre 1998, 78; Badre 2003 (Tell Kazel); Strack 2007, 32-59 (Aegean); Lis 2009 (Eastern Mediterranean).
[1403] For the most recent comprehensive studies of the material: Reber 1991; Bettelli 2002; Jung 2006; Kilian 2007; Strack 2007; Stockhammer 2008; Romanos 2011.
[1404] Less than 1% of the assemblage in Tiryns and LMIIIB2 Chania (Strack 2007, 75, fn.167; Pilides 1994, 13 citing Kilian) and 1-4% in Mycenae (Romanos 2011, fig.4.9.a).
[1405] For an overview of the distribution in the Aegean: Strack 2007, 32-58.
[1406] This is not absolute: in Tiryns the peak is in LHIIIC Early (Kilian 2007), but in Mycenae two peaks noted in LHIIIB2 and LHIIIC Middle (Romanos 2011, 191-195, 274).
[1407] Its provenance has been traced to Troy (Blegen *et al.* 1958, 144-145; Rutter 1975), the Balkans (Kilian 1978, 311-320; Bankoff, Meyer, Stefanovich 1996, 193-194), and Central Europe (Deger-Jalkotzy 1977).
[1408] Bettelli 2002, 117-126; Jung 2006, 24-39; Kilian 2007, 54-55; Bettelli 2009, 95-121.
[1409] Betteli 2002, 121-126; Jung 2006, 21-47, esp.38.
[1410] Lis 2009, 159-161; Lis 2018.

Amidst criticisms against the normative roots of the "pots equal people" principle, the overall retreat from migrationism in Anglophone scholarship by the 1960s,[1411] and methodological and theoretical leaps made in recent decades towards the archaeological definition of migrations,[1412] the study of HBW has diachronically been typologically grounded, largely unaffected by paradigm shifts in archaeology. The production and consumption of the ware has long been associated with migrant/non-Aegean population elements,[1413] whose identification varies from culture-historically rooted invading populations,[1414] to migrant/itinerant artisans,[1415] mercenaries,[1416] and slaves.[1417] With the multitude of new approaches on aspects of Mediterranean mobility,[1418] the revisiting of the Achaean HBW as a case of small-scale population movement seems timely, and it presents the opportunity to contribute to previous scholarship on HBW by exploring the aspects of hybridity it entails from a regional perspective.[1419]

Teichos Dymaion (**S33**) and Aigeira (**S70**) are the only Achaean sites to have yielded HBW. Although the material from Teichos is unpublished, jar fragments with finger-impressed cordons illustrated in preliminary reports[1420] were classified as LHIIIC HBW by Deger-Jalkotzy,[1421] though the possibility that some of them may date to LHIIIB2 cannot be

[1411] For the notion of normative defined cultures: Rouse 1986; Trigger 2006, 223-313; Jones 1997, 15-27. For post-processualist criticism: Clark 1966; Adams, van Gerven, Levy 1987. For the longevity of migration as archaeological explanation in other academic traditions: Härke 1998; Vander Linden, Roberts 2011.
[1412] Anthony 1990; Anthony 1997; Burmeister 2000; Greenblatt 2010.
[1413] E.g. Rutter 1976; Rutter 1990, 31-32; Strack 2007, 76-81. Contra: Small 1990, 17-19; Small 1997.
[1414] Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 50–54, 62–89; Schachermeyr 1980, 60–61; Yasur-Landau 2003 relates them to the Sea Peoples.
[1415] Pålsson Hallager 1985, 305; Pilides 1994, 111; Kilian 2007, 80.
[1416] Bouzek 1985, 222; Eder, Jung 2005, 486; Jung, Mehofer 2013, 184.
[1417] Sandars 1978, 192; Bankoff, Meyer, Stefanovich 1996, 202-203.
[1418] E.g. Horden, Purcell 2000; Voskos, Knapp 2008; van Dommelen, Knapp 2010; Maran, Stockhammer 2012; Kiriatzi, Knappett 2016.
[1419] For a more extensive discussion see Marini 2017; for an interest in such approaches in the study of HBW see also Stockhammer 2011 for Tiryns and Lis forthcoming for 12th century Lefkandi.
[1420] Originally assigned to EBA: *ArchDelt* 20 (1965), 225-226, pl.269ε; Mastrokostas 1965, pls.156α-β, 157α-β.
[1421] Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 31, 38.

excluded, considering our poor knowledge of the original contexts. A raised handle with blunt horned upper termination, exhibited in the Patras Archaeological Museum, has also been compared to examples from South Italy and Lipari.[1422] The renewed excavations of the early 2000s enriched the HBW corpus from Teichos, mostly with pithoi and open shapes, such as bucket-shaped vases.[1423] Three carinated cups, one HBW and two wheel-made grey-ware adaptations (FS 240), dated by Gazis to LHIIIC Early,[1424] are particularly relevant to the examination of overseas ceramic connections, as the shape is of demonstrated Italian ancestry.[1425]

The material from Aigeira has received more detailed preliminary accounts.[1426] HBW is believed to have been retrieved from all prehistoric strata of the acropolis plateau,[1427] but the identification of many HBW sherds from the "pre-Mycenaean" layer has been contested, as the layer has produced a mixed Chalkolithic, EBA, MBA, and LBA assemblage.[1428] The ware is better-documented in phases Ia-Ib (LHIIIC Early-Middle/Developed) and phase II (LHIIIC Middle/Advanced-Late). Closed shapes predominate, especially ovoid and straight-sided jars, but small open shapes, carinated or not, are well-represented. The rarity of the carinated cup is notable. The only example with complete body profile[1429] has been reassigned to the MBA,[1430] and two fragmentary rims

[1422] Bettelli 2002, 121-122 no.32; Jung 2006, 34. For other HBW horn-shaped finials and elaborate handle-types from the Aegean: Bettelli 2002, 122, 124 (Knossos); Adrimi-Sismani 2006, 108 fig.13d (Dimini).
[1423] Gazis 2017, 464-465.
[1424] Gazis 2017, pl.CLXXXVIIIa-b.
[1425] Bettelli 2002, 121. For HBW carinated cups from the Aegean: Kilian 2007, 32-36, pl.24 (Tiryns); Evely 2006, 215, fig.2.42:3 (Lefkandi). For its Aegean wheel-made adaptations: Podzuweit 1981, 205; Rutter 1990, 37. Evely 2006, 138, 181-183.
[1426] Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 14-25, 34, 60; Deger-Jalkotzy 1983, figs.1a-c, 2a-b; Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 410 fig.13; Deger-Jalkotzy 2003b, 461-465.
[1427] Stratigraphy: Alram-Stern 2003, 15-21.
[1428] Rutter 1990, 43-44; Jung 2006, 43-45.
[1429] Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, fig.13.
[1430] Alram-Stern 2006, 65 no.239, tab.2:39.

from carinated vessels[1431] have been shown to relate poorly to Italian impasto profiles.[1432] The HBW repertoire is very homogenous in phases Ia-Ib, but during phase II finger-impressed and cordon decoration is rejected, and thinner-walled vessels start being produced, in some cases reportedly thrown on the wheel.[1433] The assemblage, comprising vessels for storage, food preparation, and consumption, is compatible to sites with broad shape range, such as Mycenae and Tiryns,[1434] while the small percentage it represents in the total LHIIIC assemblage from the site indicates its distinctness from the local wares.

The present examination of the HBW from Teichos and Aigeira demonstrates the consistent adherence of small contingents within certain Achaean communities to non-local ceramic values during the post-palatial period, and supports reconstructions that associate the ware with non-Aegean population elements. To this point the household production of the vessels[1435] and their utilitarian character, which associate them to what was termed by Burmeister "the private sphere". The latter refers to sets of material culture elements, mainly of domestic nature, that were not prone to manipulation for status negotiation and are thus considered indicative of a – conscious or not – sense of commonality among portions of the population.[1436] The assemblage of Aigeira, consisting of medium sized storage vessels, smaller jars that may have been used for food preparation,[1437] cooking

[1431] Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, fig.11; Deger-Jalkotzy 2003b, fig.8:5.
[1432] Jung 2006, 44.
[1433] Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 421-422.
[1434] Kilian 2007; Romanos 2011, 196-207. As opposed to limited range at other sites e.g. Menelaion (Catling 1981, 71-82; Catling 2009, 380-383).
[1435] Strack 2007, 82. Thin section and heavy mineral analysis of the material from Aigeira suggests that the HBW vessels were locally produced (Deger-Jalkotzy 2003b, 467).
[1436] Burmeister 2000, 542.
[1437] Bettelli 2002, 119; Strack 2007, 35; Stockhammer 2011, 229.

utensils, like a ladle from phase II of the settlement,[1438] and to a lesser extent tablewares, further relates it to the cooking traditions and self-identification of its users.[1439]

In response to Jung's concerns regarding the under-representation of Italian features in the material from Aigeira, and Lis' suggestion to disassociate the site's handmade burnished pottery from the HBW tradition, and instead regard it as a by-product of economic stress,[1440] the present approach proposes that the handmade pottery from Aigeira is not a separate phenomenon from the HBW production. Associations with impasto pottery, well-observed at Teichos, may be limited in Aigeira, but two bucket-shaped vases do find Italian counterparts.[1441] On the other hand, post-palatial Achaea, as demonstrated by the abundance of locally produced LHIIIC ceramics (paragraph **3.3.16**), does not exhibit any signs of disruptions in the supply of wheel-made pottery, unlike other areas like Pylos convincingly employed by Lis to illustrate the triggers behind the production of the group he defines as Handmade Domestic Pottery.[1442] As already mentioned in paragraph **3.1.3**, the existence of a kiln at the acropolis of Aigeira (phase Ib) further testifies to the existence of local specialised production.

Developing further Rutter's argument that the HBW production combines a conservative aspect with a progressive mutual influence between HBW and local LHIIIC finewares,[1443] the attestation of these two tendencies at Aigeira can now be re-interpreted as signs of hybridisation.[1444] On the one hand, the formal characteristics and technical

[1438] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003b, fig.10.
[1439] For general discussions on culinary habits and expressions of identity: Twiss 2007; Dietler 2010, 183-192.
[1440] Jung 2006, 43-46; Lis 2018, 141.
[1441] Jung 2006, 45.
[1442] Lis 2018, 145-146.
[1443] Rutter 1990, 37-39; see also Kilian 2007, 52-54 for Tiryns.
[1444] For recent applications of hybridisation in Mediterranean material culture: van Dommelen 2005; Voskos, Knapp 2008.

features of HBW were retained throughout the LHIIIC occupation of the site, expressing the attachment of its makers to a distinct potting tradition over time (low-fired fabrics, burnished surfaces, cordon decoration in phases Ia-b). On the other hand, Mycenaean shapes were imitated in HBW form, in both phase I (FS 58,64; FS 250) [1445] and II (FS 58; FS 65)[1446] of the settlement and the fabric as already mentioned was occasionally thrown on the wheel in phase II, testifying to the impact of interactions with the local ceramic style. The adoption of the carinated cup in the wheel-made LHIIIC repertoire, represented at both Aigeira and Teichos, as seen in paragraph **3.3.11**, can also be added here as evidence of reciprocal influences between the two ceramic classes. It is thus proposed that Aigeira offers an insight into the negotiation of the identities of groups with non-Aegean cultural background (South Italian according to current consensus), whose material expressions underwent transformations in the process of mutual interactions with local material practices, giving way to hybridised cultural representations.

The lack of well-published contexts from Achaea does not clarify the status of HBW makers but the recent examination of HBW from Tiryns by Stockhammer offers useful comparative evidence. Not only is HBW reportedly under-represented in "upper-class" rooms,[1447] but also in the Northeast Lower Town the ware was confined to specific contexts related with storage and hearths and was discarded in specific rubbish dumps, where it did not coexist with Mycenaean cooking-wares.[1448] Mycenaean adaptations of the carinated cup also followed the exact distributional pattern of HBW in the Northeast Lower Town,

[1445] Deger-Jalkotzy 2003b, 461, fig.6.
[1446] Deger-Jalkotzy 1983, fig.1a; Deger-Jalkotzy 2003b, fig.3, 8:6.
[1447] Kilian 2007, 51; contra: Borgna, Levi 2015, 127.
[1448] Stockhammer 2008; Stockhammer 2011, 234.

indicating that the shape may also have been used by the same groups consuming HBW.[1449] In this light it can be argued that, contrary to previous assumptions,[1450] some form of social segregation did exist, at least in the Argolid, possibly indicating the differential status of the HBW makers.

A significant piece of evidence that Teichos Dymaion adds to the reconstruction of the role of HBW makers is the coexistence of the ware at the same site as bronze types attributed to the koine metallurgica. The dissemination of the two classes of material culture, with widely accepted connections to the Italic peninsula, follows a similar trajectory in the Aegean, and their coexistence at the same locale can be paralleled to the palatial centres of the Argolid, where both material culture elements are introduced before the collapse. The initial appearance of HBW in Tiryns and Mycenae indicates that palatial elites harboured an interest in its producers, probably interrelated with the contemporaneous interest in the innovative military technology of Naue II swords.[1451] It would not in fact be surprising if the introduction of HBW at Teichos Dymaion is pushed by future research back to LHIIIB2, when the earliest Italian-type bronzes are also found in Achaean contexts (**tab.1**), a possibility all the more likely considering that the site functioned as landfall of Trans-Adriatic exchange routes since LHIIIB, possibly under indirect palatial control (**chapter 2**). On the grounds of the concurrent appearance of the two innovations (HBW, Italian-type bronzes) and the evidence supporting the quick incorporation of the new bronze types in the local metallurgical production discussed in paragraph **5.1.1**, the present approach thus proposes the identification of HBW makers as craftsmen of non-Aegean cultural background. In addition to Teichos, the spread of the ware in other parts of Achaea during

[1449] Stockhammer 2008, figs.85, 87.
[1450] Kilian 1985,82. Bankoff 1996, 199.
[1451] Supra 284, 288; see also Jung, Pacciarelli 2017, 195.

LHIIIC, as manifested by the material from Aigeira, can be explained by the dismantling of the palatial economies, which could no longer maintain control over material flows and specialised production. The emergence of elite groups in 12th century Achaea, as reconstructed in paragraph **6.1**, created favourable conditions for the social manipulation of the skills of HBW makers in Achaea, presenting, among others, potentials for controlling the production of bronze types that were deeply enmeshed in the symbolic expression of elite identities. However, the identities of involved individuals or groups were not static, and the above proposed evidence of hybridisation in Aigeira attests to mutual influences in the local social and material setting.

5.1.3. Achaean and Achaean-style pottery in Italy

Mycenaean imports in Italy and locally produced Mycenaean-style pottery, often referred to as Italo-Mycenaean, have a long history of research, especially with regards to the character of the Mycenaean presence and the extent of its impact on local society.[1452] The distribution of these two often macroscopically indistinguishable classes of pottery,[1453] albeit covering a large part of peninsular Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia throughout the Aegean LBA,[1454] is geographically, chronologically, and quantitatively uneven. Despite the acknowledged limitations in the stylistic distinction between LHIIIB and LHIIIC sherd material from Italian sites,[1455] the 12th century is characterised by the persistence of Aegean-Italic ceramic contacts, which diminish but possibly survive into the next century as well. Post-

[1452] E.g. Bietti Sestieri 1988; Kilian 1990; Vagnetti 1993; Vagnetti 1999a; Bettelli 2002, 139-164; van Wijngaarden 2002, 249-259; Belardelli *et al.* 2005; Vianello 2005, 87-101; Blake 2008; Borgna, Levi 2015; Jung, Pacciarelli 2017.
[1453] Vianello 2005, 16.
[1454] For the most recent gazetteers: Vianello 2005, 106-175; Hulek 2013, 52-71; Jones *et al.* 2014, 23-58. For the three phases of Aegean-Italic contacts (LHI-II, LHIIIA-B, LHIIIC): Vagnetti 1993; Blake 2014, 42-45.
[1455] Vagnetti 1993, 151; Jones *et al.* 2014, 407.

palatial (or at least LHIIIB-C) Mycenaean/Mycenaean-style pottery has been identified in well over 50 sites.[1456] The material, however, in the vast majority of cases tends to account for a fraction of local assemblages, numbering fewer than ten reported fragments.[1457]

The results of archaeometric analyses clearly indicate that in the course of the Aegean LHIIIC the popularity of locally produced Mycenaean-style pottery, already increasing by LHIIIB, continued to grow, rather at the expense of actual imports.[1458] There is also a considerable shift in the spatial distribution of both classes. The highest concentration – in line with the previous period – occurs in Apulia and Calabria.[1459] The sites with the most substantial amounts of local and imported Mycenaean pottery are also situated there, on the northern Apulian coast (Coppa Nevigata),[1460] and especially in the area of Salento (Roca Vecchia,[1461] Punta Meliso)[1462] and the Gulf of Taranto (Scoglio del Tonno,[1463] Broglio di Trebisacce).[1464] During the same period Mycenaean-style pottery starts being produced in the Marche region (Cisterna di Tolentino)[1465] and farther North, in the Po valley, especially in the middle and lower Verona plain (Fondo Paviani),[1466] although its quantity does not compare to South Italy. On the other hand, Sicily and the Aeolian Islands seem to have been largely bypassed by long-distance maritime networks.[1467] Sparse and possibly indirect contacts can be reconstructed on the northern Tyrrhenian coast,[1468] but a relatively higher

[1456] Jones *et al.* 2014, 23-58 (nos.3-6, 9-13, 15, 17-36, 38, 40, 43-55, 58-64, 67-68, 72, 80, 89, 93, 95, 97).
[1457] Vagnetti 1999b, 141; Vianello 2005, 9; Blake 2008, 9-12.
[1458] Vagnetti *et al.* 2009; 173; Jones *et al.* 2014, 407-409.
[1459] Cazzella 2009; Blake 2014, 207-239.
[1460] Belardelli 2004, 94-97.
[1461] Guglielmino 2002; Guglielmino 2005a-b; Guglielmino 2009.
[1462] Benzi, Graziadio 1996; Benzi 2001.
[1463] Gorgoglione 2002; Gorgoglione, Jones, Levi 2006.
[1464] Jones *et al.* 1994; Vanzetti 2000, 152-154; Moffa 2002, 110-117.
[1465] Percossi, Pignocchi, Sabbatini 2005; Vagnetti *et al.* 2006.
[1466] Bettelli, Vagnetti 1997; Jones *et al.* 2002; Bettelli *et al.* 2015; Bettelli *et al.* 2017.
[1467] See e.g. D'Agata 2000; La Rosa 2004; Cazzella, Recchia 2009, 36-38.
[1468] For Latium: Jones *et al.* 2014, 39-40 nos.51-55 with bibliography.

concentration of locally produced Mycenaean-style pottery is found at certain Campanian sites (Montedoro di Eboli, Afragola).[1469]

Determining the possible involvement of LHIIIC Achaean communities in this wider phenomenon is very problematic, as any attempt at identifying Achaean ceramic influences relies almost exclusively on stylistic observation rather than archaeometric evidence. The extensive analyses conducted on the Italian material prove rather inconclusive when it comes to distinguishing actual Achaean products among Peloponnesian imports, which have been shown to constitute the bulk of the analysed LHIIIC specimens.[1470] As explained by Jones and Levi this is due to overlaps in the INAA (Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis) pottery compositions in the Northern, Western, and Central Peloponnese, which tend to hinder more precise attributions.[1471] Two amphora fragments from Punta di Zambrone of likely Eleian/Achaean provenance are among the few exceptions.[1472] Diagnostic Achaean LHIIIC Late evenly spaced banding does decorate a stirrup jar from Roca Vecchia, which has, however, been identified as a possible Central Greek or Cretan import.[1473] Stylistically it has nothing in common with either tradition, including its shoulder decoration with crosshatched triangles, which is much more typical of Achaea and Western Greece in general.[1474] Other vases, such as belly-handled amphorae from Roca Vecchia and Punta Meliso, and a ring-based krater from the latter site follow the stylistic values of the Western Greek tradition, and have good Achaean parallels.[1475] The pottery of Punta Meliso, whilst

[1469] Schnapp-Gourbeillon 1986; Lafogria *et al.* 2007.
[1470] Jones *et al.* 2014, 414.
[1471] Jones *et al.* 2014, 111.
[1472] Supra fn.461.
[1473] Guglielmino, Levi, Jones 2010, 258 (RO42).
[1474] Supra 138.
[1475] Supra 116, 177-178.

predominantly locally produced, displays close similarities to Western Greece and particularly LHIIIC Middle-Late Achaea/Elis.[1476]

On present evidence, therefore, some form of contacts between Achaea and at least the Salento region can be substantiated by LHIIIC Late at the latest. The nature of these contacts is harder to define. Archaeometric results indicate that imports of multiple Aegean origins coexisted at the same sites.[1477] This is hardly unexpected if one takes into account the evidence from LBA shipwrecks, strongly suggesting that materials and artefacts of diverse origins were part of the cargo of the same ships.[1478] The role of Achaean – or for that matter Aegean – seafarers in the transportation of the finished goods is a matter of speculation.[1479] Even if members of Achaean communities did actively engage in Trans-Adriatic voyages, the reconstruction of the social context of these transactions depends largely on the value ascribed to Mycenaean pottery as a commodity.[1480] Some degree of appreciation for Mycenaean vessels is suggested by their deposition in certain funerary contexts, but they were markedly rejected as grave goods in Apulia.[1481] Despite the increasing social complexity observed in 12th century Southern Italy,[1482] the "wide and thin distribution" of Mycenaean/Mycenaean-style pottery probably indicates an indifference of emerging elites towards the regulation of its circulation.[1483] This by no means excludes the possibility of its elite consumption at certain contexts. For instance, at Roca Vecchia – the site with the highest concentration of LHIIIB-C imports – Mycenaean vessels, including

[1476] Benzi 1996, 106-116, 126-128; Benzi 2001, 238.
[1477] Jones *et al.* 2014, 139-248.
[1478] Bass 1967; Pulak 1998; Pulak 2005; Pulak 2012, 871-872.
[1479] Sherratt 2000, 87; Sherratt 2001, 234-235; Sherratt 2003, 40-43.
[1480] Sherratt 1999, 169-180; van Wijngaarden 2002, 275-280.
[1481] Vianello 2005, 65-67; Radina, Recchia 2006, 1558-1560.
[1482] Vanzetti 2006; Blake 2014, 210-211; Jung, Pacciarelli 2017, 193-202.
[1483] Blake 2008, 12.

drinking sets, were found alongside hoards containing Aegean-type bronzes,[1484] in association with an edifice possibly serving communal and religious functions.[1485]

Italo-Mycenaean pottery, following similar consumption patterns as Mycenaean imports, and catering to the same needs, is here considered to constitute a case of mobility of craftsmen. The presence of Aegean craftsmen in Italy, possibly on seasonal level, has been tentatively posited in past bibliography,[1486] and can now be more firmly suggested. The wholesale introduction of non-local ceramic forms, with highly stylised features, without obvious influence from the local potting tradition, and without evidence of experimentation in its production process,[1487] corroborates such an interpretation, rather than the transfer of technological know-how alone. The bulk of local assemblages remained handmade down to the end of the local Bronze Age, but the diffusion of the use of the wheel in the production of local grey wares and coarse ware pithoi (dolii)[1488] is proposed here as evidence of hybridisation, similarly to the reconstruction offered for the Aegean HBW in paragraph **5.1.2**.

Mycenaean and Mycenaean-style pottery is certainly a major testimony to Aegean-Italic contacts, but most likely it was not the primary factor that stimulated these contacts in the first place.[1489] Trade in metals has long been postulated,[1490] but Sardinian and South-Alpine copper is overall rare in Western Greece.[1491] Search for raw materials like alum and

[1484] Guglielmino 2004-2006, 99-101; Maggiulli 2009.
[1485] Malorgio, Maggiulli 2011, 125-158.
[1486] Vagnetti 1999a, 194; Blake 2008, 22; Jones *et al.* 2014, 453.
[1487] Buxeda i Garrigós *et al.* 2003, 280-281; Borgna, Levi 2015, 115-124*;* Jones *et al.* 2014, 454-457.
[1488] Bettelli 2002, 106-112 (dolii), 126-130 (grey wares).
[1489] For a similar argument: Sherratt 1999, 177-180.
[1490] Bietti Sestieri 1988, 26; Bietti Sestieri 2003, 571-580; Cline 2009, 78 with references.
[1491] Stos-Gale 2000; Jung, Mehofer 2013, 178-180.

sulphur,[1492] and precious goods like amber, reaching Western Greece through the Adriatic-Ionian route,[1493] have all been suggested as likelier motivators for the Aegean engagement in Central Mediterranean maritime networks. Eder and Jung have posited that Aegean-Italic interactions took place in an environment of reciprocal personal relations.[1494] The Achaean evidence can be used to further strengthen this reconstruction, since, as already discussed in paragraph **5.1.1**, Italian-type bronzes played a central role in the materialisation of elite ideologies in the mortuary sphere, indicating that overseas contacts were prized by Achaean elites. The articulation of interactions between Salentine and Achaean communities primarily through gift-exchange is additionally supported by the increasing social complexity observed at South Italian sites,[1495] which would have encouraged contacts to operate on more-or-less peer level. The discovery of Aegean-style drinking sets with typological affinities to the Achaean production at Punta Meliso and Roca Vecchia are particularly revealing of the social context of these contacts.[1496]

5.2. The Iron Age

The EIA was by no means a period of isolation for Achaea. Despite the observed changes in settlement patterns especially in Western Achaea and the re-focusing of activity towards the northeast part of the region, interactions with the rest of Western Greece persisted, as illustrated by similarities in ceramic styles and burial customs. Luxury goods such as few amber artefacts, ivories, and scarabs deposited as votives at Ano Mazaraki and occasionally as grave goods testify to the capacity of local elites to maintain some access to

[1492] Jones *et al.* 2014, 451.
[1493] Bouzek 1993; Palavestra 2007; Cwaliński 2016*;* Negroni Catacchio, Gallo 2016.
[1494] Eder, Jung 2005, 491-493.
[1495] Jung, Pacciarelli 2017.
[1496] Iacono 2015.

long-distance exchange networks, although it is unclear if any of them antedate the second half of the 8th century. Contacts with insular and peninsular Italy, on the other hand, do not seem to survive the beginning of the EIA, or at least have left no marks in the material record. Even though Naue II swords and fibulae were normalised in the local repertoire, other types of the koine metallurgica, like variants of daggers, greaves, knives, and razors, were discontinued. Still, the typology of the openwork discs from an SPG context from Drepano (**b26**) has largely gone unnoticed in previous scholarship, and it can now be associated with the tradition wheel-shaped implements in Italy, Achaea, and the Argolid during the last stages of the LBA.[1497] Aegean ceramic imports in Italy ceased altogether, as did the local production of Aegean-style pottery. The effects of these contacts on the local Italian potting tradition were also largely ephemeral, particularly in Central and Northern Italy.[1498] Even in Southern Italy the use of the wheel for the manufacture of local wares declined drastically and, even though at certain sites it persisted throughout the local Final Bronze Age, it does not seem in most cases to have outlived the 11th century.[1499]

When colonies start drawing their identity from Achaea, centuries later, a drastic shift in the geographical focus of Achaean contacts with the West becomes obvious. Rather than the Salento region, where, as already shown, the Achaean LBA imports and ceramic influences are best documented so far, it is the Ionian coast of Basilicata and especially Calabria that emerge as nodes of activity towards the end of the 8th century. Later literary sources, discussed comprehensively in recent scholarship, identify Sybaris, Kroton, and

[1497] Matthäus 1980, figs.6, 8-9. For an example from Ano Mazaraki of uncertain date: Gadolou 2008, 205 no.68.
[1498] Vianello 2006, 97-98; Jones *et al.* 2014, 457-460. For its correspondence to Aegean chronology: Jung 2006, 216.
[1499] Boccuccia, Desogus, Levi 1998, 253; Fasanella Masci 2016, 231. Possible LBA Aegean inspiration has been posited for the iconography of the South-Italian Iron Age matt-painted wares, which do not, however, betray any renewed Aegean influences prior the MG period: Yntema 1990; Bettelli 2008; Kleibrink, Barresi, Fasanella Masci 2012, 14-22, 29-30.

Metapontion as Achaean colonies, and describe the foundation of Kaulonia and Poseidonia as a Krotoniate and Sybarite ventures respectively.[1500] The same sources indicate that the identity of these colonies was predominantly linked to Achaea as a region, rather than single mother-cities within it.[1501] Nevertheless, some authors recount names of oikists and trace their origin to specific towns (Helike, Rhypes, Aigio), all of them situated in Northeast Achaea and corresponding to cities listed among the later twelve internal divisions of the region (Hdt. 1.145; Strab. 7.8.4; Paus. 7.6).[1502]

Despite demonstrating the conscious Achaean self-identification of those communities, however, textual testimonies have rather limited bearing on the reconstruction of the early Achaean involvement in the colonisation movement towards the West. The chronological distance separating these later accounts from the early history of the colonies severely compromises their relevance to the socio-political and economic framework of the nascent late 8th/early 7th century colonies and their relations to their Peloponnesian motherland(s). This gap does not only allow for inaccuracies and ambiguity, but also leaves ample space for subsequent re-interpretation or manipulation of the past.[1503] This is, for instance, illustrated by the existence of two contradicting versions regarding the foundation of Kaulonia, possibly fuelled by disputes between Kroton and Kaulonia about the independence of the latter.[1504] Even more revealing is the conflation of the regional and Homeric notions of the ethnic "Achaean" observed in the later written record,[1505] as a distant heroic and heavily mythologised past offered ground for political

[1500] Osanna 1992; Morgan, Hall 1996, 202-211; Papadopoulos 2002, 25-28.
[1501] Morgan 2002, 99-100, 102-103.
[1502] For variations in the listed divisions: Morgan, Hall 1996, 167-168.
[1503] See Osborne 1998, 264-265 for similar concerns in relation to the early history of Incoronata and Metapontion.
[1504] Morgan, Hall 1996, 208-209.
[1505] Morgan, Hall 1996, 213-214; see Papadopoulos 2002, 28-48 for the iconography of early colonial coinage.

exploitation, and could be used as currency especially amidst confrontations with indigenous populations or neighbouring Dorian colonies.[1506]

Despite the emphasis on the regional or epic Achaean identity conveyed by the later literary record, the early evidence from the Achaean colonies does not betray any visible and deliberate employment of material culture elements in the propagation of the ethnic identity of the forming communities.[1507] In fact the task of identifying cultural traits indicative of late 8th/early 7th century connections or influences between Achaea and its South Italian colonies proves conspicuously hard,[1508] even without attempting to make any inferences about the potential political significance of these contacts.[1509]

Whilst a detailed overview of the evidence from the Achaean colonies lies outside the scope of the present thesis, it is worth noting that the earliest ceramic assemblages have produced a combination of Thapsos-class, Corinthian Sub-Geometric and EPC pottery, East Greek pottery, alongside local wares.[1510] Recent research by Luberto has shown that Achaean colonies display recurrent patterns in the composition of their ceramic assemblages, in terms of the represented classes of pottery, their morphological features and typologies, which, however, are not in any way related to expressions of ethnicity, but instead constitute a material koine widely paralleled in other centres of South Italy and Sicily.[1511] Macroscopic similarities between the Achaean Thapsos-class production and the

[1506] Malkin 1998, 211; Morgan 2002, 99; Hall 2002, 58-65.
[1507] See also Shepherd 2014 arguing that the South Italian and Sicilian colonial funerary record suggests an emphasis on status differentiation rather than ethnic expressions.
[1508] Morgan, Hall 1996, 202; Morgan 1999b, 243.
[1509] For the Achaean script and epigraphic evidence from Achaea and its colonies: Jefferey 1990, 248-261, 456-459; Morgan 2002, 101-102 with references; Papadopoulos 2002, 26-27.
[1510] Morgan, Hall 1996, fns.206, 208, 221, 243, 247, 255 with bibliography; Luberto 2010 (Kroton); see also the array of wares represented at Francavilla Marittima: Wielen-van Ommeren, Kleibrink 2008 (Thapsos-class); Kleibrink 2008 (indigenous ware); Papadopoulos 2008 (Achaean-style); Jacobsen 2010 (LG Thapsos-class and ProtoCorinthian); Handberg 2010 (East Greek pottery).
[1511] Luberto 2017.

Thapsos-class pottery from Sybaris, Kroton, and Metapontion have been recently observed by Gadolou.[1512] Nevertheless, the Achaean provenance of the latter cannot be substantiated not only in lack of relevant archaeometric data, but also – and more significantly – because, as already argued in paragraph **4.3.7**, Thapsos-class is better defined as a style rather than as product of a single workshop.

Papadopoulos drew attention to a corpus of monochrome/banded kantharoi, generally dated to the 7th and early 6th centuries, although recently published material from the extra-urban sanctuary of Sybaris at Francavilla Marittima has been assigned to the second half of the 8th century.[1513] Their profiles have been paralleled to LG and EA kantharoi from Achaea itself,[1514] but serious objections can be posed against the identification of these vessels as indicators of ethnicity. The kantharoi form part of a broader ceramic class with linear decoration that is represented at a large number of colonial and indigenous contexts of South Italy and Sicily.[1515] Their distribution has also been shown to exhibit much higher concentration at sites like Francavilla Marittima or Incoronata,[1516] contrasting to their overall under-representation in the urban centres of Achaean colonies.[1517] It is also worth noting that some of the specimens from Sybaris have been mis-classified by Papadopoulos as kantharoi but most likely belong to cups,[1518] a shape that is absent from the metropolitan Achaean repertoire. Adding to the above concerns, the present study has demonstrated

[1512] Gadolou 2011b, 45. For the distribution of the ware in South Italy and Sicily: Dehl 1984, 44-45, 68-72, 152-153, maps 2-4.
[1513] Overview: Papadopoulos 2001, 411-421; Foti *et al.* 1969, fig.76:216a (Sybaris); Ademestanu 1982, figs.12-13 (Metapontion); Sabbione 1982, 261 nos.34-38 (Kroton); Papadopoulos 2008, 57-60.
[1514] Coldstream 1998, 328-330; Papadopoulos 2001.
[1515] Luberto 2017, 198-203. Classified under several appellations in past scholarship: Lo Porto 1964, 226 ("ceramica di tipo Itaca"); de la Ganière 1968, 189 ("vases importés non attiques").
[1516] For an overview: Papadopoulos 2001, 421-434 with bibliography. See also Canosa 1986, pls.58, 69b (Basilicata); Stea 1991, 414-416 (Incoronata); Papadopoulos 2008, 57-84 (Francavilla Marittima).
[1517] Papadopoulos 2001, 421-434 with bibliography; Tomay 2002; Tomay 2005; Luberto 2017, 202.
[1518] Tomay 2002, 350; Luberto 2017, 202 fn.38.

that monochrome/banded kantharoi belong to a widespread linear style manifested in Western Greek regions on both sides of the Corinthian Gulf and Ithaka since the 9th century (paragraph **4.3.7**). Compared to the case made by Papadopoulos, it can be therefore posited that this group of colonial kantharoi may exhibit Western Greek typological influences, but nothing points towards their direct association with Achaea. Their wide distribution in South Italy and Sicily is also fully harmonised with local traditions and cannot be exclusively connected to the Achaean colonial sphere. Consequently, it can be concluded that the vessels cannot sustain any associations to material expressions of ethnic identities.

Whether this seeming scarcity of Achaean or Achaean-inspired pottery from the early colonial assemblages should raise questions regarding the character of the Achaean involvement in the colonisation movement is a complicated issue and is largely interrelated to culture-historically rooted expectations that the ceramic tastes of the colonists should reflect their ethnic identity. The same principle underlies the assumption that the diversity in the provenance of ceramic imports in the colonies may denote the mixed origin of the migrants.[1519] There is no reason why Aegean settlers would not be open to using any pottery catering to their needs that was available, regardless of its ultimate provenance or inspiration.[1520] The low archaeological visibility of 8th/early 7th-century Achaean migrants in the colonies should rather be viewed as symptomatic of the lack of political interest in the manipulation of material culture elements for the expression of ethnic identities.[1521] This does not differ significantly from the evidence from Peloponnesian Achaea, where the consolidation of an Achaean regional identity is equally difficult to trace (paragraph **6.2**).

[1519] Osborne 1998; criticised by Malkin 2002.
[1520] Malkin 2014, 288.
[1521] See Morgan 2001, 77-80.

6. Conclusion

Continuity and Change:

The Achaean Society from the Bronze to the Iron Age

6.1. The Achaean Society during the Post-Palatial Period

The Achaean archaeological record offers ample ground for observing the prosperity of local communities, reflected in the existence of a thriving network of coastal and inland settlements, which maintained interregional and overseas contacts long after the dismantling of palatial economies. The socio-political organisation of Achaean communities, which was product of as much as impetus for a successful regional response to the collapse, has received several approaches in past scholarship, which were, however, predominantly focused on the elite implications of weapon-burials.[1522] Expanding previous accounts, the present study gives the opportunity to define in detail the sources of power of these elites. It also proposes a conclusive reconstruction regarding the character of post-palatial organisation in the region, by encompassing the conclusions drawn from the examination of settlements, mortuary practices, and material culture.

Both settlements contexts and chamber tomb cemeteries convey a clear impression of social stratification within post-palatial Achaean communities. The analysis in **chapter 3** demonstrates that the prominence of mortuary display in the archaeological identification of local elites is first and foremost an artefact of the state of research. Excavation projects and publications have diachronically concentrated much more consistently on the numerous LBA cemeteries, obscuring the fact that the mortuary sphere was not the only field for negotiations of status. Paragraph **3.1.3** instead has added that several post-palatial settlement sites display evidence of planning and mobilisation of labour, manifested in the construction and maintenance of circuit walls (**S33**, **S70**) or the adherence to an organised settlement layout (**S24**), which is compatible with the existence of a central authority,

[1522] Supra 87.

further corroborated by the presence of prominent buildings (**S09**, **S24**). Feasting events in relation to these dwellings (**S09**) indicate the role of communal dining for the negotiation of elite identities. Status differentiation is of course much more extensively documented in the abundant funerary record. Contributing to previous scholarship, paragraph **3.2.5** was able to establish that Achaean LHIIIC burials cover a broad spectrum of funerary display. It showed that weapon-burials are not the only interments with elite connotations, as often portrayed in bibliography at the expense of mortuary variability. In specific, the studied corpus allowed the distinction of two more groups of elite burials, namely burials furnished with precious and semi-precious jewellery/personal ornaments and secondary cremations. Among them the social precedence of weapon-burials, well-paralleled in the rest of post-palatial Aegean, has been re-affirmed on the grounds of the exclusive character of the rite, confined to a single individual per generation in each cemetery.[1523] An argument also put forward in paragraph **3.2.5** is that the adoption of weapon-burial was aimed at an allusion to Mycenaean ruler ideology, through the appropriation of a major aspect of wanax iconography.

The social stratification documented in the settlement and funerary record can now be pursued further by defining the pillars upon which the power of post-palatial elites was structured and maintained and the strategies that fuelled the material expressions of elite identities. Although manifestation of prestige was the key for the archaeological identification of elites at mortuary level, dependence upon staple finance is certain, through ownership of agricultural land. This is indicated by the topography of the settlements themselves (paragraph **3.1.1**), and most typically by those in the wider vicinity of the Peiros river valley (e.g. **S24**, **S37-38**, **S45**). Most of the excavated Achaean settlements had access

[1523] See also Iacovidis 1969, 279-284 (Ch.t.38), 304-314 (Ch.t.12); Deger-Jalkotzy 2006, 175; Dickinson 2009, 15.

to arable land, whose exploitation is exemplified by the discovery of large storage vessels in several structures at Aigeira (**S70**) and Petroto-Mygdalia (**S09**).[1524] Agricultural implements in settlement and funerary contexts (sickle: **B026**; sickle-shaped knives: **B066, B70**), some accompanying weapon-burials (sickle-shaped knives: **B059**; **B132**), further underline the significance of agriculture for local economies,[1525] while the frequent deposition of amphorae as grave goods would have aimed at a similar allusion.

The supervision of and involvement in exchange routes was another source of economic power for local elites. The significance of exchanges is suggested once again by the locales occupied by the settlements and their respective cemeteries. As already discussed in detail in paragraph **3.1.1**, Teichos Dymaion (**S33**) and a whole network of coastal and near-coastal sites extended along the Gulf of Patras (e.g. **S01**, **S05-06**, **S20-22**), and a comparable pattern is observed along the northeast coast of Achaea (e.g. **S58**, **S60**, **S63**), with Aigeira (**S70**) at its easternmost extremity. An entire network of settlements further expanded inland, controlling communication routes and passes, not only from Chalandritsa (**S24**) and Katarraktis (**S28**, **S30**, **S32**) to the Kalavryta region, but also far Southwest to Portes-Kephalovryso (**S41a-b**), on the passage to Elis.

The study of the ceramic assemblage in paragraph **3.3** also shows the significance of interregional exchanges. Close stylistic similarities in the LHIIIC ceramic production of Western Greek workshops denote the circulation of artefacts, but also of people and ideas (paragraph **3.3.16**). Interactions with the Argolid are indicated by the circulation of typical Argive vessel-types, such as the rosette bowl (paragraph **3.3.11**), and by the impact of Close

[1524] Supra 57-58, 61.

[1525] Paschalidis 2014, 727-729 with reference to an unpublished LHIIIB-C sickle from Voudeni; for sickle-shaped knives from Teichos Dymaion (**S33**): Mastrokostas 1965, 134-135, pl.177δ; Papadopoulos 1979, 157-158; for an LHIII sickle from Katarraktis (**S28**): Papadopoulos 1979, 155-156.

Style on local decorated pottery. At the same time Achaean vessels and ceramic influences further reached the Argolid itself, as well as Corinthia, and even South Albania.[1526] Contacts with the Cyclades and Crete, albeit sparse and not necessarily direct, are documented in the form of ceramic imports (**STJ85**, **STJ301**) and Minoanising stylistic elements (**STJ53**, **STJ257**, **STJ300**, **KR25**),[1527] while the observed similarities between the bronze headgear of **B112** and an artefact from Praissos-Photoula are noteworthy in this respect. The same applies to the presence of identical bullhead-shaped beads at Chatzi-Trapeza (**S66b**) and Naxos.

Several scholars have listed the procurement of metals as a crucial target for LBA elites in general,[1528] and post-palatial Achaea provides a regional insight into this discussion. Paragraphs **5.1.1-3** have illustrated that Achaean participation in the Adriatic/Ionian route involved the transmission of products of metallurgy. The acquisition of metals was not, however, the prime motivator for these exchanges. It is instead argued here that Trans-Adriatic interactions were nurtured by mutual interests of Achaean and South Italian elites to engage in reciprocal relationships, which resulted in the acquisition of prestigious/innovative commodities fuelling the elites' power strategies. Members of the Achaean elites were interred with these artefacts of non-local inspiration, most outstanding among them the Naue II-type sword that became typical weapon-burial apparatus. The exchange of technological know-how was also an outcome or motivator of these contacts, as suggested by the mobility of craftsmen in both directions, proposed in paragraphs **5.1.2-3**. The prevalence of Cypriot copper, used for the manufacture of the majority of Achaean

[1526] Supra 138-140; Bejko 1994, 118-119, 122-123.
[1527] The association of these finds with a Minoanising workshop active in Elis (Moschos 2009a; Vikatou 2009, 696-707) is harder to substantiate at least to date, as the influences are almost exclusively decorative and totally integrated in the local style.
[1528] Sherratt 2000; Sherratt 2003; Earle 2015.

bronzes,[1529] nevertheless, highlights that the acquisition of metals was indeed central in the Achaean engagement in East-West maritime routes. As to what the Achaean communities offered in exchange for prestige goods and metals, agricultural surpluses may well hold the answer, while the economic exploitation and supervision of safe harbours and passages is equally likely.

The case made in favour of the identification of HBW makers as migrant craftsmen involved in the local manufacture of Italian-type bronzes in paragraph **5.1.2**, further points towards the interest of Achaean elites to exploit specialised production. Control over metallurgy in particular is suggested here as another source of economic power for LHIIIC elites, as it provided the means of manipulating the flows of goods that were central in the communication of elite identities. The significant quantity of slags along with a stone mould for the casting of Italian-type spearheads at Chalandritsa (**S24**) further underscore the significance of metalwork for local economies.[1530]

The above discussion puts forward a new reconstruction regarding the economic basis of Achaean post-palatial polities, which goes beyond the participation in Trans-Adriatic networks, flagged by most scholars as the main factor behind the emergence of Achaean elites. As backbone of their economic power can now be identified a combination of staple finance, manipulation of interregional and long-distance exchange networks, and supervision of specialised production. All of them functioned as "bottlenecks",[1531] which offered points of restricting access to material resources and had the capacity of delivering surpluses or prestige goods that could be subsequently mobilised according to power

[1529] Supra fn.1394.
[1530] Supra 59, 285.
[1531] Earle 2011b, 35; Earle 2015.

strategies, such as the materialisation of the elite ideology or for cementing the support of an attached clientele. These strategies can be further extrapolated from the Achaean mortuary and settlement record.

Funerary rituals, as public events (paragraph **3.2.4**), created a ceremonial space, where ruling ideology was materialised, negotiated, and communicated. Weapon-burials, through the ostentation of artefacts with military connotation are the material expressions of this ideology, warlike at its core and deeply rooted in the Mycenaean ideals of elite ethos. As already mentioned, regardless if the owners of the weapons were real-life warriors or not, conflict was part of post-palatial realities.[1532] At the same time, the deposition of novel weapon-types propagated the elite's advantageous connection with sophisticated technology. Additionally the exclusion of a wider group of individuals belonging to elite groups from the rite of weapon-burial indicates that access to the symbols of power was the prerogative of the ruler, in emulation of the earlier Mycenaean tradition.

The study of the corpus of LHIIIC burials undertaken in paragraph **3.2** has extended our perspective of post-palatial burial customs and society by demonstrating that funerary expressions of elite identities were not limited to weapon-burials, and instead propagations of wealth and status extended to other members of their corporate/kinship groups. Pushing this observation even further, the present approach argues that the coexistence of weapon-burials with a number of contemporary non-weapon elite burials either in the same tombs (e.g. **B051, B108, B113**) or in different ones in their respective cemeteries (e.g. **B030**, **B065**, **B083**, **B102-103**, **B106**, **B116**) can be interpreted as evidence of redistribution.

[1532] Supra 53-54, 62.

Redistribution, proven to be an element of palatial economies as well,[1533] was employed to nurture and conserve networks of personal relationships. So far the Achaean evidence gives the impression of an upward mobilisation of resources, directed towards a limited elite.[1534]

The form redistribution acquired within the communities can now be reconstructed. It would have functioned to some degree as gift-exchange,[1535] which was probably the main mode of circulation of prestige goods accompanying elite burials. The mobilisation of staples is also proposed here to have played a dominant role, in a comparable manner to what is proposed for the palatial world,[1536] though on a much smaller scale. Evidence of feasting from the settlement of Petroto-Mygdalia[1537] shows that banqueting was a facet of the materialisation of surpluses,[1538] and provides additional proof that elite power strategies were not exclusively channelled through mortuary practices. Still, the hitherto overlooked presence of drinking and mixing vessels in the fill of chamber tomb dromoi has further been addressed in paragraph **3.2.4**.

On the grounds of the above conclusions, the opinion introduced here is that post-palatial Achaean polities can be identified as chiefdoms. Organisation in independent chiefdoms has been previously proposed for LHIIIA-B Achaea by Arena,[1539] but as already discussed in **chapter 2** several objections can be posed against this reconstruction. The LHIIIC evidence, on the other hand, allows for a more compelling case to be made. In specific, as I have endeavoured to illustrate, Achaean post-palatial elites exercised an

[1533] Halstead 1999; Halstead 2011; Nakassis, Parkinson, Galaty 2011.
[1534] See Halstead 1992, 73-74 for parallel practices in palatial contexts.
[1535] For gift exchange and reciprocity see e.g. Thomas 1991, 123-124.
[1536] Halstead 1988.
[1537] Supra 59-60.
[1538] For the social dimensions of feasting: Hayden 2001, 28-35. For the significance of feasting in Mycenaean society: Wright 2004, 50-53.
[1539] Arena 2015, 32-35.

economic power, relying on staple finance, supervision of overseas contacts, and control over metallurgical production. Elite ideals, communicated through mortuary expenditure and solidified through feasting practices, created conditions of inequality, while ruling ideology was anchored on expressions of military prowess. Redistribution, through gift exchange and commensality further constituted the main means for the manipulation of social relations. The above power strategies align well with the characteristics assigned to chiefly organisation,[1540] which as synthesised by Timothy Earle relied on a combination of economic control, military power, a ruling ideology, and the maintenance of an attached clientele. By chiefdom, I make use of the broader sense of the term, as a non-state ranked society, lying between egalitarian societies and bureaucratic states.[1541] A more specific categorisation is avoided here,[1542] as chiefdom models have been accused of diminishing social complexity to fit into overgeneralised evolutionary levels.[1543]

In response to Arena's comments about the possible similarities of Achaean chiefdoms to the concept of Big-Man society,[1544] it is argued that post-palatial evidence does not encourage a convincing comparison. An emphasis on achieved status, central to Big-Man society, can be extrapolated from the fact that weapon-burials are seldom concentrated in the same tombs, but variability prohibits any generalisation. For instance at Spaliareika-Lousika (**S37**)/Ch.t.2 two successive weapon-burials (**B108**, **BX**), predated by a rich cremation (**B109**), suggest that in some cases the appropriation of the social symbolisms of burial rites may have been sanctioned by descent. The frequent coexistence

[1540] Carneiro 1981; Mann 1986; Brumfiel, Earle 1987; Gilman 1991; Earle 1997; Earle 2002; Earle 2011a-b.
[1541] Johnson, Earle 1987; Stanish 2004, 9-10.
[1542] See e.g. the categorisations proposed by Service 1962 and Fried 1967.
[1543] Parker Pearson 1999, 72-73.
[1544] Sahlins 1963.

of weapon and non-weapon elite burials in the same tombs also leads to the assumption that elite status was often ascribed rather than accomplished.

Last but not least it is proposed here that local chiefdoms did not subordinate to a central administration. Status enhancing goods of all classes (weaponry, precious/semi-precious jewellery) reached a large number of cemeteries, without indications of restrictions imposed by a central funnelling point. It is argued, therefore, that elites of multiple communities managed to sustain access to the flow of prestige goods on their own and not through a central redistributive system. It is here that the roots of competition and corresponding political instability can be traced. It is implied by the coexistence of multiple polities, each with its own ruling elite, in very close proximity to each other, but also by the use of neighbouring burial grounds by factions within the same communities.[1545] The destructive events at Teichos and Aigeira can now be interpreted as physical manifestations of these frictions, but the ultimate demise of the Achaean post-palatial chiefdoms cannot be assigned to waves of violent incidents, and a different explanation can be sought for the emergence of new socio-political realities during the EIA.

6.2. The Achaean Society during the Early Iron Age

Post-palatial Achaean elites had lost their power base by the beginning of the EIA. The chronology of the studied corpus of weapon and non-weapon elite burials (paragraph **3.2**) suggests that the change which became visible in PG, with the abandonment of settlement sites and cemeteries, was not as sudden as it appears at first sight. Elite post-palatial burials had already become sparse during the 11th century, with only four

[1545] Supra 69.

interments across the studied corpus postdating the beginning of LHIIIC Late (**B052**, **B069**, **BX**, **BXII**), and none of them can be pushed to the end of LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean (**PL. 51**). In particular with regards to weapon-burials it needs to be clarified that their disappearance from Achaea did not in any way bring the end of the significance of warriorhood for the self-identification of elite groups in the rest of Western Greece, as manifested by SubMycenaean weapon-burials from Ancient Elis, Meganisi, and Kouvaras.[1546] The ostentation of weapons continued to hold a central position in mortuary negotiations of status during PG as well, exemplified by interments at Stamna or even the exceptional MPG weapon-burial at Lefkandi-Toumba.[1547]

This disappearance of elite burials from Achaea during the end of LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean is here considered to foreshadow the changes that occurred in the region at the beginning of the EIA. The above observed internal instability, an inherent defect of chiefdoms in general, was the primary reason for this, and is tied to the dependence of the local power structure upon the individual capacity of local rulers to manipulate regional and overseas social relations. The latter were imperative for retaining access to the networks that procured materials and prestige goods that sustained the elite power strategies. It is thus proposed that the pillars upon which this ideology was structured and communicated were progressively rendered irrelevant, especially the materialisation of the warlike elite ethos that had developed in imitation of the Mycenaean ruling ideology and in emulation of other Aegean peer elites.

[1546] Supra 90.
[1547] Christakopoulou 2009, 1233-1256, 1317-1321; for the Toumba warrior and other PG weapon-burials see Lemos 2002, 117-126, 140-146.

The present study therefore argues that the new socio-political realities in the EIA were not the result of a sudden shift with cataclysmic effects on Achaea, but can be conceptualised as a crisis of the local power structure, whose signs are already traceable by the end of LHIIIC Late. Despite the wanting power of ruling elites, and occasional disruptions like the conflagrations at Teichos and Aigeira, life and local economies, grounded on the self-sufficiency of staple finance, continued without turmoil down to the end of the 11th and the early 10th century. This has been illustrated in paragraph **3.2** by the uninterrupted use of burial grounds throughout LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean, in paragraph **4.3** by the absolute continuity of the local ceramic idiom through the SubMycenaean/PG transition, and, as shown in paragraph **3.1.3**, is perfectly encapsulated at Petroto-Mygdalia (**S09**), where the final abandonment of the site involved a last sympotic event in association with a large storeroom.

The weakening of post-palatial exclusive elite groups created conditions encouraging change in the Achaean society, and this came about with the re-orientation of the focus of interregional contacts towards the Corinthian Gulf, discussed in paragraphs **3.3.16** and **4.3.7**. This did not happen overnight, and instead its progress can be tracked since the introduction of the vertical-handled deep bowl towards the end of LHIIIC Late, which became the trademark of the Achaean, Aetolian, and Ithakan ceramic production during the EIA. While it is not proposed here that the shape was adopted under external influence, I argue that the spread of the type and its unprecedented popularity in the EIA is highly indicative of the social parameter of these networks, structured around commensality and shared sympotic ideals. It is revealing that a vertical-handled deep bowl is featured in the aforementioned sympotic incident at Petroto-Mygdalia as well. This intensification of

contacts across the Gulf, also observed in the transmission of other material culture elements during the SubMycenaean period,[1548] is here proposed to have brought about a new kind of visibility by the EIA, interrelated with a wider set of changes in settlement patterns, mortuary attitudes, and material expressions of identities.

It is thus not surprising that Western Achaea, where the highest density of post-palatial chiefdoms is documented, was most visibly affected by the weakening of warlike elites and the above change in interregional dynamics. Although the examination of absolute and relative chronology in paragraph **4.3.7** has shown that the gap in EIA Western Achaean habitation is not as long as posited in previous scholarship, it cannot be closed altogether, and thus it is difficult to deconstruct the impression that it was not only the elites that perished in this part of the region. Still, the invocation of either of the traditional explanatory vehicles – population movement and pastoralism – is unfounded and methodologically stands between the proverbial rock and hard place.[1549] The position followed here is that the missing pieces of evidence should be attributed to shifts towards fewer nucleated settlements in Western Achaea, possibly in the area of modern Patras or Chalandritsa, where funerary evidence exhibits continuity during the transition into PG (paragraph **4.1.3**), or even at Kato-Achaia (**S35**) known from surface finds to be inhabited during the LBA and at least by MG. The same reconstruction is offered here for the growth of the community of Aigio over the next centuries (**S63a-i**) and the concentration of sites at Drepano (**S76a-g**).

The higher habitation density in Aigialeia during the EIA, demonstrated by the examination of the topography in paragraph **4.1.1**, has been previously highlighted by other

[1548] Supra 269.
[1549] For pastoralism and its criticism: Snodgrass 1987, 193-209; Lemos 2002, 196 fn.59 with bibliography.

scholars, but what the present study is able to substantiate is the interconnectedness of this shift in the focus of activity towards Northeast Achaea with the above proposed change in interregional dynamics. The fact that the Achaean sites which persist into PG are concentrated in areas with good harbours on the Corinthian Gulf, like Aigio (**S63**) and Drepano (**S76**), further illustrates the significance of maritime routes for local economies and is consistent with the growing contacts across the Gulf.

What becomes evident among EIA communities is the gradual integration of the populations into a new social reality and a different political economy. This is well-documented in the mortuary sphere. The adoption of single inhumations in pithoi as the majority rite and the abandonment of LBA cemetery locations and funerary rituals strongly suggest that kinship and lineage were no longer deemed important for the formation of group identities. Expanding previous research, the discussion in paragraph **4.2.1** has pointed out the chronological precedence of Aetolian enchytrismoi and the role of interregional communications in the introduction of the rite to Achaea. Another significant conclusion to be drawn is that the constriction in EIA funerary display should not be classified as evidence of discontinuity or departure from the post-palatial tradition, since reduced funerary expenditure goes back to the end of LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean. Warlike ideologies remained unsuited for the mortuary sphere, at least until the 8th century, but in contrast to the end of LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean, the lack of access to precious/semi-precious materials did not prohibit some contingents within EIA communities from showing status aspirations already by PG (paragraph **4.2.3**). These were communicated by their capacity to withdraw from circulation non-negligible quantities of bronze and iron grave goods. Bronze jewellery substituted the precious/semi-precious beaded necklaces of the previous period,

and the frequency of deposition of bronze artefacts attests to the uninterrupted circulation of metals in the region.

The reconstruction introduced here is that new elite groups were formed during the EIA, and their ideology was negotiated and propagated by means other than funerary expenditure. A fresh insight into how elite identities were structured can be gained by a closer look into the amplified significance assigned to commensality, which permeates not only the funerary ritual but also the articulation of religious attitudes in emerging cult sites. In the mortuary sphere, commensality acquired a completely new dimension. Whilst throughout the post-palatial period wine drinking practices were confined to the rituals taking place outside the chamber tombs (paragraph **3.2.4**), and notions of commensality were largely lacking from the composition of grave good assemblages, the EIA witnesses the prevalence of drinking and pouring vessels among grave goods (paragraph **4.2.2.2**). This also happens at the expense of the previous interest in personal beautification manifested down to the end of LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean by the high representation of toiletries and perfumed oil containers. This emphasis on commensality is interpreted here as an indication that elite ideology during the EIA was predominantly dependent on the materialisation of surpluses through feasting. It further finds excellent parallels in Aetolia, where symbolic allusions to banqueting abound in the funerary record.[1550]

The role of communal dining for the expression of corporate identities and the consolidation of the new diverse communities is further corroborated by the early evidence from Achaean cult sites. As summarised in paragraphs **4.1.2.1-2**, animal sacrifices and ritualised food consumption in association with open air altars are documented since PG

[1550] Christakopoulou 2018, 36-56.

and continued to hold a central place in the practiced rituals throughout the life of the sanctuaries. Cult sites supplied a new contained environment for social competition and public ceremonial events offered ample opportunities for manipulation by local elites. Their function as outlets for negotiations of status is also evident in the deposition of luxury goods, weaponry, and the consumption of imagery alluding to elite ideals (e.g. tripods, chariot racing), which appear with increasing frequency during LG.[1551]

The emphasis on commensality is not the only element shared between cult practices and the funerary ritual. An original result to emerge from the study of dedicatory patterns and grave good variability is that clear analogies can be traced between the symbolic imagery of grave goods and the classes of deposited artefacts in the EIA cult sites.[1552] Pins, fibulae and other personal ornaments that were already among the most frequently deposited bronzes accompanying post-palatial burials (paragraph **3.2.2.2**) remained common grave goods during the EIA (paragraph **4.2.2.2**) but were also deemed suited for dedication in religious settings. In fact, clothes accessories are among the earliest votives identified in the assemblages of Achaean cult sites (paragraph **4.1.2.1**). The deposition of bronze vessels and their ceramic imitations is also shared between funerary and cult assemblages,[1553] while the reappearance of weaponry in burial customs during the 8th century (paragraph **4.2.3**) further coincides with the incorporation of weapons as votives, mainly at Ano Mazaraki (**S98**). It is thus proposed that the manifestations of the multiple social identities of the individuals, including gender and status, were during the EIA

[1551] Supra 208-210.
[1552] Compare Morgan 2003, 138 who observed a similar pattern at Thessalian Pherai, but in that case cult activity developed in close proximity to a former cemetery.
[1553] Achaean burials accompanied by bronze vessels: **b18**, **b23**, **b26**-**27**, **b34**; for clay tripod imitations from Seliana (**S100**) and Ano Mazaraki (**S98**): paragraph **4.3.6**; for a miniature bronze tripod from Ano Mazaraki: supra 208; compare Stamna: Christakopoulou 2009, 1216-1217.

to some degree re-directed from mortuary practice to cult sites. These expressions of identities and elite display, as already concluded in paragraph **4.1.2.2**, increased in scale and intensity during the second half of the 8th century, when dedicatory patterns began to crystallise and the first monumental temple-buildings were constructed.

The second half of the 8th century also sees the gradual consolidation of Achaean communities. This is visible in the expansion of sites like Aigio (**S63**), Drepano (**S76**), Katarraktis (**S79**-**81**), and Kamenitsa (**S86**). As already established in paragraph **4.2.1**, this settlement expansion further entails the contemporaneous use of multiple burial plots, which at least at Aigio may have been interspersed among habitation nodes. The present examination therefore shows that major Achaean sites do not exhibit substantial differences from other nucleated settlements that would later assume a polis status,[1554] supporting Morgan's arguments with regards to the similarities between EIA big sites in later ethnos territory and sites that would develop into poleis.[1555] The same can be argued about the progressive monumentalisation of Aigialeian sanctuaries (paragraph **4.1.2.1**), whose growth – besides attesting to increasing elite competition (paragraph **4.1.2.2**) – is also considered here an expression of territorial concerns.[1556] The latter particularly applies to Ano Mazaraki, situated on the mountainous passages to the Kalavryta region, whose emergence is mirrored by the roughly contemporaneous initiation of cult activity at Lousoi.[1557] The same period is characterised by the re-intensification of habitation in the southwest part of Achaea and the Kalavryta region. It would be tempting to interpret this as evidence of internal migration, especially since it coincides with the early involvement of Achaea in the

[1554] E.g. supra fn.1082 for Argos.
[1555] Morgan 2003, 46-70. See also the discussion in Hansen 1997; Hansen 2004, 138-143. For the potentials and difficulties in inferring socio-political complexity from settlement expansion: Morgan, Coulton 1997, 91-99.
[1556] For cult sites and territoriality see e.g. Polignac 1995; Morgan 1990, 7-10.
[1557] For Lousoi: Voyatzis 1990, 35-37; Schauer 1996/1997; Morgan 2002, 109; Morgan 2003, 183-184.

colonisation movement towards the West but future research may significantly alter the picture, especially since the present examination has shown that some of the gaps in habitation are artefact of the correspondence between absolute and relative chronology.

It can be suggest that Achaea by the end of the 8th century was organised in small polities, whose communities identified together in cult and their respective elites negotiated status claims through the manipulation of religious rituals and the mobilisation of surpluses in sympotic events. This reconstruction comes in agreement with established views that Achaea did not acquire an overarching political organisation or a self-conscious ethnic identity during the EIA.[1558] This is also confirmed by the examination of cult practices in paragraph **4.1.2.2**, as the conveyed impression of local variability leads to the conclusion that identities were composed and materialised differently among the worshipping groups and that cult priorities corresponded to diverse socio-political conditions. For instance horse ownership was central for the community frequenting the sanctuary of Nikoleika (**S95**), as opposed to warlike ideals communicated by the deposition of weaponry at Ano Mazaraki (**S98**). Possibly conscientious attempts of local communities of the Pharai valley to differentiate themselves have also been pointed out in bibliography, on the grounds of distinct pottery consumption patterns, and the prevalence of cists and tumuli in the local mortuary record.[1559] Adding to these observations, the examination of sub-regional ceramic preferences in paragraph **4.3.7** confirms the distinct idiom of Southwest Achaea, as well as the eclectic tastes of the communities in the Kalavryta region, while the re-introduction of

[1558] Morgan 2003, 196; 203-205.
[1559] Supra 219.

the tumulus can now be placed in the wider Balkan tradition,[1560] testifying to continuous interactions reaching Achaea through the Corinthian Gulf.

Lastly, the end of the 8th century witnessed the revival of Achaean contacts with the West, this time in the form of the establishment of colonies. Paragraph **5.2** has demonstrated that the gap since the end of the 11th century leaves no space for hypotheses of continuity, and the same is indicated by the shift in the geographical focus of the Achaean colonisation away from the Salento region. In agreement with previous scholarship,[1561] Corinthian engagement in overseas exchanges, antedating the middle of the 8th century, is regarded here as the link behind the familiarisation of Achaean communities with both maritime routes towards the West and potential destinations. The present examination of the ceramic corpus has shown the vivid Achaean engagement in interregional communication networks in the Corinthian Gulf throughout the EIA. While contacts between Achaea and Corinth may be sparsely documented on the grounds of ceramic imports, the creation of the Thapsos-class style by MGII, under the influence of multiple ceramic traditions, as shown in paragraph **4.3.7**, testifies to the circulation of ideas and the mobility of people around the Gulf that would have provided opportunities for such exchanges of information. As commented on by Morgan, this westward migratory movement may not have been instigated by identical needs within Achaean communities.[1562] With regards to the possible internal stresses that colonisation may have aimed to alleviate, it can now be added that the increasing monumentalisation of the Achaean sanctuaries and the elaboration of dedicatory patterns during the second half of the 8th century can be associated with growing social competition that could have

[1560] Supra 222.
[1561] Morgan 2003, 214-215 fns.31-36 with bibliography.
[1562] Morgan 2002, 104-106.

encouraged contingents within local communities to participate in these Trans-Adriatic expeditions.

Epilogue: A Narrative of the LBA-EIA Transition in Achaea

The present thesis contributes to the growing amount of scholarship on ancient Achaea by composing the first synthetic analysis to cover the broad chronological horizon of the Bronze-Iron Age transition, from the 12th and 11th centuries, constituting the last period considered in accounts on the local LBA, down to the 8th century, incorporated in EIA narratives. Tackling disciplinary boundaries responsible for this divide, the present research has provided an updated reappraisal of the Achaean published record from the perspective of continuity and change across the above transitional period. This has been attempted by undertaking the task to produce for the first time in a single study critical overviews of local LHIIIC and EIA settlements, cult sites, burial customs, and pottery, which rely on the largest dataset to have been accommodated in a study on ancient Achaea so far. It encompasses over 100 sites, 900 tombs, 500 burials of which more than 220 are securely dateable between LHIIIC and LG/EA, as well as a corpus of 1500 ceramic vessels across the same chronological horizon. The above dataset supplied the basis for addressing a wide spectrum of issues relating to the character of the LBA-EIA transition in Achaea. These extend from Achaea's position in Mycenaean political geography to the socio-political developments that shaped post-palatial and EIA realities in the region, including the ways local communities engaged contacts with the rest of Western Greece and the Italic peninsula. These developments can now be synthesised in a unifying narrative.

Revisiting the discussions regarding the political status of Achaea in relation to the Peloponnesian palace centres, **chapter 2** has introduced the argument that local communities by MHIII/LHI and until LHIIIA1 exhibited the same signs of increasing social complexity as those from the rest of the Peloponnese that would subsequently acquire palatial organisation. This trajectory was interrupted by LHIIIA2-B, as demonstrated by the termination of the use of tholoi, constrictions of funerary display, and destructive incidents affecting several settlements, testifying to political instability. Nevertheless, the latter affected only the emerging elite groups, as the use of chamber tomb cemeteries continued unabated. On these grounds the reconstruction offered here disputed the existence of centralised administration in Achaea and instead saw the LHIIIA2-B developments as the result of external palatial involvement in local economies, instigated by a need to supervise exchange networks and material flows to and from the West. In this context the fortified acropolis of Teichos Dymaion, occupying a strategic position as the Peloponnesian landfall of Trans-Adriatic maritime routes, is associated with a palatial beneficiary. Even though, as already argued in **chapter 2**, more research is required for substantiating previous hypotheses that LHIIIA2-B Achaea was organised in chiefdoms,[1563] political fragmentation in the region is considered here to be compatible with the above proposed economic and political interventions by a distant palace centre. This reconstruction certainly explains why the impact of the collapse was indirect in Achaea, as the disintegration of palatial wealth finance created advantageous conditions for local contingents to assume roles as mediators in pre-existing networks between the Aegean and the Adriatic.

Indeed, **chapter 3** has confirmed that if anything Achaea had a successful response to the palatial collapse. This impression, long-promoted in bibliography, can now be firmly

[1563] Arena 2015, 34-36.

established on the grounds of a comprehensive analysis of post-palatial settlement, mortuary, and ceramic data that took into account the multitude of recently published material. As this analysis has demonstrated, LHIIIC Achaea exhibits uninterrupted continuity from the 13th century, with no major shifts in settlement patterns, continuous use of local cemeteries, and adherence to earlier burial customs. What, however, the present study has been able to show is that by the beginning of LHIIIC Early and until LHIIIC Late local elites exhibit a capacity to exploit more efficiently the potentials of the surpluses generated by agricultural produce and the advantageous position their communities occupied in relation to maritime and inland communication routes.

The examination of post-palatial settlements in paragraph **3.1** has proven that Achaean settlement data, despite the fragmentary character of the extant record, can shed light into socio-political complexity. Social hierarchy has been tracked in greater detail in paragraph **3.2**, which based the reconstruction of post-palatial burial customs on a representative and testable burial corpus that covers wide mortuary variability. Adding to previous studies that concentrated almost exclusively on the phenomenon of weapon-burial, it is now possible to argue that there is no notion of dichotomy in the local mortuary record. Post-palatial grave good assemblages, regardless if they are furnished with weaponry or not, exhibit a consistent and diachronic interest in personal beautification and an overall indifference for symbolic allusions to commensality. However, paragraph **3.2.4** deconstructed previously held opinions about utter underrepresentation of sympotic practices in the Achaean LBA funerary record, by underlining that wine drinking was an essential part of the rituals taking place outside the burial chambers. At the same time, the examination of practiced rites and grave good combinations permitted in paragraph **3.2.5**

the classification of post-palatial burials across a broad spectrum of funerary expenditure and display, from weapon and non-weapon elite burials to lower status burials reflecting some aspirations for emulating elite ideals and modest burials furnished with few ceramic artefacts or not accompanied by any grave goods at all.

Contributing to previous research that has long-emphasised the social precedence of weapon-burials, the present study has defined the economic base of Achaean elites, which can now be said to have relied on the control of staple finance and specialised production, especially metallurgy, as well as the exploitation of interregional and long-distance contacts and material flows. Contacts with South Italy and the Salento region in particular were especially valued by local ruling elites that were buried with Italian-type bronzes. These contacts, as summarised in paragraph **5.1**, acquired the form of reciprocal exchanges at non-institutionalised level but also involved the mobility of craftsmen, who in the present approach are associated with the HBW makers. All the above sources sustained elite power strategies that aimed at maintaining networks of social relations via redistributive practices. Ruling ideologies were further materialised in the funerary sphere, through the exclusive character of the rite of weapon-burial (paragraph **3.2.5**). On the above grounds paragraph **6.1** proposed the identification of post-palatial Achaean polities as chiefdoms, whose heyday can be placed during LHIIIC Middle and the beginning of LHIIIC Late.

The present study has offered the opportunity to refine the definition of both of these phases and to revisit the Achaean post-palatial relative chronology in general (paragraph **3.3.16**, **PL. 50**). Through the examination of the typological evolution of the 15 commonest shapes in the Achaean corpus (paragraphs **3.3.1-15**) it has been possible to (a) re-affirm the applicability of the traditional tripartite chronological scheme for LHIIIC, (b)

advocate the shorter duration of the local LHIIIC Middle, and (c) establish the longevity of LHIIIC Late, which is here argued to persist into the 11th century, when it smoothly develops into the SubMycenaean ceramic idiom. The latter, as suggested in paragraphs **3.3.16** and **4.3.7**, lasted until the end of the 11th and down to early 10th century.

The analysis of post-palatial pottery has further enhanced our understanding of intra-regional variability, by elaborating on the differential patterns of pottery production and consumption between Western Achaea and Aigialeia. It has also offered a fresh insight into the interregional networks in which Achaean communities participated, especially in the area covered by the Western Greek koine. With regards to the latter, as demonstrated in paragraph **3.3.16**, it becomes clear that we cannot speak of a single homogenous ceramic tradition and the study of the Achaean corpus sheds light into interregional dynamics in the area of the koine. This approach suggests that LHIIIC Achaea, and particularly its western part, shared the closest connections with Northern Elis and Western Arkadia, but by the 11th century connections with the opposite side of the Corinthian Gulf gain increasing visibility.

Similarly to the reconstruction offered for the contacts between Achaean and Salentine communities, the wide range of interregional communications, in which post-palatial Achaean communities are shown throughout this thesis to have engaged, are argued here to have developed at a non-institutionalised level. The distribution of weapon-burials in Western Greece and the rest of the Aegean is consistent with this position (**MAP 5**).[1564] It attests to the emergence – no matter how short-lived – of nodes of power, associated with exclusive elite groups, who shared a similar ethos, materialised in the mortuary sphere through the ostentation of weapons. Their distribution follows a seemingly

[1564] Demakopoulou, Crowel 1998; Eder 1999; Deger-Jalkotzy 2006; Stavropoulou-Gatsi, Jung, Mehofer 2012; Steinmann 2012, 253-262; 443-448.

fixed pattern connecting the Eastern Aegean to the Ionian Islands, spreading along Western Greece and through the Corinthian Gulf to the inland passes all the way to Thessaly. The nodality of the phenomenon suggests the existence of a wide network of relations, in which different nuclei participated along different points, with varying intensity or direction of interactions, according to regional power strategies. Regional dynamics of interaction account for the unevenness and variability in the distribution of material culture elements, like those associated with the Western Greek koine, products of koine metallurgica, HBW, or even bird vases. Post-palatial Achaean elites, as already illustrated, had access to the western leg of these networks.

A significant contribution of the present study is the reassessment of the factors that lie behind the decline of these post-palatial elites and the process of the emergence of new socio-political realities in Achaea during PG. Paragraph **6.2** has demonstrated that the region did not undergo rapid and sudden changes, and instead the roots of socio-political change can be traced back to the 11th century, when elite burials progressively become sparse and disappear from the local record. The present approach has proposed that this development is intertwined with the dependence of elite power strategies upon the individual capacity of local rulers to maintain access to the above networks of personal relations. Trans-Adriatic contacts could no longer be sustained by the end of LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean and instead the geographic focus of interregional connections gradually shifted towards the opposite side of the Corinthian Gulf. The manipulation of these interactions was in the hands of new elite groups that grounded their identities in shared sympotic ideals, manifested since the end of LHIIIC Late by the spread of the kantharos, which became increasingly popular across the regions in the wider vicinity of the Gulf throughout the EIA. The present study has thus

proposed that the changes in PG settlement patterns and the introduction of the enchytrismos, examined in **chapter 4**, are deeply interrelated with this re-orientation of interregional contacts northwards.

The re-examination of Achaean settlement patterns in paragraph **4.1.1** has led to the deconstruction of the long-held impression of depopulation in the region during PG. It has instead been possible to shorten the gap by the revision of the absolute chronology of the local SubMycenaean phase. As I have further tried to illustrate, the seeming desertion of Western Achaea can also be partly explained by a shift towards fewer nucleated settlements. The LBA tradition was retained in collective memory in this part of Achaea, as demonstrated by the occasional PG re-use of Western Achaean cemeteries. These cases, formerly interpreted as tomb-cults, have been shown in paragraph **4.1.3** to constitute claims to a recent past, which however, never acquired the form of systematised cults.

PG is also the time when the articulation of religious landscapes begins in Aigialeia, originally centred around sacrificial rituals and feasting events. The analysis of cult practices and dedicatory patterns in paragraph **4.1.2** has been able to offer a closer understanding of the extent of elite involvement in religious settings, which increased in scale and intensity throughout the EIA, leading to the monumentalisation of cult space, with the construction of the first temple buildings during LG. With regards to the latter, the present examination has suggested the pioneering role of Aigialeian communities in the evolution of religious architecture and the diffusion of the innovative architectural forms in the rest of the Corinthian Gulf during the late 8th century.

The present study has further added the first comprehensive analysis on EIA mortuary variability in Achaea that incorporates a discussion on grave good variation

(paragraph **4.2.2**). It has demonstrated that by PG symbolic allusions to commensality acquire an unprecedented popularity in the local record, similarly to other communities around the Corinthian Gulf. By pursuing analogies between the Achaean funerary ritual and religious practices I have suggested that banqueting was the major elite power strategy and that dedicatory habits in sanctuaries closely mirrored burial customs and gradually took over as the main field in which identities and status claims were propagated and negotiated. Cult activity thus emerged as a focal point of elite competition and further played a pivotal role in the integration of the diverse EIA communities into a new political economy.

The chronological framework of these EIA developments has been revisited through the examination of the ceramic corpus. Paragraph **4.3** has offered a reappraisal of the Achaean EIA relative/absolute chronology and its synchronisation to other Western Greek ceramic workshops (**PL. 51**). The position followed here is that the local PG style maintained a strong LHIIIC Late/SubMycenaean undercurrent, similarly to the rest of Western Greece. For this reason a chronological scheme tailored on East Mainland Greek sequences is deemed inadequate, and instead the term SPG is here used to describe the ceramic idiom between the middle of the 9th and the middle of the 8th century, which continued to be strongly influenced by the PG stylistic principles. By the 8th century this SPG tradition co-exists with an MGII style, represented by the Thapsos-class predecessors and transitions smoothly into the local LG, characterised by the peak of Thapsos-class production.

The ceramic analysis also contributes to the growing discussions on the character of the Western Greek koine. Paragraph **4.3.7** has shown that the EIA phenomenon is a continuity of LHIIIC/SubMycenaean patterns of interregional contacts and, similarly to the previous period, it is not characterised by uniformity. Expanding on issues of regional

variability within the wide area of the koine, this study has proposed that Achaean communities predominantly engaged in contacts with regions in the opposite side of the Corinthian Gulf and Ithaka. The wider area of the Gulf continued to be the focus for interregional interactions throughout SPG, and by the 8th century Corinthian participation in these networks became increasingly visible. Thapsos-class style is here viewed as an outcome of these interactions, in agreement with recent scholarship. It in this context of continuous communications, formed by social groups that shared similar pottery consumption patterns and the same interest in sympotic practices, that the Achaean involvement in the colonisation towards the West can now be placed.

Drawing upon the Achaean archaeological record, the present thesis has opened a window into the re-adjustment of local communities within the shifting socio-political framework of the post-palatial world. It shed light into the transformation of LHIIIC chiefdoms and their warlike ruling elites, which managed to exploit the political opportunities that emerged in the aftermath of the collapse, into a new social order, in which diverse populations identified together in cult. It demonstrated that this transformative period was not a time of stagnation or decline, but was characterised by the dynamic participation in interregional networks and a process of re-definition of social identities. It makes a contribution to the growing scholarly interest on regional perspectives that transcend the LBA-EIA transition, which can be further enhanced in the future with the publication of settlement sites, the in-depth examination of diachronic shifts in interregional dynamics, or regional accounts focusing on other parts of Western Greece across the same chronological horizon.

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The Bronze-Iron Age Transition in Achaea, Western Greece:

Continuity and Change

from the 12th to the 8th Century BC

Volume II

Catalogues

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PREFACE

Volume I of the present thesis is complemented by a set of six catalogues, which include material that has been previously published or reported, and for the purpose of the this study has been systematised in a detailed database using the platform of FileMaker Pro Advanced (**PL. 47-49**). Specifically:

CAT. I comprises a list of LBA and EIA habitation sites, burial grounds, and cult sites. Each site has been assigned a distinct code that consists of the capital letter **S** (standing for "Site") and a serial number counting from 1 to 100 (e.g. **S09**). Different sites in the vicinity of the same locale are additionally distinguished by the addition of an alphabetic suffix at the end (e.g. **S63a-i**). Sites with LBA use are numbered from 1 to 71, and retain this number if they display EIA occupation (either undisturbed or discontinuous), whereas sites without known use prior to the EIA are allocated numbers from 72 to 100. The location of the sites can be found in **MAPS 1** and **6**.

CAT. II presents the 133 primary burials and secondary cremations that can be more or less securely assigned to LHIIIC and constitute the dataset on which the discussion of chapters **3.2.2** and **3.2.3** of Volume I is based. Each burial is listed by the capital letter **B** (standing for "Burial") and a corresponding serial number (001-133). Information provided for each burial includes (in the following order): the site of provenance; the tomb number as featured in the preliminary report or final publication; the context (with emphasis on the number of burials contained in the same tomb); the sex and age of the individual (if known); the practiced rite (inhumation-cremation); the mode of deposition inside the tomb (e.g. on the chamber floor; in pit); the posture and orientation of the body; the securely attributed ceramic and non-ceramic grave goods; any non-securely attributed grave goods (listed as

"possible grave goods"); the published date of the burial, and the relevant bibliographic references.

CAT. III includes 14 weapon-burials from disturbed, uncertain, or secondary contexts that can, however, be dated with relative certainty to LHIIIC and are considered in chapter **3.2.3** of Volume I of the thesis. To distinguish them from burials of **CAT. II**, they are assigned a Latin numeral (I-XIV) after the capital letter **B**. If available, information is provided for the same fields as noted for the burials of **CAT. II**.

CAT. IV consists of 93 burials that can be attributed with more or less certainty to the EIA and down to the beginning of the EA period. They constitute the dataset for the examination of the EIA burial customs in chapter **4.2.2** of Volume I of the thesis. To distinguish them from the aforementioned LBA burials of **CAT. II** and **III**, they are listed under the lowercase letter **b** (standing for "burial"), followed once again by a serial number (01-93). If available, information is provided for the same fields as noted for the burials of **CAT. II**.

CAT. V is the LBA pottery catalogue and is arranged in 15 sections corresponding to the 15 subchapters of chapter **3.3** of Volume I of the thesis. Each vessel is given a code consisting of an abbreviation of the shape and a serial number.[1] Information provided for each entry includes (in the following order): the site of provenance; the published museum number as noted in preliminary reports or final publications; the context (if it corresponds to one of the listed burials in **CAT. II-III** then the respective burial number is given); the published dimensions (for the sake of clarity, if the dimensions of the vessel are not published but it is

[1] All abbreviations can be found in the list of abbreviations in Volume I.

clear that the specimen is a single sherd, then latter information is provided in the same field); the exterior decoration; the date, and the relevant bibliographic references.

CAT. VI follows the same structure as **CAT. V**, this time for the EIA pottery, and it is thus arranged in 6 sections corresponding to the subchapters of chapter **4.3** of Volume I of the thesis. Each entry is given a code consisting of an abbreviation of the shape in lowercase letters and a serial number. Information is provided for the same fields as noted for the entries of **CAT. V**.

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I. LBA and EIA Sites

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S01	**Patras- Pagona**	settlement	**Location**: 1.2 km SW of the Kastro hill Plots belonging to the same residential area: **41 Pagonas Str**.: walls built at multiple terraces (pottery predominantly LHIIIA-LHIIIB), 1 pithos burial (undefined date) **11 Chysovitsiou Str**.: part of a wall **6 Liakopoulou Str**.: house with rectangular rooms; LHIIIB1 destruction layer; LHIIIC material is not associated with architectural remains **9 Chysovitsiou Str**.: two phases of MHIII/LHI habitation, sealed by LHIIB-LHIIIA1 destruction layer; two phases of LHIII architectural remains with an LHIIIA-B destruction layer **Associated cemetery**: S02	MHIII/LHI-LHIIIC	Vermeule 1960, 6-7; Papadopoulos 1979, 28 no.18; Kotsaki *ArchDelt* 42 (1987), 137; Kotsaki *ArchDelt* 43 (1988), 149; Stavropoulou-Gatsi 1996/97, 514-533; Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2001; Stavropoulou-Gatsi, Karageorghis 2003; Giannopoulos 2008, 61-63; Dietz, Stavropoulou-Gatsi 2010.
S02	**Patras, Germanou Str.**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: on a low hill; 1.5 km W of **S01**; 0.4 km SW of Kastro **Total excavated tombs**: 8 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: >24 **Associated settlement**: S01; Patras-Kastro? **Associated cemeteries**: -	LHIIIA-LHIIIC	Papapostolou *ArchDelt* 33 (1978), 79-80; Papapostolou *ArchDelt* 1981, 160; Papazogolou-Manioudaki *ArchDelt* 40 (1985), 116, 118; Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 47 (1992), 135; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1993, 209; Giannopoulos 2008, 60-61.
S03	**Patras-Gerokomeio**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: SE of modern Patras **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**:- **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	LHIIIB-LHIIIC	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 22 (1967), 214, pl. 153; Papadopoulos 1979, 28 no. 17; Mountjoy 1999, 400-401; Giannopoulos 2008, 63-64; Steinmann 2012, 393 no. 169.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S04	**Patras-Samakia, Aroe**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: ca. 2 km. E of the Kastro hill; Papadopoulos was unable to locate the sites. 2 cemeteries, poorly documented	-	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1933), 92; Kyparissis *Prakt* (1934), 114; Kyparissis *Prakt* (1936), 95; Papadopoulos 1979, 26 no. 9; Giannopoulos 2008, 63.
S05	**Kato Sychaina-Ayia Kyriaki**	settlement	**Location**: on low plateau (altitude 88 m); 1.5 km from Voudeni (**S06-07**). Two plots of the same residential area: **Kyriakis Str**.: 2 destruction layers with cooking pots of Mycenaean date **Armenisti- Mytika Str**.: 8 rooms with 2 architectural phases	LHIIB-LHIIIC	Stavropoulou-Gatsi *ArchDelt* 49 (1994), 221-222; Stavropoulou-Gatsi *et al*. 2006, 84; Papakosta, *ArchDelt* 62 (2007), 485; *ArchDelt* 63 (2008), 478; Giannopoulos 2008, 66; Moschos 2009b, 242, 243, 255, 264, fig. 1; Aktypi 2011, 6-7.
S06	**Voudeni-Borzti/ Katarrachi**	settlement	**Location**: on a hill less than 1 km NW of **S07** No published information **Associated cemetery:** S07	-	Kolonas 1996/97, 479; Giannopoulos 2008, 66.
S07	**Voudeni-Amygdalia**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: 7 km NW of Patras, on the slopes of a low hill; less than 1 km SE of **S06** **Total excavated tombs**: 78 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: SE-NW, following natural relief of the hill **Total primary burials**: >61 **Associated settlement**: S06 **Associated cemeteries**: S08	LHIIB-LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc" PG	Kolonas *ArchDelt* 43 (1988), 168-170; Kolonas *ArchDelt* 44 (1989), 129-131; Kolonas *ArchDelt* 45 (1990), 131; Kolonas *ArchDelt* 46 (1991), 146-147; Kolonas *ArchDelt* 47 (1992), 140-141; Kolonas *ArchDelt* 48 (1993), 122-113; Kolonas *ArchDelt* 49 (1994), 227-230; Moschos 2009b, 264; Giannopoulos 2008, 64-66.
			Ch.t. 19: 1 "SubMyc"/EPG vase in the dromos Ch.t. 54: 1 PG pithos burial in the dromos	"SubMyc"/ EPG	Moschos 2009b, 252, fig. 9; Aktypi, Gazis forthcoming.
S08	**Ano Sychaina - Asprochoma/ "Agrapidia"**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: E of Patras; at Asprochoma hill **Total excavated tombs**: 10? **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: S06 **Associated cemeteries**: S07	LHIIIA-LHIIIC	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1933), 92; Yalouris *ArchDelt 16* (1960), 137-138; Papadopoulos 1979, 26 nos. 10-11, figs. 4, 23; Mountjoy 1999, 400; Giannopoulos 2008, 64.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S09	**Petroto-Mygdalia**	settlement	**Location**: SE of Patras; on naturally fortified plateau, between rivers Philiouras and Xeropotamos; SE of **S11** and W of **S12-14.** Occupation in 3 terraces: **Ter. 1:** Apsidal structure with MHIII/LHI destruction layer; complex dated to LHIIIC with NW-SE orientation consisting of several rooms and a corridor **Ter. 2:** Densely built houses excavated at different levels, including LHIIIC storeroom with two phases (LHIIIC Early-Middle; LHIIIC Late/11th c.) **Ter. 3:** Remains of a retaining wall **Associated cemeteries**: S10; S11; S12-14?	MHIII/LHI-LHIIIA1 LHIIIC;	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 49 (1994), 231; Giannopoulos 2008, 59; Papazoglou-Manioudaki *ArchDelt* 63 (2008), 532-535; Morgan 2009-2010, 60; Papazoglou-Manioudaki, Paschalidis 2017; Papazoglou-Manioudaki forthcoming.
		cult site	Terrace **(2):** peristasis of a cult-building, votives	LG-EA	Morgan 2009-2010, 60; Stewart 2011-2012, 45.
		pithos burials	Fragments of pithoi of Geometric date discovered and destroyed in the process of the construction of a road and surface finds of LG cemetery.	LG?	Kotsaki *ArchDelt* 43 (1988), 168; Petropoulos 1991, 253; Gadolou 2008, 32 no. 1.
S10	**Petroto-Mygdalia, "Goupata"**	tholos tomb	**Location**: W slope of Mygdalia hill **Total excavated tombs**: 1 (diam. 4.3 m) **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: S09 **Associated cemeteries**: S10; S12-14?	LHIB-LHIIIA1	Petropoulos 1991, 251,253; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2011, 506-512.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S11	**Klauss (Antheia)**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: Achaia Clauss winery; at the foot of Koukoura hill; 2 km NW of **S09** **Total excavated tombs**: 28 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: W-E; in successive rows following the natural relief **Total primary burials**: 56 **Associated settlement**: S09 **Associated cemeteries**: S10; S12-14?	LHIIB-LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc"	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1936), 95-99; Kyparissis *Prakt* (1937), 84-93; Kyparissis *Prakt* (1938), 118; Papadopoulos 1979, 27 no. 12; Papadopoulos 1984, 221-224; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1988), 35-36; Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1989); Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1989); Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1990); Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1990); Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1991), 25-28; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1991), 79-84; Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1992); Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1992); Papadopoulos, Kontorli-Papadopoulou 2006, 23-24; Paschalidis 2009; Giannopoulos 2008, 55-57; Paschalidis 2014.
S12	**Krini- Ayios Konstantinos**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: ca. 6 km SW of Patras; on NE foothills of Omplos Mt.; two sectors (sectors A, B) excavated at 300 m distance from each other but belong to the same necropolis. **Total excavated tombs**: 7 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: N-S **Total primary burials**: >5 **Associated settlement**: **-** **Associated cemeteries**: S13; S14; S10-11?	LHIIB-LHIIIC Late	Kolonas *ArchDelt* 45 (1990), 131-132; Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 45 (1990), 132-133; Stavropoulou-Gatsi *ArchDelt* 47 (1992), 141; Giannopoulos 2008, 50-51; 125-127.
S13	**Krini- Zoitada**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: 6 km SW of Patras; mostly inside the modern settlement of Zoitada **Total excavated tombs**: 11 in three plots (Galanou; Makrygianni; Georgantopoulou) **Tomb orientation/organisation**: E-W **Total primary burials**: >22 **Associated settlement**: **-** **Associated cemeteries**: S12, S14	LHIIB-LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc"	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 46 (1991), 155; Chrysafi *ArchDelt* 49 (1994), 234-236; Papakosta *ArchDelt* 60 (2005), 354-358; Giannopoulos 2008, 51-52; Kaskantiri 2012.
			Ch.t. 1- Galanou: 1 "SubMyc"/EPG vase from the dromos	"SubMyc" - EPG	Kaskantiri 2012, 3, fig. 3; Moschos 2009b, fig. 8.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S14	**Krini-Drimaleika**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: 2 km SE of modern Krini; on the slopes of Drimaleika hill **Total excavated tombs**: 3 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: E-W **Total primary burials**: 4 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: S12, S13	LHIIIA-LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, 27-28 no. 16; Papapostolou *ArchDelt* 36 (1981), 166; Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 40 (1985), 135-136; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1993, 212-215, fig. 2: ε-ζ; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994; Giannopoulos 2008, 50.
S15	**Kallithea-Spentzes (Rampantania)**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: 10 km S of Patras; SW foothills of Panachaikon Mt; ca. 1 km distance from **S16**; S of **S17**. **Total excavated tombs**: 22 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: E-W, in successive rows **Total primary burials**: 69 **Associated settlement**: S16 **Associated cemetery**: S17	LHIIIA-LHIIIC Late	Yalouris 1960, 42-67; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1976), 196-200; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1977), 184-186; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1978), 122-124; Papadopoulos 1979, 27 no. 15; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1980), 106-110; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1981), 184; Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 40 (1985), 123; Papadopoulos (1991), 35; Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1997); Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1997); Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1998); Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1998); Papadopoulos 2006, 21-22; Giannopoulos 2008, 52-53.
S16	**Kivouri (Skamnia) - Ano Kallithea**	settlement	**Location**: successive terraces on the slopes of a hill; ca. 1 km distance from **S15** and **S17** Visible foundations of structures especially on the uppermost terrace; MBA and LBA pottery collected **Associated cemeteries**: S15; S17	-	Kolonas 1996/97, 482; Giannopoulos 2008, 54-55.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S17	**Kallithea-Laganidia**	tholos and chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: on a low plateau N of **S15**; ca. 1 km distance from **S16** **Total excavated tombs**: 23 (1 tholos; 22 chamber tombs) **Tomb orientation/organisation**: NE-SW **Total primary burials**: 54 **Associated settlement**: S15 **Associated cemeteries**: S17	LHII-LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1987); Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1987), 69-72; Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1988); Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1988), 32-35; Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1989); Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1989); Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1990); Papadopoulos 1991, 36; Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1992); Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1992); Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1993); Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1993), 44-47; Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1999); Papadopoulos 1999, 40-44; Papadopoulos *Ergon* (2000); Papadopoulos *Prakt* (2000); Papadopoulos *Ergon* (2001); Papadopoulos 2006, 22-23; Giannopoulos 2008, 53-54.
S18a	**Thea (Tsapaneika)**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: on the hill of Ay. Nikolaos, 0.1 km S. of modern Thea **Total excavated tombs**: - **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: Thea-Kastro? **Associated cemetery**: S19	MHIII/LHI LHIIIA-LHIIIC	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1934), 114-115; Kyparissis *Prakt* (1935), 70-71; Åström 1964, 109; Dekoulakou *ArchDelt* 29 (1973/74), 381-382; Papadopoulos 1979, 27 no.13; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 200; Giannopoulos 2008, 49-50.
S18b		cult site	**Location**: in the vicinity of the **S18a** Votive deposit dating from the LG to the Hellenistic period	LG	Petropoulos 2010.
S19	**Pavlokastro**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: SW foothills of Panachaikon Mt.; 1 km SW of **S18** **Total excavated tombs**: - **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: Thea-Kastro? **Associated cemetery**: S18	LHIIIA-LHIIIC	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1934), 115; Papadopoulos 1979, 27 no. 14; Giannopoulos 2008, 49-50.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S20	**Monodendri**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: 10 km SW of Patras; at Stenosia, 1.5 km S of modern Monodendri **Total excavated tombs**: 2 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: W-E **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: **-** **Associated cemeteries**: **-**	LHIIB-LHIIIC	Papapostolou *Prakt* (1977), 485-490; Kolonas 1996/97, 475; Giannopoulos 2008, 134-139.
S21a	**Vrachneika**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: 15 km SW of Patras; Poorly documented; some of the pottery published by Papadopoulos **Associated settlement**: Melissia-Dresthena? **Associated cemetery**: S22	LHIIIA-LHIIIC	Vermeule 1960, 4, 8, 11, pls. 2:13, 2:29; Åström 1964, 109; Papadopoulos 1979, 26 no. 8, figs. 3, 17, 43; Kolonas 1996/97, 475; Mountjoy 1999, 410 no. 28, 418 no. 62; Petropoulos 2000, 73; Giannopoulos 2008, 48-49.
S21b	**Vrachneika, "Lagadia"**	pithos burials	**Location**: 0.8 km from the coast **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - Pit containing LG and EA pottery (Thapsos-class; monochrome; plain) that was subsequently partly covered by two walls **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemetery**: -	LG-EA	Tsanaki *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 426
S22	**Tsoukaleika**	chamber tomb cemetery	Unexcavated **Associated settlement**: Melissia-Dresthena? **Associated cemetery**: S22	-	Papadopoulos 1979, 26 no.7; Giannopoulos 2008, 48.
S23	**Platanovrysi (Metzaina)**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: 3 km NW of Chalandritsa; on a low hill. **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemetery**: -	-	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1930), 88; Kyparissis *Prakt* (1932), 61; Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 17 (1961/62), 129; Åström 1964, 109; Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 19 (1964), 186; Papadopoulos 1979, 28 no. 20; Giannopoulos 2008, 52.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S24	**Chalandritsa-Stavros**	settlement	**Location**: on a low plateau of Stavros hill; 1.5 km E of **S25**. Two sectors excavated, on E and W side of the plateau; several structures with rectangular and trapezoid rooms arranged in successive rings following the natural terrain; megaron-like structure on the E sector on the top of the hill; child burials underneath the floors **Associated cemeteries**: S25, S26	LHIIIB-LHIIIC?	Kolonas *ArchDelt* 40 (1985), 136-138; Kolonas *ArchDelt* 50 (1995), 216-217; Kolonas 1996/97, 482-483; Kolonas, Gazis 2006; Giannopoulos 2008, 40-41; Kolonas 2009, 7-13; Soura 2017.
S25	**Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: also known as "Alepotrypes"; 150 m E of the modern chapel of Ayios Vasileios; 1.5 km W of **S24**; ca. 0.5 km S of **S26**. **Total excavated tombs**: 36 (45 identified) **Tomb orientation/organisation**: N-S; densely arranged in 4 successive rows **Total primary burials**: >14 **Associated settlement**: S24 **Associated cemeteries**: S26	LHIIB-LHIIIC Late,	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1928), 110-112; Kyparissis *Prakt* (1929), 86-88; Kyparissis *Prakt* (1930), 81-83; Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 17 (1961/62), 129; Papadopoulos 1979, 29 no. 23; Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 44 (1989), 134-136; Stavropoulou-Gatsi *ArchDelt* 46 (1991), 147; Petropoulos 1990, 504-505; Stavropoulou-Gatsi *ArchDelt* 48 (1993), 123; Stavropoulou-Gatsi *ArchDelt* 49 (1994), 234; Stavropoulou-Gatsi *ArchDelt* 50 (1995), 217; Giannopoulos 2008, 39-40; Aktypi 2017.
			Ch.t. 17: 1 pit burial in the dromos; PG pottery in the chamber Ch.t. 24: PG pottery in the chamber	PG	Aktypi 2014; Aktypi, Gazis forthcoming.
		pithos burials	**Location:** Marnolakka gorge, less than 0.5 km from the chamber tombs **Total excavated tombs**: 1 Poorly documented	Geometric?	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 17 (1961-62), 129. Gadolou 2008, 37 no. 26.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S26	**Chalandritsa-Troubes**	tholos?	**Location**: on a low hill; ca. 0.5 km N of **S25**. **Total excavated tombs**: 3 mounds identified as "tholoi" by Kyparissis of which one excavated; **Associated settlement**: S24 **Associated cemetery**: S25	?-LHIIIA	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1928), 111; Kyparissis *Prakt* (1929), 89; Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1956), 193, 199; Papadopoulos 1979, 29 no.24; Giannopoulos 2008, 40; Aktypi 2014, 2;
			EIA activity: assemblage of 8 LG vases, bronze spearhead, 2 bronze pins; bronze beads	LG	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1928), 111; Kyparissis *Prakt* (1929), 89; Zapheiropoulos 1956, 193, 199; Gadolou 2008, 37 no. 24.
S27	**Mirali- Pori**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: NE of Chalandrista and W of modern Mirali Poorly documented	-	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1930), 85; Papadopoulos 1979, 29 no. 25, 59; Aktypi 2017, 4 no. 17.
S28	**Katarraktis-Drakotrypa**	settlement	**Location**: on a plateau overlooking modern Katarraktis; SE of **S30** Large MH complex of rectangular rooms; a pit contained ashes and ceramic material, including two LHIIIA-C vases in its upper layer.	MHIII/LHI LHIIIA, LHIIIC	Kyparissis *ArchEph* (1919), 98; Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1956), 195; Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1957), 185; Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1958) 166-170; Åström 1964, 103; Papadopoulos 1979, 30 no. 33; Kolonas 1996/97, 483; Giannopoulos 2008, 47-48; Rizio 2010, 52-53.
S29	**Katarraktis-Karela (Bouga)**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: by the modern road to Kalavryta **Total excavated tombs**: 7 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: >1 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	-LHIIIC	Kyparissis *ArchEph* (1919), 98; Kyparissis *Prakt* (1932), figs. 4-9; Papadopoulos 1979, 31 no. 35, 141-145, 223; Giannopoulos 2008, 42.
S30	**Katarraktis-Ayios Athanasios**	settlement	**Location**: on the hill of Ayios Athanasios, 5 km SE of the modern village of Katarraktis; 0.2 km S of **S31** Megaron-shaped building and a child grave **Associated cemetery**: S31?	MH, LHIIIB	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1958), 171; Papadopoulos 1979, 30-31 no. 34; Kolonas 1996/97, 483; Giannopoulos 2008, 46-47.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S31	**Katarraktis-Rodia**	tholos	**Location:** between the modern villages of Katarraktis and Rodia; 0.2 km N of **S30** **Total excavated tombs**: 2 (A: diam. 3.9-4.1 m; B: 5.2 m); cist tombs excavated in the vicinity **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: S30? **Associated cemeteries**: -	LHII-LHIIIA1	Papadopoulos 1979, 59; Papadopoulos 1988, 89-91; Giannopoulos 2008, 54; Graff 2011, 17-19; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2011, 514-515; Aktypi 2017, 5 no. 31.
S32	**Katarraktis-Ayios Georgios**	settlement	**Location**: SW of modern Katarraktis; on the ridge of the Ayios Georgios church. Traces of LH and Geometric habitation.	LHIII, Geometric	Papadopoulos 1979, 31 no. 36; Kolonas 1996/97, 382; Aktypi 2017, 5 no. 33.
S33	**Teichos Dymaion**	settlement	**Location**: on the S end of the Mavra Vouna hills, close to Araxos Fortified settlement. Evidence for previous, EH, MH occupation. The cyclopean wall has been dated to LHIIIB. Rectangular edifices on the interior of the acropolis are assigned to the LBA phases of the site but the architectural remains and the pottery is unpublished. Two successive destructions by fire date to the very end of LHIIIB2 and in LHIIIC Late. **Associated cemetery**: none	LHIIIB-LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc"	Mastrokostas *Ergon* (1962), 171-175; Mastrokostas *Prakt* (1962), 127-133; Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 18 (1963), 111; Mastrokostas *Ergon* (1963), 186-191; Mastrokostas *Prakt* (1963), 93-98; Åström 1964, 102; Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 19 (1964), 187-189; Mastrokostas *Prakt* (1964), 60-67; Mastrokostas *Ergon* (1965), 94; Mastrokostas *Prakt* (1965), 121-136; Mastrokostas *Ergon* (1966), 156; Papadopoulos 1979, 24 no. 1; Giannopoulos 2008, 23-28; Gazis 2011.
			EIA habitation? Altar inside the SE gate to the citadel	Geometric	Mazarakis 1997, 323; Gadolou 2008, 39 no. 40.
S34	**Gerbesi**	settlement	**Location**: S of **S33** Surface finds including Mycenaean sherds; visible remains noted by Kolonas who associated it to **S33**	-	Åström 1964, 102; Papadopoulos 1979, 25 no. 2; Kolonas 1996/97, 470; Giannopoulos 2008, 28-29.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S35	**Kato Achaia-Bachoumas**	settlement	**Location**: on low hill W of modern Kato Achaia Surface collection of EBA and Mycenaean pottery	-	Mastrokostas *Prakt* (1963), 98; Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 19 (1964), 190; Papadopoulos 1979, 25 no. 6, 62, 172-173; Giannopoulos 2008, 29.
			Surface collection by Vasilogambrou on the same hill	MG-LG	Mastrokostas *Prakt* (1963), 98; Gadolou 2008, 39 no. 39.
S36	**Ayiovlasitika**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: at the locality "Leukos" in the modern village of Ayiovlasitika **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	LHIIIB-LHIIIC	Papazoglou-Manioudaki *ArchDelt 38* (1983), 127; Kolonas 1996/97, 471-472; Kolonas 2000, 94; Giannopoulos 2008, 29-30.
S37	**Spaliareika-Lousika**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: on a low hill, W of modern village of Lousika; SE of Rachi. **Total excavated tombs**: 10 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: W-E, arranged in rows **Total primary burials**: >7 **Associated settlement**: Rachi? **Associated cemeteries**: S38	LHIIIA-LHIIIC Late	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 44 (1989), 136; Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 25 (1990), 133-135; Kokkotaki *ArchDelt* 46 (1991), 147-148; Petropoulos 2000, 65-92; Giannopoulos 2008, 99-124.
S38	**Kalamaki-Elaiochorio**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: on a low plateau on the slopes of Movri hill at the site of EBA cemetery; W of modern village of Lousika; SE of Rachi. **Total excavated tombs**: 32 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: S-N **Total primary burials**: >11 **Associated settlement**: Rachi? **Associated cemeteries**: S37	LHIIIA-LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc"?	Papadopoulos 1979, 25 no. 5; Kolonas 1996/97, 473; Vasilogamvrou 1996/97, 366-399; Vasilogamvrou 2000, 43-63. Petropoulos 2000, 72; Giannopoulos 2008, 30-34.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S39	**Pournari**	tholos?	**Location**: S of **S37-38**, near Movri hill **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	?-LHIIIC Middle-Late	Papadopoulos 1979, 25 no. 4, 58, 61, 172-173, figs. 54d, 175g; Mountjoy 1999, 402; Giannopoulos 2008, 34.
S40	**Kangadi-Sotiroula, Mylos**	chamber tomb cemetery	2 chamber tomb cemeteries **Location**: cemeteries at 2 nearby localities along the modern road from Kangadi to Riolo **Total excavated tombs**: 5 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: >2 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	LHIIIC-"SubMyc"	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 20 (1965), 223; Papadopoulos 1979, 25 no. 3, figs. 3a, 16; Mountjoy 1999, 402, 432, 435; Giannopoulos 2008, 29.
S41a	**Portes-Kephalovryso**	tholos, cist tomb, tumulus, and chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: on the SW foothills of Mt. Skolis, 1.5 km E of the modern Portes; adjacent to **S41b** **Total excavated tombs**: 30 chamber tombs (LHIIIA-LHIIIC); 2 tholoi (LHI-II); 2 tumuli (LHI/IIA); 6 reported cist tombs (LHIIIA-B) **Tomb orientation/organisation**: irregular **Total primary burials**: >4 **Associated settlement**: S41b **Associated cemeteries**: **-**	LHI-LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc"?	Kolonas *ArchDelt* 48 (1993), 123; Kolonas & Moschos *ArchDelt* 49 (1994), 230-231; Kolonas, Moschos *ArchDelt* 50 (1995), 217-218; Kolonas 1996/97, 473-475; Moschos *ArchDelt* 52 (1997), 292-293; Moschos *ArchDelt* 53 (1998), 268-269; Moschos 2000; Kolonas 2001; Giannopoulos 2008, 34-36; Kolonas 2009, 33-47.
S41b	**Portes-Kephalovryso**	settlement	**Location**: adjacent to **S41b** towards NW Unpublished	-	Kolonas 2009, 33-47.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S42	**Skouras, Kivouria**	cist tomb	**Location**: SE of **S41** **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	LHIIIA-B	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 16 (1960), 144; Papadopoulos 1979, 33 no. 52, 59, 61, 172, 174; Giannopoulos 2008, 36.
S43	**Drosia (Prostovitsa)**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: on the slope of Mt. Erymanthos, W of the modern village **Total excavated tombs**: >100 Poorly documented, few metal finds published	LHIIIA; LHIIIC	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1927), 52; Kyparissis *Prakt* (1928), 114-116; Papadopoulos 1979, 33 no. 51, 47, 54-55, 173-174; Giannopoulos 2008, 38.
S44	**Manesi Tritaias**	chamber tomb cemetery	Chamber tomb cemetery **Location**: at the locality Rachi-Pournari **Total excavated tombs:** 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	LHIIIB-LHIIIC	Apostolopoulou-Kakavogianni 1991, 46-47; Giannopoulos 2008, 36
S45	**Mitopolis-Karagiannika/Ayia Varvara**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: near the church of Ay. Savvas; on the foothills of Mt. Mitopolianikos/Kombovouni **Total excavated tombs**: 8 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: S-N; irregular arrangement **Total primary burials**: 17 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: S46	LHIIIA-LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, 27 no. 27; Kolonas, Christakopoulou *ArchDelt* 51 (1996), 235-237; Kolonas 1996/97, 473; Giannopoulos 2008, 36-38; Christakopoulou 2010; *ArchDelt* 67 (2012), 277.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S46	**Mitopolis-Prophitis Ilias**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: unclear **Total excavated tombs:** - **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: **Associated cemeteries**: S45	LHIIIA-LHIIIC	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 17 (1961/62), 129-130; Åström 1964, 106; Papadopoulos 1979, 29-30 no. 28.
S47a	**Starochori, "Lalousi"**	chamber tomb cemetery	Chamber tomb cemetery **Location**: at the locality "Lalousi" on the top and slopes of one of the hills surrounding the modern village. Poorly documented; 1 LHIIIC vase published	?-LHIIIC	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1933), 91-92; Åström 1964, 105; Papadopoulos 1979, 30 no. 29, 61, 173; Giannopoulos 2008, 38.
S47b	**Starochori, "Koufales"/ "Pyrgaki"**	pithos burial	**Location**: at locality "Koufales or Pyrgaki", unclear in what proximity to **S47a** **Total excavated tombs:** 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: **Associated cemeteries:** -	MG	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 39 (1984), 103-104; Gadolou 2008, 38 no. 35.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S48	**Leontio-Vragianika**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: 13 km off the Patras-Kalavryta road, in a ravine at the foothills of Mt. Panachaikon; below the spring that supplied modern Leontio (formerly Gourzoumissa) with water **Total excavated tombs**: 8 (10 identified, more destroyed in 1980 during construction works W of the excavated tombs) **Tomb orientation/organisation**: N-S; arranged in rows **Total primary burials**: >1 **Associated settlement**: Leontio-Ayios Konstantinos? (on hilltop) **Associated cemeteries**: S49, S50	LHIIB-LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1930), 88-90; Kyparissis *Prakt* (1931), 71-73; Kyparissis *Prakt* (1932), 57-59; Papadopoulos 1979, 31-32 no. 38, 192 no. 23, figs. 8, 20, 44b; Mountjoy 1999, 401; Giannopoulos 2008, 67, 128-133.
S49	**Leontio-Koutreika**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: 3 km from modern Leontio; near river Selinous **Total excavated tombs**: >1 (destroyed and plundered) **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: Leontio-Ayios Konstantinos? **Associated cemeteries**: S48, S50	LHIIIA-LHIIIC	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1932), 57; Papadopoulos 1979, 31 no. 39, fig. 20; Giannopoulos 2008, 67.
S50	**Leontio- Ayios Ioannis**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: 3 km from modern Leontio; near river Selinous **Total excavated tombs**: >1 (destroyed and plundered) **Tomb orientation/organisation**: N-S **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: Leontio-Ayios Konstantinos? **Associated cemeteries**: S49, S50	LHIIIA1-LHIIIC	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1932), 57-59; Papadopoulos 1979, 31-32 no. 40, 192 no. 25, figs. 9, 20; Mountjoy 1999, 401; Giannopoulos 2008, 67.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S51	**Mikros Pontias (Lomboka)**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: on a hillock close to the modern locality of Mikros Pontias; by the banks of river Selinous **Total excavated tombs**: 3 (destroyed and plundered) **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	?-LHIIIC	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1933), 90-91 fig. 1; Kyparissis *Prakt* (1934), 114; Hope Simpson, Dickinson 1979, 91 (B59); Papadopoulos 1979, 32 no. 42 figs. 10, 20; Mountjoy 1999, 401; Giannopoulos 2008, 68.
			3 pithos inside a chamber tomb?	Geometric?	Gadolou 2008, 37 no. 22. Alexopoulou 2009, 104 no. 32.
S52	**Vrysario (Kato Goumenissa)**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: 10 km NW of Kalavryta; W of the modern of Vrysario; on the slopes of the Ay. Paraskevi hill; W of the banks of river Selinous **Total excavated tombs**: 41 (39 chamber tombs, 2 built chamber tombs, those excavated by Kyparissis poorly documented) **Tomb orientation/organisation**: mostly E-W, but few N-S; arranged in rows **Total primary burials**: >27 **Associated settlement**: on the neighbouring hills? **Associated cemeteries**: S53	LHII-LHIIIA2, LHIIIC	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1925), 43-45, figs. 1-2; Kyparissis *Prakt* (1926), 130-131; Kyparissis *Prakt* (1927), 52; Yalouris *ArchDelt 16* (1960), 138; Åström 1964, 104; Papapostolou *ArchDelt 33* (1978), 101-102, dr. 106; Papadopoulos 1978b, 173-178, fig. 1, pl. 1; Papadopoulos 1979, 33 no. 48, figs. 11, 20, 46; Papazoglou-Manioudaki *ArchDelt 37* (1982), 150; Mountjoy 1999, 401-402; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1999, 269-271; Giannopoulos 2008, 68-71; Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 67 (2012), 288-293.
S53	**Vrysario-Prinakia**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: SE of modern Vrysario **Total excavated tombs:** - **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries:** -	-	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1925), 45; Papadopoulos 1979, 33 no. 48.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S54a	**Manesi-Vromoneri**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: W of the modern Manesi. **Total excavated tombs**: >2 (those excavated by Kyparissis poorly documented) **Tomb orientation/organisation**: N-S **Total primary burials**: >6 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	LHIIB-LHIIIA1, LHIIIC Middle-Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1929), 91-93; Kyparissis *Prakt* (1930), 87-88; Papadopoulos 1979, 32 nos. 44-45, figs. 88i, 148g, 153f, 169c-f, 259b, 260c-d; Giannopoulos 2008, 71; Alexopoulou 2009, 161 no. 90; Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 65 (2010), 914-915.
S54b	**Manesi**	pithos burial	**Location**: inside the modern village **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	LG	Dekoulakou 1982, 232; Gadolou 2008, 37 no. 21; Alexopoulou 2009, 154 no. 82.
S55	**Ayios Vlasios**	settlement	**Location**: on the 51st km of the Patras-Kalavryta road; 3 km N of the modern village of Ayios Vlasios; on the lower plateau of a hill overlooking the village. Surface Mycenaean pottery	-	Papadopoulos 1979, 32 no. 43; Kolonas 1996/97, 485; Giannopoulos 2008, 71.
S56	**Kertezi**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: 8 km SE of Ayios Vlasios; on the eastern slopes of Mt Erymanthos. **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	?-LHIIIC	Papadopoulos 1979, 33 no. 50, fig. 20; Kolonas 1996/97, 485; Giannopoulos 2012, 72.
S57	**Kastria "Spilaio Limnon"**	settlement?	**Location**: W of Mt. Chelmos; 17 km of modern Kalavryta; 2 km N of modern Kastria Finds from the entrance to a cave; Neolithic, MH/LHI and LHIII material	MH/LHI, LHIII	Papadopoulos 1979, 32 no. 47; Sampson 1997; Giannopoulos 2008, 72-73.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S58	**Ortos**	settlement	**Location**: on a low plateau near modern Rio. Surface pottery. MH finds and mostly LHIIIB-C date. Investigation of a trial trench suggests a habitation site	MH, LHIIIB-LHIIIC	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 50 (1995), 218-219; Kolonas 1996/97, 478; Giannopoulos 2008, 66.
S59a	**Platani-Ampoulas**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: 70 m from the W bank of the Selemnos/Xylokera river; on a hill overlooking the Corinthian gulf **Total excavated tombs**: 2 (more identified) **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: 4 **Associated settlement**: Pastaina, Mavropodia (both unexcavated) **Associated cemeteries**: -	LHIIIA-LHIIIC	Alexopoulou, Moschos, *ArchDelt* 62 (2007), 488-489, figs. 20-21.
S59b		pithos burial	**Location**: within river bed of Xylokera river alongside architectural remains of the Hellenistic and Roman periods **Total excavated tombs**: 3 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	LG	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 45 (1990), 135; Gadolou 33 no. 6.
S60	**Akarnes**	settlement	**Location**: in the vicinity of Cape Drepano Surface LBA pottery.	-	Papadopoulos 1979, 28 no. 19; Giannopoulos 2008, 66.
S61	**Kamares-Palaiomylos, Xeriko**	?	**Location**: locality Plaiomylos, W of the modern village of Kamares and on Xeriko hill near the banks of Erineos River. 1 Mycenaean tomb was reported from Paliomylos but its location is unverified; surface pottery (EH, MH, LHIIIA-B) reported from Xeriko	MH, LHIIA-LHIIB	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1934), 114; Åström 1964, 106, 109; Papadopoulos 1979, 34 nos. 53-54; Giannopoulos 2008, 74.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S62	**Mageiras-Paliometocho**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: on E foothills of Panachaikon Mt.; in the vicinity of the modern village of Mageiras **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	LHIIIA-?	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 16 (1960), 145; Papadopoulos 1979, 34 no. 55, fig. 24; Kolonas 1996/1997, 486; Giannopoulos 2008, 74.
S63a	**Aigio-8 Polychroniadi Str.**	settlement	**Location**: on the NE part of modern Aigio Megaron-shaped building: constructed LHI; destroyed in the end of LHIIA; re-constructed with different ground plan in LHIIB-LHIIIA1; destroyed by fire in the end of LHIIB-LHIIIA1	LHII-LHIIIA1	Papazoglou *ArchDelt* 37 (1982), 149; Kolonas 1996/97, 486-486; Mountjoy 1999, 399-400; Giannopoulos 2008, 80; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2015, 315-320.
		cist tomb and pithos burial	Two burials in contracted position over the antechamber and a cist grave opened in the floor of the main room of the "megaron" Non-stratified sherds from a fill in the E corner of the property in depth of 2.30 m (LHIII, PG, Classical, Hellenistic); excavation diaries mention the existence of destroyed graves	PG-"MG"	Papazoglou-Manioudaki *ArchDelt* 37 (1982), 149; Gadolou 2008, 35 no. 10ζ, 102.
S63b	**Aigio-2 Aristeidou Str.**	settlement	**Location**: on the NE part of modern Aigio LHIIIA-B habitation remains destroyed by fire in LHIIIB; few remains and one ceramic deposit of LHIIIC	LHIIIA-LHIIIC	Papazoglou-Manioudaki *ArchDelt* 39 (1984), 94-95; Giannopoulos 2008, 80.
		pithos burial	Above the LBA remains two burials in a simple built tomb and a pithos burial, neither accompanied by grave goods	"SubMyc"-Geometric?	Papazoglou-Manioudaki *ArchDelt* 39 (1984), 94-95; Giannopoulos 2008, 80;

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S63c	**Aigio- 12 Dodekanison Str.**	settlement	**Location**: on the NE part of modern Aigio Mycenaean architectural remains	-	Papakosta *ArchDelt* 40 (1985), 120-121
			E side of the property remnants of apsidal edifice of later date with evidence of repairs and an Archaic kiln in the same area	LG-EA?	Papakosta *ArchDelt* 40 (1985), 120-121; Morgan, Hall 1996, 176; Mazarakis Ainian 1997, 107, fig. 264; Gadolou 2008, 35 no. 10ι, 65.
S63d	**Aigio- 7 Plastira Str.**	settlement	**Location**: on the NE part of modern Aigio Two Mycenaean habitation layers terminated by fire destruction lying above	-	Petrpoulos *ArchDelt* 45 (1990), 137; Giannopoulos 2008, 81.
		pithos burial	**Total excavated tombs**: 14 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: S63c? **Associated cemeteries**: S63a-b, e-i	LGI-II	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 45 (1990), 137; Gadolou 2008, 34 no. 10ε.
S63e	**Aigio- 29 Eisodion Str.**	settlement	**Location**: on the NE part of modern Aigio Ceramic assemblage of mostly LHIIIA2/LHIIIB and LHIIIB2/LHIIIC Early, few sherds post-date LHIIIC Early	LHIIIA2-LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 13.
		pithos burial ?	Mixed deposit with pithos frs. and traces of burning	PG, LG	Gadolou 2008, 35 no. 10η, 111.
S63f	**Aigio- 5 Palaiologou Str.**	pithos burial	**Location**: on the NE part of modern Aigio **Total excavated tombs**: 5 (destroyed) **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: S63c **Associated cemeteries**: S63a-b, d-e, g-i EBA, MBA and LBA pottery also collected	PG-MGII	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 22 (1967), 216-217; Mastrokostas *AAA* 1 (1968), 136; Dekoulakou 1982, 224, fig. 15-17; Gadolou 2008, 34 no. 10a.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S63g	**Aigion- Ermou Str.**	pithos burial	**Location**: on the NE part of modern Aigio **Total excavated tombs**: 2 (destroyed) **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: S63c? **Associated cemeteries**: S63a-b, d-f, h-i EBA, MBA and LBA pottery also collected	LG	Mastrokostas *AAA* 1 (1968), 136; Gadolou 2008, 34 no. 10β
S63h	**Aigion- 22 and 16 Kolokotroni Str.**	pithos burial	**Location**: on the NE part of modern Aigio **Total excavated tombs**: >8 (more pithoi destroyed) **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: S63c? **Associated cemeteries**: S63a-b, d-g, i	PG, LGII	Papapostolou *ArchDelt* 31 (1976), 97; Vordos *ArchDelt* 52 (1997), 299; Gadolou 2008, 34-35 nos. 10γ,θ, 77.
S63i	**Aigion- Mpotsari Str.**	pithos burial	**Location**: on the NE part of modern Aigio **Total excavated tombs**: >1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: E-W, mouth facing E **Total primary burials**: poorly preserved **Associated settlement**: S63c? **Associated cemeteries**: S63a-b, d-f	Geometric	Papapostolou *ArchDelt* 31 (1976), 97; Gadolou 2008, 30 no. 10d, 77.
S64	**Aigion-Psila Alonia, Gymnasio**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: 1.5 km W of **S63a, on t**he N slope of a hill. **Total excavated tombs**: 30 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: S-N; arranged in rows **Total primary burials**: 5 **Associated settlement**: S63a **Associated cemeteries**: -	LHIIB-LHIIIC	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1939), 103-104; Yalouris *Prakt* (1954), 289-290; Mastrokostas *ArchDelt 22* (1967), 214-215; Mastrokostas *AAA* 1 (1968), 137; Papadopoulos 1976; Papadopoulos 1979, 34 no. 57; Mountjoy 1999, 399-400; Giannopoulos 2008, 76-80.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S65	**Aigio-Kallithea**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: W of the modern town Never excavated systematically, some pottery published by Papadopoulos	LHIIIA-LHIIIC	Papadopoulos 1979, 35 no. 58, 219; Mountjoy 1999, 400; Giannopoulos 2008, 76.
S66a	**Chatzi- Trapeza**	cult site	**Location**: 8 km S of Aigio; on a plateau S of the modern villages Chatzi and Koumari; E of the Meganitis River. "SubMyc" material from the bottom of the investigated stratigraphic sequences; cult activity antedates the construction of the first temple-building of the late 8th century; hekatompedon of the Doric order constructed in late 6th century.	"SubMyc" PG-EA	Vordos 2001, 47-54. Vordos 2002, 217-234. Borgna, Vordos 2016, 454-455; Vordos *ArchDelt* 65 (2010), 907-909; Vordos *ArchDelt* 66 (2011), 412-416; Vordos *ArchDelt* 67 (2012), 278-281.
S66b		chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: on the slopes of the Trapeza plateau **Total excavated tombs**: 3 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: N-S, ; following natural relief of the slope **Total primary burials**: >1 **Associated settlement**: S66a? **Associated cemeteries**:-	LHIIIA-LHIIIC Late/ "SbuMyc"	Papadopoulos 1979, 35 no. 61, 227, fig. 318b; Kolonas 1996/97, 487; Giannopoulos 2008, 74-75; Borgna 2013 127-128; Borgna, Vordos 2016, 447-453, pls. CXXXII-CXXXVa-c; De Angeli 2015, 59-77; Borgna 2017.
S66c		pithos burial	**Location**: on the slopes of the Trapeza plateau **Total excavated tombs**: 12 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: E-W with mouth facing E **Total primary burials**: 12 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	PG, MGII-LG/EA	Kolia *ArchDelt* 56-59 (2001-2004), 552; Gadolou 2007.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S67a	**Kato Mavriki (Vovoda)**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: at the locality of Ayios Ioannis A single vessel published from the site	?-LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, 35 no. 60; fig. 220e.
S67b		pithos burial	**Location**: 3 km W of the modern village **Total excavated tombs**: 6 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: E-W with mouth facing E **Total primary burials**: >3 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	Geometric	Papapostolou *ArchDelt* 33 (1978), 100-102. Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 43 (1988), 166-167. Gadolou 2008, 35 no. 13, 77.
S68	**Achladies-Achouria, Vareliossa**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: 6 km SE of modern village of Chatzi, by the village Achladies; two different localities excavated. **Total excavated tombs**: - **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: **S66b**	LHIIIA-LHIIIC	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1939), 103-104; Papadopoulos 1979, 35-36 nos. 62-63; Kolonas 1996/97, 487; Mountjoy 1999, 400; Giannopoulos 2008, 75.
S69a	**Nikoleika**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: 10 km SE of Aigio; on the N slope of the hill of Prophitis Ilias **Total excavated tombs**: 4 (elsewhere noted that 14 were excavated; 70 identified in total) **Tomb orientation/organisation**: S-N **Total primary burials**: >12 **Associated settlement**: S69b **Associated cemeteries**: -	LHIIB-LHIIIC Late	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 45 (1995), 233-235. Petropoulos 2006, 37-44; Petropoulos 2007; Giannopoulos 2008, 81-83.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S69b	**Nikoleika**	settlement	**Location**: on the low plateau and slopes of the hill where **S69a** is located Complexes of multiple rooms with two architectural phases; child burial under a floor **Associated cemeteries**: S71	LHI-LHIII	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 66 (2011), 416-417.
S70	**Aigeira**	settlement	**Location:** on Palaiokastro hill, habitation on two successive plateaus (acropolis plateau; lower saddle) **"pre-Mycenaean":** layer between the bedrock and the first phase with architectural remains; it conained Chalkolithic, EBA, MBA, LHIIIC, and possibly HBW **Ia** (LHIIIC Ealy): parts of a rectangular structure ("half-timbered house") separated from a second unit by a narrow passage **Ib** (LHIIIC Early-Middle/Developed): kiln constructed over the destruction layer of the "Half-Timbered House"; some of the excavated structures contained large storage vessels; fire destruction **II** (LHIIIC Middle/Anvanced and possibly Late): construction of circuit wall; change in settlement layout; construction of a complex of several rooms ("House of the Krater with Fringed Decoration"); fire destruction	LHIIIC Early-LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced and possibly Late	Alzinger *AAA* 6 (1973), 197-200; Alzinger *AAA* 7 (1974), 157-160; Alzinger *AAA* 9 (1976), 162-164; Papadopoulos 1979, 37 no. 69; Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 388-451; Alram-Stern 2003; Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a; Deger-Jalkotzy 2003b; Alram-Stern, Deger-Jalkotzy 2006; Giannopoulos 2008, 83-93; Gauss 2009; Gauss et al. 2011.
		settlement, cult site	"temple A" (10^{th}-8^{th}?): two-roomed structure in antis "temple B" (second half of 7^{th} c.): partly covering "temple A"; cella 6x20m without a peristasis	Geometric-Early Achaic	Alzinger 1985, 426-451; Schwarz 1986; Alzinger, *AAA* 6 (1973), 200; Alzinger *AAA* 7 (1974), 160, fig. 3; Alzinger *AAA* 9 (1976), 163-164; Mazarakis Ainian 1997, 164-166, 323; Gadolou 2008, 35 no. 10, 66-68, 235.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S71	**Derveni**	chamber tomb cemetery	**Location**: 1.5 km SE of **S70**, near the modern village of Derveni, at the locality Psila Alonia **Total excavated tombs**: 2 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: W-E **Total primary burials**: 25 **Associated settlement**: S70 **Associated cemeteries**: -	LHIIIB-LHIIIC	Verdelis *ArchEph* (1956), 11-12, figs. 22-24; Papadopoulos 1979, 37 no. 70; Giannopoulos 2008, 93-94.
S72a	**Patras-Agyia, K. Ourani**	pithos burial	**Location**: 2 K. Ourani Str. **Total excavated tombs**: 2 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: 2 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: S72b	LG	Papakosta *ArchDelt* 48 (1993), 116. Gadolou 2008, 33 no. 2, 76.
S72b	**Patras-Agyia, Thermopylon and Makariou Str.**	?	**Location**: on the corner of Thermopylon and Archiepiskopou Makariou Geometric vessels from a deposit in association with a wall of an oblong structure **Associated cemeteries**: S72b	MG-LG	Gadolou 2017b, 47.
S73	**Patras- Odeon**	settlement?	**Location**: from the area of the Roman Odeon Geometric pottery	Geometric	Gadolou 2008, 33 no. 3.
S74	**Ano Kastritsi**	pithos burial	**Location:** locality Marmara; N. Mpompola property **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: mouth facing NE **Total primary burials**: 1 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	MG	Dekoulakou *ArchDelt* 30 (1975), 118, pl. 67γ; Dekoulakou 1982, 228-229, fig. 19; Gadolou 2008 no. 4, 33.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S75	**Kato Kastritsi-Mavropodia**	pithos burial	**Location:** locality Mavropodia; M. Fardis property **Total excavated tombs**: 1 (part of larger cemetery) **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	PG-"EG"	Petropoulos 1991, 256 fn. 70; Petropoulos, Rizakis 1994, pl. 1 no. 111; Gadolou 2008, 33 no. 5.
S76a	**Drepano-National Road**	pithos burial	**Location:** National Road Overpass; N part of modern Drepano **Total excavated tombs**: 2 (destroyed) **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: S76e? **Associated cemeteries**: S76b-d, f-g	"EG-MG"	Petsas *ArchDelt* 29 (1971), 185-186; Gadolou 2008, 33 no. 7a, 93.
S76b	**Drepano-Koimisis Church**	pithos burial	**Location:** SE part of modern Drepano; in the yard of the modern church and 50 m SE **Total excavated tombs**: 4 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: mouth facing E **Total primary burials**: 4 **Associated settlement**: S76e? **Associated cemeteries**: S76a, c-d, f-g	"EG", LG	Dekoulakou *ArchDelt* 26 (1971), 186-187; Dekoulakou *ArchEph* (1973); Gadolou 2008, 33 no. 7b, 76; Maniaki *ArchEph* (2014), 175, fig. 26.
S76c	**Drepano-Bosinaki factory**	pithos burial	**Location:** NE of modern Drepano **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: mouth facing SE **Total primary burials**: 1 **Associated settlement**: S76e? **Associated cemeteries**: S76a-d, f-g	Geometric	Dekoulakou *ArchDelt* 30 (1975), 120; Gadolou 2008, 33 no. 7γ, 77; Maniaki *ArchEph* (2014), 175, fig. 26.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S76d	**Drepano-Mpalanos property**	pithos burial	**Location:** E of **S76b** **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: 1 **Associated settlement**: S76e? **Associated cemeteries**: S76a-c, f-g	Geometric	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 36 (1981), 166; Gadolou 2008 34 no. 7δ, 77; Maniaki *ArchEph* (2014), 175, fig. 26.
S76e	**Drepano**	settlement	Surface concentrations of pottery at two locales **Associated cemeteries**: S76a-d, f-g	Geometric	Petropoulos, Rizakis 1994, 197, pl. 1 nos. 130-131.; Gadolou 2008 34 no. 7ε.
S76f	**Drepano-Alonia**	pithos burial	**Location:** SE part of modern Drepano; 200 m W of Volinaios river; Chalkidi and Karela properties **Total excavated tombs**: 6 (large cemetery) **Tomb orientation/organisation**: E-W **Total primary burials**: 6 **Associated settlement**: S76e? **Associated cemeteries**: S76a-d, g	PG-EA	Maniaki *ArchDelt* 60 (2005), 99; Maniaki *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 419, 421-422; Maniaki *ArchEph* (2014).
S76g	**Drepano-Greki**	pithos burial	**Location:** S of modern Drepano; Pitta property **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: S76e? **Associated cemeteries**: S76a-d, f	LG	Papakosta *ArchDelt* 63 (2008), 495-496; Maniaki *ArchEph* (2014), 178, fig. 26.
S77	**Platanovrysi (Mentzaina), Patras-Kalavryta Road**	cist tomb	**Location:** 18th km of the Patras-Kalavryta road; at locality “Kamini”; unclear proximity to **S23** **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: 2 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	LG	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 19 (1964), 186; Gadolou 2008, 38 no. 32.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S78	**Chalandritsa-Skoros**	cist tomb, tumulus	**Location:** 1 km NW of **S26**. **Total excavated tombs**: >1 (in two tumuli) **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	LG	Yalouris *ArchDelt* 16 (1960), 138; Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 17 (1961-62), 129; Gadolou 2008, 37 no. 25.
S79a	**Katarraktis-National Road**	cist tomb	**Location:** 28th km of National road **Total excavated tombs**: 3 (more tombs and 2 "tumuli" noted in the vicinity) **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: 3 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: S79b	LG	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1952), 396-412, fig. 8, fn.1; Gadolou 2008, 38 no. 27, 82.
S79b		cist tomb	**Location:** close to the 28th km of National road, most likely same cemetery as **S79a** **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: 1 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: S79a	LG	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1952), 396-412, fig. 8, fn.1; Gadolou 2008, 38 no. 28, 82.
S80	**Katarraktis-Fteri**	pithos burial	**Location:** on W slope of a hill called Dipotama; W of church of Ayios Georgios **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: 1 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: S81a-b	LG	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1956), 196; Gadolou 2008, 38 no. 29; Aktypi 2017, 6 no. 35.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S81a	**Katarraktis-Aridrakou**	cist tomb	**Location:** S of the modern road between Katarraktis and Mirali (W of Katarraktis); SW of **S81b** **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: 1 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: S80, S81b	Geometric	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 19 (1964), 186; Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 20 (1965), 223; Gadolou 2008, 38 no. 31; Aktypi 2017, 5 no. 27.
S81b	**Katarraktis-Bakalarou**	pithos burial	**Location:** N of the modern road between Katarraktis and Mirali (W of Katarraktis); NE of **S81a**; in two clusters **Total excavated tombs**: 5 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: W-E, mouth facing W **Total primary burials**: >3 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: S80, S81b	Geometric	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 55 (2000), 306-307, fig. 18; Aktypi 2017, 5 no. 26.
S82	**Valmantoura**	?	A single vase with no context	"MG"	Dekoulakou 1982, 225-226, fig. 18; Gadolou 2008, 38 no. 33.
S83	**Pharai-Prophitis Ilias**	pithos burial	**Location:** unclear **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: 1 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	"EG"	Gadolou 2008, 38 no. 34.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S84a	**Ano Soudeneika-Sentouka**	pithos burial tumulus?	**Location:** modern village ca. 5 km NW of **S45** **Total excavated tombs**: - **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	LG	Kotsaki *ArchDelt* 43 (1988), 168; Gadolou 2008, 38 no. 36α.
S84b		?	**Location:** "Zisimopoulos property" Sub-Geometric and Protocorinthian pottery	PG-SPG	Gadolou 2008, 38-39 no. 36β.
S85	**Petrochorio**	settlement	**Location:** SW slopes of Prophitis Ilias Surface pottery, including EPC	LG-EA	Lakaki 1991; Gadolou 2008, 39 no. 37.
S86a	**Kamenitsa Alissou- Ayia Paraskevi**	settlement	**Location:** on a low plateau, at the locality "Kaminia"; near a natural spring Geometric to Roman material; mention to an LG kantharos	LG	Papagiannopoulos 1990, 545; Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 45 (1990), 136; Gadolou 2008, 39 no. 38α-β.
S86b	**Kamenitsa Alissou- Ayios Georgios**	?	**Location:** W of the church of Ayios Georgios at the locality "Cheromata" Geometric material	Geometric	Papagiannopoulos 1990, 547; Gadolou 2008, 39 no. 38γ.
S86c	**Kamenitsa Alissou- Mikroneika**	?	**Location:** "Mikronis property" Geometric material; mention to an LG kantharos	LG	Papagiannopoulos 1990, 545-546; Gadolou 2008, 39 no. 38δ.
S86d	**Kamenitsa Alissou- Kyparissia Papastefanou**	?	**Location:** in the modern village of Kamenitsa; "Tsalikis property" Mention to an LG kantharos	LG	Papagiannopoulos 1990, 543-544; Gadolou 2008, 39 no. 38ε.
S86e	**Kamenitsa Alissou- Skagia**	?	**Location:** unclear Surface pottery	Geometric?	Gadolou 2008, 39 no. 38στ.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S86f	**Kamenitsa Alissou- Vrysi**	pithos burial	**Location:** on a low hill; at the locality "Vrysi or Eikonostasi", off the road from Kamenitsa towards Theriano **Total excavated tombs**: - **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: S86g	Geometric	Papagiannopoulos 1990, 542-543; Gadolou 2008, 39 no. 38ζ.
S86g	**Kamenitsa Alissou- Karanikolou**	pithos burial	**Location:** inside modern village (?) "Karanikolou property" **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: E-W **Total primary burials**: 1 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: S86f	Geometric	Vasilogamvrou *ArchDelt* 56-59 (2001-2004), 525
S87	**Asani- Kryoneri**	pithos burial	**Location:** E of the entrance to the modern village; in "Skoura property"; 100 m off the village's church **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: 1 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	LG/EA	Dekoulakou 1982, 232-233; Gadolou 2008, 37 no. 18; Alexopoulou 153 no. 81.
S88	**Kalavryta- Trechlo**	pithos burial	**Location:** SW of the church of Ayios Nikolaos **Total excavated tombs**: 6 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: N-S with mouth facing N **Total primary burials**: 5 , and 1 sec. cremation **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	LG/EA	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 53 (1998), 274, pl. 106a; Gadolou 37 no. 19, 80-81; Alexopoulou 2009, 142-144 no. 72.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S89a	**Kalavryta-Flampoura**	settlement	**Location:** in the area of the modern cemetery Storage pithos among roof tiles and Geometric-EA pottery **Associated cemeteries**: S89b	Geometric-EA	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* (1995), 230-231, pl. 88δ; Gadolou 2008, 37 no. 20; Alexopoulou 2009, 113 no. 47.
S89b	**Kalavryta-Flampoura, Velviniko**	pithos burial	**Location:** SE of the modern village **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: 1 **Associated settlement**: S89a **Associated cemeteries**: -	beginning of EA	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 22 (1967), 215, pl. 155β; Gadolou 2008, 37 no. 20; Alexopoulou 2009, 113 no. 49.
S90a	**Kalavryta-Drosato, "Lakkes"/ Potami"**	settlement	**Location:** at modern Drosato (formerly Ano Goumenitsa) on the E bank of a tributary of Selinous river; S/SE of **S90b** Surface finds over large area (8^{th}-1^{st} c. BC); from the same area an LG bronze horse figurine has been delivered **Associated cemeteries**: S90b	Geometric-	Lakaki *ArchDelt* 42 (1987), 164; Gadolou 2008, 37 no. 23; Alexopoulou 2009, 100-101 no. 28, 104 no. 31.
S90b	**Kalavryta-Drosato, "Prasino Chorafi"/ Paliachora"**	pithos burial	**Location:** 1.5 km N/NW of **S90a**; on S foothills of Karava Rachi hill **Total excavated tombs**: - (destroyed, unexcavated) **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: S90a **Associated cemeteries**: -	Geometric?	Alexopoulou 2009, 97-98 no. 21.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S91a	**Kalavryta-Skepasto, "Xirokampos"**	pithos burial	**Location:** S/SE of modern Skepasto; to the N of the road from Patras to Kalavryta; E of **S91b**; excavated in three neighbouring clusters **Total excavated tombs**: 34 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: mostly S-N with mouth facing S, some E-W with mouth facing E **Total primary burials**: 20 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: S91b	PG? Geometric-EA	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 56-59 (2001-2004), 537. Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 60 (2005), 101. Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 448-454. Alexopoulou 2009, 125-133, no. 63.
S91b	**Kalavryta-Skepasto, "Kalyves"**	pithos burial	**Location:** W of **S91a**, probably belongs to the same cemetery **Total excavated tombs**: 3 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: 1 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: S91a	Geometric?	Alexopoulou 2009, 133-134 no. 64.
S92a	**Kalavryta, Strogilovouno**	?	**Location:** W of modern Kalavryta; on a low hill close to the monastery of Ayia Lavra Surface pottery	Geometric?	Alexopoulou 2010, 145 no. 74.
S92b	**Kalavryta, Kioupia**	pithos burial	**Location:** S/SE of modern Kalavryta; S of the road from Kalavryta to Lousoi **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: 1 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: S92c-d	beginning of EA	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 17 (1961-62), 130-132, pl. 156; Gadolou 2008, 36 no. 15, 8; Alexopoulou 2009, 138-139 no. 69.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S92c	**Kalavryta, Klokos**	pithos burial	**Location:** 2 km NE of modern Kalavryta **Total excavated tombs**: 3 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: N/NE-S/SW **Total primary burials**: 3 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: S92b,d	Geometric?	Alexopoulou 2009, 108-109 no. 40.
S92d	**Kalavryta, Ayia Paraskevi**	pithos burial	**Location:** at the foothills of the castle of Kalavryta **Total excavated tombs**: 2 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: E-W **Total primary burials**: 2 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: S92b-c	Geometric?	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 54 (1999), 265-266; Alexopoulou 2009, 134-138 no. 65.
S93	**Neos Erineos**	pithos burial	**Location:** 300 m E of Neos Erineos; close to the railway tracks **Total excavated tombs**: - (destroyed) **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: - **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	"EG"-MGII	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 20 (1965), 223, pl. 263a; Gadolou 2008, 34 no. 8.
S94	**Neratzies**	?	Delivery of vases of the Ephorate, unknown context	LG	Gadolou 2008, 39 no. 41.
S95	**Nikoleika/ Helike**	cult site	**Location**: beside the National Road; W of Kerynites River PG structure near the entrance of LG temple and part of a PG floor; open-air mudbrick altar used since PG and sealed with a fill ("grey layer") in LG; LG apsidal temple (E-W orientation) with semi-circular prostyle porch and inner colonnade; EA temple-building to the N of the LG apsidal temple	PG-EA	Kolia 2011; Kolia, Gadolou 2011; Kolia 2014; Gadolou 2017a.

Site no.	Site	Type	Description	Publ. Date	Bibliography
S96	**Derveni Mamousias**	pithos burial	**Location:** unkown (delivery to the Ephorate) **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: 1?	PG	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1952), 406; Vermeule 1960, 16-18; Coldstream 2008 221-223; Gadolou 2008, 35 no. 11.
S97	**Mamousia**	cult site	**Location**: on the hill of Prophitis Ilias; ca. 1 km N of Archaic settlement LG pottery SW of a 6th century peripteral temple-building	LG-EA	Kolia *ArchDelt* 66 (2011), 417-418; Kanelopoulos, Kolia 2014; Gadolou 2017a, 282.
S98	**Ano Mazaraki**	cult site	**Location**: near modern village of Ano Mazaaki; on the plateau of Rakita on Mt. Panachaikon Large deposit dating from PG onwards without corresponding architectural remains; apsidal peripteral hekatompedon with semi-circular prostyle porch and interior colonnade, constructed in late 8th	PG-EA	Dekoulakou *ArchDelt* 29 (1973-1974), 381; Papapostolou *ArchDelt* 34 (1979) 153; Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 39 (1984), 103; Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 43 (1988), 170; Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 44 (1989), 133-134; Petropoulos 1992/93; Gadolou 1996/97; Petropoulos 1996/97; Petropoulos 2002, 143-164; Petropoulos 2006; Gadolou 2002; Gadolou 2008, 36 no. 14, 68-71, 235-241.
S99	**Erimo Chorio**	pithos burial	**Location:** between modern Kalamia and Kato Potamia near Akrata; on a steep slope **Total excavated tombs**: 1 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: NW-SE with mouth facing SE **Total primary burials**: 1 **Associated settlement**: - **Associated cemeteries**: -	LGII	Kolia *ArchDelt* 56-59 (2001-2004), 534; Kolia, Nestoridou 1999-2001.
S100	**Seliana, "Ayios Vasileios"**	pithos burial	**Location:** by modern church of Ayios Vasileios **Total excavated tombs**: 28 **Tomb orientation/organisation**: - **Total primary burials**: >28 **Associated settlement**: apsidal structure? **Associated cemeteries**: -	Geometric-EA?	Dekoulakou 1982, 231; Gadolou 2008, 39 no. 42; Katsarou *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 446; Katsarou *ArchDelt* 65 (2010), 912; Katsarou *ArchDelt* 66 (2011), 419.

II. LHIIIC Primary Burials and Cremations

B001. Patras, Germanou Str. **(S02)**, Ch.t. (1)-1978, **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb; 5 (?) primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	male?
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor, upper burial layer
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	4 stirrup jars (**STJ1-3**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	part of a dagger, 1 bronze knife, 1 bronze tweezers
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIB2/LHIIIC Transitional
Bibliography	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1993, 111-112; Mountjoy 1999, 421 fn. 390; Giannopoulos 2008, 60-61; Steinmann 2012, 394 no. 174.

B002. Voudeni-Amygdalia (**S07**), Ch.t. 22, burial A

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on clay layer
Posture, orientation	on the back
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	6 stirrup jars of different sizes, 1 alabastron, 1 four-handled amphora, 3 spindle whorls
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC (according to the excavator)
Bibliography	Kolonas *ArchDelt* 47 (1992), 140-141, pl. 41γ.

B003. Voudeni-Amygdalia (**S07**), Ch.t. 22, burial B

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on clay layer
Posture, orientation	on the back with contracted legs
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	6 stirrup jars of different sizes, 1 alabastron, 1 four-handled amphora, 3 spindle whorls
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC (according to the excavator)
Bibliography	Kolonas *ArchDelt* 47 (1992), 140-141, pl. 41γ.

B004. Voudeni-Amygdalia (**S07**), Ch.t. 22, burial Γ

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC (according to the excavator)
Bibliography	Kolonas *ArchDelt* 47 (1992), 140-141, pl. 41γ.

B005. Voudeni-Amygdalia (**S07**), Ch.t. 22, burial Δ

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC
Bibliography	Kolonas *ArchDelt* 47 (1992), 140-141, pl. 41γ.

B006. Voudeni-Amygdalia (**S07**), Ch.t. 25, burial (1)

Context	chamber tomb; 6 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on clay layer
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	"From the burial chamber": 33 stirrup jars, 2 large amphorae, 2 two-handled small collar-necked jars, deep bowl, one-handled straight-sided cup, ring-handled cup, three-handled piriform jar, four-handled collar-necked jar, two-handled alabastron, globular squat askos, ring vase, small narrow necked jug, 4 jugs, oinochoe, 5 amphoriskoi, three-handled miniature stirrup jar, clay and steatite spindle whorls, ivory spindle, steatite sealstone, bronze knife, bronze needle, bronze razor
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC (according to the excavator)
Bibliography	Kolonas *ArchDelt* 50 (1994), 229

B007. Voudeni-Amygdalia (**S07**), Ch.t. 25, burial (2)

Context	chamber tomb; 6 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on clay layer
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	"From the burial chamber": 33 stirrup jars, 2 large amphorae, 2 two-handled small collar-necked jars, deep bowl, one-handled straight-sided cup, ring-handled cup, three-handled piriform jar, four-handled collar-necked jar, two-handled alabastron, globular squat askos, ring vase, small narrow necked jug, 4 jugs, oinochoe, 5 amphoriskoi, three-handled miniature stirrup jar, clay and steatite spindle whorls, ivory spindle, steatite sealstone, bronze knife, bronze needle, bronze razor
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC (according to the excavator)
Bibliography	Kolonas *ArchDelt* 50 (1994), 229.

B008. Voudeni-Amygdalia (**S07**), Ch.t. 25, burial (3)

Context	chamber tomb; 6 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on clay layer
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	"From the burial chamber": 33 stirrup jars, 2 large amphorae, 2 two-handled small collar-necked jars, deep bowl, one-handled straight-sided cup, ring-handled cup, three-handled piriform jar, four-handled collar-necked jar, two-handled alabastron, globular squat askos, ring vase, small narrow necked jug, 4 jugs, oinochoe, 5 amphoriskoi, three-handled miniature stirrup jar, clay and steatite spindle whorls, ivory spindle, steatite sealstone, bronze knife, bronze needle, bronze razor
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC (according to the excavator)
Bibliography	Kolonas *ArchDelt* 50 (1994), 229.

B009. Voudeni-Amygdalia (**S07**), Ch.t. 25, burial (4)

Context	chamber tomb; 6 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on clay layer
Posture, orientation	-

Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	"From the burial chamber": 33 stirrup jars, 2 large amphorae, 2 two-handled small collar-necked jars, deep bowl, one-handled straight-sided cup, ring-handled cup, three-handled piriform jar, four-handled collar-necked jar, two-handled alabastron, globular squat askos, ring vase, small narrow necked jug, 4 jugs, oinochoe, 5 amphoriskoi, three-handled miniature stirrup jar, clay and steatite spindle whorls, ivory spindle, steatite sealstone, bronze knife, bronze needle, bronze razor
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC (according to the excavator)
Bibliography	Kolonas *ArchDelt* 50 (1994), 229.

B010. Voudeni-Amygdalia (**S07**), Ch.t. 25, burial (5)

Context	chamber tomb; 6 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on clay layer
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	"From the burial chamber": 33 stirrup jars, 2 large amphorae, 2 two-handled small collar-necked jars, deep bowl, one-handled straight-sided cup, ring-handled cup, three-handled piriform jar, four-handled collar-necked jar, two-handled alabastron, globular squat askos, ring vase, small narrow necked jug, 4 jugs, oinochoe, 5 amphoriskoi, three-handled miniature stirrup jar, clay and steatite spindle whorls, ivory spindle, steatite sealstone, bronze knife, bronze needle, bronze razor
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC (according to the excavator)
Bibliography	Kolonas *ArchDelt* 50 (1994), 229.

B011. Voudeni-Amygdalia (**S07**), Ch.t. 25, burial (6)

Context	chamber tomb; 6 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on clay layer
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	"From the burial chamber": 33 stirrup jars, 2 large amphorae, 2 two-handled small collar-necked jars, deep bowl, one-handled straight-sided cup, ring-handled cup, three-handled piriform jar, four-handled collar-necked jar, two-handled alabastron, globular squat askos, ring

	vase, small narrow necked jug, 4 jugs, oinochoe, 5 amphoriskoi, three-handled miniature stirrup jar, clay and steatite spindle whorls, ivory spindle, steatite sealstone, bronze knife, bronze needle, bronze razor
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC (according to the excavator)
Bibliography	Kolonas *ArchDelt* 50 (1994), 229.

B012. Voudeni-Amygdalia (**S07**), Ch.t. 26, burial (1)

Context	chamber tomb; 2 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on clay layer
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	"From the burial chamber": 26 stirrup jars, 9 rounded and 6 straight sided alabastra, 4 small one-handled bridge-spouted basins, deep bowl, small collar-necked jar, small lekythos, flask, 7 (piriform?) jars, one-handled cup, 1 jug, 1 shallow one-handled cup, two-handled amphora, 2 bronze knives, 2 bronze pins, clay and steatite spindle whorls, 1 clay button, 1 seal stone, cornelian and glass beads.
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC (according to the excavator)
Bibliography	Kolonas *ArchDelt* 50 (1994), 229.

B013. Voudeni-Amygdalia (**S07**), Ch.t. 26, burial (2)

Context	chamber tomb; 2 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on clay layer
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	"From the burial chamber": 26 stirrup jars, 9 rounded and 6 straight sided alabastra, 4 small one-handled bridge-spouted basins, deep bowl, small collar-necked jar, small lekythos, flask, 7 (piriform?) jars, one-handled cup, 1 jug, 1 shallow one-handled cup, two-handled amphora, 2 bronze knives, 2 bronze pins, clay and steatite spindle whorls, 1 clay button, 1 seal stone, cornelian and glass beads.
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC (according to the excavator)
Bibliography	Kolonas *ArchDelt* 50 (1994), 229.

B014. Voudeni-Amygdalia (**S07**), Ch.t. 27, burial (1)

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on clay layer
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	"From the burial chamber": 10 stirrup jars, four-handled amphora, two-handled straight-sided alabastron, small narrow necked jug, double vase, oinochoe, amphoriskos, clay and steatite spindle whorls, glass, cornelian and amber beads, part of bronze ring, 4 bronze arrow heads
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC (according to the excavator)
Bibliography	Kolonas *ArchDelt* 50 (1994), 229.

B015. Voudeni-Amygdalia (**S07**), Ch.t. 27, burial (2)

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on clay layer
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	"From the burial chamber": 10 stirrup jars, four-handled amphora, two-handled straight-sided alabastron, small narrow necked jug, double vase, oinochoe, amphoriskos, clay and steatite spindle whorls, glass, cornelian and amber beads, part of bronze ring, 4 bronze arrow heads
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC (according to the excavator)
Bibliography	Kolonas *ArchDelt* 50 (1994), 229.

B016. Voudeni-Amygdalia (**S07**), Ch.t. 27, burial (3)

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on clay layer
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	"From the burial chamber": 10 stirrup jars, four-handled amphora, two-handled straight-sided alabastron, small narrow necked jug,

	double vase, oinochoe, amphoriskos, clay and steatite spindle whorls, glass, cornelian and amber beads, part of bronze ring, 4 bronze arrow heads
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC (according to the excavator)
Bibliography	Kolonas *ArchDelt* 50 (1994), 229.

B017. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. A, burial A

Context	chamber tomb; 6 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female, 35-36
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor, upper burial layer
Posture, orientation	on the back; N-S orientation
Ceramic grave goods	3 stirrup jars (**STJ54-56**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	higher than all rest grave goods in the tomb
Date	LHIIIC Late (Paschalidis phase 4)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1988), 35-36; Paschalidis 2014, 33, 36, 38.

B018. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. A, burial A1

Context	chamber tomb; 6 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	child, 4-6
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	in pit
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIB-LHIIIC (Paschalidis phase 2)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1988), 35-36; Paschalidis 2014, 32, 36, 37.

B019. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. A, burial B, **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb; 6 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	male, 45
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor, upper burial layer
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 stirrup jar (**STJ58**), 1 juglet (**JG4**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	dagger (32.8 cm, Sandars type Dii; Kilian Dirlmeier type 2b)

Possible grave goods	1 pair bronze of tweezers, 1 amphoriskos (**Am6**), 1 stirrup jar (**STJ57**)
Position of grave goods	**JG4** between the head and the W wall; **STJ58** adjacent to the legs; dagger 10 cm from the head. Possible grave goods found behind the head in the heap of brushed away burials but the **Am6** and **STJ57** have the same date as the certainly attributed grave goods.
Date	LHIIIC Early (Paschalidis phase 2)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1988), 35-36; Steinmann 2012, 393 no. 171; Paschalidis 2014, 33-34, 36, 38.

B020. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. A, burial Γ

Context	chamber tomb; 6 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female, 17-25
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor, upper burial layer
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	unknown
Non-ceramic grave goods	unknown
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	grave goods thrown out of the chamber to make room for later burials
Date	LHIIIB-LHIIIC
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1988), 35-36; Paschalidis 2014, 34.

B021. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. A, burial E

Context	chamber tomb; 6 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	child, 7
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	in pit
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; SE-NW orientation
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIB-LHIIIC
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1988), 35-36; Paschalidis 2014, 34-35, 36.

B022. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. B, burial A

Context	chamber tomb; 8 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female, 23
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor

Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs; N-S orientation; holding head of **B023**
Ceramic grave goods	2 stirrup jars, 1 multiple vase (**MLT4**), 1 straight-sided alabastron (**AL31**), 1 spindle whorl
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	2 stirrup jars (**STJ60**, **STJ76**), 1 alabastron (**AL32**)
Position of grave goods	Around the legs. Spindle whorl between right am and spine. Must belong collectively to **B022**-**B023** ("mother and child"). Possible grave goods removed in the course of use of the tomb, but have the same date and they might have belonged originally to this burial.
Date	LHIIIC Early (Paschalidis phase 2)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1989), 24-25; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1989), 60-62; Paschalidis 2014, 41, 45.

B023. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. B, burial A1

Context	chamber tomb; 8 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	child, 5-6
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs; N-S orientation, held by **B022**
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	2 stirrup jars (**STJ60**, **STJ76**), 1 alabastron (**AL32**)
Position of grave goods	possibly shared grave goods with **B022** ("mother and child")
Date	LHIIIC Early (Paschalidis phase 2)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1989), 24-25; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1989), 60-62; Paschalidis 2014, 41, 45.

B024. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. B, burial Γ

Context	chamber tomb; 8 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female, 17-25
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs; aligned with and facing **B025**
Ceramic grave goods	1 lekythos (**NNJ6**), 1 stirrup jar (**STJ64**), 1 four-handled amphora (**FHA12**), 1 clay spindle whorl
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 steatite spindle whorl
Possible grave goods	1 three-legged straight-sided alabastron (**AL33**), 1 lekythos (**NNJ7**), 1 four-handled amphora (**FHA13**), 3 stirrup jars (**STJ61-62, STJ63**)
Position of grave goods	On a stone behind the head Possible grave goods: slightly higher in the chamber fill; originally probably positioned south of the burial; **STJ61-62** were brushed towards S wall but they probably belong to this burial because they are contemporary.

Date	LHIIIC Late (Paschalidis phase 4)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1989), 24-25; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1989), 60-62; Paschalidis 2014, 43, 46.

B025. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. B, burial ΣT

Context	chamber tomb; 8 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female, adult of indeterminate age
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; aligned with and facing **B024**
Ceramic grave goods	2 stirrup jar (**STJ65-66**), 1 three-legged straight-sided alabastron (**AL34**), 3 spindle whorls, 1 clay bobbin
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	1 kalathos (**KLT4**), 3 stirrup jars (**STJ67-69**), 1 spouted mug (**SMG1**), 1 multiple vase (**MLT5**), 1 ring vase (**RNG3**)
Position of grave goods	Spindle whorls and bobbin next to the head; vases on a makeshift bench along E wall of the chamber, on the fill above burial A. Possible grave goods: kalathos containing five of the vases and one stirrup jar beside it found on the slabs of pit I, over the legs of burial **B026**, and possibly shared with **B025**.
Date	beginning of LHIIIC Late (Paschalidis phase 4)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1989), 24-25; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1989), 60-62; Paschalidis 2009, 95, fig. 11; Paschalidis 43, 46-47.

B026. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. B, burial Z

Context	chamber tomb; 8 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	adult of indeterminate sex, 30-40
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	in pit I
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs, arms on the chest; W-E orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 lekythos (**NNJ8**), 1 kalathos (**KLT4**), 3 stirrup jars (**STJ67-69**), 1 spouted mug (**SMG1**), 1 multiple vase (**MLT5**), 1 ring vase (**RNG3**), 1 spindle whorl
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze sickle
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	**NNJ8** and spindle whorl on the slabs, above the head. kalathos containing five of the vases and one stirrup jar beside it found on the slabs of pit I, over the legs of burial **B026**, and possibly shared with **B025**.
Date	LHIIIC Late (Paschalidis phase 4)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1989), 24-25; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1989), 60-62; Paschalidis 2009, 95; Paschalidis 2014, 40, 46-47.

B027. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. B, burial Ξ

Context	chamber tomb; 8 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female, 21-25
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	In pit III
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs; E-W orientation; holding burial **B028**
Ceramic grave goods	1 stirrup jar (**STJ72**), 1 jug (**JG5**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	3 stirrup jars (**STJ70-71**, **STJ74**), 1 straight-sided alabastron (**AL35**)
Position of grave goods	Grave goods shared by burials **B027-28** ("mother-child"). Possible grave goods: on the covering slabs of the pit.
Date	LHIIIC Middle (Paschalidis phase 3)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1989), 24-25; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1989), 60-62; Paschalidis 2014, 42, 45-46.

B028. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. B, burial O

Context	chamber tomb; 8 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	child, 4-5
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	In pit III
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs; E-W orientation; in the arms of **B027**
Ceramic grave goods	1 stirrup jar (**STJ72**), 1 jug (**JG5**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	3 stirrup jars (**STJ70-71**, **STJ74**), 1 two-handled straight-sided alabastron (**AL35**)
Position of grave goods	Grave goods shared by burials **B027-28** ("mother-child"). Possible grave goods: on the covering slabs of the pit.
Date	LHIIIC Middle (Paschalidis phase 3)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1989), 24-25; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1989), 60-62; Paschalidis 2014, 42, 45-46.

B029. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. Γ, burial A

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	adult of indeterminate sex/age
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted
Ceramic grave goods	1 spindle whorl
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	slightly below the bones
Date	earlier than LHIIIC Middle
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1989), 24-25; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1989), 62, pl. 53; Paschalidis 2014, 50.

B030. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. Γ, burial B

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female, 18-25
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; SE-NW orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 four-handled amphora (**FHA14**), 1 belly-handled amphora (**BHA8**), 7 stirrup jars (**STJ79-85**), 1 amphoriskos (**Am7**), 1 bird vase (**BRD5**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	2 cornelian beads, 4 glass beads
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	Beads on the chest; vases arranged in two rows along S wall, above and around the head
Date	LHIIIC Middle (Paschalidis phase 3)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1989), 24-25; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1989), 62, pl. 53; Paschalidis 2014, 50, 52.

B031. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. Γ, burial Γ

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female, over 25
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	n/a (disturbed)
Ceramic grave goods	4 stirrup jars (**STJ86-89**), 1 spindle whorl
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	Above the head
Date	LHIIIC Late (Paschalidis phase 4)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1989), 62, pl. 53; Paschalidis 2014, 50, 52.

B032. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. Δ, burial B

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	adult of indeterminate sex/age
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs, arms on the lap; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 spindle whorl
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	Close to the knees
Date	LHIIIC Late (Paschalidis phase 5)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1990), 23-26; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1990), 50-51, pl. 28β; Paschalidis 2014, 55, 58.

B033. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. Δ, burial Γ

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	child, 4-5
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	2 stirrup jars (**STJ90-91**), 1 bird vase (**BRD6**), 1 sherd (unknown)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	behind the bent legs
Date	LHIIIC Late (Paschalidis phase 5)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1990), 23-26; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1990), 50-51, pl. 28β; Paschalidis 2009, 95; Paschalidis 2014, 55, 58.

B034. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. Δ, burial Δ

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	male, 25
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted legs; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 stirrup jar (**STJ92**), 1 handleless rounded alabastron (**AL4**), 1 ring vase (**RNG4**), 1 jug (**JG7**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze knife, 1 whetstone
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	pottery by the head; knife and whetstone between the arm and the S wall
Date	LHIIIB2/LHIIIC Early Transitional (Paschalidis phase 1)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1990), 23-26; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1990), 50-51, pl. 28β; Paschalidis 2009, 84; Paschalidis 2014, 56, 58.

B035. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. E, burial A

Context	chamber tomb; 5 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female, 22-23
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor, over **B039** without any fill (“mother-child”?)
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs, one arm on the abdomen and one along the body; S-N orientation
Ceramic grave goods	4 stirrup-jars (**STJ96-99**), 2 lekythoi (**NNJ9-10**), 1 jug (**JG8**), 1 tripod ring vase (**RNG5**), 3 spindle whorls
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	all vases along N side of the chamber, towards the legs, except **STJ97** found on the pelvis bones, possibly a later deposition
Date	LHIIIC Late (Paschalidis phase 4)

Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1990), 23-26; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1990), 50-53, pl. 29α; Paschalidis 2009, 100; Paschalidis 2014, 62, 66-67.

B036. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. E, burial B

Context	chamber tomb; 5 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female, 35
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	Unclear if was initially deposited without grave goods from the start or they were removed later, when burials **B035** and **B037** took place.
Date	LHIIIC Middle (Paschalidis phase 3)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1990), 23-26; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1990), 50-53, pl. 29α; Paschalidis 2014, 63, 66.

B037. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. E, burial Γ

Context	chamber tomb; 5 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female, 17-23
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs; SE-NW orientation
Ceramic grave goods	4 stirrup jars (**STJ100-103**), 1 amphoriskos (**Am10**), 1 multiple vase (**MLT6**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze needle, 1 agate bead, 3 steatite spindle whorls
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	pottery on either side of the abdomen
Date	LHIIIC Middle (Paschalidis phase 3)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1990), 23-26; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1990), 50-53, pl. 29α; Paschalidis 2014, 63, 66.

B038. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. E, burial Δ

Context	chamber tomb; 5 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female, 14-18 and 40-week old foetus
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs, arms on the chest; SE-NW orientation
Ceramic grave goods	2 stirrup jars (**STJ104-105**), 1 jug (**JG9**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none

Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	**STJ104-105** by the knees; **JG9** close to the head
Date	LHIIIC Late/"SubMycenaean" (Paschalidis phase 6)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1990), 23-26; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1990), 50-53, pl. 29α; Paschalidis 2009, 100; Paschalidis 2014, 65, 67.

B039. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. E, burial Θ

Context	chamber tomb; 5 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	child, 4-5
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor, below **B039** without any fill ("mother-child"?)
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs, one arm on the abdomen and one along the body; S-N orientation
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	6 cornelian, agate, and glass beads
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC Late (Paschalidis phase 4)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1990), 23-26; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1990), 50-53, pl. 29α; Paschalidis 2009, 100; Paschalidis 2014, 62, 66-67.

B040. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. ΣT, burial E

Context	chamber tomb; 5 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	male, 25-35
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor, burial layer (a), facing burial **B041**
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted, one arm on the abdomen and one along the body; S-N orientation
Ceramic grave goods	6 stirrup jars (**STJ111-116**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	positioned in front of the burial, possibly shared with burial **B041**
Date	LHIIIC Middle/Advanced-Late (Paschalidis phase 4)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1990), 23-26; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1990), 50, 53-54, pl. 29β, 30α; Paschalidis 2014, 71, 74.

B041. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. ΣT, burial ΣT

Context	chamber tomb; 5 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	male, 12-13
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor, burial layer (a), facing burial **B040**
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted, one arm on the abdomen and one along the body; S-N orientation
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	6 stirrup jars (**STJ111-116**)
Position of grave goods	possibly sharing grave goods with **B040**
Date	LHIIIC Middle/Advanced-Late (Paschalidis phase 4)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1990), 23-26; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1990), 50, 53-54, pl. 29β, 30α; Paschalidis 2014, 71-72, 74.

B042. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. ΣT, burial Z

Context	chamber tomb; 5 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	male, adult of indeterminate age
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; SW-NE orientation
Ceramic grave goods	2 stirrup jars (**STJ117-118**), 1 lekythos (**NNJ11**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	"in front of the burial"
Date	LHIIIC Late (Paschalidis phase 5)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1990), 23-26; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1990), 50, 53-54, pl. 29β, 30α; Paschalidis 2014, 72, 75.

B043. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. ΣT, burial Θ

Context	chamber tomb; 5 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	mature male
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	in pit II, possibly buried contemporaneously with **B044**
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted, arms along the body, E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	Papadopoulos assigned to this burial 1 conical cup, 2 amphoriskoi and 1 small collar-necked jar; not followed by Paschalidis.
Position of grave goods	Possible grave goods: on the covering slabs.
Date	LHIIIC Middle/Advanced-Late (Paschalidis phase 4)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1990), 23-26; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1990), 50, 53-54, pl. 29β, 30α; Paschalidis 2014, 72-73, 74.

B044. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. ΣΤ, burial I

Context	chamber tomb; 5 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	mature female
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	in pit I, possibly buried contemporaneously with **B043**
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted, arms on the abdomen
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC Middle/Advanced-Late (Paschalidis phase 4)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1990), 23-26; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1990), 50, 53-54, pl. 29β, 30α; Paschalidis 2014, 72, 74.

B045. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. Z, burial A

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	mature male
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; W-E orientation
Ceramic grave goods	2 stirrup jars (**STJ134-135**), 1 lekythos (**NNJ12**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	by the head
Date	LHIIIC Middle/Advanced-Late (Paschalidis phase 4)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1990), 23-26; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1990), 50, 54-55, pl. 30β; Paschalidis 2014, 79.

B046. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. Z, burial Γ

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	male
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; N-S orientation
Ceramic grave goods	2 stirrup jars (**STJ136-137**), 1 spouted mug (**SMG2**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC Late (Paschalidis phase 5)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1990), 23-26; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1990), 50, 54-55, pl. 30β; Paschalidis 2014, 80, 81.

B047. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. H, burial A

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	male, over 45
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs, one arm on the chest and one on the lap; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 stirrup jar (**STJ138**), 1 ring vase (**RNG8**), 1 lekythos (**NNJ13**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	around the head
Date	LHIIIC Late (Paschalidis phase 5)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1991), 25-28; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1991), 79-80, pl. 47α; Paschalidis 2014, 84, 86.

B048. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. H, burial B

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	male, 20-30
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the side or back, contracted legs; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	2 amphoriskoi (**Am13-14**), 2 narrow necked jugs (**NNJ14-15**), 1 juglet (**JG12**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	by the head
Date	LHIIIC Early (Paschalidis phase 2)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1991), 25-28; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1991), 79-80, pl. 47α; Paschalidis 2014, 85, 86.

B049. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. H, burial Γ

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	male, 25-35
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 stirrup jar (**STJ140**), 1 deep bowl (**DB1**), 1 flask, 1 handmade tripod cup with traces of burning
Non-ceramic grave goods	bronze razor (finestrati Scogglio del Tonno type)
Possible grave goods	1 stirrup jar (**STJ139**) and fragments of a second, 1 rounded alabastron (**AL5**), 1 straight-sided alabastron (**AL37**), 1 spindle whorl
Position of grave goods	Possible grave goods: from the pile of brushed away grave goods but have the same date as the certainly attributed grave goods.
Date	LHIIIB2/LHIIIC Early Transitional (Paschalidis phase 1)

Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1991), 25-28; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1991), 79-80, pl. 47α; Papadopoulos-Kontroli 2000b, 144-145, pl. 36.3; Oikonomidis 2006, 139-143; Paschalidis 2009, 85, fig. 7; Paschalidis 2014, 85, 86.

B050. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. Θ, burial A, **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb; 6 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	male, 29
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs, one arm on the chest and one along the body; N-S orientation, facing **B051**
Ceramic grave goods	2 small stirrup jars (**STJ146**, **STJ148**), 2 four-handled amphorae (**FHA15-16**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze sword (Naue II, Kilian-Dirlmeier variant C2; 62,3 cm), 1 bronze spearhead (Avila type D II), 1 bronze knife (Peschiera type), 1 pair bronze of tweezers, 4 bone pins
Possible grave goods	6 stirrup jars (**STJ141-145, STJ147, STJ149**), 1 amphoriskos (**Am15**), 1 bronze razor
Position of grave goods	**STJ146** and **STJ148** on the chest; pins on the chest, fastening the garment; bronzes aligned with body and possibly covered by organic material; **FHA15-16** on the bench over **B050** and were probably deposited later. Possible grave goods: the stirrup jars and amphoriskos found in the space N and between the heads of burials **B050-51** but Paschalidis considers them to be associated with **B050** due to proximity to its head; the bronze razor found towards the hips of **B051**
Date	LHIIIC Middle (Paschalidis phase 3)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1991), 81-82, pls. 47α, 48α-β; Papadopoulos 1999, 270; Deger-Jalkotzy 2006, 165, 170 tab. 9.3; Giannopoulos 2008, 219-220; Paschalidis 2009, 89-95; Steinmann 2012, 399 no. 201; Paschalidis 2014, 92, 95.

B051. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. Θ, burial B

Context	chamber tomb; 6 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female, 25-35
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs, arms on the abdomen; NE-SW orientation, facing **B050**
Ceramic grave goods	3 stirrup jars (**STJ150-151**), 2 amphoriskoi (**Am16-17**), 1 lekythos (**NNJ16**), 8 spindle whorls
Non-ceramic grave goods	2 pendants of cornelian and faience beads, 3 steatite spindle whorls, 1 unidentifiable bone object
Possible grave goods	6 stirrup jars (**STJ141-145, STJ147, STJ149**), 1 amphoriskos (**Am15**), 1

	bronze razor
Position of grave goods	Necklaces around her head; 2 spindle whorls on the chest; **STJ150** by the legs and the rest of the pottery and 9 of the spindle whorls by the head and left shoulder. Possible grave goods: the stirrup jars and amphoriskos found in the space N and between the heads of burials **B050-51** but Paschalidis considers them to be associated with **B050** due to proximity to its head; the bronze razor found towards the hips of **B051**
Date	LHIIIC Middle (Paschalidis phase 3)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1991), 25-28. Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1991), 79-80, 80-82, pls. 47α, 48α-β; Paschalidis 2009, 100. Paschalidis 2014, 91, 95-96.

B052. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. Θ, burial Δ

Context	chamber tomb; 6 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female, 18
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs, one arm on the abdomen and one along the body; NE-SW orientation
Ceramic grave goods	4 stirrup jars (**STJ152-154**), 1 jug (**JG13**), 1 spindle whorl
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze ring, 1 glass bead
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	Stirrup jars close to the head; spindle whorl behind the head; ring worn on the thumb of the right hand; bead from the soil among her bones
Date	LHIIIC Late (Paschalidis phase 5)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1991), 25-28; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1991), 79-80, 80-82, pls. 47β, 48α-β; Paschalidis 2014, 93, 96.

B053. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. Θ, burial E

Context	chamber tomb; 6 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female, 19
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs; N-S orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 stirrup jar
Non-ceramic grave goods	5 cornelian beads, 1 faience bead with incised decoration, 1 bronze tool (?)
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC Middle/Advanced-Late (phase 4)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1991), 25-28; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1991), 79-80, 80-82, pls. 47β, 48α-β; Paschalidis 2014, 91, 96.

B054. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. Θ, burial Θ

Context	chamber tomb; 6 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	male, 17-25
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	in pit II
Posture, orientation	n/a (disturbed)
Ceramic grave goods	2 stirrup jars (**STJ155-156**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC Middle (Paschalidis phase 3)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1991), 25-28. Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1991), 79-80, 80-82, pls. 47β, 48α-β. Paschalidis 2014, 94, 95.

B055. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. K, burial A

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	adult of indeterminate sex, 20
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs, arms along the body; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	3 stirrup jars (**STJ159-161**), 1 straight-sided alabastron (**AL39**), 2 jugs (**JG14-15**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	2 steatite spindle whorls
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	E of the head
Date	LHIIIC Early (Paschalidis phase 2)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1991), 25-28; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1991), 79-80, 82-84, pl. 49α-β; Paschalidis 2014, 101-102, 104.

B056. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. K, burial B

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	male, over 35
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs, one arm on the abdomen and one along the body; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	8 stirrup jars (**STJ162-169**), 1 amphoriskos (**Am18**), 2 spindle whorls
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze needle, 1 steatite spindle whorl
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	by the head
Date	LHIIIC Late (Paschalidis phase 4)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1991), 25-28; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1991), 79-80, 82-84, pl. 49α-β; Paschalidis 2014, 102, 104.

B057. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. K, burial Z

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	male, over 50
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	in pit
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs, one arm on the abdomen and one along the body; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	3 stirrup jars (**STJ170-172**), 1 lekythos (**NNJ18**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	outside the pit, near the covering slabs
Date	LHIIIC Late (Paschalidis phase 5)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1991), 25-28; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1991), 79-80, 82-84, pl. 49α-β; Paschalidis 2014, 103-104

B058. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. Λ, burial B, **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb; 2 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	male, 50
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs, arms on the abdomen; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	3 stirrup jars (**STJ173-176**), 1 narrow-necked jug (**NNJ19**), 1 feeding bottle, 1 spouted kalathiskos (**KLT5**), 2 spindle whorls
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 small bronze leaf-shaped spearhead, 1 bronze knife, 1 bronze needle, 2 steatite spindle whorls
Possible grave goods	stirrup jars (**STJ177-178**)
Position of grave goods	**STJ173**, **NNJ19**, and three of the spindle whorls by the head; the rest in front of the body towards the E wall. Possible grave goods: all date to LHIIIC Middle and were probably deposited at a later date.
Date	LHIIIB2/LHIIIC Early Transitional (Paschalidis phase 1)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1992), 23-25; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1992), 53-56; Paschalidis 2014, 109, 111.

B059. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. M1, burial A, **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb; 2 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	male, 35
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	N-S orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 small stirrup jar, 1 piriform jar (LHIIIA2-B1)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze leaf-shaped spearhead, 1 bronze sickle-shaped knife
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	by the head

Date	LHIIIC Middle (Paschalidis phase 3)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1992), 23-25; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1992), 55; Paschalidis 2014, 117, 120.

B060. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. M1, burial B

Context	chamber tomb; 2 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female, 30
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 small stirrup jar
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	1 amphoriskos (**Am19**)
Position of grave goods	by the head
Date	LHIIIC Early (Paschalidis phase 2)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1992), 23-25; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1992), 56; Paschalidis 2014, 117, 119.

B061. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. M2, burial A

Context	chamber tomb; 1 primary burial, secondary burials
Sex, age	adult of indeterminate sex/age
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs, arms along the body; W-E orientation
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	1 stirrup jar (**STJ179**)
Position of grave goods	**STJ179** towards the stomion; considered as a possible grave good since it is the latest vase from the tomb and **B061** is the last interment in the tomb.
Date	LHIIIC Late (Paschalidis phase 4)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1992), 23-25; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1992), 56; Paschalidis 2014, 119, 120.

B062. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. N, burial A

Context	chamber tomb; 9 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female, 25-30
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 stirrup jar (**STJ180**), 1 jug (**JG16**)

Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC Late (Paschalidis phase 5)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1992), 23-25; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1992), 56-57, pl. 17β; Paschalidis 2014, 124.

B063. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. N, burial B

Context	chamber tomb; 9 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female, 30
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, legs drawn up, arms on the abdomen; E-W orientation; holding **B064** ("mother-child")
Ceramic grave goods	1 stirrup jar (**STJ181**), 2 spindle whorls
Non-ceramic grave goods	bone pin, glass beads, 2 steatite spindle whorls
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	**STJ181** and one of the spindle whorls placed by the knee; the rest found around the head.
Date	LHIIIC Late (Paschalidis phase 4)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1992), 23-25; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1992), 56-57, pl. 17β; Paschalidis 2014, 124, 128.

B064. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. N, burial Γ

Context	chamber tomb; 9 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	baby of indeterminate sex, 1
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	E-W orientation; held by **B063** ("mother-child")
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC Late (Paschalidis phase 4)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1992), 23-25; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1992), 56-57, pl. 17β; Paschalidis 2014, 124, 128.

B065. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. N, burial Δ

Context	chamber tomb; 9 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	male, under 30
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	2 stirrup jars (**STJ182-183**), fragments of a third, 1 amphoriskos (**Am20**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze knife, 1 bronze loop handle from a missing vessel, 1 bronze pin, cornelian beads
Possible grave goods	fragmentary amphora, 1 stirrup jar (**STJ184**)
Position of grave goods	pottery and knife by the head and the rest slightly to the S
Date	LHIIIC Middle (Paschalidis phase 3)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1992), 23-25; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1992), 56-57, pl. 17β; Paschalidis 2014, 125, 127.

B066. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. N, burial E

Context	chamber tomb; 9 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	child of indeterminate sex, 3
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	S-N orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 stirrup jar (**STJ185**), 1 lekythos (**NNJ20**), 1 spindle whorl
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze sickle shaped knife, 1 glass seal, 1 steatite spindle whorl
Possible grave goods	5 stirrup jars (**STJ186-189**)
Position of grave goods	Seal and knife by the head; **NNJ20** on the body's left side; **STJ185** by the legs; spindle whorls found among the bones. Possible grave goods: “in front of the body”.
Date	LHIIIC Late (Paschalidis phase 4)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1992), 23-25; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1992), 56-57, pl. 17β; Paschalidis 2014, 125, 128.

B067. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. N, burial Z

Context	chamber tomb; 9 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	child of indeterminate sex, 6
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted, arms on the chest; SE-NW orientation
Ceramic grave goods	3 stirrup jars (**STJ190-192**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	**STJ190-192** “in front of the burial”
Date	LHIIIC Late (Paschalidis phase 5)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1992), 23-25; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1992), 56-57, pl. 17β; Paschalidis 2014, 126, 128-129.

B068. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. N, burial H

Context	chamber tomb; 9 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	young male
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	in pit I, with **B069** ("father-son"?)
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs, arms on the chest; W-E orientation
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC Late? (**B068-69** believed to be the last burials in the tomb)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1992), 23-25; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1992), 56-57, pl. 17β; Paschalidis 2014, 126-127, 129.

B069. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. N, burial Θ

Context	chamber tomb; 9 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	male
Rite	cremation, not inurned
Deposition	in pit I, with **B068** ("father-son"?)
Posture, orientation	n/a
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC Late? (**B068-69** believed to be the last burials in the tomb)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1992), 23-25; Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1992), 56-57, pl. 17β; Paschalidis 2014, 127, 129.

B070. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. N, burial I

Context	chamber tomb; 9 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	male, over 40
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	in pit II
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 sickle shaped bronze knife
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	worn on the waist
Date	prior to LHIIIC Middle/Advanced-Late (Paschalidis phase 4)
Bibliography	Paschalidis 2014, 126, 128.

B071. Krini-Ayios Konstantinos (**S12**), Ch.t. 3-Sector A, burial (1)

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 stirrup jar
Non-ceramic grave goods	unknown
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC Middle-Late
Bibliography	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 46 (1990), 132-133; Giannopoulos 2008, 126-127; Kaskantiri 2012, 11-12.

B072. Krini-Zoitada (**S13**), Ch.t. 2-Galanou, burial 1

Context	chamber tomb; 2 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; NE-SW orientation
Ceramic grave goods	none (unless shared with **B073**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC Late?
Bibliography	Chrysafi *ArchDelt* 49 (1994), 234-235; Kaskantiri 2012, 3-4, figs. 4-5.

B073. Krini-Zoitada (**S13**), Ch.t. 2-Galanou, burial 2

Context	chamber tomb; 2 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs; NE-SW orientation
Ceramic grave goods	9 stirrup jars, 1 lekythos, 6 spindle whorls
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze needle, 1 steatite spindle whorl
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	along the right side of the body
Date	LHIIIC Late?
Bibliography	Chrysafi *ArchDelt* 49 (1994), 234-235; Kaskantiri 2012, 3-4, figs. 4-5.

B074. Krini-Zoitada (**S13**), Ch.t. 2-Makrygianni, burial A

Context	chamber tomb; 2 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor, upper burial layer
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	2 alabastra
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC Middle-Late
Bibliography	Papakosta *ArchDelt* 60 (2005), 354-358; Kaskantiri 2012, 5, fig. 8.

B075. Krini-Zoitada (**S13**), Ch.t. 6-Makrygianni, burial (6)

Context	chamber tomb; 6 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	child?
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	in pit
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	5 stirrup jars (**STJ194-198**), 1 alabastron (**AL40**), 1 large kalathos (**KLT6**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 large four-handled amphora,
Possible grave goods	none
Position of grave goods	next to and outside the pit; **STJ194-198** and **AL40** placed inside the **KLT6**.
Date	LHIIIC Late
Bibliography	Papakosta *ArchDelt* 60 (2005), 354-358; Kaskantiri 2012, 6, figs. 9-10.

B076. Krini-Drimaleika (**S14**), Ch.t. 3, burial A

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor, upper burial layer
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; aligned with **B077**; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	10 stirrup jars (**STJ200-209**), 2 amphoriskoi (**Am23-24**), 1 ring vase (**RNG12**), 3 spindle whorls
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	At the back of the chamber, shared with **B077-78**
Date	LHIIIC Middle/Developed (first burial of upper layer)
Bibliography	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994.

B077. Krini-Drimaleika (**S14**), Ch.t. 3, burial B

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor, upper burial layer
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; aligned with **B076**; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	10 stirrup jars (**STJ200-209**), 2 amphoriskoi (**Am23-24**), 1 ring vase (**RNG12**), 3 spindle whorls
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	At the back of the chamber, shared with **B076**, **B078**
Date	LHIIIC Middle/Developed (last burial of upper layer)
Bibliography	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994.

B078. Krini-Drimaleika (**S14**), Ch.t. 3, burial C

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor, upper burial layer
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; aligned with **B079**; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	10 stirrup jars (**STJ200-209**), 2 amphoriskoi (**Am23-24**), 1 ring vase (**RNG12**), 3 spindle whorls
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	At the back of the chamber, shared with **B076**-**77**
Date	LHIIIC Middle/Developed (buried contemporaneously to **B079**)
Bibliography	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994.

B079. Krini-Drimaleika (**S14**), Ch.t. 3, burial D, **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	male
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor, upper burial layer
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; aligned with **B078**; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze sword (Naue II, Kilian-Dirlmeier variant C2; 60 cm) inside its studded scabbard, 1 bronze spearhead (Avila type DIII), 1 silver finger-ring, 1 bronze spiral ornament, 1 ivory comb
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	ring on the deceased's finger; remaining grave goods in front of the body
Date	LHIIIC Middle/Developed (buried contemporaneously to **B078**)
Bibliography	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994.

B080. Kallithea-Spentzes (Rampantania) (**S15**), Ch.t. A, burial II, **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb; 1 primary burial, secondary burials
Sex, age	male?
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	in shaft
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 stirrup jar
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze sword (Naue II, Kilian-Dirlmeier variant C3; 81.4 cm), 1 bronze spearhead (Avila type DIII), 1 pair of bronze greaves, bronze sheets with studs and buds (fragmentary headgear?)
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	greaves worn on the legs
Date	LHIIIC Middle/Developed
Bibliography	Yalouris 1960, 42-44; Avila 1983, 47-48 no. 102; Deger-Jalkotzy 2006, 160; Jung 2006, 206-207; Giannopoulos 2008, 213-219; Steinmann 2008, 398 no. 197.

B081. Kallithea-Spentzes (Rampantania) (**S15**), Ch.t. B, burial (1), **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials
Sex, age	male?
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 stirrup jar (after Giannopoulos 2008)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze sword (Naue II, Kilian-Dirlmeier variant B; 67.4 cm), 1 bronze spearhead (Avila type DIII), 1 bronze spear-butt spike, 1 bronze knife, 1 bronze razor, 1 pair of bronze tweezers, fragmentary boar's-tusk helmet
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC Middle/Advanced-Late
Bibliography	Yalouris 1960, 44-45; Avila 1983, 48 nos. 107-108; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1997, 44 no. 55; Deger-Jalkotzy 2006, 160-161; Giannopoulos 2008, 214, 218-219; Steinmann 2012, 399 no. 198.

B082. Kallithea-Spentzes (Rampantania) (**S15**), Ch.t. E, burial B

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs; aligned with burials C-D; NE-SE orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 large amphora, 1 amphoriskos, 6 small stirrup jars,1 bird vase (**BRD8**), 1 pyxis

Non-ceramic grave goods	1 steatite spindle whorl
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	spindle whorl close to the arms
Date	LHIIIC
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1976), 198-199, pl. 133α-γ.

B083. Kallithea-Spentzes (Rampantania) (**S15**), Ch.t. Θ, burial A

Context	chamber tomb; 2 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs
Ceramic grave goods	1 amphoriskos, 7 small stirrup jars, 1 narrow-necked jug, 1 ring vase, 1 cup, 1 handleless jar
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze knife, 1 bone pin, 1 gold ring
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1977), 185-186, pl. 113β.

B084. Kallithea-Spentzes (Rampantania) (**S15**), Ch.t. Θ, burial B

Context	chamber tomb; 2 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs
Ceramic grave goods	1 stirrup jar, 1 ring vase, 2 spindle whorls
Non-ceramic grave goods	2 bronze pins
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1977), 185-186, pl. 113β.

B085. Kallithea-Spentzes (Rampantania) (**S15**), Ch.t. I, burial A

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs
Ceramic grave goods	2 stirrup jars, 1 rounded alabastron
Non-ceramic grave goods	-

Possible grave goods	9 small stirrup jars, spindle whorls, 1 bronze fibula, 1 bead
Position of grave goods	Towards the feet. Possible grave goods: behind the heads of burials **B085-86** and could belong to either one
Date	LHIIIC
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1977), 186, pl. 114α-β.

B086. Kallithea-Spentzes (Rampantania) (**S15**), Ch.t. I, burial B

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	N-S orientation
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	9 small stirrup jars, spindle whorls, 1 bronze fibula, 1 bead
Position of grave goods	Possible grave goods: behind the heads of burials **B085-86** and could belong to either one
Date	LHIIIC
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1977), 186, pl. 114α-β.

B087. Kallithea-Spentzes (Rampantania) (**S15**), Ch.t. K, burial A

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs
Ceramic grave goods	1 four-handled amphora
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1978), 122-123.

B088. Kallithea-Spentzes (Rampantania) (**S15**), Ch.t. K, burial D

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs
Ceramic grave goods	1 small four-handled amphora, 1 large stirrup jar

Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1978), 122-123.

B089. Kallithea-Spentzes (Rampantania) (**S15**), Ch.t. O, burial A

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 large four-handled-amphora, 2 small stirrup jars, 1 handleless alabastron, 3 jugs, 1 narrow-necked jug
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1980), 107-108.

B090. Kallithea-Spentzes (Rampantania) (**S15**), Ch.t. O, burial B

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	cremation, not inurned
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	n/a
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 large violin-bow fibula
Possible grave goods	6 small stirrup jars, 3 spindle whorls, 19 blue glass beads
Position of grave goods	Possible grave goods: between B090 and burial F and could belong to either one
Date	LHIIIC
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1980), 107-108.

B091. Kallithea-Spentzes (Rampantania) (**S15**), Ch.t. O, burial J

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs
Ceramic grave goods	-

Non-ceramic grave goods	2 bronze rings with spiral terminations, 1 bronze knife, 1 bronze pin, 1 bone pin
Possible grave goods	1 large amphora, 2 amphoriskoi, 11 small stirrup jars, 4 alabastra, 2 jugs, 1 multiple vase, 3 cups, 1 pyxis
Position of grave goods	Possible grave goods: may belong to **B091** or to secondary burials
Date	LHIIIC
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1980), 107-108, pl. 93α. For LHIIIC date of the ring and parallels: Giannopoulos 2009, 122.

B092. Kallithea-Spentzes (Rampantania) (**S15**), Ch.t. P, burial B

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs; N-S orientation
Ceramic grave goods	3 small stirrup jars, 1 juglet, 1 bird vase
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1997), 49-51. Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1997), 123-124, pl. 70α.

B093. Kallithea-Spentzes (Rampantania) (**S15**), Ch.t. Σ, burial B

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	in pit I
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 large four-handled amphora, 5 stirrup jars, 1 straight-sided alabastron
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 steatite spindle whorl
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	on the covering slabs
Date	LHIIIC
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1997), 49-51. Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1997), 124-125, pl. 71α.

B094. Kallithea-Spentzes (Rampantania) (**S15**), Ch.t. Σ, burial Γ

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	child?
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	in pit II
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 large four-handled amphora, 7 stirrup jars
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	on the covering slabs
Date	LHIIIC
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1997), 49-51. Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1997), 124-125, pl. 71α.

B095. Kallithea-Spentzes (Rampantania) (**S15**), Ch.t. Y, burial B

Context	chamber tomb; 5 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 small stirrup jar, 1 ladle
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze knife, 1 bronze violin-bow fibula, 2 bone pins
Possible grave goods	1 small stirrup jar, 1 alabastron, 1 small pithoid jar
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC
Bibliography	Papadopoulos Ergon (1998), 37-39; Papadopoulos Prakt (1998), 84, pl. 33a.

B096. Kallithea-Spentzes (Rampantania) (**S15**), Ch.t. X, burial ΣΤ, **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb; 2 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	male?
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 large four-handle amphora, 2 amphoriskoi, 1 stirrup jar, 1 straight-sided alabastron, 1 stamnos, small handleless jar
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 spearhead, 1 steatite spindle whorl
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1998), 37-39 Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1998), 86, pl. 35

B097. Kallithea-Spentzes (Rampantania) (**S15**), Ch.t. X, burial Z

Context	chamber tomb; 2 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 large four-handled amphora, 1 amphoriskos
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Ergon* (1998), 37-39 Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1998), 86, pl. 35

B098. Kallithea-Laganidia (**S17**), Ch.t. VII, burial A

Context	chamber tomb; 6 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor, upper burial layer
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs; S-N orientation
Ceramic grave goods	2 small stirrup jars
Non-ceramic grave goods	3 steatite spindle whorls
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	stirrup jars found placed upside down
Date	LHIIIC
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1989), 59.

B099. Kallithea-Laganidia (**S17**), Ch.t. VII, burial B

Context	chamber tomb; 6 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor, middle burial layer
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 ring vase
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	stirrup jars found placed upside down
Date	LHIIIC
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1989), 59.

B100. Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**), Ch.t. 43, burial A

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	indeterminate sex/age
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs; arm on the lap
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	1 stirrup jar (**STJ279**)
Position of grave goods	**STJ279** near the back (NE) wall, could belong to either **B100** or **B101**
Date	LHIIIC Middle?
Bibliography	Aktypi 2017, 135.

B101. Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**), Ch.t. 43, burial B

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs; arm on the lap
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	1 stirrup jar (**STJ279**)
Position of grave goods	**STJ279** near the back (NE) wall, could belong to either **B100** or **B101**
Date	LHIIIC Middle?
Bibliography	Aktypi 2017, 135.

B102. Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**), Ch.t. 43, burial Δ

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	n/a (disturbed)
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	bronze razor, glass beads
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	beneath the knees
Date	LHIIIC Middle
Bibliography	Aktypi 2017, 135.

B103. Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**), Ch.t. 44, burial A

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female, 25-35
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs
Ceramic grave goods	1 small lekythos (**NNJ27**), 1 ring vase (**RNG14**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze toiletry knife, few glass beads
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC Middle
Bibliography	Aktypi 2017, 155.

B104. Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**), Ch.t. 44, burial B, **weapon-burial**?

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female, 45-55
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs
Ceramic grave goods	3 stirrup jars (**STJ280-282**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze knife
Possible grave goods	2 leaf-shaped spearheads; 1 four-handled amphora (**FHA28**, 2 stirrup jars (**STJ284-285**), 2 narrow-necked jugs (**NNJ29-30**)
Position of grave goods	**STJ280-282** next to the burial and towards burial **B105** The spearheads according to the excavator belonged to this burial; all other possible grave goods could belong to either **B104** or **B105** or neither.
Date	LHIIIC Middle
Bibliography	Aktypi 2017, 156.

B105. Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**), Ch.t. 44, burial Γ

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	female, 25-35
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs
Ceramic grave goods	1 straight-sided alabastron (**AL48**) with base of vase as lid, 1 jug (**JG23**), 1 lekythos (**NNJ29**), 1 ring vase (**RNG15**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 pair of bronze tweezers, 1 bronze pin, 1 steatite spindle whorl
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC Middle
Bibliography	Aktypi 2017, 156.

B106. Spaliareika-Lousika (**S37**), Ch.t. 1, burial (1)

Context	chamber tomb; 1 primary burial, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs, arms on the lap; W-E orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 stirrup jar (**STJ291**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	necklace of 20 beads (stone, glass, bone, cornelian, 1 large bronze), 1 gold bead, 2 pierced shells, lead bezel of a ring, bronze ring
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	**STJ291** placed at the level of the head; necklace around the head; gold bead on the chest; lead ring inside left elbow; bronze ring on the finger
Date	LHIIIC Middle
Bibliography	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 44 (1989), 136; Petropoulos 2000, 73, 74 dr. 8, figs. 13-20; Giannopoulos 2008, 100-101, 110-111.

B107. Spaliareika-Lousika (**S37**), Ch.t. 2, "Befund 6", **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb; 1 primary burial, 2 cremations, secondary burials
Sex, age	male?
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on "muddy" layer
Posture, orientation	on the back, arms along the body; N-S orientation
Ceramic grave goods	3 large and 3 small stirrup jars (**STJ303-308**), 1 narrow-necked jug (**NNJ32**), 1 bird vase (**BRD13**), 1 spouted conical cup (**SMG3**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze sword (Naue II, Kilian-Dirlmeier variant B; 61 cm) and fragmentary studded scabbard, bronze dagger (Sandars type 1a; 20.2 cm) 1 bronze spearhead (Avila type D III), 1 bronze spearhead (Avila type DV), 1 bronze knife
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	N of the head, in the NW corner of the chamber
Date	LHIIIC Middle/Late (last burial)
Bibliography	Petropoulos *ArchDelt 45* (1990), 133-135; Petropoulos 2000, 68-76; Deger-Jalkotzy 2006, 157-158; Jung 2006, 204-205; Giannopoulos 2008, 101-104, 118-121, 233-237; Steinmann 2012, 400 no. 206.

B108. Spaliareika-Lousika (**S37**), Ch.t. 2, "Befund 1"

Context	chamber tomb; 1 primary burial, 2 cremations, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inurned cremation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	n/a
Ceramic grave goods	1 large four-handled amphora (urn, **FHA33**) with the bottom of a kylix as lid (**KLX10**), 1 neck-handled amphora, 2 fragmentary small stirrup jars (**STJ292-293**)

Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	1 straight-sided alabastron (**AL51**)
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC Middle
Bibliography	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 45 (1990), 134, dr. 4; Petropoulos 2000, 68-76, esp. 75; Jung 2006, 205 (who dates it to LHIIIC Middle/Developed); Giannopoulos 2008, 103, 114-115, 221-230.

B109. Spaliareika-Lousika (**S37**), Ch.t. 2, "Befund 2"

Context	chamber tomb; 1 primary burial, 2 cremations, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inurned cremation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	n/a
Ceramic grave goods	2 amphoriskoi (**Am46-47**), 1 straight-sided alabastron (burnt, **AL52**), 3 stirrup jars (**STJ294-296**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze kalathos (urn), 1 long bronze knife (Sandars type 1a; 0.27 cm), 1 bronze knife (Sandars 1a; 0.125), 1 pair of tweezers, 1 bronze razor (II:1b Weber), 1 whetstone (below the razor), Giannopoulos also assigns to this burial a second whetstone
Possible grave goods	
Position of grave goods	fragmentary stirrup inside the kalathos; razor found on top of the whetstone
Date	LHIIIC Early
Bibliography	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 45 (1990), 134, dr. 4; Petropoulos 2000, 68-76, esp. 75; Deger-Jalkotzy 2006, 158; Jung 2006, 205; Giannopoulos 2008, 103, 115-116, 221-230.

B110. Kalamaki-Elaiochorio (**S38**), Ch.t. 21, burial A

Context	chamber tomb; 2 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	3 stirrup jars (**STJ312-314**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	end of LHIIIC Late
Bibliography	Vasilogamvrou 2000, 50, dr. 10, figs. 8, 28.

B111. Kalamaki-Elaiochorio (**S38**), Ch.t. 21, burial B

Context	chamber tomb; 2 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 stirrup jars (**STJ315**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	end of LHIIIC Late
Bibliography	Vasilogamvrou 2000, 50, dr. 10, figs. 8, 28.

B112. Portes-Kephalovryso (**S41a**), Ch.t. 3, burial (1), **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb; 2 primary burials (at least)
Sex, age	male?
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on clay layer
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 kalathos, at least 3 stirrup jars, other unspecified vessels
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze sword (Naue II, Kilian-Dirlmeier variant C), 1 bronze dagger, 1 bronze spearhead, 1 pair of bronze greaves, bronze headgear with studs and buds, 1 bronze semi-globular phiale
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC Middle/Advanced-Late
Bibliography	Kolonas *ArchDelt 48* (1993), 123; Kolonas, Moschos *ArchDelt 49* (1994), 230-231; Kolonas, Moschos *ArchDelt 50* (1995), 217-218; Kolonas 2000, 96 fig. 3; Kolonas 2001, 258-259; Deger-Jalkotzy 2006, 159; Jung 2006, 205; Giannopoulos 2008, 34-36, 205-207; Moschos 2009a, 356-359; Steinmann 2012, 400, no. 207.

B113. Portes-Kephalovryso (**S41a**), Ch.t. 3, burial (2)

Context	chamber tomb; 2 primary burials (at least)
Sex, age	female?
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on clay layer
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	unspecified pottery
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 gold ring, 1 bronze ring, numerous gold, cornelian, and glass beads
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIB2/LHIIIC Early
Bibliography	Kolonas, Moschos *ArchDelt* 50 (1995), 218; Kolonas 2001, 258-259.

B114. Portes-Kephalovryso (**S41a**), Ch.t. 5, burial (1)

Context	chamber tomb; 1 primary burial (at least)
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	in pit
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC (according by excavator)
Bibliography	Moschos *ArchDelt* 52 (1997), 292.

B115. Portes-Kephalovryso (**S41a**), Ch.t. 6, burial (1)

Context	chamber tomb; 1 primary burial (at least)
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	in pit
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC (according by excavator)
Bibliography	Moschos *ArchDelt* 52 (1997), 292.

B116. Mitopolis-Karagiannika /Ayia Varvara (**S45**), Ch.t. 1, burial 1/B

Context	chamber tomb; 5 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs; NE-SW orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 four-handled amphora (**FHA41**), 1 straight-sided alabastron (**AL59**), 1 juglet (**JG25**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 gold necklace with 28 rounded beads, 1 steatite button
Possible grave goods	3 small stirrup jars (**STJ336-338**), 2 narrow necked jugs (**NNJ36-NNJ37**)
Position of grave goods	Gold beads around the head; **FHA41** near the right leg; the rest of the securely assigned goods in the E corner of the chamber. Possible grave goods: close to the left leg.
Date	LHIIIC Middle
Bibliography	Christakopoulou 2010, 30-44, pls. 1-5.

B117. Mitopolis-Karagiannika /Ayia Varvara (**S45**), Ch.t. 1, burial 1/Γ

Context	chamber tomb; 5 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted legs, arms on the lap; SW- NE orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 amphoriskos (**Am53**), 1 small stirrup jar (**STJ340**), 1 multiple vase (**MLT10**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 small bronze knife
Possible grave goods	3 small stirrup jars (**STJ336-338**), 2 narrow necked jugs (**NNJ36-NNJ37**)
Position of grave goods	**MLT10** between head and left arm; **STJ340** underneath the left arm; **Am54** and knife towards the feet.
Date	LHIIIC Early/Middle
Bibliography	Christakopoulou 2010, 30-44, pls. 1-5.

B118. Mitopolis-Karagiannika /Ayia Varvara (**S45**), Ch.t. 1, burial 1/Z

Context	5 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	in pit Λ1
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted legs; NE-SW orientation
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	2 small stirrup jars (**STJ339**)
Position of grave goods	outside, along the its long sides of the pit
Date	LHIIIC Middle/Late
Bibliography	Christakopoulou 2010, 30-44, pls. 1-5.

B119. Mitopolis-Karagiannika /Ayia Varvara (**S45**), Ch.t. 2, burial 2/A

Context	chamber tomb; 1 primary burial
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on clay layer
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs, one arm on the abdomen and one along the body; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 amphoriskos (**Am55**), 2 stirrup jars (**STJ346-347**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	2 steatite buttons, carnelian beads
Position of grave goods	pottery N of the head
Date	LHIIIC Early/Middle
Bibliography	Christakopoulou 2010, 50-54, pls. 6-8.

B120. Mitopolis-Karagiannika /Ayia Varvara (**S45**), Ch.t. 4, burial 4/A, **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb; 2 primary burials
Sex, age	male?
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted, one arm on the abdomen and one along the body; NW-SE orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 straight-sided alabastron (**AL60**), 1 small stirrup jar (**STJ348**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze spearhead, 1 bronze spear-butt spike, 1 bronze knife
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	spearhead “in front of the body”; the rest of the grave goods by the feet
Date	LHIIIC Early
Bibliography	Christakopoulou 2010, 73-78, pls. 14-16.

B121. Mitopolis-Karagiannika /Ayia Varvara (**S45**), Ch.t. 4, burial 4/B

Context	chamber tomb; 2 primary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted, one arm on the abdomen and one along the body; NW-SE orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 four-handled amphora (**FHA42**), 1 amphoriskos (**Am56**), 4 stirrup jars (**STJ349-352**), 1 jug (**JG26**), 1 spouted kalathos (**KLT9**), clay button
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	**STJ349** lay on the deceased's feet; the rest of the vases E of the body and towards the wall of the chamber; **KLT9** contained one stirrup jar
Date	LHIIIC Middle/Late
Bibliography	Christakopoulou 2010, 73-78, pls. 14-16.

B122. Vrysario (Kato Goumenitsa) (**S52**), Ch.t. (2)-1982, burial (1)

Context	chamber tomb; 1 primary burial, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 handmade jug
Non-ceramic grave goods	2 iron knives
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC
Bibliography	Papazoglou-Manioudaki *ArchDelt* 37 (1982), 150; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1999, 269; Giannopoulos 2008, 71.

B123. Platani-Ampoulas (**S59a**), Ch.t. II, burial (1)

Context	chamber tomb; 2 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC (according to excavators)
Bibliography	Alexopoulou, Moschos, *ArchDelt* 62 (2007), 488.

B124. Aigio-Psila Alonia (Gymnasio) (**S64**), Ch.t. A, burial A

Context	chamber tomb; 2 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, legs drawn up, arm on the lap; SW-NE orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 stirrup jar (**STJ367**), 1 cup (**CP3**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	**CP3** close to the neck; **STJ367** by the knees
Date	LHIIIC Early
Bibliography	Papadopoulos 1976, 1-2, pls. 3-6.

B125. Aigio-Psila Alonia (Gymnasio) (**S64**), Ch.t. A, burial B

Context	chamber tomb; 2 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the back, legs drawn up, arm on the chest; SW-NE orientation
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC (last burial in the tomb)
Bibliography	Papadopoulos 1976, 1-2, pls. 3-4.

B126. Chatzi-Trapeza (**S66b**), Ch.t. 1, burial (1)

Context	chamber tomb; 1 primary burial (at least), secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	1 four-handled amphora (**FHA44**), 1 belly-handled amphora, 1 amphoriskos, 2 stirrup jars, 1 lekythos (**NNJ42**)
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC
Bibliography	Borgna, Vordos 2016, 249

B127. Nikoleika (**S69a**), Ch.t. 2, burial T2/A

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; S-N orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 stirrup jar (**STJ372**, LHIIIC Early-Middle), 1 straight-sided alabastron (**AL78**, LHIIIC Middle-Late)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	1 stirrup jar (**STJ371**, LHIIIC Middle-Late), 1 jug (**JG31**, LHIIIC), 1 large narrow-necked jug (**NNJ43**, LHIIIC Middle-Late), 1 multiple vase (**MLT11**, LHIIIC Middle-Late), 1 based askos (LHIIIC Early-Middle/Developed)
Position of grave goods	possible grave goods found N of the body
Date	LHIIIC Early-Middle (according to excavator)
Bibliography	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 45 (1995), 234, dr. 22, pl. 89α; Petropoulos 2007, 254-257, figs. 3, 10.

B128. Nikoleika (**S69a**), Ch.t. 2, burial Λ1/B (elsewhere listed as Λ2/A)

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	in pit 2
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted
Ceramic grave goods	1 amphoriskos (**Am66**), 3 stirrup jars (**STJ373-375**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC Late
Bibliography	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 45 (1995), 234; Petropoulos 2007, 254-257.

B129. Nikoleika (**S69a**), Ch.t. 2, burial Λ1/A

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	in pit 1
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	2 stirrup jars (**STJ378-379**), 1 small lekythos (**NNJ44**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC Late
Bibliography	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 45 (1995), 234, dr. 22, pl. 89α; Petropoulos 2007, 254-257, figs. 5, 11.

B130. Nikoleika (**S69a**), Ch.t. 4, burial (5)-pit 4

Context	chamber tomb; 9 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	in pit 4
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs, arm on the abdomen; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 stirrup jar (**STJ380**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC Early-Middle
Bibliography	Petropoulos 2007, 260, fig. 7.

B131. Nikoleika (**S69a**), Ch.t. 4, burial (7)-pit 6

Context	chamber tomb; 9 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	in pit 6
Posture, orientation	on the back, contracted legs, arm on the lap; E-W orientation
Ceramic grave goods	1 stirrup jar (**STJ391**)?
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC Early-Middle/Developed
Bibliography	Petroppoulos 2007, 260-261, 263, figs. 8, 26, 84a-b.

B132. Nikoleika (**S69a**), Ch.t. 4, burial (8)-pit 7, **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb; 9 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	in pit 7
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 stirrup jar (**STJ381**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze sword (Naue II), 1 bronze sickle-shaped knife
Possible grave goods	1 stirrup jar (**STJ382**)
Position of grave goods	The pit contained brushed away burials and 2 primary burials. As this group of grave goods was found at the bottom of the pit, it is unclear if they belong to the lower primary burial, as they were found below it.
Date	LHIIIC Middle?
Bibliography	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 50 (1995), 234; Deger-Jalkotzy 2006, 160; Petropoulos 2007, 261-264, figs. 7-8, 27, 29, 86a-b, 87-88; Giannopoulos 2008, 81-83; Steinmann 2012, 398 no. 196.

B133. Derveni (**S71**), Ch.t. II, burial (2)

Context	chamber tomb; 3 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	inhumation
Deposition	in pit
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze leaf-shaped fibula
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	on the chest
Date	LHIIIB2-C (after Papadopoulos)
Bibliography	Verdelis *ArchEph* (1956), 12; Papadopoulos 1979, 195 no. 42; Giannopoulos 2008, 94.

III. LHIIIC Weapon Burials from Secondary or Disturbed Contexts

BI. Patras-Gerokomeion **(S03)**, Ch.t. (1)-1967, **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb
Sex, age	-
Rite	unspecified if the weapons were accompanying a primary or secondary burial
Deposition	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze spearhead (Höckmann type KIII), 1 bronze knife (Sandars type 1a), 1 bronze razor
Possible grave goods	1 amphoriskos (**Am1**), 1 straight-sided alabastron (**AL28**), 2 stirrup jars, 1 jug, 2 multiple vases (**MLT1-2**)
Position of grave goods	unclear if the weapons have any relation is with the pottery
Date	LHIIIB2/LHIIIC Early
Bibliography	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 22 (1967), 214; Papadopoulos 1979, 28; Höckmann 1980, 150 no. K29; Steinmann 2012, 393 no. 169.

BII. Voudeni-Amygdalia (**S07**), Ch.t. 4, **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb
Sex, age	-
Rite	unspecified if the weapons were accompanying a primary or secondary burial
Deposition	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	2 leaf-shaped spearheads (Avila type VII; Höckmann DII), 1 leafshaped spearhead (Höckmann KIII)
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIB2-C
Bibliography	Paschalidis 2014, 719 fn. 1116, 721 fn. 1137 (citing Kolonas 1998).

BIII. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), one of the Ch.t. excavated by Kyparissis 1938, **weapon-burial**

Context	unspecified if all weapons come from the same tomb, but overall assumed in bibliography
Sex, age	-
Rite	unspecified if the weapons were accompanying a primary or secondary burial
Deposition	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-

Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze sword (Naue II, Kilian-Dirlmeier variant C3; 65.5 cm), 2 bronze spearheads (Avila types VI and VII)
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC?
Bibliography	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1938), 118-119; Catling 1956, 112-113; Papadopoulos 1979, 165-166, 228; Avila 1983, 44 no. 98, 47 no. 101 (provenance wrongly noted as Troumbes); Papadopoulos, Kontorli-Papadopoulou 1984, 221-222 no. 1; Giannopoulos 2008, 219 fn. 107; Steinmann 2012, 393 no. 168, 398 no. 194.

BIV. Klauss (Antheia) (**S11**), Ch.t. E, secondary **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb; 5 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	secondary burial
Deposition	on chamber floor (heap II mixed with bones of several individuals)
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 leaf-shaped spearhead
Possible grave goods	1 cup, 2 alabastra, 1 stirrup jar (**STJ110**), spindle whorls
Position of grave goods	towards the N wall of the chamber
Date	LHIIIC Early (for spearhead) but the pottery dates from LHIIIA2 to LHIIIC Early-Middle
Bibliography	Papadopoulos 1990, 50-53; Deger-Jalkotzy 2006, 165, 167; Steinmann 2012, 393 no. 172; Paschalidis 2014, 64-65, 290-291.

BV. Krini-Ayios Konstantinos (**S12**), Ch.t. 2-Sector A, **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb
Sex, age	-
Rite	unspecified the sword was accompanying a primary or secondary burial
Deposition	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze sword (Naue II, Kilian-Dirlmeier variant C)
Possible grave goods	fragmentary pottery, 1 bone item with impressed decoration; 1 small bronze object, 3 small bronze nails
Position of grave goods	unclear if the sword has any relation to the other finds from the tomb
Date	LHIIIC Middle/Advanced (for sword)
Bibliography	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 46 (1990), 132-133; Deger-Jalkotzy 2006, 165-166; Giannopoulos 2008, 125-127, 211-212; Kaskantiri 2012, 11; Steinmann 2012, 400 no. 205.

BVI. Krini-Ayios Konstantinos (**S12**), Ch.t. 2-Sector B, secondary **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb; 2 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	secondary burial
Deposition	on chamber floor (heap of grave goods mixed with skeletal remains)
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze sword (Naue II; 48 cm), 1 bronze spearhead, 1 bronze knife, 3 bronze finger-rings, 1 bronze sheet (diadem?), 395 agate, cornelian, bone, and bronze beads, perforated whetstone
Possible grave goods	"From the heap": 5 or 6 alabastra, 1 small stirrup jar and more fragmentary ones, 1 piriform jar, 2 jugs, 2 cups, spindle whorls
Position of grave goods	towards the back of the chamber
Date	LHIIIC (for the word), the pottery dates from LHIIIB to LHIIIC Late
Bibliography	Kolonas *ArchDelt* 45 (1990), 131-132; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 180; Papadopoulos 1999, 271; Deger-Jalkotzy 2006, 165-166; Giannopoulos 2008, 51, 211-213; Kaskantiri 2012, 9-10; Steinmann 2012 400 no. 204.

BVII. Krini-Ayios Konstantinos (**S12**), Ch.t. 3-Sector B, **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb
Sex, age	-
Rite	unspecified if the spearhead was accompanying a primary or secondary burial
Deposition	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze leaf-shaped spearhead (Avila type VII, Höckmann Dii)
Possible grave goods	"few sherds"
Position of grave goods	towards the back of the chamber
Date	LHIIIC Middle-Late
Bibliography	Kolonas *ArchDelt* 46 (1990), 131-132; Kaskantiri 2012, 10, fig. 21; Giannopoulos 2008, 51; Steinmann 2012, 432 no. 373; Paschalidis 2014, 719.

BVIII. Kallithea-Spentzes (Rampantania) (**S15**), Ch.t. O, secondary **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb; 4 primary burials, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	secondary burial
Deposition	on chamber floor (heap of skeletal remains)
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	no associated pottery
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze leaf-shaped spearhead
Possible grave goods	-

Position of grave goods	in the right corner of the chamber, set upright among bones
Date	LHIIIB2-LHIIIC
Bibliography	Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1980), 108, pl. 93β; Papadopoulos 1999, 269; Steinmann 2012, 399 no. 199.

BIX. Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**), Ch.t. 19, **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb
Sex, age	-
Rite	unspecified if the spearhead was accompanying a primary or secondary burial
Deposition	on chamber floor
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze leaf-shaped bronze spearhead
Possible grave goods	1 stone spindle whorl
Position of grave goods	in the centre of the chamber; unknown if both artefacts accompanied the same burial
Date	LHIIIC (for spearhead)
Bibliography	Aktypi 2017, 75, 80-81.

BX. Spaliareika-Lousika (**S37**), Ch.t. 2, "Befund 7", **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb; 1 primary burial, 2 cremations, secondary burials
Sex, age	-
Rite	secondary burial? cenotaph?
Deposition	over covering slabs of pit 7
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 stirrup jar (**STJ309**), 1 spindle-whorl
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze sword (Naue II, Kilian-Dirlmeier variant C3; 74 cm), 1 bronze spearhead (Avila type H), 1 bronze spear-butt spike, 1 bronze shield boss, 1 bronze knife
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	clustered together and covered by the shield
Date	LHIIIC Late
Bibliography	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 45 (1990), 133-135; Petropoulos 2000, 68-76; Deger-Jalkotzy 2006, 157-158; Jung 2006, 204-205; Giannopoulos 101-104 (Befund 7), 111-121, 221-237; Steinmann 2012, 400 no. 206.

BXI. Kangadi-Sotiroula/Mylos (**S40**), one of the Ch.t. excavated by Mastrokostas, **weapon-burial**

Context	unspecified from which of the 4 tombs investigated by Mastrokostas the weapons come from
Sex, age	-
Rite	unspecified if the weapons were accompanying a primary or secondary burial
Deposition	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze sword (Naue II), 1 bronze leaf-shaped spearhead (Avila type G)
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC
Bibliography	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 20 (1965), 223, pl. 263β; Papadopoulos 1979, 25; Avila 1983, 76 no. 157; Deger-Jalkotzy 2006, 165-166; Giannopoulos 2008, 204-205; Steinmann 2012, 399 no. 200.

BXII. Portes-Kephalovryso (**S41a**), Ch.t. 7, disturbed burial A, **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb
Sex, age	-
Rite	unspecified if the burial is primary or secondary
Deposition	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	leaf-shaped spearhead with unringed conical socket
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIC Late
Bibliography	Jung, Moschos, Mehofer 2008, 91 fn. 43; Paschalidis 2014, 821 fn. 1138.

BXIII. Portes-Kephalovryso (**S41a**), Ch.t. 8, secondary **weapon-burial**

Context	chamber tomb
Sex, age	-
Rite	secondary burial
Deposition	on chamber floor (heap of grave goods and skeletal remains)
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	unspecified pottery
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze spearhead, 1 bronze shield boss, fragmentary boar's-tusk helmet
Possible grave goods	1 fragmentary alabaster vase, 1 gold figured seal (LHIIIA1), and "several small finds"
Position of grave goods	towards one side wall of the chamber

Date	LHIIIB2/LHIIIC Early
Bibliography	Moschos *ArchDelt* 52 (1997), 293; Corpus der minoischen und mykenischen Siegel V suppl. 3, no. 2, 439-441; Giannopoulos 2008, 35; Steinmann 2012, 401 no. 208.

BXIV. Mitopolis-Prophitis Ilias (**S46**), one of the Ch.t. excavated by Mastrokostas, **weapon-burial**

Context	unspecified how many chamber tombs were investigated and which one the weapons come from
Sex, age	-
Rite	unspecified if the burial is primary or secondary, but the finds are believed to originated from the same tomb
Deposition	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze spearhead, 1 bronze knife, part of a bronze razor
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Date	LHIIIB-C
Bibliography	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 17 (1961/62), 129-130; Papadopoulos 1979, 29-30 no. 28, 163; Avila 1983, 60 no. 128; Weber 1996, 159 no. 374; Giannopoulos 2008, 36-37; Steinmann 2012, 393-394 no. 173.

IV. EIA Primary Burials and Cremations

b01. Chalandritsa-Ayios Vasileios (**S25**), Ch.t. 17, dromos

Context	simple pit; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	adult of indeterminate sex, 24-35
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	4 kantharoi (**knt1-4**), 2 skyphoi (**skp1-2**), 1 handmade jug
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	LPG/EG
Bibliography	Aktypi 2014, 4, 8-12.

b02. Starochori (**S47**), pithos-1984

Context	pithos (SE orientation) deposited in a pit (2.75 x 1.70 m) with stone-lined floor; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 kantharos (**knt25**), 1 krater (**kr4**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 iron knife
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	knife among the bones; pottery outside the pithos
Published date	MG
Bibliography	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 39 (1984), 103-104; Gadolou 2008, 38 no. 35.

b03. Kalavryta-Manesi (**S54b**), pithos-1967

Context	pithos; 1 primary burial (?)
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 lekane (**lek1**), 1 lekythos (**lkt2**), 1 phiale (**phl1**), 1 pilgrim flask (**fl1**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	LG
Bibliography	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 11 (1967), 217, pl. 156δ-ε; Dekoulakou 1982, 232; Gadolou 2008, 37 no. 21.

b04. Aigio-7 Plastira Str. (**S63d**), pithos 3

Context	pithos; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 kantharos (**knt27**), 3 skyphoi (**skp59-61**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	4 large Boeotian fibulae and 2 faience Egyptian scarabs
Position of grave goods	unknown which of the 14 excavated pithoi the fibulae and scarabs come from
Published date	LG
Bibliography	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 45 (1990), 137; Gadolou 2008, 34 no. 10ε.

b05. Aigio-3 Palaiologou Str. (**S63f**), pithos 3

Context	pithos; 1 primary burial (?)
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 kantharos (**knt28**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	bronze pins, animal figurine
Position of grave goods	unknown which of the 5 excavated pithoi the pins and figurine come from
Published date	EG
Bibliography	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 22 (1967), 216-217; Dekoulakou 1982, 224, fig. 15-17; Gadolou 2008, 34 no. 10α.

b06. Aigio-3 Palaiologou Str. (**S63f**), pithos 5

Context	pithos; 1 primary burial (?)
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	2 oinochoai (**oin36, oin37**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	bronze pins, animal figurine
Position of grave goods	unknown which of the 5 excavated pithoi the pins and figurine come from
Published date	EG
Bibliography	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 22 (1967), 216-217; Dekoulakou 1982, 224, fig. 15-17; Gadolou 2008, 34 no. 10α.

b07. Aigion-22 Kolokotroni Str. (**S63h**), pithos 1, burial (1)

Context	pithos (W-E orientation, mouth towards E), sealed with limestone slab; 2 primary burials
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	female, adult
Posture, orientation	on the back with contracted legs
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	3 bronze rings, 1 iron artefact
Position of grave goods	unknown which of the 8 excavated pithoi the rings and iron artefact come from
Published date	Geometric?
Bibliography	Papapostolou *ArchDelt* 31 (1976), 97. Gadolou 2008, 34-35 no. 10γ, 77.

b08. Aigion-22 Kolokotroni Str. (**S63h**), pithos 1, burial (2)

Context	pithos (W-E orientation, mouth towards E), sealed with limestone slab; 2 primary burials
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	infant
Posture, orientation	on the back with contracted legs
Ceramic grave goods	-
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	3 bronze rings, 1 iron artefact
Position of grave goods	unknown which of the 8 excavated pithoi the rings and iron artefact come from
Published date	Geometric?
Bibliography	Papapostolou *ArchDelt* 31 (1976), 97. Gadolou 2008, 34-35 no. 10γ, 77.

b09. Aigion-22 Kolokotroni Str. (**S63h**), pithos 2

Context	pithos (W-E orientation, mouth towards E), sealed with limestone slab; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	on the back
Ceramic grave goods	1 skyphos (**skp69**), 1 pyxis (**px3**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	3 bronze rings, 1 iron artefact
Position of grave goods	**skp69** and **px3** inside the pithos, on either side of the head; unknown which of the 8 excavated pithoi the rings and iron artefact come from
Published date	LG
Bibliography	Papapostolou *ArchDelt* 31 (1976), 97. Gadolou 2008, 34-35 no. 10γ, 77.

b10. Chatzi-Trapeza (**S66c**), pithos III

Context	pithos (H. 1.60m, D. belly. 0.90m); 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze ring, bronze beads, bronze sheet, bronze coil, part of iron artefact, 2 iron rivets
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	Geometric?
Bibliography	Gadolou 2007, 11.

b11. Chatzi-Trapeza (**S66c**), pithos IV

Context	pithos (H. 1.70m, D. belly. 0.69m; NW-SE orientation, mouth towards SE); skeletal remains concentrated at the bottom of the pithos, possibly 2 individuals
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 Corinthian kotyle
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	EA
Bibliography	Gadolou 2007, 12.

b12. Chatzi-Trapeza (**S66c**), pithos VI

Context	pithos (H. 1.90m, D. belly. 0.95m, D. rim. 0.43m; E-W orientation, mouth towards E); skeletal remains of 3 individuals
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	3 skyphoi (**skp73**, **skp74**, **skp75**), 1 oinochoe (**oin38**), 2 pyxides (**px4**, **px5**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	2 bronze fibulae, 2 iron rivets
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	LG
Bibliography	Gadolou 2007, 12.

b13. Chatzi-Trapeza (**S66c**), pithos VIII

Context	pithos (H. 1.84m, D. belly. 1.00m, D. rim. 0.40m; E-W orientation, mouth towards E); 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	2 bronze rings
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	EG
Bibliography	Gadolou 2007, 12, 18.

b14. Chatzi-Trapeza (**S66c**), pithos IX

Context	pithos (H. 0.46m, D. belly. 0.50m; E-W orientation, mouth towards E); 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	infant
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 kantharos (**knt32**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	EG
Bibliography	Gadolou 2007, 12.

b15. Chatzi-Trapeza (**S66c**), pithos X

Context	pithos (H. 1.45m, D. belly. 0.60m, D. rim. 0.62m; NW-SE orientation, mouth towards SE); 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 handmade cup
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze ring
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	LG/beginning of EA
Bibliography	Gadolou 2007, 12.

b16. Chatzi-Trapeza (**S66c**), pithos XI

Context	pithos (H. 1.58m, D. belly. 0.85m; E-W orientation, mouth towards E); 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 kantharos (**knt33**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze ring
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	MG/LG
Bibliography	Gadolou 2007, 12.

b17. Chatzi-Trapeza (**S66c**), pithos XII, **weapon-burial**

Context	pithos (H. 1.70m, D. belly. 0.88m, D. rim. 0.36m; E-W orientation, mouth towards E); 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 iron sword (Naue II; 29.8 cm preserved), 1 iron spearhead, 8 bronze rings, 2 fragmentary iron artefacts
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	LG
Bibliography	Gadolou 2007, 12, 19-20.

b18. Kato Mavriki (**S67b**), pithos?, **weapon-burial**

Context	unknown context, but artefacts believed to come from the same tomb
Rite	-
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 krater (**kr47**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	2 iron swords (Naue II; 57 cm and 42 cm respectively), 2 small bronze lebetes, 1 iron knife
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	EA
Bibliography	Kourou 1978, 303-312; Gadolou 2008, 35-36 no. 13, 203-204.

b19. Patras-Agyia (**S72a**), pithos (1)-1993

Context	pithos (H. 1,90m, D. belly. 0.85m), sealed with slab; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	on the side
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	Geometric?
Bibliography	Papakosta *ArchDelt* 48 (1993), 116; Gadolou 2008, 33, 76.

b20. Patras-Agyia (**S72a**), pithos (2)-1993

Context	pithos (H. 1,90m, D. belly. 1.10m), sealed with slab; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 kantharos (**knt34**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	fragmentary pins and fibulae
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	inside the pithos
Published date	LG
Bibliography	Papakosta *ArchDelt* 48 (1993), 116; Gadolou 2008, 33, 76.

b21. Ano Kastritsi **(S74)**, pithos-1975

Context	pithos (H. 2.10m, D. belly. 1.15m, D. rim. 0.65m; mouth towards NE), sealed with slab; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 oinochoe (**oin39**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	inside the pithos
Published date	MG
Bibliography	Dekoulakou *ArchDelt* 30 (1975), 118, pl. 67γ; Dekoulakou 1982, 228-229, fig. 19; Gadolou 2008, 33 no. 4.

b22. Kato Kastritsi-Mavropodia **(S75)**, pithos-1987

Context	pithos; 1 primary burial (?)
Rite	-
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 kantharos (**knt35**), 1 amphoriskos (**am1**), 1 lakaina (**lak1**), 1 handmade jug
Non-ceramic grave goods	2 bronze four-spoked wheels, 1 bronze beaded necklace, 1 fragmentary "diadem", 1 bronze wire hoop
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	EG
Bibliography	Gadolou 2008, 33 no. 5, 198-199.

b23. Drepano-National Road (**S76a**), pithos 1

Context	pithos; 1 primary burial (?)
Rite	-
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 lekythos (**lkt3**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	2 bronze pins, 4 bronze rings, 4 bronze beads, 16 bronze wire hoops, 1 bronze spiral coil, 1 small bronze phiale
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	EG
Bibliography	Petsas *ArchDelt* 29 (1971), 185-186; Gadolou 2008, 33 no. 7a, 93.

b24. Drepano-National Road (**S76a**), “tomb 4 Petsas”

Context	pithos; 1 primary burial (?)
Rite	-
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	2 kantharoi (**knt36-37**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	2 bronze wire hoops, 2 iron rivets
Possible grave goods	1 kantharos (**knt38**)
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	EG
Bibliography	Petsas *ArchDelt* 29 (1971), 185-186; Gadolou 2008, 33 no. 7a, 93.

b25. Drepano-Koimisis Church (**S76b**), pithos 1

Context	pithos (H. 1.91m, D. belly. 0.98m, D. rim. 0.58m; mouth towards E), sealed with ceramic circular lid; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	head towards the mouth of the pithos
Ceramic grave goods	1 handmade cooking pot, 1 small handmade jug
Non-ceramic grave goods	2 bronze pins, 2 bronze rings, 1 bronze wire hoop,
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	EG
Bibliography	Dekoulakou *ArchDelt* 26 (1971), 186; Gadolou 2008, 33 no. 7b, 76, 199-200.

b26. Drepano-Koimisis Church (**S76b**), pithos 2

Context	pithos (H. 1.66m; mouth towards E), sealed with ceramic circular lid; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	head towards the mouth of the pithos
Ceramic grave goods	1 kantharos (**knt39**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze ring, 19 bronze beads, 2 bronze wire hoops, 2 small bronze pierced discs over the breasts, 1 bronze oinochoe, 1 bronze phiale, fragmentary iron pins
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	beads around the neck; **knt39** by the feet
Published date	EG
Bibliography	Dekoulakou *ArchDelt* 26 (1971), 187; Gadolou 2008, 33 no. 7b, 76, 200-201.

b27. Drepano-Koimisis Church (**S76b**), pithos 3, **weapon-burial**

Context	pithos (mouth towards E); 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	head towards the mouth of the pithos
Ceramic grave goods	1 phiale (**phl2**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	2 bronze fibulae, 3 bronze pins, 1 bronze ring, 1 bronze bead, 2 bronze wire hoops, 1 bronze phiale, 1 iron sword (Naue II; 50 cm), 1 iron dagger (31.1 cm), 1 iron spearhead, 5 iron pins, 3 glass beads
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	inside the pithos
Published date	LG
Bibliography	Dekoulakou *ArchDelt* 26 (1971), 187; Gadolou 2008, 33 no. 7b, 201-202.

b28. Drepano-Koimisis Church (**S76b**), pithos 4

Context	pithos (mouth towards E); 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	head towards the mouth of the pithos
Ceramic grave goods	1 skyphos (**skp76**), 1 phiale (**phl3**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze ring, 1 bronze bead, 1 iron pin
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	inside the pithos
Published date	LG
Bibliography	Dekoulakou *ArchDelt* 26 (1971), 187; Gadolou 2008, 33 no. 7b, 202.

b29. Drepano-Bosinaki Factory (**S76c**), pithos-1975, **weapon-burial**

Context	pithos (H. 2.05m, D. belly. 0.90m; mouth towards SE), partly surrounded by large fragments of another pithos, sealed with ceramic circular lid; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	head towards the mouth of the pithos
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 iron dagger, 1 iron spearhead
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	spearhead outside the pithos
Published date	Geometric
Bibliography	Dekoulakou *ArchDelt* 30 (1975), 120; Gadolou 2008, 33 no. 7γ, 77, 202.

b30. Drepano-Alonia (**S76f**), pithos 1-Chalkidi, **weapon-burial**

Context	pithos (E-W orientation) surrounded by stones to keep the vessel in place, sealed with clay disc; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 iron dagger (no measurements provided)
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	inside the pithos
Published date	Geometric
Bibliography	Maniaki *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 421.

b31. Drepano-Alonia (**S76c**), pithos 2-Chalkidi

Context	pithos (E-W orientation) surrounded by stones to keep the vessel in place, sealed with clay disc; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 krateroid skyphos
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze phiale, 1 bronze ring, 1 iron pin, 1 iron figure-of-eight fibula with bone plaque
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	inside the pithos
Published date	LG
Bibliography	Maniaki *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 421 fig. 7.

b32. Drepano-Alonia (**S76f**), pithos 4-Chalkidi

Context	pithos (E-W orientation) surrounded by stones to keep the vessel in place, sealed with clay disc; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 skyphoid kylix, 1 kotyle
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	inside the pithos
Published date	EA
Bibliography	Maniaki *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 421-422.

b33. Drepano-Alonia (**S76f**), pithos 1-Karela

Context	pithos (NE-SW orientation) surrounded by stones to keep the vessel in place, sealed with clay disc; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	2 bronze rings, 1 bronze wire hoop, 1 iron pin
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	inside the pithos
Published date	Geometric
Bibliography	Maniaki *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 422.

b34. Drepano-Alonia (**S76f**), pithos 2-Karela

Context	pithos (NE-SW orientation) surrounded by stones to keep the vessel in place, sealed with clay disc; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze ring, 1 bronze wire hoop, bronze beads, 1 bronze wheel, 2 bronze phialai, 1 iron knife, 1 iron pin.
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	inside the pithos
Published date	LPG/EG
Bibliography	Maniaki *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 422.

b35. Platanovrysi (Mentzaina) (**S77**), tomb (1)-1964, burial (1)

Context	cist tomb; 2 primary burials
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 oinochoe (**oin40**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze ring
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	**oin40** possibly shared between **b35** and **b36**
Published date	LG
Bibliography	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 19 (1964), 186; Gadolou 2008, 82.

b36. Platanovrysi (Mentzaina) (**S77**), tomb (1)-1964, burial (2)

Context	cist tomb; 2 primary burials
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 oinochoe (**oin40**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	**oin40** possibly shared between **b35** and **b36**
Published date	LG
Bibliography	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 19 (1964), 186; Gadolou 2008, 82.

b37. Katarraktis-28th km. of national road (**S79a**), tomb A

Context	cist tomb (2.49 x 0.90m); 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	6 kantharoi (**knt41-43**), 1 oinochoe (**oin44**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze ring, many fragments from iron obeloi (length 0.485 cm)
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	LG
Bibliography	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1952), 401-403; Gadolou 2008, 38 no. 27, 82, 213.

b38. Katarraktis-28th km. of national road (**S79a**), tomb B

Context	cist tomb (2.54 x 0.51m), line with stones on all sides; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	2 kantharoi (**knt44-45**), 1 pyxis (**px6**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	LG
Bibliography	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1952), 401, 403-404; Gadolou 2008, 38 no. 27, 82.

b39. Katarraktis-28th km. of national road (**S79a**), tomb Γ

Context	cist tomb (2.35 x 0.46m); 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	3 kantharoi (**knt46-48**), 3 oinochoai (**oin45-47**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze ring, 1 bronze wire hoop
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	LG
Bibliography	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1952), 401, 404-406; Gadolou 2008, 38 no. 27, 82, 213.

b40. Katarraktis-28th km. of national road (**S79b**), tomb-1956

Context	cist tomb; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	3 kantharoi (**knt49-51**), 1 oinochoe (**oin48**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	LG
Bibliography	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1956), 197-198; Gadolou 2008, 38 no. 28, 82.

b41. Katarraktis-Fteri (**S80**), pithos-1956

Context	pithos; 1 primary burial (?)
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	3 kantharoi (**knt52-54**), 1 skyphos (**skp80**), 1 oinochoe (**oin49**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	LG
Bibliography	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1956), 196; Gadolou 2008, 38 no. 29.

b42. Katarraktis-Aridrakou (**S81a**), tomb-1964

Context	cist tomb (1.70 x 0.50m); 1 primary burial (?)
Rite	-
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 kantharos, 1 one-handled cup
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	Geometric
Bibliography	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 19 (1964), 186; Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 20 (1965), 223; Gadolou 2008, 38 no. 31.

b43. Pharai-Prophitis Ilias (**S83**), pithos

Context	pithos
Rite	-
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 kantharos (**knt56**), 1 oinochoe
Non-ceramic grave goods	-
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	EG
Bibliography	Gadolou 2008, 38 no. 34.

b44. Soudeneika-Argyropoulou/Kaouri property (**S84c**), pithos

Context	pithos (H. 1.60m, D. belly 1.05m; mouth towards E); few bones
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze pin, 1 bronze ring
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	inside the pithos; pin near the rim; ring towards the middle of the pithos
Published date	Geometric?
Bibliography	Vasilogamvrou *ArchDelt* 56-59 (2001-2004), 525.

b45. Asani-Kryoneri (**S87**), pithos

Context	pithos; 1 primary burial (?)
Rite	-
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	2 kantharoi (**knt63-64**), 1 oinochoe (**oin50**), 1 Corinthian aryballos
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	LG/EA
Bibliography	Dekoulakou 1982, 232-233; Gadolou 2008, 37 no. 18.

b46. Kalavryta-Trechlo (**S88**), pithos 1

Context	pithos (preserved H. 1.20m, W. 1.02m; mouth towards N); 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; head towards the mouth of the pithos
Ceramic grave goods	1 kantharos (**knt65**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 iron knife
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	inside the pithos
Published date	beginning of EA
Bibliography	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 53 (1998), 274, pl. 106α; Gadolou 37 no. 19, 80-81.

b47. Kalavryta-Trechlo (**S88**), pithos 2

Context	pithos (preserved H. 1.00m, D. rim 0.485m; mouth towards N); 1 primary burial disturbed
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; head towards the mouth of the pithos
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 pair of bronze earrings
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	inside the pithos
Published date	LG?
Bibliography	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 53 (1998), 274, pl. 106α; Gadolou 37 no. 19, 80-81.

b48. Kalavryta-Trechlo (**S88**), pithos 3

Context	pithos (preserved H. 1.82m, D. rim 0.50m; mouth towards N), sealed with limestone slab; ash and charcoal concentration towards the bottom of the vessel
Rite	cremation?
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	n/a
Ceramic grave goods	1 cooking pot
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	LG?
Bibliography	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 53 (1998), 274, pl. 106α; Gadolou 37 no. 19, 80-81.

b49. Kalavryta-Trechlo (**S88**), pithos 4

Context	pithos (preserved H. 1.58m, W. belly 0.95m; mouth towards N); 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	on the back with arms along the body; head towards the mouth of the pithos
Ceramic grave goods	3 vessels (unspecified)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	inside the pithos
Published date	LG?
Bibliography	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 53 (1998), 274, pl. 106α; Gadolou 37 no. 19, 80-81.

b50. Kalavryta-Trechlo (**S88**), pithos 5

Context	pithos (preserved H. 1.17m, W. 0.90m, D. rim 0.51m; mouth towards N); 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; head towards the mouth of the pithos
Ceramic grave goods	3 kantharoi (**knt66-68**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	inside the pithos
Published date	beginning of EA
Bibliography	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 53 (1998), 274, pl. 106α; Gadolou 37 no. 19, 80-81.

b51. Kalavryta-Trechlo (**S88**), pithos 6

Context	pithos (preserved H. 1.88m, W. 1.02m, D. rim 0.48m; mouth towards N); 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted
Ceramic grave goods	1 kantharos (**knt69**), 1 kotyle
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	inside the pithos, over the abdomen
Published date	beginning of EA
Bibliography	Petropoulos *ArchDelt* 53 (1998), 274, pl. 106α; Gadolou 37 no. 19, 80-81.

b52. Kalavryta-Flampoura, Velviniko (**S89b**), pithos-1967

Context	pithos; 1 primary burial (?)
Rite	-
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	1 kantharos (**knt70**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	EA
Bibliography	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 22 (1967), 215, pl. 155β; Gadolou 2008, 37 no. 20.

b53. Kalavryta-Skepasto, "Xirokampos" (**S91a**), pithos I-2000

Context	pithos; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted
Ceramic grave goods	1 oinochoe
Non-ceramic grave goods	needles of 2 bronze fibulae (one used as a pin), 2 bronze wire hoops
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	EA
Bibliography	Alexopoulou 2009, 126, figs. 113-114.

b54. Kalavryta-Skepasto, Xirokampos (**S91a**), pithos IV-2008

Context	pithos (preserved H. 1.15m, D. belly 0.80m, D. rim 0.32m; NE-SW orientation, mouth towards SW), sealed with stones; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; head towards the mouth of the pithos
Ceramic grave goods	1 kantharos
Non-ceramic grave goods	2 bronze rings
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	ring on the deceased’s finger
Published date	EG
Bibliography	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 449-450; Alexopoulou 2009, 128, figs. 122στ, ζ.

b55. Kalavryta-Skepasto, Xirokampos (**S91a**), pithos XIV-2008

Context	pithos (N-S orientation, mouth towards S), sealed with a flat stone; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; head towards the mouth of the pithos
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	2 bronze wire hoops terminating in cones
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	inside the pithos
Published date	MG-LG
Bibliography	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 451; Alexopoulou 2009, 130.

b56. Kalavryta-Skepasto, Xirokampos (**S91a**), pithos XIX-2008

Context	pithos (D. belly 0.63m; mouth towards E); 1 primary burial disturbed
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	n/a (disturbed)
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze fibula
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	inside the pithos
Published date	EG
Bibliography	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 451-452; Alexopoulou 2009, 131.

b57. Kalavryta-Skepasto, Xirokampos (**S91a**), pithos XXIV-2008

Context	pithos (N-S orientation, mouth towards N), sealed with flat stone; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted
Ceramic grave goods	1 skyphos, 1 unspecified
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	inside the pithos
Published date	LG/EA
Bibliography	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 452; Alexopoulou 2009, 131.

b58. Kalavryta-Skepasto, Xirokampos (**S91a**), pithos XXVIII-2008

Context	pithos (H. 1.80m, D. belly 1.05m; N-S orientation, mouth towards S), sealed with flat stone; very few skeletal remains
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	n/a
Ceramic grave goods	1 skyphos, 1 oinochoe
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	skyphos inside the pithos; oinochoe outside, by the rim
Published date	LG/EA
Bibliography	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 452; Alexopoulou 2009, 132 figs. 122ι, ια.

b59. Kalavryta-Skepasto, Xirokampos (**S91a**), pithos XXXI-2008, **weapon-burial**

Context	pithos (H. 1.60m, D. belly 0.92m, D. rim 0.50m; E-W orientation, mouth towards E), sealed with flat stone; bones poorly preserved
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	n/a
Ceramic grave goods	2 sherds
Non-ceramic grave goods	2 iron spearheads
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	one of the spearheads outside the pithos
Published date	MG-LG
Bibliography	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 453; Alexopoulou 2009, 133.

b60. Kalavryta, Kioupia (**S92b**), pithos-1961/62, **weapon-burial**

Context	pithos
Rite	-
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze spearhead, 1 bronze helmet, 1 pair of bronze greaves, 1 iron sword (Naue II; 30.2 cm), 2 iron spearheads
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	LG/beginning of EA
Bibliography	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 17 (1961-62), 130-132, pl. 156; Gadolou 2008, 36 no. 15, 80, 211-212.

b61. Kalavryta, Klokos (**S92c**), pithos II

Context	pithos; skeletal remains very badly preserved
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	n/a
Ceramic grave goods	1 skyphos (Thapsos-class), 2 oinochoai, 1 jug, 2 unspecified vessels
Non-ceramic grave goods	2 fragmentary bronze fibulae, 1 bronze pin, 2 bronze rings, bronze beads, 1 bronze earring, 2 bronze spiral coils, 4 bronze wire hoops, , 1 bronze horse figurine (MG), 1 bronze four-spoked wheel, 2 fragmentary iron fibulae, 1 iron ring, 1 iron wire hoop
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	inside the pithos
Published date	MG-LG
Bibliography	Alexopoulou 2009, 108-109 no. 40.

b62. Kalavryta, Ayia Paraskevi (**S92d**), pithos II

Context	pithos (H. 0.84m, D. belly 0.56m, D. rim 0.26m; E-W orientation), sealed with a slab; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	3 skyphoi, 1 pedestal krater, 1 small open vessel with perforations on rim, 1 kalathos, 2 oinochoai,
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	all vessels apart from the skyphoi found outside the pithos
Published date	LG
Bibliography	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 54 (1999), 265-266; Alexopoulou 2009, 136-137 figs. 136-141.

b63. Derveni Mamousias (**S96**), pithos

Context	pithos
Rite	-
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	7 kantharoi (**knt75-81**) 2 skyphoi (**skp142-143**), 1 oinochoe (**oin57**), 1 pyxis? (**px10**), 1 handmade jug
Non-ceramic grave goods	none repoted
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	LPG/EG
Bibliography	Zapheiropoulos Prakt (1952), 406; Vermeule 1960, 16-18; Coldstream 2008, 221-223; Gadolou 2008, 35 no. 11.

b64. Erimo Chorio (**S99**), pithos-2001, **weapon-burial**

Context	pithos (H. 1.30m, D. belly 0.70m; NW-SE orientation, mouth towards SE), closed with fragment of another pithos; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	on the back with contracted legs, right arm on the chest; head towards the mouth of the pithos
Ceramic grave goods	1 kantharos (**knt93**), 2 oinochoai (**oin90-91**), 1 pilgrim flask (**fl2**)
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 iron spearhead, 1 iron knife, 1 bronze ring
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	inside the pithos
Published date	LG
Bibliography	Kolia, Nesotridou 1999-2001, 101-105.

b65. Chatzi-Trapeza (**S66c**), pithos I, burial (1)

Context	pithos (H. 1.90m, D. belly 1.00m, D. rim 0.40m; mouth towards E); 2 burials, unclear if both are primary
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Gadolou 2007, 11.

b66. Chatzi-Trapeza (**S66c**), pithos I, burial (2)

Context	pithos (H. 1.90m, D. belly 1.00m, D. rim 0.40m; mouth towards E); 2 burials, unclear if both are primary
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Gadolou 2007, 11.

b67. Chatzi-Trapeza (**S66c**), pithos II

Context	pithos (H. 1.10m, D. belly 0.75m, D. rim 0.20m); very few skeletal remains
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Gadolou 2007, 11.

b68. Chatzi-Trapeza (**S66c**), pithos V

Context	pithos (H. 1.10m, D. belly 0.75m, D. rim 0.20m); very few skeletal remains
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Gadolou 2007, 12.

b69. Kato Mavriki (**S67b**), pithos (1)-1978

Context	pithos (E-W orientation, with mouth towards E); sealed with ceramic disc; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	on the side; head towards the mouth of the pithos
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Papapostolou *ArchDelt* 33 (1978), 100-102; Gadolou 2008, 77.

b70. Kato Mavriki (**S67b**), pithos (2)-1978

Context	pithos (E-W orientation, with mouth towards E); sealed with ceramic disc; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	on the side; head towards the mouth of the pithos
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Papapostolou *ArchDelt* 33 (1978), 100-102; Gadolou 2008, 77.

b71. Kato Mavriki (**S67b**), pithos (3)-1978

Context	pithos (E-W orientation, with mouth towards E); sealed with ceramic disc; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	on the side; head towards the mouth of the pithos
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Papapostolou *ArchDelt* 33 (1978), 100-102; Gadolou 2008, 77.

b72. Drepano-Mpalanos property (**S76d**), pithos (1)-1981

Context	pithos; 1 primary burial (?)
Rite	-
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Gadolou 2008, 34 no. 7δ, 77.

b73. Drepano-Alonia (**S76f**), pithos 3-Chalkidi

Context	pithos (E-W orientation) surrounded by stones to keep the vessel in place, sealed with clay disc; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Maniaki *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 421.

b74. Katarraktis-Bakalarou (**S81b**), sector A, pithos III

Context	pithos (H. 1.50m, D. belly 1.00m; W-E orientation, mouth towards W); 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	contracted legs (only lower part of the body preserved)
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 55 (2000), 306-307.

b75. Katarraktis-Bakalarou (**S81b**), sector B, pithos (1)

Context	pithos (H. 1.73m, D. belly 0.90m; W-E orientation, mouth towards W); 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 55 (2000), 306-307.

b76. Katarraktis-Bakalarou (**S81b**), sector B, pithos (2)

Context	pithos (H. 1.90m, D. belly 0.90m; W-E orientation, mouth towards W); 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	n/a (poor preservation)
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 55 (2000), 306-307.

b77. Kamenitsa Alissou, Karanikolou (**S86g**), pithos-2001

Context	pithos; concentration of bones towards the bottom of the vessel
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	-
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Vasilogamvrou, *ArchDelt* 56-59 (2001-2004), 525.

b78. Kalavryta-Skepasto, Xirokampos (**S91a**), pithos VI-2008

Context	pithos (H. 1.19m; N-S orientation, mouth towards N), closed with a flat stone; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; head resting on the neck of the pithos
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 450; Alexopoulou 2009, 128.

b79. Kalavryta-Skepasto, Xirokampos (**S91a**), pithos X-2008

Context	pithos (preserved H. 0.63m, D. belly 0.50m; NW-SE orientation, mouth towards SE); 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	child
Posture, orientation	n/a (poor preservation)
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 450; Alexopoulou 2009, 129.

b80. Kalavryta-Skepasto, Xirokampos (**S91a**), pithos XIII-2008

Context	pithos (preserved H. 1.40m, D. belly 0.48m; N-S orientation, mouth towards S); 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; head resting on the neck of the pithos
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 451; Alexopoulou 2009, 130.

b81. Kalavryta-Skepasto, Xirokampos (**S91a**), pithos XV-2008

Context	pithos (H. 1.65m, D. belly 0.80m; NW-SE orientation, mouth towards SE); 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	on the side, contracted; head towards the mouth of the pithos
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 451; Alexopoulou 2009, 130.

b82. Kalavryta-Skepasto, Xirokampos (**S91a**), pithos XVI-2008

Context	pithos (H. 1.70m, D. belly 0.96m; NW-SE orientation, mouth towards SE); 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	n/a (poor preservation)
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 451; Alexopoulou 2009, 130.

b83. Kalavryta-Skepasto, Xirokampos (**S91a**), pithos XVII-2008

Context	pithos (H. 1.17m, D. belly 0.93m; N-S orientation); 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	n/a (poor preservation)
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 451; Alexopoulou 2009, 130.

b84. Kalavryta-Skepasto, Xirokampos (**S91a**), pithos XVIII-2008

Context	pithos (H. 0.48m, D. belly 0.46m; NE-SW orientation, mouth towards SW); 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	n/a (poor preservation)
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 451; Alexopoulou 2009, 130.

b85. Kalavryta-Skepasto, Xirokampos (**S91a**), pithos XX-2008

Context	pithos (H. 1.44m, D. belly 0.80m; E-W orientation, mouth towards E) sealed with flat stones; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	n/a (poor preservation)
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 452; Alexopoulou 2009, 131.

b86. Kalavryta-Skepasto, Xirokampos (**S91a**), pithos XXII-2008

Context	pithos (H. 1.05m, D. belly 0.80m; NW-SE orientation, mouth towards SE), sealed with small stones; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	n/a (poor preservation)
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 452; Alexopoulou 2009, 131.

b87. Kalavryta-Skepasto, Xirokampos (**S91a**), pithos XXV-2008

Context	pithos (H. 1.05m, D. belly 0.80m; NW-SE orientation, mouth towards SE), sealed with small stones; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	n/a (poor preservation)
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 452; Alexopoulou 2009, 131.

b88. Kalavryta-Skepasto, Xirokampos (**S91a**), pithos XXVI-2008

Context	pithos (preserved H. 0.85m, D. belly 0.77m; E-W orientation, mouth towards E), sealed with a large stone supported by smaller stones; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	n/a (disturbed)
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 452; Alexopoulou 2009, 131-132.

b89. Kalavryta-Skepasto, Xirokampos (**S91a**), pithos XXVII-2008

Context	pithos (H. 1.90m, D. belly 0.99m; N-S orientation, mouth towards S), sealed with a large stone supported by smaller stones; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	on the back, extended, one hand on the abdomen; head towards the mouth of the pithos
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 452; Alexopoulou 2009, 132.

b90. Kalavryta-Skepasto, Xirokampos (**S91a**), pithos XXIX-2008

Context	pithos (H. 0.70m, D. belly 0.47m; E-W orientation, mouth towards E), sealed with a stone; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	child
Posture, orientation	n/a (few bones preserved)
Ceramic grave goods	1 sherd
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Alexopoulou *ArchDelt* 64 (2009), 452; Alexopoulou 2009, 132.

b91. Kalavryta-Skepasto, Kalyves (**S91b**), pithos II

Context	pithos (H. 1.80m, D. belly 1.06m, D. rim 0.43m), sealed with a stone; 1 primary burial, disturbed
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	n/a (disturbed)
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	1 bronze ring, 1 iron rivet
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	towards the bottom of the pithos
Published date	-
Bibliography	Alexopoulou 2009, 134.

b92. Kalavryta, Klokos (**S92c**), pithos I

Context	pithos (NE-SW orientation), sealed with flat stones; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	n/a (poor preservation)
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Alexopoulou 2009, 108-109 no. 40.

b93. Kalavryta, Klokos (**S92c**), pithos III

Context	pithos (NE-SW orientation), sealed with flat stones; 1 primary burial
Rite	inhumation
Sex, age	-
Posture, orientation	n/a (poor preservation)
Ceramic grave goods	none
Non-ceramic grave goods	none
Possible grave goods	-
Position of grave goods	-
Published date	-
Bibliography	Alexopoulou 2009, 108-109 no. 40.

CAT. V.1.a. Four-Handled Amphora (FS -)

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
FHA1	-	**S07**	Ch.t. 48	H.: 40.3 D.rim: 15.4 D.max.: 35.2 D.base: 16	**Rim/neck**: irregular wide bands **Shoulder**: panelled pattern; fringed crosshatched triangles; fringed stacked triangles **Body**: irregular wide bands	"SubMyc"	Moschos 2009b, 260, fig. 35a. **(PLATE 3)**
FHA2	-	**S07**	Ch.t. 65	H.: 39.6 D.rim: 16.8 D.max.: 35.1 D.base: 18.8	**Rim/neck**: irregular wide bands **Shoulder**: fringed elaborate triangle; rosette **Body**: irregular wide bands	"SubMyc"	Moschos 2009b, 260, fig. 36. **(PLATE 3)**
FHA3	PM 7	**S08**	-	H.: 36.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome; narrow dotted line **Shoulder** : fringed concentric semicircles; zone of joining semicircles below **Body**: upper decorated (fringed concentric semicircles converted into left facing birds); lower banded and monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Vermeule 1960, 5, pl. 1, fig. 2; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 59b, 193b; Mountjoy 1999, 430 fns. 448, 449. **(PLATE 2)**
FHA4	PM 200	**S11**	-	H.: 34.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: triple decorative zone (wavy line; horizontal zigzag; dotted concentric semicircles) **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Vermeule 1960, 6 no. 8, pl. 1, fig. 8; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 60a.
FHA5	PM 269	**S11**	-	H.: 40.3 D.rim: 14.4 D.max.: 37.2 D.base: 15	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: heavy panelled pattern filled with vertical wavy lines and semicircles **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1937), 87 no. 1; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 54a; Mountjoy 1999, 430 no. 102, fig. 152.
FHA6	PM 270	**S11**	-	H.: 36.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: horizontal chevrons **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1937), 87 no. 8; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 60d; Mountjoy 1999, 430 fn. 448.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
FHA7	PM 271	**S11**	-	H.: 35.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: narrow decorative zone, stacked zigzag bordered by triple band below **Body**: triple band below the belly handles	LHIIIC Middle	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1937), 87 no. 3; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 56b; Mountjoy 1999, 425 fn. 424; **(PLATE 1)**
FHA8	PM 273	**S11**	-	H.: 31	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: antithetic spiral **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1937), 89 fig. 8a. Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 57a. Mountjoy 1999, 430 fn. 448.
FHA9	PM 274	**S11**	-	H.: 27.4	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: undecorated **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1937), 87 no. 7; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 62b; Mountjoy 1999, 425 fn. 425.
FHA10	PM 368	**S11**	-	H.: 25.6-25.8 D.rim: 11.6 D.max.: 26.4 D.base: 12	**Rim/neck**: evenly spaced banding **Shoulder**: sideways facing fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1939), 104 no. 2; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 61a-b, 194a; Mountjoy 1999, 430 no. 103, fig. 152. **(PLATE 2)**
FHA11	PM 382	**S11**	-	H.: 30	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: joining semicircles; wavy line **Body**: upper decorated (quirk), lower evenly banded	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1939), 106 no. 17; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 60b; Mountjoy 1999, 425 fn. 422. **(PLATE 1)**
FHA12	Π 15681	**S11**	**B024**	H.: 37.2 D.rim: 15.1 D.max.: 37.2 D.base: 18.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: successive narrow decorative zones (dotted lines); two main decorative zones (standing and pendent dotted concentric semicircles) **Body**: monochrome with sets of evenly spaced reserved bands	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2009, 95, fig. 12a; Paschalidis 2014, 170-171. **(PLATE 2)**
FHA13	Π 15682	**S11**	**B024?**	H.: 43.7 D.rim: 15.8 D.max.: 39.3 D.base: 17.2	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: panelled pattern of vertical wavy lines; concentric semicircles **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 176-177.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
FHA14	Π 15677	**S11**	**B030**	H.: 26.8 D.max.: 24.7 D.base: 10.7	**Rim/neck**: **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles, panels of horizontal wavy lines **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 223-224.
FHA15	Π 15001	**S11**	**B050**	H.: 33.5 D.rim: 13.6 D.max.: 32.5 D.base: 13	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: upper irregularly banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 382-383.
FHA16	Π 15003	**S11**	**B050**	H.: 39.3 D.rim: 15.8 D.max.: 42.3 D.base: 12.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: standing and pendent concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Late?	Paschalidis 2014, 381-382.
FHA17	Π 15005	**S11**	Ch.t. K	H.: 40.2 D.rim: 14.9 D.max.: 37.4 D.base: 14.2	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: double wavy line **Body**: upper decorated (double wavy line) monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 458-459.
FHA18	P 16331	**S13**	Ch.t. 2-Galanou second.	-	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Kaskantiri 2012, 4, fig. 4; Moschos 2009b, 249, fig. 7. **(PLATE 2)**
FHA19	PM 8b	**S15**	Ch.t. A	H.: 45.7	**Shoulder**: isolated spirals; concentric semicircles **Body**: upper decorated (figured?); lower monochrome	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced-Late	Yalouris 1960, 43, pl. 30:2; Papadopoulos 1979, 69, figs. 56d, 197:5; Deger-Jalkotzy 2006, 160
FHA20	PM 1	**S25**	-	H.: 46	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1928), 113 fig. 2; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 52a; Mountjoy 1999, 430 fn. 448.
FHA21	PM 3	**S25**	-	H.: 43	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: dotted concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1928), 114, fig. 3; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 56a, 194b; Mountjoy 1999, 425 fn. 424.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
FHA22	PM 4	**S25**	-	H.: 37.3-38.3 D.rim: 13.8 D.max.: 35.5 D.base: 12.8	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 53d; Mountjoy 1999, 425 no. 85, fig. 149.
FHA23	PM 9	**S25**	-	H.: 31.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: stacked zigzags **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 56c; Mountjoy 1999, 430 fn. 448.
FHA24	PM 133	**S25**	-	H.: 39.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1928), 115 fig. 4; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 54c; Mountjoy 1999, 430 fn. 448.
FHA25	Π 14933	**S25**	Ch.t. 1	H.: 38.8 D.rim: 14.4 D.max.: 35 D.base: 14	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: horizontal wavy line **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 33-34 no. 17, fig. 31. **(PLATE 2)**
FHA26	Π 10633	**S25**	Ch.t. 17	H.: 40 D.rim: 15 D.max.: 37 D.base: 14.7	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles (side A), isolated spirals (side B) **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2017, 62 no. 63, fig. 77. **(PLATE 1)**
FHA27	Π 14667	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 32 D.rim: 13.4 D.max.: 27.6 D.base: 10.8	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: antithetic rows of stacked triangles **Body**: monochrome; reserved zone on belly	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 83, 85 no. 97, fig. 112.
FHA28	Π 16718	**S25**	**B104**	H.: 32.5 D.rim: 13.2 D.max.: 37.5 D.base: 11.1	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2017, 112-113 no. 147, fig. 156.
FHA29	Π 16429	**S25**	Ch.t. 44	H.: 37.6 D.rim: 14.8 D.max.: 34.9 D.base: 13.2	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: antithetically arranged fringed stemmed spirals; filling of fringed triangles **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 165, 167 no. 237, fig. 231. **(PLATE 2)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
FHA30	PM 5	**S29**	-	H.: 39.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: stacked zigzags **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 55a; Mountjoy 1999, 430 fn. 448.
FHA31	PM 770	**S33**	-	H.: 36	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Mastrokostas *Prakt* (1964), 65 pl. 63a; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 62d; Mountjoy 1999, 430 fn. 448.
FHA32	PM 923	**S33**	-	H.: 42	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: panelled pattern of scale pattern, dotted lines, and concentric arcs **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 61c; Mountjoy 1999, 430 fn. 448.
FHA33	π 12412	**S37**	**B108**	H.: 42.4 D.rim: 14.7 D.max.: 37 D.base: 13.8	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: two decorative zones (scale pattern; running spiral) **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 23; Giannopoulos 2008, 114, 155, pls. 21:8, 37:8, 79. **(PLATE 1)**
FHA34	PM 1074	**S39**	-	H.: 37.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: stemmed spiral **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 54d; Mountjoy 1999, 430 fn. 448.
FHA35	-	**S40**	-	-	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: upper evenly banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, 217 A/A 746, figs. 58c, 191c; Mountjoy 1999, 430 fn. 447.
FHA36	PM 549	**S40**	-	H.: 38	**Shoulder**: wavy line **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig.60c; Mountjoy 1999, 425 fn. 424.
FHA37	PM 945	**S40**	-	H.: 33	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: pendent concentric semicircles **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 53a; Mountjoy 1999, 430 fn. 448.
FHA38	PM 1048	**S40**	-	-	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: antithetic **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Vermeule 1960, 6 no. 6, pl. 1:6; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 57b; Mountjoy 1999, 425 fn. 424. **(PLATE 1)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
FHA39	PM 2	**S43**	-	H.: 47.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 52b, 192b; Mountjoy 1999, 430 fn. 448.
FHA40	PM 10	**S43**	-	H.: 45	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: antithetic Body: upper banded and decorated (wavy line); lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1928), 117 figs. 8-9; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 59a, 191a, 193a; Mountjoy 1999, 430 fn. 448.
FHA41	P 16102	**S45**	**B116**	H.: 32.2 D.rim: 13.5 D.max.: 36.2 D.base: 12.1	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: tassel **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Christakopoulou 2010, 36, pl. 2.5.
FHA42	P 16147	**S45**	**B121**	H.: 38.2 D.rim: 13.4 D.max.: 43 D.base: 14.7	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: panelled pattern **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Christakopoulou 2010, 78, pl. 16.14. **(PLATE 1)**
FHA43	PM 8	**S48**	-	H.: 41	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric arcs; triangles **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 53c; Mountjoy 1999, 430 fn.448.
FHA44	-	**S66b**	**B126**	-	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: fringed motifs (stacked triangles; wheel; spirals; panelled pattern) Body: upper decorated (zigzags); irregular reserved bands	LHIIIC Late-”SubMyc”	Borgna, Vordos 2016, 450, 452 pls. CXXXIVc, CXXXVb-c; Borgna 2017, 473-474 pl. CXCIa
FHA45	PM 1047	**-**	-	H.: 54	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: composite pattern with bivalve **Body**: upper banded and decorated (running spiral);lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Vermeule 1960, 6-7, pl. 6h; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 58d.
FHA46	PM 6	**-**	-	H.: 43	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: dotted semicircles; triangle **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 55b; Mountjoy 1999, 425 fn. 424.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
FHA47	PM 8a	**-**	-	H.: 44.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: isolated spirals **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 53b.
FHA48	PM 135	**-**	-	H.: 26	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc"	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 58b.
FHA49	PM 136	**-**	-	H.: 25	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: zigzag **Body**: monochrome with reserved bands	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 62a, 191b; Mountjoy 1999, 430 fn. 448.
FHA50	PM 204	**-**	-	H.: 31	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: undecorated **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 62c; Mountjoy 1999, 425 fn. 425.
FHA51	PM 633	**-**	-	H.: 41	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 58a; Mountjoy 1999, 430 fn. 448.

CAT. V.1.b. Belly-Handled Amphora (FS 58)

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
BHA1	PM 13	**S08**	-	H.: 37.8 D.rim: 14 D max.: 35.6 D.base: 15.6	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: fringed semicircles **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 63a, 198a, 199b; Mountjoy 1999, 430, 432 no. 104, fig. 152. **(PLATE 5)**
BHA2	PM 201	**S11**	-	H.: 35	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles, crosshatched triangle **Body**: irregularly executed banding	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1937), 85 no. 8; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 63b, 198b; Mountjoy 1999, 430, fns. 453-454. **(PLATE 5)**
BHA3	PM 202	**S11**	-	H.: 33.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome, reserved ring towards its base **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 65c; Mountjoy 1999, 425 fn. 427.
BHA4	PM 203	**S11**	-	H.: 25 D max.: 27.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: wavy line **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Vermeule 1960, 7 no. 9, pl. 2 fig. 10; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 64c; Mountjoy 1999, 425 fn. 427.
BHA5	PM 272	**S11**	-	H.: 29.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: triple wavy line **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1937), 87 no. 5; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 65a; Mountjoy 1999, 425 fn. 427. **(PLATE 4)**
BHA6	PM 321	**S11**	-	H.: 14.6 D.rim: 9.4 D max.: 16.5 D.base: 8.5	**Rim/neck**: evenly spaced banding **Shoulder**: two narrow zones of horizontal zigzag; below row of parallel chevrons flanked by a row of joining semicircles above and below **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced	Vermeule 1960, 7 no. 10, pl. 2 fig. 11; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 159b, 249a, 251c; Mountjoy 1999, 425 no. 87 fig. 149.
BHA7	PM 367	**S11**	-	H.: 40	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1939), 104 no. 1; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 64a; Mountjoy 1999, 430, fn. 454.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
BHA8	Π 12375	**S11**	**B030**	H.: 13 D max.: 12.8 D.base: 5.1	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: wavy line **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 225-226.
BHA9	Π 15004	**S11**	Ch.t. Δ, second.	H.: 31.5 D.rim: 14 D max.: 34 D.base: 14.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: stacked zigzag **Body**: upper evenly banded; below wavy line; lower minimally banded	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 241-242.
BHA10	PM 12	**S25**	-	H.: 38.3 D.rim: 13.8 D max.: 37.6 D.base: 12	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: elaborate semicircles (concentric semicircles) filled with hanging fringed semicircles with central dot **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 65b; Mountjoy 1999, 425 no. 86, fig. 149. **(PLATE 4)**
BHA11	PM 137	**S25**	-	H.: 23.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome, lower neck reserved **Shoulder**: panelled pattern of vertical wavy lines and multiple vertical zigzags **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 65e, 198c, 199c; Mountjoy 1999, 425 fn. 427.
BHA12	Π 10628	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 37 D.rim: 14 D max.: 33 D.base: 13.8	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: pairs of vertical wavy lines **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2017, 85, 87 no. 98, fig. 113. **(PLATE 4)**
BHA13	Π 16514	**S25**	Ch.t. 43	H.: 28.7 D.rim: 12.7 D max.: 28 D.base: 11.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: crosshatched hourglass **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2017, 154 no. 219, fig. 212.
BHA14	Π 16716	**S25**	Ch.t. 24	H.: 29 D.rim: 12.5 D max.: 26.2 D.base: 11.1	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: densely arranged obliques **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2017, 109 no. 140, fig. 150. **(PLATE 4)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
BHA15	PM 148	**S48**	-	H.: 22.3-22.7 D.rim: 11 D max.: 22.2 D.base: 7.8	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: dot filled scale pattern **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1931), 72 fig. 2; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 159c, 249b; Mountjoy 1999, 416 no. 53, fig. 146.
BHA16	PM 11	**-**	-	H.: 40	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: fringed isolated spirals **Body**: upper evenly banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 64b; Mountjoy 1999, 430 fn. 454. **(PLATE 5)**
BHA17	PM 134	**-**	-	H.: 33	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 64d, 199a; Mountjoy 1999, 416 fn. 364.
BHA18	PM 205	**-**	-	H.: 19.4-19.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: quirk **Body**: sets of evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 159a, 248i, 251a; Mountjoy 1999, 425 fns. 428, 429. **(PLATE 4)**
BHA19	-	**-**	-	H.: 29	**Rim/neck**: **Shoulder**: stacked zigzag **Body**: upper loosely banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, 216 A/A 741, fig. 65d; Mountjoy 1999, 430, fn. 454.

CAT. V.2. Amphoriskos (FS 59)

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
Am1	PM 870	**S03**	-	H.: 9.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: joining circles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 22 (1967), 214 pl. 153; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 156c-d, 248a; Mountjoy 1999, 417 fn. 366.
Am2	-	**S07**	Ch.t. 65	H.: 11 D.rim: 7.4 D max.: 10 D.base: 5.3	**Rim/neck**: irregular banding **Handle zone**: simple horizontal zigzag **Body**: monochrome	"SubMyc"	Moschos 2009b, 260, fig. 39. **(PLATE 9)**
Am3	-	**S07**	Ch.t. 75	H.: 13.6 D.rim: 8.6 D.max.: 14.8 D.base: 7.3	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: fringed concentric semicircles, isolated fringed spiral, fringed crosshatched triangle, hatched lozenge **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc"	Moschos 2009b, 257-258, fig. 11. **(PLATE 9)**
Am4	PM 375	**S11**	-	H.: 6.8-6.9 D.rim: 5.7-6 D.max.: 7.5 D.base: 3.4	**Rim/neck**: banded rim; plain neck **Handle zone**: panelled pattern of vertical fringed line **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 159d; Mountjoy 1999, 432 no. 106, fig. 152.
Am5	PM 383	**S11**	-	H.: 9	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 157g; Mountjoy 1999, 425 fn. 431.
Am6	Π 8531	**S11**	**B019**	H.: 7 D.rim: 5.3 D.max.: 8.7 D.base: 3.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 145-146.
Am7	Π 8668	**S11**	**B030**	H.: 7.7 D.rim: 5.1 D.max.: 7.8 D.base: 4.1	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Handle zone**: triple wavy line **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 227-228.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
Am8	Π 14612	**S11**	Ch.t. E, second.	H.: 8.8 D.rim: 5.6 D.max.: 8.7 D.base: 4	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 271-272
Am9	Π 14619	**S11**	Ch.t. E, second.	H.: 10.7 D.rim: 7.6 D.max.: 12 D.base: 6.8	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: panel of stacked horizontal wavy lines **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 281.
Am10	Π 15035	**S11**	**B037**	H.: 14 D.rim: 9.2 D.max.: 15 D.base: 7.4	**Rim/neck**: monochrome with two reserved bands **Handle zone**: net pattern **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 270-271.
Am11	Π 15039	**S11**	Ch.t. E, second.	H.: 10.9 D.max.: 13.7 D.base: 10.1	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: quirk **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 273-274.
Am12	Π 14608	**S11**	Ch.t. ΣT, second.	H.: 10.2 D.rim: 6.8 D.max.: 10.6 D.base: 5.3	**Rim/neck**: wide band on rim and upper neck **Handle zone**: wavy line **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 348-349.
Am13	Π 12349	**S11**	**B048**	H.: 10.6 D.rim: 7 D.max.: 11.4 D.base: 5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: vertical bars **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 364-365.
Am14	Π 14625	**S11**	**B048**	H.: 10 D.rim: 6.3 D.max.: 9.9 D.base: 4.1	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: open triangles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 366-367.
Am15	Π 12173	**S11**	**B050**	H.: 7.1 D.rim: 4.4 D.max.: 7.4 D.base: 4.5	**Rim/neck**: widely spaced bands **Shoulder**: net pattern **Handle zone**: tassel **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 403-404.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
Am16	Π 12769	**S11**	**B051**	H.: 9.7 D.rim: 7 D.max.: 10.1 D.base: 3.9	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: large stemmed spirals **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschaildis 2009, 100, fig. 15; Paschalidis 2014, 390-391. **(PLATE 7)**
Am17	Π 14629	**S11**	**B051**	H.: 10.4 D.rim: 7.8 D.max.: 11.3 D.base: 5.9	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: wavy line **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 394-395.
Am18	Π 12174	**S11**	**B056**	H.: 9.5 D.rim: 7.4 D.max.: 10.8 D.base: 5.8	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: net pattern, multiple wavy lines **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 463-464.
Am19	Π 12745	**S11**	**B060?**	H.: 10 D.rim: 6.6 D.max.: 9.7 D.base: 5.2	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: hatched zigzag **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 517-518.
Am20	Π 12356	**S11**	**B065**	H.: 9.9 D.rim: 6.2 D.max.: 10.4 D.base: 5.1	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: narrow reserved zone **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 542-543
Am21	-	**S14**	Ch.t. 1	H.: 12	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: narrow reserved zone **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, 217 A/A 780, figs. 157i, 250c; Mountjoy 1999, 432 fn. 455. **(PLATE 8)**
Am22	-	**S14**	Ch.t. 1	H.: 9	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: narrow reserved zone **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, 217 A/A781, fig. 157h; Mountjoy 1999, 432 fn. 455.
Am23	PM 5124	**S14**	**B076-78**	H.: 9.8 D.rim: 6 D.max.: 11 D.base: 7.1	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: combination of panelled pattern with tricurved arch and whorl shell **Body**: fine line group bordered by wider bands, leaving most of the belly plain	LHIIIC Early	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 187 no. 3, 189-192, fig. 10, pl. 29a. **(PLATE 6)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
Am24	PM 5145	**S14**	**B076-78**	H.: 13.9 D.rim: 9.5 D.max.: 14.5 D.base: 7.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: panelled pattern of vertical zigzag; concentric arcs **Body**: minimal banding.	LHIIIC Early	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 187 no. 1, 192, fig. 9, pl. 9a.
Am25	PM 1357	**S15**	Ch.t. B	H.: 8.9	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: simple horizontal zigzag **Body**: traces of banding	LHIIIC Late	Yalouris 1960, 44, pl. 32:5. Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 156a-b; Mountjoy 1999, 432 fn. 455; Deger-Jalkotzy 2006, 160-161.
Am26	PM 15	**S25**	-	H.: 9.9 D.rim: 7 D.max.: 11.1 D.base: 6.7	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: of double concentric semi-circles and auxiliary dots **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 159g; Mountjoy 1999, 418 no. 54, fig. 146. **(PLATE 6)**
Am27	PM 24	**S25**	-	H.: 10.3	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: panelled pattern of diagonal hatching **Body**: fine line group bordered by wider bands, leaving most of the belly plain	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 159f, 249c; Mountjoy 1999, 417 fn. 366.
Am28	PM 25	**S25**	-	H.: 10.6 D.rim: 8.1 D.max.: 11.4 D.base: 5.9	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: stacked concentric arcs **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 157b, 250d; Mountjoy 1999, 425 no. 88, fig. 149. **(PLATE 7)**
Am29	PM 27	**S25**	-	H.: 10.4	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: simple horizontal zigzag **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1930), 83 fig. 4. Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 158a, 248e; Mountjoy 1999, 432 fn. 455.
Am30	PM 143	**S25**	-	H.: 9.4 D.rim: 6.3 D.max.: 11.1 D.base: 6.2	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: fine line group bordered by wider bands, leaving most of the belly plain	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 159h; Mountjoy 1999, 417-418 no. 55, fig. 146.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
Am31	PM 1075	**S25**	-	H.: 9.8-9.9 D.max.: 10.3 D.base: 5.4	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: tassel **Lower body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early-Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 158d; Mountjoy 1999, 425 no. 90, fig. 149.
Am32	Π 14636	**S25**	Ch.t. 1	H.: 8.7 D.rim: 5 D.max.: 8.6 D.base: 4.4	**Rim/neck**: banded **Handle zone**: triple horizontal wavy line **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2017, 36-37 no. 22, fig. 36. **(PLATE 7)**
Am33	PM 14637	**S25**	Ch.t. 1	H.: 9.9 D.rim: 7.3 D.max.: 10.5 D.base: 5.6	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: chain of lozenges **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2017, 41 no. 29, fig. 43. **(PLATE 8)**
Am34	Π 14639	**S25**	Ch.t. 1	H.: 8.5 D.rim: 5.7 D.max.: 9.7 D.base: 4.3	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: stylised foliate band (vertical dashes) **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 40-41 no. 28, fig. 42.
Am35	Π 14640	**S25**	Ch.t. 1	H.: 9 D.rim: 6.1 D.max.: 10 D.base: 4.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: stylised foliate band (vertical dashes) **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 34-35 no. 19, fig. 33. **(PLATE 6)**
Am36	Π 11797	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 8.7 D.rim: 6.3 D.max.: 9.1 D.base: 5.2	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 89-90 no. 102, fig. 117. **(PLATE 8)**
Am37	PM 14633	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 11.2 D.rim: 8.2 D.max.: 11.6 D.base: 6.3	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: barred concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2014, 94-95 no. 113, fig. 128. **(PLATE 6)**
Am38	PM 14635	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 13 D.rim: 8.2 D.max.: 14 D.base: 7.9	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: horizontal wavy line **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 90-91 no. 104, fig. 119.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
Am39	Π 14638	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 8.6 D.rim: 8.4 D.max.: 11.4 D.base: 6.6	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 89 no. 100, fig. 115.
Am40	PM 16738	**S25**	Ch.t. 40	H.: 11.3 D.rim: 9.1 D.max.: 11.6 D.base: 5.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: triglyph and half-rosette **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2014, 128-129 no. 158, fig. 174.
Am41	Π 16741	**S25**	Ch.t. 40	H.: 9.3 D.rim: 6.2 D.max.: 10.3 D.base: 4.9	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 130-131 no. 161, fig. 177. **(PLATE 8)**
Am42	Π 16929	**S25**	Ch.t. 43	H.: 15 D.rim: 9.5 D.max.: 17 D.base: 7.6	**Rim/neck**: minimal banding **Handle zone**: chain of crosshatched lozenges **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2017, 148-149 no. 208, fig. 201.
Am43	Π 16398	**S25**	Ch.t. 44	H.: 9.5 D.rim: 6.5 D.max.: 10.7 D.base: 4.6	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: running spiral (side A), isolated spiral (side B) **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early-Middle	Aktypi 2017, 159 no. 225, fig. 219.
Am44	Π 16444	**S25**	Ch.t. 44	H.: 7.8 D.rim: 5.2 D.max.: 9.2 D.base: 4.9	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: stylised foliate band (vertical dashes) **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Aktypi 2017, 172 no. 251, 234, fig. 244.
Am45	PM 910	**S33**	-	H.: 11.6	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: reserved **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 158f; Mountjoy 1999, 432 fn. 455.
Am46	π 9881	**S37**	**B109**	H.: 10.3 D.rim: 6.4 D.max.: 11 D.base: 6.4	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: net pattern **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 24; Giannopoulos 2008, 115, 155, pls. 22:14, 38:14. **(PLATE 6)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
Am47	π 10429	**S37**	**B109**	H.: 12.6 D.rim: 9.7 D.max.: 13 D.base: 5.4	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: simple horizontal zigzag **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 24; Giannopoulos 2008, 115, 155, pls. 22:15, 38:15.
Am48	π 9883	**S37**	Ch.t. 2, second.	H.: 11.3 D.rim: 7.5 D.max.: 11.6 D.base: 6.4	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: N-pattern **Body**: fine line group bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 33; Giannopoulos 2008, 116, 155, pls. 24:26, 40:26.
Am49	-	**S38**	-	-	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: horizontal wavy line **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Vasilogamvrou 2000, fig. 7 (centre left).
Am50	PM 538	**S40**	-	H.: 7	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 157c. Mountjoy 1999, 425 fn. 431.
Am51	PM 539	**S40**	-	H.: 10.7-11 D.rim: 6.6 D.max.: 11 D.base: 5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: chain of hatched triangles **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc"	Vermeule 1960, 7 no. 14, pl, 2, fig. 14; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 158h, 248g; Mountjoy 1999, 432 no. 105, fig. 152. **(PLATE 9)**
Am52	-	**S41a**	Ch.t. 21, burial Γ	H.: 15.4 D.rim: 8.1 D.max.: 15.3 D.base: 6.4	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: set of narrow reserved bands **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc"	Moschos 2009b, 257-258, fig. 12.
Am53	P 16115	**S45**	**B117**	H.: 8.4 D.rim: 5.3 D.max.: 8.6 D.base: 4.3	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: panelled pattern of vertical zigzag and hatching **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early-Middle	Christakopoulou 2010, 40, pl. 3.21.
Am54	P 16122	**S45**	Ch.t. 1, second.	H.: 13 D.rim: 7.9 D.max.: 10.6 D.base: 5.4	**Rim/neck**: minimal banding **Handle zone**: stacked zigzag **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Christakopoulou 2010, 43, pl. 4.33.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
Am55	P 16127	**S45**	**B119**	H.: 14.3 D.rim: 9.3 D.max.: 15 D.base: 8.4	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: horizontal wavy line **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Christakopoulou 2010, 53, pl. 7.4.
Am56	P 16144	**S45**	**B121**	H.: 9.5 D.rim: 7.6 D.max.: 10.8 D.base: 5.7	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: panelled pattern **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Christakopoulou 2010, 77, pl. 15.10.
Am57	AM 476	**S64**	Ch.t. C	H.: 8.5	**Rim/neck**: plain **Handle zone**: irregular double wavy line **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 2017, 20-31, fig. 13c, pl. 10d.
Am58	AM 398	**S64**	Ch.t. D	H.: 10.6	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 2017, 23, fig. 15a, pl. 12b.
Am59	AM 419	**S64**	Ch.t. D	H.: 7.3	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: unpreserved **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 2017, 25, fig. 18a, pl. 14a.
Am60	AM 420	**S64**	Ch.t. D	H.: 7.6	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: horizontal wavy line **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 2017, 25, fig. 18b, Pl. 14b.
Am61	AM 421	**S64**	Ch.t. D	H.: 10.7	**Rim/neck**: banded rim; plain neck **Handle zone**: simple horizontal zigzag **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 2017, 26, fig. 18c, pl. 14c.
Am62	AM 426	**S64**	Ch.t. D	H.: 8.6	**Rim/neck**: plain **Handle zone**: simple horizontal zigzag **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 2017, 27, fig. 19b, pl. 15b.
Am63	AM 433	**S64**	Ch.t. D	H.: 8.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: multiple stem **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 2017, 29, fig. 22b, pl. 17c.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
Am64	AM 434	**S64**	Ch.t. D	H.: 9.7	**Rim/neck**: dotted rim; minimally banded neck **Handle zone**: simple horizontal zigzag **Body**: widely spaced banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 2017, 30, fig. 23a, pl. 17d.
Am65	AM 435	**S64**	Ch.t. D	H.: 10.8	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: wavy line (side A); quirk (side B) **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 2017, 30, fig. 23b, pl. 18a.
Am66	AP 2299	**S69a**	**B128**	H.: 11	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: banded **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Petropoulos 2007, 256, fig. 41. **(PLATE 7)**
Am67	AP 1832	**S69a**	Ch.t. 4, second.	H.: 8	**Rim/neck**: plain **Handle zone**: horizontal wavy line **Body**: irregular widely spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Petropoulos 2007, 259, figs. 19, 65.
Am68	-	**S70**	phase Ib (unmix.)	-	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: chains of pendent and standing joining semicircles **Body**: banded	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 61, fig. 3:4.
Am69	-	**S70**	phase Ib (unmix.)	-	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: crosshatched lozenge flanked by concentric arcs and triglyph **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle/ Developed	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 63, fig. 4:7. **(PLATE 7)**
Am70	-	**S70**	phase I	-	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: lozenges **Body**: triple band above the base; plain belly	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 417, fig. 16:5. **(PLATE 6)**
Am71	-	**S70**	phase II (unmix.)	-	**Rim/neck**: reserved band below the rim	LHIIIC Middle	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 69, fig. 6:5.
Am72	PM 28	**-**	-	H.: 10.8 D.rim: 6.7 D.max.: 12.7 D.base: 7.9	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: quirk above; stylised foliate band below **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 160c; Mountjoy 1999, 418 no. 57, fig. 146.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
Am73	PM 142	**-**	-	H.: 13.2	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: quirk **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 160a, 249d; Mountjoy 1999, 417 fn. 366.
Am74	PM 246	**-**	-	H.: 10.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 157f. Mountjoy 1999, 425 fn. 431.
Am75	PM 247	**-**	-	H.: 8.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: triglyphs **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 158e; Mountjoy 1999, 425 fn. 430.
Am76	PM 248	**-**	-	-	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Vermeule 1960, 7 no. 11, pl. 2 fig. 12; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 157e, 250b; Mountjoy 1999, 425 fn. 431.
Am77	PM 327	**-**	-	H.: 12.4 D.rim: 8.6 D.max.: 14.4 D.base: 10	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: quirk **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 160b; Mountjoy 1999, 418 no. 56, fig. 146.
Am78	PM 645	**-**	-	-	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: concentric semicircles **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 157d, 248f, 250e; Mountjoy 1999, 425 fn. 430.
Am79	PM 742	**-**	-	H.: 13.8 D.rim: 8.7 D.max.: 13.9 D.base: 6.6	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: quirk **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Early-Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 158b, 248h; Mountjoy 1999, 425 no. 89, fig. 149.
Am80	PM 1370	**-**	-	H.: 7.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Handle zone**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 156i; Mountjoy 1999, 432 fn. 455. **(PLATE 7)**

CAT. V.3. Alabastron: Rounded (FS 85-86: AL1-27**) and Straight-Sided (FS 96, 97, 99:** AL28-87**)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
AL1	PM 264	**S11**	-	H.: 21.7-21.9 D.rim: 12.5 D.max.: 14.9 D.base: 11.1	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: net pattern **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 134b-c; Mountjoy 1999, 418 no. 60, fig. 146.
AL2	PM 335	**S11**	-	H.: 7.8-8 D.rim: 5 D.max.: 9.4	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: crosshatched triangles **Body**: unevenly spaced banding **Underside**: spiral	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 136d; Mountjoy 1999, 425, 427 no. 92 fig. 149.
AL3	PM 340	**S11**	-	H.: 7.2 D.rim: 5.7 D.max.: 9	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: stacked triangles; pendent semicircles **Body**: widely spaced banding **Underside**: ring	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 136c; Mountjoy 1999, 425, 427 no. 93 fig. 149.
AL4	Π 14040	**S11**	**B034**	H.: 7.2 D.rim: 3.6 D.max.: 8	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: fine line group bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2009, 84, fig. 6; Paschalidis 2014, 246.
AL5	Π 14628	**S11**	**B049?**	H.: 10.4 D.rim: 7.4 D.max.: 10.7	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: quirk **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIB2/ LHIIIC transitional	Paschalidis 2014, 371.
AL6	Π 12750	**S11**	Ch.t. K, second.	H.: 13.7 D.rim: 10.9 D.max.: 18.9	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIB2/ LHIIIC transitional	Paschalidis 2014, 468.
AL7	Π 12751	**S11**	Ch.t. M2 second.	H.: 16.6 D.rim: 10.1 D.max.: 20.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: minimal banding **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIB2	Paschalidis 2014, 526 (LHIIIB2/ LHIIIC transitional).

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
AL8	PM 1338	**S18**	-	H.: 13-13.6 D.rim: 10.7 D.max.: 16.9	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: scale pattern with double outline **Body**: fine line group bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1934), 175 pl. 136c; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 134a; Mountjoy 1999, 418 no. 61, fig. 146. **(PLATE 10)**
AL9	PM 1389	**S21**	-	H.: 6 D.rim: 3.7 D.max.: 7.2	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: N-patterns **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Vermeule 1960, pl. 2, fig. 13:21; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 135d, 232f, 234d; Mounjoy 1999, 418 no. 62, fig. 146.
AL10	PM 161	**S25**	-	H.: 8.3 D.rim: 5.4 D.max.: 9.6	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles (standing; pendent) **Body**: widely spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 136b; Mountjoy 1999, 425, 427 no. 91 fig. 149. **(PLATE 11)**
AL11	Π 14634	**S25**	Ch.t. 17	H.: 9.7 D.rim: 7.4 D.max.: 11.4	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: plain quirk **Body**: fine line group bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 62-63 no. 64 fig. 78. **(PLATE 10)**
AL12	Π 11792	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 8.5 D.rim: 5.9 D.max.: 10.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles(standing; pendent), triglyph and half rosette **Body**: widely spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2014, fig. 9; Aktypi 2017, 96 no. 115, 225, fig. 130. **(PLATE 11)**
AL13	Π 11794	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 7.8 D.rim: 5.9 D.max.: 8.9 D.base: 7.3	**Rim/neck**: banded **Shoulder**: double decorative zone (vertical lines; U-pattern) **Body**: widely spaced banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 89 no. 101, fig. 116.
AL14	Π 11795	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 6.6 D.rim: 3.9 D.max.: 7.2 D.base: 4.8	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: undecorated **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 92-93 no. 108, fig. 123.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
AL15	Π 16876	**S25**	Ch.t. 24	H.: 8 D.rim: 6 D.max.: 9.7	**Rim/neck**: monochrome; with reserved band **Shoulder**: double decorative zone (wavy line) **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2017, 112 no. 145, 225, fig. 155. **(PLATE 11)**
AL16	Π 16512	**S25**	Ch.t. 43	H.: 8.7pres. D.max.: 9.6 D.base: 5.8	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: dots **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 155 no. 221, fig. 214.
AL17	Π 16445	**S25**	Ch.t. 44	H.: 8.2 D.rim: 5.1 D.max.: 9.4	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: undecorated **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 172-173 no. 252, fig. 245. **(PLATE 10)**
AL18	π 9893	**S37**	Ch.t. 2, second.	H.: 6.3 D.rim: 3.8 D.max.: 7.1 D.base: 5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: fine line group bordered by wider bands **Underside**: spiral	LHIIIC Early	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 32; Giannopoulos 2008, 116-117, 153, pls. 24:27, 40:27. **(PLATE 10)**
AL19	P 16168	**S45**	Ch.t. 7	H.: 8.3 D.rim: 5.2 D.max.: 8.7 D.base: 5.4	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: fine line group **Body**: minimal banding **Underside**: spiral	LHIIIC Early	Christakopoulou 2010, 109, pl. 26.3.
AL20	AM 12	**S68**	-	-	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: quirk **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 131a; Mountjoy 1999, 418 fn. 370.
AL21	AP 1833	**S69a**	Ch.t. 4, second.	H.: 8	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: net pattern **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Petropoulos 2007, 259, figs. 21, 70. **(PLATE 10)**
AL22	-	**S70**	Phase I	-	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: zigzag **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, fig. 16:7; Mountjoy 1999, 418 fn. 372.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
AL23	PM 153	**-**	-	H. 17	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: rock pattern **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Vermeule 1960, 8, pl. 3 fig. 17:18; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 134d, 233b; Mountjoy 1999, 418 no. 59, fig. 146. **(PLATE 10)**
AL24	PM 159	**-**	-	-	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: net pattern **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 133d; Mountjoy 1999, 418 fn. 371.
AL25	PM 162	**-**	-	-	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: undecorated **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 136a, 233b; Mountjoy 1999, 418 no. 63, fig. 146.
AL26	PM 165	**-**	-	-	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: U-pattern **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 133g; Mountjoy 1999, 418 fn. 371.
AL27	PM 344	**-**	-	-	**Rim/neck**: banded **Shoulder**: zigzag **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 133f; Mountjoy 1999, 418 fn. 371.
AL28	PM 869	**S03**	**BI?**	H.: 8.8 D.rim: 5.4 D.base: 9.2	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: upper finely banded; lower decorated with chain of chevrons **Body**: wide bands	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, figs.143e-f; Mountjoy 1999, 419-420 no. 68 fig. 147. **(PLATE 12)**
AL29	PM 263	**S11**	-	H.: 19.9-20 D.rim: 9.8 D.max.: 20 D.base: 17.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: panelled pattern; butterfly motif **Body**: panelled pattern of multiple stem and concentric arcs	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 146a; Mountjoy 1999, 432 no. 107, fig. 152. **(PLATE 14)**
AL30	PM 355	**S11**	-	H.: 12.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric arcs **Body**: panelled pattern of arcs and zigzags	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1937), 89, fig. 9 no. 1; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 146b-c, 238f, 239d; Mountjoy 1999, 432 fn. 458. **(PLATE 14)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
AL31	Π8541	**S11**	**B022**	H.: 8.1 D.rim: 6 D.max.: 9.5 D.base: 9	**Rim/neck**: triple band at its base **Shoulder**: net of joining semicircles **Body**: fine line group bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 184-185.
AL32	Π14014	**S11**	**B022-23**	H.: 7.6 D.rim: 5.5 D.max.: 9.2	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: fine line group bordered by wider bands **Body**: fine line group bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 175-176.
AL33	Π14013	**S11**	**B024?**	H.: 19 D.rim: 9.9 D.max.: 17.9	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: dotted concentric semicircles; dotted and wavy lines **Body**: dotted concentric semicircles and stacked chevron fill; evenly spaced banding **Legs**: scale pattern	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2009, 95, fig. 12a; Paschalidis 2014, 172-173. **(PLATE 14)**
AL34	Π8539	**S11**	**B025**	H.: 14.6 D.rim: 9.4 D.max.: 13.3	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome; white triple vertical line and vertical zigzags running to the legs	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 167-168.
AL35	Π 8540	**S11**	**B027-28**	H.: 15.9 D.rim: 10.5 D.max.: 16.2 D.base: 15.4	**Rim/neck**: banded rim; plain neck **Shoulder**: tangential spirals **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 193-194.
AL36	Π14031	**S11**	Ch.t. E, second.	H.: 6.2 D.rim: 5.4 D.max.: 7.4	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder/body**: unevenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 274.
AL37	Π12350	**S11**	**B049?**	H.: 8.8 D.rim: 6.2 D.max.: 9.4 D.base: 8.4	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: S-pattern **Body**: bands of unequal width	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 360-361.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
AL38	Π12753	**S11**	Ch.t. Θ, second.	H.: 9.7 D.rim: 8.1 D.max.: 10.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Paschalidis 2014, 376-377.
AL39	Π12175	**S11**	**B055**	H.: 6.6 D.rim: 5.3 D.max.: 7.4 D.base: 7	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder/body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 444-445.
AL40	-	**S13**	**B075**	-	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: stacked zigzag **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Kaskantiri 2012, 6, figs. 9-10.
AL41	PM 5138	**S14**	Ch.t. 3	H.: 8 D.rim: 5.4 D.max.: 8.5 D.base: 8	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: widely spaced banding **Underside**: concentric circles; central solid disc	LHIIIB-LHIIIC Early	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 195 no. 21, 197, fig. 23, pl. 35b. **(PLATE 12)**
AL42	PM 617	**S15**	-	H.: 4.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: worn **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 144e; Mountjoy 1999, 432 fn. 457.
AL43	PM 695	**S18**	-	H.: 8.3-8.4 D.rim: 6.1 D.max.: 11 D.base: 10.8	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1934), 115 fig. 2; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 137b; Mountjoy 1999, 418-419 no. 64 fig. 147.
AL44	PM 178	**S25**	-	H.: 13.7 D.rim: 9.6 D.max.: 13.5 D.base: 12.2	**Rim/neck**: banded rim; plain neck **Shoulder**: bivalve chain **Body**: wide evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Early	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1930), 83 fig. 4; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 145g, 238e; Mountjoy 1999, 419 no. 65 fig. 147. **(PLATE 12)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
AL45	Π 14632	**S25**	Ch.t. 1	H.: 10.8 D.rim: 7.8 D.max.: 11.9 D.base: 11.4	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: pendent fringed concentric semicircles; vertically stacked chevrons; triangular patch of joining semicircles **Body**: fine line group bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 37-38 no. 24, fig. 38.
AL46	Π 16935	**S25**	Ch.t. 43	H.: 7.6 D.rim: 5.7 D.max.: 8.9 D.base: 7.1	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: fringed oblique lines **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 150-151 no. 213, fig. 206. **(PLATE 14)**
AL47	Π 16936	**S25**	Ch.t. 43	H.: 6.4 D.rim: 6.4 D.max.: 7.9 D.base: 6.5	**Rim/neck**: banded rim; plain neck **Shoulder**: stacked zigzag **Body**: wide evenly spaced bands	end of LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc"	Aktypi 2017, 151-152 no. 214, fig. 207.
AL48	PM 16432	**S25**	**B105**	H.: 11.4 D.rim: 7.3 D.max.: 11.1 D.base: 9	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: chain of chevrons **Body**: wide evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2014, fig. 7; Aktypi 2017, 169 no. 243, fig. 237.
AL49	PM 16447	**S25**	Ch.t. 44	H.: 10.9 D.rim: 8 D.max.: 11.1 D.base: 10.3	**Rim/neck**: banded rim; wavy line at the base of the neck **Shoulder**: opposing rows of dot-centred joining semicircles; fill of dots **Body**: widely spaced banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2014, fig. 7; Aktypi 2017, 173-174 no. 254, fig. 247. **(PLATE 12)**
AL50	PM 800	**S33**	-	H.: 5.5	**Body**: heavy panelled pattern of hatched triangles, multiple wavy lines, concentric arcs.	LHIIIC Late	Mastrokostas *Prakt* (1965), 134 pl. 174a; Papadopoulos 1979, 214; Mountjoy 1999, 432 fn. 459.
AL51	π 10433	**S37**	**B108?**	H.: 14.5 D.rim: 10.4 D.base: 15.8	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: fine line group; horizontal wavy line **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 24; Giannopoulos 2008, 115, 154, 222, pls. 20:12, 36:12.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
AL52	π 9879	**S37**	**B109**	H.: 7.9 D.rim: 5.5 D.base: 7.2	**Rim/neck**: plain **Shoulder**: vertical bars **Body**: plain	LHIIIC Early	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 24; Giannopoulos 2008, 115, 155, pls. 22:16, 38:16.
AL53	π 9886	**S37**	Ch.t. 2, second	H.: 12.3 D.rim: 8.3 D.max.: 13.6 D.base: 13.1	**Rim/neck**: monochrome with reserved band on rim **Shoulder**: fine line group; horizontal wavy line **Body**: minimal banding **Underside**: concentric rings	LHIIIC Early	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 32; Giannopoulos 2008, 116-117, 154, pls. 24:28, 40:28.
AL54	π 9888	**S37**	Ch.t. 2, second	H.: 8 D.rim: 5.4 D.base: 9	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: fine line group; chevrons **Body**: plain	LHIIIC Early	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 33; Giannopoulos 2008, 117, 154 pls. 24:29, 40:29. **(PLATE 12)**
AL55	π 9894	**S37**	Ch.t. 2, second	H.: 9.8 D.rim: 5.6 D.max.: 9.6 D.base: 8.6	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: fine line group; chain of obliques **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 32; Giannopoulos 2008, 117, 154, pls. 24:30, 40:30.
AL56	π 9884	**S37**	Ch.t. 2, second	H.: 8 D.rim: 5.3 D.base: 8.8	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: fine line group; horizontal wavy line **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Petropoulos 2000, 76, fig. 38; Giannopoulos 2008, 117-118, 154, 231, pls. 25:34, 41:34.
AL57	-	**S38**	-	-	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: net pattern; stacked concentric arcs **Body**: net pattern	LHIIIC Late	Vasilogamvrou 2000, fig. 7 (corner right). **(PLATE 14)**
AL58	-	**S41a**	Ch.t. 21, Burial Γ	H.: 6.2 D.rim: 4.5 D.max.: 6.7 D.base: 5.8	**Rim/neck**: banded rim; semicircles o the neck **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: wide bands	end of LHIIIC Late	Moschos 2009b, 258, fig. 22.
AL59	P16104	**S45**	**B116**	H.: 8.3 D.rim: 7	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: fine line group; reserved zone **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Christakopoulou 2010, 36-37, pl. 2.9. **(PLATE 13)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
AL60	P16138	**S45**	**B120**	H.: 10.5 D.rim: 7 D.max.: 10.9 D.base: 10	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: reserved zone **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Christakopoulou 2010, 75, pl. 15.3. **(PLATE 12)**
AL61	P16166	**S45**	Ch.t. 7, second	H.: 9 D.rim: 6.3 D.max.: 9.2 D.base: 7.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: monochrome **Body**: uppermost reserved; monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Christakopoulou 2010, 109, pl. 26.1.
AL62	n/a	**S48**	Ch.t. III	H.: 9.7 D.rim: 8.6 D.max.: 12.9 D.base: 10.7	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Giannopoulos 2008, 132, 154, pls. 65:5, 67:5.
AL63	PM 182	**S50**	-	H.: 8.8	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: chain of chevrons **Body**: panelled pattern of concentric arcs	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1932), 58 fig. 1; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 146d; Mountjoy 1999, 432 fn. 458.
AL64	BE 393	**S64**	-	-	**Shoulder**: running spiral	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, A/A 890; Mountjoy 1999, 419 fn. 373.
AL65	BE 394	**S64**	-	-	**Shoulder**: banded	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, A/A 891; Mountjoy 1999, 419 fn. 373.
AL66	BE 402	**S64**	-	-	**Shoulder**: chain of lozenges **Body**: panelled pattern of antithetic spirals	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, A/A 898; Mountjoy 1999, 419 fns. 373, 375.
AL67	BE 422	**S64**	-	-	**Shoulder**: banded	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, A/A 906; Mountjoy 1999, 419 fn. 373.
AL68	BE 427	**S64**	-	-	**Shoulder**: stylised foliate band	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, A/A 910; Mountjoy 1999, 419 fn. 373;
AL69	BE 550	**S64**	-	-	**Shoulder**: quirk	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, A/A 947. Mountjoy 1999, 419 fn. 373.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
AL70	AM 550	**S64**	Ch.t. A	H.: 7.3	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: chain of lozenges **Body**: wide evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 2017, 12-13, pl. 5b.
AL71	AM 393	**S64**	Ch.t. C	H.: 9.6	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: running spiral **Body**: bands of uneven width	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 2017, 19, pl. 10a.
AL72	AM 394	**S64**	Ch.t. C	H.: 8.5	**Rim/neck**: banded **Shoulder**: undecorated **Body**: wide evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 2017, 19, pl. 10b.
AL73	AM 402	**S64**	Ch.t. D	H.: 10.2	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: chain of lozenges **Body**: panelled pattern of antithetic spiral, zigzag and concentric semicircles (side A); antithetic spiral and fringed chequerboard (side B)	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 2017, 24, fig. 16a, pls. 13c-d.
AL74	AM 422	**S64**	Ch.t. D	H.: 9.3	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: undecorated **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 2017, 26, fig. 17b, pl. 14d.
AL75	AM 427	**S64**	Ch.t. D	H.: 6.7	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: foliate band **Body**: wide evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 2017, 27, fig. 20a, pl. 15c.
AL76	AM 428	**S64**	Ch.t. D	H.: 8.7	**Neck-rim**: reserved band below the rim **Shoulder**: chain of chevrons **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 2017, 27-28, fig. 20b, pl. 15d.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
AL77	AM 56	**S65**	-	H.: 5-5.3 D.rim: 5.1 D.max.: 6.4 D.base: 5.8	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: chain of joining semicircles **Body**: sets of vertical wavy	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 146e; Mountjoy 1999, 419-420 no. 72, fig. 147.
AL78	AP 2297	**S69a**	**B127**	H.: 8.4	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: chain of chevrons **Body**: widely spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Petropoulos 2007, 255-256, figs. 10, 36. **(PLATE 13)**
AL79	AP 1823	**S69a**	Ch.t. 4, second	H.: 8.3	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: open hatched triangles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Petropoulos 2007, 259, figs. 17, 66. **(PLATE 13)**
AL80	AP 1826	**S69a**	Ch.t. 4, second	H.: 9	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles (standing; pendent) **Body**: fine line group bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early-Middle	Petropoulos 2007, 259, figs. 18, 68.
AL81	AP 2298	**S69a**	Ch.t. 4, second	H.: 7.1	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles? **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Petropoulos 2007, 259, fig. 67.
AL82	PM 180	**-**	-	H.: 8.1 D.rim: 5.8 D.max.: 9.4 D.base: 8.8	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: elaborate lozenges **Body**: wide evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 146g, 238g; Mountjoy 1999, 419-420 no .71 fig. 147.
AL83	PM 181	**-**	-	H.: 7.1 D.rim: 5.4 D.base: 8.8	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: wavy line; isolated circles **Body**: fine line group bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 144d; Mountjoy 1999, 419-420 no. 67 fig. 147.
AL84	PM 257	**-**	-	H.: 7.6 D.rim: 5.9 D.max.: 8.1 D.base: 7.2	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: wide evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 145d; Mountjoy 1999, 419-420 no. 69 fig. 147.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
AL85	PM 328	**-**	-	H.: 9.6 D.rim: 7.5 D.max.: 10.3 D.base: 8.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder/body**: monochrome with reserved bands	LHIIIC Late?	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 145b, 239a; Mountjoy 1999, 419-420 no. 70 fig. 147.
AL86	PM 34	**-**	-	H.: 9.1 D.rim: 8.9 D.max.: 12 D.base: 10.6	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: joining semi-circles; dot fill **Body**: bands of uneven width	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 144c; Mountjoy 1999, 419 no. 66 fig. 147.
AL87	-	**-**	-	-	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: fine line group **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, A/A 549 fig. 145f.

CAT. V.4. Stirrup Jar (FS 173, 174-175, 177, 184)

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ1	PM 3944	**S02**	**B001**	-	**Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1993, 212, pl. 24c; Mountjoy 1999, 421 fn. 390.
STJ2	PM 3946	**S02**	**B001**	H.: 13-15 D.max.: 16	Argive **False mouth:** concentric circles **Handles:** monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: Mycenaean III flowers **Body**: decorated (zigzag); bands of uneven width	LHIIIB2/ LHIIIC transitional	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1993, 211-212; Mountjoy 1999, 421 fn. 390.
STJ3	PM 3949	**S02**	**B001**	H.: 13-15 D.max.: 16	Argive **Shoulder**: concentric arcs **Body**: decorated (zigzag); fine line group bordered by wider bands	LHIIIB2/ LHIIIC transitional	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1993, 211-212, pl. 24b; Mountjoy 1999, 421 fn. 390.
STJ4	-	**S07**	Ch.t. 48	H.: 12.8 D.max.: 9.6 D.base: 3.8	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed stacked triangle; wavy line; rosette **Body**: loosely spaced banding	"SubMyc"	Moschos 2009b, 260, fig. 35b. **(PLATE 22)**
STJ5	-	**S07**	Ch.t. 59	H.: 8 D.max.: 8.8 D.base: 8	**False mouth**: spiral. **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed sprays and diagonal pattern **Body**: decorated (wavy line; dotted line); irregular banding	end of LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc"	Moschos 2009b, 258, fig. 16.
STJ6	-	**S07**	Ch.t. 65	H.: 13.5 D.max.: 10.5 D.base: 4.9	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed crosshatched triangles; vertical wavy line **Body**: irregular banding	"SubMyc"	Moschos 2009b, 260, fig. 31.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ7	-	**S07**	Ch.t. 75	H.: 13.8 D.max.: 11.1 D.base: 3.3	**Shoulder**: fringed crosshatched triangles; fringed stacked triangles **Body**: irregular banding	"SubMyc"	Moschos 2009b, 260, fig. 34.
STJ8	-	**S11**	-	-	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles; filling of chevrons **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced-Late	Paschalidis 2009, 95, fig. 12a.
STJ9	-	**S11**	-	-	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles; filling of chevrons **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced-Late	Paschalidis 2009, 95, fig. 12a.
STJ10	PM 151	**S11**	-	H.: 21.1 D.max.: 20.8	**False mouth**: hatched **Handles**: net pattern **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; stacked triangles **Body**: dotted festoons with pendent wavy lines	LHIIIC Late	Vermeule 1960, 9 no. 27, pl. 2 fig. 11, pl. 6F; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 119a-b, 203e, 205c; Mountjoy 1999,435 fn. 471.
STJ11	PM 206	**S11**	-	H.: 34.5	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric arcs; zigzag **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1937), 86 no. 11; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 97a.
STJ12	PM 210	**S11**	-	H.: 21	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: open hatched triangles; dotted parallel chevrons **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 71a-b; Mountjoy 1999, 433 fn. 468.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ13	PM 211	**S11**	-	H.: 18.5	**Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: open hatched triangles **Body**: decorated (zigzag); minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 71e-f.
STJ14	PM 275	**S11**	-	H.: 23.8 D.max.: 34.5 D.base: 15.7	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: elaborate semicircles **Body**: decorated (wavy line); monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1937), 89 fig. 8b; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 95a-b; Mountjoy 1999, 433, 435 no. 115, fig. 154.
STJ15	PM 276	**S11**	-	H.: 27.8 D.max.: 28.4	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: edging stripes; central wavy line **Shoulder**: elaborate triangles (fill of fringed concentric semicircles and chevrons) **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Vermeule 1960, 10, pl. 3 fig. 22.; Papadopoulos 1979, 70a-b, 210b.
STJ16	PM 277	**S11**	-	-	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1937), 87 no. 9; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 66g-h.
STJ17	PM 278	**S11**	-	H.: 27.6 D.max.: 27.3 D.base: 12.6	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: wavy line **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 66b-c; Mountjoy 1999, 433, 435 no. 113, fig.154
STJ18	PM 279	**S11**	-	H.: 18	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: sets of evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 76e-d
STJ19	PM 280	**S11**	-	H.: 27	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1939), 89 no. 11; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 81f.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ20	PM 282	**S11**	-	H.: 23.5	**Shoulder**: elaborate triangles **Body**: monochrome interrupted by sets of evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, 70c.
STJ21	PM 283	**S11**	-	H.: 22	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; elaborate triangle (fill of scale-pattern); concentric arcs **Body**: sets of few evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 72a-b; Mountjoy 1999, 427 fn. 437.
STJ22	PM 284	**S11**	-	H.: 16	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly banded, reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Vermeule 1960, pl. 3 fig. 23. Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 88g-h.
STJ23	PM 311	**S11**	-	H.: 12.5	**Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: parallel chevrons **Body**: fine line group bordered by wider bands, leaving most of the belly plain	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 105f; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 192; Mountjoy 1999, 421 fn. 387.
STJ24	PM 376	**S11**	-	H.: 23.6 D.max.: 23.2 D.base: 9	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: two rows of horizontal bar **Shoulder**: fringed sprays in semi-circular arrangement **Body**: decorated (sets of vertical strokes); minimal banding	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1939), 105 no. 10; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 67c-d; Mountjoy 1999, 433, 435 no. 127, fig. 156.
STJ25	PM 377	**S11**	-	H.: 22 D.max.: 21.9 D.base: 10	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: dotted semicircles; panelled pattern; stacked triangles **Body**: sets of few evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 72c-d; Mountjoy 1999, 430 no. 101, fig. 151.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ26	PM 378	**S11**	-	H.: 25	**Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: elaborate triangles; elaborate circles **Body**: upper decorated (concentric semicircles); lower reserved	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 67a-b.
STJ27	PM 379	**S11**	-	H.: 17.5 D.max.: 17.7 D.base: 8.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed elaborate triangle; fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: decorated (wavy line); evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1939), 105 no. 13; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 75c-d; Mountjoy 1999, 433, 435 no. 124, fig. 155. **(PLATE 19)**
STJ28	PM 380	**S11**	-	H.: 19	**Shoulder**: stylised Mycenaean flower **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, 72e-f.
STJ29	PM 381	**S11**	-	H.: 15	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 87e-f.
STJ30	PM 388	**S11**	-	H.: 17.5 D.max.: 17.8 D.base: 7.6	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: fish-spine **Shoulder**: net pattern; fringed sea anemones **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1939), 106 no. 14; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 110d-e; Mountjoy 1999, 433, 435 no. 129, fig. 157.
STJ31	PM 389	**S11**	-	H.: 16.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; chevron fill **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced-Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 73a-b; Mountjoy 1999, 441 fn. 490.
STJ32	PM 390	**S11**	-	H.: 17.5	**Handle**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 73e-d.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ33	PM 392	**S11**	-	H.: 17.5	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 87g-h.
STJ34	PM 393	**S11**	-	H.: 17.3 D.max.: 18 D.base: 8.8	**False mouth**: dotted concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed crosshatched triangle; fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1939), 106 no. 21; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 76a-b; Mountjoy 1999, 433, 435 no. 120, fig. 155.
STJ35	PM 394	**S11**	-	H.: 15	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles, stacked triangles with crosshatched core. **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 88a-b.
STJ36	PM 397	**S11**	-	H.: 13	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: elaborate triangles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 80c-d.
STJ37	PM 398	**S11**	-	H.: 12	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: stacked triangles; scale filled triangle **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 83g-h.
STJ38	PM 399	**S11**	-	H.: 10.4 D.max.: 11 D.base: 5.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1939), 106 no. 28; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 82f; Mountjoy 1999, 433, 435 no. 122, fig. 155.
STJ39	PM 400	**S11**	-	H.: 9.5	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 111f.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ40	PM 401	**S11**	-	H.: 15.5	**Handles**: wide stripe **Shoulder**: dotted sea anemone **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 106a-b.
STJ41	PM 403	**S11**	-	H.: 11.4 D.max.: 10.4 D.base: 4.7	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1939), 106 no. 32; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 101h-i, 201b; Mountjoy 1999, 421 no. 82 fig. 148.
STJ42	PM 404	**S11**	-	H.: 12	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 108c.
STJ43	PM 405	**S11**	-	H.: 14.5	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: upper evenly banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 89a-b.
STJ44	PM 406	**S11**	-	H.: 11.2 D.max.: 10.4 D.base: 5.1	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome, terminating in short tails **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; stacked triangles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Late?	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1939), 105 no. 35; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 108i; Mountjoy 1999, 433, 435 no. 128, fig. 157.
STJ45	PM 407	**S11**	-	H.: 11	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly banded	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 82i.
STJ46	PM 408a	**S11**	-	H.: 10	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: scale pattern; wavy lines **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1939), 106 no. 43; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 106d-e; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 193.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ47	PM 408b	**S11**	-	H.: 11	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: scale pattern **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1939), 106 no. 44; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 111a-b; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 193; Mountjoy 1999, 421 fn. 387.
STJ48	PM 409	**S11**	-	H.: 11.5	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: triangles; dotted lines **Body**: upper monochrome; lower plain	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 109g-h; Mountjoy 1999, 433 fn. 466.
STJ49	PM 410	**S11**	-	H.: 12.6 D.max.: 11.1 D.base: 5.6	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: radiating wavy lines **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 105c; Mountjoy 1999, 421 no. 80 fig. 148.
STJ50	PM 411a	**S11**	-	H.: 10	**Shoulder**: crosshatched lozenges; ladder pattern **Body**: unevenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 107g-h.
STJ51	PM 411b	**S11**	-	H.: 10	**Handles**: stripe **Shoulder**: vertical zigzag? **Body**: upper loosely banded; lower plain	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 103f, i.
STJ52	PM 1396	**S11**	-	-	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: parallel chevrons **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 104d-e; Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 192; Mountjoy 1999, 421 fn. 387.
STJ53	-	**S11**	Ch.t. A, second.	-	**False mouth**: monochrome **Shoulder**: blobs on the plain field **Body**: fine line group bordered by wider bands, leaving most of the belly plain	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2009, 87, fig. 8b.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ54	Π 8522	**S11**	**B017**	H.: 15.7 D.max.: 14.5 D.base: 6.1	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: hatched triangles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 140-141.
STJ55	Π 8523	**S11**	**B017**	H.: 11.5 D.max.: 12 D.base: 5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: sets dotted concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base reserved	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced-Late	Papadopoulos 1988, pl. 30b; Paschalidis 2014, 139-140.
STJ56	Π 8524	**S11**	**B017**	H.: 12.5 D.max.: 12.4 D.base: 5.7	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: undecorated **Body**: irregularly spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 141-142.
STJ57	Π 8526	**S11**	**B019?**	H.: 10.6 D.max.: 10.4 D.base: 4.4	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: : fine line group bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 148.
STJ58	Π 8525	**S11**	**B019**	H.: 11.5 D.max.: 10 D.base: 5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 142-143.
STJ59	Π 8527	**S11**	Ch.t. A, second.	H.: 8.1 D.max.: 8 D.base: 4.4	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: central wide stripe **Shoulder**: crosshatched oblongs **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 153-154.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ60	Π 15663	**S11**	**B022-23 ?**	H.: 11.4 D.max.: 10.9 D.base: 5.2	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: central wide stripe **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 190-191.
STJ61	Π 8644	**S11**	**B024**	H.: 16.5 D.max.: 16.5 D.base: 7.8	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: dotted scale filled triangle; dotted semicircles; lozenge **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 192-193.
STJ62	Π 15665	**S11**	**B024**	H.: 11.3 D.max.: 11.3 D.base: 4.8	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: stacked lozenges; chevrons; dotted line **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced-Late	Paschalidis 2014, 201-202.
STJ63	Π 15667	**S11**	**B024**	H.: 12.1 D.max.: 12.1 D.base: 5.8	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; stacked lozenges **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 177-178.
STJ64	Π 15674	**S11**	**B024**	H.: 16.6 D.max.: 17.5 D.base: 8.4	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: sets of evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 169-170.
STJ65	Π 8656	**S11**	**B025**	-	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: dotted line; evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2009, 95, fig. 12a; Paschalidis 2014, 166-167.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ66	Π 15662	**S11**	**B025**	H.: 11.3 D.max.: 11.8 D.base: 5.6	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 165-166.
STJ67	Π 8542	**S11**	**B025? B026?**	H.: 14.5 D.max.: 15.4 D.base: 6.8	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 164-165.
STJ68	Π 8647	**S11**	**B025? B026?**	H.: 25.6 D.max.: 25 D.base: 11.9	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; chevron fill **Body**: sets of evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 162-163.
STJ69	Π 8648	**S11**	**B025? B026?**	H.: 14.4 D.max.: 16.1 D.base: 7.8	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles (plain; fringed); chevron fill **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 161-162.
STJ70	Π 15654	**S11**	**B027-28?**	H.: 16.2 D.max.: 17.2 D.base: 8	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: crosshatched lozenges and oblongs; wavy line **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 189-190.
STJ71	Π 15655	**S11**	**B027-28?**	H.: 16.7 D.max.: 17.7 D.base: 8.3	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: crosshatched lozenges and oblongs; wavy line **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 195-196.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ72	Π 15656	**S11**	**B027-28**	H.: 9.6 D.max.: 9.1 D.base: 4.1	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome; set of reserved bands	LHIIIC Late?	Paschalidis 2014, 202-203 (LHIIIC Middle).
STJ73	Π 15657	**S11**	Ch.t. B, second.	H.: 9.7 D.max.: 9.4 D.base: 4.6	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: scale pattern **Body**: widely spaced bands	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2009, 93, fig. 10a; Paschalidis 2014, 183.
STJ74	Π 15661	**S11**	**B027-28 ?**	H.: 10.7 D.max.: 9.8 D.base: 4	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome; set of reserved bands	LHIIIC Late?	Paschalidis 2014, 196-197 (LHIIIC Middle).
STJ75	Π 12372	**S11**	Ch.t. B, second.	H.: 17 D.max.: 17 D.base: 8.4	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 178-179.
STJ76	Π 15660	**S11**	**B022-23 ?**	H.: 13.9 D.max.: 11.8 D.base: 6.3	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 194-195.
STJ77	Π 15666	**S11**	Ch.t. B, second.	H.: 13.1 D.max.: 12.8 D.base: 5.6	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: dotted concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 182.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ78	Π 15680	**S11**	Ch.t. B, second.	H.: 30 D.max.: 29.8 D.base: 11.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: scale filled triangle; antithetic spiral **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 173-174.
STJ79	Π 8645	**S11**	**B030**	H.: 14 D.max.: 13.6 D.base: 5.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: upper evenly banded; lower plain	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 220-221.
STJ80	Π 8646	**S11**	**B030**	H.: 13 D.max.: 12.8 D.base: 5.1	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: upper irregularly banded; lower plain	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced-Late?	Paschalidis 2014, 221-222.
STJ81	Π 8653	**S11**	**B030**	H.: 14 D.max.: 13.5 D.base: 5.6	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed line **Body**: upper evenly banded;, lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late?	Paschalidis 2014, 216-217 (LHIIIC Middle).
STJ82	Π 8666	**S11**	**B030**	H.: 8.9 D.max.: 8.1 D.base: 4.1	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: wide central stripe **Shoulder**: scale pattern **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 219-220.
STJ83	Π 8669	**S11**	**B030**	H.: 12 D.max.: 11.6 D.base: 5.4	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles (plain; barred) **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 232-233.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ84	Π 12373	**S11**	**B030**	H.: 14 D.max.: 12.7 D.base: 4.6	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: blobs; wavy line **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 220-221.
STJ85	Π 15671	**S11**	**B030**	H.: 9.4 D.max.: 8.9 D.base: 4	NAXIAN **False mouth**: monochrome **Shoulder**: solid triangles; hatched zigzag **Body**: triangles; zigzag	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Paschalidis 2009, 95, fig. 12b; Paschalidis 2014, 226-227.
STJ86	Π 8664	**S11**	**B031**	H.: 22 D.max.: 19.4 D.base: 8.8	**False mouth**: dotted concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles; chevron fill **Body**: evenly spaced banding; two reserved zones	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 231-232.
STJ87	Π 15675	**S11**	**B031**	H.: 17.6 D.max.: 17.7 D.base: 8.6	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 228-229.
STJ88	Π 15676	**S11**	**B031**	H.: 15.9 D.max.: 16.2 D.base: 7.8	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: dotted concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 229-230.
STJ89	Π 15679	**S11**	**B031**	H.: 17.1 D.max.: 19 D.base: 9.2	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: dotted concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 230-231.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ90	Π 14600	**S11**	**B033**	H.: 10.8 D.max.: 10.5 D.base: 5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 251.
STJ91	Π 14820	**S11**	**B033**	H.: 9.2 D.max.: 10.3 D.base: 4.7	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 252.
STJ92	Π 14033	**S11**	**B034**	H.: 10.8 D.max.: 9.2 D.base: 4	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: N-pattern **Body**: fine line group bordered by wider bands, leaving most of the belly plain	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2009, 84, fig. 6; Paschalidis 2014, 249-250.
STJ93	Π 15007	**S11**	Ch.t. Δ, second.	H.: 23.6 D.max.: 25.4 D.base: 10.7	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: upper evenly banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 239-240.
STJ94	Π 15375	**S11**	Ch.t. Δ, second.	H.: 19.8 D.max.: 19.8 D.base: 10.4	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; triangular patches **Body**: decorated (fringed concentric semicircles); evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 243-244.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ95	Π 15659	**S11**	Ch.t. Δ, second.	H.: 11.6 D.max.: 11.6 D.base: 5.3	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles; fringed stacked triangle **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 237-238.
STJ96	Π 14026	**S11**	**B035**	H.: 9.5 D.max.: 9 D.base: 4.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: wide central stripe **Shoulder**: crosses **Body**: irregularly spaced bands; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced-Late?	Paschalidis 2014, 260-261.
STJ97	Π 14029	**S11**	**B035**	H.: 9.9 D.max.: 10.1 D.base: 4.4	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	end of LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 257-258.
STJ98	Π 14618	**S11**	**B035**	H.: 13.9 D.max.: 13.1 D.base: 5.2	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; blobs **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 263-264.
STJ99	Π 14819	**S11**	**B035**	H.: 13.2 D.max.: 14.8 D.base: 6.8	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: dotted line; evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 258-259.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ100	Π 12182	**S11**	**B037**	H.: 18 D.max.: 10.6 D.base: 5.9	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: dotted concentric semicircles; chevrons **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 267.
STJ101	Π 14028	**S11**	**B037**	H.: 10.9 D.max.: 10 D.base: 4.5	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome with set of reserved bands	LHIIIC Late?	Paschalidis 2014, 268 (LHIIIC Middle).
STJ102	Π 14601	**S11**	**B037**	H.: 10.2 D.max.: 10.4 D.base: 5.1	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: crosshatched lozenges-oblongs **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 264-265.
STJ103	Π 14611	**S11**	**B037**	H.: 16.5 D.max.: 14.5 D.base: 7.1	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: chevrons; vertical wavy lines; hatched oblong **Body**: upper loosely banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 265-266.
STJ104	Π 15031	**S11**	**B038**	H.: 10 D.max.: 8.6 D.base: 3.7	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; wavy lines **Body**: dense banding unevenly executed	end of LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc"	Paschalidis 2014, 283-283.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ105	Π 15034	**S11**	**B038**	H.: 9.4 D.max.: 8.8 D.base: 4.9	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles; fringed stacked triangles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	end of LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 284-285.
STJ106	Π 14027	**S11**	Ch.t. E, second.	H.: 13.5 D.max.: 11.9 D.base: 5.8	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: sets of wavy lines **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 272-273.
STJ107	Π 14044	**S11**	Ch.t. E, second.	H.: 13.3 D.max.: 17.8 D.base: 5.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: stripe terminating in large hooks **Shoulder**: semicircles with barred fill **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 278-279.
STJ108	Π 14045	**S11**	Ch.t. E, second.	H.: 18.1 D.max.: 17.5 D.base: 8.2	**Handles**: short tails at the handle attachments **Shoulder**: quirk **Body**: fine line group bordered by wider bands, leaving most of the belly plain	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 280.
STJ109	Π 15026	**S11**	Ch.t. E, second.	H.: 11.7 D.max.: 10.7 D.base: 4.9	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: crowded wavy lines **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 294-295.
STJ110	Π 15027	**S11**	**BIV?**	H.: 13 D.max.: 12 D.base: 5.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: wide central stripe **Shoulder**: radiating wavy lines **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 298-299.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ111	Π 14037	**S11**	**B040**	H.: 10.7 D.max.: 10.7 D.base: 4.8	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: wavy line **Shoulder**: stacked triangles **Body**: upper evenly banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 324-325.
STJ112	Π 14038	**S11**	**B040**	H.: 12.2 D.max.: 13.8 D.base: 5.4	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: elaborate triangles (filled of dotted concentric semicircles and crosshatched triangles); chevrons **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 327-328.
STJ113	Π 14606	**S11**	**B040**	H.: 17.7 D.max.: 18 D.base: 8	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: scale filled dotted stacked triangles; dotted concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 328-329.
STJ114	Π 14621	**S11**	**B040**	H.: 10.8 D.max.: 11.4 D.base: 5.7	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: dotted concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 326-327.
STJ115	Π 14817	**S11**	**B040**	H.: 15.2 D.max.: 16.2 D.base: 7	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles; scale filled triangles; stacked chevrons **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 325-326.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ116	Π 15029	**S11**	**B040**	H.: 14.1 D.max.: 13.7 D.base: 5.8	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band; stacked triangle; chevrons **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 329-330.
STJ117	Π 14607	**S11**	**B042**	H.: 20 D.max.: 20.7 D.base: 9.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 331.
STJ118	Π 15376	**S11**	**B042**	H.: 16 D.max.: 17.1 D.base: 8	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircle **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 333-334.
STJ119	Π 14023	**S11**	Ch.t. ΣΤ, second	H.: 9.3 D.max.: 7.8 D.base: 4	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: triangles (crosshatched, stacked); wavy lines **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 315-316.
STJ120	Π 14036	**S11**	Ch.t. ΣΤ, second.	H.: 10.1 D.max.: 9.4 D.base: 4.1	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome with set of reserved bands	LHIIIC Late?	Paschalidis 2014, 317-318 (LHIIIC Middle).

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ121	Π 14039	**S11**	Ch.t. ΣΤ, second.	H.: 8.7 D.max.: 9.6 D.base: 4.8	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: wide central stripe **Shoulder**: crosshatched lozenges; horizontal wavy lines **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 342-343.
STJ122	Π 14604	**S11**	Ch.t. ΣΤ, second.	H.: 8.2 D.max.: 8.4 D.base: 4.8	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: one monochrome; one with edging stripes **Shoulder**: fringing along the edge of the zone **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 314-315.
STJ123	Π 14609	**S11**	Ch.t. ΣΤ, second.	H.: 18.2 D.max.: 18.2 D.base: 8	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: crosshatched lozenges- oblongs **Body**: unevenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 319-320.
STJ124	Π 14610	**S11**	Ch.t. ΣΤ, second.	H.: 11.8 D.max.: 10 D.base: 5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: stylised foliate b **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 312-313.
STJ125	Π 14620	**S11**	Ch.t. ΣΤ, second.	H.: 11.5 D.max.: 10.7 D.base: 5.2	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: barred concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 308-309.
STJ126	Π 14622	**S11**	Ch.t. ΣΤ, second.	H.: 11.9 D.max.: 10.4 D.base: 4.9	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: crosshatched triangles **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late?	Paschalidis 2014, 339-340 (LHIIIC Early).

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ127	Π 14999	**S11**	Ch.t. ΣΤ, second.	H.: 30 D.max.: 30 D.base: 11.6	ARGIVE? **False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: large tassels **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 320-321, 580.
STJ128	Π 15000	**S11**	Ch.t. ΣΤ, second.	H.: 25 D.max.: 25.5 D.base: 9.3	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: elaborate semi-circles (Mycenaean flower); chevrons **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 318-319.
STJ129	Π 15030	**S11**	Ch.t. ΣΤ, second.	H.: 16 D.max.: 16,8 D.base: 7.8	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: triple vertical line **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: fine line group bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 335-336.
STJ130	Π 15033	**S11**	Ch.t. ΣΤ, second.	H.: 23 D.max.: 23.5 D.base: 9.2	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: crosshatched lozenges; ladder pattern; wavy lines **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 322-323.
STJ131	Π 15394	**S11**	Ch.t. ΣΤ, second.	H.: 11 D.max.: 12 D.base: 5.7	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 307-308.
STJ132	Π 15397	**S11**	Ch.t. ΣΤ, second.	H.: 12.9 D.max.: 11.9 D.base: 5.9	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: bivalve **Body**: fine line group bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 338-339.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ133	Π 15398	**S11**	Ch.t. ΣΤ, second.	H.: 11.4 D.max.: 10.7 D.base: 4.7	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: radiating zigzags **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 306-307.
STJ134	Π 15032	**S11**	**B045**	H.: 16.6 D.max.: 18.3 D.base: 7.4	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; concentric arcs; chevrons **Body**: upper evenly banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 352-353.
STJ135	Π 15395	**S11**	**B045**	H.: 11.2 D.max.: 11.5 D.base: 5.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; chevrons **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 350-351.
STJ136	Π 14623	**S11**	**B046**	H.: 11.2 D.max.: 11 D.base: 5.2	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: stacked triangles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 355-356.
STJ137	Π 15396	**S11**	**B046**	H.: 12.9 D.max.: 12.2 D.base: 6.1	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: upper evenly banded, lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 353-354.
STJ138	Π 15727	**S11**	**B047**	H.: 12.8 D.max.: 13.4 D.base: 5.3	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; triglyph **Body**: upper evenly banded, lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 357-358.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ139	Π 12761	**S11**	**B049?**	H.: 12.5 D.max.: 11.2 D.base: 5.2	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: wide central stripe **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: fine line group bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2009, 86, fig. 8a; Paschalidis 2014, 361-362.
STJ140	Π 14626	**S11**	**B049**	H.: 11.3 D.max.: 10 D.base: 4.3	**Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: fine line group bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2009, 85, fig. 7; Paschalidis 2014, 368-369.
STJ141	Π 12345	**S11**	**B050?** **B051?**	H.: 9.3 D.max.: 9.4 D.base: 4.4	**Shoulder**: undecorated **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 388-389.
STJ142	Π 12763	**S11**	**B050?** **B051?**	H.: 7.2 D.max.: 7.4 D.base: 3.6	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: crosshatched oblongs; fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 406-407.
STJ143	Π 12764	**S11**	**B050?** **B051?**	H.: 6.5 D.max.: 6.9 D.base: 3.3	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: fringing; crosshatched lozenges **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 405-406.
STJ144	Π 12771	**S11**	**B050?** **B051?**	H.: 8.2 D.max.: 8.2 D.base: 4.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: scale pattern **Body**: widely spaced bands	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2009, 93, fig. 10a; Paschalidis 2014, 375-376.
STJ145	Π 12772	**S11**	**B050?** **B051?**	H.: 8.9 D.max.: 8.9 D.base: 3.5	**Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: widely spaced bands	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 389-390.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ146	Π 12777	**S11**	**B050**	H.: 6.8 D.max.: 6.4 D.base: 3.6	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: wide central stripe **Shoulder**: dotted concentric semicircles **Body**: widely spaced bands	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 402-403.
STJ147	Π 15020	**S11**	**B050?** **B051?**	H.: 5.9 D.max.: 6.5 D.base: 3.4	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: fringing; crosshatched lozenges **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 404-405.
STJ148	Π 15021	**S11**	**B050**	H.: 5.9 D.max.: 7.1	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: crosshatched lozenges; fringed spray **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 412-413.
STJ149	Π 15024	**S11**	**B050?** **B051?**	H.: 17.5 D.max.: 18.5 D.base: 8.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: crosshatched lozenges; stylised foliate band; ladder pattern; wavy line **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 383-384.
STJ150	Π 12354	**S11**	**B051**	H.: 30.4 D.max.: 32.7 D.base: 15.1	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: ladder pattern **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles; panelled pattern **Body**: upper loosely banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 397-398.
STJ151	Π 12759	**S11**	**B051**	H.: 10.6 D.max.: 9.5 D.base: 4.1	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome ; set of reserved bands	LHIIIC Late?	Paschalidis 2009, 100, fig. 15; Paschalidis 2014, 391-392 (LHIIIC Middle).

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ152	Π 12169	**S11**	**B052**	H.: 14.3 D.max.: 10.1 D.base: 5.1	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 401-402.
STJ153	Π 12776	**S11**	**B052**	H.: 12.2 D.max.: 13.2 D.base: 5.2	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 417-418.
STJ154	Π 12780	**S11**	**B052**	H.: 12 D.max.: 11 D.base: 5	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 400.
STJ155	Π 12778	**S11**	**B054**	H.: 8.3 D.max.: 8 D.base: 3.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: plain **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: unevenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 428-429.
STJ156	Π 15022	**S11**	**B054**	-	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: wide central stripe **Shoulder**: crosshatched triangles-oblongs **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 421-422.
STJ157	Π 12774	**S11**	Ch.t. Θ, second.	H.: 15.2 D.max.: 15.3 D.base: 6.8	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: dotted concentric semicircles; open hatched triangles **Body**: sets of evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 379-380.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ158	Π 12775	**S11**	Ch.t. Θ, second.	H.: 11.7 D.max.: 11 D.base: 5.9	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; triglyphs **Body**: upper evenly banded, lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 377-378.
STJ159	Π 12755	**S11**	**B055**	H.: 10.4 D.max.: 10.4 D.base: 4.2	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: panelled pattern **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 441-442.
STJ160	Π 12760	**S11**	**B055**	H.: 11.2 D.max.: 10.1 D.base: 4.2	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: wide central stripe **Shoulder**: fringed bivalve; crosshatched lozenge; stylised foliate band; net pattern **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 446-447.
STJ161	Π 12779	**S11**	**B055**	H.: 11.6 D.max.: 10.5 D.base: 5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: dotted lozenges **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 443-444.
STJ162	Π 12171	**S11**	**B056**	H.: 13.6 D.max.: 13 D.base: 5.5	**Shoulder**: stemmed spirals; elaborate triangle **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced-Late?	Paschalidis 2014, 454-455.
STJ163	Π 12176	**S11**	**B056**	H.: 14.9 D.max.: 15.6 D.base: 7.1	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: bared **Shoulder**: dotted concentric semicircles **Body**: widely spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 453-454.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ164	Π 12347	**S11**	**B056**	H.: 19.6 D.max.: 20.4 D.base: 9.6	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles; fill of chevrons **Body**: sets of evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 449-450.
STJ165	Π 12756	**S11**	**B056**	H.: 13.3 D.max.: 12.7 D.base: 5.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: crosshatched triangles (fringed; plain) **Body**: densely banded with bands of uneven width	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced-Late?	Paschalidis 2014, 451.
STJ166	Π 12757	**S11**	**B056**	H.: 13.6 D.max.: 12.5 D.base: 5.2	**Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced-Late?	Paschalidis 2014, 456-457.
STJ167	Π 12758	**S11**	**B056**	H.: 11.8 D.max.: 11.4 D.base: 5.2	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fish spine **Body**: upper irregularly banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced-Late?	Paschalidis 2014, 455-456.
STJ168	Π 15023	**S11**	**B056**	H.: 16 D.max.: 16.1 D.base: 7	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: triangles (scale filled; crosshatched); chevrons; dotted lines **Body**: sets of evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 452-453.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ169	Π 15025	**S11**	**B056**	H.: 20 D.max.: 20.7 D.base: 10	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles; stacked semicircles **Body**: sets of evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced-Late	Paschalidis 2014, 448-449.
STJ170	Π 12346	**S11**	**B057**	H.: 11.4 D.max.: 12.6 D.base: 5.4	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles (plain; elaborate) **Body**: banding alternating with monochrome zones	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 489-490.
STJ171	Π 12754	**S11**	**B057**	H.: 11.8 D.max.: 11.7 D.base: 3.7	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 486-487.
STJ172	Π 15399	**S11**	**B057**	H.: 15.6 D.max.: 16.6 D.base: 8.1	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: dotted scale filled triangles; dotted concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced-Late	Paschalidis 2014, 487-488.
STJ173	Π 12370	**S11**	**B058**	H.: 11.5 D.max.: 9.7 D.base: 4.7	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: S-pattern **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIB2/ LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 491-492.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ174	Π 12736	**S11**	**B058**	H.: 11.3 D.max.: 10.4 D.base: 4.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 495-496.
STJ175	Π 12737	**S11**	**B058**	H.: 11.5 D.max.: 10.7 D.base: 5.2	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles; chevrons **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 494-495.
STJ176	Π 12743	**S11**	**B058**	H.: 18.8 D.max.: 19.5 D.base: 8	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: elaborate semicircles; dotted quirk **Body**: upper decorated (joining semicircles); minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 492-493.
STJ177	Π 12773	**S11**	**B058?**	H.: 16.5 D.max.: 17.5 D.base: 9	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: dotted sets of chevrons; dotted concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 500.
STJ178	Π 15028	**S11**	**B058?**	H.: 18.8 D.max.: 19.3 D.base: 8.6	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: crosshatched lozenges **Body**: upper decorated (vertical strokes; zigzag); lower minimally banded	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 498-499.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ179	Π 12353	**S11**	**B061**	H.: 29.7 D.max.: 28.7 D.base: 11.8	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: stacked zigzag **Shoulder**: stacked lozenges; chain of chevrons **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 524-525.
STJ180	Π 15010	**S11**	**B062**	H.: 12.7 D.max.: 12.6 D.base: 5.8	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: stacked triangles; chevrons fill **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 534-535.
STJ181	Π 15013	**S11**	**B063**	H.: 13.5 D.max.: 12 D.base: 7.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: elaborate triangle; stacked concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 536-537.
STJ182	Π 12735	**S11**	**B065**	H.: 11.2 D.max.: 11.2 D.base: 5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: fringing; chain of crosshatched lozenges **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 539-540.
STJ183	Π 15012	**S11**	**B065**	H.: 13.4 D.max.: 12.6 D.base: 5.1	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 540-541.
STJ184	Π 12732	**S11**	**B065?**	H.: 8 D.max.: 8.2 D.base: 4.2	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: crosshatched lozenges - oblongs **Body**: widely spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 549-550.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ185	Π 12361	**S11**	**B066**	H.: 15.8 D.max.: 17.8 D.base: 8.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: scale filled triangles; dotted concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 534-544.
STJ186	Π 12360	**S11**	**B066?**	H.: 31.8 D.max.: 32 D.base: 13.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles (plain; fringed); antithetic spirals **Body**: upper evenly banded and decorated (pendent and standing concentric semicircles; evenly spaced banding; stacked lozenges); lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 553-554.
STJ187	Π 12733	**S11**	**B066?**	H.: 11.9 D.max.: 12.3 D.base: 5.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: triangles (fringed; elaborate; open) **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 547-548.
STJ188	Π 12741	**S11**	**B066?**	H.: 16.3 D.max.: 16.3 D.base: 8	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles (plain; dotted); scale filled triangles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 545-546.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ189	Π 12742	**S11**	**B066?**	H.: 17.4 D.max.: 18.5 D.base: 8	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: elaborate semicircles; panelled pattern of stacked lozenges; **Body**: upper evenly banded, lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 552-553.
STJ190	Π 12358	**S11**	**B067**	H.: 10.4 D.max.: 11.4 D.base: 5.2	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; chevrons **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 548-549.
STJ191	Π 12734	**S11**	**B067**	H.: 11.4 D.max.: 12 D.base: 5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 550-551.
STJ192	Π 15011	**S11**	**B067**	H.: 11 D.max.: 11.2 D.base: 5.2	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; chevron fill **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 551-552.
STJ193	P 16332	**S13**	Ch.t. 2-Galanou second.	-	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles (plain; fringed) **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc"	Kaskantiri 2012, 4, figs. 4-5; Moschos 2009b, 249, fig. 7. **(PLATE 20)**
STJ194	-	**S13**	**B075**	-	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Kaskantiri 2012, 6, figs. 9-10.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ195	-	**S13**	**B075**	-	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: crosshatched triangles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Kaskantiri 2012, 6, figs. 9-10.
STJ196	-	**S13**	**B075**	-	**False mouth**: concentric circles (?) **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Kaskantiri 2012, 6, figs. 9-10.
STJ197	-	**S13**	**B075**	-	**Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Kaskantiri 2012, 6, figs. 9-10.
STJ198	-	**S13**	**B075**	-	**Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Kaskantiri 2012, 6, figs. 9-10.
STJ199	-	**S14**	-	H.: 11	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: net pattern **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, 217 A/A 783, figs. 83a-b; Mountjoy 1999, 433 fn. 464.
STJ200	PM 5126	**S14**	**B076-78**	H.: 16.5 D.max.: 15.7 D.base: 7.3	**Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: widely spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 189 no. 13, 193, pl. 34a.
STJ201	PM 5129	**S14**	**B076-78**	H.: 11.1 D.max.: 10.5 D.base: 5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 187 no. 4, 189-192, fig. 11, pl. 32a; Mountjoy 1999, 421 fn. 386. **(PLATE 15)**
STJ202	PM 5132	**S14**	**B076-78**	H.: 13.8 D.max.: 13.8 D.base: 5.4	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 188-189 no. 12, 193, pl. 29b.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ203	PM 5133	**S14**	**B076-78**	H.: 16 D.max.: 14.8 D.base: 6.8	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 187 no. 2, 193, fig. 16, pl. 29b; Mountjoy 1999, 421 fn. 386.
STJ204	PM 5134	**S14**	**B076-78**	H.: 11 D.max.: 9.8 D.base: 5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 188 no. 7, fig. 12, pl. 32a; Mountjoy 1999, 421 fn. 388.
STJ205	PM 5136	**S14**	**B076-78**	H.: 10.5 D.max.: 9 D.base: 4.3	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: triangular patches; wavy lines **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 188 no. 9, 193, fig. 17, pl. 3; Mountjoy 1999, 427 fn. 438; Jung 2006, 207. **(PLATE 17)**
STJ206	PM 5137	**S14**	**B076-78**	H.: 11.5 D.max.: 11.8 D.base: 4.8	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: triangular patches; wavy lines **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 188 no. 10, 193, fig. 18, pl. 33; Mountjoy 1999, 427 fn. 438; Jung 2006, 207.
STJ207	PM 5140	**S14**	**B076-78**	H.: 9.5 D.max.: 8.5 D.base: 4.3	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 188 no. 11, 192-193, pl. 32b.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ208	PM 5141	**S14**	**B076-78**	H.: 10.2 D.max.: 9.3 D.base: 4.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: horizontal and vertical zigzag **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 188 no. 6, fig. 14, pl. 30.
STJ209	PM 5143	**S14**	**B076-78**	H.: 10.5 D.base: 4.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: horizontal zigzag; stylised foliate band **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 187-188 no. 5, 189-192, fig. 13, pl. 30; Mountjoy 1999, 421 fn. 386. **(PLATE 15)**
STJ210	PM 4722-23	**S14**	-	H.: 20 D.max.: 21.5	ARGIVE **False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: crossing stripes **Shoulder**: lozenges filled with concentric arcs; dotted rosette **Body**: decorated (chain of lozenges; vertical strokes); alternating wide and narrow bands	LHIIIC Middle	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1993, 212, fig. 2ζ, pl. 24e-f.
STJ211	PM 616	**S15**	-	H.: 19	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: bands of uneven width	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 79e.
STJ212	PM 1028	**S15**	-	H.: 12.3 D.max.: 11.3 D.base: 5.2	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig.83e; Mountjoy 1999, 433, 435 no.121, fig.155.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ213	PM 1343	**S15**	-	H.: 22	**Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 112c.
STJ214	PM 1345	**S15**	-	H.: 12 D.max.: 12.1 D.base: 5.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: dotted concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 83d; Mountjoy 1999, 433, 435 no. 123, fig. 155.
STJ215	n/a	**S15**	Ch.t. A	-	**Handles**: monochrome **Body**: decorated (opposing chains of joining semicircles); loosely spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle	Yalouris 1960, pl. 30:4; Papadopoulos 1979, A/A 758 fig. 95c; Mountjoy 1999, 427 fn. 437; Deger-Jalkotzy 2006, 160.
STJ216	BE 4	**S15**	Ch.t. A	H.: 15	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: scale filled triangles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Yalouris 1960, 43, pl. 30:3; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 88f; Deger-Jalkotzy 2006, 160.
STJ217	PM 615	**S15**	Ch.t. A	H.: 11.5 D.max.: 9.7 D.base: 5.1	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: crosshatched lozenges **Body**: decorated (horizontal zigzag); minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Yalouris 1960, pl. 30:1; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 113d-e; Mountjoy 1999, 427 no. 96, fig. 150; Deger-Jakotzy 2006, 160. **(PLATE 17)**
STJ218	PM 14	**S25**	-	H.: 34	**Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: elaborate semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 96e-f.
STJ219	PM 53	**S25**	-	H.: 26.8 D.max.: 26.9 D.base: 10.4	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: central stripe terminating in short tails **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 95d-e; Mountjoy 1999, 429 no. 99, fig. 150.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ220	PM 56	**S25**	-	H.: 26	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles; ladder pattern **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1928), 115 fig. 5; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 99c-d.
STJ221	PM 58	**S25**	-	H.: 22.7 D.max.: 22.4 D.base: 10.8	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: edging stripes terminating in large hooks **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; sets of concentric arcs; vertical wavy lines **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 67e-f; Mountjoy 1999, 433, 435 no. 125, fig. 156.
STJ222	PM 68	**S25**	-	H.: 12	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 83c.
STJ223	PM 79	**S25**	-	H.: 12.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: upper banded and decorated (stacked zigzag); lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1928), 116 fig. 7; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 89g-h, 204d; Mountjoy 1999, 433 fn. 465.
STJ224	PM 82	**S25**	-	H.: 19.5	**Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles; fringed sprays **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 82c.
STJ225	PM 84	**S25**	-	H.: 10.5	**Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 102f.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ226	PM 86	**S25**	-	H.: 20	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: stacked triangles; vertical wavy lines **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Vermeule 1960, pl. 3, fig. 24; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 85a-b.
STJ227	PM 89	**S25**	-	H.: 12	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: irregularly spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced-Late?	Kyparissis *1930*, fig. 3; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 84d-e
STJ228	PM 101	**S25**	-	H.: 26	**Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: sea anemone **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1928), 116 fig. 6; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 96d.
STJ229	PM 104	**S25**	-	H.: 20 D.max.: 20 D.base: 9	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: quirk; concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1930), 83 fig. 4; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 69e-f; Mountjoy 1999, 421 no. 78, fig. 148.
STJ230	PM 109	**S25**	-	H.: 12.6 D.max.: 11.5 D.base: 5.8	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: horizontal chain of chevrons with hooked tails **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1930), 83 fig. 3; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 105a-b; Mountjoy 1999, 421 no. 81 fig. 148.
STJ231	PM 110	**S25**	-	H.: 12.2 D.max.: 11 D.base: 4.6	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: vertically stacked chevrons **Body**: decorated (chain of chevrons); irregularly banded	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1930), 83 fig. 3; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 102a-b; Mountjoy 1999, 433, 439 no. 131, fig. 157.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ232	PM 112	**S25**	-	H.: 17.1 D.max.: 19.1 D.base: 9	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: stemmed spiral **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 94g-h; Mountjoy 1999, 433, 435 no. 126, fig. 156.
STJ233	PM 113	**S25**	-	H.: 12.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: radiating wavy lines **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 100d-e.
STJ234	PM 120	**S25**	-	H.: 11	**Body**: decorated (chain of chevrons); irregularly banded	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 100f.
STJ235	Π 14642	**S25**	Ch.t. 1	H.: .7.7 D.max.: 6.9 D.base: 3.8	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: wide central stripe **Shoulder**: dotted stacked triangles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 33 no. 16, fig. 30.
STJ236	Π 14644	**S25**	Ch.t. 1	H.: 10.5 D.max.: 10.2 D.base: 4.8	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: wavy line **Body**: upper evenly banded; lower reserved	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Aktypi 2017, 37 no. 23, fig. 37.
STJ237	Π 14645	**S25**	Ch.t. 1	H.: 11 D.max.: 11	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band; wavy line **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 38-39 no. 25, fig. 39.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ238	Π 14647	**S25**	Ch.t. 1	H.: 10.5 D.max.: 9.4 D.base: 4.6	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: quirk **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 44 no. 34, fig. 48.
STJ239	Π 14651	**S25**	Ch.t. 1	H.: 14.5 D.max.: 13.7 D.base: 5.7	**Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: stacked chevrons **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands; decorated (horizontal zigzag)	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 35-36 no. 20, fig. 34. **(PLATE 15)**
STJ240	Π 14652	**S25**	Ch.t. 1	H.: 11 D.max.: 10.5 D.base: 4.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles (fringed; plain) **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 39-40 no. 26, fig. 40.
STJ241	Π 14654	**S25**	Ch.t. 1	H.: 13.5 D.max.: 12 D.base: 5.3	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 42 no. 32, fig. 46. **(PLATE 20)**
STJ242	Π 14657	**S25**	Ch.t. 1	H.: 23.1 D.max.: 22.8 D.base: 11.7	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; hatched panelled pattern **Body**: few bands; monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 34 no. 18, fig. 32.
STJ243	Π 14660	**S25**	Ch.t. 1	H.: 22.3 D.max.: 21.2 D.base: 8.5	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: elaborate concentric semicircles **Body**: upper banded, lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 36 no.21, fig. 35.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ244	Π 14646	**S25**	Ch.t. 16	H.: 10.8 D.max.: 10.5 D.base: 4.9	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: dotted sea anemone; dotted hatched semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 51-52 no. 41, fig. 61.
STJ245	Π 14650	**S25**	Ch.t. 16	H.: 11.7 D.max.: 10 D.base: 5.3	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: edging stripes terminating in short tails **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band; sea anemone **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 52 no. 43, fig. 63.
STJ246	Π 14643	**S25**	Ch.t. 17	H.: 10.3 D.max.: 9.3 D.base: 4.8	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: crosshatched triangles **Body**: upper banded; lowermost monochrome	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Aktypi 2017, 64-65 no. 66, fig. 80.
STJ247	Π 14649	**S25**	Ch.t. 17	H.: 11 D.max.: 10.4 D.base: 5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 61-62 no. 61, fig. 75. **(PLATE 15)**
STJ248	Π 14655	**S25**	Ch.t. 17	H.: 13.3 D.max.: 12.7 D.base: 6.1	**False mouth**: zigzag **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: semicircles with zigzag fill; dotted concentric semicircles; vertical wavy lines; lozenges **Body**: upper decorated (zigzag; chevrons; vertical lines; chevrons); lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 67 no. 74, fig. 87.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ249	Π 16558	**S25**	Ch.t. 17	H.: 13.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes terminating in short tails; sea anemone **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 68-69 no. 80, fig. 90.
STJ250	Π 17348	**S25**	Ch.t. 17	H.: 11.9 D.max.: 10.5 D.base: 5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: concentric arcs **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 58, 61 no. 60, fig. 74.
STJ251	Π 10606	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 19.8 D.max.: 19.6 D.base: 8.8	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: stacked triangles **Body**: upper evenly banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 101-102 no. 128, fig. 141.
STJ252	Π 10625	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 23.3 D.max.: 23.8 D.base: 11.1	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles, radiating wavy lines **Body**: decorated (vertical bars); minimal banding	LHIIIC Early-Middle	Aktypi 2017, 87-88 no. 99, fig. 114.
STJ253	Π 11788	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 11.5 D.max.: 11.5 D.base: 5.3	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: crosshatched triangles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 100-101 no. 125, fig. 139.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ254	Π 11789	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 10.4 D.max.: 10 D.base: 5.1	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: dotted sea anemone **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 91-92 no. 106, fig. 121.
STJ255	Π 11790	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 11 D.max.: 10.8 D.base: 4.2	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 99-100 no. 123, fig. 137. **(PLATE 21)**
STJ256	Π 11791	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 15 D.max.: 14.6 D.base: 6.3	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 90 no. 103, fig. 118.
STJ257	Π 11793	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 10.5 D.max.: 10.1 D.base: 4.7	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles (standing; pendent) **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands; minimal banding	LHIIIC Early-Middle	Aktypi 2017, 92 no. 107, fig. 122.
STJ258	Π 14641	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 9.6 D.max.: 9 D.base: 5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: horizontal sets of chevrons with hooked tail **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early-Middle	Aktypi 2017, 102 no. 129, fig. 142.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ259	Π 14648	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 11.6 D.max.: 11.1 D.base: 4.9	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: vertically stacked chevrons; vertical wavy lines **Body**: decorated (chevrons); evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 91 no. 105, fig. 120.
STJ260	Π 14653	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 11.5 D.max.: 12.1 D.base: 5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: upper banded and decorated (chevrons); lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 97-98 no. 119, fig. 133.
STJ261	Π 14656	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 13.5 D.max.: 12.4 D.base: 5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes merging and terminating in large hooks **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; net pattern; stacked triangles **Body**: upper evenly banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 95-96 no. 114, fig. 129. **(PLATE 21)**
STJ262	Π 14658	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 15.5 D.max.: 14 D.base: 7.1	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving triangle on top and termination in fork tail **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; stemmed spirals **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2017, 93 no. 111, fig. 126. **(PLATE 17)**
STJ263	Π 14659	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 24 D.max.: 24.7 D.base: 10.2	**Shoulder**: crosshatched triangles **Body**: upper evenly banded and decorated (wavy line); lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 97 no. 118, fig. 132.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ264	Π 16568	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 10 D.base: 5.6	**Shoulder**: stacked triangles; vertically stacked of chevrons	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 101 no. 127, fig. 140.
STJ265	Π 16694	**S25**	Ch.t. 24	D.max.: 18 D.base: 9.2	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: terminating in large hooks **Shoulder**: vertically stacked arcs **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 115 no. 151, fig. 160.
STJ266	Π 16696	**S25**	Ch.t. 24	H.: 11.3 D.max.: 11.5 D.base: 4.6	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Body**: upper evenly banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 110-111 no. 143, fig. 153.
STJ267	Π 16877	**S25**	Ch.t. 24	H.: 12.2 D.max.: 11.1 D.base: 5.4	**Shoulder**: quirk **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 115-116 no. 152, fig. 161.
STJ268	Π 16736	**S25**	Ch.t. 40	H.: 14 D.max.: 11.1 D.base: 4.7	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; stemmed spirals; vertically stacked arcs **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 127-128 no. 156, fig. 172.
STJ269	Π 16737	**S25**	Ch.t. 40	H.: 11 D.max.: 10.2 D.base: 3.4	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: stacked triangles **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 128 no. 157, fig. 173.
STJ270	Π 16739	**S25**	Ch.t. 40	H.: 9.8 D.max.: 9.5 D.base: 4.9	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: few bands; monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 129 no. 159, fig. 175.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ271	Π 16740	**S25**	Ch.t. 40	H.: 8.7 D.max.: 9 D.base: 4.5	**Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 129-130 no. 160, fig. 176.
STJ272	Π 16441	**S25**	Ch.t. 43	H.: 25 D.max.: 25.5 D.base: 11.9	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles; fringed triglyph **Body**: few bands; monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 145-146 no. 202, fig. 196.
STJ273	Π 16508	**S25**	Ch.t. 43	H.: 16.5 D.max.: 22.2 D.base: 9.8	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: edging stripes terminating in large hooks **Shoulder**: vertical wavy lines; elaborate triangles (stacked chevrons fill) **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2014, 15 fig. 8; Aktypi 2017, 153-154 no. 218, fig. 211.
STJ274	Π 16927	**S25**	Ch.t. 43	H.: 16 D.max.: 15	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: chains of crosshatched lozenges **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2017, 146-147 no. 204, fig. 198.
STJ275	Π 16928	**S25**	Ch.t. 43	H.: 17.5 D.max.: 18.5 D.base: 9.3	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 147 no. 206, fig. 200. **(PLATE 19)**
STJ276	Π 16930	**S25**	Ch.t. 43	H.: 14.6 D.max.: 14.2 D.base: 6.1	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles (dotted; plain) **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 150 no. 212, fig. 205. **(PLATE 15)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ277	Π 16934	**S25**	Ch.t. 43	H.: 12.7 D.max.: 11.5 D.base: 6	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: chain of chevrons **Body**: upper evenly banded, lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 146 no. 203, fig. 197.
STJ278	Π 16937	**S25**	Ch.t. 43	H.: 13 D.max.: 12.7 D.base: 5.8	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 147 no. 205, fig. 199. **(PLATE 19)**
STJ279	Π 16939	**S25**	**B100?** **B101?**	H.: 11.4 D.max.: 11.5 D.base: 5.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: crosshatched lozenges **Body**: upper decorated (zigzag, vertical bars); lower minimally banded	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2017, 152 no. 215, fig. 208. **(PLATE 17)**
STJ280	Π 16423	**S25**	**B104**	H.: 15 D.max.: 13 D.base: 7.5	**False mouth**: **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: stylised bivalve shell; open hatched triangles; sea anemone **Body**: decorated (zigzag); minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2014, 18 fig. 12; Aktypi 2017, 161-162 no. 231, fig. 225. **(PLATE 17)**
STJ281	Π 16424	**S25**	**B104**	H.: 13.5 D.max.: 13.2 D.base: 5.3	ELEIAN? **False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: multiple stem; vertically stacked chevrons **Body**: decorated (zigzag; verticals and obliques)	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2017, 162 no. 232, fig. 226.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ282	Π 16426	**S25**	**B104**	H.: 13.6 D.max.: 13.4 D.base: 5	ELEIAN? **False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: triangular panelled pattern (wavy lines fill) **Body**: decorated (opposing stacked triangles); minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2017, 162, 164 no. 233, fig. 227.
STJ283	Π 16396	**S25**	Ch.t. 44	H.: 13 D.max.: 12.5 D.base: 5	ARGIVE **False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome reserved triangles on top **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; elaborate triangle (stacked arcs fill) **Body**: decorated (zigzag); fine line groups bordered by wider bands; minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2017, 157-158 no. 223, fig. 217. **(PLATE 17)**
STJ284	Π 16427	**S25**	**B104?**	H.: 13.9 D.max.: 13.5 D.base: 5.7	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: vertically stacked chevrons; dotted concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 167 no. 238, fig. 232.
STJ285	Π 16431	**S25**	**B104?**	H.: 13.2 D.max.: 12 D.base: 5.4	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: central stripe terminating in large hooks **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; dotted sea anemone **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 168-169 no. 241, fig. 235.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ286	Π 16446	**S25**	Ch.t. 44	H.: 12.3 D.max.: 11.1 D.base: 5.2	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: ladder pattern **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 173 no. 253, fig. 246.
STJ287	Π 16931	**S25**	Ch.t. 45	-	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: isolated spiral; tangential spirals **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 174 no. 255, fig. 248.
STJ288	BE 144	**S33**	-	H.: 4.8 (pres.)	**False mouth**: spiral **Shoulder**: fishbone with high fringes **Body**: evenly spaced banding	end of LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc"	Mastrokostas *Prakt* (1966), pl. 64a; Moschos 2009b, 259, fig. 30.
STJ289	BE 278	**S33**	-	H.: 2.9 (pres.)	**Shoulder**: dotted triangle with dotted fill, bordered by a band below.	end of LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc"	Mastrokostas *Prakt* (1967), pl. 176a; Moschos 2009b, 259, fig. 29.
STJ290	PM 906	**S33**	-	H.: 13.2	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 81b.
STJ291	π 10431	**S37**	**B106**	H.: 15.9 D.max.: 14.9 D.base: 6.3	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: double horizontal wavy line; stylised floral motif; "comb motif" **Body**: unevenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle	Petropoulos 2000, 73, fig. 14; Giannopoulos 2008, 110, 145, pls. 14:2, 15:2.
STJ292	π 12414a	**S37**	**B108**	-	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred	LHIIIC Middle	Petropouos 2000, 75; Giannopoulos 2008, 115, 222, pls. 20:10, 36:10.
STJ293	π 12414b	**S37**	**B108**	D.base: 8	**Body**: upper reserved; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Early-Middle	Petropouos 2000, 75; Giannopoulos 2008, 115, pl. 20:11.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ294	π 10621	**S37**	**B109**	H.: 15 (pres.)	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome reserved triangles on top **Shoulder**: crosshatched triangles; solid triangle; isolated semicircles **Body**: decorated (zigzag); evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Early	Petropoulos 2000, 75; Giannopoulos 2008, 115, 147, pls. 22:13, 38:13.
STJ295	π 12419	**S37**	**B109**	D.base: 6.1	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: triple stripe **Body**: upper banded and decorated (zigzag); lower monochrome	LHIIIC Middle/Developed	Petropoulos 2000, 75; Giannopoulos 2008, 115, 147, 222-223, pl. 38:17.
STJ296	π 12420	**S37**	**B109**	H.: 24 D.max.: 21.9 D.base: 10.2	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome reserved triangles on top **Shoulder**: chain of chevrons with hooked tail **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 30; Giannopoulos 2008, 115-116, 146-147, pls. 22:18, 38:18.
STJ297	π 9887	**S37**	Ch.t. 2	H.: 11.6 D.max.: 10.4 D.base: 4.9	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: stylised foliate bands **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 33; Giannopoulos 2008, 117, 146-147, pls. 24:31, 50:31. **(PLATE 15)**
STJ298	π 9889	**S37**	Ch.t. 2, second.	H.: 11.9 D.max.: 11.1 D.base: 4.9	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome? **Shoulder**: chain of chevrons **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 32; Giannopoulos 2008, 117, 146, pls. 24:32, 40:32.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ299	π 12421	**S37**	Ch.t. 2, second.	H.: 20 D.max.: 19.4 D.base: 9.4	**Handles**: monochrome? **Shoulder**: multiple stem **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 31; Giannopoulos 2008, 117, 146, 24:33, 40:33.
STJ300	π 9880	**S37**	Ch.t. 2, second.	H.: 12.4 D.max.: 11 D.base: 4.8	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: plain **Shoulder**: blobs on the plain field **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 33; Giannopoulos 2008, 118, 148, 231 pls. 25:36, 41:36. **(PLATE 16)**
STJ301	π 10434	**S37**	Ch.t. 2, second.	H.: 17.5 D.max.: 16.1 D.base: 7.5	CRETAN? **False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: central stripe **Shoulder**: elaborate triangles; wavy line **Body**: decorated (concentric semicircles); widely spaced bands	LHIIIC Early	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 34; Giannopoulos 2008, 118, 147-148, 231-233, pls. 25:35, 41:35, 79. **(PLATE 16)**
STJ302	π 10436	**S37**	Ch.t. 2, second.	D.base: 4.7	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: plain **Shoulder**: plain **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Petropoulos 2000, 75; Giannopoulos 2008, 118, 148, 231, pls. 25:38, 41:38.
STJ303	π 9885	**S37**	**B107**	H.: 9.8 D.max.: 10.1 D.base: 4.5	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: net pattern; triglyph and half rosette; concentric semicircles **Body**: unevenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 38; Giannopoulos 2008, 118, 150, 233-236, pls. 26:39, 42:39.
STJ304	π 9890	**S37**	**B107**	H.: 9.9 D.max.: 9.6 D.base: 4.5	**False mouth**: spiral? **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: elaborate lozenges; triglyph and half-rosette **Body**: bands of uneven width	LHIIIC Middle	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 38; Giannopoulos 2008, 118, 150, 233-236, pls. 26:40, 42:40.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ305	π 9892	**S37**	**B107**	H.: 9.1 D.max.: 9 D.base: 4.1	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: panels of zigzag, triglyph and fringed half-rosette; concentric semicircles **Body**: upper unevenly spaced banding; lower reserved	LHIIIC Middle	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 38; Giannopoulos 2008, 118-119, 150, 233-236, pls. 26:41, 42:41.
STJ306	π 10439	**S37**	**B107**	H.: 30.8 D.max.: 31.1 D.base: 11.8	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 39; Giannopoulos 2008, 119, 148, 234-237, pls. 27, 43. **(PLATE 20)**
STJ307	π 12416	**S37**	**B107**	H.: 35 D.max.: 35.5 D.base: 15.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: triple stripe **Shoulder**: stacked concentric semicircles **Body**: upper banded and decorated (running spiral; pendent and standing concentric semicircles; triglyph); lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 37; Giannopoulos 2008, 119, 148-149, 234-237, pls. 28, 44. **(PLATE 21)**
STJ308	π 12418	**S37**	**B107**	H.: 24.4 D.max.: 24.3 D.base: 10.6	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: ladder pattern **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles; elaborate triangles (fringed-concentric semicircle fill) **Body**: upper evenly banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 35; Giannopoulos 2008, 119, 149-150, 234-237, pls. 29:44, 45:44.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ309	π 12417	**S37**	**BX**	H.: 27.3 D.max.: 27.6 D.base: 11.6	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: elaborate triangles (fill of concentric arcs, scale pattern, concentric semicircles); joining semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced-Late?	Petropoulos 2000, 76, figs. 45-46; Giannopoulos 2008, 120-121, 150-151, pls. 33:53, 49:53, 79. **(PLATE 18)**
STJ310	-	**S38**	-	-	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: stacked triangles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Vasilogamvrou 2000, fig. 7 (corner left).
STJ311	-	**S38**	-	-	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Vasilogamvrou 2000, fig. 7 (centre right).
STJ312	-	**S38**	**B110**	-	**Handles**: edging stripes terminating in hooks **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Vasilogamvrou 2000, 50, fig. 8 (corner left).
STJ313	-	**S38**	**B110**	-	**Handles**: edging stripes terminating in hooks **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Vasilogamvrou 2000, 50, fig. 8 (centre left).
STJ314	-	**S38**	**B110**	-	**Handles**: barred **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late	Vasilogamvrou 2000, 50, fig. 8 (centre right).
STJ315	-	**S38**	**B111**	-	**Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: stacked triangles **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late	Vasilogamvrou 2000, 50, fig. 8 (corner right).
STJ316	PM 54	**S40**	-	H.: 25.5	**Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: parallel lines; sea anemone **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 96c.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ317	PM 456	**S40**	-	H.: 11	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly banded	end of LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc"	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 89c.
STJ318	PM 542	**S40**	-	H.: 10.4 D.max.: 9.2 D.base: 3.5	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: monochrome **Body**: decorated (stacked zigzag); monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 102i; Mountjoy 1999, 433, 435 no. 118, fig. 154.
STJ319	PM 543	**S40**	-	H.: 10.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: edging stripes terminating in hooks **Shoulder**: crosshatched triangles; concentric circles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 92g-h; Mountjoy 1999, 433 fn. 469.
STJ320	PM 546	**S40**	-	H.: 37	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred with edging stripes **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles; lozenge **Body**: upper banded, lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 97c-d.
STJ321	PM 547	**S40**	-	H.: 25	**Handles**: central stripe terminating in long tail **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: unevenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 68c.
STJ322	PM 670	**S40**	-	H.: 11.2 D.max.: 10 D.base: 4	**False mouth**: reserved central dot **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: plain **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 92d-e; Mountjoy 1999, 433, 435 no. 119, fig. 155.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ323	PM 674	**S40**	-	H.: 11.1	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: stacked lozenges **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 107d-e, 201f.
STJ324	PM 878	**S40**	-	H.: 10.4	**Shoulder**: stacked triangles **Body**: upper evenly banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 91i.
STJ325	PM 879	**S40**	-	H.: 12	**Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles, quirk **Body**: decorated (zigzag); evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 108a-b.
STJ326	PM 946	**S40**	-	H.: 30.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: dotted concentric semicircles with bivalve fill **Body**: decorated (opposing chins of joining semicircles); minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 96a-b; Mountjoy 1999, 427 fn. 436. **(PLATE 18)**
STJ327	-	**S41a**	Ch.t. 2	H.: 12 D.max.: 10.7 D.base: 4.9	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: hatched triangles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	"SubMyc"	Moschos 2009b, 260, fig. 32. **(PLATE 22)**
STJ328	PM 15811	**S41a**	Ch.t. 5	H.: 12 D.max.: 11.9 D.base: 5.7	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed sprays; fishbone **Body**: evenly spaced banding	end of LHIIIC Late	Moschos 2009b, 258, fig. 18.
STJ329	PM 15855	**S41a**	Ch.t. 9	H.: 11.8 D.max.: 11.3 D.base: 4.7	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed sprays; fishbone **Body**: evenly spaced banding	end of LHIIIC Late	Moschos 2009b, 258, fig. 17.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ330	-	**S41a**	Ch.t. 21, burial Γ	H.: 9.2 D.max.: 8.4 D.base: 4.3	**False mouth**: concentric semicircles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: stacked triangles; concentric semicircles **Body**: few bands; monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late-"SubMyc"	Moschos 2009b, 256, 258, fig. 14. **(PLATE 22)**
STJ331	-	**S41a**	Ch.t. 21, burial Γ	H.: 8.2 D.max.: 6.1 D.base: 3.2	**False mouth**: concentric semicircles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: triangles (crosshatched; stacked); concentric semicircles (plain; fringed) **Body**: few bands; monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late-"SubMyc"	Moschos 2009b, 258, fig. 15.
STJ332	-	**S41a**	Ch.t. 21, burial Γ	H.: 9.3 D.max.: 9.2 D.base: 3.9	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	end of LHIIIC Late	Moschos 2009b, 258, fig. 19.
STJ333	-	**S41a**	Ch.t. 21, burial Γ	H.: 11.1 D.max.: 11.2 D.base: 4.9	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: wavy line **Shoulder**: triangles filled with fringed bivalve **Body**: evenly spaced banding	end of LHIIIC Late	Moschos 2009b, 258, fig. 20. **(PLATE 22)**
STJ334	-	**S41a**	Ch.t. 21, burial Γ	H.: 11 D.max.: 15 D.base: 4.8	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late-"SubMyc"	Moschos 2009b, 258, fig. 21.
STJ335	-	**S41a**	Ch.t. 29, burial E	H.: 12.6 D.max.: 10.4 D.base: 5.2	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed stacked triangles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	"SubMyc"	Moschos 2009b, 260, fig. 33. **(PLATE 22)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ336	P 16109	**S45**	**B116?** **B117?**	H.: 14.5 D.max.: 11.8 D.base: 5.9	**False mouth**: ring **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: vertically stacked chevrons; rosette **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Christakopoulou 2010, 38, pl. 3.14.
STJ337	P 16110	**S45**	**B116?** **B117?**	H.: 11.5 D.max.: 11.1 D.base: 4.6	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: vertically stacked chevrons **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands leaving most of the belly plain	LHIIIC Early	Christakopoulou 2010, 38, pl. 3.15.
STJ338	P 16111	**S45**	**B116?** **B117?**	H.: 9 D.max.: 8 D.base: 5	**Handles**: wide central stripe **Shoulder**: dotted concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Christakopoulou 2010, 38-39, pl. 3.16. **(PLATE 18)**
STJ339	P 16123	**S45**	**B118**	H.: 12 D.max.: 11.3 D.base: 5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: elaborate triangles; vertical zigzag **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Christakopoulou 2010, 43, pl. 4.34.
STJ340	P 16116	**S45**	**B117**	H.: 10 D.max.: 9.4 D.base: 3.9	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early-Middle	Christakopoulou 2010, 40, pl. 3.22.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ341	P 16101	**S45**	Ch.t. 1, second.	H.: 11 D.max.: 9.3 D.base: 4.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: lozenges **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Christakopoulou 2010, 35, pl. 2.4. **(PLATE 16)**
STJ342	P 16099	**S45**	Ch.t. 1	H.: 7.7 D.max.: 6.1 D.base: 2.5	**Handles**: edging stripes terminating in long tails **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles (standing; pendent) **Body**: unevenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Christakopoulou 2010, 35, pl. 2.1.
STJ343	P 16106	**S45**	Ch.t. 1	H.: 13.5 D.max.: 12.2 D.base: 5.2	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: quirk **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early-Middle	Christakopoulou 2010, 37, pl. 2.11.
STJ344	P 16108	**S45**	Ch.t. 1	H.: 11.5 D.max.: 11.5 D.base: 5.2	**Shoulder**: vertically stacked chevrons **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Christakopoulou 2010, 37, pl. 2.12.
STJ345	P 16125	**S45**	Ch.t. 1	H.: 9.5 D.max.: 9 D.base: 3.9	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed spray; fish spine **Body**: upper evenly banded; lower reserved	LHIIIC Late	Christakopoulou 2010, 44, pl. 4.36.
STJ346	P 16128	**S45**	**B119**	H.: 12.2 D.max.: 11.1 D.base: 5.1	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: chains of parallel chevrons **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Christakopoulou 2010, 53, pl. 7.5.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ347	P 16129	**S45**	**B119**	H.: 12.1 D.max.: 11 D.base: 5.1	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: multiple stem **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIB-LHIIIC Early	Christakopoulou 2010, 53, pl. 7.6.
STJ348	P 16139	**S45**	**B120**	H.: 13.5 D.max.: 13.7 D.base: 5.8	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: crosshatched lozenges; horizontal set of chevrons **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Christakopoulou 2010, 75, pl. 15.4.
STJ349	P 16140	**S45**	**B121**	H.: 30.6 D.max.: 27.8 D.base: 12.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred with edging stripes terminating in long tails **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; elaborate triangles; net pattern **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Middle	Christakopoulou 2010, 76, pl. 15.6.
STJ350	P 16142	**S45**	**B121**	H.: 12.7 D.max.: 12.2 D.base: 5.1	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred; hooks **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; elaborate triangles; vertical wavy line **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Christakopoulou 2010, 76, pl. 15.8.
STJ351	P 16143	**S45**	**B121**	H.: 12.4 D.max.: 11.5 D.base: 5	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; wavy line **Body**: few bands; monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Christakopoulou 2010, 77, pl. 15.9.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ352	P 16145	**S45**	**B121**	H.: 11.5 D.max.: 10.5 D.base: 4.8	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: crosshatched lozenge; crosshatched semicircle **Body**: upper banded; lower reserved	LHIIIC Middle	Christakopoulou 2010, 77, pl. 15.11.
STJ353	P 16169	**S45**	Ch.t. 7	H.: 12 D.max.: 10.7 D.base: 5.2	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Christakopoulou 2010, 109-110, pl. 26.4.
STJ354	P 16171	**S45**	Ch.t. 7	H.: 14.2 D.max.: 13 D.base: 6.1	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late	Christakopoulou 2010, 110, pl. 26.6. **(PLATE 20)**
STJ355	PM 746	**S47**	-	H.: 18.8	**Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: lozenges **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 92i.
STJ356	-	**S48**	Ch.t. III	H.: 9.1 D.base: 8.6	**False mouth**: plain **Handles**: plain **Shoulder**: single band **Body**: widely spaced bands	LHIIIC Late	Giannopoulos 2008, 132, 152, pls. 65:6, 67:6.
STJ357	-	**S48**	Ch.t. III	H.: 9.9 D.max.: 9.3 D.base: 8.6	**False mouth**: plain **Handles**: plain **Shoulder**: single band **Body**: widely spaced bands	LHIIIC Late	Giannopoulos 2008, 132, 152, pls. 65:7, 67:7.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ358	-	**S48**	Ch.t. III	H.: 17.5 D.max.: 17.1 D.base: 7.4	**False mouth**: circle? **Handles**: striped **Shoulder**: undecorated **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Late?	Giannopoulos 2008, 132, 152, pls. 66:8, 68:8.
STJ359	-	**S48**	Ch.t. III	H.: 17.1 D.max.: 16.4 D.base: 6.7	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: undecorated **Body**: upper reserved; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Giannopoulos 2008, 132, 149, pls. 66:9, 68:9.
STJ360	-	**S48**	Ch.t. III	-	**Shoulder**: fringed stacked triangles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Giannopoulos 2008, 132, 151, pls. 66:10, 68:10.
STJ361	-	**S48**	Ch.t. VIII	H.: 18.8 D.max.: 18.8 D.base: 8	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: sets of evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Late	Giannopoulos 2008, 132, 151-152, pls. 69:1, 70:1.
STJ362	-	**S48**	Ch.t. VIII	H.: 11.4 D.max.: 11.4 D.base: 4.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: undecorated **Body**: unevenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle	Giannopoulos 2008, 132-133, 151-152, pls. 69:2, 70:2.
STJ363	-	**S48**	Ch.t. VIII	H.: 16.8 D.max.: 17.1 D.base: 7.6	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Giannopoulos 2008, 133, 151-152, pls. 69:3, 70:3.
STJ364	PM 59	**S50**	-	H.: 20	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: decorated (wavy line); evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 75e-f.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ365	PM 60	**S50**	-	H.: 15	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: sets of evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 79a-b.
STJ366	PM 72	**S51**	-	H.: 14.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1931), fig. 1; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 87c-d.
STJ367	BE 589	**S64**	**B124**	H.: 11.4 D.max.: 10.3 D.base: 4.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: semicircles with barred fill; vertically stacked chevrons; rosette **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1976, 2 T.A, no. 1, pls. 5a-b, 6a; Mountjoy 1999, 421 no. 77, fig. 148. **(PLATE 16)**
STJ368	AM 52	**S65**	-	H.: 13.9 D.max.: 13.2 D.base: 5.4	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: stemmed spiral; stacked triangles **Body**: upper monochrome; lower reserved	end of LHIIIC Late-"SubMyc"	Astrom 1965, 94 no. 24, fig. 2:1; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 113a-b; Mountjoy 1999, 433, 435 no. 116, fig. 154.
STJ369	AM 4	**S66b**	-	H.: 8.5	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: unevenly spaced banding	end of LHIIIC Late-"SubMyc"	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 114a-b.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ370	-	**S67a**	-	H.: 23.1	ARGIVE **False mouth**: **Handles**: **Shoulder**: scale filled triangles with spiral stem growing from the tip; joining semicircles; isolated spirals **Body**: decorated (chain of lozenges; spiral stems)	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, 218 A/A 815, fig. 220e, . Mountjoy 1999, 427 fn. 435.
STJ371	AP 1803	**S69a**	**B127?**	H.: 18	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Shoulder**: antithetic spirals; elaborate lozenges; chevrons **Body**: sets of bands	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Petropoulos 2007, 254-255, fig. 31a-b.
STJ372	AP 2289	**S69a**	**B127**	H.: 8.8	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome terminating in short tails **Shoulder**: single zigzag **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Middle	Petropoulos 2007, 255, fig. 37a-b.
STJ373	AP 1794	**S69a**	**B128**	H.: 30	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: edging stripes terminating in tails **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; stacked triangles **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Petropoulos 2007, 256, figs. 42a-b.
STJ374	AP 1801	**S69a**	**B128**	H.: 11	**Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: undecorated? **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late-"SubMyc"	Petropoulos 2007, 256, fig. 44.
STJ375	AP 1804	**S69a**	**B128**	H.: 10.8	**Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Petropoulos 2007, 256, fig. 43.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ376	AP 1798	**S69a**	Ch.t. 2	H.: 14	**Handles**: monochrome **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Petropoulos 2007, 257, fig. 54.
STJ377	AP 2290	**S69a**	Ch.t. 2	H.: 10.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: crossing stripes **Shoulder**: antithetical spiral? **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Petropoulos 2007, 257, figs. 55a-b.
STJ378	AP 1784	**S69a**	**B129**	H.: 10	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: dotted concentric semicircles; deteriorated antithetical spiral **Body**: decorated (chevrons); unevenly spaced banding	end of LHIIIC Late?	Petropoulos 2007, 256, figs. 40a-b.
STJ379	AP 1805	**S69a**	**B129**	H.: 7.3	**Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles; antithetical vertical wavy line; triangle **Body**: minimal banding	end of LHIIIC Late?	Petropoulos 2007, 256, fig. 38a-b.
STJ380	AP 1835	**S69a**	**B130**	H.: 10.8	**Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: undecorated **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Middle	Petropoulos 2007, 260, fig. 76.
STJ381	AP 1820	**S69a**	**B132**	H.: 9.2	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: edging stripes enclosing zigzag **Shoulder**: cross-filled circles; concentric semicircles **Body**: decorated (obliques); minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Petropoulos 2007, 262, fig. 29.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ382	AP 2283	**S69a**	**B132?**	H.: 8.9	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: zigzag **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; S-pattern **Body**: decorated (pendent concentric semicircles); minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Petropoulos 2007, 262-263, figs. 27, 86a-b.
STJ383	AP 1821	**S69a**	Ch.t. 4	H.: 11.2	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: crossing stripes **Shoulder**: dotted concentric semicircles; joining semicircles in "tri-curved arch" **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Middle	Petropoulos 2007, 258, figs. 15, 62a-b.
STJ384	AP 2287	**S69a**	Ch.t. 4	H.: 9.3	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Petropoulos 2007, 258, figs. 56a-b.
STJ385	AP 2292	**S69a**	Ch.t. 4	H.: 9.8	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: zigzag **Body**: unevenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced	Petropoulos 2007, 258-259 figs. 13, 60a-b.
STJ386	AP 2293	**S69a**	Ch.t. 4	H.: 10.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Petropoulos 2007, 258, figs. 12, 59a-b. **(PLATE 19)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ387	AP 1824	**S69a**	Ch.t. 4, second.	H.: 18	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: decorated (sets of vertical bars); fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Middle	Petropoulos 2007, 259, figs. 20, 69a-b. **(PLATE 18)**
STJ388	AP 1829	**S69a**	Ch.t. 4, second.	H.: 13	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: undecorated **Body**: decorated (X-pattern); minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Petropoulos 2007, 258, figs. 16, 64.
STJ389	AP 1817	**S69a**	Ch.t. 4, second.	H.: 9.2	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: single zigzag **Body**: widely spaced bands	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced	Petropoulos 2007, 258, figs. 14, 61a-b. **(PLATE 18)**
STJ390	AP 1828	**S69a**	Ch.t. 4, second.	H.: 13	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: wavy line **Shoulder**: stacked triangles; chevrons **Body**: few bands; monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late	Petropoulos 2007, 261, figs. 22, 74a-b. **(PLATE 21)**
STJ391	AP 2282	**S69a**	**B131?**	H.: 11	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: obscure linear decoration; ladder pattern **Body**: irregular banding	LHIIIC Middle	Petropoulos 2007, 261, figs. 26, 84a-b.
STJ392	AP 2284	**S69a**	Ch.t. 4, second.	H.: 13.1	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: wavy line **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; deteriorated antithetic spiral **Body**: few bands; monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late	Petropoulos 2007, 261-262, figs. 23, 79a-b. **(PLATE 21)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ393	AP 2285	**S69a**	Ch.t. 4, second.	H.: 9.7	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric circles; stylised foliate band **Body**: decorated (zigzag); fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early-Middle	Petropoulos 2007, 260, figs. 71a-b.
STJ394	AP 2291	**S69a**	Ch.t. 4, second.	H.: 11	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: spirals **Body**: decorated (zigzag); uneven banding	LHIIIC Middle	Petropoulos 2007, 261, figs. 73a-b.
STJ395	AP 2294	**S69a**	Ch.t. 4, second.	H.: 11	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: crosshatched lozenges; concentric semicircles **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Petropoulos 2007, 261, 263 figs. 25, 81a-b.
STJ396	Berlin 30756	**S70**	-	H.: 14.7 D.max.: 12.8 D.base: 5.3	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: vertically stacked chevrons; concentric semicircles **Body**: decorated (chevrons, lozenge chain); minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 98c-d; Mountjoy 1999, 427 no. 97, fig. 150.
STJ397	Berlin 30758	**S70**	-	H.: 11.3 D.max.: 11 D.base: 5	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: chevrons **Shoulder**: elaborate triangle (fill of scale, concentric arcs); chevrons **Body**: decorated (stacked zigzag); evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 98e-f; Mountjoy 1999, 433, 435 no. 130, fig. 157.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ398	Berlin 30759	**S70**	-	H.: 12.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: circles with central dot **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 98a-b.
STJ399	-	**S70**	Phase I	-	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: lozenge **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 416 fig. 16:4; Mountjoy 1999, 421 fn. 389. **(PLATE 16)**
STJ400	-	**S70**	Phase II	-	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: undecorated **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 419-420, fig. 19:4.;Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 61. **(PLATE 18)**
STJ401	-	**S70**	Phase Ib	-	**Body**: N- pattern	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, fig. 23:5.
STJ402	-	**S70**	Phase Ib (unmix.)	-	**Handles**: central stripe **Shoulder**: undecorated **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 61, fig. 3:5.
STJ403	n/a	**S70**	Phase Ib (unmix.)	-	**Shoulder**: zigzag **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 61, fig. 4:6.
STJ404	PM 55	**-**	-	H.: 26.5	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: upper evenly banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 97b.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ405	PM 57	**-**	-	H.: 25	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: upper evenly banded, lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 97e.
STJ406	PM 63	**-**	-	H.: 20	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles; stacked chevrons **Body**: sets of evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 76e-f.
STJ407	PM 64	**-**	-	H.: 12	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: dotted concentric semicircles **Body**: upper evenly banded; lower reserved	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 88d.
STJ408	PM 65	**-**	-	H.: 10.5	**Body**: evenly banded with narrow reserved zone above the base **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Handles**: barred	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 83i.
STJ409	PM 67	**-**	-	H.: 15	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 84f.
STJ410	PM 69	**-**	-	H.: 10.5	**Handles**: coated **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: irregular banding	"SubMyc"?	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 114c.
STJ411	PM 73	**-**	-	H.: 16.5	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 70e.
STJ412	PM 75	**-**	-	H.: 12.2	**Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 84c, 202d.
STJ413	PM 76	**-**	-	H.: 17.5	**Shoulder**: dotted concentric semicircles; dotted scale filled triangles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 85d-e.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ414	PM 77	**-**	-	H.: 13.5	**Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 84i.
STJ415	PM 80	**-**	-	H.: 17.9	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: dotted scale filled triangles; elaborate dotted semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 78a-b, 205a. **(PLATE 19)**
STJ416	PM 81	**-**	-	H.: 16	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: edging stripes; chevrons **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles; scale filled triangles **Body**: decorated (double wavy line); evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 75a-b.
STJ417	PM 87	**-**	-	H.: 18	**False mouth**: concentric circles**;** vertical bars, central cross **Handles**: zigzag **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: decorated (wavy line); minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 93a-b.
STJ418	PM 88	**-**	-	H.: 22 D.max.: 21.8	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: elaborate triangles (fringed semicircle fill); joining semicircles **Body**: upper evenly banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Vermeule 1960, 10, pl. 2 fig. 10; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 81h-i, 210a.
STJ419	PM 90	**-**	-	H.: 10.5	**Handles**: wavy line **Shoulder**: fringed stacked triangles **Body**: upper evenly banded, lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 90d-e.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ420	PM 92	-	-	H.: 13.1 D.max.: 12 D.base: 5.6	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: **Shoulder**: triangular patches of joining semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 104g-h; Mountjoy 1999, 421 no. 79 fig. 148.
STJ421	PM 93	-	-	H.: 11.5	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: stacked triangles; quirk **Body**: evenly spaced thick bands	"SubMyc"	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 112a-b.
STJ422	PM 95	-	-	H.: 11.5	**Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 113f.
STJ423	PM 97	-	-	H.: 11	**False mouth**: spiral? **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: panelled pattern (of wavy line; joining semicircles); fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 111d-e.
STJ424	PM 98	-	-	H.: 10.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Shoulder**: crosshatched triangle; net pattern; lozenges; concentric arcs **Body**: upper evenly banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 94a-b; Mountjoy 1999, 433 fn. 465.
STJ425	PM 99	-	-	H.: 20.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: stacked triangles **Body**: monochrome; narrow reserved bands	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 94d-e.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ426	PM 102	**-**	-	H.: 15.5	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: blobs on the plain field **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs.93d-e; Mountjoy 1999, 433 fn. 468. **(PLATE 20)**
STJ427	PM 103	**-**	-	H.: 16	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 84g-h.
STJ428	PM 105	**-**	-	H.: 16	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: crosshatched lozenges; dotted concentric semicircles; bivalve; chevrons **Body**: minima banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 73e-f; Mountjoy 1999, 427 fn. 437.
STJ429	PM 106	**-**	-	H.: 13	**Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: minima banding.	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 105d-e; Mountjoy 1999, 421 fn. 387.
STJ430	PM 107	**-**	-	-	**Shoulder**: lozenges **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Kyparissis Prakt (1930), fig. 4.
STJ431	PM 108	**-**	-	H.: 12	**Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands, leaving most of the belly plain	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 105g-h; Mountjoy 1999, 421 fn. 387. **(PLATE 16)**
STJ432	PM 114	**-**	-	H.: 11	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 100c.
STJ433	PM 116	**-**	-	H.: 11.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: chevrons **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 109a-b.
STJ434	PM 125	**-**	-	H.: 11.2	**Shoulder**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome; reserved above the base	end of LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 109c,; Mountjoy 1999, 433 fn. 466.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ435	PM 127	**-**	-	H.: 14	**Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 107i.
STJ436	PM 129	**-**	-	H.: 10.5	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles, lozenges **Body**: widely spaced bands	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 110b.
STJ437	PM 131	**-**	-	H.: 13.8	**Handled**: barred **Shoulder**: stacked triangles? **Body**: evenly spaced banding	"SubMyc"	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 113g.
STJ438	PM 207	**-**	-	H.: 27	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: open hatched triangles ; dotted concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 71c-d.
STJ439	PM 209	**-**	-	H.: 22.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles; elaborate triangle **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 78c-d.
STJ440	PM 212	**-**	-	H.: 15.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 85g-h.
STJ441	PM 213	**-**	-	H.: 14	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles (fringed; plain); stacked chevrons **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 84a-b; Mountjoy 1999, 441 fn. 490.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ442	PM 214	**-**	-	H.: 15.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: dotted scale filled triangles; concentric semicircles (fringed; stacked) **Body**: sets of evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 80a-b, 205b. **(PLATE 19)**
STJ443	PM 215	**-**	-	H.: 15	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: undecorated **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 90a-b.
STJ444	PM 216	**-**	-	H.: 12	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; blobs **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 93g-h; Mountjoy 1999, 433 fn. 468.
STJ445	PM 217	**-**	-	H.: 13.4	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 99e-f, 240b; Mountjoy 1999, 433 fn. 468.
STJ446	PM 218	**-**	-	H.: 10.5	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome; reserved bands	end of LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc"	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 107c.
STJ447	PM 219	**-**	-	H.: 9.5	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 82c.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ448	PM 223	**-**	-	H.: 19	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: isolated spirals; crosshatched lozenges **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late	Vermeule 1960, 10, pl. 4 fig. 25; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 99a-b; Mountjoy 1999, 433 fn. 468. **(PLATE 20)**
STJ449	PM 224	**-**	-	H.: 16	**Handles**: coated **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 81c.
STJ450	PM 225	**-**	-	H.: 11.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: quirk **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 101b-c; Mountjoy 1999, 421 fn. 387.
STJ451	PM 226	**-**	-	H.: 11	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 82h.
STJ452	PM 227	**-**	-	H.: 10.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 82a-b.
STJ453	PM 228	**-**	-	H.: 12	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: chevrons **Body**: widely spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 104a-b.
STJ454	PM 229	**-**	-	H.: 10.5	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: parallel chevrons **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 83f.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ455	PM 230	-	-	H.: 11	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 93f; Mountjoy 1999, 433 fn. 467.
STJ456	PM 231	-	-	H.: 13	**Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: upper banded, lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 89i.
STJ457	PM 233	-	-	H.: 7	**Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: wavy line **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 106c.
STJ458	PM 235	-	-	H.: 8.5	**Handles**: central stripe **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 102c; Mountjoy 1999, 421 fn. 387.
STJ459	PM 236	-	-	H.: 10.5	**Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: parallel dashes **Body**: decorated (wavy line); fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early-Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 112f.
STJ460	PM 239	-	-	H.: 6	**Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: wavy line **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early?	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 115g.
STJ461	PM 242	-	-	H.: 6.5	**Handles**: wide central stripe **Shoulder**: dotted concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 115f.
STJ462	PM 285	-	-	H.: 12.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: dotted concentric semicircles; fringes on the border of the zone **Body**: upper evenly banded, lower reserved	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 91a-b.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ463	PM 288	**-**	-	H.: 12	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: stacked triangles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 87a-b.
STJ464	PM 289	**-**	-	H.: 10.5	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base.	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 86c.
STJ465	PM 290	**-**	-	H.: 11.5	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 111c.
STJ466	PM 291	**-**	-	H.: 11.5	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: isolated semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 81a.
STJ467	PM 292	**-**	-	H.: 10.5	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 86a.
STJ468	PM 293	**-**	-	H.: 13	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: stacked triangles **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 89f.
STJ469	PM 294	**-**	-	H.: 10	**Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: net pattern **Body**: minimal banding; plain belly; monochrome zone above the base	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 107a-b.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ470	PM 295	**-**	-	H.: 13.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: scale filled triangles; concentric semicircles **Body**: unevenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 80e-f.
STJ471	PM 296	**-**	-	H.: 10.5	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; lower third monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 94c; Mountjoy 1999, 433 fn. 465.
STJ472	PM 298	**-**	-	H.: 8.6 D.max.: 8.9 D.base: 4.3	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: net pattern; fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 109d-e; Mountjoy 1999, 429 no. 98. fig. 150.
STJ473	PM 299	**-**	-	H.: 11	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: net pattern **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 86d.
STJ474	PM 302	**-**	-	H.: 13.5 D.max.: 13.7 D.base: 6	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 89d-e; Mountjoy 1999, 433, 435 no. 114, fig. 154.
STJ475	PM 303	**-**	-	H.: 15	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: crossing stripes **Shoulder**: barred concentric semicircles **Body**: unevenly spaced bands; monochrome above the base	LHIIIC Late	Vermeule 1960, fig. 23:33; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 81d-e.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ476	PM 305	**-**	-	H.: 13.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed spray; concentric semicircles **Body**: widely spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 110g-h.
STJ477	PM 306	**-**	-	H.: 13	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: crosshatched lozenges; concentric semicircle; zigzag **Body**: widely spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 90g-h.
STJ478	PM 307	**-**	-	H.: 19.5 D.max.: 22.1 D.base: 8.7	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: vertically stacked chevrons **Body**: decorated (zigzag); minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 66e-f; Mountjoy 1999, 429 no. 100, fig. 151.
STJ479	PM 308	**-**	-	H.: 14.5	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 93i; Mountjoy 1999, 433 fn. 467.
STJ480	PM 309	**-**	-	H.: 11.5	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: crosshatched triangles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, 82d-e.
STJ481	PM 310	**-**	-	H.: 11.5	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles, chevron fill **Body**: decorated (panelled patterns of multiple horizontal wavy lines); evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 74c-d.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ482	PM 312	**-**	-	H.: 12	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: upper decorated (opposing joining semicircles); lower monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc"?	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 93c.
STJ483	PM 313	**-**	-	H.: 9.5	**Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: widely spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 100i.
STJ484	PM 317	**-**	-	H.: 10	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: fish spine with high fringes **Body**: unevenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 114d-e.
STJ485	PM 318	**-**	-	H.: 13	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: multiple stem **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 106i-j; Mountjoy 1999, 421 fn. 387.
STJ486	PM 412	**-**	-	H.: 14	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 74e-f.
STJ487	PM 414	**-**	-	H.: 12	**Shoulder**: elaborate triangles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 88c.
STJ488	PM 416	**-**	-	H.: 11	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: stacked triangles **Body**: widely spaced banding	"SubMyc"	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 91c.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ489	PM 417	**-**	-	H.: 10.5	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: stacked triangles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 110a.
STJ490	PM 419	**-**	-	-	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: dotted sea anemone; ladder pattern **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle-Late?	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 111g-h.
STJ491	PM 455	**-**	-	H.: 12	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: monochrome leaving reserved triangle on top **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 103a-b; Mountjoy 1999, 421 fn. 387.
STJ492	PM 454a	**-**	-	H.: 13.6 D.max.: 12.6 D.base: 5	PHOKIAN? **False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes terminating in hooks **Shoulder**: semicircles with barred fill; chevrons; panelled pattern **Body**: minimal banding	end of LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc"?	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 92a-b; Mountjoy 1999, 433, 439 no. 132, fig. 157. **(PLATE 22)**
STJ493	PM 454b	**-**	-	H.: 12	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: semicircles with barred fill **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 108g-h.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ494	PM 459	**-**	-	H.: 14 D.max.: 13.6	ARGIVE **False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: edging stripes; wavy line **Shoulder**: triangular patches of joining semicircles; isolated semicircles in papyus type arrangement; sea anemone **Body**: decorated (zigzag); fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Middle	Vermeule 1960, pl. 6B, pl. 3 fig. 3; Papadopoulos 1979, 82, figs. 68a-b, 206b; Mountjoy 427 fn. 434.
STJ495	PM 478	**-**	-	H.: 14	**False mouth**: spiral **Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late	Vermeule 1960, pl. 2, fig. 14:36; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 100a-b.
STJ496	PM 521	**-**	-	-	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 82g.
STJ497	PM 641	**-**	-	H.: 21	**Handles**: monochrome? **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: minimal banding.	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 66d; Mountjoy 1999, 421 fn. 387.
STJ498	PM 723	**-**	-	H.: 7.9	**False mouth**: monochrome **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: monochrome **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 104c; Mountjoy 1999, 433 fn. 467.
STJ499	PM 745	**-**	-	H.: 18.4	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: chevrons; crosshatched lozenges; fringed stacked triangles **Body**: upper unevenly banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 79e-f.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
STJ500	PM 961	**-**	-	H.: 10.2 D.max.: 10.3 D.base: 4.9	**Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; ladder pattern **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 116i; Mountjoy 1999, 433, 435 no. 117, fig. 154.
STJ501	PM 1351	**-**	-	-	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: edging stripes terminating in tails **Shoulder**: elaborate triangles; crosshatched lozenges **Body**: sets of evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 78e-f.
STJ502	PM 1367	**-**	-	-	**Body**: sets of bands of uneven width **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles?	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 79d.
STJ503	PM 1368	**-**	-	-	**Handles**: edging stripes **Shoulder**: elaborate triangles **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 97f; Mountjoy 1999, 433 fn. 468.
STJ504	PM 1373	**-**	-	-	**Handles**: wavy line **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles, wavy line, crosshatched rectangle **Body**: widely spaced bands	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 91g.
STJ505	PM 1393	**-**	-	-	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: barred concentric semicircles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 112d-e.
STJ506	B 13	**-**	-	H.: 12	**Handles**: barred **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 81g.
STJ507	-	**-**	-	H.: 16	**False mouth**: concentric circles **Handles**: monochrome **Shoulder**: Mycenaean flower **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, A/A 743, figs. 68e-f; Mountjoy 1999, 421 fn. 387.

CAT. V.5. Jug (FS 110-111, 114-115)

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
JG1	PM 350	**S11**	-	H.: 12.2	**Rim/neck**: banded rim; plain neck **Shoulder**: panelled pattern **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1937), 90 no. 84; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 152f-g, 245a, 246d; Mountjoy 1999, 420 fn. 376. **(PLATE 23)**
JG2	PM 352	**S11**	-	H.: 10.4 D.rim: 4.1 D.max.: 9.8 D.base: 5.4	**Rim/neck**: banded rim; plain neck **Shoulder/body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1937), 90 no. 86; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 152b; Mountjoy 1999, 420 no .73, fig. 147.
JG3	PM 387a	**S11**	-	H.: 8.5-8.6 D.rim: 4.7 D.max.: 8.3 D.base: 2.8	**Rim/neck**: plain **Shoulder/body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 152d; Mountjoy 1999, 427 no. 94, fig. 149.
JG4	Π 8530	**S11**	**B019**	H.: 8.7 D.rim: 5.4 D.base: 4	**Rim/neck**: plain **Shoulder**: plain **Body**: monochrome paint imitating rock pattern?	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 143-144.
JG5	Π 15672	**S11**	**B027-28**	H.: 8.3 D.max.: 7.8 D.base: 3.3	Monochrome	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Paschalidis 2014, 203-204.
JG6	Π 8643	**S11**	Ch.t. B, second.	H.: 11.5 D.rim: 7.4 D.max.: 12 D.base: 5	Monochrome	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Paschalidis 2014, 181.
JG7	Π 14042	**S11**	**B034**	H.: 8.1 D.rim: 4.3 D.max.: 8.8 D.base: 3.8	Monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2009, 84, fig. 6; Paschalidis 2014, 247-248. **(PLATE 23)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
JG8	Π 14030	**S11**	**B035**	H.: 9.4 D.rim: 4.4 D.max.: 9.4	Monochrome	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Paschalidis 2014, 262-263.
JG9	Π 14602	**S11**	**B038**	H.: 9.1 D.rim: 4.6 D.max.: 8.3 D.base: 4.3	Monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 276-277.
JG10	Π 14022	**S11**	Ch.t. ΣΤ, second.	H.: 11.1 D.rim: 6.1 D.max.: 11.2 D.base: 5.3	Monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 313.
JG11	Π 15006	**S11**	Ch.t. ΣΤ, second.	H.: 8.8 D.rim: 5.5 D.max.: 9 D.base: 4.5	Monochrome	LHIIIC	Paschalidis 2014, 311.
JG12	Π 12348	**S11**	**B048**	H.: 6.9 D.rim: 4.9 D.max.: 7.5 D.base: 3.4	**Rim/neck**: banded **Shoulder**: horizontal wavy line **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 365-366.
JG13	Π 12746	**S11**	**B052**	H.: 9.2 D.rim: 5.1 D.max.: 9.2 D.base: 4.2	Monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 399.
JG14	Π 12168	**S11**	**B055**	H.: 7.5 D.rim: 5.4 D.max.: 7.7 D.base: 3.8	Monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 445-446.
JG15	Π 15008	**S11**	**B055**	H.: 9.3 D.rim: 3.3 D.max.: 8.1 D.base: 4.2	**Rim/neck**: plain **Shoulder**: plain **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 447-448.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
JG16	Π 12740	**S11**	**B062**	H.: 8.6 D.rim: 4.6 D.max.: 8.3 D.base: 4.3	Monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 535-536.
JG17	PM 5144	**S14**	Ch.t. 3	H.: 9 D.rim: 4 D.max.: 9.2 D.base: 4.1	**Rim/neck**: banded rim; plain neck **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 195 no. 22, 197, fig. 24, pl. 34; Mountjoy 1999, 420 fn. 378. **(PLATE 23)**
JG18	Π 14672	**S25**	Ch.t. 1	H.: 9.5 D.rim: 5.4 D.max.: 8.7 D.base: 4.6	Monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 41-42 no. 30, fig. 44. **(PLATE 24)**
JG19	PM 14670	**S25**	Ch.t. 16	H.: 10.4 D.rim: 3.5 D.max.: 9.5 D.base: 4.5	**Rim/neck**: plain; band on the base of neck **Shoulder**: plain **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2014, fig. 13; Aktypi 2017, 53 no. 44, fig. 64 left. **(PLATE 23)**
JG20	PM 14671	**S25**	Ch.t. 16	H.: 10.4 D.rim: 3.5 D.max.: 9.5 D.base: 4.5	**Rim/neck**: plain; band on the base of neck **Shoulder**: plain **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2014, fig. 13; Aktypi 2017, 53 no. 45, fig. 64 right.
JG21	Π 14673	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 7.5 D.rim: 4.8 D.max.: 8.2 D.base: 4.8	Monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 94 no. 112, fig. 127. **(PLATE 24)**
JG22	Π 16717	**S25**	Ch.t. 24	H.: 10 D.rim: 6.3 D.max.: 9.9 D.base: 5	Monochrome	LHIIIC	Aktypi 2017, 111-112 no. 144, fig. 154.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
JG23	Π 16442	**S25**	**B105**	H.: 8.2 D.rim: 4.8 D.max.: 8.1 D.base: 3.7	Monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 171 no. 248, fig. 241.
JG24	-	**S41a**	Ch.t. 21, Burial Γ	H.: 7.4 D.rim: 3.2 D.max.: 6.8 D.base: 2.9	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: reserved **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late	Moschos 2009b, 258, fig. 23. **(PLATE 24)**
JG25	P 16103	**S45**	**B116**	H.: 9 D.rim: 4.3 D.max.: 8 D.base: 4	**Rim/neck**: plain; band on the base of neck **Shoulder/body**: circles; dots; wavy lines	LHIIIC Middle	Christakopoulou 2010, 36, pl. 2.8.
JG26	P 16146	**S45**	**B121**	H.: 8.2 D.rim: 5.2 D.max.: 7.8 D.base: 4.5	Monochrome	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Christakopoulou 2010, 77, pl. 15.12.
JG27	-	**S48**	Ch.t. III	H.: 10.5 D.rim: 5 D.max.: 10.1 D.base: 4.8	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; triangles **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Giannopoulos 2008, 131, 157, pls. 65:2, 67:2.
JG28	-	**S48**	Ch.t. X	H.: 7.6 D.rim: 3.9 D.max.: 7 D.base: 2.5	Monochrome	LHIIIC Middle	Giannopoulos 2008, 133, 157, pls. 69:Le.GX-1, 70:Le.GX-1.
JG29	AM 495	**S64**	Ch.t. B	-	**Rim/neck**: banded rim; plain neck **Shoulder**: radiating vertical bands **Body**: minimal	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 2017, 15, fig. 10b, pl. 7c.
JG30	475	**S64**	Ch.t. C	H.: 7.6	Monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 2017, 20, fig. 13a, pl. 10c

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
JG31	AP 2296	**S69a**	**B127?**	H.: 4.9	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder/body**: unevenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Early-Middle	Petropoulos 2007, 255, fig. 34.
JG32	-	**S70**	Phase I	-	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder/body**: unevenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy; Alram-Stern 1985, 415, 417, fig. 16:3. **(PLATE 23)**
JG33	-	**S70**	Phase Ib (unmix.)	-	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder/body**: unevenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 61, fig. 3:6.
JG34	PM 431	**-**	-	-	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder/body**: unevenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 153e, 245f, 246c; Mountjoy 1999, 420 fn. 377. **(PLATE 23)**

CAT. V.6. Narrow-Necked Jug (FS 118, 121, 122-124)

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
NNJ1	-	**S07**	Ch.t. 75	H.: 11.5 D.rim: 3.5 D.max.: 8.6 D.base: 4.4	**Rim/neck**: wide band on rim/upper neck **Shoulder**: fringed triangles (stacked; elaborate) **Body**: bands of uneven width	"SubMyc"	Moschos 2009b, 260, fig. 38.
NNJ2	PM 348	**S11**	-	H.: 18.5	**Rim/neck**: widely spaced bands **Shoulder**: dotted semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 150a-b, 242b; Mountjoy 1999, 432 fn. 461.
NNJ3	PM 351	**S11**	-	H.: 10.3 D.rim: 2.4 D.max.: 9.6 D.base: 4.6	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: semicircles with bar fill **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1937), 90 no. 85; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 148a-b; Mountjoy 1999, 420 no. 74, fig. 147. **(PLATE 25)**
NNJ4	PM 371	**S11**	-	H.: 15.1-15.2 D.rim: 4.5 D.max.: 14.8 D.base: 5.9	**Rim/neck**: wide, evenly spaced bands **Shoulder**: elaborate triangle; elaborated antithetic spiral **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced-Late?	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 243c; Mountjoy 1999, 427 no. 95, fig. 149. **(PLATE 26)**
NNJ5	PM 391	**S11**	-	H.: 19.8-19.9 D.rim: 6.5 D.max.: 20.3 D.base: 8.9	**Rim/neck**: : band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; chevron fill **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 150c-d; Mountjoy 1999, 432 no. 109, fig. 152. **(PLATE 27)**
NNJ6	Π 8642	**S11**	**B024**	H.: 15.6 D.rim: 6.5 D.max.: 13.1 D.base: 7	**Rim/neck**: : band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: horizontal zigzag; chain of chevrons **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced-Late?	Paschalidis 2014, 168-169.
NNJ7	Π 15670	**S11**	**B024?**	H.: 11.8 D.max.: 10.5 D.base: 4.7	**Rim/neck**: widely spaced bands **Shoulder**: vertically stacked chevrons **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 174-175.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
NNJ8	Π 15669	**S11**	**B026**	H.: 11.2 D.max.: 10 D.base: 4.4	**Rim/neck**: widely spaced bands **Shoulder**: dotted stacked triangles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced-Late?	Paschalidis 2009, 95, fig. 13. Paschalidis 2014, 157.
NNJ9	Π 14616	**S11**	**B035**	H.: 10.8 D.rim: 3 D.max.: 11 D.base: 4.4	Monochrome	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Paschalidis 2014, 261-262.
NNJ10	Π 14617	**S11**	**B035**	H.: 11 D.rim: 2.5 D.max.: 11.2 D.base:5	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; wavy lines **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced-Late?	Paschalidis 2014, 259-260.
NNJ11	Π 14024	**S11**	**B042**	H.: 13.9 D.rim: 6 D.max.: 15.2 D.base: 7	**Rim/neck**: unevenly spaced banding **Shoulder**: dotted concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 332-333.
NNJ12	Π 15377	**S11**	**B045**	H.: 16.3 D.rim: 6 D.max.: 15.4 D.base: 7.9	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding; reserved above the base	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 351-352. **(PLATE 27)**
NNJ13	Π 14624	**S11**	**B047**	-	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: stacked triangles **Body**: sets of evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 359.
NNJ14	Π 12177	**S11**	**B048**	H.: 10 D.rim: 2.4 D.max.: 9.3 D.base: 3.7	**Rim/neck**: widely spaced bands **Shoulder**: blobs on the plain field **Body**: fine line groups bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2009, 87, fig. 8b; Paschalidis 362-363. **(PLATE 25)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
NNJ15	Π 12179	**S11**	**B048**	H.: 7.8 D.rim: 1.9 D.max.: 8.3 D.base: 4.1	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: horizontal wavy line; vertically chevrons **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 363-364.
NNJ16	Π 12178	**S11**	**B051**	H.: 10.5 D.max.: 8.6 D.base: 4.4	Monochrome	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Paschaildis 2009, 100, fig. 15; Paschalidis 2014, 393-394.
NNJ17	Π 15400	**S11**	Ch.t. Θ, second.	H.: 19.9 D.max.: 20.2 D.base: 9.9	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: dotted concentric semicircles **Body**: sets of evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 378-379.
NNJ18	Π 12343	**S11**	**B057**	H.: 12.2 D.rim: 6.2 D.max.: 16.4 D.base: 7.7	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: variation of antithetic spiral; panelled pattern **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 485-486.
NNJ19	Π 12359	**S11**	**B058**	H.: 8.7 D.rim: 2.4 D.max.: 7.9 D.base: 3.4	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder/body**: minimal banding	LHIIIB2	Paschalidis 2014, 490-491 (LHIIIB2/LHIIIC Early transitional).
NNJ20	Π 12739	**S11**	**B066**	H.: 12.5 D.max.: 12.2 D.base: 5	**Rim/neck**: widely spaced bands **Shoulder**: stacked triangles **Body**: upper decorated (vertical bars; wavy line); lower body monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 544-545.
NNJ21	P 16267	**S13**	Ch.t. 6-Makry gianni	-	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding **Legs**: barred	LHIIIC Late	Kaskantiri 2012, 6, fig. 12. **(PLATE 27)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
NNJ22	PM 458	**S25**	-	H.: 10.8 D.rim: 3.1 D.max.: 9.4 D.base: 4.3	**Rim/neck**: band on the base of neck **Shoulder**: tangential spirals with crosshatched centres; standing triangles **Body**: widely spaced bands	LHIIIC Early?	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1930), 83 fig. 3; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 147g-h, 242a; Mountjoy 1999, 420 no. 75, fig. 147. **(PLATE 25)**
NNJ23	Π 14674	**S25**	Ch.t. 1	H.: 12.2 D.rim: 2.9 D.max.: 11.2 D.base: 5.8	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: radiating vertical lines; horizontal wavy lines; dotted sea anemones **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 40 no. 27, fig. 41. **(PLATE 25)**
NNJ24	Π 17350	**S25**	Ch.t. 18	H.: 7.8pres. D.max.: 8.6	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: wavy lines (vertical; horizontal); sea anemones **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 69 no. 86, fig. 95.
NNJ25	Π 11796	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 13.7 D.rim: 4.7 D.max.: 12.6 D.base: 5.4	**Rim/neck**: widely spaced bands **Shoulder**: elaborate triangles **Body**: upper banded; lower reserved	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2017, 98-99 no. 120, fig. 134.
NNJ26	Π 16297	**S25**	Ch.t. 44	H.: 18.7 D.rim: 6 D.base: 7.3	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: vertically stacked chevrons **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2017, 158 no. 224, fig. 218. **(PLATE 26)**
NNJ27	Π 16422	**S25**	**B103**	H.: 7.4 D.rim: 2.6 D.max.: 6.3 D.base: 3.1	Monochrome	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2017, 161 no. 229, fig. 223. **(PLATE 26)**
NNJ28	Π 16425	**S25**	Ch.t. 44	H.: 23.7 D.rim: 5.9 D.max.: 19.8	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: elaborate triangles (fringed bivalve fill) **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2017, 171-172 no. 250, fig. 243.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
NNJ29	Π 16428	**S25**	**B104? B105**	H.: 10 D.rim: 2.8 D.max.: 10.2 D.base: 4.9	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: undecorated **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, 168 no. 240, fig. 234.
NNJ30	Π 16430	**S25**	**B104?**	H.: 24 D.rim: 7.9 D.max.: 21.2 D.base: 9.1	Monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2014, fig. 28; Aktypi 2017, 167-168 no. 239, fig. 233.
NNJ31	PM 779	**S33**	-	H.: 22.2	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: undecorated **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIB-LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 150f; Mountjoy 1999, 420 fn. 381.
NNJ32	π 12415	**S37**	**B107**	H.: 31.7 D.rim: 9.8 D.max.: 30.3 D.base: 12.7	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: scale-filled triangles; deteriorated antithetic spiral **Body**: sets of evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced-Late?	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 36; Giannopoulos 2008, 119-120, 157-158, 234-236, pls. 31, 47. **(PLATE 26)**
NNJ33	PM 1387	**S40**	-	H.: 9.8-9.9 D.rim: 2.5 D.max.: 8.5 D.base: 4	**Rim/neck**: tassel handing from the band around the base of the neck **Shoulder**: concentric arcs **Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 149a-b; Mountjoy 1999, 432 no. 111, fig. 153.
NNJ34	-	**S41a**	Ch.t. 21, Burial Γ	H.: 8.1 D.rim: 3 D.max.: 7.3 D.base: 3.2	**Rim/neck**: unevenly spaced bands **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; stacked triangles **Body**: few bands; monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc"	Moschos 2009b, 258, fig. 24.
NNJ35	-	**S41a**	Ch.t. 21, Burial Γ	H.: 9.3 D.rim: 3.6 D.max.: 8.6 D.base: 4	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: triglyph and half rosette; concentric semicircles; stacked triangle **Body**: few bands; monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc"	Moschos 2009b, 258, fig. 25.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
NNJ36	P 16112	**S45**	**B116?** **B117?**	H.: 13 D.rim: 2.2 D.max.: 12.5 D.base: 5.9	**Rim/neck**: widely spaced bands **Shoulder**: running spiral **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early-Middle	Christakopoulou 2010, 39, pls. 1, 3.17.
NNJ37	P 16113	**S45**	**B116?** **B117?**	H.: 26.6 D.rim: 9 D.max.: 25 D.base: 10.2	Monochrome	LHIIIC Early-Middle	Christakopoulou 2010, 39, pls. 1, 3.18.
NNJ38	P 16205	**S45**	Ch.t. 1	H.: 8.6 D.rim: 2.7 D.max.: 7.7 D.base: 3.9	**Rim/neck**: band on the base of neck **Shoulder**: horizontal wavy line **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Christakopoulou 2010, 37, pl. 2.10.
NNJ39	P 16167	**S45**	Ch.t. 7	H.: 9.1 D.max.: 8.2 D.base: 4	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: multiple stem **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Christakopoulou 2010, 109, pl. 26.2. **(PLATE 25)**
NNJ40	PM 493	**S64**	Ch.t. B	H.: 7.8	**Body**: traces of bands	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 2017, 15, fig. 9a, pl. 7b.
NNJ41	PM 382	**S64**	Ch.t. C	H.: 11.2	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; vertical wavy lines **Body**: sets of evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 2017, 16, fig. 10a, pl. 7e. **(PLATE 27)**
NNJ42	-	**S66b**	**B126?**	-	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: "solar boat" **Body**: upper evenly banded; lower monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc"	Borgna, Vordos 2016, 450-452, pl. CXXXVa; Borgna 2017, 473-474, pl. CXCIb.
NNJ43	AP 2300	**S69a**	**B127?**	H.: 19	Monochrome	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Petropoulos 2007, 255, fig. 35.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
NNJ44	AP 2286	**S69a**	**B129**	H.: 9.2	**Rim/neck**: unevenly spaced bands **Shoulder**: elaborate dotted triangles (chevron fill); stars **Body**: upper decorated (chevrons); unevenly spaced banding	end of LHIIIC Late	Petropoulos 2007, 256, figs. 11, 39a-b.
NNJ45	-	**S70**	Phase II	-	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: undecorated **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 420, fig. 20:1. **(PLATE 26)**
NNJ46	PM 172	**-**	-	H.: 10.4 D.rim: 2.4 D.max.: 10.2 D.base: 4.8	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: fringed concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 147e-f; Mountjoy 1999, 432 no. 108, fig. 152.
NNJ47	PM 173	**-**	-	H.: 11.5-11.7 D.rim: 3.8 D.max.: 11.2 D.base: 5.4	**Rim/neck**: unevenly spaced bands **Shoulder**: standing stacked triangles **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 149f-g; Mountjoy 1999, 433 no. 112, fig. 153.
NNJ48	PM 244	**-**	-	H.: 10	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles with multiple stem fill **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 147a-b; Mountjoy 1999, 432 fn. 460. **(PLATE 27)**
NNJ49	PM 424	**-**	-	H.: 10	**Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 149d-e; Mountjoy 1999, 432 fn. 462.
NNJ50	PM 697	**-**	-	H.: 4.7	Monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 149c, 242c; Mountjoy 1999, 432 fn. 462
NNJ51	PM 698	**-**	-	H.: 8.9	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: radiating vertical wavy lines **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 148c-d; Mountjoy 1999, 432 fn. 460.
NNJ52	PM 729	**-**	-	H.: 10	**Shoulder**: running spiral **Body**: upper banded; lower reserved	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 148f; Mountjoy 1999, 420 fn. 380.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
NNJ53	PM 1322	**-**	-	H.: 11.5 D.rim: 2.6 D.max.: 11.9 D.base: 5	**Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 149h; Mountjoy 1999, 432 no. 110, fig. 153. **(PLATE 27)**
NNJ54	PM 1326	**-**	-	H.: 29	**Rim/neck**: widely spaced bands **Shoulder/body**: sets of widely spaced bands	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopouolos 1979, fig. 150e.

CAT. V.7. Ring Vase (FS 196)

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
RNG1	PM 357	**S11**	-	H.: 7	**Handle**: central stripe **Shoulder**: wavy line **Body**: widely spaced bands	LHIIIC Early	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1937), 90 no. 56; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 170d-e, 259f, 261e-f; Mountjoy 1999, 421 fn. 392.
RNG2	PM 358	**S11**	-	H.: 7.4	**Handle**: barred **Shoulder**: stacked zigzag **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1937), 90 no. 57; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 170b-c, 259e, 261c-d; Mountjoy 1999,439 fn. 473.
RNG3	Π8649	**S11**	**B025?** **B026**	H.: 6.8 D.max.: 10.6	**Handle**: bivalve and chevrons **Shoulder**: chevrons; horizontal zigzag **Body**: two wide bands	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 159-160.
RNG4	Π14041	**S11**	**B034**	H.: 7.2 D.max.: 13.2	**Handle**: chevrons **Shoulder/body**: three decorative zones (chevrons; zigzag)	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2009, 84, fig. 6; Paschalidis 2014, 247. **(PLATE 28)**
RNG5	Π14615	**S11**	**B035**	H.: 15.7 D.max.: 20	**Handle**: double wavy line **Shoulder**: three decorative zones (wavy line; triglyphs; dotted line) **Body/legs**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 255-256.
RNG6	Π14021	**S11**	Ch.t. ΣΤ, second.	H.: 5 D.max.: 8.4	**Handle**: wide central stripe **Shoulder**: wavy line **Body**: mnimal banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 310.
RNG7	Π14025	**S11**	Ch.t. ΣΤ, second.	H.: 6.4 D.max.: 12	**Handle**: wide central stripe **Shoulder**: wavy line; dots; vertical lines **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 337-338.
RNG8	Π12181	**S11**	**B047**	H.: 6.2 D.max.: 9.3	**Handle**: central stripe **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 358-359.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
RNG9	P 10569	**S12**	Ch.t. 2-sector A second.	H.: 6 D.max.: 7.7	Decoration faded	LHIIIC	Giannopoulos 208, 127, 158-159, pls. 59:7, 60:7.
RNG10	P 10576	**S12**	Ch.t. 2-sector A second.	H.: 5.9 D.max.: 7.5	Decoration faded	LHIIIC	Giannopoulos 208, 127, 158-159, pls. 59:8, 60:8.
RNG11	P 16268	**S13**	Ch.t. 6-Makry gianni	-	**Handle**: wide central stripe **Shoulder**: multiple zigzag **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Late	Kaskantiri 2012, 6, fig. 13. **(PLATE 28)**
RNG12	PM 5127	**S14**	**B076-78**	H.: 4.3 D.max.: 12.5	**Handle**: stacked chevrons with hooked tails **Shoulder**: chain of chevrons in two registers **Body**: fine line group bordered by wider bands	LHIIIC Early	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 1994, 188 no. 8,192-193, fig. 15, pl. 31; Mountjoy 1999, 421 fn. 392. **(PLATE 28)**
RNG13	P 3995	**S20**	Ch.t. II	H.: 7 D.max.: 10.5	**Handle**: wide central stripe **Shoulder**: sets of vertical bars **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Giannopoulos 2008, 139, 158-159, pl. 75:2, 76:2.
RNG14	Π 16399	**S25**	**B103**	H.: 4 D.max.: 8.6	**Handle**: barred **Shoulder**: two decorative zones (concentric semicircles; wavy line) **Body**: widely spaced bands	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2017, 159-160 no. 227, fig. 221. **(PLATE 28)**
RNG15	Π 16443	**S25**	**B105**	H.: 5.5pres. D.max.: 10.4	**Shoulder**: two decorative zones (hatched triangles; horizontal zigzag) **Body**: irregularly executed banding	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Aktypi 2017, 171 no. 249, fig. 242.
RNG16	PM 675	**S40**	-	H.: 8.4	**Handle**: vertical zigzag **Shoulder**: concentric semicircles; tangential spirals **Body**: widely spaced bands	LHIIIC Middle	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 20 (1965), 223, pl. 263a; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 169g-h, 259c, 261a-b; Mountjoy 1999, 430 fn. 440. **(PLATE 28)**
RNG17	-	**S41a**	Ch.t. 2	H.: 8.6 D.max.: 11.5	**Handle**: monochrome **Shoulder**: dot filled triangles **Body**: monochrome	end of LHIIIC Late/ "SubMyc"	Moschos 2009b, 259, fig. 26. **(PLATE 28)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
RNG18	PM 448	**S54**	-	H.: 4	**Handle**: vertical zigzag **Shoulder**: two decorative zones (concentric semicircles; facing sideways semicircles) **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1930), 87 fig. 11; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 169c-d; Mountjoy 1999, 430 fn. 440.
RNG19	PM 705	**S54**	-	H.: 6	**Handle**: edging stripes; chevrons **Shoulder**: pendent semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1930), 87 fig. 11; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 169e-f, 259b, 260c-d; Mountjoy 1999,439 fn. 473. **(PLATE 28)**
RNG20	PM 46	**-**	-	H.: 6.1	**Handle**: central stripe? **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 169a-b, 259a, 260a-b; Mountjoy 1999, 421 fn. 392.
RNG21	PM 245	**-**	-	H.: 7.5 D.base: 5.2	**Handle**: barred **Shoulder**: fringed semicircles; elaborate semicircle (hatched fill) **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 170a, 259d, 260e-f; Mountjoy 1999,439 no. 133, fig. 158. **(PLATE 28)**

CAT. V.8. Bird Vase (FS -)

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
BRD1	PM 260	**S11**	-	H.: 18	**Head/neck**: banded **Handle/back ridge**: barred **Shoulder/upper body**: pendent concentric semicircles; chevron fill **Lower body**: monochrome **Legs**: lowermost part painted	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1937), 85 fig. 3; Vermeule 1960, 12 no. 45, pl. 4 fig. 31; Papadopoulos 1979, 101-104, figs. 163a-b, 255a, 257a; Mountjoy 1999, 441 fn. 489. **(PLATE 29)**
BRD2	PM 261	**S11**	-	H.: 19.6 L.: 24.6	**Head/neck**: striped beak and ears; circles indicating the eyes **Handle**: barred **Shoulder/upper body**: successive narrow zones of net pattern; parallel chevrons; fringed line; zigzag; lozenges **Lower body**: plain **Legs**: vertical stripes	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1937), 85 fig. 3; Vermeule 1960, 12 no. 46, pl. 4 fig. 32; Papadopoulos 1979, 101-104 figs. 164, 255c, 258; Mountjoy 1999, 441 fn. 489.
BRD3	PM 262	**S11**	-	H.: 14.5	**Head/neck**: striped neck **Shoulder/upper body**: large panels of obliques **Body**:plain **Legs**: plain	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1937), 85 fig. 3; Papadopoulos 1979, 101-104, figs. 165a-b, 255b, 256a; Mountjoy 1999, 441 fn. 489.
BRD4	PM 362	**S11**	-	H.: 11	**Head/neck**: traces of paint; indication of eyes **Shoulder/upper body**: two zones of obliques **Body**:plain **Legs**: barred	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1937), 90 no. 90, fig. 9; Papadopoulos 1979, 101-104, figs. 166a-b, 255e, 257c; Mountjoy 1999, 441 fn. 489.
BRD5	Π 14020	**S11**	**B030**	H.: 15.7 L.: 25.7	**Head/neck**: banded **Handle/back ridge**: barred **Shoulder/upper body**: dotted concentric semicircles; crosshatched lozenges; triangles. **Lower body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 224-225.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
BRD6	PM 12185	**S11**	**B033**	H.: 18.5 L.: 19	**Head/neck**: banded; circles indicating the eyes **Handle/back ridge**: barred **Shoulder/upper body**: dotted line; stacked concentric semicircles **Lower body**: monochrome **Legs**: lowermost part painted	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2009, 96, fig. 14a; Paschalidis 2014, 253-254. **(PLATE 29)**
BRD7	P 16258	**S13**	Ch.t. 6-Makry gianni	-	**Head/neck**: banded; circles indicating the eyes **Handle**: barred **Shoulder/upper body**: panels of vertical, horizontal, and oblique lines **Body**:plain **Legs**: barred	LHIIIC Late	Kaskantiri 2012, 6, fig. 11. **(PLATE 29)**
BRD8	PM 3273	**S15**	**B082**	H.: 13.4 L.: 19.9	**Head/neck**: banded; scale pattern on head **Handle/back ridge**: barred **Shoulder/upper body**: fringed concentric semicircles (pendent; standing) **Lower body**: monochrome **Legs**: lowermost part painted	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos *AA* 1980, 166, 168, figs. 3-4; Guggisberg 1996, 62 no. 190, pl. 12:9.
BRD9	Π 16742	**S25**	Ch.t. 40	H.: 7.4pres. L.: 17.6pres.	**Handle**: barred **Shoulder/upper body**: semicircles with barred fill and plain concentric semicircles	LHIIIC Late	*ArchDelt* 50 (1995), pl. 82γ; Aktypi 2014, fig. 30:β; Aktypi 2017, 131-132 no. 162, fig. 178.
BRD10	Π 16515	**S25**	Ch.t. 43	H.: 7.3pres.	**Leg**: chevrons	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 154-155 no. 220, fig. 213
BRD11	Π 16940	**S25**	Ch.t. 45	H.: 13.5 L.: 18.5pres.	**Handle/back ridge**: barred **Shoulder/upper body**: two zones of vertical strokes. **Lower body**: plain **Leg**: fish spine	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2014, fig. 30:γ; Aktypi 2017, 174-176 no. 256, fig. 249. **(PLATE 30)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
BRD12		**S36**	-	-	**Head/neck**: banded **Handle/back ridge**: barred **Shoulder/upper body**: opposing dotted concentric semicircles **Lower body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papazoglou-Manioudaki 2014, 186 fig. 1
BRD13	π 10435	**S37**	**B107**	H.: 18.8 L.: 28.7	**Head/neck**: banded; spiral at the top of head **Handle/back ridge**: barred **Shoulder/upper body**: two zones of concentric semicircles; chevrons **Lower body**: mnochrome **Leg**: wavy line; bars	LHIIIC Late	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 34; Giannopoulos 2008, 118, 234-236, pls. 30, 46, 79. **(PLATE 30)**
BRD14	PM 541	**S40**	-	H.: 11.6 L.: 17.3	**Shoulder/upper body**: elaborate circle filled with wavy lines, concentric arcs and central panelled pattern (side A); concentric circles, wavy lines, and central panel with pictorial scene (side B) **Lower body**: plain **Legs**: painted exterior	end of LHIIIC Late?	Vermeule 1960, 11 no. 44, pl. 4 fig. 30, pl. 6k; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 167a-c, 255f, 256b-c; Mountjoy 1999, 441 fn. 489; Moschos 2009b, 259, fig. 27. **(PLATE 30)**
BRD15	PM 548	**S40**	-	H.: 13 L.: 20.6	**Head/neck**: painted; fringed circle and a pendent fringed bivalve indicating the eyes **Handle**: central stripe **Shoulder/upper body**: successive zones of sets of vertical bars; concentric arcs; pendent fringed bivalves **Lower body**: crosshatched lozenge **Legs**: barred	LHIIIC Late	Vermeule 1960, 11 no. 43, pl. 4 fig. 30; Papadopoulos 1979, 101-104, figs. 168a-b, 255d, 257b; Mountjoy 1999, 441 fn. 489.
BRD16	PM 630	**S40**	-	-	-		Papadopoulos 1979, 211 A/A 528

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
BRD17	-	**-**	-	H.: 17.3 L.: 28.5	**Head/neck**: banded; circles indicating the eyes **Handle**: central stripe **Shoulder/upper body**: successive zones of zigzag; triglyphs and pendent fringed concentric semicircles; pendent concentric semicircles **Lower body**: plain **Legs**: barred	LHIIIC Late	Kontorli-Papadopoulou 1979, 156, fig. 2:1-3, pl. 17c-f; Guggisberg 1996, 65 no. 200; Mountjoy 1999, 441 fn. 489.
BRD18	-	**-**	-	H.: 13.9 L.: 24.6	**Head/neck**: circles indicating the eyes; net pattern on neck **Handle/back ridge**: barred **Shoulder/upper body**: dogtooth; crosshatched triangles **Lower body**: plain **Legs**: plain		Papadopoulos 1980, 166-168, figs. 1-2.

CAT. V.9. Multiple Vase (FS 326: MLT1,2,4,9**; FS 328:** MLT3,6**; FS 330:** MLT5,7,8,11,13**; FS 325:** MLT12**)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
MLT1	PM 875	**S03**	**BI**	H.: 7.7	**Handle**: wavy line **Rim/neck**: monochrome **Body**: scale pattern	LHIIIC Early	*ArchDelt* 22 (1967), 214, pl. 153; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 172d-e, 262d; Mountjoy 1999, 423 fn. 394. **(PLATE 31)**
MLT2	PM 876	**S03**	**BI**	H.: 6.5	**Handle**: barred **Rim/neck**: dotted rim; plain neck **Body**: bivalve; obliques	LHIIIC Early	*ArchDelt* 22 (1967), 214, pl. 153; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 172f-g, 262e; Mountjoy 1999, 423 fn. 394.
MLT3	PM 366	**S11**	-	H.: 5.5	**Rim/neck**: banded rim; plain neck **Body**: scale pattern; fish spine; fringed line; wavy lines	LHIIIC Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 173c; Mountjoy 1999, 430 fn. 441.
MLT4	Π15658	**S11**	**B022**	H.: 8.5	**Handle**: barred **Rim/neck**: plain; band on the base of neck **Body**: semicircles with barred fill	LHIIIC Early	Paschalidis 2014, 186-187.
MLT5	Π8651	**S11**	**B025? B026**	H.: 17	**Handle**: barred **Rim/neck**: band on rim and the base of neck **Shoulder**: row of joining semicircles **Body**: evenly spaced banding **Legs**: barred	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 160-161.
MLT6	Π14043	**S11**	**B037**	H.: 5 D.rim: 3.9 D.max.: 5.8	**Rim/neck**: banded rim **Body**: multiple wavy lines; fringed spray	LHIIIC Middle	Paschalidis 2014, 269-270.
MLT7	PM 40	**S25**	-	H.: 12.8 D.rim: 4.4 D.max.: 12.6 D.base: 4.2	**Handle**: barred **Rim/neck**: barred rim; band on the base of neck **Shoulder**: stylised foliate band **Body**: wavy line	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 172a, 262b-c; Mountjoy 1999, 423 no. 83, fig. 148.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
MLT8	Π 11798	**S25**	Ch.t. 20	H.: 4.7 D.rim: 4	**Handle**: barred **Rim/neck**: barred rim; plain neck **Shoulder**: hatched triangles; dotted semicircles **Body**: horizontal zigzag	LHIIIC Middle	Aktypi 2017, 96 no. 116, fig. 131. **(PLATE 31)**
MLT9	PM 1051	**S29**	-	H.: 12.9	**Handle**: barred **Rim/neck**: barred rim; band on the base of neck **Body**: fringed elaborate circle (fill of panelled pattern); concentric with barred fill	LHIIIC Middle	Vermeule 1960, 11 no. 42, pl. 4, fig. 29; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 173f-g, 263d; Mountjoy 1999, 430 fn. 441. **(PLATE 31)**
MLT10	P16114	**S45**	**B117**	H.: 9.5 D.rim: 3.6 D.max.: 7.2 D.base: 4.5	**Handle**: barred **Rim/neck**: wide band **Body**: panelled pattern of vertical wavy line, **Underside**: ring; lozenge	LHIIIC Early-Middle	Christakopoulou 2010, 39, pl. 3.19. **(PLATE 31)**
MLT11	AP 2301	**S69a**	**B127**	H.: 9.7	**Body**: chevrons	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Petropoulos 2007, 255, fig. 33.
MLT12	AP 1767	**S69a**	Ch.t. 4, second.	H.: 8.5	**Handle**: monochrome **Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: chevrons; concentric semicircles **Lower body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Middle	Petropoulos 2007, 261, figs. 75a-b. **(PLATE 31)**
MLT13	PM 704	**-**	-	H.: 5.8	**Shoulder**: horizontal zigzag **Body**: horizontal zigzag	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 172b-c; Mountjoy 1999, 423 fn. 393.

CAT. V.10. Kalathos (FS 291)

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
KLT1	-	**S07**	-	-	**Body**: fringed isolated spirals	LHIIIC Late	Mountjoy 1999, 440.
KLT2	-	**S07**	Ch.t. 59	H.: 17.2-18.6 D.rim: 28.1 D.base: 15.2	**Upper body**: fringed concentric semicircles; panelled pattern **Lower body**: horizontal wavy line; wide evelnly spaced bands; horizontal zigzag; wide monochrome zone above the base	SM	Moschos 2009b, 260, fig. 37. **(PLATE 32)**
KLT3	PM 259	**S11**	-	H.: 15.6 D.rim: 33 D.base: 19	**Upper body**: undecorated **Lower body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1937), 86 fig. 5; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 176a, 266a; Mountjoy 1999, 440 no. 135, fig. 158. **(PLATE 33)**
KLT4	Π 8652	**S11**	**B025? B026**	H.: 24 D.rim: 42.5 D.base: 26.5	**Upper body**: fringed panels of stacked wavy lines (horizontal; vertical) **Lower body**: narrow zone with zigzag; monochrome with reserved bands	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos *Prakt* (1989), pl. 52; Mountjoy 1999, 440 fn. 486; Paschalidis 2009, 95, fig. 11; Paschalidis 2014, 158-159. **(PLATE 32)**
KLT5	Π 12362	**S11**	**B058**	H.: 5.5 D.rim: 13 D.base: 7.5	**Upper body**: band below the rim **Lower body**: fine line group bordered by wider band above	LHIIIB2	Paschalidis 2014, 497-498 (LHIIIB2/LHIIIC Early transitional).
KLT6	P 16274	**S13**	**B075**	-	**Upper body**: crosshatched lozenges; pair of tangential fringed concentric circles **Lower body**: monochrome with reserved bands	LHIIIC Late	Kaskantiri 2012, 6, fig. 9. **(PLATE 32)**
KLT7	-	**S15**	Ch.t. M, second.	-	-	LHIIIC Late	Mountjoy 1999, 440.
KLT8	-	**S41**	Ch.t. 21, Burial Γ	H.: 12.2 D.rim: 22.8 D.base: 11.7	**Upper body**: barred zigzag; birds; quadrupeds; human figure **Lower body**: wide evenly spaced bands	end of LHIIIC Late	Moschos 2009b, 257-258, fig. 13.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
KLT9	P 16141	**S45**	**B121**	H.: 11.2 D.rim: 20 D.base: 12.3	**Body**: alternating monochrome and reserved zones	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Christakopoulou 2010, 76, pl. 15.7. **(PLATE 33)**
KLT10	-	**S70**	-	-	**Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, fig. 18:3. **(PLATE 33)**
KLT11	PM 628	**-**	-	H.: 10.5	**Body**: monochome with reserved zone below the handles.	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 176b; Mountjoy 1999, 440 fn. 485.

CAT. V.11. Cup (FS 214-215: CP1-7**; FS 220:** CP8-9**; FS 240**: CP10-12**)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
CP1	P 10604a	**S25**	Ch.t. 17	-	**Body**: wavy line	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2017, no. 73.
CP2	PM 786	**S33**	-	H.: 7.6	**Rim**: medium band	LHIIIC Early-Middle	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 185f; Mountjoy 1999, 423 fn. 397.
CP3	BE 590	**S64**	**B124**	H.: 7.5-7.7 D.rim: 11.5 D.base: 4.6	**Rim**: band	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1976, 2 T.A no .2, pl. 5c, 6b; Mountjoy 1999, 423 no. 84 fig. 148. **(PLATE 34)**
CP4	n/a	**S70**	Phase Ib (unmix.)	-	**Rim**: medium band Handle: upper half painted	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 414, fig. 15:5; Mountjoy 1999, 423 fn. 398 Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 58. **(PLATE 34)**
CP5	n/a	**S70**	Phase II (unmix.)	-	**Rim**: medium band **Handle**: striped	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 414, fig. 20:4; Mountjoy 1999, 423 fn. 398. **(PLATE 34)**
CP6	n/a	**S70**	Phase Ia	-	**Rim**: medium band **Handle**: striped	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 56, fig. 2:2.
CP7	n/a	**S70**	Phase II (unmix.)	-	**Rim**: medium band **Handle**: striped	LHIIIC Middle	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 69, fig. 6:3.
CP8	n/a	**S70**	Phase Ib (unmix.)	-	Plain	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 404, fig. 15:4; Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 56 fn. 10. **(PLATE 34)**
CP9	n/a	**S70**	Phase Ia	-	Plain	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 56, fig. 2:1.
CP10	PM 788	**S33**	-	H.: 9.5pres.	Monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 185g, 274c; Mountjoy 1999, 423 fn. 399.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
CP11	n/a	**S70**	Phase Ib (unmix.)	-	**Rim**: band **Body**: band above and below the carination	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 413 fig. 15:2; Mountjoy 1999, 424 fn. 418; Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 58, 61, fig. 3:1. **(PLATE 34)**
CP12	n/a	**S70**	Phase Ib (unmix.)	-	**Body**: monochrome; reserved below the carination	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 414, 413 fig. 15:7; Mountjoy 1999, 423 fn. 400. Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 58. **(PLATE 34)**

CAT. V.12. Kylix (FS 267: KLX3,5,12-13**; FS 274-275:** KLX1-2,4,6-11,14**)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
KLX1	-	**S09**	-	-	**Body**: monochrome; reserved zone between the handles	LHIIIC Early	Papazoglou-Manioudaki, Paschalidis 2017, 455-456, pl.CLXXVIII.
KLX2	PM 16561	**S25**	Ch.t. 17, interior	D.rim: 15.7	Plain	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2014, fig. 17; Aktypi 2017, 61 no. 62, fig. 76. **(PLATE 35)**
KLX3	Π 17349	**S25**	Ch.t. 20, interior	(single sherd)	Plain	LHIIIC Middle-Late	Aktypi 2017, 100 no. 124, fig. 138.
KLX4	Π 16935	**S25**	Ch.t. 44, interior	H.: 12.5pres.	Monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2014, fig. 33; Aktypi 2017, 157 no. 222, fig. 216.
KLX5	PM 789	**S33**	-	H.: 10.1-10.5 pres.	Monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Mastrokostas *Prakt* (1965), 130, pl. 162γ; Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 179d, 269b; Mountjoy 1999, 423 fn. 402.
KLX6	PM 790	**S33**	-	H.: 18.5	**Rim**: banded **Body**: monochrome; reserved zone between the handles **Stem**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Mastrokostas *Prakt* (1965), 134, pl. 175c; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 179i; Mountjoy 1999, 439 fns. 475-477, 479; Moschos 2009b, 259, fig. 28. **(PLATE 35)**
KLX7	PM 791	**S33**	-	H.: 14.5	**Body**: monochrome; reserved zone between the handles **Stem/foot**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Mastrokostas *Prakt* (1965), pl. 175c; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 179f; Mountjoy 1999, 439 fns. 475-477, 479.
KLX8	PM 902	**S33**	-	H.: 17.6	**Rim**: banded **Handles**: striped **Body**: reserved zone between the handles; banding on the lower body **Stem**: banded **Foot**: plain	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 179h, 269d; Mountjoy 1999, 439 fns. 478. **(PLATE 35)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
KLX9	PM 903	**S33**	-	H.: 16.8	**Rim**: banded **Body**: monochrome; reserved zone between the handles **Stem/foot**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 179g; Mountjoy 1999, 439 fns. 475-477, 479.
KLX10	π 12413	**S37**	**B108**	H.: 4.3pres. D.base: 11	Monochrome	LHIIIC Early-Middle	Petropouos 2000, 75; Giannopoulos 2008, 114-115, 155, pls. 21:9, 37:9, 79.
KLX11	-	**S70**	Phase I	-	Plain	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 415, fig. 15:8; Mountjoy 1999, 423. **(PLATE 35)**
KLX12	-	**S70**	Phase Ib (unmix.)	-	Monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 415, fig. 15:9; Mountjoy 1999, 423 fn. 403; Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 58. **(PLATE 35)**
KLX13	-	**S70**	Phase Ia	-	Monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 56, fig. 2:12.
KLX14	-	**S70**	Phase Ib (unmix.)	-	Monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 61, fig. 4:5.

CAT. V.13. Deep Bowl (FS 284: DB1,4-18**; FS 285:** DB2-3,19**) and Vertical-Handled Deep Bowl (**KNT1-2**)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
DB1	Π14627	**S11**	**B049**	H.: 7.3 D.rim: 10.2 D.max.: 9.8 D.base: 5	**Upper body**: stylised foliate band **Lower body**: minimal banding	LHIIIB2/ LHIIIC transitional	Paschalidis 2009, 85, fig. 7; Paschalidis 2014, 370. **(PLATE 36)**
DB2	PM 904	**S33**	-	H.: 9.4	Monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs.178b; Mountjoy 1999, 439 fn. 483. **(PLATE 36)**
DB3	PM 907	**S33**	-	H.: 11.1	Monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs.178a, 267b; Mountjoy 1999, 439 fn. 483. **(PLATE 36)**
DB4	-	**S33**	-	-	Rosette type	LHIIIC Early	Mastrokostas *Prakt* (1965), pl. 164β bottom row second from let (upside down); Mountjoy 1999, 424 fn. 411.
DB5	-	**S70**	Phase Ib (unmix.)	-	Monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 412 fig. 14:1; Mountjoy 1999, 424 fn. 412; Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 58. **(PLATE 36)**
DB6	-	**S70**	Phase Ib (unmix.)	(single sherd)	**Rim**: banded **Upper body**: running spiral	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 414, fig. 14:3; Mountjoy 1999, 424 fn. 413; Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 58. **(PLATE 36)**
DB7	-	**S70**	Phase Ib (unmix.)	(single sherd)	**Rim**: banded **Upper body**: panelled pattern with net pattern fill	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 414, fig. 14:4; Mountjoy 1999, 424 fn. 413; Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 58. **(PLATE 36)**
DB8	-	**S70**	Phase Ib (unmix.)	(single sherd)	**Rim**: banded **Upper body**: antithetic spirals	LHIIIC Middle	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, fig. 14:7; Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 58, 62-63.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
DB9	-	**S70**	Phase Ib (unmix.)	(single sherd)	**Rim**: banded **Upper body**: tricurved arch; stemmed spiral fill.	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 414, fig. 14:8; Mountjoy 1999, 424 fn. 413; Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 58.
DB10	-	**S70**	Phase Ia	(single sherd)	**Rim**: banded **Upper body**: part of panelled pattern of vertical wavy line.	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 414, fig. 23:1
DB11	-	**S70**	Phase Ia	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: panel of vertical zigzag	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 56, fig. 2:3.
DB12	-	**S70**	Phase Ia	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: tricurved arch	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 56, fig. 2:5.
DB13	-	**S70**	Phase Ia	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: horizontal zigzag on the plain field.	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 56, fig. 2:6.
DB14	-	**S70**	Phase Ia	(single sherd)	Monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 56, fig. 2:9.
DB15	-	**S70**	Phase Ia	-	Monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 56, fig. 2:10.
DB16	-	**S70**	Phase Ib (unmix.)	-	**Upper body**: reserved zone of quirk; the rest monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 61, 62-63, fig. 4:1.
DB17	-	**S70**	Phase Ib (unmix.)	-	**Body**: monochrome with reserved band on the base.	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 61, fig. 4:2.
DB18	-	**S70**	Phase Ib (unmix.)	(single sherd)	ARGIVE **Rim**: reserved; wide band below.	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 62 fn. 17, fig. 4:4.
DB19	-	**S70**	Phase II (unmix.)	-	Monochrome	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 69, fig. 6:1.
KNT1	PM 912	**S33**	-	H.: 8.5	**Body**: monochrome with reserved band between the handles	LHIIIC Late?	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 178c. **(PLATE 36)**
KNT2	PM 1353	**S40**	-	H.: 8.8	Plain		Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 178d, 276c. **(PLATE 36)**

CAT. V.14. Krater (FS 9-10: KR1-2,4,20**; FS 281-282:** KR3, 5-10,12-19,21-27**; FS 298:** KR11**)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
KR1	P 17541	**S25**	Ch.t. 16, *dromos*	(single sherd)	**Body**: rosette or wheel motif encircling a cross	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 47-48 no. 37
KR2	Π 16882	**S25**	Ch.t. 24, interior	H.: 8.3pres. D.base: 11.3	**Body.**: banded	LHIIIC Late	Aktypi 2017, 110 no. 142, fig. 152
KR3	-	**S25**	Ch.t. 43, *dromos*	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: running spiral; solid small triangle flanking the tangents	LHIIIC Early	Aktypi 2014, 19 fig. 15.
KR4	PM 905	**S33**	-	H.: 15.5	Monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 174d, 264c; Mountjoy 423 fn. 395. **(PLATE 37)**
KR5	PM 882	**S33**	-	(single sherd)	**Rim**: banded **Upper body**: right facing birds (plumage of vertical wavy lines)	LHIIIC Early	Matrokostas *Prakt* (1962), 132, pl. 139a; Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 174c; Mountjoy 1999, 424 fn. 407.
KR6	-	**S33**	-	(single sherd)	**Rim**: banded **Upper body**: elaborate running spiral	LHIIIC Middle	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 18 (1963), pl. 154γ left; Mountjoy 1999, 430 fn. 442.
KR7	-	**S33**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: antithetic spirals	LHIIIC Early	Mastrokostas *Prakt* (1964), pl. 61γ top right, 64β (upside down); Mountjoy 1999, 424 fn. 407.
KR8	-	**S33**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: spirals (white-on-dark)	LHIIIC Early	Mastrokostas *Prakt* (1964), pl. 61γ; Mountjoy 1999, 424 fn. 408.
KR9	-	**S33**	-	(single sherd)	**Body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Mastrokostas *Prakt* (1964), pl. 64α; Mountjoy 1999, 424 fn. 409.
KR10	-	**S33**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: semicircles and stacked triangles.	LHIIIC Late	Mastrokostas *Prakt* (1964), pl. 174β; Mountjoy 1999, 439 fn. 481.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
KR11	-	**S33**	-	(single sherd)	**Rim/upper body**: Faded decoration	LHIIIC Early	Mastrokostas *Prakt* (1965), pl. 163γ; Mountjoy 1999, 424 fn. 419
KR12	-	**S33**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: panelled patterns	LHIIIC Early	Mastrokostas *Prakt* (1965), pl. 167α, 167γ, 168β; Mountjoy 1999, 424 fn. 407.
KR13	-	**S33**	-	-	Monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Matrokostas *Ergon* (1966), 159 fig. 186; Mountjoy 1999, 424 fn. 406.
KR14	P16126	**S45**	Ch.t. 2	(single sherd)	**Rim**: banded **Upper body**: running spiral; solid triangles flanking the tangents	LHIIIB-LHIIIC Early	Christakopoulou 2010, 52, pls. 6, 7.3. **(PLATE 37)**
KR15	-	**S70**	Phase Ib (unmix.)	-	**Rim**: banded **Upper body**: sacral ivy. **Lower body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 415, fig. 15:1; Mountjoy 1999, 424 fn. 410. Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 58. **(PLATE 37)**
KR16	-	**S70**	Phase II	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: fringed panelled pattern; fringed spiral	LHIIIC Late	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 419 figs. 19:2; Mountjoy 1999, 439 fn. 482.
KR17	-	**S70**	Phase II	D.pres.: 34	**Upper body**: stacked zigzag among evenly spaced bands	LHIIIC Late	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 419 fig. 19:5; Mountjoy 1999, 439 fn. 482.
KR18	-	**S70**	Phase II	D.pres.: 40	**Upper body**: panelled pattern of concentric arcs and vertical zigzag.	LHIIIC Late	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 419 fig. 19:6; Mountjoy 1999, 439 fn. 482.
KR19	-	**S70**	Phase II (unmix.)	D.rim: 36	**Rim**: banded **Upper body**: pendent dotted concentric semicircles; dotted concentric semicircles in added white set on a dark belt floating in the decorative zone **Lower body**: traces of bands	LHIIIC Late	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 420 fig. 18:2; Mountjoy 1999, 439 fn. 482; Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 69, fig. 6:9. **(PLATE 37)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
KR20	-	**S70**	Phase Ia	D.rim: 31	**Rim**: banded **Upper body**: whorl-shell	LHIIIB-LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 56-58, fig. 2:4.
KR21	-	**S70**	Phase Ia	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: quadrupeds with striped legs.	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 56, fig. 2:7.
KR22	-	**S70**	Phase Ia	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: spotted design of a bird (?)	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 56, fig. 2:8.
KR23	-	**S70**	Phase Ib (unmix.)	D.rim: 27	**Rim**: banded **Upper body**: antithetical sets of concentric semicircles (pendent; standing); triglyphs	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 61-62, fig. 3:3.
KR24	-	**S70**	Phase Ib (unmix.)	-	**Rim**: banded **Body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 61, fig. 4:8.
KR25	-	**S70**	Phase Ib (unmix.)	-	**Rim**: banded **Upper body**: chain of concentric semicircles degrading to concentric arcs painted floating on the plain field **Lower body**: minimal banding	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 61, 63, fig. 4:9.
KR26	-	**S70**	Phase II (unmix.)	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: fringed stacked triangles.	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 69, fig. 6:6.
KR27	-	**S70**	Phase II (unmix.)	D.rim: 40	**Rim**: banded **Upper body**: elaborate antithetic spiral pattern with fringed outline and stacked zigzag fill **Lower body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Middle/ Advanced	Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 69, fig. 7. **(PLATE 37)**

CAT. V.15. Spouted Mug (FS 251)

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Date	Bibliography
SMG1	Π8650	**S11**	**B025? B026**	H.: 6.6 D.rim: 11.3 D.base: 7.6	**Handle**: striped **Upper body**: plain **Lower body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 163-164.
SMG2	Π14818	**S11**	**B046**	H.: 6 D.rim: 10 D.base: 6.5	**Upper body**: plain **Lower body**: monochrome zone above the base	LHIIIC Late	Paschalidis 2014, 356.
SMG3	π 10432	**S37**	**B107**	H.: 8.8 D.rim: 14.5 D.base: 8.9	**Handle**: striped **Upper body**: wide monochrome band below the rim; reserved zone below the spout **Lower body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Petropoulos 2000, 75, fig. 40; Giannopoulos 2008, 119, 167, 235-236, pls. 29:45, 45:45. **(PLATE 38)**
SMG4	PM 540	**S40**	-	H.: 7.6	**Handle**: striped **Upper body**: wide monochrome band below the rim; reserved zone below the spout **Lower body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, figs. 176d, 266c; Mountjoy 1999, 439 fn. 474. **(PLATE 38)**
SMG5	-	**S70**	Phase II (unmix.)	-	Monochrome	LHIIIC Early	Deger-Jalkotzy, Alram-Stern 1985, 420, fig. 20:2; Mountjoy 1999, 423 fn. 401. **(PLATE 38)**
SMG6	PM 267	**-**	-	H.: 6.7	Monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 176c, 266b; Mountjoy 1999,439 fn. 474.
SMG7	PM 1030	**-**	-	H.: 7.3-7.6 D.rim: 12 D.base: 8.5	**Handle**: striped **Upper body**: wide monochrome band below the rim; reserved zone below the spout **Lower body**: monochrome	LHIIIC Late	Papadopoulos 1979, fig. 176e; Mountjoy 1999,439 no. 134, fig. 158.

CAT. VI.1. Kantharos

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
knt1	PM 16516	**S25**	**b01**	H.: 9.5 D.rim: 9.2 D.max.: 11.1 D.base: 5	Monochrome	LPG/"EG"	Aktypi 2014, no. 1, fig. 10.
knt2	PM 16534	**S25**	**b01**	H.: 10.7pres. D.rim: 10.4 D.max.: 11.5	Monochrome **Upper body**: narrow zone of horizontal zigzag	LPG/"EG"	Aktypi 2014, no. 4, fig. 11.
knt3	PM 10612	**S25**	**b01**	H.: 11.1 D.base: 6	Monochrome; reserved band on the transition to the foot	LPG/"EG"	Aktypi 2014, no. 6, fig. 12. **(PLATE 39)**
knt4	PM 17050	**S25**	**b01**	(single sherd)	**Base**: monochrome	LPG/"EG"	Aktypi 2014, no. 7, fig. 12.
knt5	PM 10610	**S25**	Ch.t. 17, *dromos*	H.: 10.6 D.base: 6.5	Monochrome; reserved band on the transition to the base **Upper body**: narrow zone of horizontal zigzag	LPG/"EG"	Aktypi 2014, no. 8, fig. 12. **(PLATE 39)**
knt6	PM 16520	**S25**	Ch.t. 17, interior	H.: 4.5pres. D.base: 5.6	Monochrome	"EG"	Aktypi 2014, no. 15, fig. 13.
knt7	PM 16547	**S25**	Ch.t. 24, interior	H.: 2.9	**Upper body**: hatched triangle	"EG"	Aktypi 2014, no. 35, fig. 17.
knt8	PM 16548	**S25**	Ch.t. 24, interior	(single sherd)	Monochrome	"EG"	Aktypi 2014, no. 36, fig. 17.
knt9	PM 16549	**S25**	Ch.t. 24, interior	H.: 2.7pres. D.base: 5.9	Monochrome; reserved base	LPG/"EG"	Aktypi 2014, no. 37, fig. 17.
knt10	PM 16540	**S25**	Ch.t. 24, interior	H.: 9 D.rim: 8.2 D.max.: 10.8 D.base: 5.9	Monochrome	"EG"	Aktypi 2014, no. 44, fig. 18. **(PLATE 40)**
knt11	PM 16541	**S25**	Ch.t. 24, interior	H.: 8.3 D.base: 5.5	Monochrome	"EG"	Aktypi 2014, no. 45, fig. 18.
knt12	PM 16542	**S25**	Ch.t. 24, interior	H.: 4.8pres. D.base: 5.3	Monochrome	"EG"	Aktypi 2014, no. 46, fig. 18.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
knt13	PM 16543	**S25**	Ch.t. 24, interior	-	Monochrome	"EG"	Aktypi 2014, no. 47, fig. 18.
knt14	PM 485	**S26**	-	H.: 13.2 D.rim: 12.3 D.max.: 12.5 D.base: 6.1	**Rim**: horizontal zig-zag **Handles**: crossing stripes **Upper body**: three decorated zones (vertical bars; sets of vertical wavy lines) **Lower body**: set of bands; monochrome zone above the base **Foot**: monochrome	LG	Gadolou 2008, 123-124 (XI.101), fig. 96.
knt15	PM 12796 α	**S35**	-	H.: 2.6pres.	Monochrome; reserved bands below the handles	"EG/MG"	Gadolou 2008, 141 (XX.141), fig. 120.
knt16	PM 12796 β	**S35**	-	H.: 2.6pres.	Monochrome; reserved bands below the handles	"EG/MG"	Gadolou 2008, 141 (XX.141), fig. 120.
knt17	PM 12799 α-κ	**S35**	-	H.: 3-7.5pres	**Handle**: monochrome	MG/LG	Gadolou 2008, 141 (XX.144), fig. 122.
knt18	PM 12799 α-κ	**S35**	-	H.: 3-7.5pres	**Handle**: stripes	MG/LG	Gadolou 2008, 141 (XX.144), fig. 122.
knt19	PM 12799 α-κ	**S35**	-	H.: 3-7.5pres	**Handle**: simple meander	MG/LG	Gadolou 2008, 141 (XX.144), fig. 122.
knt20	PM 12799 α-κ	**S35**	-	H.: 3-7.5pres	**Handle**: vertical wavy line	MG/LG	Gadolou 2008, 141 (XX.144), fig. 122.
knt21	PM 12799 α-κ	**S35**	-	H.: 3-7.5pres	**Handle**: horizontal bars	MG/LG	Gadolou 2008, 141 (XX.144), fig. 122.
knt22	PM 12799 α-κ	**S35**	-	H.: 3-7.5pres	**Handle**: monochrome; reserved bars	MG/LG	Gadolou 2008, 141 (XX.144), fig. 122.
knt23	PM 12799 α-κ	**S35**	-	H.: 3-7.5pres	**Handle**: diagonal line	MG/LG	Gadolou 2008, 141 (XX.144), fig. 122.
knt24	PM 13821 α	**S35**	-	H.: 3.2 pres.	**Upper body**: floral motif in added white.	LG/EA	Gadolou 2008, 142(XX.145α), fig. 123.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
knt25	PM 12646	**S47**	**b02**	H.: 9 D.rim: 11 D.max.: 12.3 D.base: 5.2	Monochrome; sets of reserved bands on the rim and below the handles **Handles**: barred	"MG"	Gadolou 2008, 138-139 (XVIII.133), fig. 114.
knt26	AMA1569	**S63a**	-	H.: 6pres.	**Rim**: banded **Handle**: monochrome **Upper body**: hatched triangles	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Vστ.34), fig. 58.
knt27	AMA 840	**S63d**	**b04**	H.: 8.7 D.rim: 10.4 D.base: 5.7	Monochrome; reserved rim; set of reserved bands below the handles **Handles**: barred	LG	Gadolou 2008, 102 (Vδ.28), fig. 52.
knt28	AMA 524	**S63f**	**b05**	H.: 7.8 D.rim: 8.5 D.max.: 10.7 D.base: 4.5	Monochrome	"EG"	Dekoulakou 1982, 224, fig. 17; Gadolou 2008, 99 (Vγ.22), fig. 48. **(PLATE 40)**
knt29	AMA 186	**S63f**	-	H.: 6 D.rim: 3.6 D.base: 3.4	**Rim**: wide band **Handles**: monochrome **Upper body**: crosshatched triangles **Lower body**: monochrome; reserved bands above the base	"EG"	Gadolou 2008, 98 (Vα.19), fig. 46. Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 22 (1967), 216-217.
knt30	AMA1720	**S63h**	-	H.: 10.9 D.rim: 10.5 D.base: 5.7	Monochrome; reserved band of the rim and foot **Upper body**: narrow zone of horizontal zigzag	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 113, (Vη.73), fig.83. **(PLATE 39)**
knt31	AMA 453	**S65**	-	H.: 5.4 D.rim: 5 D.max.: 55 D.base: 3.2	Monochrome; reserved band on the rim **Handles**: barred	LG	Gadolou 2008, 102 (Vε.29), fig. 53.
knt32	AMA1874	**S66c**	**b14**	H.: 8.7 D.base: 5.7	Monochrome	"EG"	Gadolou 2007, 18 no. 13, fig. 12

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
knt33	AMA1876	**S66c**	**b16**	H.: 8 D.base: 5.2	THAPSOS-CLASS IMITATION **Rim**: banding **Handles**: barred **Upper body**: metopal panel of hatched running meander **Lower body**: monochrome; sets of reserved bands	MG/LG	Gadolou 2007, 19 no. 16, fig. 14. **(PLATE 40)**
knt34	PM 12338	**S72a**	**b20**	H.: 10 D.rim: 9.4 D.max.: 11 D.base: 5.7	**Rim**: reserved **Handles**: crossing stripes **Upper body**: successive decorative zones (sets of vertical wavy lines; silhouette water birds; simple running spiral) **Lower body**: evenly spaced banding	LG	Gadolou 2008, 90-91 (I.1), fig. 34
knt35	PM 12804 α-η	**S75**	**b22**	H.: 8.6 D.rim: 10 D.base: 5.2	Monochrome; reserved band on the rim; set of reserved bands below the handles **Handles**: barred	"EG"	Gadolou 2008, 92 (IIβ.3), fig. 36. **(PLATE 40)**
knt36	PM 1197	**S76a**	**b24**	H.: 9.4 D.rim: 9.5 D.max.: 11.5	Plain	"EG"	Gadolou 2008, 93 (IIIα.7), fig. 38.
knt37	PM 1196	**S76a**	**b24**	H.: 8 D.rim: 8 D.max.: 10 D.base: 5	Monochrome; set of reserved bands below the handles; reserved band above the base **Handles**: barred	"EG"	Gadolou 2008, 93-94 (IIIα.8), fig. 38. **(PLATE 40)**
knt38	PM 1195	**S76a**	**b24?**	H.: 8 D.rim: 9 D.max.: 12 D.base: 6	Monochrome; sets of reserved bands on the rim and below the handles **Handles**: barred	"EG"	Gadolou 2008, 94 (IIIα.9), fig. 39. **(PLATE 40)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
knt39	PM 1193	**S76b**	**b26**	H.: 10 D.rim: 10 D.max.: 11.5 D.base: 5.5	**Rim**: Horizontal zigzag **Handles**: monochrome **Upper body**: crowded metopal decoration (crosshatched triangles; tied vertically stacked chevrons) **Lower body**: crowded metopal decoration of the same motifs in opposing arrangement **Base**: banded	"EG"	Dekoulakou 1973, 19, fig. 1, 3:II, pl. IAβ-γ; Gadolou 2008, 94-95 (IIIβ.11) fig. 40. **(PLATE 39)**
knt40	PM 1170	**S79a**	-	H.: 10.7 D.rim: 9 D.max.: 10.5 D.base: 6	Monochrome; set of reserved bands below the handles	LG	Gadolou 2008, 144-145 (XXII.150).
knt41	PM 1154	**S79a**	**b37**	H.: 10 D.rim: 8.9 D.max.: 10.5 D.base: 4.9	Monochrome; sets of reserved bands on the rim and below the handles **Handles**: sets of bars	LG	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1952), 402, fig. 10; Coldstream 2008, 228, pl. 50f.Gadolou 2008, 129-130 (XIII.110), fig. 102. **(PLATE 41)**
knt42	PM 1155	**S79a**	**b37**	H.: 13 D.rim: 11.2 D.max.: 11.5 D.base: 5.6	**Rim**: rays **Handles**: crossing stripes **Upper body**: two decorative zones (simplified vertical tangential spirals; horizontal zigzag) separated by painted bands **Lower body**: monochrome **Foot**: banded	LG	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1952), 401-402 A4, fig. 12; Coldstream 2008, 228, pl. 50c; Gadolou 2008, 128-129 (XIII.108), fig. 101. **(PLATE 41)**
knt43	PM 1156	**S79a**	**b37**	H.: 13 D.rim: 12.1 D.max.: 11 D.base: 6.3	**Rim**: horizontal zigzag **Handles**: crossing stripes **Upper body**: fish (in outline); metopes of simple spirals **Lower body**: set of fine bands; monochrome above the foot **Foot**: monochrome	LG	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1952), 402 A5, fig. 11; Coldstream 1968, 228, pl. 50d; Gadolou 2008, 129 (XIII.109), fig. 102. **(PLATE 41)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
knt44	PM 507	**S79a**	**b38**	H.: 11.5 D.rim: 8.8 D.max.: 12 D.base: 5.5	Monochrome; reserved band on the rim; **Handle zone**: narrow zone with vertical bars	LG	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1952), 404, fig. 17; Gadolou 2008, 130 (XIII.112), fig. 103.
knt45	PM 509	**S79a**	**b38**	H.: 11.5 D.rim: 12.9 D.max.: 11.5 D.base: 5.4	**Handles**: sets of horizontal bars **Upper body**: horizontal zigzag **Lower body**: monochrome **Foot**: monochrome	LG	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1952), 404, fig. 18; Gadolou 2008, 130-131 (XIII.113), fig. 103.
knt46	PM 512	**S79a**	**b39**	H.: 10.8 D.rim: 9.2 D.max.: 11 D.base: 5.2	Monochrome; sets of reserved bands on the rim and below the handles **Handles**: sets of horizontal bars	LG	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1952), Γ3, 405, fig. 25; Gadolou 2008, 131-132 (XIII.116), fig. 104.
knt47	PM 1159	**S79a**	**b39**	H.: 9.1 D.rim: 13 D.max.: 13.5 D.base: 5.9	**Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: isolated spirals; sets of vertical wavy lines **Lower body**: evenly spaced banding	LG	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1952), 403, 407, fig. 20; Gadolou 2008, 131 (XIII.115), fig. 104.
knt48	PM 1160	**S79a**	**b39**	H.: 11.5 D.rim: 11.1 D.max.: 11.2 D.base: 5.8	**Rim**: reserved **Handles**: crossing stripes **Upper body**: sets of vertical wavy lines **Lower body**: sets of bands; monochrome above the foot **Foot**: banded	LG	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1952), 404-405, 407, fig. 19. Gadolou 2008, 131 (XIII.114), fig. 104.
knt49	PM 528	**S79b**	**b40**	H.: 14 D.rim: 16.4 D.max.: 17 D.base: 7.9	Monochrome; reserved bands on the rim	LG	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1956), 198, pl. 92β2; Gadolou 2008, 134 (XIV.121), fig. 109.
knt50	PM 529	**S79b**	**b40**	H.: 10.5 D.rim: 9 D.max.: 10.5 D.base: 5.6	Monochrome; set of reserved bands below the handles	LG	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1956), 198, pl. 92β3; Gadolou 2008, 134 (XIV.122), fig. 109.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
knt51	PM 530	**S79b**	**b40**	H.: 11 D.rim: 9 D.max.: 11 D.base: 5.9	Monochrome; set of reserved bands on the rim, below the handles, and on the lower body **Handles**: crossing stripes	LG	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1956), 198, pl. 92β1; Gadolou 2008, 134-135 (XIV.123), fig. 110.
knt52	PM 532	**S80**	**b41**	H.: 8.5 D.rim: 13.5 D.max.: 14 D.base: 5.5	Monochrome **Rim**: circles with central dot	LG	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1956), 196, pl. 91α3; Gadolou 2008, 135-136 (XV.125), fig. 111.
knt53	PM 533	**S80**	**b41**	H.: 9.5 D.rim: 8.6 D.max.: 9.5 D.base: 4.9	Monochrome; traces of painted decoration (X-shaped motif?) below the handle	LG	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1956), 196-197, pl. 91α1; Gadolou 2008, 136 (XV.126), fig. 112.
knt54	PM 1168	**S80**	**b41**	H.: 13.5 D.rim: 13.3 D.max.: 12.5 D.base: 5.8	**Rim**: horizontal zig-zag **Upper body**: traces of bands; decoration not preserved **Lower body**: monochrome **Foot**: banded	LG	Gadolou 2008, 136-137 (XV.128), fig. 112.
knt55	PM 3849	**S82**	-	H.: 9.5 D.rim: 10.5 D.max.: 12 D.base: 5.4	Monochrome; set of reserved bands below the handles **Rim**: horizontal zigzag **Handles**: crossing stripes	"MG"	Dekoulakou 1982, 225-226, fig. 18; Gadolou 2008, 145-146 (XXIII.152), fig. 127.
knt56	PM 1413 α-β	**S83**	**b43**	H.: 9.5	Monochrome; reserved band on the rim; set of reserved bands above the base	"EG"	Gadolou 2008, 137 (XVI.130), fig. 113.
knt57	PM 12801 α-η	**S84a**	-	-	**Rim**: banded **Handles**: monochrome **Upper body**: two decorative zones (silhouette water birds) separated by bands **Lower body**: monochrome	LG	Gadolou 2008, 139 (XIX.134), fig. 115.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
knt58	PM 12802 α-στ	**S84a**	-	D.rim: 11.2 D.base: 6	**Rim**: reserved **Upper body**: two decorative zones (vertical wavy lines; horizontal zigzag) separated by bands **Lower body**: monochrome paint	LG	Gadolou 2008, 139-140 (XIX.135), fig. 116.
knt59	PM 12803 α-γ	**S84a**	-	H.: 3.6pres.	Monochrome; reserved bands on the rim	LG	Gadolou 2008, 140 (XIX.136), fig. 117.
knt60	PM 12803 α-γ	**S84a**	-	(single sherd)	Monochrome; reserved bands on the rim	LG	Gadolou 2008, 140 (XIX.136), fig. 117.
knt61	PM 12803 α-γ	**S84a**	-	(single sherd)	Monochrome; reserved bands on the rim	LG	Gadolou 2008, 140 (XIX.136), fig. 117.
knt62	-	**S86d**	-	-	Monochrome	LG/EA	Gadolou 2008, 187, fig. 141.
knt63	PM 601	**S87**	**b45**	H.: 10.3 D.rim: 8.8 D.max.: 10 D.base: 5	Monochrome; sets of reserved bands on the rim and below the handles **Handles**: crossing stripes	LG/EA	Dekoulakou 1982, 232-233, fig. 30α; Gadolou 2008, 115 (VII.81), fig. 86. **(PLATE 41)**
knt64	PM 602	**S87**	**b45**	H.: 10 D.rim: 11.9 D.max.: 13.5 D.base: 11.8	**Rim**: horizontal zigzag **Handles**: crossing stripes **Upper body**: two decorative zones (deteriorated spirals; vertical wavy lines) **Lower body**: evenly spaced banding	LG/EA	Dekoulakou 1982, 232-233, fig. 31α-β; Gadolou 2008, 116 (VII.83), fig. 87.
knt65	PM 13514	**S88**	**b46**	H.: 10 D.rim: 9.3 D.base: 5.4	Monochrome; sets of reserved bands on the rim and below the handles **Handles**: oblique stripe	EA	Gadolou 2008, 117 (VIII.85), fig. 88. **(PLATE 41)**
knt66	PM 13515	**S88**	**b50**	H.: 10.6 D.rim: 8.7 D.base: 5.6	Monochrome; sets of reserved bands on the rim and below the handles **Handles**: oblique stripe	EA	Gadolou 2008, 117 (VIII.87), fig. 89.
knt67	PM 13516	**S88**	**b50**	H.: 10.5 D.rim: 8.2 D.base: 5.3	Monochrome; sets of reserved bands on the rim and below the handles **Handles**: oblique stripe **Upper body**: fish in outline, in added white	EA	Gadolou 2008, 117-118 (VIII.88), fig. 90.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
knt68	PM 13517	**S88**	**b50**	H.: 13.7 D.rim: 10.6 D.base: 6.8	Monochrome; sets of reserved bands on the rim and below the handles **Handles**: crossing stripes **Upper body**: central metopal panel with concave short sides decorated in two tiers (vertical wavy lines; deteriorated running spiral)	EA	Gadolou 2008, 118-119 (VIII.89), fig. 90.
knt69	PM 13518	**S88**	**b51**	H.: 11.6 D.rim: 10.6 D.base: 5.6	Monochrome; sets of reserved bands on the rim, below the handles, and on the foot **Handles**: crossing stripes **Upper body**: central metopal panel with concave short sides decorated in two tiers (vertical wavy lines; running spiral)	EA	Gadolou 2008, 119 (VIII.90), fig. 91.
knt70	PM 883	**S89**	**b52**	H.: 10.7 D.rim: 9.3 D.max.: 10.5 D.base: 5.5	Monochrome; sets of reserved bands on the rim, below the handles, and on the foot **Handles**: oblique stripes **Upper body**: foliate pattern in added white	EA	Gadolou 2008, 120 (IX.92), fig.92. Mastrokostas AD 22 (1967), 216, pl. 155β. Dekoulakou 1982, 234, fig. 35.
knt71	PM 1028/ 1029	**S94**	-	H.: 5.9 D.rim: 5.7 D.max.: 6.5 D.base: 3.1	Monochrome	LG	Gadolou 2008, 146 (XXIV. 153-154), fig. 128.
knt72	PM 1028/ 1029	**S94**	-	H.: 6 D.rim: 6.1 D.max.: 6.3 D.base: 3.2	Monochrome	LG	Gadolou 2008, 146 (XXIV. 153-154), fig. 128.
knt73	AMA1929	**S95**	-	H.: 7 D.rim: 10	THAPSOS-CLASS; Ornate type **Rim**: running meander **Handles**: barred **Upper body**: metopal panel with hatched meander **Lower body**: evenly spaced banding	LGII	Gadolou 2011b, 53 no. 21.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
knt74	AMA2629	**S95**	-	H.: 5pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS IMITATION **Rim**: evenly banded **Handle**: barred **Upper body**: evenly banded and traces of metopal decoration **Lower body**: monochrome (the preserved part)	LGI	Gadolou 2011b, 57 no. 35.
knt75	-	**S96**	**b63**	H.: 13.5	**Rim**: reserved **Handles**: monochrome **Upper body**: hatched triangles (standing; pendent) **Lower body**: few reserved bands; monochrome **Foot**: monochrome	LPG	Coldstream 2008, pl. 48a; Gadolou 2008, fig. 135α. **(PLATE 39)**
knt76	-	**S96**	**b63**	H.: 15.5	**Rim**: banded **Handles**: monochrome **Upper body**: metopal decoration (vertical zigzag; crosshatched triangles) **Lower body**: few reserved bands; monochrome **Foot**: monochrome	LPG	Coldstream 2008, 48b; Gadolou 2008, fig. 135β. **(PLATE 39)**
knt77	-	**S96**	**b63**	H.: 11.5	Monochrome **Upper body**: narrow zone of horizontal zigzag **Foot**: reserved	LPG	Vermeule 1960, fig. 39 no. 54; Coldstream 2008, pl. 48c; Gadolou 2008, fig. 135γ. **(PLATE 41)**
knt78	-	**S96**	**b63**	H.: 8.3	Monochrome	LPG	Vermeule 1960, fig. 39 no. 55; Coldstream 2008, pl. 48d; Gadolou 2008, fig. 135δ.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
knt79	-	**S96**	**b63**	H.: 13.3	**Rim**: banded **Handles**: monochrome **Upper body**: metopal decoration (crosshatched triangles) **Lower body**: few reserved bands; monochrome **Foot**: monochrome	LPG	Coldstream 2008, pl. 48g.
knt80	-	**S96**	**b63**	H.: 11.5	**Rim**: banded **Handles**: monochrome **Upper body**: crosshatched triangles (standing; pendent) **Lower body**: few reserved bands; monochrome **Foot**: banded	LPG	Vermeule 1960, fig. 40 no. 57; Coldstream 2008, pl. 48h.
knt81	-	**S96**	**b63**	-	Monochrome; reserved zone between the handles	LPG	Coldstream 2008, 221.
knt82	RAK 450a	**S98**	-	H.: 4pres.	**Handle**: barred	LG	Gadolou 2002, 176 no.19a, pl. 9:19.
knt83	RAK 450b	**S98**	-	H.: 5.5pres.	**Handle**: monochrome	LG	Gadolou 2002, 176 no.19b, pl. 9:19.
knt84	RAK 450c	**S98**	-	H.: 4.9pres.	**Handle**: monochrome	LG	Gadolou 2002, 176 no.19c, pl. 9:19.
knt85	RAK 455 a-b	**S98**	-	H.: 3pres. D.base: 3.2	Monochrome	LG	Gadolou 2002, 177 no.20, pl. 9:20.
knt86	RAK 472	**S98**	-	H.: 2pres.	**Handle**: barred	LG	Gadolou 2002, 177 no.21, pl. 9:21.
knt87	RAK 487 a-b	**S98**	-	H.: 4pres.	Monochrome	LG	Gadolou 2002, 177 no.22, pl. 9:22.
knt88	RAK 494 a-b	**S98**	-	H.: 3.5pres.	Monochrome; narrow reserved band of the rim	LG	Gadolou 2002, 177 no.23, pl. 9:23.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
knt89	RAK 500	**S98**	-	H.: 4pres.	**Handle**: barred	LG	Gadolou 2002, 177 no.24, pl. 9:24.
knt90	RAK 508	**S98**	-	H.: 3.4pres.	Monochrome	LG	Gadolou 2002, 177 no.25, pl. 10:25.
knt91	RAK 516 a-f	**S98**		H.: 5pres.	**Handle**: barred	LG	Gadolou 2002, 177 no.26, pl. 10:26.
knt92	RAK 552	**S98**	-	H.: 5pres.	Monochrome; traces of reserved bands	LG	Gadolou 2002, 177 no.27, pl. 1: 27, 10:27.
knt93	AMA1841	**S99**	**b64**	H.: 9.6 D.rim: 9.5 D.max.: 11.3 D.base: 5.3	Monochrome	LG	Kolia, Nestoridou 1999-2001, 103-104 no.3, fig. 5.
knt94	NAM 26249	**-**	-	H.: 8.9 D.rim: 9.5 D.max.: 11.1 D.base: 5.6	Monochrome; sets of reserved bands on the rim and below the handles **Handles**: crossing stripes	"MG"	Gadolou 2008, 146 (155) fig. 129.
knt95	NAM 26250	**-**	-	H.: 9.8 D.rim: 9 D.max.: 10.5 D.base: 5.6	Monochrome; sets of reserved bands on the rim and below the handles	"MG"	Gadolou 2008, 146 (156) fig. 129.
knt96	NAM 26253	**-**	-	H.: 6.2 D.rim: 15 D.base: 5.2	**Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Handle**: crossing stripes **Upper body**: opposing sets of obliques **Lower body**: running spiral on the rib; evenly spaced banding below **Foot**: evenly spaced banding	LG/EA	Gadolou 2008, 149 (159) fig. 130.

CAT. VI.2. Skyphos

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
skp1	PM 16517	**S25**	**b01**	H.: 8.3pres. D.rim: 22.2	**Rim**: reserved **Upper body**: horizontal wavy line **Lower body**: bands and monochrome zones	LPG/"EG"	Aktypi 2014, 10 no. 2, fig. 10
skp2	PM 16533	**S25**	**b01**	H.: 9.7 D.rim: 18.3 D.max.: 11 D.base: 7.8	Monochrome **Upper body**: narrow zone of horizontal zigzag	LPG/"EG"	Aktypi 2014, 10-11 no. 5, fig. 11. **(PLATE 42)**
skp3	PM 16550	**S25**	Ch.t. 24, interior	H.: 4pres.	Monochrome; reserved band below the rim	LPG/"EG"	Aktypi 2014, 18 no. 38, fig. 17.
skp4	PM 16556	**S25**	Ch.t. 24, interior	H.: 6.5pes.	Monochrome; traces of reserved bands	LPG/"EG"	Aktypi 2014, 18 no. 42, fig. 17.
skp5	PM 483	**S26**	"tholos" interior	H.: 13.1 D.rim: 21 D.max.: 20.5 D.base: 8.1	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel type **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: monochrome zone with panels of vertical wavy lines **Lower body**: evenly spaced banding	LGII	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1956), 199, pl. 94α1; Gadolou 2008, 123 (XI.100), fig. 95; Gadolou 2011b, 60 no.44.
skp6	PM 1161	**S26**	"tholos" interior	H.: 14.8 D.rim: 18.8 D.max.: 18 D.base: 6.5	THAPSOS-CLASS; Plain type **Rim/upper/lower body**: evenly spaced banding	LGII	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1930), 83-85, fig. 8.Gadolou 2008, 125 (XI.104), fig. 97; Gadolou 2011b, 78 no. 103
skp7	PM 12797 α	**S35**	-	H.: 8.1pres.	Monochrome; reserved between the handles; set of reserved bands below the handles	EG/MG	Gadolou 2008, 141 (XX.142α).
skp8	PM 12797 β	**S35**	-	H.: 6.5pres.	Monochrome; reserved between the handles; set of reserved bands below the handles	EG/MG	Gadolou 2008, 141 (XX.142β).
skp9	PM 12799 α-κ	**S35**	-	(single sherd)	Monochrome	MG/LG	Gadolou 2008, 141 (XX.144), fig. 122.
skp10	AMA1567	**S63a**	-	H.: 11pres.	**Upper body**: metopal decoration (crosshatched butterfly motif)	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 103-104 (Vστ.32), fig. 56.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
skp11	AMA1571	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: metopal decoration (vertical zigzag)	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.36), fig. 60.
skp12	AMA1571	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: metopal decoration (vertical zigzag)	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.36), fig. 60.
skp13	AMA1571	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: metopal decoration (vertical zigzag)	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.36), fig. 60.
skp14	AMA1571	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: traces of metopal decoration	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.36), fig. 60.
skp15	AMA1571	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: traces of metopal decoration	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.36), fig. 60.
skp16	AMA1571	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: part of hatched triangle	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.36), fig. 60.
skp17	AMA1571	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: metopal decoration (vertical zigzag; crosshatched motif)	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.36), fig. 60.
skp18	AMA1571	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: part of chain of crosshatched lozenges	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.36), fig. 60.
skp19	AMA1571	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: part of crosshatched motif	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.36), fig. 60.
skp20	AMA1571	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: part of crosshatched motif	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.36), fig. 60.
skp21	AMA1571	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: part of crosshatched butterfly motif; vertical zigzag	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.36), fig. 60.
skp22	AMA1571	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: zone with crosshatched lozenges; traces of metopal decoration below	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.36), fig. 60.
skp23	AMA1571	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: metopal decoration (vertical zigzag)	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.36), fig. 60.
skp24	AMA1571	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: metopal decoration (vertical zigzag)	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.36), fig. 60.
skp25	AMA1571	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: metopal decoration (vertical zigzag)	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.36), fig. 60.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
skp26	AMA1571	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: part of crosshatched motif	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.36), fig. 60.
skp27	AMA1571	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: part of crosshatched motif	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.36), fig. 60.
skp28	AMA1572 α-ι	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: horizontal lines; traces of linear motif above	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.37), fig. 61.
skp29	AMA1572 α-ι	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: crosshatched triangular motif	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.37), fig. 61.
skp30	AMA1572 α-ι	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: standing crosshatched triangles	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.37), fig. 61.
skp31	AMA1572 α-ι	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: standing crosshatched triangles	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.37), fig. 61.
skp32	AMA1572 α-ι	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: horizontal zigzag; vertical fringed lines	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.37), fig. 61.
skp33	AMA1572 α-ι	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: chain of crosshatched lozenges	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.37), fig. 61.
skp34	AMA1572 α-ι	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: chain of crosshatched lozenges	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.37), fig. 61.
skp35	AMA1572 α-ι	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: part of crosshatched motif	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.37), fig. 61.
skp36	AMA1572 α-ι	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: traces of metopal decoration; part of hatched triangles below	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.37), fig. 61.
skp37	AMA1584	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: metopal decoration (concentric circles; vertical zigzag)	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 108 (Νστ.50), fig. 74.
skp38	AMA1584	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: metopal decoration (concentric circles; vertical zigzag)	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 108 (Νστ.50), fig. 74.
skp39	AMA1584	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: part of concentric circles	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 108 (Νστ.50), fig. 74.
skp40	AMA1584	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: part of concentric circles	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 108 (Νστ.50), fig. 74.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
skp41	AMA1584	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: part of concentric circles	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 108 (Νστ.50), fig. 74.
skp42	AMA1586 α-β	**S63a**	-	-	**Upper body**: part of horizontal zigzag with crosshatched fill	"EG"	Gadolou 2008, 109 (Νστ.52α-β), fig. 75.
skp43	AMA1586 δ	**S63a**	-	H.: 4pres.	**Rim**: triple horizontal zigzag	"EG"	Gadolou 2008, 109 (Νστ.52δ), fig. 75.
skp44	AMA1588 α-ε	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	Monochrome **Upper body**: narrow zone of horizontal zigzag	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 109 (Νστ.54), fig. 76.
skp45	AMA1589 α-γ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	Monochrome **Upper body**: narrow zone of horizontal zigzag	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 109 (Νστ.55), fig. 77.
skp46	AMA1590 α	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	Monochrome **Upper body**: narrow zone of horizontal zigzag	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 110 (Νστ.56), fig. 78.
skp47	AMA1590 β	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	Monochrome **Upper body**: narrow zone of horizontal zigzag	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 110 (Νστ.56), fig. 78.
skp48	AMA1590 γ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	Monochrome **Upper body**: narrow zone of horizontal zigzag	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 110 (Νστ.56), fig. 78.
skp49	AMA1590 δ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	Monochrome **Upper body**: narrow zone of horizontal zigzag	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 110 (Νστ.56), fig. 78.
skp50	AMA1590 ε	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	Monochrome **Upper body**: narrow zone of horizontal zigzag	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 110 (Νστ.56), fig. 78.
skp51	AMA1590 στ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	Monochrome **Upper body**: narrow zone of horizontal zigzag	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 110 (Νστ.56), fig. 78.
skp52	AMA1590 ζ	**S63a**	--	(single sherd)	Monochrome **Upper body**: narrow zone of horizontal zigzag	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 110 (Νστ.56), fig. 78.
skp53	AMA1590 η	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	Monochrome **Upper body**: narrow zone of horizontal zigzag	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 110 (Νστ.56), fig. 78.
skp54	AMA1590 θ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	Monochrome **Upper body**: narrow zone of horizontal zigzag	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 110 (Νστ.56), fig. 78.
skp55	AMA1590 ι	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	Monochrome **Upper body**: narrow zone of horizontal zigzag	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 110 (Νστ.56), fig. 78.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
skp56	AMA1590 κ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	Monochrome **Upper body**: narrow zone of horizontal zigzag	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 110 (Vστ.56), fig. 78.
skp57	-	**S63a**	-	H.: 2.8pres.	**Rim**: horizontal zigzag	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 110 (Vστ.57β), fig. 79.
skp58	-	**S63a**	-	H.: 3.1pres.	**Rim**: banded rim; traces of running meander below	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 110 (Vστ.57γ), fig. 79.
skp59	AMA1117	**S63d**	**b04**	H.: 8.7 D.rim: 11.7 D.base: 5.3	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel type **Rim**: banded **Upper body**: central metopal panel of horizontal zigzag; evenly spaced banding **Lower body**: monochrome	LGI	Gadolou 2008, 100 (Vδ.25), fig. 51; Gadolou 2011b, 80 no. 110. **(PLATE 43)**
skp60	AMA 839	**S63d**	**b04**	H.: 6 D.rim: 9.8 D.base: 4.3	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: central metopal panel of vertical zigzags; evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: central metopal panel of vertical zigzags; side metopes with star and auxiliary dots **Lower body**: evenly spaced banding	LGII	Gadolou 2008, 101 (Vδ.26), fig. 51; Gadolou 2011b, 74 no. 94. **(PLATE 43)**
skp61	AMA1118	**S63d**	**b04**	H.: 4.7 D.rim: 7.2 D.base: 3.6	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: central metopal panel of vertical zigzags; side metopes with swastika **Lower body**: monochrome	LGI	Gadolou 2008, 101-102 (Vδ.27), fig. 51; Gadolou 2011b, 81 no. 111.
skp62	AMA1554	**S63e**	-	H.: 3pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: file of silhouette water birds **Upper body**: traces of hatched running meander; evenly spaced banding	LGII	Gadolou 2008, 111, (Vζ.63), fig. 81; Gadolou 2011b, 58, no. 40.
skp63	AMA1555	**S63e**	-	H.: 2pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type? **Rim**: simple meander	LGII	Gadolou 2008, 111, (Vζ.64), fig. 81; Gadolou 2011b, 59 no. 41.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
skp64	AMA1556	**S63e**	-	H.: 3pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: S-pattern **Upper body**: traces of metopal decoration; evenly spaced banding	LGII	Gadolou 2008, 111, (Vζ.65), fig. 81; Gadolou 2011b, 75 no. 95.
skp65	AMA1558	**S63e**	-	H.: 2.8pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; uncertain type **Rim**: part of metopal panel with spiral; evenly spaced banding	LGII	Gadolou 2008, 112, (Vζ.67), fig. 82; Gadolou 2011b, 75 no. 96.
skp66	AMA1561	**S63e**	-	H.: 2pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Upper body**: metopal panel of hatched meander; evenly spaced banding below	LGII	Gadolou 2008, 112, (Vζ.70), fig. 82; Gadolou 2011b, 75 no. 97.
skp67	AMA 110	**S63f**	-	H.: 7.4 D.rim: 11.4 D.base: 4.7	THAPSOS PREDECESSOR **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: central metopal panel on monochrome field; simple meander borderd by painted bands that do not exceed the length of the panel **Body**: monoocrhome; reserved space beneath the handles	MGII	Gadolou 2008, 97 (Vα.17), fig. 45; Gadolou 2011b, 73 no. 91. **(PLATE 43)**
skp68	AMA 432	**S63f**	-	H.: 6.6 D.rim: 10.4 D.max.: 11.5 D.base: 4.6	THAPSOS PREDECESSOR **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: central metopal panel on monochrome field; simple meander bordered by painted bands that do not exceed the length of the panel **Lower body**: monoocrhome; reserved space beneath the handles	MGII	Gadolou 2008, 97 (Vα.18), fig. 45; Gadolou 2011b, 73-74 no. 92. **(PLATE 43)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
skp69	AMA 529	**S63h**	**b09**	H.: 5.5 D.rim: 12 D.base: 5.4	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: central metopal panel of wavy lines; evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: central metopal panel of meander hooks; side metopes with star; space between the metopes and handles filled with vertical bars **Lower body**: evenly spaced banding	LGII	Dekoulakou 1982, 228, figs. 22-23; Gadolou 2008, 98 (Vβ.20), fig. 47; Gadolou 2011b, 74 no. 93. **(PLATE 43)**
skp70	AMA1721	**S63h**	-	H.: 9 D.rim: 12.6 D.base: 6.2	Monochrome	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 113, (Vη.74), fig. 83. **(PLATE 42)**
skp71	AMA1723	**S63h**	-	H.: 6.3 D.rim: 12 D.base: 4.5	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel type **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: chain of chevrons; set of evenly spaced bands below **Lower body**: monochrome	LGII	Gadolou 2008, 113, (Vη.76), fig. 83; Gadolou 2011b, 81 no. 112.
skp72	AMA1724	**S63h**	-	H.: 12.3 D.rim: 14.6 D.base: 9.1	**Rim**: wide band **Upper body**: chain of crosshatched lozenges **Lower body**: set of few bands; monochrome **Foot**: monochrome	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 114, (Vη.77), fig. 84.
skp73	AMA1858	**S66c**	**b12**	H.: 5 D.rim: 10 D.base: 5	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel type **Rim**: banded **Upper body**: metopal panel of vertical zigzags **Lower body**: evenly spaced banding; monochrome zone above the base	LG	Gadolou 2007, 15 no. 4, fig. 5.
skp74	AMA1871	**S66c**	**b12**	H.: 6 D.rim: 8.5 D.base: 3.8	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: central metopal panel of vertical zigzags; side metopes with star **Lower body**: evenly spaced banding	LGII	Gadolou 2007, 15 no.5, fig. 6.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
skp75	AMA1873	**S66c**	**b12**	H.: 6.2 D.base: 4.8	Monochrome; set of reserved bands on rim	LG	Gadolou 2007, 16, no.7, fig. 8.
skp76	PM 1201	**S76b**	**b28**	H.: 9.5 D.rim: 12.4 D.max.: 12.5 D.base: 5.2	THAPSOS-CLASS; Plain type **Rim/upper body**: evenly spaced banding **Lower body**: monochrome	LGI	Dekoulakou 1973, 19, fig. 1, 7:IV, pl. IEγ; Gadolou 2008, 96 (IIIβ.14) fig. 43; Gadolou 2011b, 82, no. 114.
skp77		**S79a**	**b37**	-	-		Zapheiropoluos *Prakt* (1952), 401 A2; Gadolou 2008, 128.
skp78		**S79a**	**b37**	-	-		Zapheiropoluos *Prakt* (1952), 401 A3; Gadolou 2008, 128.
skp79		**S79a**	**b37**	-	-		Zapheiropoluos *Prakt* (1952), 401 A6; Gadolou 2008, 128.
skp80	PM 534	**S80**	**b41**	H.: 9.5 D.rim: 15.5 D.max.: 13 D.base: 5.6	**Rim/upper body**: banded **Lower body**: monochrome	LG	Zapheiropoluos *Prakt* (1956), 197, pl. 91α2; Gadolou 2008, 136 (XV.127), fig. 112.
skp81		**S92a**	-	H.: 6.8pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: central metopal panel of dotted cellular pattern; side metopes with vertical zigzag and vertical simple meander	LGII	Gadolou 2011b, 59 no. 43; Alexopoulou 2010, 64-65.
skp82	AMA 520	**S93**	-	H.: 16 D.rim: 5.5 D.max.: 12.7 D.base: 7.6	Monochrome; set of reserved bands on rim	MGII	Gadolou 2008, 96-97 (IV.16), fig. 44. **(PLATE 42)**
skp83	AMA1892	**S95**	-	H.: 3.8pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel type **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: running spiral; evenly spaced banding below	LGII	Gadolou 2011b, 69 no. 77.
skp84	AMA1897	**S95**	-	H.: 2pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel type? **Upper body**: partly preserved metope	LGI	Gadolou 2011b, 70 no. 78.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
skp85	AMA1918	**S95**	-	H.: 3pres.	THAPSOS PREDECESSOR? **Upper body**: metopal panel of simple meander	MGII	Gadolou 2011b, 54 no. 24.
skp86	AMA1919	**S95**	-	H.: 2.9pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type? **Upper body**: partly preserved metope	LGII	Gadolou 2011b, 62 no. 52.
skp87	AMA1933	**S95**	-	H.: 2.8pres.	THAPSOS PREDECESSOR? **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: metopal panel with traces of meander	MGII	Gadolou 2011b, 61 no. 50.
skp88	AMA1934	**S95**	-	H.: 2.5pres.	THAPSOS PREDECESSOR? **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: metopal panel of simple meander; traces of bands below	MGII	Gadolou 2011b, 62 no. 51.
skp89	AMA1935	**S95**	-	H.: 2pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: running spiral; evenly spaced banding	LGII	Gadolou 2011b, 53 no. 22.
skp90	AMA1949	**S95**	-	H.: 3pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Upper body**: partly preserved metope	LG	Gadolou 2011b, 60 no. 46.
skp91	AMA1950	**S95**	-	H.: 3.4pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type? **Rim**: simple meander	LGII	Gadolou 2011b, 60-61 no. 47.
skp92	AMA1959	**S95**	-	H.: 3pres.	THAPSOS PREDECESSOR? **Rim**: evenly spaced banding Upper body: metopal panel of simple meander	MGII	Gadolou 2011b, 51 no. 16.
skp93	AMA1960	**S95**	-	H.: 6pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: simple meander **Upper body**: evenly spaced banding; part of metopal panel	LGII	Gadolou 2011b, 83 no. 116.
skp94	AMA1971	**S95**	-	H.: 5.5pres.	THAPSOS PREDECESSOR **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: panel of simple meander on the monochrome field	MGII	Gadolou 2011b, 61 no. 49.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
skp95	AMA1981	**S95**	-	H.: 2.8pres.	THAPSOS PREDECESSOR? **Rim**: traces of bands **Upper body**: part of metopal panel; traces of bands below	MGII	Gadolou 2011b, 80 no. 109.
skp96	AMA1984	**S95**	-	H.: 2.5pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type? **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: traces of hatched meander	LGII	Gadolou 2011b, 61 no. 48.
skp97	AMA1997	**S95**	-	H.: 6pres. D.rim: 8	THAPSOS PREDECESSOR? **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: metopal panel with simple meander **Lower body**: monochrome	MGII	Gadolou 2011b, 55 no. 28.
skp98	AMA1998	**S95**	-	H.: 4.5pres.	THAPSOS PREDECESSOR? **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: simple meander **Lower body**: evenly spaced banding on the preserved part	MGII	Gadolou 2011b, 82 no. 115.
skp99	AMA2008	**S95**	-	H.: 2.6pres.	THAPSOS PREDECESSOR? **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: part of metopal panel	MGII	Gadolou 2011b, 63 no. 57.
skp100	AMA2023	**S95**	-	H.: 4pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel type? **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: hatched meander; traces of bands below	LGI	Gadolou 2011b, 50 no. 12.
skp101	AMA2035	**S95**	-	H.: 3.9pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: metopal panel of hatched meander	LGII	Gadolou 2011b, 52 no. 18.
skp102	AMA2051	**S95**	-	H.: 4.7pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; uncertain type **Rim**: simple meander	LGII	Gadolou 2011b, 51 no. 14.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
skp103	AMA2055	**S95**	-	H.: 3pres.	THAPSOS PREDECESSOR **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: metopal panel of simple meander	MGII	Gadolou 2011b, 52 no. 19.
skp104	AMA2061	**S95**	-	H.: 4.5pres.	THAPSOS PREDECESSOR **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: part of metopal panel **Lower body**: monochrome	MGII	Gadolou 2011b 50-51 no. 13.
skp105	AMA2069	**S95**	-	H.: 8pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: part of small metope with dotted star **Upper body**: same decoration as the rim	LGII	Gadolou 2011b, 65 no. 63.
skp106	AMA2071 /2075	**S95**	-	H.: 6pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Ornate type **Rim**: metope with simple meander **Upper body**: central metopal panel of hatched meander; side metopes with vertical simple meander and dotted star	LGII	Gadolou 2011b, 65-66 no. 64.
skp107	AMA2072	**S95**	-	H.: 2.3pres.	THAPSOS PREDECESSOR **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: hatched meander	MG	Gadolou 2011b, 62 no. 53.
skp108	AMA2093	**S95**	-	H.: 4.8pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: central metopal panel of double horizontal zigzag; small side metopes with star **Lower body**: evenly spaced banding	LGII	Gadolou 2011b, 62-63 no. 54.
skp109	AMA2099	**S95**	-	H.: 4pres.	THAPSOS PREDECESSOR **Upper body**: simple running meander **Lower body**: monochrome	MG	Gadolou 2011b, 63 no. 55.
skp110	AMA2112	**S95**	-	H.: 5pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: small side metope with a star	LGII	Gadolou 2011b, 54 no. 25.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
skp111	AMA2117	**S95**	-	H.: 4.2pres.	THAPSOS PREDECESSOR **Rim**: reserved band **Upper body**: part of metopal panel **Lower body**: monochrome	MG	Gadolou 2011b, 63 no. 56.
skp112	AMA2118 a-b	**S95**	-	H.: 3.2pres.	THAPSOS PREDECESSOR **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: metopal panel of simple meander	MG	Gadolou 2011b, 54 no. 26.
skp113	AMA2142	**S95**	-	H.: 4pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel type **Rim**: metopal panel of vertical wavy lines	LGII	Gadolou 2011b, 70-71 no. 82.
skp114	AM 2162	**S95**	-	H.: 2pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Plain type **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Body**: monochrome	LG	Gadolou 2011b, 69 no. 75.
skp115	AMA2166	**S95**	-	H.: 2.7pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: chain of chevrons	LG	Gadolou 2011b, 69 no. 74.
skp116	AMA2171	**S95**	-	H.: 5pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel of Tripartite type **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: hatched meander hooks	LG	Gadolou 2011b, 71 no. 83.
skp117	AMA2172	**S95**	-	H.: 6pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel of Tripartite type **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: part of metopal decoration	LG	Gadolou 2011b, 71 no .84.
skp118	AMA2173	**S95**	-	H.: 2.5pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel type **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: chain of chevrons	LGI	Gadolou 2011b, 69 no. 76.
skp119	AMA2178	**S95**	-	H.: 3pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Plain type? **Rim**: evenly spaced banding	LGI	Gadolou 2011b, 70 no. 79.
skp120	AMA2180	**S95**	-	H.: 3.5pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Plain type? **Rim/upper body**: evenly spaced banding	LGI	Gadolou 2011b, 71 no. 85.
skp121	AMA2187	**S95**	-	H.: 2.7pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Plain type **Rim**: evenly spaced banding	LGI	Gadolou 2011b, 72 no. 86.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
skp122	AMA2191	**S95**	-	H.: 4pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Plain type **Rim/upper body**: evenly spaced banding	LGI	Gadolou 2011b, 72 no. 87.
skp123	AMA2195	**S95**	-	H.: 4pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: part of metopal decoration	LGII	Gadolou 2011b, 73 no. 90.
skp124	AMA2196	**S95**	-	H.: 5pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Ornate type? **Rim**: running spiral **Upper body**: hatched meander	LGII	Gadolou 2011b, 72 no. 88.
skp125	AMA2200	**S95**	-	H.: 6pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel type **Rim**: metope of vertical wavy lines; evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: part of metopal panel; evenly spaced banding	LGII	Gadolou 2011b, 72 no. 89.
skp126	AMA2306 a-b	**S95**	-	H.: 5.8 D.base: 4.2	THAPSOS PREDECESSOR **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: metopal panel of simple meander **Lower body**: monochrome	MG	Gadolou 2011b, 56 no. 30.
skp127	AMA2600	**S95**	-	H.: 2.5pres.	THAPSOS PREDECESSOR? **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: simple meander	MG	Gadolou 2011b, 56 no. 31.
skp128	AMA2602	**S95**	-	H.: 4.6pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel type Upper body: central metope of chevrons	LGI	Gadolou 2011b, 63-64 no. 58.
skp129	AMA2603	**S95**	-	H.: 3.8pres.	THAPSOS PREDECESSOR? **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: metope of simple meander **Lower body**: evenly spaced banding	MGII	Gadolou 2011b, 64 no. 59.
skp130	AMA2608	**S95**	-	H.: 2.5pres.	THAPSOS PREDECESSOR? **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: metopal panel of simple meander	MGII	Gadolou 2011b, 56 no. 32.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
skp131	AMA2609	**S95**	-	H.: 2.5pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel type **Rim**: simple meander **Upper body**: hatched meander	LGII	Gadolou 2011b, 56 no. 33.
skp132	AMA2618	**S95**	-	H.: 3.5pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: dotted line **Upper body**: central metopal panel of simple meander; small side metopes with star	LGII	Gadolou 2011b, 70 no. 80.
skp133	AMA2627	**S95**	-	H.: 3.5pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Ornate type **Rim**: running spiral **Upper body**: central metopal panel of hatched meander; side metope with vertical zigzags	LGII	Gadolou 2011b, 57 no. 34.
skp134	AMA2631	**S95**	-	H.: 5.1pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: hatched meander	LG	Gadolou 2011b, 57 no. 36.
skp135	AMA2632	**S95**	-	H.: 5pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: metopal panel with simple meander; space between panel and handles filled with vertical bars	LG	Gadolou 2011b, 57-58 no. 37.
skp136	AMA2633	**S95**	-	H.: 3pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel type **Rim**: reserved **Upper body**: metopal panel of dot flanked horizontal zigzag	LGI	Gadolou 2011b, 64 no. 60.
skp137	AMA2634	**S95**	-	H.: 4.3pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel type **Rim**: reserved **Upper body**: dotted cellular pattern	LGI	Gadolou 2011b, 65 no. 61.
skp138	AMA2656	**S95**	-	H.: 3.5pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel type? **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: part of metopal decoration	LGI	Gadolou 2011b, 65 no. 62.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
skp139	AMA2657	**S95**	-	H.: 3pres.	THAPSOS PREDECESSOR **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: central metopal panel of simple meander	MGII	Gadolou 2011b, 58 no. 38.
skp140	AMA2673	**S95**	-	H.: 6pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel type **Rim**: reserved **Upper body**: metopal panel of chevrons **Lower body**: monochrome	LGI	Gadolou 2011b, 70 no. 81.
skp141	AMA2677	**S95**	-	H.: 2.8pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: metopal panel of chevrons	LG	Gadolou 2011b, 58 no. 39.
skp142		**S96**	**b63**	H.: 9.1	Monochrome **Upper body**: reserved central panel filled with horizontal bands	LPG	Vermeule 1960, fig. 39 no. 53; Coldstream 2008, pl. 48e; Gadolou 2008, fig. 135ε. **(PLATE 42)**
skp143		**S96**	**b63**	H.: 14	Monochrome with multiple reserved bands on the lower body and pedestal foot **Upper body**: reserved panel of horizontal zigzag	LPG	Vermeule 1960, fig. 40 no. 56; Coldstream 2008, pl. 48f; Gadolou 2008, fig. 135στ.
skp144	RAK 29	**S98**	-	H.: 10.4 D.rim: 14 D.max.: 16 D.base: 6.2	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel type **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: small central panel S-pattern; evenly spaced banding **Lower body**: evenly spaced banding	LGII	Gadolou 2002, 186 no. 124, pls. 6, 18; Gadolou 2011b, 79-80 no. 107. **(PLATE 43)**
skp145	RAK 48	**S98**	-	H.: 2.8pres.	**Rim**: banded **Upper body**: small reserved zone (zigzag?)	LPG/"EG"	Gadolou 2002, 176 no. 17, pl. 9:17.
skp146	RAK 59	**S98**	-	H.: 3.2pres.	**Rim**: running meander	LG	Gadolou 2002, 176 no. 18, pl. 9:18.
skp147	RAK 448	**S98**	-	H.: 2.7pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: running meander	LGII	Gadolou 2002, 184 no. 105, pl. 17; Gadolou 2011b, 48 no. 1.
skp148	RAK 449	**S98**	-	H.: 3pres.	**Rim**: traces of paint	LG	Gadolou 2002, 175 no. 1.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
skp149	RAK 450d	**S98**	-	H.: 5pres.	**Handle**: traces of paint	LG	Gadolou 2002, 175 no. 2.
skp150	RAK 453	**S98**	-	H.: 2.5pres. D.base: 4.2	**Lower body/base**: monochrome	LG	Gadolou 2002, 175 no .3, pl. 8:3.
skp151	RAK 454	**S98**	-	H.: 1.5pres. D.base: 2.5	**Lower body/base**: monochrome	LG	Gadolou 2002, 175 no. 4, pl. 8:4.
skp152	RAK 457	**S98**	-	H.: 3.1	**Rim**: banded	LG	Gadolou 2002, 175 no. 5, pl. 8:5.
skp153	RAK 462	**S98**	-	H.: 4.5pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel or Tripartite type **Upper body**: traces of hatched meander	LG	Gadolou 2002, 184 no. 106, pl. 17; Gadolou 2011b, 48 no. 2.
skp154	RAK 463	**S98**	-	H.: 3.2pres.	**Rim/upper body**: monochrome with thin reserved band on the rim	LG	Gadolou 2002, 175 no. 6, pl. 8:6.
skp155	RAK 465	**S98**	-	H.: 1.3pres. D.base: 4.8	**Base**: monochrome	LG	Gadolou 2002, 175 no. 7, pl. 8:7.
skp156	RAK 467	**S98**	-	H.: 3.5pres.	**Base**: monochrome	LG	Gadolou 2002, 175-176 no. 8, pl. 8:8.
skp157	RAK 473a	**S98**	-	H.:3pres.	**Rim**: narrow reserved band	LG	Gadolou 2002, 176 no. 9, pl. 8:9.
skp158	RAK 473b	**S98**	-	H.: 4pres.	**Rim**: narrow reserved band	LG	Gadolou 2002, 176 no. 9, pl. 8:9.
skp159	RAK 473c	**S98**	-	H.: 2.5pres.	**Rim**: narrow reserved band	LG	Gadolou 2002, 176 no. 9, pl. 8:9.
skp160	RAK 473d	**S98**	-	H.: 3pres.	**Rim**: narrow reserved band	LG	Gadolou 2002, 176 no. 9, pl. 8:9.
skp161	RAK 473e	**S98**	-	H.: 2.4pres.	**Rim**: narrow reserved band	LG	Gadolou 2002, 176 no. 9, pl. 8:9.
skp162	RAK 481	**S98**	-	H.: 5.7pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: simple meander **Upper body**: central metopal panel of hatched meander; traces of side panel	LGII	Gadolou 2002, 184 no. 107, pls. 4, 17; Gadolou 2011b, 48, no. 3.
skp163	RAK 482	**S98**	-	H.: 2.8pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: metopal panel of hatched meander	LG	Gadolou 2002, 184 no. 108, pl. 17; Gadolou 2011b, 48 no. 4.
skp164	RAK 485	**S98**	-	H.: 2.7pres.	**Rim/upper body**: evenly spaced banding	LG	Gadolou 2002, 176 no. 10, pl. 8:10.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
skp165	RAK 492	**S98**	-	H.: 3.5pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; uncertain type **Rim**: horizontal zigzag (?) **Upper body**: panel (?) of solidly painted birds	LGII	Gadolou 2002, 185 no. 117, pl. 46, fig. 35; Gadolou 2011b, 80 no. 108.
skp166	RAK 498	**S98**	-	H.: 4.2pres.	**Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Handle**: monochrome	LPG/EG	Gadolou 2002, 176 no. 11, pl. 8:11.
skp167	RAK 503	**S98**	-	H.: 3.6pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel or Tripartite type **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: simple meander	LG	Gadolou 2002, 184 no. 109, pls. 4, 17; Gadolou 2011b, 49 no. 5.
skp168	RAK 504	**S98**	-	H.: 5.3pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: simple meander **Upper body**: hatched meander or meander hooks	LGII	Gadolou 2002, 184 no. 110, pls. 4, 17; Gadolou 2011b, 49 no. 6.
skp169	RAK 509	**S98**	-	H.: 3.5pres.	**Rim**: traces of paint	LG	Gadolou 2002, 176 no. 12, pl. 1:12, 8:12.
skp170	RAK 519	**S98**	-	H.: 6pres.	**Body**: upper reserved; lower monochrome	LG	Gadolou 2002, 179 no. 50, pl. 12.
skp171	RAK 521, RAK 523	**S98**	-	H.: 4.5	Monochrome; reserved bands on the body	LG	Gadolou 2002, 176 no. 13-4, pl. 1:13, 8:13, 9:14.
skp172	RAK 528	**S98**	-	H.: 3.5pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel or Tripartite type **Upper body**: simple meander; evenly spaced banding below	LG	Gadolou 2002, 184 no. 111; Gadolou 2011b, 49 no. 7.
skp173	RAK 529	**S98**		H.: 4.5pres.	**Rim**: monochrome	LG	Gadolou 2002, 176 no. 15, pl. 9:15.
skp174	RAK 530 a-b	**S98**	-	H.: 6.5pres.	**Body**: monochrome; set of reserved bands below the handle	LG	Gadolou 2002, 179 no. 51, pls. 1, 12.
skp175	RAK 531	**S98**	-	H.: 3.6pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel type? **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: traces of panel decoration	LGII	Gadolou 2002, 185 no. 118, pls. 8, 15; Gadolou 2011b, 68 no. 71.
skp176	RAK 533	**S98**	-	H.: 3pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel type? **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Upper body**: double horizontal zigzag	LGI	Gadolou 2002, 185 no. 119, pls. 5, 18; Gadolou 2011b, 68 no. 72.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
skp177	RAK 535	**S98**	-	H.: 6.1pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: simple meander **Upper body**: metopal panel of hatched meander	LG	Gadolou 2002, 184 no. 112, pls. 4, 17; Gadolou 2011b, 49 no. 8.
skp178	RAK 542	**S98**	-	H.: 3pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Rim**: concentric circles; shallow groove below	LG	Gadolou 2002, 183 no. 98, pls. 3, 16; Gadolou 2003, 322 no. 38, fig. 13.
skp179	RAK 544	**S98**	-	H.: 1.9pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Rim**: traces of black paint; two horizontal rows of lozenges	LG	Gadolou 2003, 322 no. 39, fig. 13.
skp180	RAK 548 a-c	**S98**	-	H.: 2pres.	CORINTHIAN? **Lower body/base**: linear decoration	LG	Gadolou 2002, 186 no. 125, pls. 6.
skp181	RAK 549	**S98**	-	H.: 2.7pres.	**Rim**: reserved band	LG	Gadolou 2002, 176 no. 16, pl. 1:16, 9:16.
skp182	RAK 550	**S98**	-	H.: 5.2pres.	**Upper body**: meander hooks	LG	Gadolou 2002, 179 no. 52, pls. 1, 12.
skp183	RAK 553	**S98**	-	H.: 2.4pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: simple meander	LGII	Gadolou 2002, 185 no. 115, pl. 4; Gadolou 2011b, 50 no. 11.
skp184	RAK 556	**S98**	-	H.: 6.5pres.	**Handle**: monochrome	LG	Gadolou 2002, 179 no. 53, pl. 12.
skp185	RAK 559	**S98**	-	H.: 5pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: metopal panel of triple horizontal zigzag Upper body: central metopal panel of hatched meander; two side metopes (double vertical zigzag; rosette)	LGII	Gadolou 2002, 185 no. 120, pls. 5, 18; Gadolou 2011b, 68 no. 73.
skp186	RAK 560	**S98**	-	H.: 2.8pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Uncertain type **Rim**: deteriorated spirals **Upper body**: file of solid birds	LGII	Gadolou 2002, 185 no. 122, pls. 5, 18; Gadolou 2011b, 79 no. 105.
skp187	RAK 562	**S98**	-	H.: 4.3pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Ornate type? **Rim**: running spiral **Upper body**: evenly spaced banding	LGII	Gadolou 2002, 185 no. 116, pls. 4, 18; Gadolou 2011b, 60 no. 45.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
skp188	RAK 563	**S98**	-	H.: 3.5pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim**: reserved **Upper body**: central metopal panel of vertical zigzags; small side metope with a star.	LGII	Gadolou 2002, 186 no. 123, pls. 6, 18; Gadolou 2011b, 79 no. 106.
skp189	RAK 589	**S98**	-	H.: 2pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Rim/upper body**: shallow groove; vertical lines; groups of concentric circles	LG	Gadolou 2003, 323 no. 45, fig. 15.
skp190	RAK 591	**S98**	-	H.: 2pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Rim/upper body**: vertical zigzags	LG	Gadolou 2003, 322 no. 40, fig. 13.
skp191	RAK 594	**S98**	-	H.: 1.8pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Rim/upper body**: traces of black paint; pendent triangles and lozenges	LG	Gadolou 2003, 322 no. 41, fig. 14.
skp192	RAK 595	**S98**	-	H.: 1.8pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Rim/upper body**: traces of black paint; triangles; lozenges	LG	Gadolou 2003, 323 no. 42, fig. 14.
skp193	RAK 599	**S98**	-	H.: 3.5pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Rim/upper body**: traces of black and brown paint; two shallow grooves; triangles; lozenges.	LG	Gadolou 2003, 323 no. 43, fig. 14.
skp194	RAK 602	**S98**	-	H.: 2.5pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Rim/upper body**: triangles; lozenges	LG	Gadolou 2003, 323 no. 46, fig. 15.
skp195	RAK 604	**S98**	-	H.: 2.5pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Rim/upper body**: traces of black and brown paint; shallow groove; vertical lines; groups of concentric circles	LG	Gadolou 2003, 323 no. 44, fig. 15.

CAT. VI.3. Krater

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
kr1	PM 16544	**S25**	Ch.t. 24, interior	H.: 11pres.	**Rim**: barred **Upper body**: two successive zones (horizontal zigzag; metopal vertical zigzags and obliques)	LPG/"EG"	Aktypi 2014, no. 32, fig. 17.
kr2	PM 16546	**S25**	Ch.t. 24, interior	H.: 3.9pres.	**Body**: metopal vertical zigzag	LPG/"EG"	Aktypi 2014, no. 34, fig. 17.
kr3	PM 484	**S26**	"*tholos*" interior	H.: 21.5 D.max.: 20 D.base: 12.5	**Rim/body/base**: densely banded	LG	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1956), 199, pl. 93β; Gadolou 2008, 123 (XI.99), fig. 95.
kr4	PM 12645	**S47**	**b04**	H.: 22 D.rim: 14.5 D.base: 12	Monochrome; set of reserved bands on the rim	"MG"	Gadolou 2008, 138 (XVIII.132), fig. 114.
kr5	AMA1565	**S63a**	-	H.: 9pres.	**Rim**: banded **Upper body**: successive decorative zones (chain of crosshatched lozenges; traces of metopal vertical zigzag)	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 103 (Νστ.30), fig. 54.
kr6	AMA1566 α-γ	**S63a**	-	H.: 15pres.	**Upper body**: alternating decorative zones of metopal patterns (crosshatched triangles; vertical zigzags) and chains of crosshatched lozenges	"EG"	Gadolou 2008, 103 (Νστ.31), fig. 55.
kr7	AMA1568 α-δ	**S63a**	-	H.: 10pres.	**Upper body**: two successive decorative zones of metopal patterns (crosshatched triangles; vertical zigzags) separated by plastic rib bearing horizontal zigzag	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.33), fig. 57.
kr8	AMA1570 α-γ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Rim**: banded **Upper body**: part of crosshatched lozenge	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.35), fig. 59.
kr9	AMA1570 α-γ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Rim**: banded **Upper body**: chain of crosshatched lozenges; part of a second zone below	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.35), fig. 59.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
kr10	AMA1570 α-γ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Rim**: banded **Upper body**: traces of metopal vertical zigzag	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.35), fig. 59.
kr11	AMA1573 α-η	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Body**: metopal crosshatched triangles in vertical arrangement	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.38), fig. 62.
kr12	AMA1573 α-η	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Body**: chain of crosshatched lozenges	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.38), fig. 62.
kr13	AMA1573 α-η	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Body**: parts of two zones with metopal decoration separated by painted band.	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.38), fig. 62.
kr14	AMA1573 α-η	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Body**: traces of metopal decoration	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.38), fig. 62.
kr15	AMA1573 α-η	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Body**: traces of metopal decoration (part of hatched motif preserved)	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.38), fig. 62.
kr16	AMA1573 α-η	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Body**: metopal vertical zigzag	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.38), fig. 62.
kr17	AMA1573 α-η	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Body**: traces of metopal decoration	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.38), fig. 62.
kr18	AMA1574 α-θ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Body**: metopal vertical zigzag	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.39), fig. 63 .
kr19	AMA1574 α-θ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Rim**: banded **Upper body**: fades linear decoration	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.39), fig. 63.
kr20	AMA1574 α-θ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: metopal vertically stacked chevrons	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.39), fig. 63.
kr21	AMA1574 α-θ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: fades linear decoration	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.39), fig. 63.
kr22	AMA1574 α-θ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: metope of cross hatched hourglass motifs	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.39), fig. 63.
kr23	AMA1574 α-θ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: metopal patterns (vertical zigzag; crosshatched hourglass)	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.39), fig. 63.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
kr24	AMA1581 α-δ	**S63a**	-	-	**Rim**: banded **Upper body**: concentric circles (with central compass mark) bordered by metopal vertical zigzags	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 107 (Vστ.47), fig. 71.
kr25	AMA1586 γ	**S63a**	-	H.: 9 pres.	**Upper body**: two zones of stacked horizontal zigzags with short stems growing from the apices	"EG"	Gadolou 2008, 109 (Vστ.52γ), fig. 75.
kr26		**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: two successive decorative zones (crosshatched triangles; horizontal zigzag)	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 110 (Vστ.58)
kr27	AMA1562	**S63e**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: metopal decoration of vertical zigzags and vertical chains of crosshatched lozenges	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 112, (Vζ.71), fig.82
kr28	-	**S70**	Cistern IV/4, S-Teil	H.: 14pres. D.base: 21.8	**Foot**: monochrome; sets of reserved bands	LG	Schwarz 1986, 327 no. 1, fig. 118.
kr29		**S70**	Cistern IV/4	H.: 6pres. D.base: 20	**Foot**: monochrome; reserved bands	LG	Schwarz 1986, 328-329 no. 2, fig. 119.
kr30	PM 14945	**S72b**	-	H.: 55.5	**Rim**: barred **Upper body**: two successive zones of heavy metopal decoration (fringed sprays; vertical zigzag; opposing crosshatched triangles) alternating with narrow zone of fishspine and zone of horizontal zigzag; wide monochrome band below the handls **Lower body**: alternating narrow decortive zones (horizontal zigzag; chain of crosshatched lozenges; elaborate horizontal zigzag); monochrome zone above the base **Foot**: narrow reserved band; banded termination	MG/LG	Gadolou 2017b, 51-54, fig. 5, dr. 3.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
kr31	PM 15900	**S72b**	-	H.: 59	**Rim**: barred **Upper body**: double zone with chain of crosshatched lozenges; zone of fish-spine; zone of heavy metopal decoration (vertical chains of lozenges; vertical zigzag; fringed sprays; opposing crosshatched triangles); zone of elaborate zigzag with crosshatched fill; silhouette bird underneath the handle; wide monochrome zone below the handles **Lower body**: alternating narrow decortive zones (horizontal zigzag; elaborate lozenge-flanked zigzag; chain of crosshatched lozenges); monochrome zone above the base **Foot**: reserved band; barred termination	MG/LG	Gadolou 2017b, 51-54, figs. 3-4, dr. 2
kr32	PM 1169	**S79a**	-	H.: 16 D.rim: 9 D.base: 8.5	Monochrome; sets of reserved bands on the rim and upper body; plain base	LG	Gadolou 2008, 145 (XXII.151), fig. 126.
kr33	AMA1917	**S95**	-	H.: 2.6pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type? **Rim**: running spiral; evenly spaced bands below	LGII	Gadolou 2011, 54 no. 23.
kr34	AMA2022 AMA2043	**S95**	-	H.: 3.1pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Ornate type? **Rim**: running spiral **Upper body**: evenly spaced bands; metopal panel of simple meander	LGII	Gadolou 2011, 52 no. 17.
kr35	RAK 46	**S98**	-	H.: 6pres.	**Upper body**: simple meander	LG	Gadolou 2002, 179 no. 48, pl. 12.
kr36	RAK 47	**S98**	-	H.: 5.7pres.	**Upper body**: simple meander	LG	Gadolou 2002, 179 no. 49, pl. 12.
kr37	RAK 458	**S98**	-	H.: 4.2pres.	**Body**: reserved bands	LG	Gadolou 2002, 178, no. 40, pl. 11:40.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
kr38	RAK 460	**S98**	-	H.: 4.2pes.	**Upper body**: hatched meander	LG	Gadolou 2002, 178 no. 41, pl. 11.
kr39	RAK 461	**S98**	-	H.: 4.3:	**Upper body**: cellular pattern	LG	Gadolou 2002, 178 no. 42, pl. 11.
kr40	RAK 469 a-b	**S98**	-	H.: 8pres.	**Handle**: monochrome	LG	Gadolou 2002, 178 no. 43, pl. 11.
kr41	RAK 474a	**S98**	-	H.: 9pres.	**Body**: traces of paint	LG	Gadolou 2002, 178 no. 44a, pl. 11.
kr42	RAK 474b	**S98**	-	H.: 4.5pres.	**Body**: traces of paint	LG	Gadolou 2002, 178 no. 44b, pl. 11.
kr43	RAK 496	**S98**	-	H.: 5.5pres.	**Body**: monochrome; reserved bands; tracs of linear decoration	LG	Gadolou 2002, 178-179 no. 45, pl. 11.
kr44	RAK 525	**S98**	-	H.: 4pres.	**Rim**: reserved bands	LG	Gadolou 2002, 179 no. 46, pls. 1:46, 11.
kr45	RAK 537	**S98**	-	H.: 4.7pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type? **Rim**: simple meander (?); evenly spaces bands beow	LGII	Gadolou 2002, 185 no. 114, pls. 4, 17; Gadolou 2011, 50 no. 10.
kr46	RAK 554	**S98**	-	H.: 4.2pres.	**Upper body/handle**: monochrome	LG	Gadolou 2002, 179 no. 47, pl. 12.
kr47		**S67b**	**b18**	H.: 28.3 D.rim: 30 D.base: 25	**Rim**: deteriorated running spiral **Upper body**: central metopal panel in two tiers; (a) upper register: central metope with hatched meander; side oblong metopes with solated spirals (b) lower register: vertical wavy lines; square metopes flank the central decorated metopal structure (side A: sphinxses; side B: one of the sphinxes replaced by large bird); evenly spaced banding below **Lower body/base**: monochrome	EA	Kourou 1978, 303-312; Gadolou 2011, 81 no. 113.

CAT. VI.4. Oinochoe (round-mouthed; trefoil: oin32, 38, 50-51, 55-57, 90, 92**)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
oin1	PM 16535	**S25**	Ch.t. 17, niche	H.: 20.6pres. D.rim: 10.4 D.max.: 20.3	Monochrome; sets of reserved bands on the neck and belly	"MG"	Aktypi 2014, no. 25, fig. 14. **(PLATE 44)**
oin2	PM 16536	**S25**	Ch.t. 17, niche	H.: 6.5pres. D.base: 5.7	**Lower body**: horizontal zigzag; set of evenly spaced bands **Base**: monochrome	"EG"	Aktypi 2014, no. 26, fig. 14.
oin3	PM 152	**S26**	-	H.: 18 D.rim: 8.6 D.max.: 19.5 D.base: 17.5	**Rim/neck**: evenly spaced banding; central panel of vertical wavy lines **Handle**: bared **Shoulder**: zone of silhouette water birds **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LG	Kyparissis *Prakt* (1930), 84, fig. 9; Gadolou 2008, 125 (XI.103), fig. 97. **(PLATE 45)**
oin4	PM 480	**S26**	-	H.: 19.5 D.rim: 6.9 D.max.: 19 D.base: 14	**Rim/neck**: evenly spaced banding; zone of vertical lines **Handle**: monochrome **Body**: evenly spaced banding.	LG	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1956), 199, pl. 93α2; Gadolou 2008, 122 (XI.98), fig. 94.
oin5	PM 481	**S26**	-	H.: 19 D.rim: 11 D.max.: 24 D.base: 18.5	**Rim/neck**: evenly spaced banding; zone of solid meander hooks **Handle**: bared **Shoulder**: faded decoration **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LG	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1956), 199, pl. 93α1; Gadolou 2008, 122 (XI.97), fig. 94.
oin6	PM 12795 α-δ	**S35**	-	(single sherd)	**Body**: monochrome; set of reserved bands	"MG"	Gadolou 2008, 140-141 (XX.140), fig. 119.
oin7	PM 12795 α-δ	**S35**	-	(single sherd)	**Body**: monochrome; set of reserved bands	"MG"	Gadolou 2008, 140-141 (XX.140), fig. 119.
oin8	PM 12795 α-δ	**S35**	-	(single sherd)	**Body**: monochrome; set of reserved bands	"MG"	Gadolou 2008, 140-141 (XX.140), fig. 119.
oin9	PM 12795 α-δ	**S35**	-	(single sherd)	**Body**: monochrome; set of reserved bands	"MG"	Gadolou 2008, 140-141 (XX.140), fig. 119.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
oin10	PM 12795 α-δ	**S35**	-	(single sherd)	**Body**: monochrome; set of reserved bands	"MG"	Gadolou 2008, 140-141 (XX.140), fig. 119.
oin11	AMA1575 α-η	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Neck**: stranding crosshatched triangles; traces of bands below	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.40), fig. 64.
oin12	AMA1575 α-η	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Neck**: stranding crosshatched triangles; traces of bands below	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.40), fig. 64.
oin13	AMA1575 α-η	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Shoulder**: vertically stacked chevrons; part of metopal decoration; traces of bands below	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.40), fig. 64.
oin14	AMA1575 α-η	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Shoulder**: vertically stacked chevrons; part of crosshatched motif	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.40), fig. 64.
oin15	AMA1575 α-η	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Shoulder**: vertically stacked chevrons; traces of bands below	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.40), fig. 64.
oin16	AMA1575 α-η	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Shoulder**: metopal decoration of vertically stacked chevrons and crosshatched triangles; traces of bands below	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.40), fig. 64.
oin17	AMA1576 α-ε	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Rim/neck**: banded rim; metopal decoration of stacked chevrons	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.41), fig. 65.
oin18	AMA1576 α-ε	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Rim/neck**: banded rim; metopal decoration with traces of hatched motif	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.41), fig. 65.
oin19	AMA1576 α-ε	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Rim/neck**: banded rim; metopal decoration with traces of hatched motif	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.41), fig. 65.
oin20	AMA1576 α-ε	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Rim/neck**: banded rim; traces of metopal decoration	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.41), fig. 65.
oin21	AMA1576 α-ε	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Rim/neck**: banded rim; metopal decoration of vertical zigzag	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Νστ.41), fig. 65.
oin22	AMA1579 α-στ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Neck**: metopal decoration in two zones (stacked chevrons)	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104, 107 (Νστ.45), fig. 69.
oin23	AMA1579 α-στ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Rim/neck**: banded rim; chain of crosshatched lozenges	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104, 107 (Νστ.45), fig. 69.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
oin24	AMA1579 α-στ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Neck**: part of crosshatched motif (triangle or lozenge)	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104, 107 (Vστ.45), fig. 69.
oin25	AMA1579 α-στ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Neck**: square metope of opposing crosshatched triangles	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104, 107 (Vστ.45), fig. 69.
oin26	AMA1579 α-στ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Neck**: square metope of opposing crosshatched triangles	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104, 107 (Vστ.45), fig. 69.
oin27	AMA1579 α-στ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Neck**: metopal panels of vertical zigzag and crosshatched motifs (triangles or lozenges)	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104, 107 (Vστ.45), fig. 69.
oin28	AMA1580 α-δ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Body**: two successive decorative zones (chain of cross hatched lozenges; metopal panels of cross hatched butterfly motifs)	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 107 (Vστ.46), fig. 70.
oin29	AMA1580 α-δ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Body**: metopal panel of vertical zigzags; part of crosshatched motif below	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 107 (Vστ.46), fig. 70.
oin30	AMA1580 α-δ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Body**: chain of crosshatched lozenges; part of second decorated zone below	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 107 (Vστ.46), fig. 70.
oin31	AMA1580 α-δ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Neck**: metopal panels of crosshatched lozenges	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 107 (Vστ.46), fig. 70.
oin32	AMA1585	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Rim/neck**: banded rim; simple running meander.	"MG"	Gadolou 2008, 108 (Vστ.51α).
oin33	AMA1596 γ	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Neck**: triple horizontal zig-zag; traces of banding	"MG"	Gadolou 2008, 111, (Vστ.62γ), fig. 80.
oin34	-	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Neck/body**: part of hatched meander	"MG"	Gadolou 2008, 108 (Vστ.51β).
oin35	-	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Neck**: part of hatched meander; traces of bands above	"MG"	Gadolou 2008, 108 (Vστ.51γ).
oin36	AMA 515	**S63f**	**b06**	H.: 20 D.rim: 8.5 D.max.: 15 D.base: 9	Monochrome; sets of reserved bands on the shoulder and lower body	"EG"	Dekoulakou 1982, 224, fig. 16; Gadolou 2008, 100 (Vγ.24), fig. 50. **(PLATE 44)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
oin37	AMA 525	**S63f**	**b06**	H.: 26 D.rim: 11.2 D.max.: 21.5 D.base: 12.5	Monochrome; sets of reserved bands on the shoulder and lower body	"EG"	Dekoulakou 1982, 224, fig. 15; Gadolou 2008, 99-100 (Vγ.23), fig. 49.
oin38	AMA1872	**S66c**	**b12**	H.: 6 D.base: 4.1	Monochrome; set of reserved bands below the handle **Handle**: barred	LG	Gadolou 2007, 16 no. 6, fig. 7.
oin39	PM 2010	**S74**	**b21**	H.: 26 D.rim: 9.7 D.base: 11.1	Monochrome; sets of reserved bands on the neck, and shoulder; reserved base	"MG"	Dekoulakou 1982, 228, pl.19; Gadolou 2008, 91 (IIa.2), fig. 35. **(PLATE 44)**
oin40	PM 653α	**S77**	**b35-36**	H.: 19.8 D.rim: 9 D.base: 18	**Rim**: banded **Neck**: zone of simple meander **Handle**: crossing stripes **Shoulder**: zone of standing crosshatched triangles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LG	Gadolou 2008, 138 (XVII.131).
oin41	PM 609	**S78**	-	H.: 19 D.rim: 9 D.base: 18	**Rim**: banded **Neck**: zone of running spiral **Handle**: crossing stripes **Shoulder**: crosshatched triangles with vertical stem on the tip **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LG	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 17 (1961/62), 129, pl. 153ε; Gadolou 2008, 126, 128 (XII.106a), fig. 99.
oin42	PM 610	**S78**	-	H.: 19.2 D.rim: 8 D.max.: 15.5 D.base: 15.3	**Rim/neck**: evenly spaced banding **Handle**: monochrome **Shoulder**: vertical wavy lines **Body**: upper evenly banded; lower monochrome	LG	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 17 (1961/62), 129, pl. 153ε; Gadolou 2008, 125-126 (XII.105), fig. 98.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
oin43	PM 611	**S78**	-	H.: 21.5 D.rim: 7.2 D.base: 17.2	**Rim/neck**: evenly spaced banding; zone of vertical wavy lines **Handle**: crossing stripes **Shoulder**: dot filled circles with crossing diagonal tangents **Body**: evenly spaced banding; wide monochrome zone above the base	LG	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 17 (1961/62), 129, pl. 153ε; Gadolou 2008, 126 (XII.106), fig. 99. **(PLATE 45)**
oin44	PM 497	**S79a**	**b37**	H.: 23.5 D.rim: 10 D.base: 20	**Rim/neck**: evenly spaced banding; zone of running spiral **Handle**: crossing stripes **Shoulder**: zone of crosshatched triangles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LG	Zapheiropoluos *Prakt* (1952), 401 A1, fig. 23; Gadolou 2008, 128 (XIII.107), fig. 100.
oin45	PM 513	**S79a**	**b39**	H.: 25 D.rim: 8.8 D.max.: 21 D.base: 20.5	**Rim**: banded **Neck**: two successive zones of vertical wavy lines and simple meander **Handle**: crossing stripes Shoulder: zone of crosshatched triangles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LG	Zapheiropoluos *Prakt* (1952),Γ3, 405, fig. 24; Coldstream 2008, 228, pl. 50g; Gadolou 2008, 132 (XIII.117), fig. 105.
oin46	PM 514	**S79a**	**b39**	H.: 21.7 D.rim: 9.5 D.max.: 17 D.base: 13.5	**Rim/neck**: evenly spaced banding; zones with wavy lines **Handle**: monochrome **Shoulder**: metopal vertical wavy lines **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LG	Zapheiropoluos *Prakt* (1952), 406, fig. 22; Gadolou 2008, 132-133 (XIII.118), fig. 106.
oin47	PM 515	**S79a**	**b39**	H.: 17 D.rim: 6.8 D.base: 20	Monochrome; sets of reserved bands on the neck, shoulder and lower body	LG	Zapheiropoluos *Prakt* (1952), 406, fig. 21; Gadolou 2008, 133 (XIII.119), fig. 107.
oin48	PM 527	**S79b**	**b40**	H.: 29 D.rim: 9.3 D.max.: 22 D.base: 16.7	**Rim/neck**: banded rim; zone of vertical wavy lines **Shoulder**: zone with birds **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LG	Zapheiropoluos *Prakt* (1956), 197, fig. 1, pl. 92a; Gadolou 2008, 133-134 (XIV.120), fig. 108.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
oin49	PM 531	**S80**	**b41**	H.: 21.5 D.rim: 8.6 D.max.: 17.5 D.base: 17	**Rim/neck**: evenly spaced banding **Shoulder**: zone of crosshatched triangles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LG	Zapheiropoluos *Prakt* (1956), 196-197, pl. 90β; Gadolou 2008, 135 (XV.124).
oin50	PM 600	**S87**	**b45**	H.: 21.6 D.max.: 10.5 D.base: 5.5	**Rim**: wide band **Neck**: four successive decorative zones (triangles; horizontal zigzag; S-pattern; isolated deteriorated spirals) **Shoulder**: vertical leaf shaped motifs **Body**: upper evenly banded; lower monochrome	LG/EA	Dekoulakou 1982, 232-233, figs. 32-33; Gadolou 2008, 115-116 (VII.82), fig. 86.
oin51	AMA1972	**S95**	-	H.: 6.5pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim/neck**: evenly spaced banding; central metope of triple horizontal zigzag; small side metopes with star	LGII	Gadolou 2011, 66 no. 66.
oin52	AMA1973	**S95**	-	H.: 6.2pres. D.neck: 3.4	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Neck**: evenly spaced banding; metope of simple meander	LGII	Gadolou 2011, 53 no. 20.
oin53	AMA1991	**S95**	-	H.: 6.4pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Zone type **Body**: evenly spaced banding; two successive zones of simple meander	LGII	Gadolou 2011, 55-56 no. 29.
oin54	AMA2050	**S95**	-	H.: 5pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel or Tripartite type **Rim**: wide band **Neck**: evenly spaced banding; zone of simple meander	LGI	Gadolou 2011, 51 no. 15.
oin55	AMA2065	**S95**	-	H.: 8.3pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Zone type? **Neck**: evenly spaced banding; two zones of running spiral and simple meander	LGII	Gadolou 2011, 66-67 no. 67.
oin56	AMA2076	**S95**	-	H.: 4.3pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Panel or Zone type **Neck**: evenly spaced banding; zone of simple meander	LG	Gadolou 2011, 66 no. 65.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
oin57		**S96**	**b63**	H.: 26	**Rim**: banded; horizontal zigzag below **Neck**: chain of crosshatched lozenges **Handle**: monochrome **Shoulder**: fringed elaborate triangle (filled with net of crosshatched lozenges); fringed sprays; vertical zigzag; elaborate vertical zigzag combined with net-pattern **Body**: monochrome; set of reserved zones on the lower body	LPG	Vermeule 19660, fig. 38 no. 51; Coldstream 2008, pl.48j; Gadolou 2008, fig. 136θ. **(PLATE 44)**
oin58	RAK 30	**S98**	-	H.: 15.3 D.max.: 11.4 D.base: 6.2	**Rim**: banded **Handle**: monochrome **Neck**: metope of cellular pattern **Body**: monochrome; set of reserved bands below the handle and on the lower body	LG	Gadolou 2002, 182 no. 84, pls. 3, 15.
oin59	RAK 57	**S98**	-	H.: 4.8pres. D.rim: 10	**Rim**: traces of banding	LG	Gadolou 2002, 182 no. 85, pl. 15.
oin60	RAK 451	**S98**	-	H.: 3.3pres.	**Rim**: banded; traces of bands on the neck	LG	Gadolou 2002, 180 no. 59, pl. 13.
oin61	RAK 470	**S98**	-	H.: 3.6pres.	**Rim**: banded	LG	Gadolou 2002, 180 no. 60, pl. 13.
oin62	RAK 471	**S98**	-	H.: 3.5pres.	**Neck**: evenly spaced banding	LG	Gadolou 2002, 180 no. 61, pl. 13.
oin63	RAK 480d	**S98**	-	H.: 2.2pres.	**Lower body/base**: traces of banding	LG	Gadolou 2002, 180 no. 62, pl. 13.
oin64	RAK 484	**S98**	-	H.: 2.5pres.	**Rim**: traces of banding	LG	Gadolou 2002, 180 no. 63, pl. 13.
oin65	RAK 490a	**S98**	-	H.: 2.3pres.	**Rim**: monochrome	LG	Gadolou 2002, 180 no. 64, pl. 13.
oin66	RAK 490b	**S98**	-	H.: 2.5pres.	**Rim/neck**: banded	LG	Gadolou 2002, 180 no. 65, pl. 13.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
oin67	RAK 501 a-b	**S98**	-	H.: 3.8pres.	**Rim/neck**: evenly spaced banding; zone of double horizontal zigzag	LG	Gadolou 2002, 180 no. 66, pls.2, 13.
oin68	RAK 502 a-e	**S98**	-	H.: 5pres.	**Rim/neck**: evenly spaced banding; metopal panel of double horizontal zigzag	LG	Gadolou 2002, 181 no. 67, pls.2, 13.
oin69	RAK 505 -506	**S98**	-	H.: 3.9pres.	**Rim/neck**: evenly spaced banding	LG	Gadolou 2002, 181 no. 68, pls.2, 13.
oin70	RAK 507	**S98**	-	H.: 8.6pres.	**Rim/neck**: banded rim; simple meander; traces of bands below	LG	Gadolou 2002, 181 no. 69, pl. 14.
oin71	RAK 510	**S98**	-	H.: 5pres.	**Body**: set of reserved bands	LG	Gadolou 2002, 181 no. 70, pl. 14.
oin72	RAK 511	**S98**	-	H.: 6.8pres.	**Rim**: traces of banding	LG	Gadolou 2002, 181 no. 71, pl. 14.
oin73	RAK 512	**S98**	-	H.: 3.3pres.	**Rim**: traces of banding	LG	Gadolou 2002, 181 no.72, pl. 14
oin74	RAK 513	**S98**	-	H.: 3pres.	**Rim/neck**: evenly spaced banding	LG	Gadolou 2002, 181 no. 73, pls. 2, 14.
oin75	RAK 514	**S98**	-	H.: 4.8pres.	**Rim/neck**: set of reserved bands on the rim; monochrome paint below	LG	Gadolou 2002, 181 no. 74, pls. 2, 14.
oin76	RAK 515	**S98**	-	H.: 3.5pres.	**Rim/neck**: faded	LG	Gadolou 2002, 181 no. 75, pl. 14.
oin77	RAK 518	**S98**	-	H.: 4.5pres.	**Body**: double reserved band	LG	Gadolou 2002, 181 no. 76, pl. 14.
oin78	RAK 520	**S98**	-	H.: 4.5pres.	**Rim**: traces of banding	LG	Gadolou 2002, 181 no. 77, pls. 2, 14.
oin79	RAK 522	**S98**	-	H.: 9pres.	**Rim/neck**: evenly spaced banding	LG	Gadolou 2002, 182 no. 79, pl. 14.
oin80	RAK 524	**S98**	-	H.: 6.5pres.	**Neck**: unevenly spaced banding	LG	Gadolou 2002, 181 no. 78, pls.2, 14.
oin81	RAK 532	**S98**	-	H.: 3.8pres. D.base: 7.6	**Neck/body/base**: evenly spaced banding	LG	Gadolou 2002, 182 no .80, pl. 14.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
oin82	RAK 534	**S98**	-	H.: 7pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type? **Neck**: evenly spaced banding; zone of simple meander	LGII	Gadolou 2002, 184 no. 113, pls. 4, 17; Gadolou 2011, 49 no. 9.
oin83	RAK 536	**S98**	-	H.: 2.5pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Rim**: triangles	LG	Gadolou 2002, 183 no. 101, pl. 17.
oin84	RAK 539	**S98**	-	H.: 4.5pres.	**Neck**: banding; traces of linear decoration	LG	Gadolou 2002, 182 no. 81, pl. 15.
oin85	RAK 540	**S98**	-	H.: 3.1pres.	**Rim/neck**: evenly spaced banding	LG	Gadolou 2002, 182 no. 82, pl. 15.
oin86	RAK 557	**S98**	-	H.: 6.5pres.	**Rim/neck**: wide band on the rim; set of evenly spaced bands below	LG	Gadolou 2002, 182 no. 83, pls.3, 15.
oin87	RAK 558	**S98**	-	(single sherd)	THAPSOS-CLASS; Zone type **Rim/neck**: evenly spaced banding; running spiral	LGII	Gadolou 2002, 185 no. 121, pls. 5, 18.
oin88	RAK 600	**S98**	-	H.: 4.5pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Neck**: brackets in two zones	LG	Gadolou 2003, 323 no. 50, fig. 17, pl. 32b.
oin89	RAK 613	**S98**	-	H.: 4.6pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Rim**: hourglass motifs on the top of the rim; **Neck**: double shallow groove; zone of triangles and lozenges	LG	Gadolou 2003, 324 no. 51, fig. 18, pl. 32b.
oin90	AMA1893	**S99**	**b64**	H.: 31.4 D.max.: 23.5 D.base: 11.5	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Rim/neck**: evenly spaced banding; metopal panel with central simple meander; remaining space filled with vertical bars **Handle**: striped **Body**: monochrome; four sets of evnly spaced reserved bands	LGII	Kolia, Nestoridou 1999-2001, 103 no. 1, fig. 4; Gadolou 2011, 67 no. 70.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
oin91	AMA1840	**S99**	**b64**	H.: 17.8 D.rim: 9 D.max.: 16.5 D.base: 6.5	**Rim/neck**: evenly spaced banding that leaves monochrome space behind the handle **Handle**: striped **Shoulder**: monochrome **Body**: evenly spaced banding; monochrome zone above the base	LGII	Kolia, Nestoridou 1999-2001, 103-104 no. 2, fig. 5. **(PLATE 45)**
oin92	AMA 527	**S100**	-	H.: 35.7 D.rim: 13 D.max.: 20 D.base: 15.3	THAPSOS-CLASS; Ornate type **Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Neck**: three successive metopal panels that do not encircle the neck (simple meander; hatched meander; sets of vertical wavy lines) **Handle** (twisted): monochrome **Body**: monochrome; five sets of evenly spaced bands	LGII	Gadolou 2008, 144 (XXI.149), fig. 125; Gadolou 2011, 78 no. 102.

CAT. VI.5. Pyxis

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
px1	AMA1577 α-β	**S63a**	-	-	**Upper body**: chain of crosshatched lozenges **Handle**: monochrome	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 104 (Vστ.42), fig. 66.
px2	-	**S63a**	-	(single sherd)	**Rim**: banded; traces of running meander	"MG"	Gadolou 2008, 108 (Vστ.51δ).
px3	AMA 528	**S63h**	**b09**	H.: 5.8 D.rim: 12.5 D.base: 14.8	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Body**: decoration in three successive rows (simple isolated meanders; vertical zigzags; simple isolated meanders)	LG	Dekoulakou 1982, 228, fig. 20-21; Gadolou 2003, 322 no. 35, pl. 31a; Gadolou 2008, 98 (Vβ.21), fig. 47. **(PLATE 46)**
px4	AMA1856	**S66c**	**b12**	H.: 5.2 D.rim: 10 D.base: 12.3	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Body**: decoration in two successive rows between shallow grooves (sets of vertical zigzags; chain of vertical zigzags)	LG	Gadolou 2003, 322, no. 36, fig. 12, pl. 3b; Gadolou 2007, 14, no. 2, fig. 3
px5	AMA1857	**S66c**	**b12**	H.: 15 D.rim: 9.8 D.base: 12.5	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Body**: decoration in two successive rows between shallow grooves (sets of vertical zigzags; chain of vertical zigzags)	LG	Gadolou 2003, 322, no. 37, pl. 31b; Gadolou 2007, 14-15, no. 3, fig. 4.
px6	PM 1158	**S79a**	**b38**	H.: 7.7 D.rim: 9.2 D.max.: 16 D.base: 7.5	**Rim**: reserved **Body**: upper monochrome; lower reserved	LG	Zapheiropoluos *Prakt* (1952), fig. 16; Gadolou 2008, 130 (XIII.111), fig. 103.
px7	AMA1928	**S95**	-	H.: 4.3pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Upper body**: two successive metopal panels of simple meander separated by bands **Handle**: monochrome	LGII	Gadolou 2011, 67 no. 68.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
px8	AMA2027	**S95**	-	H.: 5.8pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Ornate type **Rim**: reserved; set of evenly spaced bands below **Upper body**: central metopal panel of hatched meander; pair of side oblong metopes preserved on one side (double vertical zigzag; vertical simple meander)	LGII	Gadolou 2011, 67 no. 69.
px9	AMA2129	**S95**	-	W.: 5pres.	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type? **Upper body**: central metopal panel of hatched meander; small side metope of vertical zigzag with barred apices	LGII	Gadolou 2011, 55 no. 27.
px10	-	**S96**	**b63**	-	**Shoulder**: isolated concentric circles **Body**: monochrome; large set of reserved bands **Base**: reserved; pain of painted bands on its termination	LPG	Vermeule 1960, pl. 5, fig. 38 no. 52; Gadolou 2008, fig. 136ι.
px11	RAK 42	**S98**	-	H.: 8pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Body**: three shallow grooves above the base; zone of running horses	LG	Gadolou 2002, 184 no. 104, pl. 17; Gadolou 2003, 319 no. 19, fig. 7 pl. 29c.
px12	RAK 397	**S98**	-	H.: 7.2pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Lid**: concentric circles; vertical wavy lines	LG	Gadolou 2003, 319 no. 25, fig. 8 pl. 30a.
px13	RAK 464	**S98**	-	H.: 2.8pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Rim/upper body**: Z-pattern	LG	Gadolou 2002, 183 no. 93, pl. 16; Gadolou 2003, 319 no. 23 fig. 8, pl. 30a.
px14	RAK 476 a-b	**S98**	-	H.: 4.5pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Body**: traces of paint; decoration in two successive rows separated by groove (vertical wavy lines; vertical zigzags)	LG	Gadolou 2002, 183 no. 94, pl. 16; Gadolou 2003, 319 no. 20.
px15	RAK 486	**S98**	-	H.: 4.5pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Body**: decoration in two successive rows separated by groove (vertical wavy lines)	LG	Gadolou 2002, 183 no. 97, pl. 16; Gadolou 2003, 319 no. 24.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
px16	RAK 493	**S98**	-	H.: 4pres. D.base: 5.2	**Upper body**: running spiral **Lower body**: banded	LG	Gadolou 2002, 180 no. 58, pls. 1, 13.
px17	RAK 543	**S98**	-	H.: 4pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Body**: traces of black paint decoration in two successive rows separated by double groove (vertical wavy lines; vertical zigzags)	LG	Gadolou 2002, 183 no. 95, pl. 16; Gadolou 2003, 319 no. 21, pl. 29d.
px18	RAK 546	**S98**	-	H.: 2.5pres. D.base: 2.7	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Lower body**: row of vertical wavy lines; shallow groove above the base	LG	Gadolou 2002, 183 no. 96, pls. 3, 16; Gadolou 2003, 319 no. 22, fig. 8 pl. 29d.
px19	RAK 590	**S98**	-	H.: 1.6pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Rim**: vertical zigzags below the rim	LG	Gadolou 2003, 320 no. 26, fig. 9, pl. 30b.
px20	RAK 596	**S98**	-	H.: 1.6pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Lower body**: row of vertical wavy lines; shallow groove above the base	LG	Gadolou 2003, 320 no. 30, fig. 10, pl. 30b.
px21	RAK 597	**S98**	-	H.: 2.5pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Lower body**: row of vertical wavy lines; shallow groove above the base	LG	Gadolou 2003, 320 no. 31, fig. 10, pl. 30b.
px22	RAK 598	**S98**	-	H.: 3.5pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Upper body**: decoration in two successive rows (Z-pattern; vertical wavy lines)	LG	Gadolou 2003, 320 no. 27, fig. 9, pl. 30b.
px23	RAK 601 a-b	**S98**	-	H.: 4.2pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Lower body**: row of vertical zigzags; shallow groove above the base	LG	Gadolou 2003, 320 no. 29, fig. 10, pl. 30b.
px24	RAK 603	**S98**	-	H.: 2pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Lower body**: triangles	LG	Gadolou 2003, 320 no. 32, fig. 11.
px25	RAK 606	**S98**	-	H.: 4.1pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Upper body**: decoration in two successive rows (Z-pattern; vertical wavy lines)	LG	Gadolou 2003, 320 no. 28, fig. 9, pl. 30b.
px26	RAK 608	**S98**	-	H.: 1.6pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Lower body**: brackets	LG	Gadolou 2003, 320 no. 33, fig. 11.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
px27	RAK 611	**S98**	-	H.: 3.8pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Lower body**: triangles	LG	Gadolou 2003, 320 no. 34, fig. 11.
px28	AMA 512, 514	**S100**	-	H.: 20.6 D.rim: 11.6 D.max.: 24 D.base: 10.2	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Lid**: evenly banded with miniature belly-handled amphora termination (neck: running meander; belly: horizontal zigzag) **Handles**: striped **Shoulder**: central metopal panel of hatched running; side rectangular metopes with hatched fill **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LGII	Gadolou 2008, 143(XXI.147), fig. 124; Gadolou 2011, 76 no. 100.
px29	AMA 513	**S100**	-	H.: 25.4 D.rim: 16.2 D.max.: 29 D.base: 12	THAPSOS-CLASS; Tripartite type **Lid**: evenly banded with miniature vase termination **Handles**: striped **Shoulder**: central metopal panel of hatched running; side rectangular metopes with vertical simple meander; stacked triangles underneath the handles **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LGII	Gadolou 2008, 143-144 (XXI.148), fig. 125; Gadolou 2011, 77 no. 101.

CAT. VI.6. Miscellaneous Shapes

(amphoriskos: am1-2**; flask:** fl1-2**; jug:** jg1-5**; lakaina:** lak1**; lekane:** lek1**; lekythos:** lkt1-4**; phiale:** phl1-3**; tripod:** trp1-6**)**

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
am1	PM 12805	**S75**	**b22**	H.: 9.7 D.rim: 5 D.max.: 6.8 D.base: 3.5	**Rim**: banded **Neck**: horizontal zigzag **Upper body**: crosshatched triangles **Lower body**: monochrome; reserved bands below the handles	"EG"	Gadolou 2008, 92 (IIβ.4), fig. 36.
am2	NAM 26255	**-**	-	H.: 26 D.rim: 9.7 D.max.: 19.7 D.base: 8.1	Monochrome; set of reserved bands on the upper body	"EG"	Gadolou 2008, 150 (161) fig. 132.
fl1	PM 477	**S54b**	**b03**	H.: 10.5 D.rim: 2.6	**Rim/neck:** banded **Body**: concentric circles with dot-filled zigzag along the periphery of the outer circle; on the flat side of the vessel dotted cellular pattern	LG	Dekoulakou 1982, 232, figs. 27-28, 29; Gadolou 2008, 121 (X.95), fig. 93.
fl2	AMA1842	**S99**	**b64**	H.: 12 D.rim: 3 D.max.: 9.5	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Body**: concentric circles	LG	Kolia, Nestoridou 1999-2001, 104 no. 4, fig. 6.
jg1	PM 482	**S26**	-	H.: 11 D.rim: 8.9 D.max.: 14.4 D.base: 7.9	**Rim**: banded **Handle**: monochrome **Upper body**: zone of a lion hunting a deer (side A); four successive decorative zones (side B: vertical bars; zigzag; Z-pattern; S-pattern) **Lower body**: evenly spaced banding	LG	Zapheiropoulos *Prakt* (1956), 199-201, pl. 93γ; Gadolou 2008, 124 (XI.102), fig. 96.
jg2	AMA1557	**S63e**	-	(single sherd)	**Upper body**: deteriorated meander (multiple angular stem); evenly spaced bands below	LG	Gadolou 2008, 112, (Vζ.66), fig. 82.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
jg3	NAM 26251	**-**	-	H.: 8.8 D.rim: 8 D.max.: 11 D.base: 6.3	**Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Handle**: barred **Upper body**: isolated deteriorated meanders (multiple angular stem) **Lower body**: set of evenly spaced bands; monochrome	"MG"	Gadolou 2008, 146, 149 (157) fig. 129.
jg4	NAM 26252	**-**	-	H.: 7.6 D.rim: 6.5 D.max.: 10.5 D.base: 7.5	**Rim**: evenly spaced banding **Handle**: barred **Upper body**: isolated deteriorated meanders (multiple angular stem) **Lower body**: set of evenly spaced bands; monochrome	"MG"	Gadolou 2008, 149 (158) fig. 130.
jg5	NAM 26254	**-**	-	H.: 8 D.rim: 4.5 D.max.: 7 D.base: 3.8	**Rim/neck**: monochrome **Shoulder**: horizontal wavy line **Body**: upper banded; lower monochrome	LPG	Gadolou 2008, 149 (160) fig. 131.
lak1	PM 12806	**S75**	**b22**	H.: 8.1 D.rim: 10.3 D.base: 5.2	**Rim:** barred **Body**: two successive zones of horizontal zigzag separated by unevenly spaced bands	"EG"	Gadolou 2008, 92 (IIβ.5), fig. 36
lek1	PM 475	**S54b**	**b03**	H.: 9 D.rim: 21.7 D.base: 8	**Rim**: banded **Handles**: banded **Upper body**: dotted cellular pattern **Lower body**: few bands; monochrome	LG	Dekoulakou 1982, 232, figs. 24, 29; Gadolou 2008, 120 (X.93), fig. 93.
lkt1	PM 12795 α-δ	**S35**	-	(single sherd)	**Body**: set of reserved bands	MG	Gadolou 2008, 140-141 (XX.140), fig. 119.
lkt2	PM 476	**S54b**	**b03**	H.: 13.5 D.max.: 6.5 D.base: 6.5	**Neck**: banded **Handle**: barred **Shoulder**: panel of meander hooks **Body**: evenly spaced banding	LG	Dekoulakou 1982, 232, fig. 26; Gadolou 2008, 121 (X.94), fig. 93.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
lkt3	PM 1140	**S76a**	**b23**	H.: 20 D.rim: 6	**Rim**: barred **Neck**: two successive decorative zones (horizontal zigzag; crosshatched triangles) **Shoulder**: fringed elaborate triangles (crosshatched lozenge fill) **Body**: zone of horizontal zigzag; two zones of metopal decoration (combination of crosshatched triangles and stacked chevrons) **Base**: dotted line	"EG"	Gadolou 2008, 94 (IIIα.10), fig. 39. **(PLATE 46)**
lkt4	AMA1060	**S92e**	-	H.: 10.5 D.rim: 3.1 D.max.: 12 D.base: 7.6	**Rim/neck**: zone of vertical bars **Shoulder**: crosshatched triangles **Body**: monochrome; sets of reserved bands	"EG-MG"	Mastrokostas *ArchDelt* 22 (1967), 217, pl. 156δ-ε; Gadolou 2008, 114 (VI.80), fig. 85.
phl1	PM 473	**S54b**	**b03**	H.: 5.4 D.rim: 13.9	**Body**: sets of few narrow bands	LG	Dekoulakou 1982, 232, fig. 25; Gadolou 2008, 121-122 (X.96), fig. 93.
phl2	PM 1198	**S76b**	**b27**	H.: 4.5 D.rim: 10.9	**Body**: sets of evenly spaced bands	LG	Dekoulakou 1973, 22-26, figs. 1, 4:III, pl. IΓα-β; Gadolou 2008, 95 (IIIβ.12) fig. 41.
phl3	PM 1200	**S76b**	**b28**	H.: 4.2 D.rim: 13.8	**Body**: sets of evenly spaced bands	LG	Dekoulakou 1973, 27, figs. 1, 6:IV, pl. IEα-β; Gadolou 2008, 95-96 (IIIβ.13) fig. 42.
trp1	RAK 255	**S98**	**-**	H.: 6.2pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Leg**: traces of black paint; isolated simple meanders	LG	Gadolou 2003, 326 no. 58.
trp2	RAK 564	**S98**	**-**	H.: 14.5pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Leg**: traces of black paint; obliques	LG	Gadolou 2003, 326 no. 59, fig. 24, pl. 10a.
trp3	RAK 572	**S98**	**-**	H.: 13.7pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Leg**: traces of red paint; three zones framed by shallow grooves (triangles; concentric circles)	LG	Gadolou 2003, 326 no. 60, fig. 25, pl. 10a.

Cat. no.	Published Mus. no.	Site no.	Context	Dimensions (cm)	Exterior decoration	Published Date	Bibliography
trp4	RAK 609	**S98**	**-**	H.: 10pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Leg**: traces of red paint; three zones (triangles; zigzags); double groove framing the central zone; vertical zigzag lines	LG	Gadolou 2003, 326 no. 61, fig. 26.
trp5	RAK 612	**S98**	**-**	H.: 3.6pres.	IMPRESSED-DECORATED **Leg**: horizontal zigzags framed by vertical incised lines	LG	Gadolou 2003, 328 no. 62, fig. 26.
trp6	AMA 511	**S100**	**-**	H.: 22 D.rim: 18.3 D.max.: 24	THAPSOS-CLASS; Zone type **Handles**: obliques **Upper body**: running spiral **Lower body**: evenly spaced banding **Legs**: vertical chain of lozenges; vertical stripes	LGII	Gadolou 2008, 142-143 (XXI.146), fig. 124; Gadolou 2011, 76 no. 99.