



Early Prepalatial (EM I-EM II): EM I Well, West Court House, North-East Magazines and South Front Groups

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Source: *British School at Athens Studies*, 2007, Vol. 14, KNOSSOS POTTERY HANDBOOK: NEOLITHIC and BRONZE AGE (MINOAN) (2007), pp. 49-77, 2-5

Published by: British School at Athens

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Early Prepalatial (EM I–EM II): EM I Well, West Court House, North-East Magazines and South Front Groups

David E. Wilson

INTRODUCTION

Arthur Evans's treatment of EM Knossos was necessarily brief due to the relative scarcity of evidence found during his excavations (Evans 1921, 56–126). Extensive tests were made both beneath the palace and surrounding areas between 1900 and 1908 to document the Prepalatial phases of the Minoan settlement. No single EM I–MM I stratigraphic sequence, however, was ever discovered. Nevertheless, in 1904 Evans published an idealised section of the sequence found in various tests made in the West Court in that year, which showed levels from Neolithic to LM and a tripartite division of the EM (Evans 1904, fig. 7, reprinted in Evans 1921, fig. 4; Wilson 1994, 24; Momigliano 1999a, 52–4). In fact, Evans was unable to identify any EM I deposits at Knossos, and for EM II he could make reference only to the material found beneath the South Front Early Houses, now dated to EM IIB (Momigliano and Wilson 1996).

The stratigraphic tests made by Hood in the late 1950s and early 1960s made possible the first ceramic phasing of EM at Knossos (Hood 1962a, 1966). Hood excavated the first clear EM I deposit and his tests along the north side of the Royal Road (RRN) produced the first well-stratified EM II–III sequence. The RRN findings were supported by a similar sequence found by Hood and Cadogan in tests made in 1960 in the area of the South Front Early Houses (Momigliano and Wilson 1996, 8–10). Hence by the early 1960s, the EM I, II and III periods could be clearly defined in ceramic terms at Knossos. Tests made by J. D. Evans beneath the West Court of the palace in 1969–70 (Evans 1972; Wilson 1985) and by Peter Warren on the south side of the Royal Road in 1972 (Warren 1972b) provided evidence for an earlier EM II ceramic phase than that found in the South Front tests, making it possible to separate EM II at Knossos into two sub-phases, EM IIA and EM IIB (see Wilson 1994, 26–7 for references).

Study and publication of various EM I–II deposits found at Knossos are still in progress (Hood and Cadogan, in preparation, *inter alia*), but sufficient

material has already been published to describe the pottery characteristic of these periods (Hood 1990a, 1990b; Wilson 1985; Momigliano and Wilson 1996; Wilson and Day 1999, 2000). This overview of the EM I–IIB ceramic phases at Knossos expands upon a previous publication by this author (Wilson 1994). It also draws upon findings made in an ongoing collaboration with Peter Day dealing with the production, distribution and consumption of early Prepalatial ceramics in Crete; results of this wide-ranging study have begun to appear (Wilson and Day 1994, 1999, 2000; Day *et al.* 1997, 1999a).

Our understanding of early Prepalatial Knossos is limited by the scarcity of remains that have survived later building activities. Archaeological investigation of the EM I–II phases is further hampered by the very deep overlay of later strata: they can be explored in only limited tests and it is almost always impossible fully to excavate any single deposit. Those deposits that are preserved tend to be only secondary fill material. Study of EM I–IIB pottery is particularly challenging, therefore, due to the rarity of floor deposits and whole vessels. The deposits listed in the following discussion are the largest in size and most representative for characterising the ceramic features of each phase. For a more comprehensive list, the reader should refer to the more detailed discussions which have appeared elsewhere (see references in the relevant sections below). The equally important issues of social context and function of the pottery consumed at EM I–II Knossos are also dealt with in other publications (Wilson and Day 2000, 57–62; Day and Wilson 2002, 2004).

THE EM I WELL GROUP

Archaeological contexts (FIG. 2.1)

The single most important deposit at Knossos for defining EM I is the deep fill from a well excavated by Sinclair Hood in 1958–9 in the north-east wing of the later palace (Hood 1990a). Much smaller amounts of probably contemporary EM I pottery from largely mixed deposits can be identified, on the basis of style,

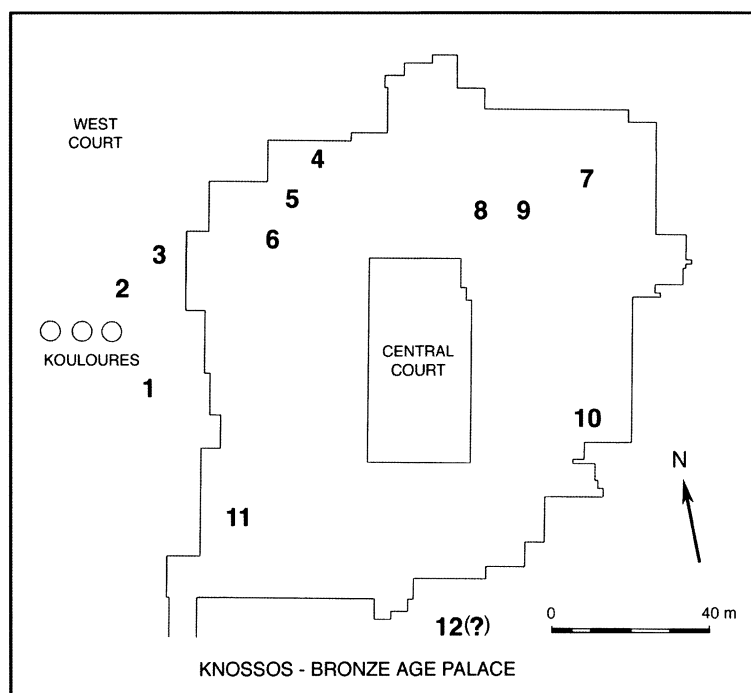


Fig. 2.1. EM I Well Group (EM I): location of deposits listed in the text.

from early tests made by Evans beneath the West Court and other areas of the later palace (Wilson and Day 2000, 23–7). In all of these tests, EM I was found stratified above Neolithic levels, but was mixed with pottery of EM II and later periods. Nowhere at Knossos has a complete stratified sequence of FN IV, EM I and EM IIA been found; however, the West Court Trench FF level 4 deposit was found stratified above a pure level of FN IV (see Chapter 1) and with the rest of the EM I Well Group can be shown, on stylistic grounds, to pre-date the EM IIA (Early) West Court House Group. None of the EM I pottery discussed here was found in its original context of use, although the EM I Well deposit may be part of the debris from a single destruction ‘event’ (Hood 1990a, 371).

West Court

1) 1901 Central Test Pit: 1st metre (85% Neolithic + 15% EM I, EM IIA) (KSM B.I.1: box 146; Hood and Taylor 1981, no. 45).

2) 1904 Test Pit 5: ‘from below floor at 1.75 and down to floor level at 2.75 m’ (Neolithic–EM IIB) (KSM B.I.8: box 226).

3) Trench FF Level 4 — 1970 test: burnt fill deposit above FN IV and below a mixed EM IIA–MM fill (Wilson 1985, fig. 1, 359–64; Chapter 1 of this volume).

North-West Quarter

4) 1987 tests along the inner face of the North Front wall of the palace to the west of the North Lustral Basin (Hood 1994, 101–2, fig. 1; area D.I.2, 5, 6).

5) Area of Pictographic Tablets: test to depth of 1 m (70% EM IIA + 5% Neolithic, 25% EM I) (KSM D.III.1: boxes 502–503; Hood and Taylor 1981, no. 147; Wilson 1994, fig. 1).

6) Magazine XVI: 1903 test beneath floor (85% EM I + 10% Neolithic, 5% MM) (KSM D.XX.2: box 560; Hood and Taylor 1981, no. 53; Wilson 1994, fig. 1).

North-East Quarter

7) ‘EM I Well’ deposit excavated by Hood in 1958–9 (Hood and Taylor 1981, no. 183).

8) 1905 test beneath North-East Magazine Bay 3: ‘from floor of magazine to floor at 0.60 / 0.70 m down’ (60% EM IIA, 35% EM IIB + 5% Neolithic, EM I) (KSM K.I.6: boxes 901–906; Hood and Taylor 1981, no. 184).

9) 1904 test in North-East Quarter of palace: ‘from top of pavement down 1.45 m’ (90% EM I + 10% Neolithic, EM IIA, MM) (KSM K.II.1: boxes 920–922; Hood and Taylor 1981, no. 189; Wilson 1994, fig. 1).

Domestic Quarter

10) Area of Spiral Fresco: 1902 test beneath ‘Kamare floor’ (50% MM II, 10% EM I, 20% EM IIA, 20% EM IIB) (KSM M.III.3: box 1199; Hood and Taylor 1981, no. 211; Wilson 1994, fig. 2).

South Wing and South Front

11) South Propylaeum: test beneath east side under paving block (75% EM I + 20% Neolithic, 5% EM II–

MM) (KSM G.II.2: box 773; Hood and Taylor 1981, no. 32; Wilson 1994, fig. 1).

12) South Front: test in eastern area (Neolithic, EM I, EM IIA, MM–LM) (KSM H.I.1: box 786).

Characteristics of the EM I Well Group

This discussion of the EM I ceramic phase at Knossos is based largely on the pottery found by Evans and Mackenzie in their tests beneath the palace, which closely matches the main ceramic features of Hood's EM I Well deposit. Preliminary reports published by Hood (1990a; 1990b) are used to flesh out details of various forms, which are not as well preserved in Evans's tests. A more detailed description of the fabrics and wares found in the EM I Well deposit will appear in its final publication (Hood and Cadogan, in preparation).

Fabrics

EM I fabrics are often ware-specific, although preliminary study does show some cross-cutting between wares. The following fabrics are distinguished on the basis of macroscopic observation, and the wares in which they occur are given in brackets. At least some of the red to reddish fabrics may be related, and this may also be the case for the orange-buff fabrics.

1) Semi-fine reddish brown, with greyish brown to nearly black (10 YR 4/2–10 YR 5/3) surface, reddish brown (5YR 4/6) to dark grey (10YR 3/1) section, sometimes with dark grey (5YR 4/1) to dark reddish brown core (5 YR 3/4) (Dark Grey Burnished Ware).

2) Fine to semi-fine red (2.5 YR 5/8), sometimes with a dark reddish brown core (2.5 YR 3/4) (Red Burnished Ware).

3) Fine to semi-coarse orange-buff (2.5 YR 6/8–5 YR 6/6), sometimes with greyish brown core (10 YR 6/2) in large vessels; the surface can fire to a pale orange

buff (7.5 YR 7/4–7/6) or yellowish buff (10 YR 8/3) (Dark-on-Light Ware; Wiped and/or Washed Ware).

4) Semi-fine reddish brown (2.5 YR 5/8) with dark grey core (10 YR 5/1) (Wiped and/or Washed Ware).

5) Semi-coarse dark reddish brown (2.5 YR 4/6), occasionally with a dark brown (10 YR 3/2) or dark greyish brown (10 YR 5/3) core, with many angular inclusions (Cooking Pot Ware).

6) Very coarse orange buff (2.5 YR 5/8–6–8; 5 YR 6/8) with red, reddish brown or black angular inclusions; surface fires from pinkish buff (7.5 YR 7/4) to orange buff (5 YR 7/8) (Pithos Ware).

Wares and forms (TABLE 2.1)

The ware definitions presented here are based on those published in Wilson and Day 2000.

Dark Grey Burnished Ware (DGBW)

This ware has a monochrome greyish brown to nearly black burnished surface, or pattern or scribble-burnished decoration on a reserved dark background. It begins in EM I and continues through Late EM IIA. The principal forms are the chalice and pedalled bowl described below. Pattern-burnished decoration varies depending on the form. The exterior of chalice bowls has a band at the rim and further banding below (FIG. 2.2: 2; FIG. 2.3: 1 left) or a zone of vertical or diagonal hatching; there may also be pattern-burnished banding on the lower section of the pedestal base. The upper section of the pedestal at the join to the bowl bottom often is decorated with grooved banding (FIG. 2.3: 1 right). The exterior of the pedalled bowl can have a similar pattern-burnished decorative scheme with a thick band at the rim and banding below or a zigzag band below the rim (FIG. 2.2: 1; FIG. 2.3: 2). The interior pedestal wall of both forms is usually not burnished.

TABLE 2.1: EM I Well Group (EM I): form distribution by ware.

	DGBW	RBW	D-on-L	W&W	CPW	PW
cup/dipper					•	
chalice	•	•				
jug		•	•	•	•	
ped. bowl	•	•				
misc. bowls	•	•	•			
deep bowl				•		
basin						•
dp. bowl/jar			•	•	•	•
jar			•	•	•	
pithos						•
bk plate					•	
lid				•	•	

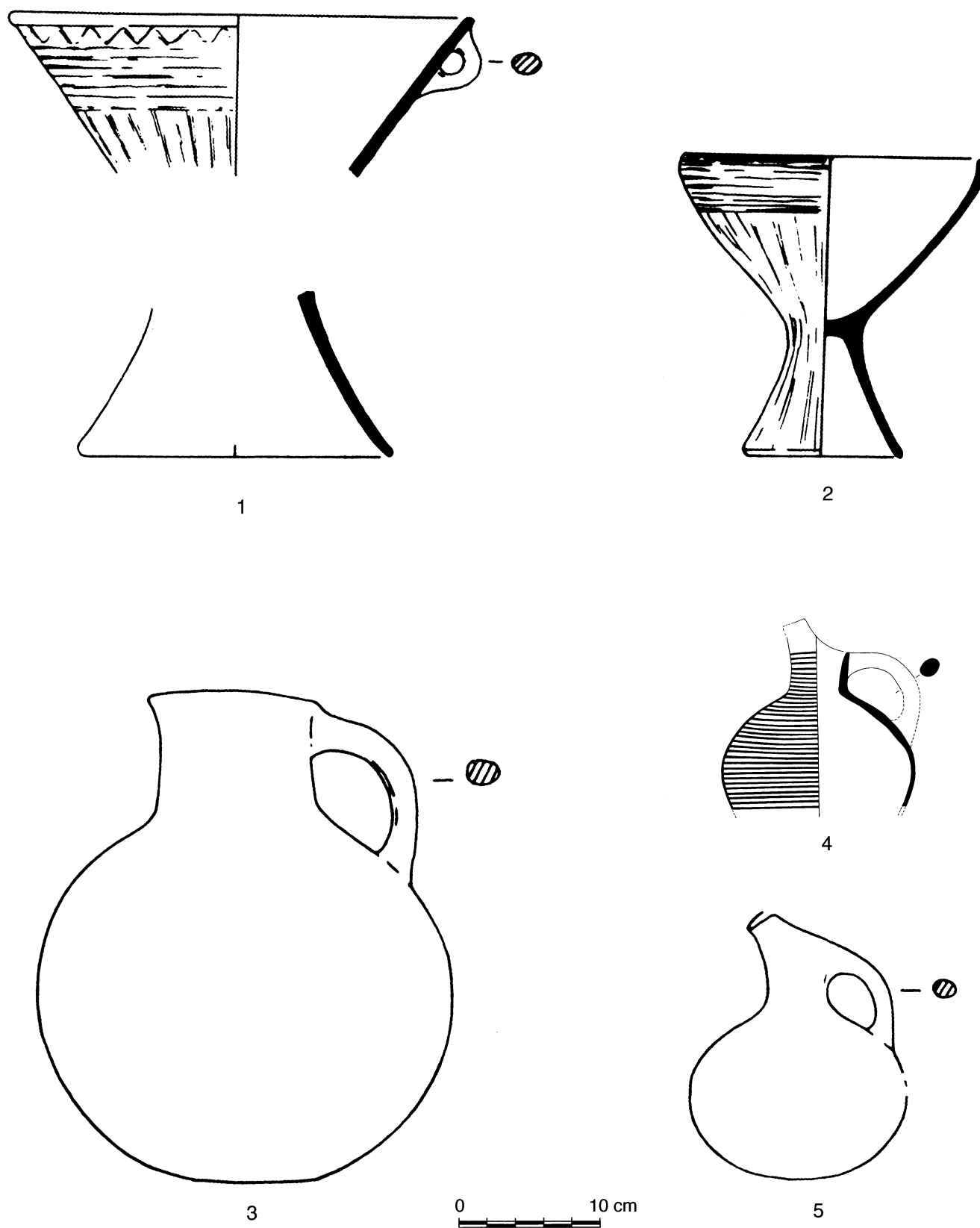


Fig. 2.2. EM I Well Group: (1–2) Dark Grey Burnished Ware pedestalled bowl and chalice; (3) Wiped / Washed Ware jug; (4–5) Dark-on-Light jugs (from EM I Well deposit, after Hood 1990a, fig. 1, except for no. 4, after Wilson and Day 2000, fig. 4).

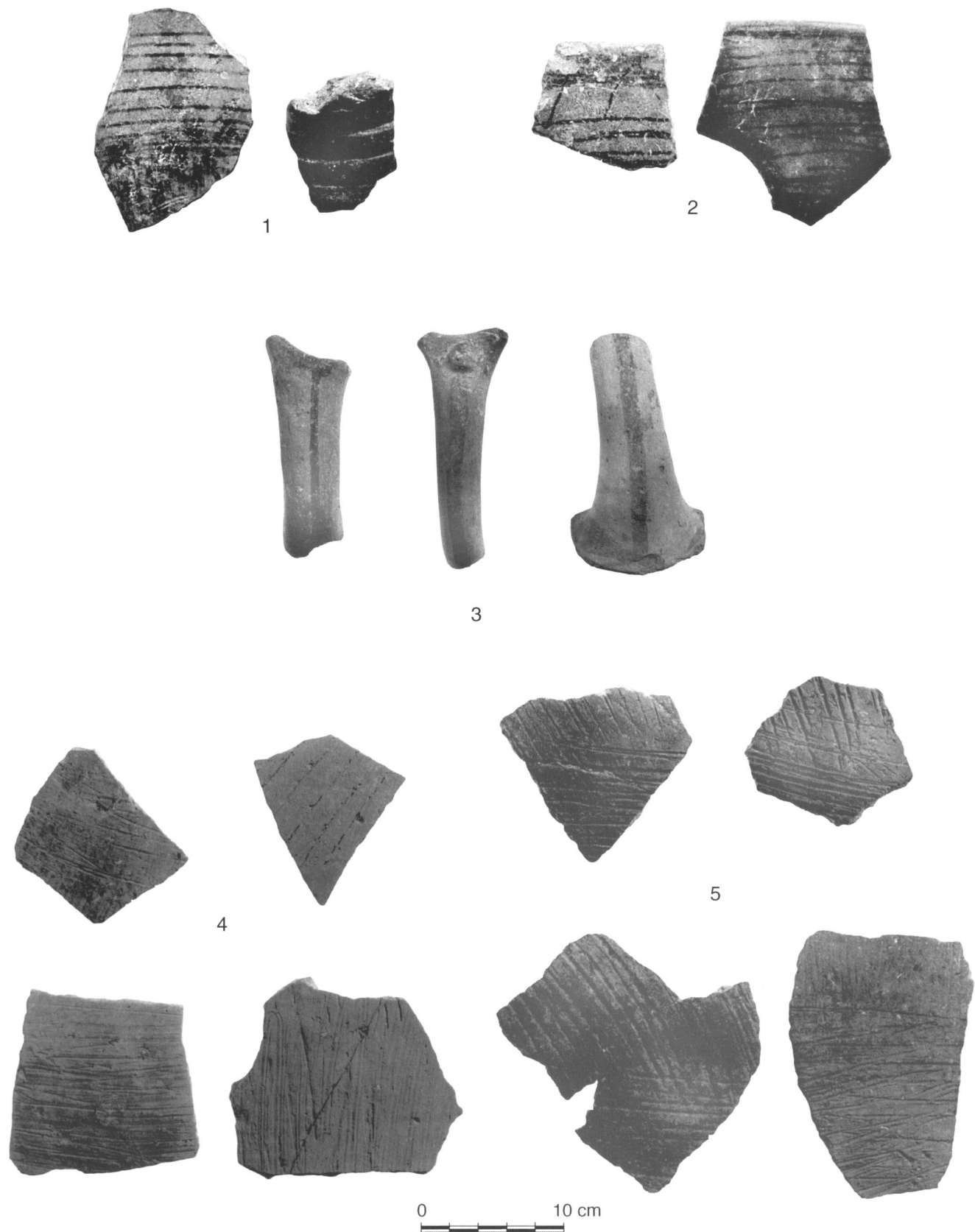


Fig. 2.3. EM I Well Group (EM I): pottery from tests in the palace area; (1-2) Dark Grey Burnished Ware: (1) chalices, (2) pedestalled bowls; (3) Dark-on-Light Ware beak-spouted jug handles; (4) Wiped / Washed Ware jugs/jars; (5) Pattern Wiped Cooking Pot Ware jars.

1) *Chalice* (FIGS. 2.2: 2, 2.3: 1; Hood 1990a, fig. 1: 1; Wilson and Day 2000, 28–30). This form has a deep bowl (D. rim 15–20 cm) and a conical-shaped pedestalled base (D. base 15–21 cm); the pedestal join to bowl has a diameter of 4–6 cm, and is often decorated with grooved banding, a feature in common with the nearby Pyrgos Cave examples (Xanthoudides 1918, fig. 10: 75–7; Wilson and Day 2000, fig. 1: 22–4). A variant of this form occurs in the EM I Well where the chalice has a broader-waisted pedestal, but no grooved banding (FIG. 2.2: 2; Hood 1990a, fig. 1: 1, 1990b, fig. 1). Most of the chalices occur in Dark Grey Burnished Ware with rarer Red Burnished Ware examples and a single Fine Grey Ware import (see below). The chalice appears to be the only ceramic drinking vessel at EM I Knossos; its size suggests a communal rather than individual use and it may have formed part of a drinking set with the pedestalled bowl (Wilson and Day 2000, 59–60; Day and Wilson 2004, 55).

2) *Pedestalled bowl* (FIGS. 2.2: 1, 2.3: 1; Wilson and Day 2000, 30–1). Straight-sided flaring bowl profiles (D. rim 29–32 cm) and large pedestal stands, join of pedestal to bowl bottom *c.* 10 cm in diameter. The most complete examples come from the EM I Well (FIG. 2.2: 1 = Hood 1990a, fig. 1: 2). As in the case of the chalice, most pedestalled bowls occur in dark grey burnished ware, but there are some rare Red Burnished Ware examples, and a single Fine Grey Ware import (see below). The pedestalled bowl is roughly between two and three times the size of the chalice, which suggests that it functioned as a serving vessel; its links to the chalice in ware and decoration support an argument for these two forms functioning together in some form of drinking and feasting set (see above).

3) A distinctive, although not common form, is the *lid with cylindrical handle*, the largest examples of which (D. 30 cm or greater) can have grooved banding on the exterior wall and top surface, and three (?) projections at the lid edge (FIG. 2.4: 7). These also occur in Wiped and/or Washed Ware.

Red Burnished Ware (RBW)

This presents a red to reddish brown normally monochrome burnished exterior surface; unlike Dark Grey Burnished Ware, pattern-burnished decoration is not common, but the principal forms are the same: the chalice and the pedestalled bowl (Wilson and Day 2000, 32). There are also rare examples of miscellaneous bowl shapes of which one, with a carinated lower body and rounded base (Wilson and Day, 2000, P59), has numerous parallels in the EM I Well (FIG. 2.4: 2 = Hood 1990a, fig. 1: 8).

Dark-on-Light Ware (D-on-L)

This is characterised by dark painted decoration on a pale orange to yellowish buff surface: it first appears in

Crete in EM I and continues throughout the remainder of the Minoan period. The paint colour is usually red, but can fire reddish brown to brown. Virtually all the vessels in this ware are jugs of two basic types: small to medium-sized with a cut-away spout (FIG. 2.2: 4–5; Wilson and Day 2000, P61–70; Hood 1990a, fig. 1: 11) or larger (water?) jugs with a wide-mouthed neck and pinched-in spout (FIG. 2.2: 3 = Hood 1990a, fig. 1: 12; Wilson and Day 2000, P71–4). There are no complete examples of either type, and for this reason the overall decorative scheme is difficult to reconstruct. In both types the neck and spout have banded decoration with a single line bisecting the upper handle surface (FIG. 2.3: 3; Wilson and Day 2000, P35; Hood 1990b, fig. 3 right). Body sherds from the smaller jugs with a cutaway spout suggest a scheme of either continuous banding over the whole body (FIG. 2.2: 4; Wilson and Day 2000, fig. 4: P145); banding on the upper body with a solid painted lower half (Wilson and Day 2000, fig. 4: P68, pl. 6: P106); or fan-shaped diagonal banding intersecting at the front of the jug body (Hood 1990b, fig. 3 left and right). It is important to note that the Mesara type EM I jug with vertical banding on the body does not occur at Knossos, although it is found in nearby contemporary deposits in the Pyrgos Cave (Xanthoudides 1918, fig. 7: 38–9).

Wiped and/or Washed Ware (W&W)

This ware is characteristic of EM I deposits at both Knossos and across the island; it did not continue into EM IIA. Vessels usually have a light to heavily wiped or pattern-wiped pale yellow to orange buff surface with an added wash of diluted red to dark brown paint or slip, with a predominance of reddish brown (FIG. 2.3: 4). There appear to be at least two separate fabrics in this ware: fine reddish brown with a reduced core and fine orange buff. Both paint colour and fabric link some of the examples in this ware to jugs in dark-on-light. The most common form is the large globular-shaped (water?) jug with a wide-mouthed pinched-in spout and either a rounded or nearly flat bottom (FIG. 2.2: 3; Wilson and Day 2000, 40; Hood 1990a, fig. 1: 12; 1990b, fig. 2 left); this is followed in frequency by the collared jar (FIG. 2.4: 6; Wilson and Day 2000, P179–89). There are examples of both jugs and jars where the surface was pattern-wiped prior to a wash being applied: the decorative scheme consists of vertical or diagonal wiping on the upper body and horizontal wiping below the belly. A similar pattern wiping is used on Cooking Pot Ware jugs and jars (see below). Less common than jugs and jars are deep two-handled bowls with a rounded carinated bottom (FIG. 2.4: 1–2; Wilson and Day 2000, P190–5; Hood 1990a, fig. 1: 8–9).

Cooking Pot Ware (CPW) (Wilson and Day 2000, 43)

This has a heavily wiped to scored red to reddish brown exterior surface; it begins in EM I and continues with some variation throughout the Minoan period. The

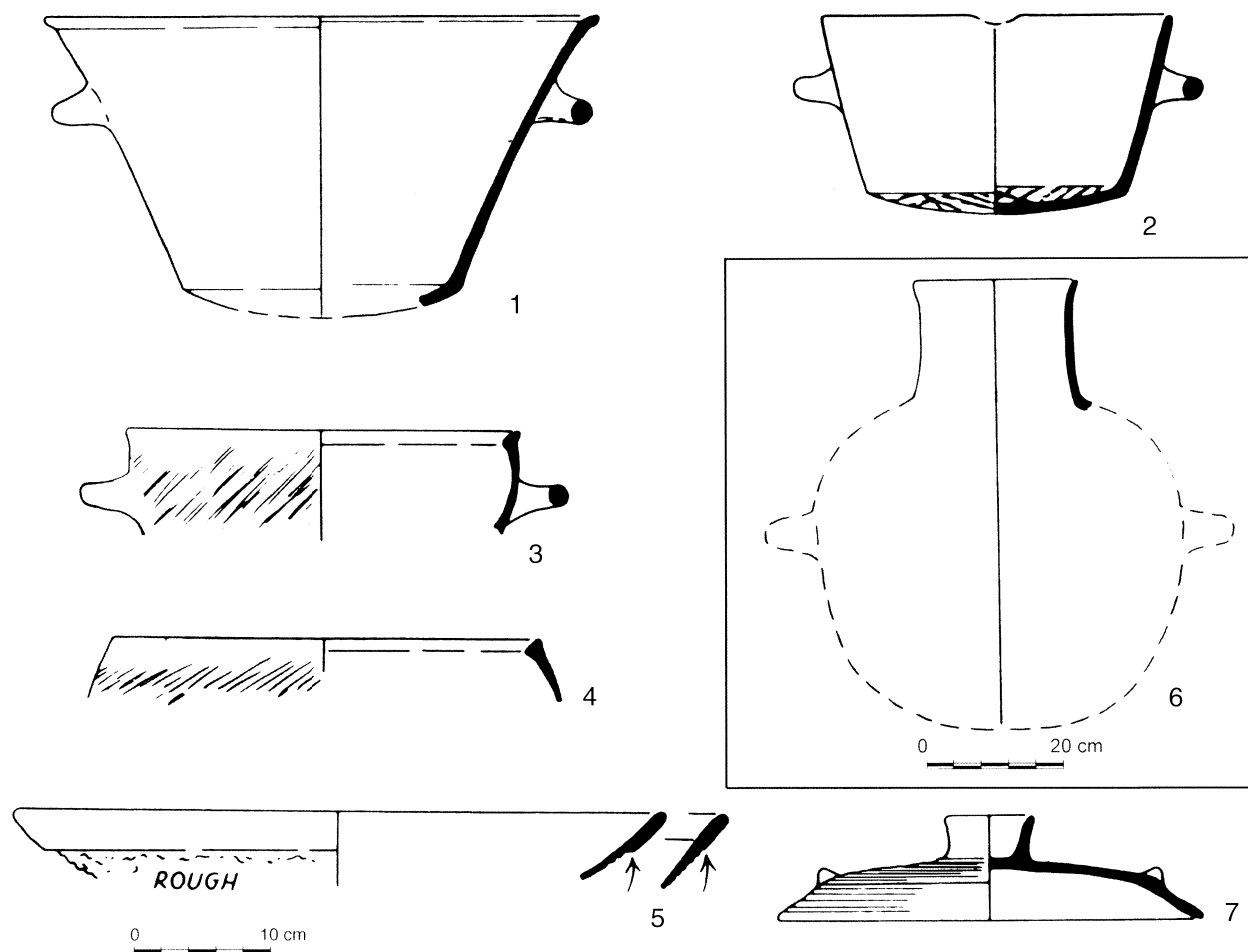


Fig. 2.4. EM I Well Group: (1–2, 6) Wiped / Washed Ware carinated bowls and collared jar; (3–5) Cooking Pot Ware deep bowls and baking plate; (7) Dark Grey Burnished lid (all from EM I Well deposit, after Hood 1990a, figs. 1–2).

most common forms are the deep bowl or open jar or cooking pot and the baking plate. The deep bowl or open jar/cooking pot, with or without two handles, has an incurving rim profile and the rim diameter range is 14–46 cm (FIG. 2.4: 3–4 = Hood 1990a, fig. 1: 6–7; Wilson and Day 2000, P203–18); the exterior surface has a smoothed band at the rim and usually diagonal wiping and/or scoring below. The baking plates (FIG. 2.4: 5 = Hood 1990a, fig. 1 no. 10; Wilson and Day 2000, 47–8) are very fragmentary so their original size and form is difficult to reconstruct; if they were circular their diameters appear to be usually in the range of 40–50 cm. The body wall is very thin; small sections of the interior surface that are preserved are often discoloured or blackened, suggesting some form of cooking function for these vessels, hence their label. Large (water?) jugs and collared jars also occur in this ware (FIGS. 2.2: 3, 2.3: 5, 2.4: 6; Wilson and Day 2000, 47); they are similar to the Wiped and/or Washed Ware examples both in shape and the pattern-wiped exterior, possibly suggesting a common area of production.

Pithos Ware (PW) (Wilson and Day 2000, 48–50)

This is defined in EM I–II on the basis of both surface and fabric: the former varies from pink to orange to yellowish buff with carelessly applied splashes of thin paint, for the latter see above (under Fabrics). Forms appear confined to pithoi, very large deep bowls or open jars and basins.

Relative chronology of the EM I Well Group

Differences between the pottery from the EM I Well deposit and that found elsewhere at Knossos have previously been interpreted along chronological lines, with the former being labelled EM IA and the latter EM IB (Wilson and Day 2000, 51–3). Much of the weight of this argument was placed on the absence in the EM I Well of the Pyrgos Cave chalice type with a grooved pedestal stem, which was seen as a later feature of EM I. Excavations at the port of Poros–Katsambas, however, have produced stratified EM I levels in which pottery of supposed EM IA and EM IB type at Knossos

has been found in the same deposits (Wilson *et al.* 2004). This new evidence suggests that the EM I Well Group at Knossos and EM I deposits at nearby Poros are broadly contemporary. The differences that appear to set the EM I Well pottery apart from the other EM I deposits at Knossos are due largely to the better state of preservation of the well deposit, which may represent a single 'event' disposal and be derived from some functionally specialised context of use (Wilson and Day 2000; Day and Wilson 2002).

The only probable ceramic imports from EM I Well Group contexts at Knossos are three vessels in Fine Grey Ware, probably originating from the Mesara: a chalice, a pedestalled bowl and a pyxis (Wilson and Day 1994, FG21, FG22, FG42). Imports of this ware continue and increase at Knossos in EM IIA. This picture of relative isolation at Knossos is not matched by the nearby and contemporary Cretan sites at Poros–Katsambas and the Pyrgos Cave, whose Cycladic and/or cycladicising components show strong links not only to the cemetery of Ayia Photia in eastern Crete, but to EB I burial assemblages in the central Cyclades, most notably Ano Kouphonisi (Wilson and Day 2000, 55–6). Ceramic links between Knossos, Poros–Katsambas and the Pyrgos Cave in Crete and the Kampos Group in the Cyclades suggest that the EM I Well Group is largely contemporary with late EB I in the rest of the Aegean (Wilson and Day 2000, 55–6; Manning 1995, 44–8; see also Chapter 1 of this volume). Selected Cretan sites with deposits contemporary to the EM I Well Group are indicated in TABLE 2.2.

There are at present no radiocarbon dates from Crete to date the last phase of the Final Neolithic, and a similar

situation appears to exist for the rest of the southern Aegean. But an argument can be made that the start of the EBA not only in Crete but in the Cyclades and southern Greek mainland may not have been much before the end of the fourth millennium, 3100/3000 BC (Manning 1995, 168–70, 217; Warren and Hankey 1989, 121–2). A single C-14 date from an EM I context at Knossos supports this (see Chapter 1). Looking ahead to a possible starting date of around 2650 BC for EM II, it appears that EM I on Crete may have had a time span of less than half a millennium.

WEST COURT HOUSE AND NORTH-EAST MAGAZINES GROUPS (EM IIA EARLY AND EM IIA LATE)

A detailed study of EM IIA deposits at Knossos has now made it possible to distinguish two sub-phases: the earlier is best represented by the floor, yard and fill deposits associated with the West Court House, the later by pottery from a series of tests beneath the palace including the area of the North-East Magazines. Moreover, this phasing of EM IIA into early and late is also supported on stratigraphic grounds by at least one test made beneath the West Court (B.I.17, 1905 Test Pit 14) that produced a sequence of deposits datable to Neolithic, EM IIA Early, EM IIA Late and EM III (see below and Chapter 3).

The position of these EM IIA deposits within the ceramic sequence at Knossos can be established on both stylistic and stratigraphic grounds: stylistically they clearly post-date the EM I Well Group but pre-date the EM IIB fills outside the South Front of the palace.

TABLE 2.2: Selected Cretan sites with deposits contemporary with the EM I Well Group (EM I) (for further references and discussion see Betancourt 1985, 23–34; Warren and Hankey 1989, 13–15; Wilson and Day 2000, 54–6; Watrous 2001, 163–6).

West Crete

Khania–Kastelli (Tzedakis 1965, pl. 711d)
Platyvola Cave (Alexiou 1964, pl. 523a; Tzedakis 1967, pl. 378c)

North-Central Crete

Arkalochori Cave (Hazzidakis 1912–13)
Krasi (Marinatos 1929, pl. 4 top row)
Kyparissi Cave (Alexiou 1951)
Poros–Katsambas (Dimopoulou–Rethemiotaki 1993; Wilson *et al.* 2004)
Pyrgos Cave (Xanthoudides 1918)

South-Central Crete

Ayia Triada (La Rosa 1988, pl. 13b–c; Todaro 2005, 21)
Ayia Kyriaki (Blackman and Branigan 1982, e.g. fig. 11 nos. 93–95, fig. 10 nos. 77–92)
Lebena (Gerokampos Tomb II: 'stages' F, E, Div-ii) (Alexiou and Warren 2004, 56–140)
Phaistos (Pernier 1935, fig. 50, and 76–81; Levi 1976, figs. 276, 456; pls. 6e–h; 12a–f, i; 13a–c; 14; Todaro 2005, 36–8)

East Crete

Ayia Photia (Davaras 1972)
Kalo Khorio (Haggis 1996b)

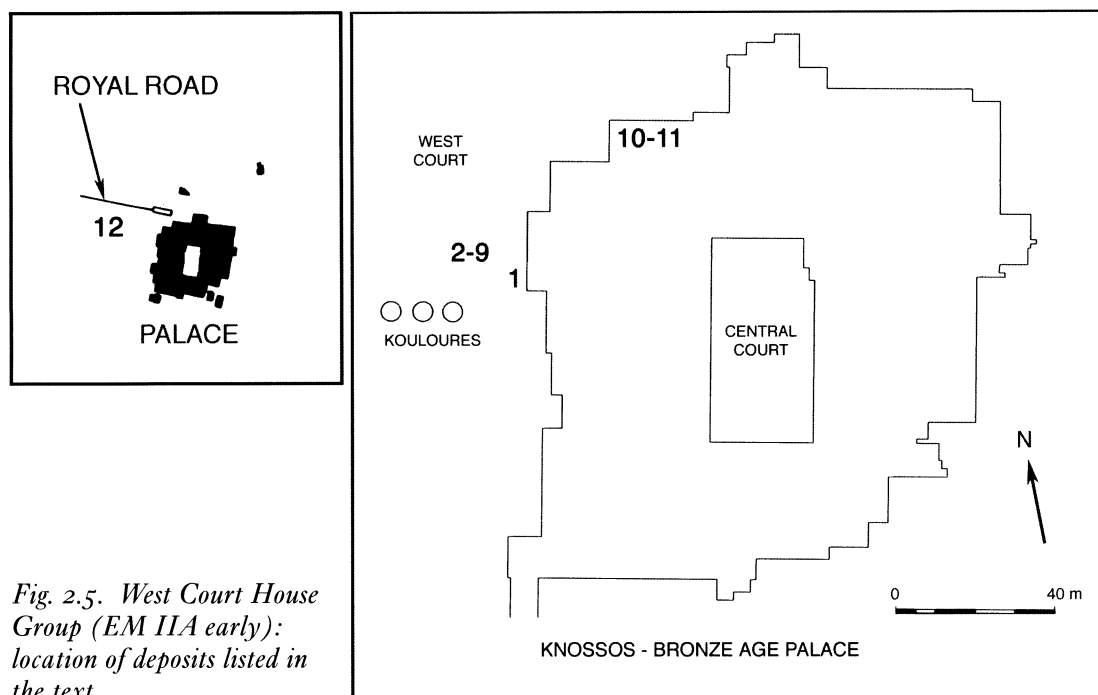


Fig. 2.5. West Court House Group (EM IIA early): location of deposits listed in the text.

Stratigraphically, the RRN tests made by Hood revealed EM IIA deposits stratified directly beneath EM IIB (see also below). The early EM IIA deposits from Knossos were all found stratified directly above Neolithic levels.

WEST COURT HOUSE GROUP (EM IIA EARLY)

Archaeological contexts (FIG. 2.5)

West Court

- 1) West Court House. EM IIA floor, fill and associated yard deposits stratified above FN and beneath MM (Wilson 1985).
- 2) 1904 Test Pit 1: 1.40–3.00 m below West Court (KSM B.I.4: boxes 170–171).
- 3) 1904 Test Pit 2: 1st and 2nd metres below the West Court (EM IIA + 5% Neolithic) (KSM B.I.5: boxes 172–173).
- 4) 1904 Test Pit 3 (EM IIA + 5% Neolithic) (KSM B.I.6: box 211B).
- 5) 1904 Test Pit 6: 1.90–2.80 m below the West Court (EM IIA + Neolithic) (KSM B.I.9: boxes 230–231).
- 6) 1904 Test Pit 7: 1.50–2.50/2.60 m below the West Court (EM IIA + 5% Neolithic) (KSM B.I.10: boxes 235–236).
- 7) 1904 Test Pit 12: 1.75–2.80/2.95 m below the West Court (EM IIA + 5% Neolithic) (KSM B.I.15: boxes 275–276).

8) 1904 Test Pit 13: 1st and 2nd metres below the West Court (EM IIA + 5% Neolithic) (KSM B.I.16: boxes 278–280).

9) 1905 Test Pit 14: 1.85–2.20 m below the West Court (EM IIA + 5% Neolithic, MM I) (KSM B.I.17: boxes 307b–c). Stratified beneath EM IIA Late.

North Front

10) 1928 test west of North Lustral Basin: 0.80–1.60 m below ground surface (EM IIA + 5% Neolithic, MM) (KSM E.I.7: boxes 617–620).

11) 1928 test west of North Lustral Basin: from surface to strosis at 0.80 m down (EM IIA + 5% Neolithic, MM–LM) (KSM E.I.9: boxes 622–624).

Royal Road: South

12) EM IIA building excavated by Peter Warren in 1972 (Warren 1972b); floor deposits which are at least in part contemporary with the West Court House.

Characteristics of the West Court House Group (EM IIA Early)

The EM I Well and West Court House pottery provide two focal assemblages for defining, respectively, the EM I and EM IIA (early) ceramic phases at Knossos. These deposits show strong continuity in both fabrics and wares between the two periods: Dark Grey Burnished, Red Burnished, Dark-on-Light, Cooking Pot and Pithos wares all continue from EM I. However, there are sufficient differences in terms of both forms and surface decoration to distinguish between the two

phases. The chalice and pedestalled bowl continue in Dark Grey Burnished Ware, but are relatively rare, and the chalice appears to be largely replaced by the stemmed goblet as the standard drinking cup (see also below). There is an increase in the quantity and a greater variety of decorative motifs in Dark-on-Light. A significant introduction, in terms of the later history of Minoan pottery at Knossos, is the first appearance of a Red or Black Slipped Ware, sometimes with added white painted decoration, which would replace Dark-on-Light as the principal fine ware in later periods. One of the most characteristic wares of EM I, Wiped and/or Washed Ware, does not continue into EM IIA.

Fabrics

The following fabrics are distinguished on the basis of macroscopic observations, and the wares in which they occur are given in brackets (for fuller descriptions see EM I section): a) fine to semi-fine reddish brown (Dark Grey Burnished Ware); b) fine to semi-fine red (Red Burnished Ware); c) fine to coarse orange buff (Dark-on-Light Ware, Red or Black Slipped Ware); d) semi-coarse reddish-brown to brown, often with reduced core (Cooking Pot Ware); e) very coarse orange buff (Pithos Ware).

Wares and forms (TABLE 2.3)

As with EM I, the wares listed below are defined on the basis of surface finish and, unless otherwise noted, follow closely the categories used to describe the West Court House deposits (Wilson 1985).

Dark Grey Burnished Ware (DGBW) (Wilson 1985, 295–304)

Although there are differences in decorative schemes and forms, this ware remains basically unchanged from EM I; it also continues into the later phase of EM IIA,

but largely disappears by the end of that period. Vessels have either an overall burnished/polished surface or scribble or pattern-burnished decoration on a reserved plain ground. Surface colour is normally dark grey/black in colour, although a small number can fire dark brown to reddish brown. By far the most common form is the stemmed goblet, new to Knossos in Early EM IIA (FIGS. 2.6: 1–2, 2.7: 1–2), the low-pedestalled variety being less frequent (FIG. 2.6: 3); both goblet types mark the introduction of the individual drinking cup to Knossos. Less common are bowls with internally thickened rims and straight flaring profile (FIG. 2.6: 5–6). There are rare examples of other miscellaneous forms, including the chalice and pedestalled bowl (FIG. 2.6: 4). Most of the pottery in this ware arguably makes up sets of drinking and eating vessels. Finally, rare examples of bowls, pyxides and jars with incised and/or stamped decoration appear to have the same burnished surface and fabric as the main group above, although with close decorative links to imported Fine Grey Ware from the Mesara (FIG. 2.6: 7; Wilson and Day 1994, 22–3).

Dark Coarse Burnished Ware (Wilson 1985, 353)

Macroscopically, this appears to be a coarser version of the Dark Grey Burnished Ware described above. It occurs in a single rare form: low-walled ‘lids’ with cylindrical handles. Lids with cylindrical handles first occur in EM I at Knossos (FIG. 2.4: 7; Hood 1990a, fig. 2: 17–18) and are found elsewhere in Crete in the same period (e.g. Pyrgos Cave: Xanthoudides 1918, fig. 12: 86–8). This lid type does not appear to outlast the early phase of EM IIA at Knossos.

Red / Black Slipped Ware (R/BSI) (including Light-on-Dark) (Wilson 1985, 312–17)

This has a red or occasionally black monochrome slipped surface, which can have traces of scribble-

TABLE 2.3: West Court House Group (EM IIA early): form distribution by ware; * RBW may be non-local; FGW and FPW are Mesara imports.

	DGBW	*RBW	R/BSI	D-on-L	CPW	PW	*FGW	*FPW
dipper/cup	•	•	•				•	
goblet	•	•	•	•			•	•
chalice	•						•	
bowls	•	•	•	•			•	•
ped. bowl	•	•		•			•	
basin				•	•	•		
bk. plate					•			
bk. pan					•			
jug	•	•	•	•				•
dp.bwl/jar					•			
jar	•	•		•	•		•	
pyxis	•	•	•				•	•
pithos						•		
h. stand					•			

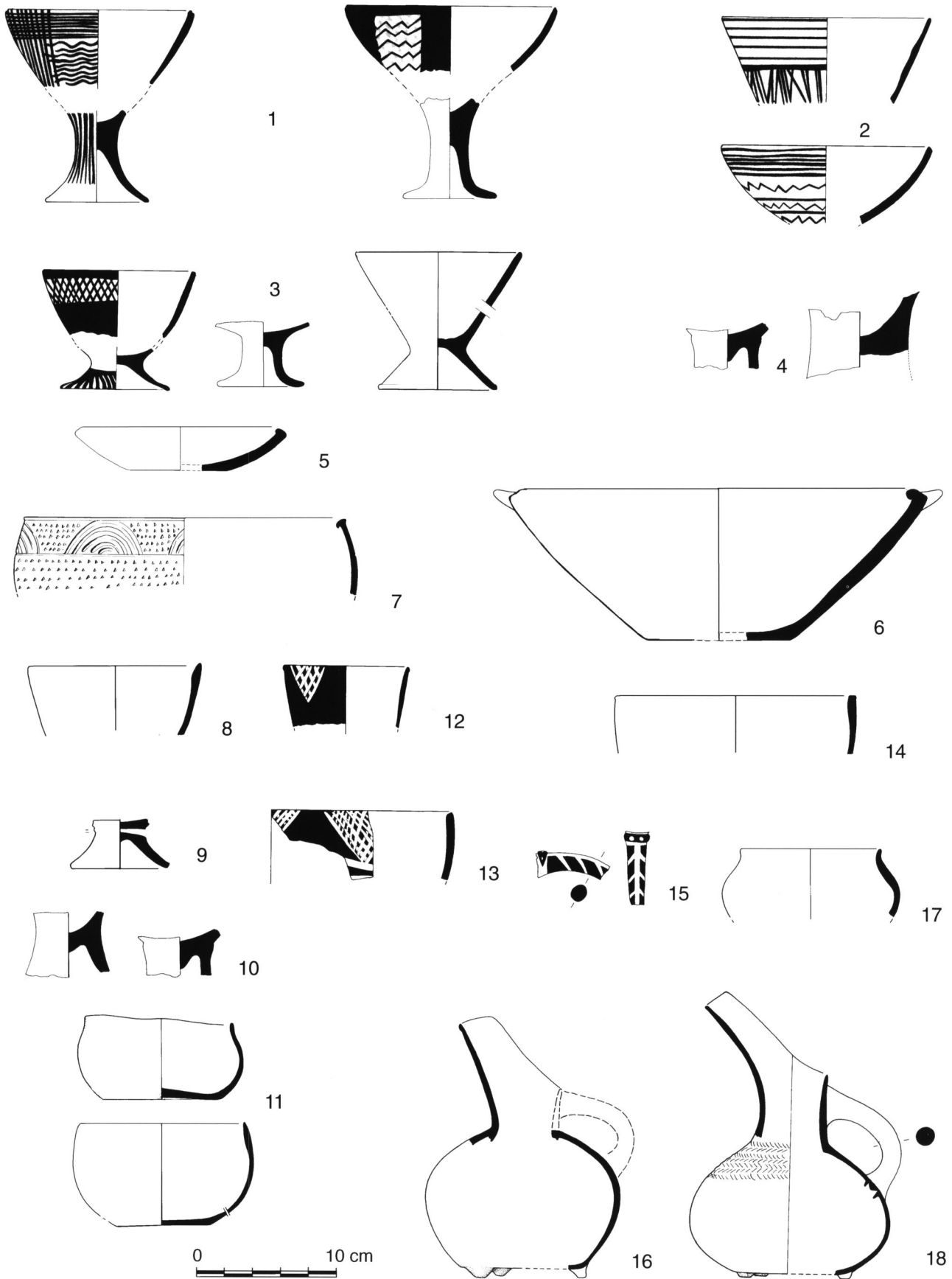


Fig. 2.6. West Court House Group (EM IIA early): (1-7) Dark Grey Burnished Ware; (8-16) Red / Black Slipped Ware; (17-18) Red Burnished Ware (after Wilson 1985, figs. 8, 10-11, 17-21).

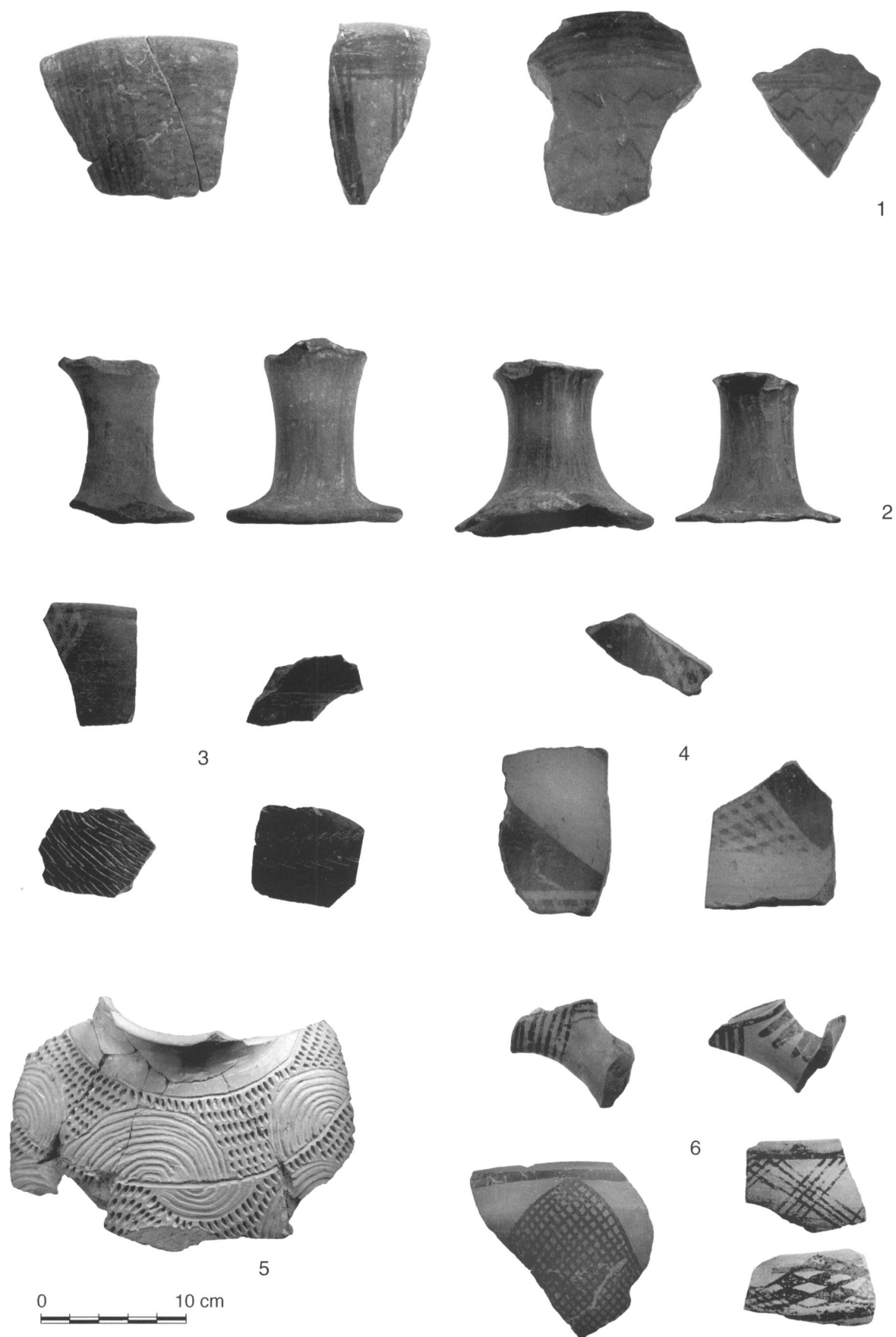


Fig. 2.7. West Court House Group (EM IIA early): pottery from West Court House and tests in the palace area; (1–2) Dark Grey Burnished Ware stemmed goblets; (3) Red Burnished Ware pedestalled goblet and jugs; (4) Light-on-Dark Ware jars; (5) Fine Grey Ware pyxis; (6) Fine Painted Ware side-spouted bowls.

burnishing, and, occasionally, added white painted decoration, making it the predecessor of the monochrome and light-on-dark wares of the later Prepalatial and Palatial periods. The most common forms are small to medium-sized bowls (FIG. 2.6: 11, 13–14) and low-pedestalled goblets (FIG. 2.6: 8–9, 12), followed by jugs (FIG. 2.6: 15–16) and less frequent examples of chalices (FIG. 2.6: 10) and large jars (FIG. 2.7: 4). An innovation in early EM IIA, Red / Black Slipped Ware continues to grow in frequency in late EM IIA and in EM IIB. As already mentioned, the use of added white painted decoration is still rare in early EM IIA (FIG. 2.6: 12, 13, 15; FIG. 2.7: 4), but increases in late EM IIA, and becomes the norm by EM III.

Dark-on-Light Ware (D-on-L) (Wilson 1985, 319–30)

This is the most common fine ware at Knossos in early EM IIA. It has a pale yellowish buff to plain buff surface usually with dark brown painted decoration. By far the most common form is the globular beak-spouted jug with a nearly flat bottom on three pellet feet; it has painted banding on the spout and neck, and a large butterfly-shaped motif which covers the whole body and is centred on the front of the jug below the spout (FIG. 2.8: 1–3). These jugs are found in large numbers in the West Court House deposits and may have formed part of a functional drinking set with the Dark Grey Burnished Ware goblets (FIG. 2.6: 1–3). Perhaps belonging to the same set are deep bowls with side-spouts, which may have served as mixing kraters for drink (FIG. 2.9: 1). Other relatively rare forms include low-pedestalled goblets (FIG. 2.9: 2) and small jars or pyxides (FIG. 2.9: 3). A coarser version in this ware has the same orange buff fabric but with added temper and often a reduced core (Wilson 1985, 345–51); it is largely made up of deep bowls or basins (FIG. 2.9: 4) and collared jars. A second coarser version has a red fabric that may be related to Cooking Pot Ware: it is largely represented by trough-spouted bowls, basins and collared jars (FIG. 2.9: 7; see Wilson 1985, 333 under ‘painted cooking pot ware’), whose surfaces are covered with a yellowish wash, upon which a reddish brown painted decoration is applied.

Cooking Pot Ware (CPW) (Wilson 1985, 330–45)

This continues from EM I and is the most common coarse ware at EM IIA Knossos. The principal forms are large deep bowls/open jars/cooking pots, basins, baking plates (FIG. 2.9: 5) and ‘baking’ pans (FIG. 2.9: 6). The large baking pans with a red burnished interior appear to be a new form (Wilson 1985, Type 2: P313–17) and may be comparable with portable hearths found elsewhere in the EB II Aegean (Wilson 1999, 57–8, II-438–446). A characteristic form in this ware, found only in EM IIA, is the triangular (?) perforated stand with three horned projections (Wilson 1985, 344–5; for a late EM IIA example see FIG. 2. 13: 10).

Pithos Ware (PW) (Wilson 1985, 353–6)

This ware continues from EM I; the two principal forms are the pithos and the large basin or lekane.

Fine Grey (FGW) and Fine Painted Ware (FPW)

Fine Grey and Fine Painted wares are probable imports from the Mesara, and the Red Burnished Ware may also be non-local. Although scarce, these wares regularly occur in the early EM IIA deposits at Knossos, and for this reason are included here. Fine Grey Ware (Wilson and Day 1994, 4–22) first appears at Knossos in EM I and disappears by the end of EM IIA; it is characterised by a fine light grey/bluish grey fabric and burnished surface; the most common forms are the stemmed goblet (FIG. 2.9: 18–19) and the small globular pyxis with incised and/or stamped decoration (FIG. 2.7: 5); there are rare examples of pedestalled bowls (FIG. 2.9: 20). Fine Painted Ware (Wilson and Day 1994, 23–42) has a fine yellowish to pinkish buff fabric with usually a yellowish buff burnished or polished surface and dark-on-light painted decoration. By far the most common form is the carinated (FIGS. 2.7: 6 bottom right, 2.9: 8) or rounded bowl (FIGS. 2.7: 6, 2.9: 9–14, 16), of which some examples have a side-spout and handle (FIGS. 2.7: 6 top, 2.9: 15, 17).

Red Burnished Ware (RBW) (Wilson 1985, 317–19)

This is rather uncommon, compared with Dark Grey Burnished Ware; the surface colour can vary from red to red/black mottled; forms include squat-globular jugs with incised herringbone decoration (FIGS. 2.6: 18, 2.7: 3) and small rounded bowls (FIG. 2.6: 17); there are rare examples of goblets with light-on-dark (FIG. 2.7: 3 top left); this ware continues in later EM IIA (see under Red Slipped and Burnished Ware), may be related to the Red-black Burnished / Vasilike Ware of EM IIB, and may not be local.

NORTH-EAST MAGAZINES GROUP (EM IIA LATE)

Archaeological contexts (FIG. 2.10)

A test made in 1905 in the West Court (Test Pit 14) provides the clearest stratigraphic evidence for the phasing of EM IIA into early and late. Above Neolithic levels reached at a depth of 2.20 m (below the surface of the later West Court) was a deposit of EM IIA comparable with the West Court House assemblage. Above this early EM IIA stratum was a deposit found at 1.50–1.70/1.85 m whose pottery shows some stylistic developments, and is comparable with the EM IIA fills from tests conducted also in 1905 beneath the North-West Portico and North-East Magazines. A small deposit assignable to a late phase of EM IIA has also been found stratified beneath pure EM IIB in the RRN sequence (Hood and Cadogan, in preparation, floor vi).

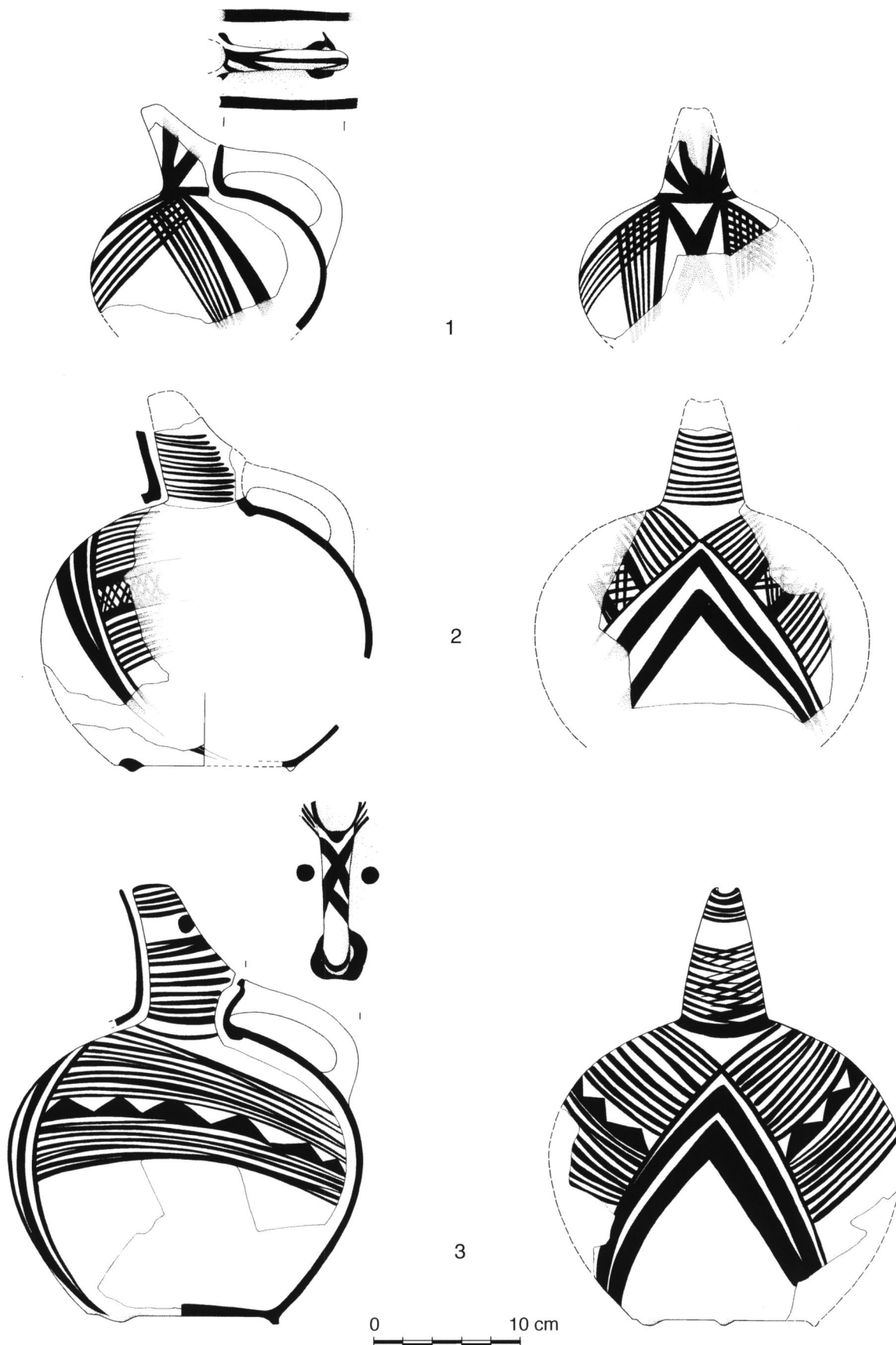


Fig. 2.8. West Court House Group (EM IIA early): Dark-on-Light Ware beak-spouted jugs (after Wilson 1985, figs. 22–6).

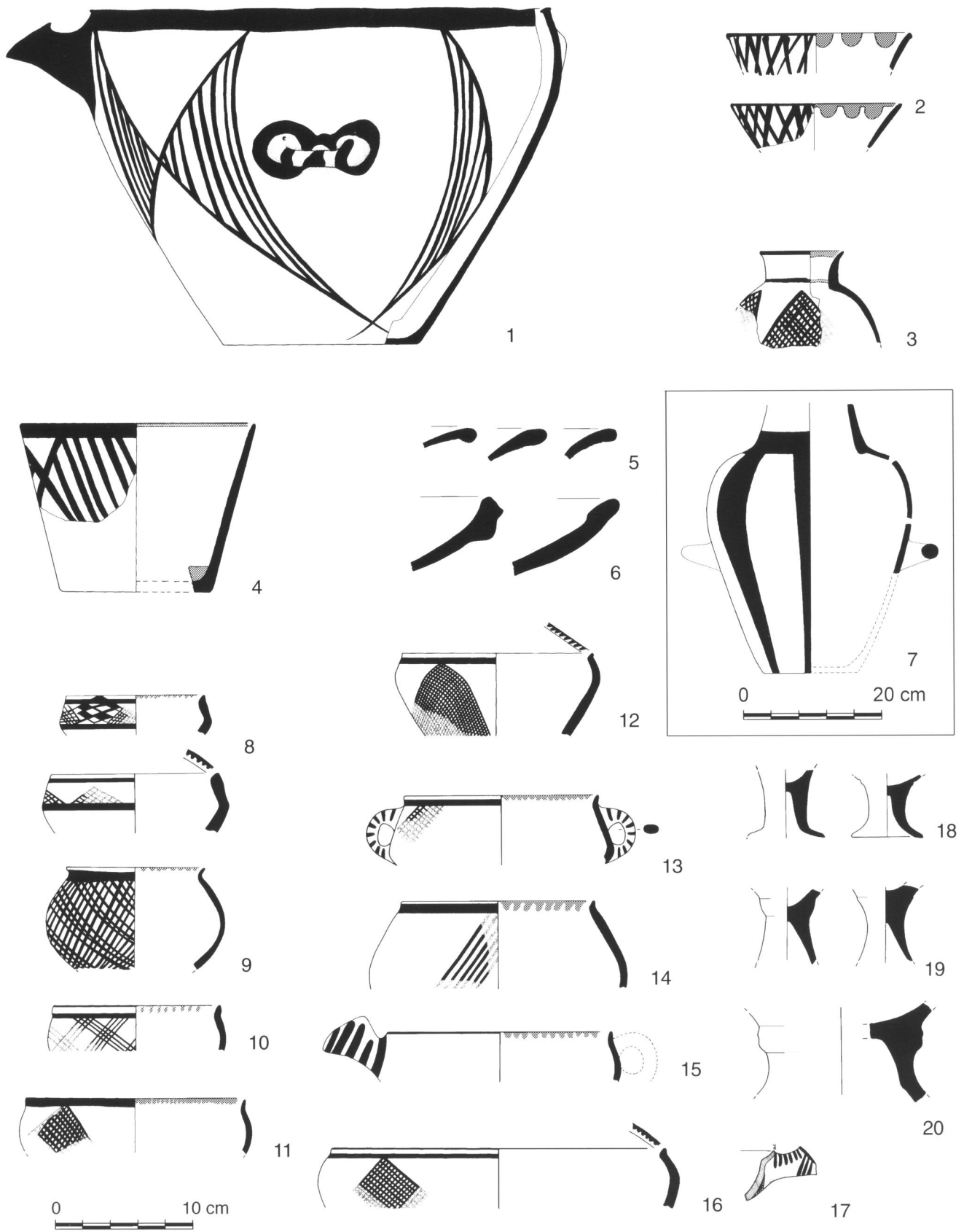


Fig. 2.9. West Court House Group (EM IIA early): (1-4, 7) Dark-on-Light Ware; (5-6) Cooking Pot Ware; (8-20) Mesara imports in (8-17) Dark-on-Light and (18-20) Fine Grey Ware (after Wilson 1985, figs. 13-16, 32-33, 35; Wilson and Day 1994, figs. 2-3).

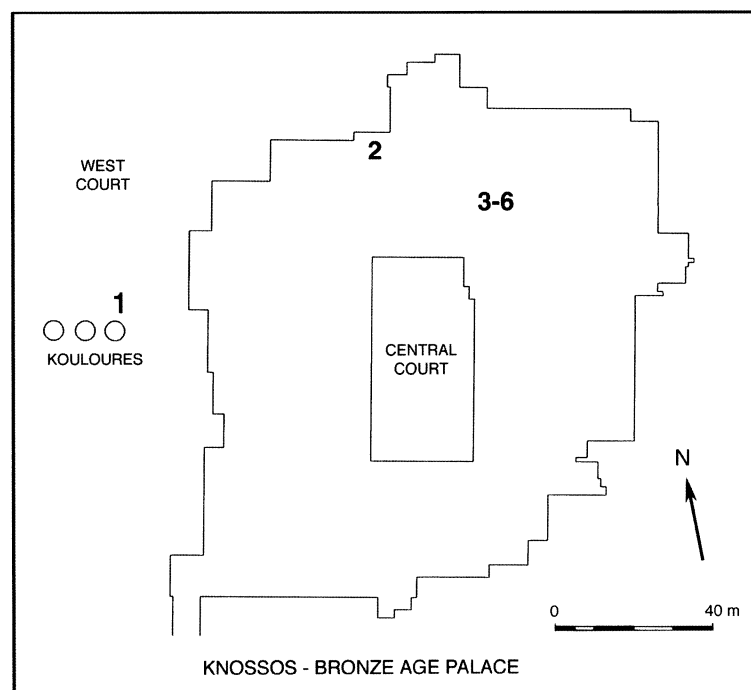


Fig. 2.10. North-East Magazines Group (EM IIA late): location of deposits mentioned in the text.

West Court

1) 1905 Test Pit 14: 'from floor at 1.60 m to floor at 1.70 m. (clay floors)' below the West Court; deposit stratified below EM III and above early EM IIA deposit (KSM B.I.17: box 307a; Momigliano 1991, 185–91; see Chapter 3 of this volume: Upper East Well Group deposit no. 4).

North-West Portico

2) 1905 Test Pit 2 in North-West Portico: from surface to 1.15 m down (KSM E.II.7: boxes 649–652).

North-East Magazines

3) 1905 test in Bay 2–East (KSM K.I.4: boxes 879–885; Hood and Taylor 1981, no. 184).

4) 1905 test in Bay 3–East (KSM K.I.5: boxes 890–893).

5) 1905 test in Bay 3–West (KSM K.I.6: boxes 897–909).

6) 1905 test in Bay 4–East (KSM K.I.7: boxes 912–916).

Characteristics of the North-East Magazines Group (EM IIA Late)

The following summary of fabrics and wares typical of this group is based on the pottery from the large fill deposits found in tests beneath the North-East Magazines (see above).

Fabrics

These show much continuity from the preceding (EM IIA Early) phase. The principal ware/s in which they occur are listed in brackets: a) fine to semi-fine reddish

brown (Dark Grey Burnished Ware); b) fine red (Red Slipped and Burnished Ware); c) fine to coarse orange buff (Red / Black Slipped, including Light-on-Dark Ware; Dark-on-Light Ware); d) semi-coarse to coarse red to reddish brown (Cooking Pot Ware); e) very coarse orange buff (Pithos Ware).

Wares and forms (TABLE 2.4)

Dark Grey Burnished Ware (DGBW)

This is the same as in EM I–IIA Early, and seems to make its last appearance in this group, although rare dark burnished vessels in later periods may be related. The most common form is the low-pedestalled goblet (FIG. 2.11: 1–2), which now outnumbers the stemmed goblet (FIG. 2.11: 3), reversing the picture found in early EM IIA. While most of the drinking goblets in early EM IIA occur in dark grey burnished ware, the new footed goblet in red/black slipped or in dark-on-light (see below) is far more common. Bowls with internally thickened rims also continue (FIG. 2.11: 4), as do rare examples of other miscellaneous forms.

Red / Black Slipped Ware (R/BSI) (including Light-on-Dark)

This, along with Dark-on-Light, makes up the bulk of the fine ware vessels found in late EM IIA at Knossos. Vessels in this ware usually have a red monochrome slipped exterior, although a minority was fired black in colour. Light-on-Dark painted decoration does go back to EM I on Crete, and rare examples are found in the West Court House group (FIG. 2.6: 12–13, 15), but it begins to occur in noticeable numbers only in late EM IIA. Both Red / Black Slipped Ware (including Light-

TABLE 2.4: North-East Magazines Group (EM IIA late): form distribution by ware;
* indicates probable imports.

	DGBW	R-BISI	D-on-L	CPW	PW	*RSIBW	*VW
dipper	•	•				•	
stm. goblet	•						
pd. goblet	•					•	
ftd. goblet		•	•				•
chalice	•						
sh. bowl	•	•	•			•	
dp. bowl	•	•	•	•		•	
spt. bowl	•					•	
ped. bowl			•	•		•	
basin					•		
bk. plate				•			
bk. pan				•			
jug	•	•	•	•		•	•
dp.bowl/jar			•	•			
jar		•	•	•			
spt. jar		•	•			•	
pithos					•		
h. stand				•			

on-Dark) and Dark-on-Light wares share the same fabric and most of the principal forms in this period: the footed goblet (or 'egg-cup'), the shallow bowl, the long-spouted jar ('teapot') and the beak-spouted jug. The first three are all new forms, and may have been used together as drinking and feasting sets. The footed goblets (FIGS. 2.11: 5–7, 2.12: 1) are comparable in size with those in Dark-on-Light (see below), and in the less common low-pedestalled variety in Dark Grey Burnished Ware and Red Slipped and Burnished wares. There are various types of bowls (FIGS. 2.11: 8–10, 2.12: 2): the most common has an everted rim often decorated with a white band and/or zigzag on the upper surface (FIG. 2.11: 9). Beak-spouted jugs may have a pair of pellet eyes on the neck (FIG. 2.11: 11), a feature shared with their Dark-on-Light counterparts and also found in early EM IIA. An important new form is the long-spouted jar (teapot) with pouring handle (FIG. 2.11: 12), which became common in EM IIB, possibly, at least in part, replacing the beak-spouted jug. Rare examples of large jars with cross-hatched triangles in light-on-dark may not be local, to judge from their fabric (FIG. 2.12: 3).

Dark-on-Light Ware (D-on-L)

While this was the principal fine ware in early EM IIA, it now occurs in about equal quantities with Red / Black Slipped Ware (including Light-on-Dark). Dark-on-Light and Light-on-Dark wares now make up most of the fine pottery found at Knossos, and links in their fabric, forms and decorative motifs suggest a common area of production. As in earlier EM IIA, Dark-on-Light has a pale buff surface, which may be smoothed/burnished and have red to black decoration. By far the

most common forms are the footed goblet (egg-cup) and the shallow bowl. Both are new and continue as the most common forms also in EM IIB. The goblets (FIGS. 2.12: 4, 2.13: 1–3) have a fairly high foot which is lower in EM IIB and smaller in diameter, although the rim diameters remain about the same in both periods (c. 10 cm); the body wall of these early goblets tends to be almost straight in contrast to the more rounded form in EM IIB. The decoration is simple, with a band at or just below the rim, and another band at the foot's join to bowl. The shallow bowl (FIGS. 2.12: 6, 2.13: 4) appears to occur in about equal numbers with the footed goblet; it has an average rim diameter of c. 25 cm, and is decorated with a painted band at the rim, in and out. A variant of this form has an everted rim, often with a painted zigzag on the surface (FIG. 2.13: 5); both this bowl type and decoration also occur in Red/Black Slipped Ware (including Light-on-Dark). The two most common closed forms are the beak-spouted jug (FIG. 2.13: 6–7) and the long-spouted jar (teapot) (FIG. 2.13: 8). What distinguishes some of the beak-spouted jugs from earlier examples is a new decorative scheme with a double chevron on the neck and spout (FIG. 2.12: 5 left), and decoration on the main body now confined to the shoulder and belly with cross-hatched triangles or small hatched butterfly motifs on a wide-painted band. The same decorative scheme of a zone of hatched butterfly motifs can be found on the long-spouted jars. The coarser fabric range of Dark-on-Light Ware is represented largely by basins, deep bowls/open jars, wide-spouted jugs, collared jars and pedestalled stands. A second coarse painted variety continues from the earlier phase of EM IIA (see above, p. 61) and is characterised by a reddish brown coarse fabric (similar

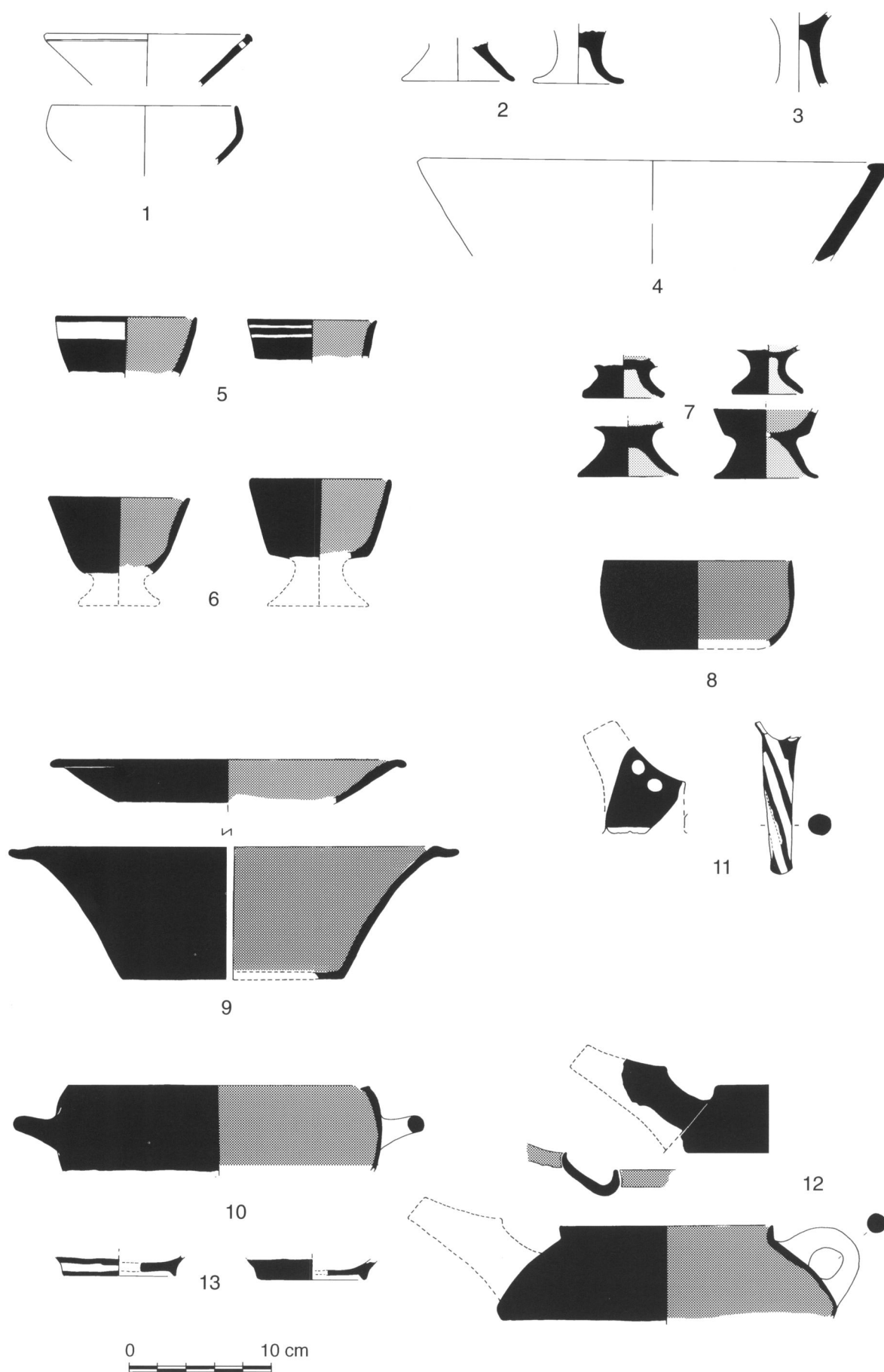


Fig. 2.11. North-East Magazines Group (EM IIA late): (1-4) Dark Grey Burnished Ware; (5-13) Red / Black Slipped (including Light-on-Dark) Ware.

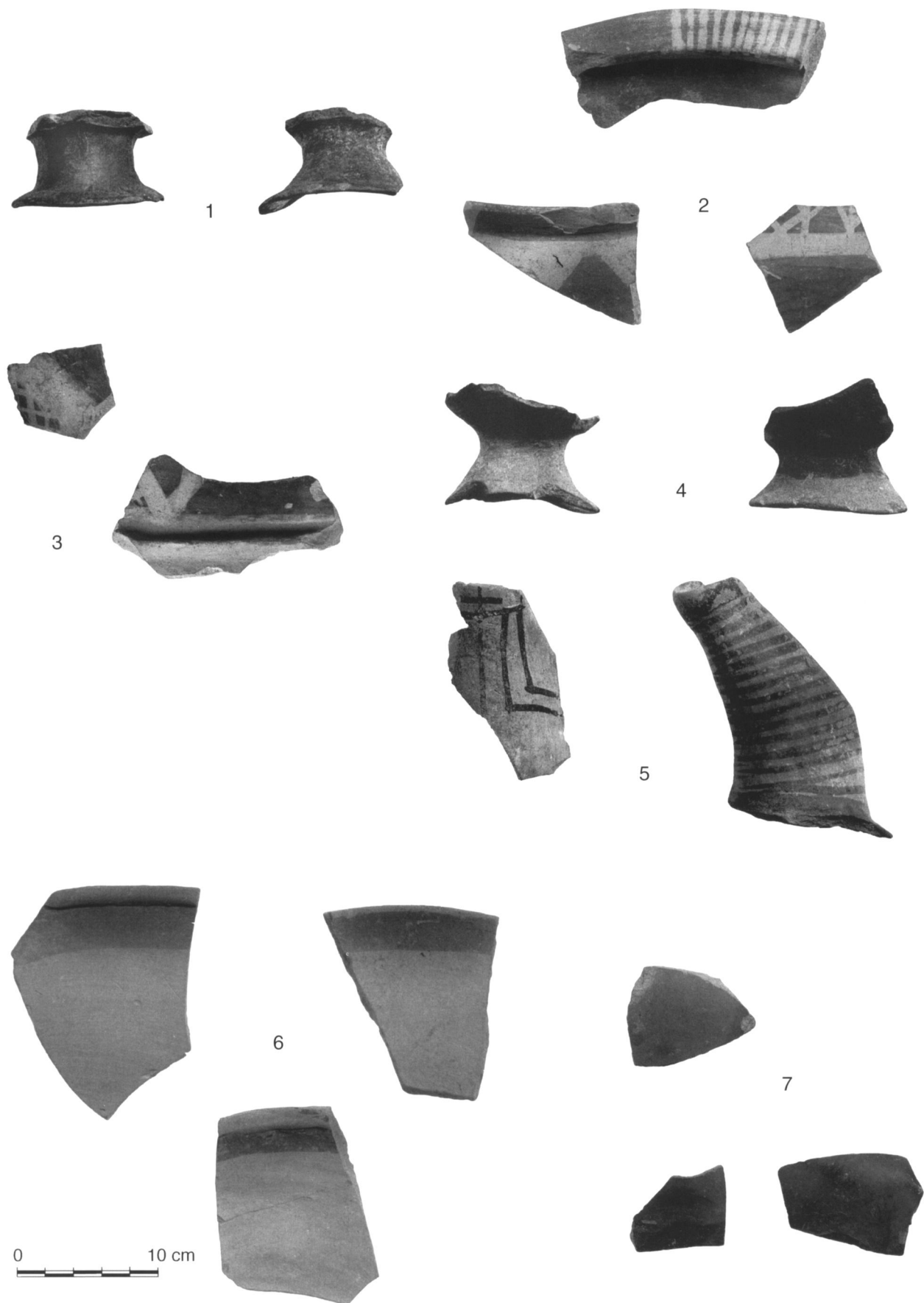


Fig. 2.12. North-East Magazines (EM IIA late): pottery from tests in the North-East Magazines and other areas in the palace; (1-3) Red / Black Slipped Ware: (1) footed goblets, (2-3) bowls and jars; (4-6) Dark-on-Light Ware: (4) footed goblets, (5) beak-spouted jugs and (6) shallow bowls; (7) Vasilike Ware: jar and goblet.

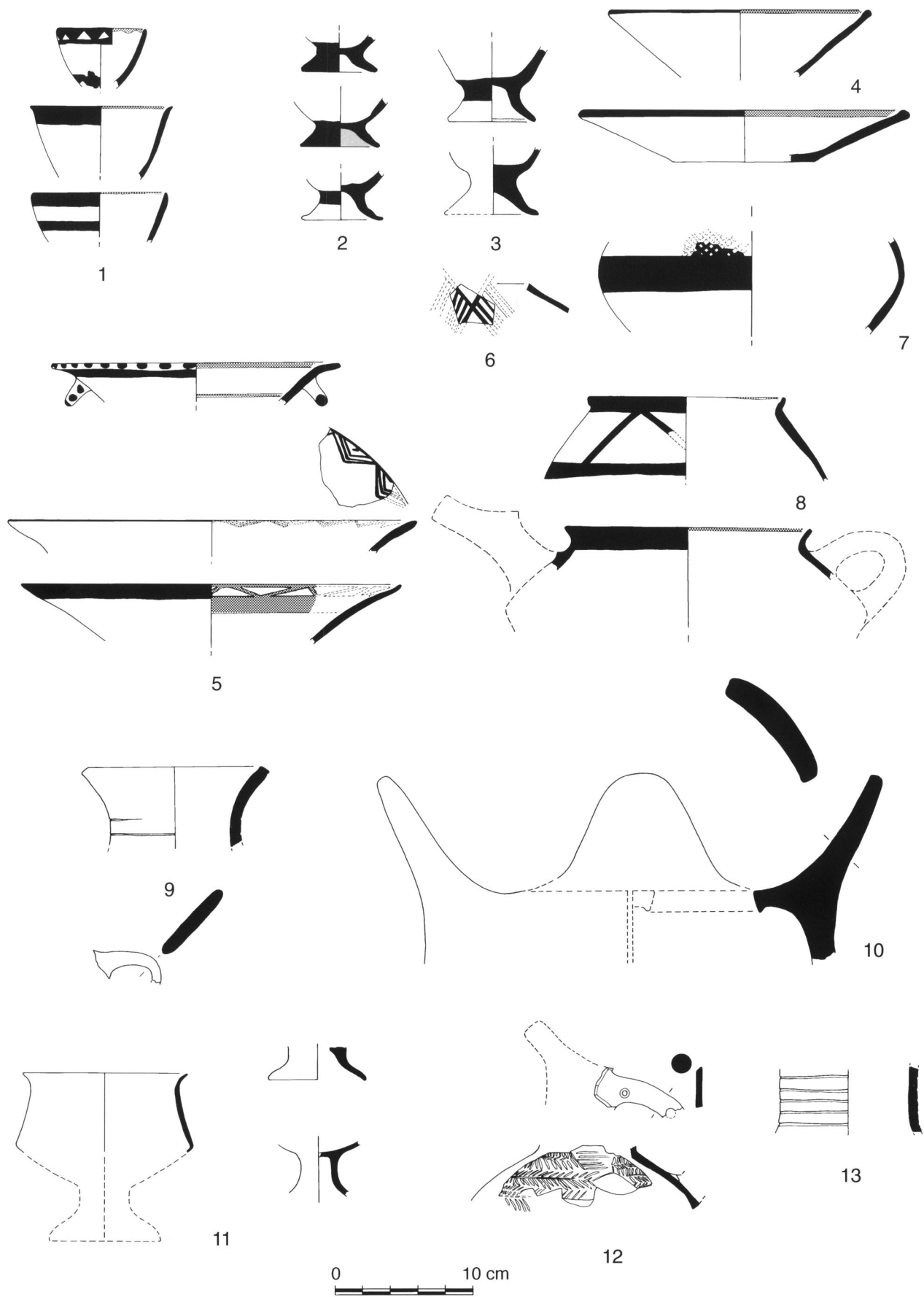


Fig. 2.13. North-East Magazines Group (EM IIA late): (1-8) Dark-on-Light; (9-10) Cooking Pot; (11-13) Red Slipped and Burnished wares.

to that of Cooking Pot Ware), with a thin yellow slipped/washed exterior surface, upon which banding in red paint is normally added. As in early EM IIA, the number of forms is limited: deep bowls/basins and collared jars. This second coarse painted group does not appear to continue into EM IIB.

Cooking Pot Ware (CPW)

This shows great continuity from early EM IIA. Common forms are the deep bowl/open jar/cooking pot, baking plate, baking pan and strap-handled transport jar with grooved banding on the collar neck (FIG. 2.13: 9). The rare triangular horned stands first seen in early EM IIA occur for the last time in this phase (FIG. 2.13: 10).

Pithos Ware (PW)

This also shows continuity from the previous group. The two principal forms are the basin/lekane and the pithos.

Red Slipped and Burnished Ware, Vasilike, Fine Grey and Fine Painted Wares

These are rare, and most likely represent imports from east Crete and the Mesara. They are included in this discussion for they form a consistent and characteristic part of Late EM IIA ceramic assemblages at Knossos. Red Slipped and Burnished Ware (RSIBW) is the same as (or closely related to) the Red Burnished Ware described in the previous group (see above, p. 61); it has a burnished/polished red slipped surface which can at times fire a mottled red/black; the fabric is usually fine red; the most common form is the low-pedestalled carinated goblet (FIG. 2.13: 11), followed by the shallow bowl whose size and profile is comparable to examples in the local Dark-on-Light Ware; there are rare examples of jugs with incised herringbone on the shoulder (FIG. 2.13: 12), which may be related to the early EM IIA examples noted above (FIG. 2.6: 18), and collared jars with incised banding on the neck (FIG. 2.13: 13; see Cooking Pot Ware transport jars, above).

Vasilike Ware (VW) has a red/black mottled surface and usually a fine pink to orange buff fabric (5 YR 7/3–7/6) (Betancourt *et al.* 1979); it is largely a feature of EM IIB at Knossos (see below), but rare examples do appear already in late EM IIA; forms include footed goblets, beak-spouted jugs and jars (FIG. 2.12: 7).

Fine Grey Ware (FGW), probably produced in the Mesara, makes its first appearance in EM I Knossos, continues in early EM IIA (see above), and has virtually disappeared by late EM IIA, except for a handful of rare goblets and pyxides (Wilson and Day 1994, FG18–20, FG44–45). *Fine Painted Ware (FPW)*, which first occurred in early EM IIA (see above), is very rare by this late phase, and represented principally by small bowls and jugs (Wilson and Day 1994, FP25, 37, 51–54, 57).

Relative chronology of West Court House and North-East Magazines Groups (EM IIA)

The most visible non-local contacts at Knossos in early EM IIA are the Fine Painted and Fine Grey wares imported from the Mesara region of south-central Crete (Wilson and Day 1994). They make up a very small percentage of the ceramic assemblages at Knossos, but are significant for the evidence they provide of inter-regional exchange in prestige wares. For early EM IIA there are, to date, no certain ceramic imports from other regions of the island aside from the Mesara, although further studies and fabric analyses may change this picture. By late EM IIA, Mesara ceramic imports decrease considerably, and appear to cease altogether by EM IIB. Among these late EM IIA imports is a rare group of small carinated bowls whose shape and decoration is very similar to examples found in contemporary contexts at Phaistos (Wilson and Day 1994, FP 57–9: 30, fig. 3; Todaro 2005, fig. 6-A: 3). The first certain east Cretan pottery imports begin to appear in the shape of Red / Black Slipped Ware and Vasilike Ware. These consist largely of low-pedestalled goblets and shallow bowls, which coincide with the appearance of the footed goblet and shallow bowl in Knossian wares. Possible synchronisms with other Cretan sites are summarised in TABLE 2.5.

While there seem to be no off-island ceramic imports at Knossos in EM I, the Cycladic pottery found in EM IIA contexts provides clear links with well-documented island assemblages. These Cycladic imports appear to be equally distributed between early and late EM IIA contexts, also in terms of wares and forms. The EC II imports from Knossos, to be published in more detail elsewhere, are briefly summarised here:

- 1) Dark-on-light painted ware including decorated sauceboats of island type (e.g. West Court House: Wilson 1985, pl. 58; Broodbank 2000, fig. 101 left; see also Ayia Irini: Wilson 1999, II-697; Dhaskalio-Kavos: Broodbank 2000, 223).
- 2) Black Urfirnis sauceboats of a fabric and finish closely comparable with west Cycladic examples, including those from Ayia Irini II–III (Wilson 1999, 72, 231).
- 3) Single yellow mottled ware sauceboat (for discussion and Keian examples see Wilson 1999, 76–7).
- 4) Melian painted ware transport jars with grooved handles (Phylakopi: Evans and Renfrew 1984, 64; Ayia Irini II: Wilson 1999, 86–7).
- 5) White or yellow slipped/painted transport jars with strap handles which have identical parallels with jars from Ayia Irini II (Wilson 1999, 87).
- 6) Red-brown coarse micaceous ware transport jars with grooved or strap handles.
- 7) Two rare examples of Talc Ware of probable western Cycladic origin (Wilson 1999, 69, 130–1; Broodbank 2000, 296–7).

TABLE 2.5: Selected Cretan sites with deposits contemporary with the West Court House and North-East Magazines Groups (EM IIA early and late) (for further references and discussion see Betancourt 1985, 35–52; Warren and Hankey 1989, 15–17).

West Crete

Debla (Phases II–III) (Warren and Tzedakis 1974)
 Khania–Kastelli (Tzedakis 1965, pl. 711c)
 Nopigeia (Karantzali 1996)
 Platyvola Cave (Tzedakis 1968a, pl. 376a–c)

North-Central Crete

Krasi (Marinatos 1929, fig. 9 top row, 10c)
 Poros–Katsambas (Dimopoulou-Rethemiotaki 1993; Wilson *et al.* 2004)
 Pyrgos Cave (Xanthoudides 1918, figs. 5: 1, 6: 22)

South-Central Crete

Ayia Triada (Laviosa 1972–3; Todaro 2005, 21–22: early and late EM IIA)
 Ayia Kyriaki (Blackman and Branigan 1982, figs. 11: 96–119; 12: 120–135, 141–6)
 Lebena (Tombs I, IB, II–upper level, IIA–lower level) (Alexiou and Warren 2004)
 Koumasa (Xanthoudides 1924; Zois 1967–68, pls. 11–17)
 Moni Odigitria (Sakellarakis 1965b, pl. 710 top row)
 Phaistos (Levi 1976, figs. 404, 732–733; pl. 5b; Todaro 2005, 38 fig. 6A: early and late EM IIA)

Mallia / Lasithi

Mallia (van Effenterre 1980, fig. 728)

East Crete

Gournia (rock shelters: Boyd 1905, fig. 1: G.I.d; pl. 25: G.V.a, G.VI.a)
 Myrtos–Fournou Korifi (Period I: Warren 1972a)
 Vasilike (Period I: Seager 1908; Warren and Hankey 1989, 109 n. 4)

Over half of these imports are represented by collared transport jars and about one-fifth by sauceboats, and most are closely paralleled in EC II Keros–Syros assemblages, including Ayia Irini II (Wilson 1999) and Phylakopi phase A2 (Evans and Renfrew 1984, 64–6); they also continue, although in reduced numbers, in late EB II island contexts, including Ayia Irini III (anatolianising Kastri Group phase). The sudden and prolific appearance of the shallow bowl in late EM IIA Knossos may be linked with the introduction of the same general form at various late EB II Aegean sites, including Kastri, Lefkandi I, Ayia Irini III and Lerna IIID (Wilson 1999, 121–2; Wiencke 2000, 652–3). Hence the transition from EM IIA to EM IIB at Knossos may be contemporary with the beginning of the late EB II anatolianising phase in the Cyclades, the coastal areas of Boiotia, Euboea and eastern Attica, and late EH II in the Argolid.

SOUTH FRONT GROUP (EM IIB)

Archaeological contexts (FIG. 2.14)

Most of the EM IIB pottery found at Knossos so far comes from deposits bordering the South Front of the later palace. These are stratified above Neolithic and are in turn sealed by EM III buildings and/or yard levels (see below). Much smaller, and sometimes mixed, EM IIB deposits were also found elsewhere in the palace

area (Wilson and Day 1999, 5). Of great stratigraphic importance are the RRN soundings made by Hood, where he found a succession of floor levels belonging to EM IIA, EM IIB and EM III (Hood and Cadogan, in preparation; Wilson and Day 1999, 5).

South Front

1) 1907–8 tests by Arthur Evans and Mackenzie outside the South Front of the palace beneath the Early Houses (Evans 1921, 74–5, fig. 40; KSM H.I.2: 788, 791–793; Momigliano and Wilson 1996, 3–7).

2) 1960 tests by Hood and Cadogan beneath the Early Houses (Cadogan *et al.* 1993, 24, ‘Early Houses, Lower Deposit’; Hood and Cadogan, in preparation; for summary see Momigliano and Wilson 1996, 8–10).

3) 1993 tests by Momigliano and Wilson (1996, 27–43, 52–3), especially EM IIB pit to the north of the ‘EM III South Front House’.

Characteristics of the South Front Group

Fabrics

There are only two principal fabrics for this period: fine to coarse orange buff (Dark-on-Light; Red / Black Slipped Ware, including Light-on-Dark: Wilson and Day 1999, petrographic groups 1, 6, and 7); and red to

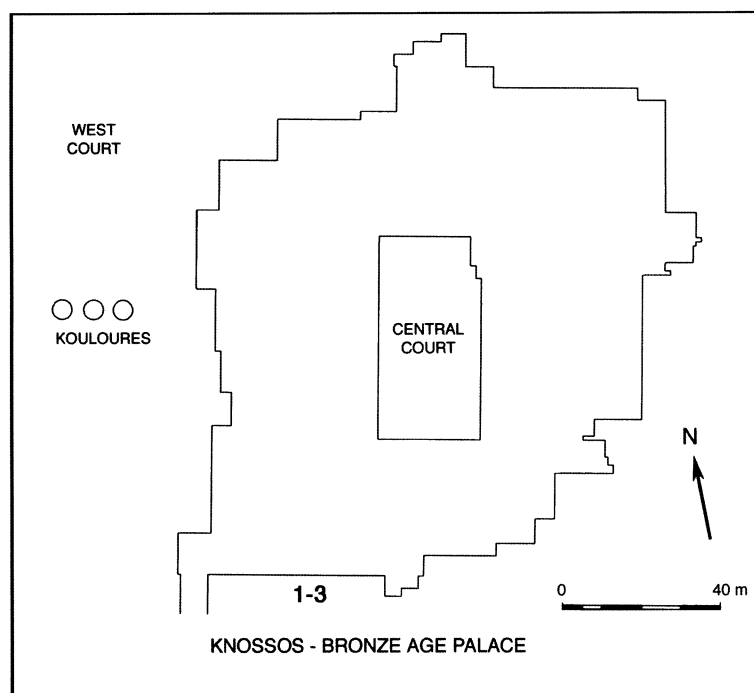


Fig. 2.14. South Front Group (EM IIB): location of deposits mentioned in the text.

reddish brown coarse ware (Cooking Pot Ware; White Painted Red Coarse Ware) (Wilson and Day 1999, petrographic groups 2, 3, 4).

Wares and forms (TABLE 2.6)

The EM IIB wares outlined below follow the descriptions given in Momigliano and Wilson (1996) and Wilson and Day (1999). Absent from these EM IIB deposits are any examples of Dark Grey Burnished Ware which made up a significant proportion of the EM IIA assemblages at Knossos, as well as the rare

Fine Grey Ware and Fine Painted Ware imports from the Mesara.

Dark-on-light Ware (D-on-L) (Wilson and Day 1999, 6-18, 25-7, 37-9, 44-6, 53-5; Momigliano and Wilson 1996, 31, 38)

Fabric, surface finish and decorative techniques appear the same as in late EM IIA; there are changes, however, in decorative motifs and forms, although the footed goblet, shallow bowl and beak-spouted jug continue to be the most common also in this period. The goblet is

TABLE 2.6: South Front Group (EM IIB): form distribution by ware; * indicates probable imports.

	D-on-L	R-BISI	CPW	*WPtRC	PW	*R/Bl.Brn	*VW
1-hd. cup							•
ftd. goblet	•	•				•	•
sh. bowl	•						
fl.-ev. bowl	•	•		•			
2-hd. bowl	•	•					
inc. bowl	•	•					
dp. bowl	•			•			
misc. bowl							•
basin	•		•				
jug	•	•				•	•
askos	•						
dp. bowl/jar	•		•	•			
lg-sp. jar	•	•					•
sp. jar	•	•		•			
jar	•	•	•	•			•
pyxis	•						
bk. plate			•	•			
pithoi					•		

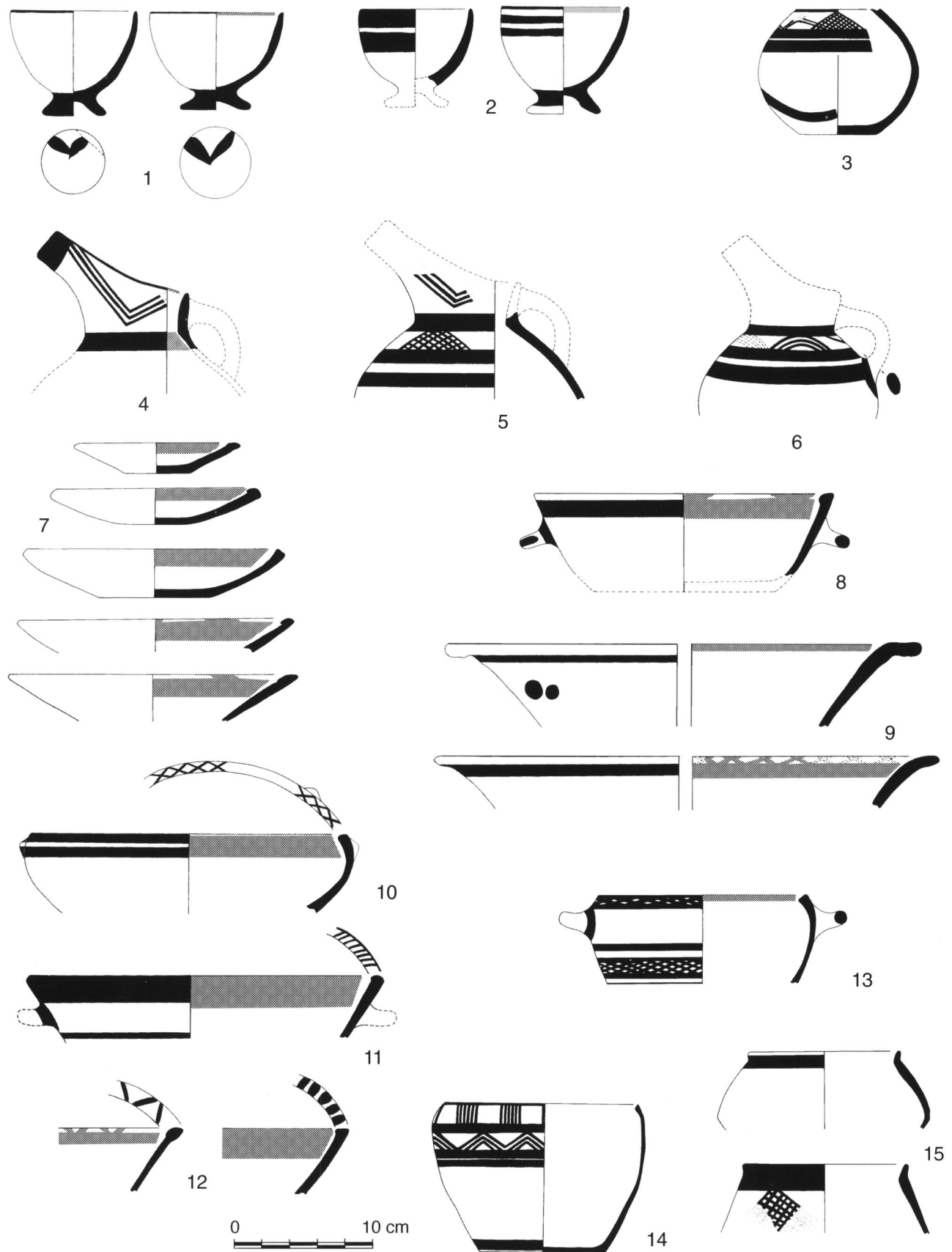


Fig. 2.15. South Front Group (EM IIB): Dark-on-Light Ware (after Momigliano and Wilson 1996, fig. 18; Wilson and Day 1999, figs. 1–3, 5–8).

more rounded in profile, the foot lower and smaller in diameter, although the average rim diameter remains *c.* 10 cm (FIGS. 2.15: 1–2, 2.16: 1). The shallow bowl tends to be both shallower in depth and smaller in size than its precursor in late EM IIA, with an average rim diameter of only 18 cm compared with *c.* 25 cm in the earlier period; the rim in EM IIB has a more pronounced rounded thickening (FIGS. 2.15: 7, 2.16: 2). Continuing a trend seen in late EM IIA, the beak-spouted jugs have a broader and shorter neck and spout (FIG. 2.15: 4–6). In terms of numbers, the Dark-on-Light jugs are far less common than in EM IIA, with the long-spouted Red / Black Slipped Ware jars (see below) at least in part replacing them. There is some change in the decoration of footed goblets: a painted band is now regularly added to the interior of the rim; the exterior of the bowl is more elaborately decorated with multiple banding, festoons or zigzags; and the exterior of feet may be painted solid. By contrast the decorative scheme on beak-spouted jugs tends to be more simplified than in late EM IIA: multiple banding on the neck and spout has disappeared, and the new scheme in late EM IIA of a double chevron on each side of the neck and spout continues, but often now with three chevrons on each side (FIGS. 2.15: 4–5, 2.16: 3). Decoration on the body is confined to the shoulder and largely to a single repeated motif, usually a band of cross-hatched triangles (FIGS. 2.15: 5, 2.16: 3). Accompanying the shallow bowl, footed goblet and beak-spouted jug is a variety of medium to large serving/storage (?) bowls, often with two handles and painted decoration on the rim surface (FIG. 2.15: 8–14); some can have an outlined cross motif on the bottom interior or exterior (FIG. 2.16: 4). The deep two-handled bowls have a similar decorative scheme to the jugs with horizontal zones of decoration confined to the upper body of the vessel (FIG. 2.15: 13–14). Pyxides and small jars round off the range of forms in this ware (FIG. 2.15: 15).

Dark-on-Light vessels produced in a coarser fabric consist of deep bowls/basins and large (water?) jugs (Wilson and Day 1999, 37–9). Close links in forms and decoration between Dark-on-Light and Red / Black Slipped (including Light-on-Dark) Ware described below are reinforced by the petrographic evidence, which suggests a common region of production in north-central Crete. The links between these two wares occur by the beginning of EM IIA if not earlier.

Red/Black Slipped (including Light-on-Dark) Ware (R/BlSl) (Wilson and Day 1999, 18–25, 37–9, 55–7; Momigliano and Wilson 1996, 32–8)

This is characterised by a monochrome matt red or black slipped surface to which a white/creamy white painted decoration is added in some vessels. Both Dark-on-Light and Red / Black Slipped (including Light-on-Dark) Ware occur in about equal quantities and have a number of forms in common including the footed goblet (FIG. 2.17: 1) and beak-spouted jug (FIG. 2.17: 2).

However, there are notable differences in the respective frequency of certain forms: for example the shallow bowl is ubiquitous in Dark-on-Light but rare in Red / Black Slipped (including Light-on-Dark) Ware. Footed goblets are quite common, and their decoration, as in dark-on-light, consists of white painted multiple banding or a festoon pattern on the rim exterior. Normally the under-surface of the foot is left undecorated, but some examples have a band at the periphery. While the shallow bowl is rare in this ware, there do occur two-handled bowls with an everted and decorated rim (FIGS. 2.16: 5, 2.17: 6–7) that are comparable with Dark-on-Light examples (FIG. 2.15: 9, 11–12). The deep two-handled bowls (FIG. 2.17: 10–11) are also similar in shape and size to Dark-on-Light ones (FIG. 2.15: 10, 13–14). Of note for the fine surface finish are deep bowls decorated with pellets below the rim and basins, both with dark slipped exterior but a buff burnished/polished interior (FIG. 2.17: 8–9). The most common pouring vessel in this ware is the long-spouted jar or teapot (FIGS. 2.16: 6, 2.17: 3–5); the mouth has a diameter of *c.* 11 cm and the long side-spout is comparable in size with Vasilike Ware teapots (Wilson and Day 1999, nos. 267–9). Two-handled deep bowls/open jars with a side-spout at the rim (FIG. 2.17: 12) are the largest of the pouring vessels in this ware and have close counterparts in form with the White Painted Red Coarse Ware described below (FIG. 2.16: 7).

Cooking Pot Ware (CPW) (Wilson and Day 1999, 27–9, 37–9, 46–52; Momigliano and Wilson 1996, 41)

There is strong continuity in both fabrics and forms from EM IIA to EM IIB in this ware. The principal forms, as in EM IIA, are the baking plate, deep bowl/open jar/cooking pot and basin; the horned stand/table, however, seems to disappear. In petrographic terms the Cooking Pot Ware sampled at Knossos can be divided into two broad fabric groups, of which one is not local (Wilson and Day 1999, 37–9).

Pithos Ware (PW) (Momigliano and Wilson 1996, 43; Wilson and Day 1999, 37, 44–6, petrographic Group 1)

Its fabric and surface finish are the same as for earlier periods; all examples appear to be from pithoi.

Red to Black Burnished Ware (R/Bl.Br), Vasilike and White Painted Red Coarse Ware (WPtRC)

These are rare and likely to be imports, but form a consistent and characteristic part of the EM IIB ceramic assemblages at Knossos. Red to Black Burnished Ware (Wilson and Day 1999, Group 5: 32–4, 37–9, 52–3) has a semi-fine red or reddish brown silver micaceous fabric; the surface is usually slipped and burnished and fired to a red to reddish brown to black mottled colour, which can be similar in appearance to Vasilike Ware; the range of forms is limited: mostly goblets or one-handled cups, less frequently beak-spouted jugs and pyxides. None



Fig. 2.16. *South Front Group (EM IIB): pottery from 1993 tests outside the South Front of the palace; (1-4) Dark-on-Light Ware: (1) footed goblet, (2) shallow bowls, (3) beak-spouted jug, (4) two-handled bowl; (5-6) Light-on-Dark Ware: (5) bowls, (6) long-spouted jar; (7) White Painted Red Coarse Ware: side-spouted jar; (8) Vasilike Ware: one-handled cup, bowls and jug/jar.*



Fig. 2.17. South Front Group (EM IIB): Red / Black Slipped Ware (including Light-on-Dark) (after Momigliano and Wilson 1996, figs. 19–22; Wilson and Day 1999, figs. 9–12).

TABLE 2.7: Selected Cretan sites with deposits contemporary with the South Front Group (EM IIB) (for further references see Betancourt 1985, 35–52; Warren and Hankey 1989, 15–17, 109, n. 4).

West Crete

Khania–Kastelli (Tzedakis 1968*b*, pl. NZ' 3–4)
Platyvola Cave (Tzedakis 1967, pl. 378d)

North-Central Crete

Poros–Katsambas (Dimopoulou–Rethemiotaki 1993; Wilson *et al.* 2004)

South-Central Crete

Lebena (Tombs I, IB, II–upper level, IIA–lower level, III, Room AN – lower level) (Alexiou and Warren 2004)
Ayia Triada (Todaro 2005, 22)
Phaistos (Todaro 2005, 38–41, figs 6B, 7A)

Mallia / Lasithi

Mallia (van Effenterre 1980)

East Crete

Mochlos (Seager 1912, fig. 32 XIII b, fig. 48 no. 43)
Myrtos–*Fournou Korifi* (Period II) (Warren 1972*a*)
Vasilike (Seager 1908, Periods II–III)

of these compares closely with the local Dark-on-Light or Red / Black Slipped wares described above; at least some examples in this ware are related in fabric and surface finish to the red slipped and burnished ware of late EM IIA; in addition, the fabric has links to both EM IIB White Painted Red Coarse and some of the cooking pot ware, suggesting a possible common area of production which may be in central Crete, but does not appear to be in the vicinity of Knossos. The first rare examples of Vasilike Ware (Wilson and Day 1999, Groups 8–9: 34–5, 37–40, 57–61; Momigliano and Wilson 1996, 38; Betancourt *et al.* 1979) occur at Knossos in late EM IIA (see above); forms are few, mostly drinking and pouring vessels: one-handled cups, footed goblets, long-spouted jars (teapots), and beak-spouted jugs (FIG. 2.16: 8).

Petrographic analyses have distinguished two separate groups of Vasilike Ware found at Knossos: a Mirabello group from the area of the Isthmus of Ierapetra and a metamorphic group of uncertain origin (Day *et al.* 1999*a*, 1032–3).

White Painted Red Coarse Ware (Wilson and Day 1999, Group 4: 29–32, 37–9, 50–52; Momigliano and Wilson 1996, 40–1: 'light-on-dark painted red coarse ware') has white/creamy white painted decoration on usually a red slipped surface. Forms attested include the baking plate, the deep bowl/open jar/cooking pot and the side-spouted jar (FIG. 2.16: 7), which also occur in other wares (e.g. Cooking Pot Ware and Light-on-Dark: FIG. 2.17: 12; Wilson and Day 1999, nos. 228–31); petrographic analysis suggests links with the Red to Black Burnished Ware and a non-local origin (Wilson and Day 1999 and see also above).

Relative chronology of the South Front Group

In contrast to the clear ceramic links across the island in EM I–II A, the identification of a pan-Cretan EM IIB pottery phase based on shared pottery styles is problematic (TABLE 2.7). This is in part due to the lack of detailed publications of stratified settlement deposits that would help to define this phase on a regional basis, the principal exceptions being Knossos (Wilson and Day 1999) and Myrtos–*Fournou Korifi* (Warren 1972*a*). The one ceramic feature that does occur throughout Crete in EM IIB is Vasilike Ware (Betancourt *et al.* 1979; Betancourt 1985, 43–8), but caution must be exercised in the dating of deposits to EM IIB by the presence or absence of this ware alone, since in areas outside eastern Crete it occurs in only very small quantities even in the largest deposits (e.g. Knossos: Wilson and Day 1999, 34).

While at Knossos ceramic links with and imports from the Mesara were plentiful in EM IIA, they virtually stop in EM IIB. Indeed, until very recently it was difficult to characterise an EM IIB ceramic phase in south-central Crete, although finds of canonical Vasilike Ware in both burial and settlement contexts clearly show continued occupation at a number of sites (Betancourt 1985, 46; Alexiou and Warren 2004). Furthermore, new excavations at Phaistos and Ayia Triada have now produced an important sequence of Prepalatial deposits including EM IIB (La Rosa 2002; Todaro 2005). Vasilike Ware also provides the clearest ceramic link for establishing contemporaneity between EM IIB Knossos and various sites in east Crete, notable among them Vasilike, Myrtos–*Fournou Korifi* and Mochlos (see TABLE 2.7).

The ceramic imports and stylistic links between Crete and the Cyclades, so pronounced in EM I–IIA, appear to end by EM IIB, at least at Knossos. It was suggested above that late EM IIA at Knossos might in part overlap with the beginning of the Kastri Group phase of late EC II / EH II. Recent excavations at Akrotiri on Thera have now produced clear EM IIB imports of central and east Cretan type in late EB II Kastri Group contexts (Wilson *et al.*, forthcoming). This evidence suggests that Knossian late EM IIA and at least a portion of EM IIB were contemporary with the late EB II Kastri Group phase in the Cyclades and mainland. Why ceramic imports, however, from the Cyclades to Crete in late EB II should apparently cease

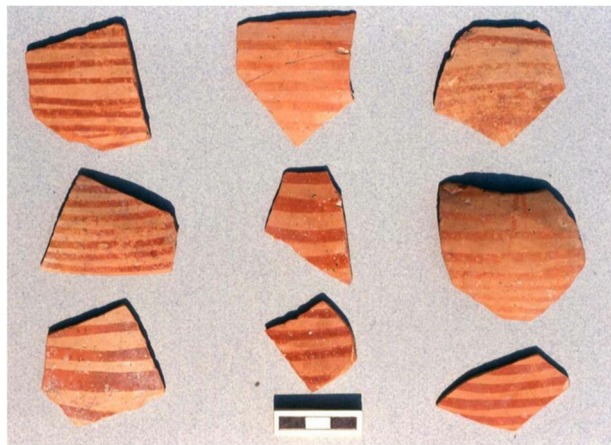
while obsidian and presumably metals still reached Crete from the islands is puzzling. The earliest certain evidence for a resumption of pottery imports from the Cyclades after EM IIA comes with a jar handle of Phylakopi I.2/3 (or later) type found in an EM III (early) context at Knossos (Momigliano and Wilson 1996, 44; see also Chapter 3 of this volume). As in previous phases, at EM IIB Knossos there is no evidence for contacts with the Helladic mainland, although it should be noted that the first possible off-island colonisation from Crete occurred on Kythera possibly as early as EM IIB (Broodbank 2000, 317; Coldstream and Huxley 1972, 83–91).

































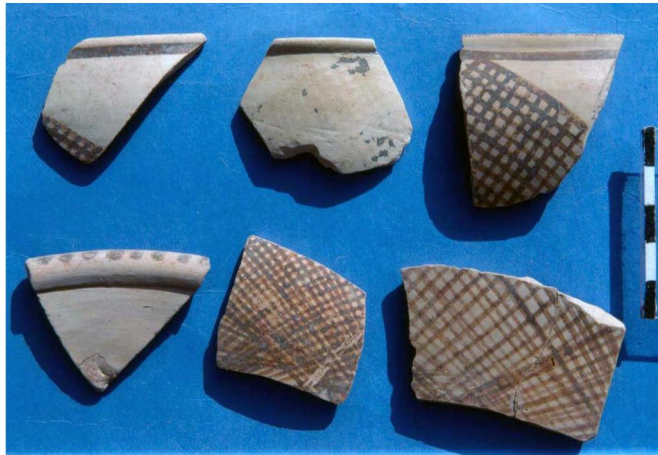








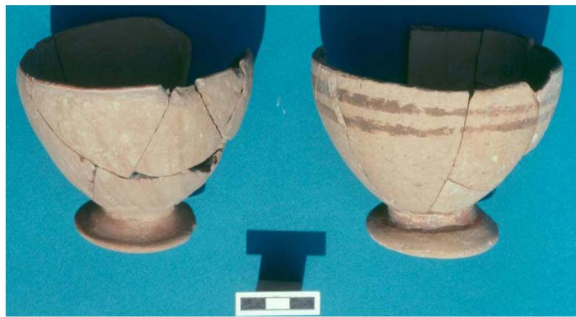










































- 1.20. LN II Incised Ware (Fabric 1b).
- 1.21. LN II Incised and Incised-pointillé Ware(Fabric 1e).
- 1.22. LN II Incised Ware (Fabrics 1e and 1f).
- 1.23. LN II Incised- pointillé Ware (Fabric 1b).
- 1.24. LN II Polished Incised Ware (Fabric 1b).
- 1.25. LN II Scribble Burnished Ware (Fabric 1e).
- 1.26. FN IB and FN II fenestrated pedestal bowls.
- 1.27. FN II collared jar and FN II incised sherds.
- 1.28. FN III (Trench FF) v-shaped spouts.
- 1.29. FN III jar with rounded base.
- 1.30. FN III Pattern Wiped Ware (Fabric 1e).
- 1.31. FN III sherds (Area KLMN and Trench FF).
- 1.32. FN IV local coarseware.
- 1.33. FN IV local coarse ware.

CHAPTER 2 (D.E. Wilson)

2.1. EM I. Dark Grey Pattern Burnished Ware chalice rims .

After Wilson and Day 2000; top: P6, P9; middle: P5; bottom: P2, P1.

2.2. EM I. Dark Grey Burnished Ware.

After Wilson and Day 2000; top: chalice P9; pedestalled bowl P33; bottom right: chalice P23.
Bottom left: NE Magazines, KSM K.I.6, box 896.

2.3. EM I. Dark Grey Burnished Ware.

After Wilson and Day 2000; top: chalice P22; middle: chalice P24; bottom: pedestalled bowl P36.

2.4. EM I. Dark on Light Ware jug handles.

After Wilson and Day 2000; top: P76, P75, P77; bottom: P79, P80, P84, P86.

2.5. EM I. Dark on Light Ware jugs body sherds.

After Wilson and Day 2000; top: P96, P101, P106; middle: P109, P102, P108; bottom: P99, P103, P100.

2.6. EM I. Wiped and Washed Ware jugs/jars body sherds.

After Wilson and Day 2000; top: P168, P178; bottom: P167, P173.

2.7. EM I. Pattern Wiped/Scored and Washed Ware jug sherds.

After Wilson and Day 2000; top: P219, P220; bottom: P224, P223.

2.8. EM IIA early. Dark Grey Burnished Ware pedestalled goblet rims.

After Wilson 1985; left, top and bottom: P23; middle: P28; right, top: P26; right, bottom: P22.

2.9. EM IIA early. Dark Grey Burnished Ware pedestalled goblet rims.

After Wilson 1985; left: P30; right: P27.

2.10. EM IIA early. Dark Grey Burnished Ware low pedestalled goblets.

After Wilson 1985: P43, P31.

2.11. EM IIA early. Miscellaneous wares.

From East Threshing Floor Area (KSM L.II.2, box 990). Top: Dark Grey Burnished goblets. Bottom, left and right: Dark on Light jug, body and neck. Bottom, middle: Dark Grey Burnished two-handled bowl.

2.12. EM IIA early. Red/Black Slipped Ware.

After Wilson 1985; top: bowl P129; bottom: bowl P128.

2.13. EM IIA early. Black Slipped Ware.

After Wilson 1985: jug P144.

2.14A. EM IIA early. Dark on Light Ware.

After Wilson 1985: deep side spouted bowl/ 'krater' P93.

2.14B. EM IIA early. Dark on Light Ware.

After Wilson 1985: jug P218.

2.14C. EM IIA early. Dark on Light Ware.

After Wilson 1985; top: P217; bottom left: P180; bottom, right: P236.

2.15. EM IIA early. Cooking Pot Ware.

After Wilson 1985; top: deep bowls/open jars P274, P267; bottom: deep bowl/open jar P259; baking plate P310.

2.16. EM IIA early. Pithos Ware.

After Wilson 1985; top: lekane P463, pithos P439; bottom, middle P459).

2.17. EM IIA early. Fine Grey Ware (Mesara import).

After Wilson and Day 1994: FG46.

2.18. EM IIA early. Fine Grey Ware pyxides (Mesara imports).

After Wilson and Day 1994; left and middle: FG27; right: FG28.

2.19. EM IIA early. Fine Grey Ware goblets (Mesara imports).

After Wilson and Day 1994; top left: chalice FG21; top middle and right: FG17, FG5; middle: goblets FG3, FG8, FG2; bottom: goblets FG4, FG6, FG7.

2.20. EM IIA early. Fine Dark on Light Ware bowls (Mesara imports).

After Wilson and Day 1994; top: side-spouted bowls FP13, FP19, FP12; bottom left: bowl; bottom middle and right: side-spouted bowls FP22, FP20.

2.21. EM IIA early. Fine Dark on Light Ware bowls (Mesara imports).

After Wilson and Day 1994; top: side-spouted bowl FP5; bottom: side-spouted bowl FP4.

2.22. EM IIA early. Red/Black Slipped Ware.

After Wilson 1985; jug P158.

2.23. EM IIA early. Red/Black Slipped Ware with incised or added white painted decoration.

After Wilson 1985; top left: jug P164; top right: goblet P175; bottom left: jug P165. Bottom right: 'West of North Lustral Basin (KSM E.I.7, boxes 618-9), jug body fragment.

2.24. EM IIB. Dark on Light Ware footed goblets.

After Wilson and Day 1999; left: P1; right: P19.

2.25. EM IIB. Dark on Light Ware shallow bowls.

After Wilson and Day 1999; top: P37, P31; bottom: P41, P30.

2.26. EM IIB. Dark on Light Ware bowls.

After Momigliano and Wilson 1996; top: shallow bowls P85, P166, P80; bottom: deep bowl P91.

2.27. EM IIB. Dark on Light Ware bowls.

After Wilson and Day 1999; top: P68, P66; bottom: P65, P61.

2.28. EM IIB. Dark on Light Ware two-handled bowls.

After Wilson and Day 1999; left: P51; top and bottom right: P43.

2.29. EM IIB. Dark on Light Ware jugs.

After Wilson and Day 1999; top: P82; bottom: P91.

2.30. EM IIB. Red/Black Slipped (including Light on Dark) Ware footed goblets.

After Wilson and Day 1999; left: P109; right: P119.

2.31. EM IIB. Red/Black Slipped Ware (including Light on Dark) bowls and goblets.

After Momigliano and Wilson 1996; top: footed goblets P96, P98, P97, P99; bottom left and right: two-handled bowls P78, P100; bottom middle: footed goblet base.

2.32. EM IIB. Red/Black Slipped Ware (including Light on Dark) spouted jars.

After Momigliano and Wilson 1996; left: P109; top right P111; bottom middle: P82; bottom right: P112.

2.33. EM IIB. Red/Black Slipped Ware (including Light on Dark) two-handled bowls.

After Momigliano and Wilson 1996; left: P78; right: P101.

2.34. EM IIB. Red/Black Slipped Ware (including Light on Dark) spouted jars.

After Momigliano and Wilson 1996; top: P110; middle: P106; bottom: P105.

2.35. EM IIB. Cooking Pot Ware.

After Momigliano and Wilson 1996; top: tripod cooking pots P144, P146; middle: tripod cooking pots P149, P148; bottom: baking plates P152, P151.

2.36. EM IIB. Black Slipped and Vasilike Ware

After Momigliano and Wilson 1996; top: deep bowl P103; bottom left and right: jug/jar P122, basin P167.

2.37. EM IIB. Vasilike Ware.

After Momigliano and Wilson 1996; top left: bowl P120; top right: one-handled cup P118; bottom left: bowl P121; bottom right jug/jar P122.

2.38. EM IIB. Vasilike Ware.

After Momigliano and Wilson 1996; top: one-handled cups P117-9; bottom: bowls P121, P120.

2.39. EM IIB. Light on Dark Red Coarse Ware.

After Momigliano and Wilson 1996; left: side-spouted jar P132; right: deep bowl/open jar P135.

CHAPTER 3 (N. Momigliano)

3.1. EM III early. Dark on Light, Light on Dark footed and footless goblets, cups, and nipped jug sherds. After Momigliano and Wilson 1996, fig. 29: 170-5, and pl. 8: 171, 172, 186, 185.

3.2. EM III late. Upper East Well deposit, selected vessels. After Mackenzie 1903, fig. 1 and Momigliano 1991 pl. 18.

3.3. EM III late. Room of the Jars 'Pit Repository' deposit, selected vessels. Cf. Momigliano 2000a.

3.4. EM III late. North Quarter of the city deposit, selected goblets and cup. Cf. Momigliano 1991.