POTTERY OF THE OLD PALACE AT KNOSSOS AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

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The pottery in Knossos was largely mended by myself but the expert restoration is the work of the

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TEXT

Ash	Ashmolean Museum
BM	British Museum
EC	Early Cycladic
EH	Early Helladic
EM	Early Minoan
HM	Herakleion Museum
KSM	Knossos Stratigraphical Museum
MC	Middle Cycladic
MH	Middle Helladic
MM	Middle Minoan
LC	Late Cycladic
LH	Late Helladic
LM	Late Minoan

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PREFACE

The present study began as an attempt to refine the dating of the appearance of Kamares Ware in the Cycladic islands and the imported Cycladic objects in Crete during the Middle Bronze Age. It was soon found that the history of the period was far from clear and there was a profound lack of agreement over relative chronology within Crete. One of the most obvious problems was the lack of a detailed study and publication of the Middle Minoan pottery from Knossos. The Middle Minoan deposits at Knossos had formed the basis for the first chronological framework of the Middle Bronze Age in the Aegean put forward by Evans in 1905. The full study of the pottery started by Duncan Mackenzie and partially published by him in two articles, (1903) and (1906), was never completed. The scope of this study, then, had to be altered to concentrate on a re-investigation of the early deposits at Knossos and a classification of the fine pottery from the most important of these deposits. Only then could the history of the old palaces in Crete be re-considered and the original aim of studying Cretan relations with the Aegean in the Middle Bronze Age be possible.

Chapter 1 contains a brief introduction to problems facing students of Middle Minoan chronology. Chapter 2 is a summary of the excavations of the early deposits at Knossos. These are presented in nine parts.

The first eight parts comprise a areas of the Old Palace as defined by Evans. The last part lists deposits and groups of material from excavations in the town Knossos.

Chapter 3 contains descriptions of the pottery groups assembled from some of the more important deposits whose stratigraphy is described in Chapter 2. The pottery from each group is listed in APPENDIX 1 along with drawings of pieces that might not otherwise reproduce clearly in photographs. Most of the pottery is illustrated in photographs in the plates in Volume 2.

Chapter 4 attempts to set out a functional typology of the fine wares from Knossos using stratigraphy and stylistic change to suggest chronological development. Reference is made to the fine pottery from Phaistos and published examples of fine pottery based on a light or buff clay, the so-called 'Kamares Ware', found throughout central Crete and the Aegean.

The ceramic typology suggested in the fourth chapter provides a chronological framework on which to base the discussion of the events of the Middle Bronze Age in the Aegean in Chapter 5 which contains a summary of the results of the three stages of research and conclusions regarding Minoan chronology and Aegean interrelations in the Old Palace Period.

APPENDIX 1 contains a detailed catalogue of the pottery from Knossos inventoried for this study. The catalogue is arranged by deposit, fabric and type. APPENDIX 2 is also a list of the groups of material studied in

the Knossos Stratigraphical Museum.

Volume 2 contains the photographic plates which are arranged in the same order as the catalogue.

The first and second chapters used with the catalogue and plates should function as a brief excavation report of the pottery and, as such, forms the basis for the typology. Not all the deposits at Knossos are included here, nor is all the pottery from those which are inventoried or illustrated. It was not possible to study all of the Kamares Ware from Knossos because of the great quantities found at the site. I trust that the omissions do not alter significantly the picture presented here. There could be no attempt at seriation or quantative studies because the pottery groups have been sorted so often and pieces removed that they can no longer be reliable and any results might be misleading.

The deposits and pottery chosen reflect my own historical approach to the problem. Much material remains in the Knossos Stratigraphical Museum and elsewhere for students who may have other questions to ask of the pottery and are as priviledged as I have been to be able to work on it.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

In 1900, Sir Arthur Evans began large scale systematic excavations at Knossos in Crete. In the succeeding five years he had cleared much of the prehistoric palace thought to be that of King Minos, the mythical ruler of Knossos. Tests beneath the floors and paved areas of the palace revealed a long, rich history of occupation and traces of an earlier palace. Evans and his field director, Duncan Mackenzie, paid close attention to the stratigraphy shown by these early tests and in 1905 Evans proposed the outline of a chronological scheme for Bronze Age Crete which he called Minoan, after Minos (1906). It is essentially this early system, with some modifications and further subdivisions, which survives today.

The earlier palace became known as the "Old Palace", the later palace became the "New Palace". The most characteristic pottery of the Old Palace was a fine polychrome ware very much like that found in earlier excavations at the Kamares Cave (Mariani 1895), and so during the first years of excavation the period of the Old Palace was referred to as the "Kamares Period" and the fine pottery became known as "Kamares Ware". When Evans set out the Minoan chronological sequence, the Old Palace was seen to belong to the Middle Minoan Period, more specifically to MM IB, IIA and IIB, and the New Palace, constructed in MM III, belonged essentially to

the Late Minoan Period.

The Minoan chronological scheme soon became the standard for all prehistoric sites in the Aegean and attempts were made to set the historical sequences at other sites in order on the basis of imported Minoan pottery. It was not long before problems in synchronization became apparent and the stratigraphy observed at Knossos was called into question. Chatzidakis suggested that the Early and Middle Minoan periods should be combined because pottery from both was found together at Gournes and Tylissos (1918,56-57; 1934, 75). Zois has recently re-studied the material and found that it belonged to various apparently unrelated deposits with pottery ranging in date from EM II to MM IB (1969, 34).Then Aberg dismissed much of the evidence observed by Evans and Mackenzie and grouped the three phases of the Old Palace into one period which he called the "Kamares Phase"(1933). Aberg's proposal was instantly refuted by Pendlebury (1933,xxxi-xxxii).

The problem of distinguishing between the Middle Minoan periods arose again in the 1950's when a new wing of the Old Palace at Phaistos was cleared under the direction of Doro Levi (1976). Previous excavations at Phaistos by Halberg and Pernier, at the same time as Evans' first seasons at Knossos, had uncovered an old and new palace and a sequence of events similar to those at Knossos (Pernier 1935). Levi's excavations revealed an undisturbed wing of the Old Palace which had three

ceramic phases, none of which appeared to correspond to Evans' MM IIIA causing Levi to conclude that the period did not exist at Knossos either. On the basis of the results at Phaistos, Levi went on to speculate that the Old Palace at Knossos was destroyed in MM IIIB and not MM IIB as Evans had suggested.

Platon and Zois were quick to criticize Levi's interpretation. They felt that two of the periods put forward by Levi belonged, in fact, to the same phase and represented upper and lower floors. They also felt that the newly discovered wing had suffered the same fate as the previously excavated parts of the Old Palace but failed to agree on the date. Zois believes that the destruction took place during his "Ripe Classical Phase", which corresponds to Evans' MM IIA (1965, 1968). Platon compared the material from the final destruction to MM IIB at Knossos and suggested that both palaces suffered a similar fate at the same time (1961-2, 127). Walberg, in her recent study of Kamares Ware (1976), avoids detailed argument and uses the terms "Early Kamares" to signify Evans' MM IB and IIA and "Classical Kamares" for MM IIB and IIIA (1976, 124-5).

The present study was undertaken with the aim of re-investigating the deposits excavated by Evans and Mackenzie in order better to understand the principals of their chronological framework. One of the fundamental problems that stands in the way of agreement on the issue of Middle Minoan chronology is understanding the defini-

tions of Evans' ceramic phases. He used less than 100 vases and only a few groups of sherds to illustrate the characteristic ceramics of the Old Palace, and there are a number of instances when he changed his mind on the dates of certain vases. The resultant variety of views is hardly surprising.

Checks in the form of recent excavations at Knossos and Kommos suggest that the sequence understood by Evans and Mackenzie is essentially correct. The following re-investigation of their work at Knossos illustrates not only their powers of observation and perception but also the concern they took over accurate records and conservation with future generations of sceptical scholars in mind. Had they not stored the material as they did in the Stratigraphical Museum at Knossos, the present study would not have been possible.

CHAPTER 2. EXCAVATIONS IN THE OLD PALACE AND CONTEMPORARY DEPOSITS IN THE TOWN AT KNOSSOS

Introduction

The following chapter summarises the results of excavations by Sir Arthur Evans and his colleagues and, more recently, by students of the British School at Athens in the levels of Old Palace at Knossos and contemporary deposits in the surrounding town.

The excavations are discussed in nine parts. The first eight deal with deposits in the Old Palace and adjacent areas, FIGURE 1. The ninth is made up of deposits from the town of Knossos, which are largely unpublished and referred to only in so far as they affect the discussion of chronology and typology.

A summary of the excavation of each deposit is given and observations made during excavations are compared with opinions expressed in preliminary and final reports. The pottery is assembled into groups which are described in Chapter 3. In the present chapter the chronological conclusions suggested in Chapter 3 are used to assist with the reconstruction of the historical sequence of each area, which is summarised in Chapter 5.

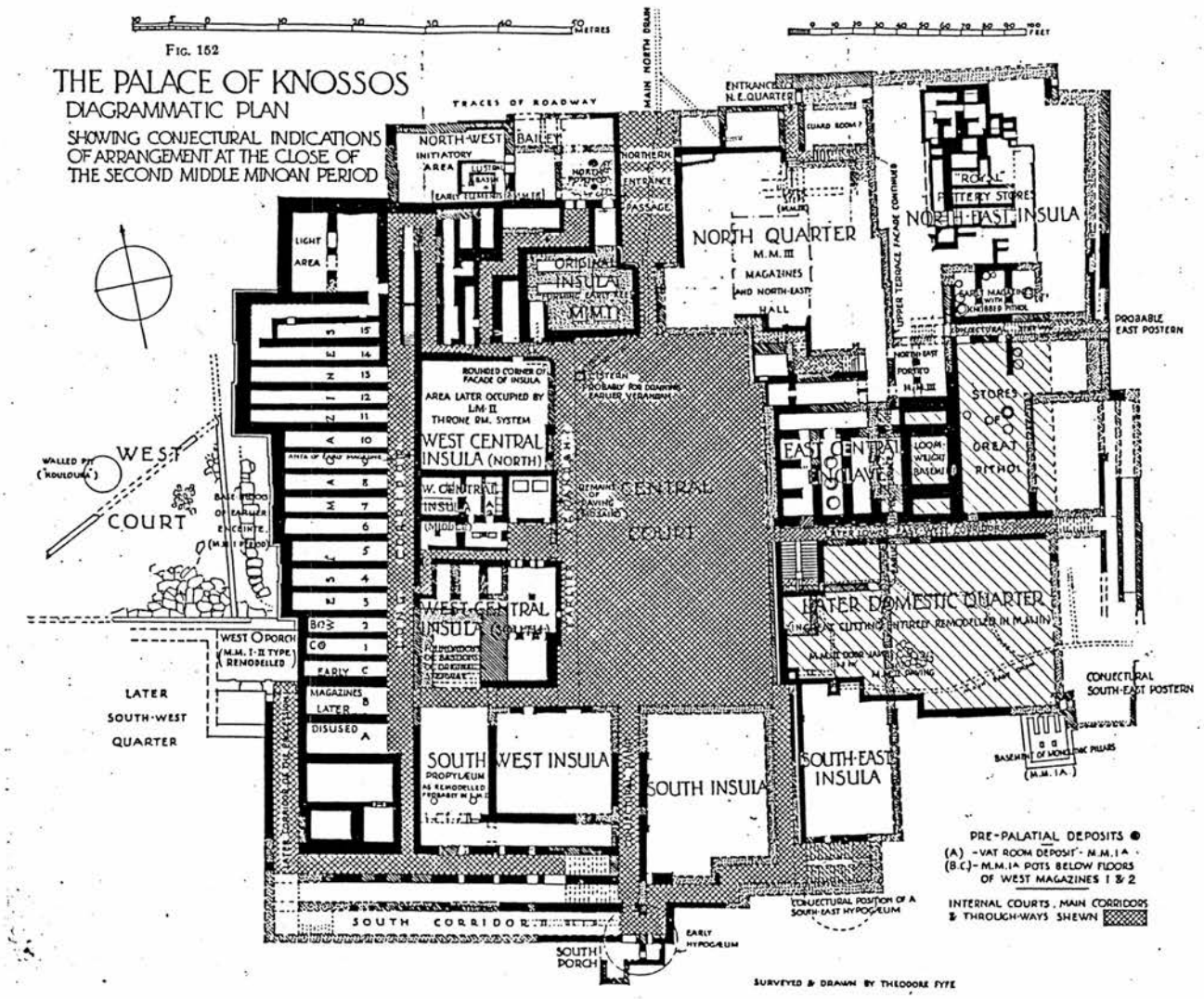

FIGURE 1. Plan of Knossos showing conjectural arrangement at the end of the Old Palace Period (Evans 1921, Fig.152).

PART 1. The West Court and the North-West Treasury

The West Court was identified and the south end partially cleared in 1900. It was then said to comprise, "Considerable remains of irregular paving", and an altar base (Evans 1900, 9-10).

The North-West Treasury

In 1901 the clearing operations in the West Court were extended northward and the large, irregular structure which came to be known as the "North-West Treasure House" or "North-West Treasury",FIGURE 2, was uncovered and a second altar base found nearby (Ibid. 1901, 5). The main floors of the house were seen to belong to the Mycenaean Period but it was also observed that there were lower floors that were, "Of the pure Kamares Period" (Ibid.,5).

Excavations were concentrated on the eastern slopes of the palace in 1902, but in 1903 were resumed in the North-West Treasury. Evans reports that the upper layers were found to contain pottery of, "The decadent style", characteristic of his period of "Partial Occupation" (1903, 115). This could be a reference to the LM IIIB period during which there is evidence of occupation in the form of two bowls and some sherds (Popham 1970, 60-62). The next layers comprised clay flooring with Palace Style amphorae at a depth of 2.00 m. below the

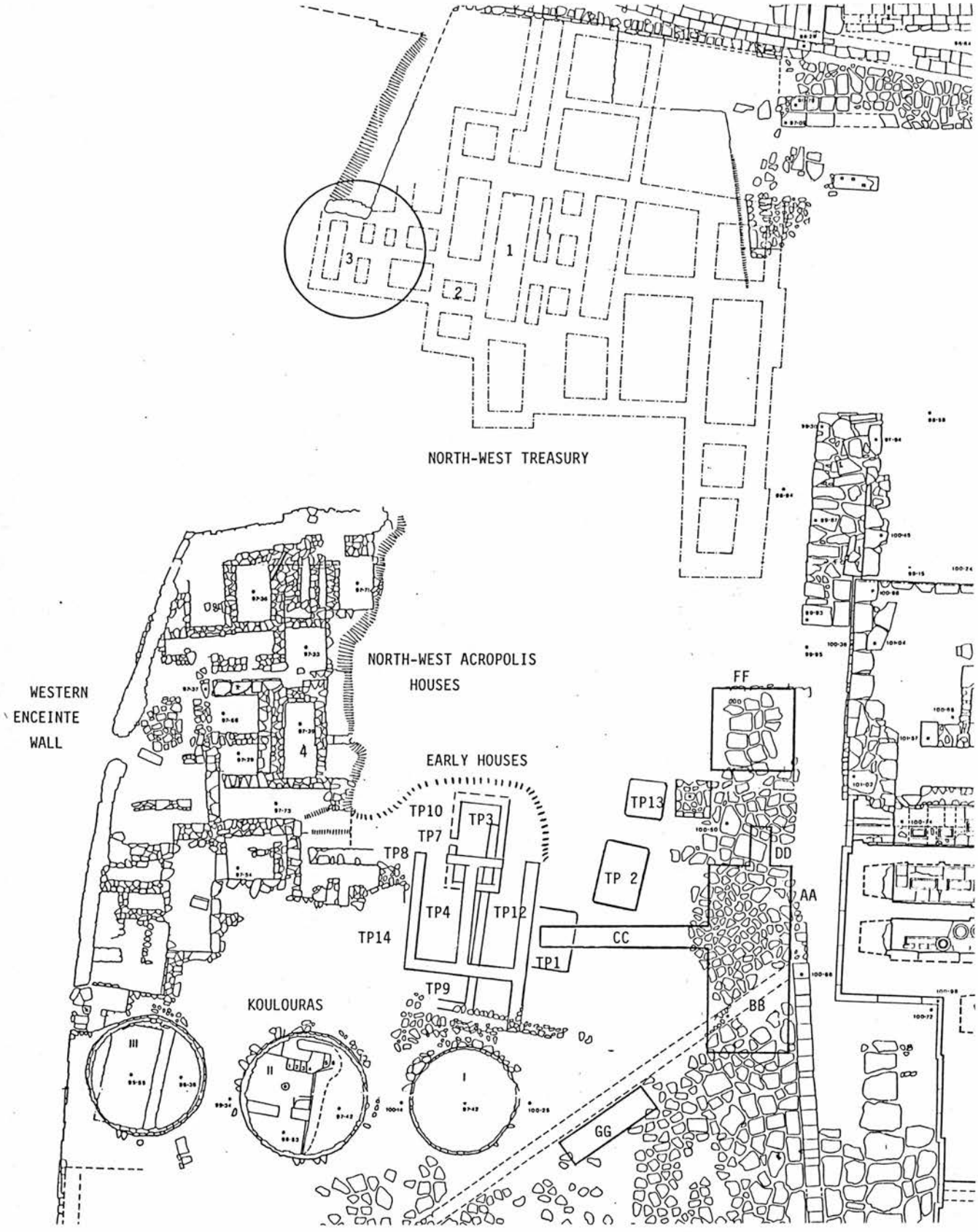

FIGURE 2. Plan of West Court showing locations of trials and deposits (Detail of Hood and Taylor 1981, Plan, with additions)

surface (Ibid.,62). About 1 m. below was an earlier series of clay floors with Kamares Ware especially on the western side where the effects of later levelling were presumed to have been less destructive (Evans 1903, 115). Mackenzie in his record of the excavation of the building noted the sequence of strata, but also the lack of good floor levels (1903 DB, 64-66). In one room the early floor yielded a, "Spouted two-handled jug", with, "obliquely arranged parallel systems of tooth-bands in relief alternating with similar bands in lustreless cream white and red on a lustrous glaze slip" (Ibid., 64). The location is marked 1 on the plan in FIGURE 2. The vase has not been identified, but the description is reminiscent of bridge-spouted jars of a type found on the early floor beneath the Room of the Olive Press (See Chapter 3 Deposit L). The presence of the vase suggests the existence of an early floor beneath the later room.

In a small area to the west of the previous early floor a clay floor at a similar level produced a deposit of cups and jars including one large polychrome jar which Evans regarded as, "The most elaborate vase of the polychrome style" (1904, 18). The small room where the vase was discovered became known as the "Area of the Polychrome Two-handled Spouted Jug". Mackenzie gave the location of the room as in FIGURE 2 (no.2). The location given by Evans and Pendlebury is the next room to the south (Evans 1921, Fig.387). The present study uses Mackenzie's location and, in any case, the exact location

is not important. Much of the pottery from the room was kept in the KSM and is included Group B in Appendix 1. The large bridge-spouted jar is a rare type at Knossos, but the wheelmade footed goblets and small hand-made straight-sided cups are very similar to examples from the Royal Pottery Stores and groups in the West Wing of the palace that are assigned to MM IIA (see Chapter 4, Part 1, Straight-sided cup Type 2).

Pendlebury lists a group of material from the Porcelain Deposit as coming from the North-West Treasury but does not give a more detailed provenance (1935, 4, A II 17). The pottery stored in the KSM is fragmentary but includes two fine cups and fragments of wheelmade pottery in types that may be assigned to MM IIA (see Group C in Chapter 3). The exact location of the deposit within the house is uncertain. It probably represents another of the early floor deposits observed by Mackenzie.

In summary, there are at least three floor deposits of similar date and at a similar level beneath the North-West Treasury. They probably point to a destruction in the area during MM IIA, as Evans and Mackenzie suggested.

The North-West Pit

A large circular pit filled with vases of the finest Kamares Ware was discovered beneath the west rooms of the North-West Treasury. It became known as the North-

West Pit and a small selection of the pottery was published (Evans 1904, 16-17 Figs.5i, 6: Mackenzie 1906, Pl. VIII). The pit was assigned to the MM II period and was said to be contemporary with the deposits on the early floors under the nearby North-West Treasury. A preliminary study and selective catalogue of the pottery (Group D in Chapter 3) shows that there is much MM IIA pottery but there is also MM IIB and IIIA, suggesting that the pit may have been in use for a long time, perhaps the duration of the Old Palace period. Its definition as a pit is also debateable. A preliminary examination of the pottery from the area of the pit now stored in the KSM shows that finds from the North-West Pit (A II 1, 2) join material from the West Rooms (A II 21), which were built over the pit, the Area south of the Polychrome Jar (A II 10), the West Border of the Area (A II 11) and the Area of the Walls (A II) to the west. These deposits are all in the immediate vicinity of the North-West Pit and suggest that the pit may not have been a regularly shaped feature of one period, but rather an area to the west of the early house beneath the North-West Treasury where pottery could be dumped or perhaps thrown against the western enceinte wall which seems to have come into being at roughly the same time as the earliest pottery found in the North-West Pit. The area seems to have been used as a pottery dump up until the time of the major levelling operation in the West Court. It was then built over by the east rooms of the North-West Treasury in MM IIIB or

early LM IA.

The Early Houses

About 30 metres west of the first altar found in 1900, a test pit beneath the level of the court is reported to have located a level of "Mycenaean" pottery stratified above fragments of Kamares Ware (Evans 1901, 6). The location of the test must be near or within the area of the North-West Acropolis Houses and Western Enceinte Wall, FIGURE 2. This is presumed to be the Central Test Pit, the finds from which are stored in KSM box B I 1. Pendlebury, in his guide to the material stored in the KSM, does not indicate where he thinks the trial took place (1935, Plan 4). He does, however, list a second central test pit and locates it in the centre of the triangular causeway in the southern part of the West Court, but records that the material was excavated in 1902 (Ibid., 5 Plan 4, B I 3). Evans reports a second test pit in 1901 in a place, "Nearer the West Wall", than the first trial, and that Kamares Ware was found "immediately below the pavement and went down about 2 metres to the Neolithic stratum" (Evans 1901, 6). The second test pit seems to be the one referred to by Mackenzie (1903, 166). Mackenzie reports that the top two metres contained varying percentages of what his description suggests are MM I or IIA goblets with white bands at the rim. Pendlebury's 1902 date for the excavation of the

material may be a mistake.

In 1904, Mackenzie supervised a series of test pits in the West Court including what Evans described as a, "Section beneath the court", in an area 6.5 m. to the west of the first altar base. The tops of walls had become visible through weathering since the area had first been opened four years earlier (Evans 1904, 6). The area of the tests has been filled-in and no detailed plan survives. It is possible to suggest their approximate location using four sources : 1) Mackenzie's description of the trials and his sketches (1904 DB, plans opp. 18, 32, 34), 2) Pendlebury's rough plan (1935, Plan 4), a photograph of the later trials in the West Court taken from horse-back shortly after 1930 (Pendlebury 1939, Pl.XVI.3, and Evans 1935 61 Fig.36) and, 4) an aerial photograph also taken some time after 1930 (Evans 1935, opp. xxvi). The information from these sources is combined on the plan in FIGURE 2.

The first test pit was sunk in an area about 15 metres from the West Facade of the palace, FIGURE 2 (TP1). The material from the upper levels contained mixed MM and EM pottery, but a floor at 1.60 m. from the surface produced pottery of EM IIA date (Wilson 1984, 31). A trial in this area in 1969 uncovered an EM terrace wall, FIGURE 2 CC (J.Evans 1972, 116-7 Fig.1 Tr.1). A modern fill was observed to the west of the wall and it was suggested that the fill may have been deposited in 1955, perhaps during Platon's programme of reconstruction work

in the palace (Hood 1955, 16). It seems quite likely that the western end of the 1969 trial cut into part of Mackenzie's first test pit of 1904, and the location of the early test pit suggested in FIGURE 2 is partially based on this assumption.

Test Pit 2 was located about two or three metres northeast of T.P.1, FIGURE 2 (TP2). Here Mackenzie found a mixture of EM II and Neolithic pottery. In the west side of the test there was a wall on a roughly north-south axis continuing to a depth of 0.7 m. from the surface of the court and was built on top of an earlier wall on the same axis. The later wall was probably EM II judging from the associated pottery and may have been a continuation of the EM IIA terrace wall found in the 1969 trial. This would explain why T.P.2 entered EM II strata immediately below the surface of the court. The terrace was probably levelled and filled-in at the end of EM IIA. It then seems to have served as an open space throughout the subsequent life of the site. This post-EM IIA terrace may be the earliest ancestor of the West Court.

Test Pit 13 was located to the west of the altar base, probably to the north of T.P.2, FIGURE 2 (TP13). Here Mackenzie found EM II pottery in the first and second metres. This has since been more specifically assigned to EM IIA and associated with the EM West Court House (Wilson 1984, 177). This test, like 1 and 2, seems to have entered the area of the EM terrace as no MM levels were found.

Most of the 1904 trials were located to the west of 1, 2 and 13 and produced quite different results. These are summarized in FIGURE 3. The aerial photograph of the West Court (Evans 1935, opp. xxvi) shows that the trials in this area have merged and rather than try to discuss the results of each separately it would be most useful to summarize the sequence of phases observed as a whole.

Three major phases of the MM period were observed with three associated architecural phases which are referred to here as structures 1, 2 and 3 in order of appearance from top to bottom.

The latest building, Structure 1, consists of two rectangular rooms 2.40 m. wide and 5.0 m. long with a common long wall and two separate doors at the north end, not east as Evans reported (1904, 6). The east wall of the structure appears to continue south beyond the corner shown in Mackenzie's 1904 sketch which is the basis for the sketch plan in FIGURE 4 (1903 DB, opp.32). The east wall seems to have remained visible until quite recently and is probably the wall shown in J. Evans plan of the West Court in 1969 (1972, Fig.1). Only a trace remained when Hood and Taylor (1981) planned the West Court, but enough to allow it to be linked to Mackenzie's sketch plan and to suggest the location of Structure 1 as shown in FIGURE 2.

The walls of Structure 1 begin at the surface of the court and go down to a depth of 1.0 m. below the

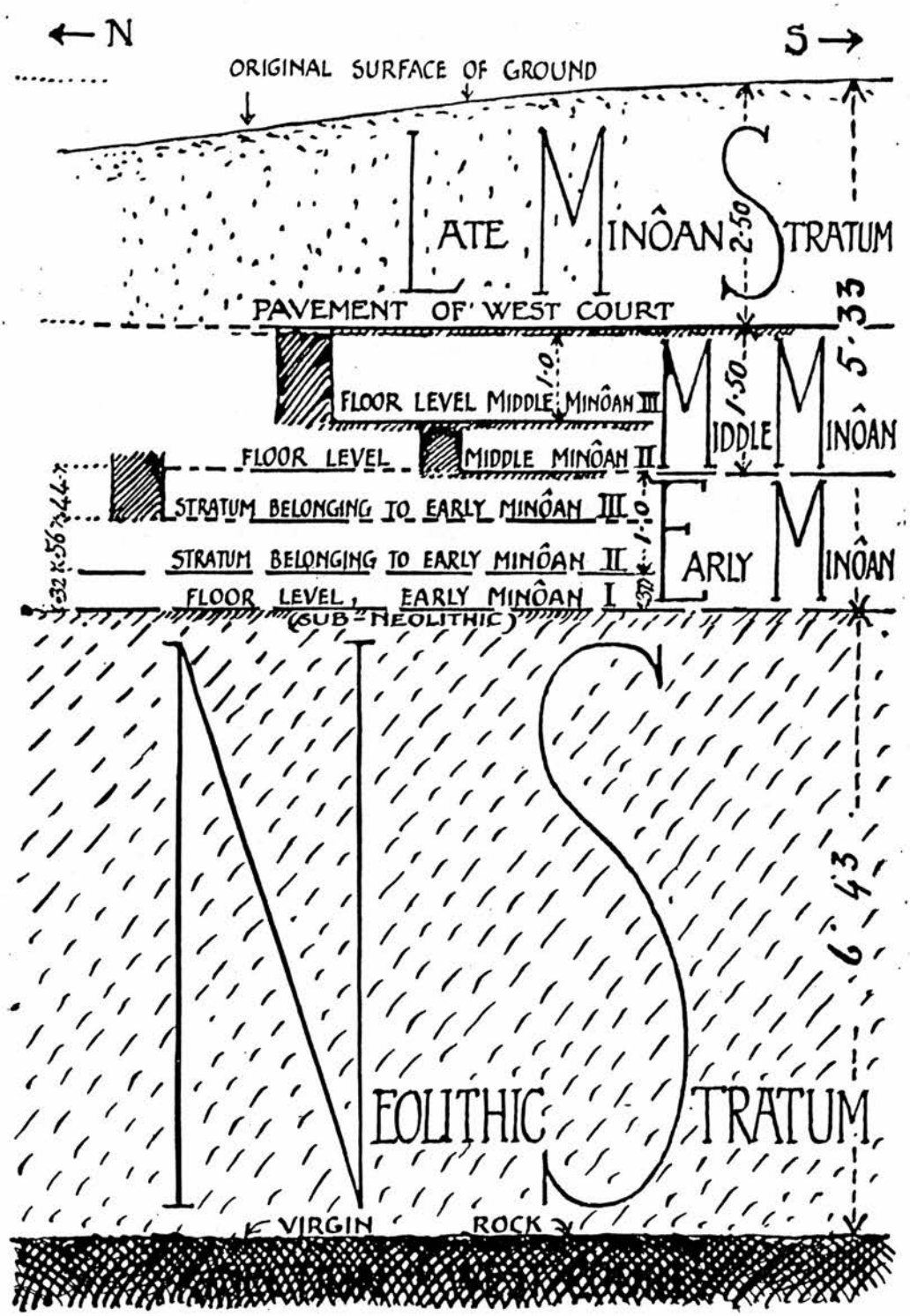

FIGURE 3. The West Court Section (Evans 1921, 33 Fig.4).

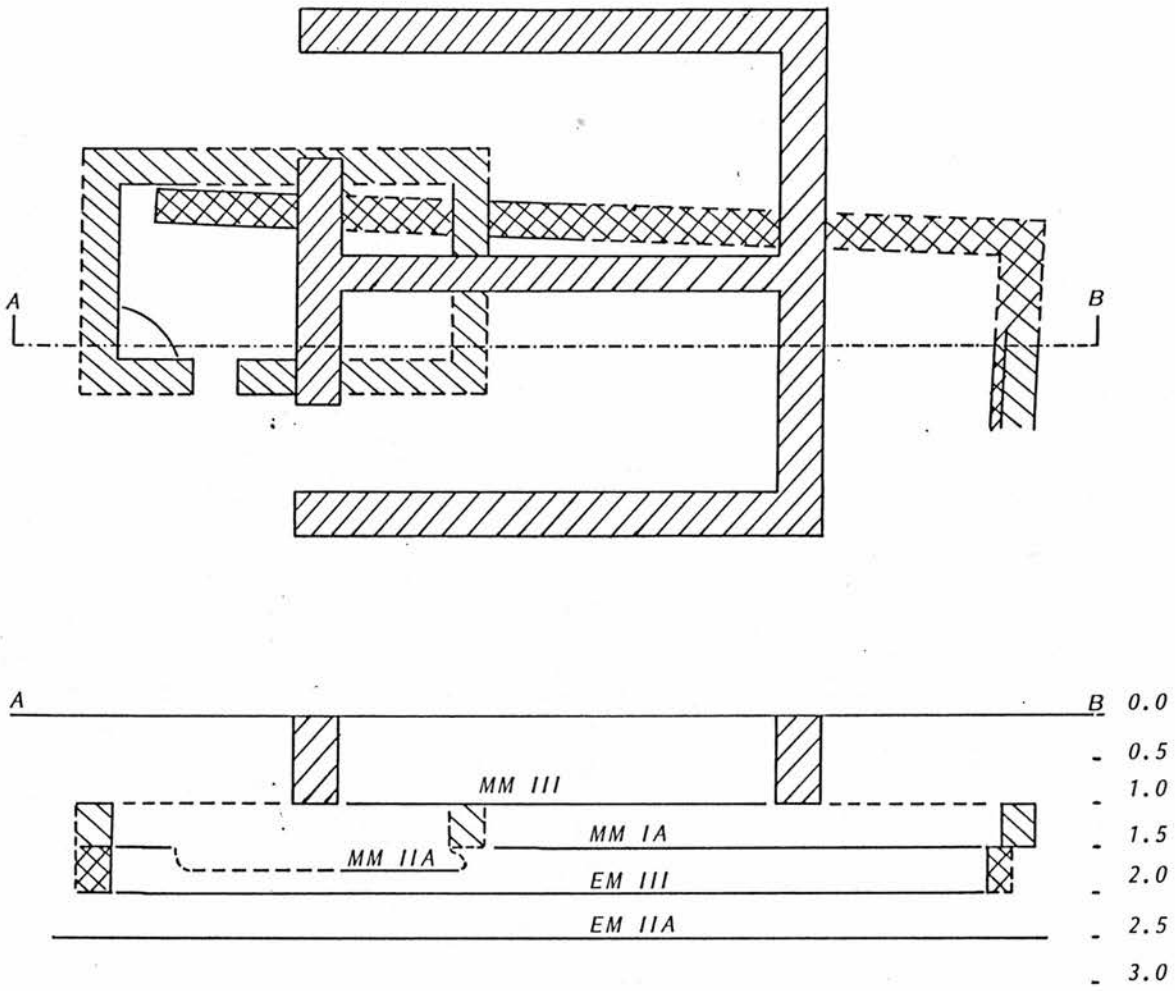

FIGURE 4. Sketch plan and reconstructed section of the building phases observed in the 1904 trials in the West Court (after Mackenzie DB 1904, opp.32).

court stopping at the floor at this level. The floor levels associated with the structure were found at a depth of c. 1.0 m. below the surface of the court in a number of tests. The absence of fine Kamares Ware and the tendency toward monochrome decoration led Mackenzie and Evans to date the building to MM III (Mackenzie 1906, 266-7). The pottery from the first metre of deposit in test pits 3 and 12 stored in the Knossos Stratigraphical Museum is almost entirely plain wares of a standard late MM II or early MM III type. The only complete vase from this building that could be located, spouted jar 146 (see Group A in Chapter 3) is without close parallels but could be as late as MM III, as Evans and Mackenzie suggested. The pottery from the first two metres of T.P. 11 is for the most part very fine and can be conclusively assigned to the MM IIIA period because it joins with material from elsewhere and forms part of an important group that seems to belong to the final phase of the early houses beneath the West Court (see Chapter 3 Group E). The exact location of T.P. 11 is uncertain. Pendlebury places it to the south of T.P. 9 (1935, Plan 4, B I 14). It was probably somewhere in the area north of Kouloura 1 and south of T.P. 9. Structure 1 went out of use in MM III, and it is quite likely that it was early in the period at the same time as the filling operations that took place in the West Court (see The Koulouras below).

Traces of an earlier structure on the same align-

ment as the first were found in test pits 3, 4, 7 and 12 (FIGURE 4). The tops of the walls of the lower building, Structure 2, appeared immediately beneath the floor of Structure 1 at 1.0 m. and continued to a depth of 1.50 m. below the court where an associated floor level was found in some areas. Structure 2 consisted of a rectangular room, c.2.0 m. wide and 4.15 m. long with a door on the west side. No mention is made of the finds from this building. No date was suggested and Evans referred to it as "some intermediate walls of no importance", which lay beneath the first building and an important deposit at a depth of 1.75 m. below the court (1904, 14 n.1).

A floor at a depth of 1.50 m. below the court was also found to the south of Structure 2 in T.P. 9. The floor was associated with a wall, 7, which is aligned with Structure 2 and which Mackenzie felt belonged to the structure. In 1905 T.P. 9 was extended to the east and a deposit of MM I pottery was found at this level (Mackenzie 1907 DB; Evans 1905, 16 Fig.9). On the basis of the MM I deposit Evans subsequently called the walls House C, Houses A and B being the MM I Houses below the Koulouras later found by Pendlebury (Evans 1935, 85 n.4). Andreou in his study of House C confirmed the MM I date of the deposit in T.P.9 and demonstrated that the floor level at 1.50 m. below the court in T.P.15 and T.P.4 also contained contemporary material which he assigned to his Kouloura Group (1978, 28). Hood regards the deposit from House as later than MM IA and better assigned to MM IB

(personal communication). In any case, Structure 2 and House C seem to be the same building and may be assigned to the MM IA or B period.

Traces of a third building, Structure 3, appeared in a few places under Structure 2. It consisted of one long north-south wall about 9.00 m. in length with a doorway at the north end. The lower east-west wall at the north end of T.P.3 was seen to be contemporary with this as well as wall 6, an east-west wall under wall 7 in T.P.9. The tops of the walls lie immediately below the floor of Structure 2 at 1.50 m. and continue to an associated floor at a depth of 2.00 m. from the court. Mackenzie describes the pottery from the floor at 2.00 m from the court as, "The early Minoan geometric pottery" (1904 DB, 42), a description frequently applied to MM IA pottery. Structure 3 seems to be the building described by Evans in the 1904 report, although he again appears to have confused the points of the compass (1904, 18-20). Evans compares the pottery from this structure with that from the Vat Room Deposit and assigns it to the EM III period (Ibid., 20). He was probably referring to the lower deposit in the Vat Room which has since become accepted as one of the typical deposits of the MM IA period (see the Area of the Pillar Crypt below). Andreou in his study of the material from the floors at 2.00 m below the court assigned it to his Upper East Well Group which may be EM III or an early stage of MM IA, confirming the stratigraphy in this area (1978, 14).

The Early Chamber Beneath the West Court

As luck would have it, the most important group from the 1904 trials did not come from any of the three structures described above. It came from a floor deposit at a depth of 1.75 m. below the court inside the west room of Structure 1 in T.P.4, but could not be linked with any of the architectural phases. The deposit consisted of over a hundred vases stacked and piled in order, as shown in the drawing in FIGURE 24. The deposit continued under the middle dividing wall of Structure 1 into the area of the east room and was seen to be earlier than Structure 1. It also continued to the south under the south wall of Structure 2 and so had to be earlier than that building. The pottery was compared to that from the Royal Pottery Stores and assigned to MM II. The problem with the late date was that it failed to take account of how a MM II deposit might pass under the wall of a MM IA house. Mackenzie resolved the problem by suggesting that the MM II floor cut into the earlier floor (1906, 256), an idea repeated by Evans (1921, 186). The change in their thinking may have been possible because the wall that lay over the MM II deposit was described as, "Consisting of rough foundation" (Mackenzie 1904 DB, 32), and Mackenzie may have thought later that it was not a wall but rather a line of tumble which he had taken for a wall because of its alignment with Wall 4 in T.P.12. It may also be possible to accept it as an early wall that was undercut when the later floor was dug

into the room.

A second problem arises with the pottery said to come from the 2nd metre in T.P.3. The pottery from this test stored in the KSM joins completely with the pottery from the floor at 1.75 m. from court in T.P.4. Perhaps the pottery from the two tests comes from a single floor cut into the earlier floor at 1.50 m. from the court, within the area of the room that is here called Structure 2. This would explain why the floor anticipated at 1.50 m. was not observed in the two trials, although it was shown to have existed by the fragment which remained <u>in situ</u> againt the west wall north of the door. Outside the room the sequence fit nicely with the architecture and the three major floor levels were found. The MM II floor within the room at a level lower than the MM IA floor may have belonged to a cellar or pit cut into the earlier floor of the building. The MM IA floor at 1.50 m. below the court was found in one corner inside the room and immediately outside the room on the other side of Wall 4 in T.P.12. The later occupants of Structure 2 may have required more storage space or may have been trying to hide the store of fine pottery that was stacked in the basement store.

The 1904 test pits were designed to recover the earlier stratigraphy of Knossos and did so, although not perhaps as clearly as hoped for. The results of the section through the West Court were presented as a reconstructed section showing MM III stratified above MM

II which was above EM III, FIGURE 3 (Evans 1904, 18 Fig.7). A more accurate section, based on the observations outlined above, is suggested in FIGURE 4. It shows MM IIIA stratified above MM IA with a cutting into part of the MM IA floor during MM IIA.

The deposits from the floor at 1.75 m. below the level of the court in T.P.3 and T.P.4 are combined to form Group A in Chapter 3. The pottery has many features that are found in MM IIA groups. We know it is later than MM IA or B and earlier than MM III. As we must assign a date using the latest material in the group, it should be considered MM IIA, the date originally thought by Mackenzie and Evans. The presence of material thought to be stylistically earlier led Evans to change his mind and assign the deposit in T.P.4 to MM IB (Evans 1921, 186 n.3). The safest course is to place the event which sealed the deposit within the MM IIA period but remember that some of the material could be much older than the latest pottery and may have been antique when the deposit was formed.

The Koulouras

Immediately south of the area of the 1904 test pits a large circular structure, which Evans called a, "Kouloura", was discovered and cleared in 1907 (Karo 1908, 120-1). The Kouloura is a stone lined circular structure with a diameter of roughly 5.0 m. It was found

full of fine pottery sherds that Evans assigned to MM III (1921, 554).

An extended excavation campaign in 1930 in the area west of the 1904 trials revealed important structures including two more Koulouras, a western enclosure, or enceinte, wall and houses of the Middle and Late Minoan periods, FIGURE 2 (Payne 1930, 250-1).

The two new Koulouras were laid out in a line to the west of the first. All three seem to have been built at the same time. The central and western Koulouras were built over the tops of walls belonging to houses that were destroyed in MM IA (Pendlebury 1928-30). There were two phases of occupation in the early houses, called Houses A and B, both within the MM IA period. Pendlebury observed that among the standard MM IA pottery types there were examples of wheel-made pottery, with string-marks on the bases of some cups (Ibid., 69). String-marks are usually a sign of cutting a pot off a lump or cone of clay and almost certainly indicate the use of the fast potter's wheel (van As 1984, 150 Fig.5). As MM IA pottery is not wheel-made, it must be assumed that some of the material from the Houses A and B is later in date. A number of cups and shallow bowls from House B, now stored in the KSM, are wheelmade and resemble examples from the Royal Pottery Stores and other groups belonging within the MM IIA period (see Chapter 3, groups F to J, L). The wheel-made pottery probably doesn't belong to the MM IA destruction deposits in Houses A and B, but to the con-

struction of the Koulouras. It may have been part of a fill brought in to level the bottoms of the Koulouras, or to the earliest use of the Koulouras (Andreou 1978, 27-8). This suggests that the Koulouras were built later than the MM IA destructions in the houses under the West Court, certainly as late as MM IIA and perhaps later.

The walls of the Koulouras were set on top of the earlier walls at a depth of about 3.0 m. below the level of the court. The central and western Koulouras did not cut deeply into the MM IA levels. The East Kouloura was constructed on a higher terrace but in order to have the same amount of storage space as the other two it had to be cut into and through the MM IA levels at 1.50 m. below the level of the court, removing any material of that period that may have existed here.

When the East Kouloura was built it must have stood at least 1.0 m. above the contemporary floor and ground levels of the houses to the north of it, which in MM III was still 1.0 m. below the level of the court (FIGURE 4). The Central and West Koulouras probably also stood partially above ground level and perhaps even more so than the East Kouloura. It is likely that all three structures stood much higher than the 3.0 m. preserved and were cut off at the level of the court when they were filled in.

The function of the Koulouras at Knossos and elsewhere has been much discussed. They have been interpreted as cisterns, as suggested for the eight similar

round structures at Mallia (Chapoutiers and others 1962, 17-19) and for the North-West Kouloura at Knossos (Evans 1935, 65-6), rubbish pits (Ibid., 66), and granaries (Graham 1961, 134-5 n.11 and Levi 1976, 352). Whatever the original use, the Koulouras were found filled with rubble and pottery sherds.

Evans observed two stages of use in the East Kouloura (1935, 64). The later stage comprised material dumped into the pit during MM III, the earlier use he put in MM II. He concluded that the Kouloura was cleared out at the end of MM II or a slightly later date contemporary with the material in the other two. It was then used as a dumping place in MM III (Ibid., 64). The Central and West Koulouras were excavated by Pendlebury. He excavated the eastern half of the Central Kouloura first in order to understand the stratigraphy within the structure and concluded that "the contents had been tipped over from the north-east corner" (1928-30, 55 n.1). Pendlebury regarded the pottery as primarily MM II in date, but with admixtures of MM IB and MM III.

A re-investigation of the pottery suggests that the majority can be assigned to MM IIIA with few survivors from earlier periods and no later material, see Chapter 3 Group E. It also shows that the material from the three Koulouras joins so thoroughly that it should all be regarded as contemporary and coming from the same source. There is no late MM III material from the East Kouloura. It seems possible that Evans found it difficult

to accept that the two main styles of MM IIIA pottery, the fine polychrome and the dark monochrome and white spotted, could be contemporary and so suggested that they belonged to two separate phases. Mackenzie had the same problem with the pottery from the House of the Sacrificed Oxen, see below Part 7. The two phases suggested for the East Kouloura need not be necessary if it is accepted that the material is all of the same MM IIIA date.

The Western Enceinte Wall

Perhaps the most important feature to come to light during the 1930 season was the western enclosure wall or 'enceinte', FIGURE 2 (Evans 1935, 49-56 Fig.30). The wall enclosed the area of the West Court and continued to the north as far as the Theatral Area where it was cut by a line of raised paving which Evans assigned to MM IIA, the date of the first paving of the Theatral Area. The wall, therefore, must have been earlier than MM IIA and Evans assigned it to MM IA (1935, 54).

The problem with a MM IA date for the wall is that it was built over the western rooms of House B which went of use at the end of MM IA (Ibid., 70 Fig.42). The wall's construction must, therefore be post MM IA. The argument for the early date is weakened further if we regard the section of raised paving that intersects the wall to the south of the Theatral Area as part of the building programme that was responsible for the construc-

tion of the Theatral Area in MM IIIA, when steps were built over the MM II paving and a new route to the north entrance of the palace was required. The Western Enceinte Wall, then, seems to belong to the period between MM IA and MM IIIA. It may have been constructed early in MM II as part of a programme of re-organisation in the West Court area which may also have included the construction of the Koulouras.

The North-West Acropolis Houses

The Western Enceinte Wall enclosed a number of buildings cleared by Pendlebury in 1930. These are known as, "The private houses of the inner city", or, "the North-West Acropolis Houses", FIGURES 2 and 5 (Evans 1935, 51 Fig.30). There is no detailed report of these buildings and no notebooks kept during their excavation have come to light. Evans assigns the earliest material from this area to MM IB. There is also said to be a rich deposit of MM II pottery in one room. Later houses, contemporary with the New Palace, were constructed over top of the earlier ones and over the enceinte wall (Ibid., 76).

The rich deposit of MM II pottery is called the, "West Polychrome Deposit", FIGURE 5 (Ibid., 51 Fig.30). The location given by Evans corresponds to that given by Pendlebury to a group of material from the, "Trench E. of later houses", in boxes marked B III 8 in the Knossos

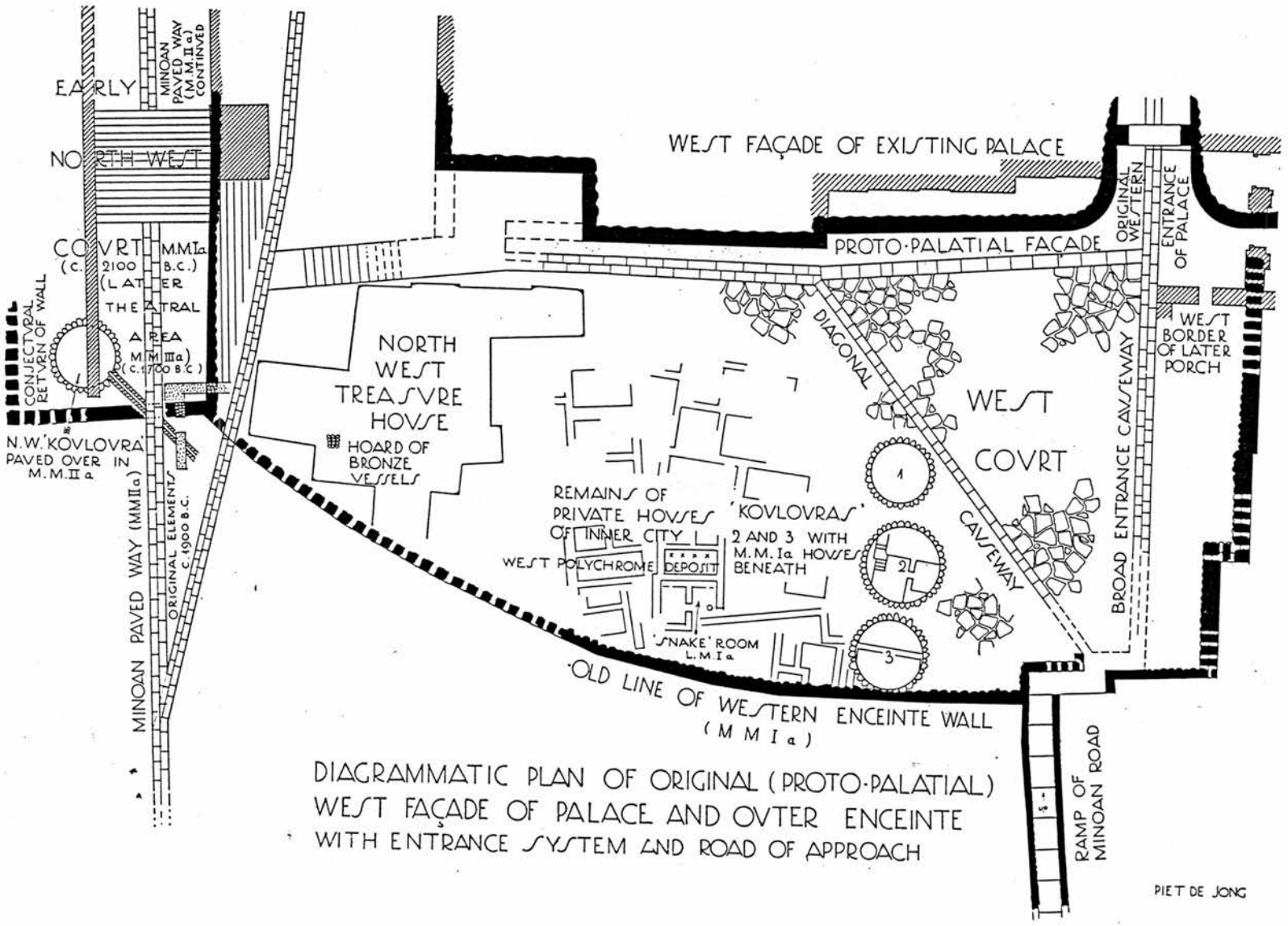

FIGURE 5. Sketch plan of West Court showing location of West Polychrome Deposit (Evans 1935, Fig.30).

Stratigraphical Museum (Pendlebury 1935, 7 Plan 4). The study of the pottery from this test shows that the material joins with the pottery from the Koulouras and 1904 T.P. 11. It is treated with the other material as a group called the West Polychrome Deposits after the name given to the deposit by Evans, see Chapter 3 Group E.

The pottery from the West Polychrome Deposits is almost entirely MM IIIA in date with some earlier pieces. It is the latest material from the Old Palace period in the area of the West Court and has a great deal to tell about the end of the Old Palace. Pendlebury observed that the pottery and rubble in the Central Kouloura had been tipped in from the northeast corner. In view of the fact that the pottery from the three Koulouras and from an area to the north of the East Kouloura is from the same source, and that more of the same pottery was found in a room to the north of the Koulouras, a likely interpretation is that they were filled in with pottery and building materials from the houses to the north which were destroyed in MM IIIA. Similar and contemporary deposits in the area of the House of the Fallen Blocks and above the Loomweight Basement, see below, may also be interpreted as filling operations and the nature of the destruction of the House of the Fallen Blocks suggests that they followed a major earthquake. The houses beneath the West Court also may have been destroyed in the earthquake and pushed south into the Koulouras. The paving of the West Court was then extended over the

Koulouras and some of the early houses.

Summary

The sequence of architecture and events in the area of the West Court and North-West Treasury may be summarized as follows:

In EM III and MM IA, there were houses built on at least two terraces with floor levels with about 1.0 m. difference between terraces. The MM IA buildings on the highest terrace with floors at 1.50 m. below the level of the court were probably bounded on the east by an early court or open area established at the end of EM IIA. The early court was about 13.0 m. wide and ran up to an early facade and entrance to the palace through the area of the later 1st and 2nd Magazines (Evans 1921, 129-131). The MM IA houses on a middle terrace, including House A, had floors at 3.50 m. below the level of the court. There may have been a third terrace, on which House B was built, with floor levels at about 4.50 m below the level of the court. The terraces roughly correspond to those mapped out in the conjectural reconstruction of contours on the Kephala Hill before the first settlement (J. Evans 1971, Pl.VI). The Neolithic and EM buildings in this area were constructed along the contours and it seems as though the practice was continued into the Old Palace period.

The early settlement was destroyed at the end of MM IA. In MM II A, a floor was cut into a room of House C

and seems to have been used as a pottery store.

There seems to have been a great deal of activity in the area following the MM IA destruction, probably early in MM IIA. The Koulouras were probably established in this period, as was the Western Enceinte Wall. There was a cluster of houses with small rectangular rooms built to the north of the Koulouras as far as the open area where the Royal Road, also built at this time, arrived at the palace.

Many of the rooms beneath the later North-West Treasury were destroyed in MM IIA at the same time as the Royal Pottery Stores on the east side of the palace. One deposit, Group A, from the Early Houses to the north of the Koulouras may belong to this horizon.

The North-West Pit, first used in MM IIA, may be the only evidence for continued occupation during MM IIB. There does not seem to be a destruction during this period.

In MM IIIA there was a major re-arrangement of the West Court and Theatral Area, probably following a devastating destruction by earthquake which was also felt in other parts of the palace. The Koulouras went out of use and were filled in with debris from the contemporary houses to the north, which were also filled in. The paving of the West Court was extended over much of the area, but not as far as the western wall where new houses were constructed. The North-West Treasury was built directly on top of the remains of destroyed MM IIA build-

ings in the northern part of the court, which must have been out of use throughout MM IIB and IIIA. The re-organisation following the MM IIIA destruction probably coincides with the construction of the New Palace. The West Court was obviously given a new role because the West Facade of the New Palace was re-built, for the first time since MM I (Evans 1921, 129), on a grand scale and had to be viewed from a greater distance than the 15 metres available when the Early Houses and Koulouras were clustered along the edge of the court in the Old Palace period.

PART 2. The Area of the West Magazines and the West Central Insula

The first full season of excavations in 1900 exposed much of the West Wing of the palace (Evans 1900, Pl.XIII). Subsequent research and tests found traces of earlier walls and deposits beneath those of the later palace which suggested the existence of an earlier, possibly palatial, structure.

The West Wing of the palace consists of two distinct units. The first is a series of storerooms called the West Magazines which open onto a north-south corridor called the Long Corridor. The second unit is the West Central Insula which includes the Throne Room, FIGURE 1.

The Area of the West Magazines

The West Magazines are bordered on the west by the great West Facade of the New Palace. The similarity between the Knossian facade and that of the Old Palace at Phaistos made Evans and Mackenzie wonder if there might not be an earlier facade at Knossos (Evans 1905, 20-21). The method of construction used for the West Facade, two lines of orthostats filled with rubble, enabled Evans to carry out a series of trials or, "A system of wall analysis", throughout the later palace (1921, 127). He was able to remove the rubble fill in a number of places

and identify the latest pottery in use at the time of construction.

In 1905, Evans and Mackenzie tested the West Facade at four points; the west ends of Magazines 2, 3, 5 (shown in Evans 1905, 22 Fig.11; 1921, 128 Fig.95) and 10. The latest pottery in each case could be assigned to MM III, so the construction of the West Facade was put in that period (1905, 21). Evans later came to regard this as, "Too sweeping", a conclusion (1921, 129 n.1) after further trials were carried out beneath the base slabs of the West Facade with different results. A trial beneath the base slabs of the facade where the gypsum orthostats were missing at the west end of Magazine 12 produced undisturbed levels in which the latest pottery could be assigned to MM IA (1921, 129 n.2). The line of the West Facade in the area of Magazine 12, then, could be shown to to go back to the MM IA period. The pottery from the early trials in this area has probably become mixed or confused with another lot because the material in the KSM said to come from the trial in Magazine 12 contains MM III pottery (Pendlebury 1935, 10 D XVI.2)

A continuation of the early line beneath the west end of Magazine 12 was found to the south of it in the West Court between the North-South causeway and the later West Facade (Evans 1921, 129-131). The line could be traced for roughly 20 metres from a point opposite Magazine 9 to the area of Magazine 3 where it turned eastward in the direction of Magazine 2, FIGURE 1.

The Early Magazines

Trials in the second year of excavation below the Late Minoan floors in Magazines 1 and 2 revealed traces of earlier occupation.

Magazine 1

In Magazine 1, an early floor was located at a point 1.65 m. from the west end of the later magazine (1901, 48). The floor was clay and contained a, "Kamares jar", which was broken off at the rim (Ibid., 48). The jar contained, "Smaller vessels of exquisitely thin fabric", later identified as a type of fine tumbler similar to examples from the upper level of the Vat Room Deposit (Evans 1921, 168-9 n.1). The presence of the early floor and pottery led Evans to suggest the existence of an early storeroom beneath the later one (Ibid., 172).

Magazine 2

In Magazine 2, an early floor, very much like that in Magazine 1, was found. The first report refers to it as Magazine 3 (Evans 1901, 48), but it is later corrected to the second magazine (Evans 1928, 664 n.2). The early floor was of clay and had been cut into Neolithic levels. Evans reported that a large jar with white

foliate decoration and traces of yellow paint rested on the floor. The upper part of the jar had been cut off when the floor of the later magazine had been laid out. The decorated jar contained a smaller spouted vase which was first described as, "Buff coloured with reddish-brown stripes," and later described as having "brown on buff geometrical'decoration."(Evans 1921, 172). Also in the jar were a clay brazier, a painted pedestalled cup with red, brown and buff zones, various smaller cups and vessels, including what are described as, "Banded cups of the early MM I style", clay nodules and obsidian (Ibid., 172).

Evans recorded a description of the deposit and sketched some of the pottery in his 1900 notebook (Brown 1983, 55, 68-9 Fig.36 a, b, c). He recorded that some of the small cups contained fine earth and charcoal and that there were clay nodules in the deposit. Using Evans sketch and a photograph in the Evans Archive, it has been possible to identify the large jar and jug in the Ashmolean Museum (Ibid., 68-9). The decoration on the jar is too fragmentary to understand. The jug is quite similar to 164 from the Area of the Polychrome Jug, Group B in Chapter 3. The footed goblets are of a type well-known from MM IIA deposits (see Chapter 4, Part 1, Rounded goblet Type 2).

The pottery has parallels in MM IIA and so the early floor is probably contemporary with that in Magazine 1. The charcoal may indicate that burning accom-

panied the destruction of the deposit, perhaps baking the clay nodules.

1973 Trials

M. S. F. Hood supervised a series of trials in the West Magazines in 1973. The results were similar to those of Evans (Catling 1974, 34). At the southern end of the West Wing soundings were made in Magazines A-C and 2. An early floor in Magazine A contained a large number of handmade monochrome coated cups of the type plentiful in Group A (see Chapter 4, Part 1, Straight-sided cup Type 2). There were also some fragments of a fine egg-shell goblet with buff reserved decoration, scraps of faience and two sealings which were preserved by a fire which seems to have caused the destruction of the early room.

The early floors in Magazines A, 1 and 2 contained related material and the presence of sealings suggest that they belonged to an early palace storeroom, as Evans suspected. The pottery is later than MM IA and, on the basis of the fine egg-shell tumblers in Magazine 1 and the egg-shell goblet in Magazine A as well as the general similarity of the pottery with that from the Royal Pottery Stores, the floors should be assigned to MM IIA. Traces of burning in Magazines A and 2 suggest that the early storerooms were destroyed by fire.

The Early Entrance

The indications of an early facade in the west wall of Magazine 12 and the direction of the raised paving running east-west along the southern side of the West Court led Evans to suspect an early entrance to the palace in the area of the first and second magazines. Trials in the West Facade showed that the causeway continued beneath the wall but was broken away along the face of the later wall (Evans 1928, 661-2 Fig.423). Evans speculated that there was a large entrance with rounded corners leading from the West Court to the Long Corridor through what was to become the second magazine, FIGURE 5 (Ibid., 660-672; 1935, 51 Fig.30, 57 Fig.34). He assigned the early entrance to the MM IA period on the basis of the early trials beneath the base blocks of the West Facade.

In 1973, Hood opened four soundings in the area of Magazines 14-18 behind the wall of small stones which forms the north-west angle of the palace (Catling 1974, 34). The latest pottery found was EM III. It seems quite likely that the first construction of the north-west angle of the palace, the West Facade and the early entrance through the second magazine should be assigned to EM III. Its use probably continued into MM IA.

The early entrance was blocked up and the southern part of the West Facade rebuilt on a parallel line 3.0 m. to the east. The entrance became a storeroom

which was in use in late MM I or early MM II and which was destroyed in MM IIA. The line of the West Facade, as it now stands, was laid out after MM IA and before the MM IIA destruction in Magazine 2. This may have been early in MM IIA at the same time as the construction of the Koulouras and Western Enceinte Wall and the during the period of the general re-organisation the West Court. The early entrance was replaced by an entrance that led through the West Porch and along the Procession Corridor, which Evans assigned to MM II (1921, 214-217).

The Hieroglyphic Deposit

At the north end of the West Magazines, the Long Corridor narrows to accommodate two elongated rooms, FIGURE 1. In the northern room, Evans found an archive of tablets and seal impressions inscribed in the Hieroglyphic Script; the room thus became known as the, "Hieroglyphic Deposit" (Evans 1900, 25, 59-60). The room was shown to have been part of the original plan of the Long Corridor and West Magazines and was assigned to the period of the First Palace (Ibid. 1901, 48).

The deposit consisted of clay bars, perforated labels and sealings Evans felt that the sealings displayed such a naturalism that they must have been more recent than the construction of the room and the presumed staircase above it. The deposit, then, was regarded as fill, perhaps belonging to the early stages of the New

Palace (1903, 20). In the end, Evans settled on a compromise date in MM IIB, at the end of the Old Palace period.

Gill more recently has pointed out that some of the sealings grouped with those from the deposit were found elsewhere and were joined with the material from the deposit because Evans thought they belonged to the same destruction (1965, 66-7). It could be the intrusive sealings that made Evans reluctant, at first, to regard the group as early. They are probably also the reason for the debate which has begun about the date of the deposit.

Reich suggested that the deposit should be placed at the end of MM IIIB (1970, 406-8). Yule has reviewed the evidence of the seal impressions and refuted Reich's date, suggesting a return to Evans' MM IIB date (1978, 1-7; 1980, 215-9). Yule's evidence is convincing: he assigns the impressions to a group of similar seals which incorporate motifs also used by vase painters of Kamares Ware which belong in MM II.

Destruction by fire, of the type necessary to preserve clay tablets and sealings, is known to have occurred elsewhere in the West Wing, noteably the Early Magazines and Vat Room Deposit, at the close of MM IIA. The Early Floor beneath the Room of the Olive Press seems to have been destroyed by fire at the same time and also contained sealings, some with, "Pictographic script", see Part 6, below. Material from the Monolithic Pillar Basement, including sealings, may also be contemporary, see

Part 8, below.

The archive deposit in Room 25 at Phaistos contained some sealings similar to those from the Hieroglyphic Deposit and the Early Floor beneath the Room of the Olive Press, and has been assigned to MM IIA (Levi 1957-8a). The Hieroglyphic Deposit at Mallia belongs to the final destruction by fire of Quartier Mu, which takes place in late MM IIB or early MM IIIA (Godard and Olivier 1978).

It is possible, then, that the original contents of the storeroom beneath the stairs at the north end of the Long Corridor belong to a deposit laid down during a fire in MM IIA, but as no pottery associated with the deposit has survived, we cannot be certain about the date.

The West Central Insula

The second unit that makes up the West Wing of the palace Evans called the West Central Insula (1921,424-5). It comprises three distinct blocks: the northern block is the area of the later Throne Room, the middle block is the area of the Pillar Crypt, and the southern block is the area of Grand Staircase, FIGURE 1.

The Throne Room

Evans observed early architectural elements, such

as the rounded corner at the northeast end of the block, in the Throne Room area and stated that, "Much of the basement plan of the West Section of the Palace goes back to its earliest stage" (1921, 424). The one exception was the area of the Throne Room which he felt was imposed upon the structure in LM II (1935, 901).

The area of the Throne Room is the subject of a detailed study recently published by Mirie (1979). She deals with the excavation sources and published reports so thoroughly that it will suffice here to summarise some of her ideas and see how they fit with the general sequence observed in the West Magazines.

Mirie's re-investigation shows that many of the walls in use in the LM structure were also part of a much earlier building. She suggests four major architectural phases for the area, FIGURE 6.

To Phase I belong the Inner Sanctuary, the Lustral Basin, the Room of the later Throne Room, the Service Section to the west and the storerooms to the south. Evans suspected that the rounded north-east corner was the earliest architectural element in the area and suggested that the gypsum blocks which formed the base were set in position in MM II (1935, 902-3 Figs.877-8). Trials beneath the Throne Room immediately entered Neolithic strata, so the date of construction cannot be known for certain. Mirie points out that the irregular, or mosaiko, paving in the Throne Room is very similar to that employed in other parts of the palace, for example

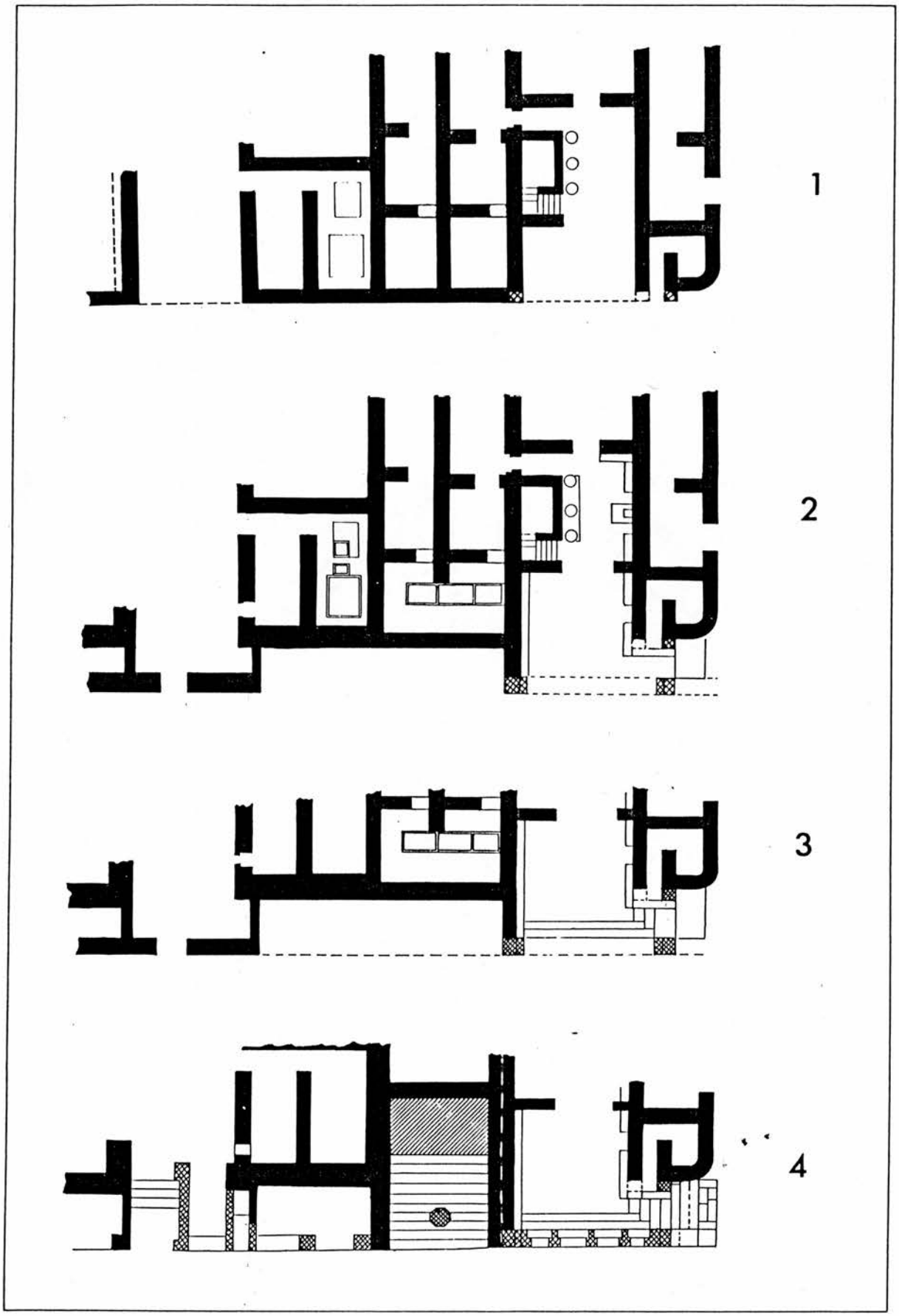

FIGURE 6. Plans of the major architectural phases in the Throne Room Area (Mirié 1979, Pl.35).

the early floors beneath the Queen's Megaron and the Room of the Medallion Pithos which are MM II. She also points out that the level of the Throne Room floor is the same as the level of the first pavement of the Central Court which Evans assigned to MM II (1979, 76-7). The construction of the building's first phase should thus be put in MM II, perhaps early in MM IIA and contemporary with rebuilding in the West Magazines and West Court.

Phase II saw the addition of the ante-room and a section of the facade projecting eastward into the Central Court. Mirie suggests that the three cists beneath the later Central Stairs and the Temple Repositories were also constructed at this time, and that the Throne Room was given a throne, and benches were added there and in the Ante Room.

In Phase III, the level of the Central Court was raised and the two lower steps on the east side of the Ante Room were constructed to connect the new level of the court to the level of the Throne Room and Ante Room. In Phase IV the level of the court was raised again and more steps added to accommodate the new level. The eastern facade was completed in this phase with the construction of the Central Stairs over the earlier storerooms south of the Ante Room.

The relative dates for the architectural phases are difficult to establish. Evans placed the construction of the Central Stairs in LM II (1921, 454). It was during this operation that the three cists in the storeroom

south of the Ante Room were covered over, but they may have been filled in much earlier. The material from the cists is very much like that from the nearby Temple Repositories and also contains fragments of imported Cycladic jars (MacGillivray 1984, 153 n.7). The majority of the pottery in the Temple Repositories is MM IIIB, but it is possible that these stores were not filled in until early in LM IA (Popham 1977, 190-5). In any case Mirie's Phase IV is later than MM IIIB.

The first phase may be assigned to MM II on the basis of the kalderim paving and similarity with the level of the Central Court in MM II. The first phase could have been built in MMIIA at the same time as the re-building in the West Magazines and the re-organisation of the West Court. No date may be assigned to the second phase, but it may have belonged to the reconstruction period in the palace after the earthquake in MM IIIA. The contents of the cists below the Central Stair and the Temple Repositories, which were installed during this phase, are MM IIIB at the earliest. These may have been part of a destruction by fire at this time, other evidence for which could be some of the sealings from the West Magazines mistakenly assigned to the Hieroglyphic Deposit, the contents of the 2nd cist in the 4th Magazine (Popham 1977, 191-2), the South-West Basement Deposit (Evans 1921, 554-6) and a burnt deposit excavated by Hood in the area of the North-East Magazines (Catling 1974, 34). This destruction may have necessitated the

reconstruction programme which is responsible for Phase III, which would then belong after MM IIIB, perhaps within early LM I.

The Area of the Pillar Crypt

The middle block of the West Central Insula was separated from the northern block by a wall running along the south side of the later Magazine of the Vase Tablets. This block was made up of the Pillar Crypts and the storerooms with the Temple Repositories.

The Vat Room Deposit

A trial immediately inside the door of the Room of the Stone Vats in 1903 went down to a depth of about a metre and produced material of the EM and MM periods (Evans 1904, 94-98). There seems to have been some stratigraphy because Evans reported that material belonging to the earlier part of the MM period, when egg-shell ware was coming into use, was superimposed on remains of the EM period (Ibid., 94). Among the EM elements mentioned by Evans are the incised pyxides, the amphorae with potter's marks and a series of jugs with butterfly designs on the shoulders (Ibid., 96-7 Figs. 65a, b, c, 66c, o, b, d, f). These early elements all have close parallels in the pottery from the early houses below the Koulouras and Evans assigned them to a transitional EM

III-MM IA stage.

The material that, "Unquestionably", belonged to the MM period was some fragments of sealings, a Rounded goblet, or egg-cup, and a group of two or three angular cups and a tumbler - the later in egg-shell ware (Ibid., 94-5, Fig.65 e, f, g, h, i). This material is very similar to the pottery from the Early Chamber beneath the West Court (Chapter 3, Group A) and is probably contemporary.

Warren pointed out that the two gypsum lids, said to belong to the deposit, could be much later in date, and suggested that the deposit may have been contaminated (1967, 200 n.35). It is possible that they were introduced into the early levels during the paving of the Room of the Stone Vats, but there is no pottery later than MM IIA in the upper deposit.

The early pottery from the Vat Room Deposit provides the only evidence of occupation in the West Central Insula in MM IA. It must be assumed that all of the material contemporary with the early part of the deposit and with the MM IA western wall and early entrance was removed as part of a later building operation which has cut into the Neolithic deposit in a number of places, for example the area of the Early Magazines and the Throne Room Area. We shall see that this was probably also the case on the east side of the palace.

The upper part of the Vat Room Deposit is contemporary with destruction deposits elsewhere in the West

Wing and, like them, has evidence of a destruction by fire.

Cleaning and restoration work by Platon and Hutchinson in the area in 1945 found further evidence for early MM occupation beneath the MM III paving in the Vat Room and the two adjacent pillar crypts (Hutchinson 1962, 171). This confirms that the plan of this area goes back to the time of Old Palace, perhaps Mirie's Phase I in the Throne Room Area. It also indicates that the Vat Room Deposit was not an isolated pit but probably a sounding into one part of a series of early floors that run underneath the whole area.

Mirie suggests that the Temple Repositories were constructed in MM II at the same time as the Throne Room complex was laid out. Evans also felt that the two large cists might have been earlier than their period of final use, and that the western cist might be the earliest of the two (1921,467-8). None of the material found in the cists need be assigned to the Old Palace period and there seems no compelling reason to place their construction earlier than Mirie's Phase II, which could coincide with the rebuilding of the West Wing following the destruction in MM IIIA.

Additions at the end of Mirie's Phase II on the south side of this area link the central block to the structure to the south.

The Area of the Grand Staircase

The southern block of the West Central Insula is not as well defined as the other two. It is separated from the middle block by the later Corridor of the House Tablets. It seems to comprise a large hall on the east side connected to the Long Corridor by an east-west corridor that opens in the area of Magazine 3 (Evans 1928,662 Fig.424 Plan A). Later construction and reconstruction seem to have obscured the plan of this area, but tests in 1904 beneath the Room of the Stone Vases, the Room east of the Room of the Stone Vases and the room south of the Room of the Chariot Tablets all immediately came upon Neolithic levels (Pendlebury 1935, 14 G I 5, 6, 7). This precludes speculation about the date of the walls.

Summary

The sequence of architecture and events in the West Wing of the Old Palace may be summarized as follows:

In EM III or early MM IA there was a large wall constructed on the west side with an early wall made up of small stones at the north end and a large foundation course at the south end. At the south end, the large foundation course curved eastward into an early entrance in the area of the later second magazine. The only contemporary deposit seems to be the lower part of the Vat Room Deposit.

In MM IB or early MM IIA the West Facade was

moved roughly 3.0 m. eastward and the EM III-MM IA entrance blocked; the entrance passage now being used as a storeroom. The West Porch seems to have come into existence in this period and the palace may have been subsequently entered through the Procession Corridor. To this period belongs the complete re-organisation of the West Wing and the first construction of this part of the palace on lines that were to remain fixed throughout its history. This period of construction probably corresponds to Mirie's Phase I in the Throne Room area. Destruction by fire, for which there are traces in Magazines A and 2, the upper part of the Vat Room Deposit and the Hieroglyphic Deposit, marks the end of this period. This destruction coincides with similar conflagrations in other parts of the palace, notably the Royal Pottery Stores and the Early Floor beneath the Room of the Olive Press, and other destructions not accompanied by burning in the Early Chamber beneath the West Court and early floors beneath the North-West Treasury. The pottery from these destruction deposits can be assigned to the MM IIA period.

The next major event in the West Wing is the building operations which took place in late MM III, perhaps MM IIIB as Hood suggests (Catling 1974, 34). Much of the new building was laid out on the same lines as the MM IIA building, and blocks, cut with mason's marks in the style of the Old Palace, were re-used in a number of places. The major re-building of walls indicates that the

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MM IIIB renovations followed a destruction so devastating that the Old Palace had to taken apart and put together again. Evidence from other parts of the site suggest that the destruction may have been due to an earthquake which would have been felt throughout the palace. The evidence from the West Court and east side of the palace suggests that the earthquake took place in MM IIIA.

PART 3. The North-West or Original Insula

The system of rooms north of the Throne Room was first uncovered during the excavations in the West Wing of the palace in 1900 (Evans 1900, 43-4 Pl. XIII). In 1901 two deep walled pits were discovered beneath the Room of the Stirrup Vases and the Room of the Saffron Gatherer which Evans interpreted as dungeons (Ibid. 1901, 35-6). In 1903 and 1904 four other dungeons were located and cleared (Ibid. 1904, 22-28). Subsequent trials in the area allowed Evans to conclude that the dungeons were part of an isolated structure of odd plan with thick walls and consisting of rectangular walled pits 7.0 m. deep, FIGURE 7. A study of the pottery sherds packed into the spaces between the blocks in the walls showed that the latest material belonged to MM IA (Evans 1921, 136 n.3) The rounded edges of the structure, which became known as the, "Early Keep", are similar to the rounded edge of the early west entrance and the northeast corner of the Throne Room area.

The Area of the Knobbed Pithos

A series of rooms were laid out above the walls of the Early Keep, FIGURE 8. The rooms were occupied and re-occupied without a great deal of reconstruction from MM II to LM III and present quite a tangle of levels, especially in the later period (Palmer and Raison 1974).

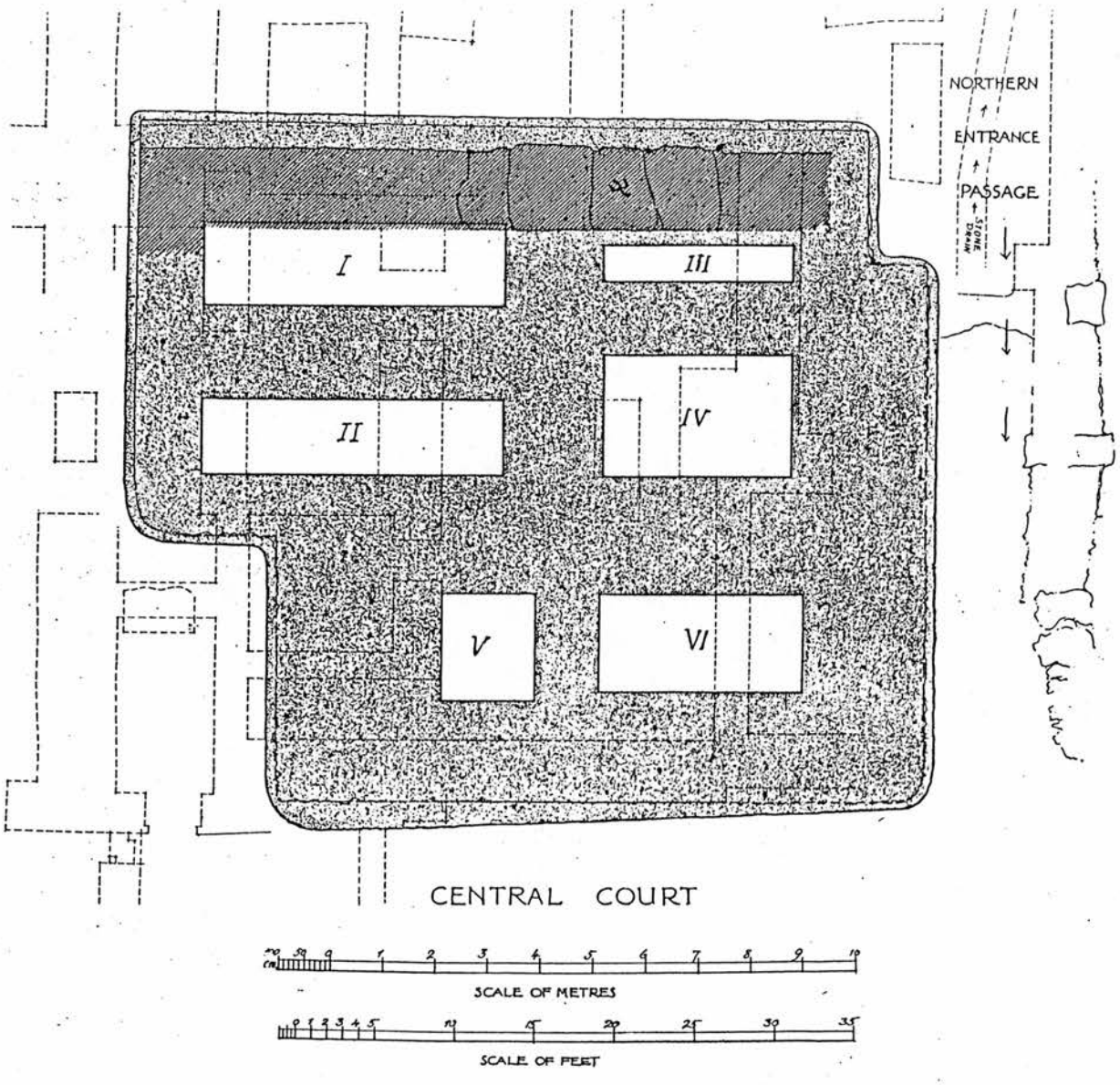


FIGURE 7. Plan of Early Keep beneath North-West Insula (Evans 1921, 138 Fig.101).

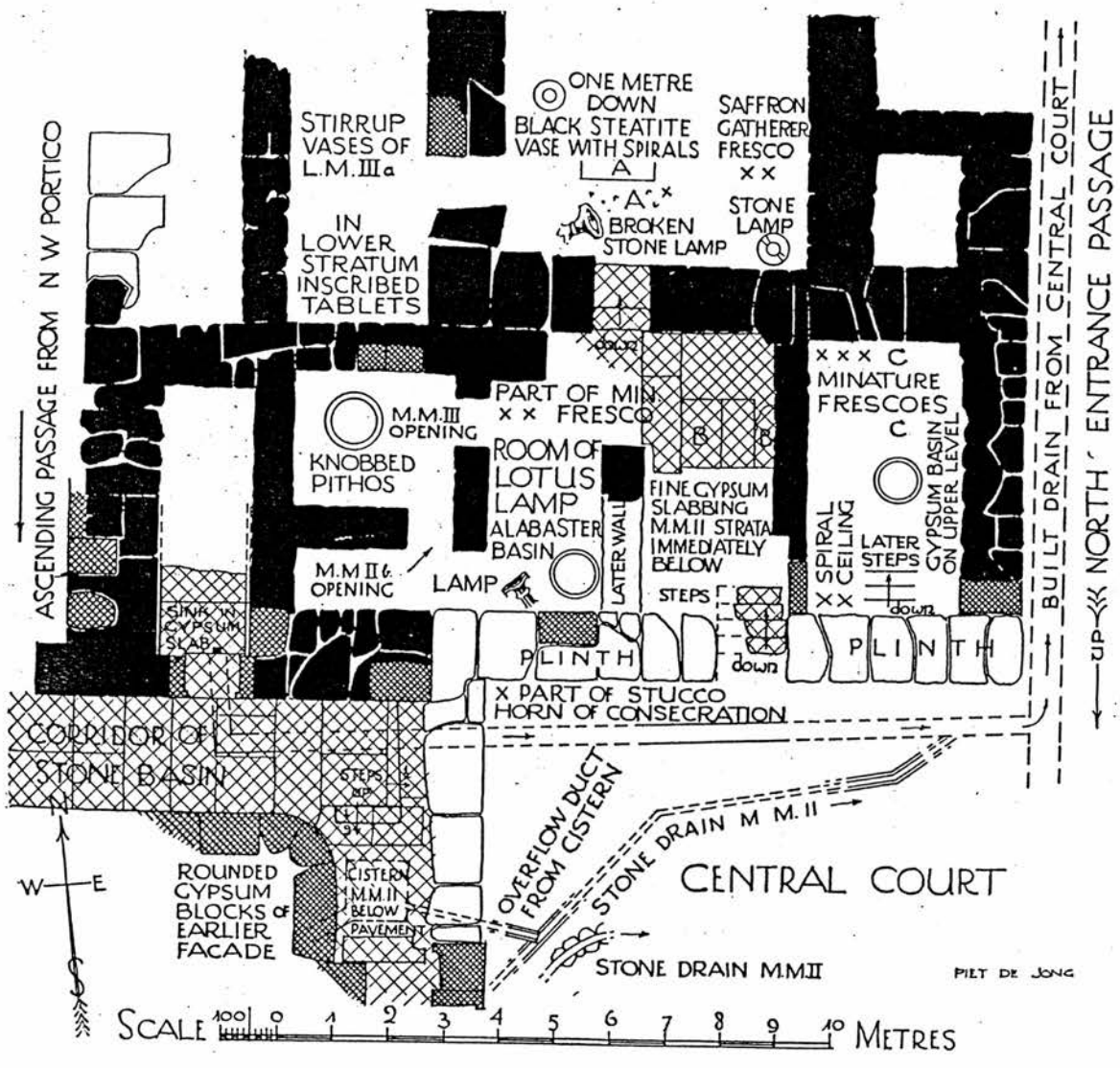


FIGURE 8. Plan of North-West Insula (Evans 1930, 19 Fig.9).

In the Old Palace period the stratigraphy is relatively straightforward. In the Area of the Knobbed Pithos a floor of kalderim paving was laid down over the top of the Early Keep. At the west side of the room the earliest floor deposit was undisturbed and contained the base of a pithos with knobbed decoration and a footed goblet or 'egg-cup' with a white band painted in the side, FIGURE 9. The goblet is of a type well-known in the MM IIA deposits in the West Court and West Wing of the palace (see Chapter 4, Part 1, Rounded goblet Type 2), and the early floor should be assigned to that period. Elsewhere in the room the material from a later floor intruded into the earlier level causing Evans at first to regard the date of the knobbed pithos and all similar pithoi as MM III (1904, 26 Fig.13). It should now be seen that the earlier floor is MM IIA. The knobbed pithos could have been sunk sunk into the floor at a later date, causing the disturbance observed by Evans.

Stratified 0.60 m. above the kalderim paving is a layer of stucco and clay cement 0.10 m. thick. On the floor above the cement paving Evans found shallow bowls, goblets, juglets and small tripod cups. The pottery has not survived, but the descriptions and sketchs in the diagramatic section, FIGURE 9, leave little doubt that the material corresponds to MM IIIA as Evans suggested (1930, 23). The level 0.20 m. above the cement floor is late MM IIIB or early LM IA.

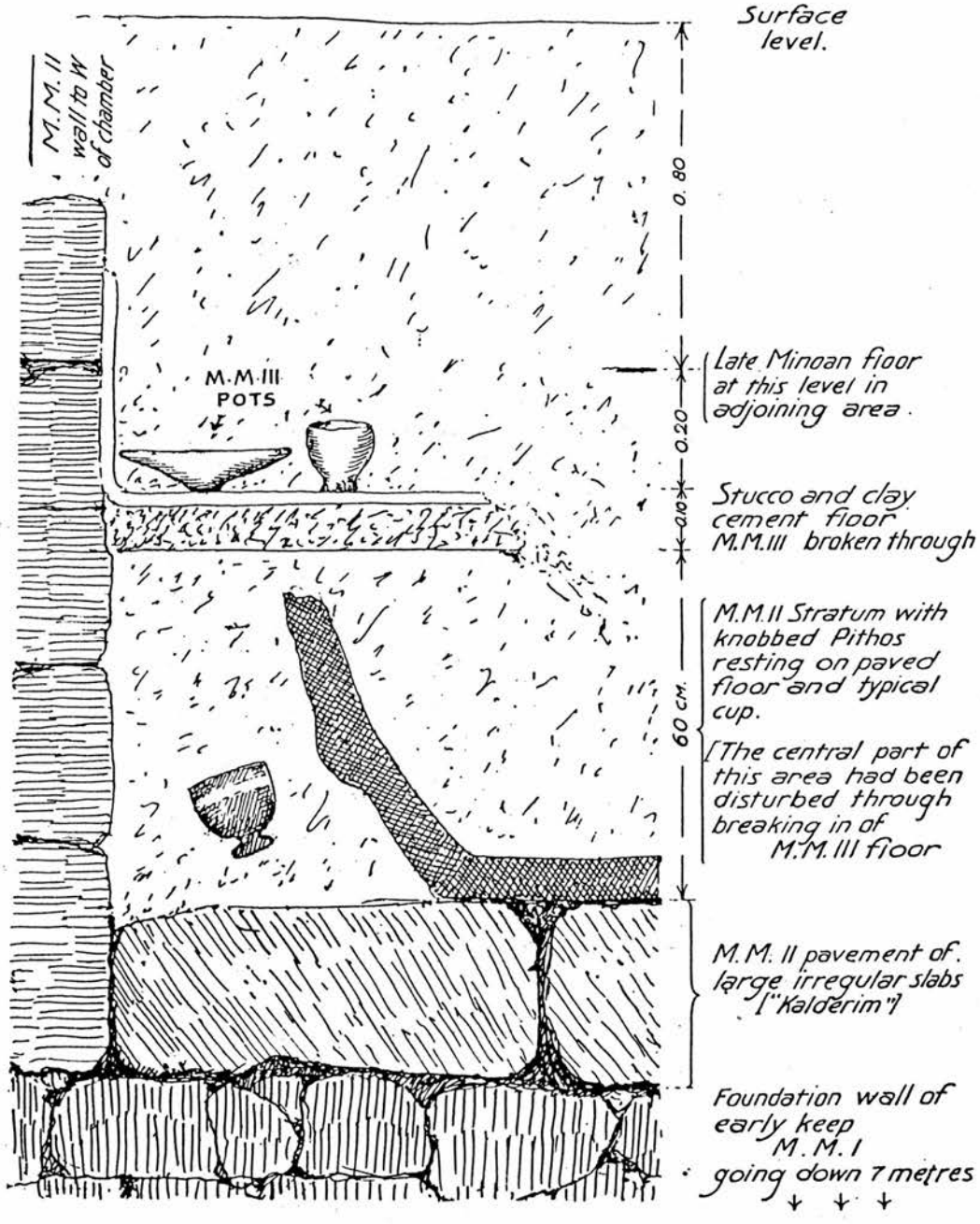


FIGURE 9. Section through west end of the Room of the Knobbed Pithos (Evans 1921, 235 Fig.177).

Summary

The sequence in this area is: MM IA Early Keep, MMIIA kalderim paving and destruction deposit, MM IIIA cement floor and destruction deposit, then MM IIIB/LM IA floor and destruction deposit. There is not enough detailed description of the nature of the deposits in this area to suggest the causes of the destructions.

Part 4. The North-West Bailey and Lustral Area

Excavations in 1901 to the north of the North-West Insula revealed a complex of rooms that Evans called the North-West Bailey, FIGURE 1 (Evans 1901, 56-68).

The North-West Lustral Basin

The most striking feature of the area was a gypsum-lined sunken room which was called the, "North Bath", later becoming the, "North-West Lustral Basin", FIGURE 10, (Ibid., 1921, 405-410).

The deposit within the basin consisted of several small clay oil bottles, stone ewers and stone bridge-spouted jars decorated with white-filled dots and horizontal fluting which Evans assigned to MM IIIA (Ibid., 410-414). Above the deposit was a thick layer of carbonised material that sealed the floor deposit. Evans suggested that the burnt fill belonged to an upper floor that collapsed into the basin (Ibid., 410). Above the debris was a series of walls that were assigned to the end of the MM III period.

The Hyksos Lid Deposit

About six metres to the west of the lustral basin, a deposit quite similar to that in the basin was found on the south side of the Initiatory Area, FIGURE

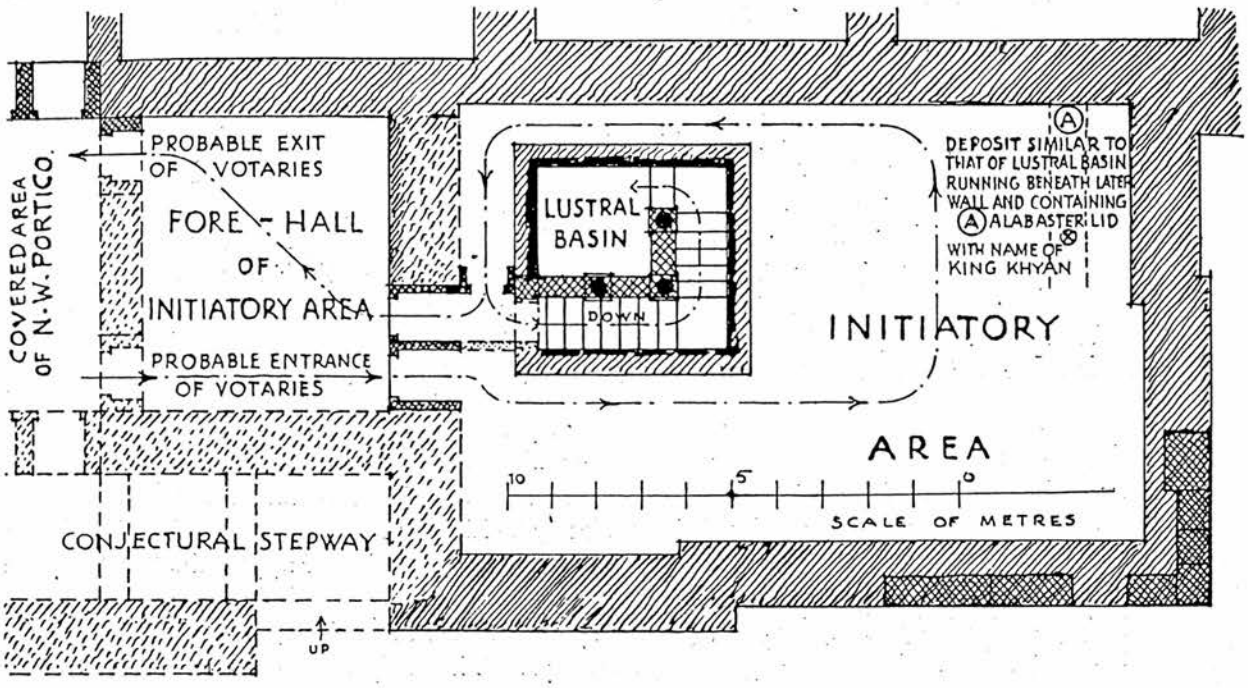


FIGURE 10. Detail of North-West Bailey showing Initiatory Area and North-West Lustral Basin (Evans 1921, 406 Fig.291).

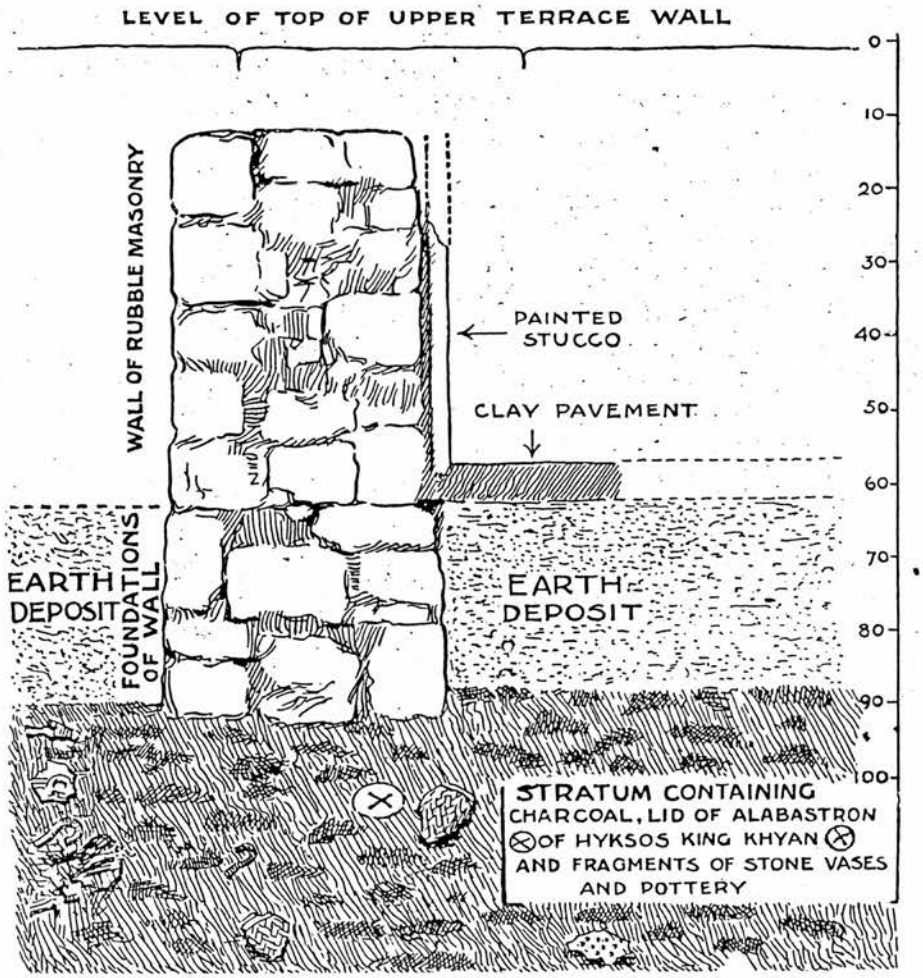


FIGURE 11. Reconstructed section through Hyksos Lid Deposit (Evans 1921, 418 Fig.303).

10. Here, a burnt level was also built over by a later wall and floor, FIGURE 11. This deposit has been the subject of some debate because it contained a large fragment of an alabastron lid engraved with a cartouch of the Hyksos Pharaoh Khyan (Ibid., 418-9 Fig.304b).

Evans placed both burnt deposits at the end of MM IIIA. Palmer has tried to show that the deposit was mixed and the lid cannot be used to establish an absolute chronological relationship with Egypt (1964, 323-5). Hood convincingly replied that there was no reason to doubt Evans word about the context and that it should be regarded as MM IIIA (1964, 342-3).

White-spotted Ware, Evans' 'white-dotted' class, is an imitation of the stone bridge-spouted jars of the type found in the North-West Lustral Basin. The ceramic imitation also frequently includes horizontal ridges. This type of pottery is common in the West and South Polychrome Deposits which belong in MM IIIA (see Chapter 3, groups E and N). There is no problem with Evans' date and it can be accepted that the burnt deposits under the North-West Bailey are MM IIIA.

The evidence from the West Court and East Wing of the palace suggests that the destruction in MM IIIA was the result of a very strong earthquake. The two burnt deposits under the North-West Bailey are the only evidence for destruction by fire at this time. This could be explained by the nature of the area and the contents

of the rooms. The small clay bottles in the lustral basin bear traces of burnt drips and splashes on the exterior and greasy blackening on the interior. This suggests that they contained an inflammable liquid, presumably oil. The oil may have been part of a ceremony or procedure that took place regularly in the building and caught fire during the earthquake in MM IIIA, destroying the building and its contents.

PART 5. The North-East Insula or Royal Pottery Stores

Excavations in 1902 were concentrated on the east slope of the hill where Evans was surprised to find that the palace continued for a greater distance than previously thought. Mackenzie supervised the clearing of a long protuberance of land east of the North Entrance Passage then known as the North-East Shoot. Structures of the later palace period were almost entirely absent, for which a Roman lime kiln was thought to be to blame (1903,117). At a depth of about 0.5 m. from the surface walls began to appear and soundings between them produced some of the finest pottery from the site. By the end of May the walls had become a well-defined architectural unit, FIGURE 12.

The South-West Room

The first deposit encountered was in a small space between two east-west walls, 0.9 m. apart and closed off at the west end. The deposit was said to be, "Packed with Kamares potsherds some of them of fine quality" (Mackenzie 1902 DB 2, 81). The stratigraphy within the tiny enclosure was reported as follows: Neolithic levels were encountered at 1.5 m. from the surface, at a depth of 1.0 m. lay the 'Kamares' deposit which continued to 0.5 m. from the surface, above which was surface deposit (Ibid., 81). Among the numerous

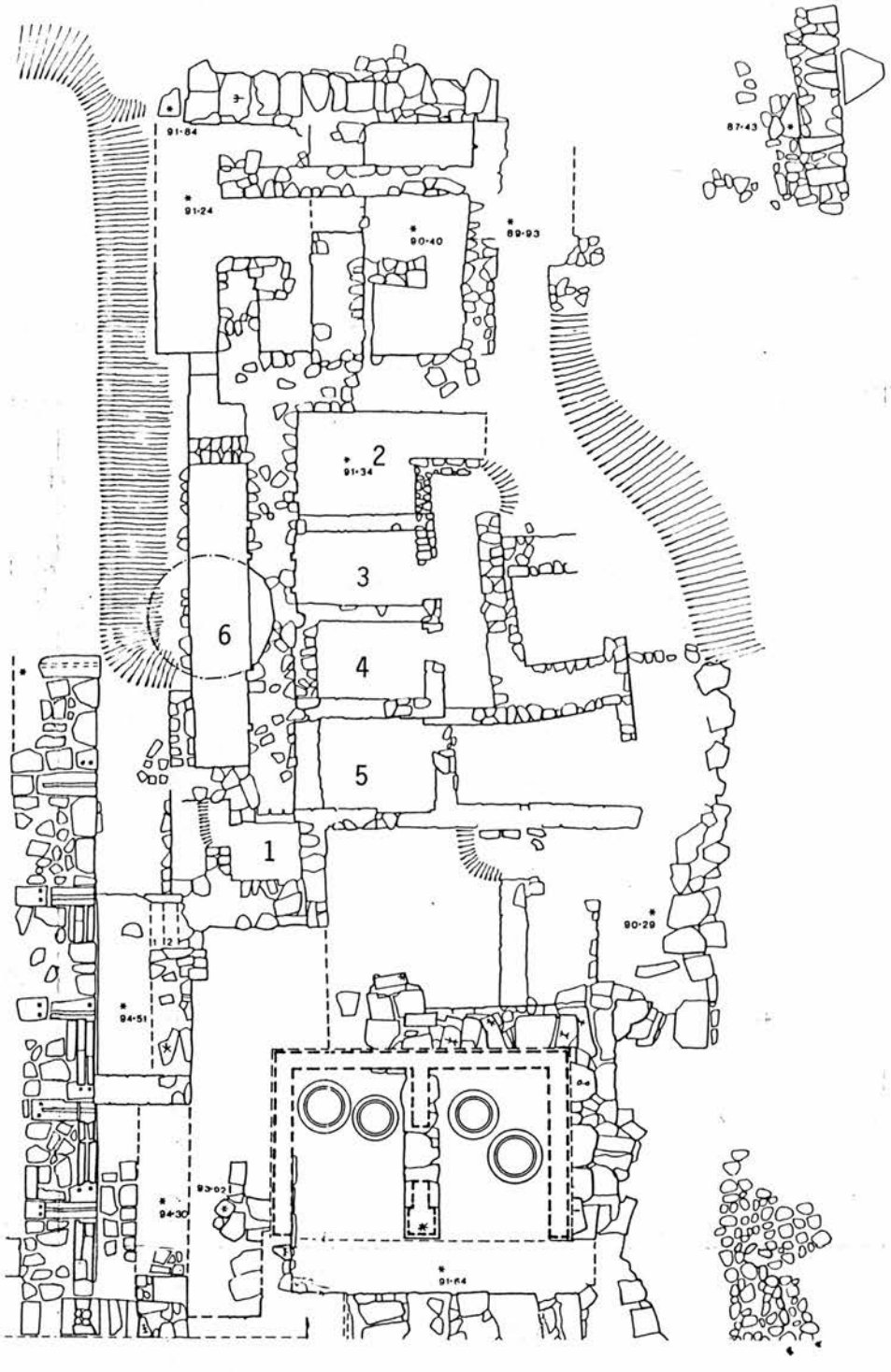


FIGURE 12. The North-East Insula
(Detail of Hood and Taylor 1981, Plan)

ceramic finds reported from the Kamares deposit were four terracotta figurines apparently of bulls.

The location of this space within the area of the Royal Pottery Stores is uncertain because no further reference was made to the deposit when other walls began emerging. There is a small space of similar dimensions in the rooms north of the Lime Kiln, but no finds have been reported from these rooms. There is a small square space 0.9 m. square at the south end of the long walls that run beneath the Lime Kiln which might fit the description, FIGURE 12 no.1. A group of very fine pottery and four terracotta bulls in the KSM are said to come from the 'S.W.Room' of the North-East Kamares Area. The pottery joins with published vases from the Royal Pottery Stores (Chapter 3, Group F). Pendlebury locates the room as the southernmost of the four rooms on the east side of the Lime Kiln, but this does not explain why it was called the South-West Room (1935, 18, L III 1). Mackenzie's description of the room and its dimensions do not allow for it to be put in one of the four rooms east of the Lime Kiln. It seems most sensible to place the deposit in the tiny enclosure to the south-west of the other rooms as the name suggests. The pottery from this enclosure is the finest Kamares Ware found in Crete. Evans used this material throughout his publications to illustrate what he understood to be the MM IIA pottery of Knossos.

The Small East Rooms

The next deposit excavated was in an area defined by a north-south wall and two east-west walls 1.94 m. apart. Mackenzie's sketch shows the room as being east of the Lime Kiln (1902 DB 2, 18). He reports that, "The space was packed full of Kamares pottery some of it of the very finest typical painted varieties", (Ibid., 18). The stratigraphy observed is as follows: 1) near the surface was a, "Clayey deposit with common Mycenaean and some Kamares pot sherds", continuing to a depth of 1.25 m. from the surface, 2) a dark stratum full of wood ashes 0.12 m. thick, "packed with common Kamares pot sherds", 3) a pale "clayey" stratum 0.20 m. deep with little pottery, and 4) at a depth of 1.88 m. from the surface was a, "dark stratum with wood ashes 0.45 m thick and crammed with Kamares pot sherds some of it of the finest painted varieties", (Ibid.,18-19). Evans repeated the description of this sequence in his report for 1902 giving general hints about the relative dates of each level. He said the top level contained pottery as late as the, "Period of Re-occupation", the next layer contained pottery similar to that below the Room of the Spriral Fresco, which is MM III. The pottery from the third level was said to have the same general character as the second, and the lowest level, with a deposit resting on a clay floor, had Minoan vases, "Of the finest fabric" (1903, 118).

There are two boxes of pottery in the KSM said to be from the, "Small rooms E. of Lime Kiln", (Pendlebury

1935, 19, L III 15). One of the boxes contains a mixture of all periods. The other contains a group of standard MM IIA pottery, studied in detail in Chapter 3, Group H. There is no material said to be from upper levels. Mackenzie stated that, "There is no admixture of Mycenaean potsherds in the deposit proper, that is, in the stratum immediately above the floor", (1902 DB 2, 20). It may be that the only material kept was that found in the burnt deposit on the floor at the lowest level. The labelling of the boxes containing the material in the KSM suggests that it may belong to more than one floor deposit and could represent a collection of sorted pots from the lowest floors of all four rooms to the east of the Lime Kiln, FIGURE 12, nos. 2-5.

The Area of the Lime Kiln

The early walls were seen to continue beneath the Roman Lime Kiln so it was removed and the deposit beneath cleared. The result was that, "A good deal of Kamares pottery", was found (Mackenzie 1902 DB 2, 31). There is no mention of stratigraphy in this area. A group of boxes in the KSM labelled, "Lot from area of Lime Kiln (N.E.Shoot)", contains MM IIA pottery very similar to that from the rooms east of the Lime Kiln (see Chapter 3, Group G).

This group probably comes from a floor in the long north-south room, FIGURE 12, NO.6. It appears to be

contemporary with the floors in the rooms to the east and in the south-west room.

The Room of the Jars

East of the middle rooms to the east of the Lime Kiln there was another early room with a floor level at 1.15 m. below the surface, FIGURE 12, NO.7. On the floor were twelve jars lying in rows on their sides with their tops to the south. Mackenzie compared the jars to the example with the inscribed shoulder from the S.W. Basement but wrote that, "There is no doubt that the deposit belongs to the Kamares period like that adjacent W. Some fine Kamares fragments were found in the same deposit", (1902 DB 2, 19). This area became known as the Room of the Jars.

Evans stated that the jars were, "separated by layers of clay and burnt materials", from the MM IIA material below (1921, 571). He suggested a MM III date for the jars and classified them with the rustic ware of MM III which included the elongated jars from the North-East Magazines. He also compared the shape with that of the inscribed jar from the South-West Basement (Ibid., 572 Fig.416).

A preliminary study of the pottery associated with the jars suggests that it belongs in MM IIA (Chapter 3, Group I). The jars themselves are decorated in a style more common in MM IIA than in the subsequent periods, and

so it is suggested that the deposit in the Room of the Jars belongs with the rest of the Royal Pottery Stores to the destruction in MM IIA.

Summary

The sequence in the North-East Insula may be summarised as follows:

The earliest floor deposits contain material of the MM IIA period. The buildings were probably constructed early in MM II. The destruction by fire in MM IIA is probably linked to similar and contempoporary destructions in the West Wing and in the East Central Enclave to the south. A stratum of pale clay separates the destruction deposit from the next floor level. On top of the clay stratum was another destruction deposit full of wood ash suggesting that it had also been burnt. The second destruction may be linked to a deposit in the area of the North-East Magazines also destroyed by fire and dated by Hood to MM IIIB (Catling 1974, 34).

PART 6. The East Central Enclave

Excavations on the east side of the palace in 1901 uncovered a network of rooms which included the Corridor of the Bays and its associated storerooms, The School Room and the Room of the Olive Press (Evans 1901, 82-90 Pl. I). Further investigation in the area in 1902 revealed the existence of basement rooms with earth floors lying almost 2.0 m. below the ground floor levels. The basements were found filled with debris. In some cases the walls continued below the floor levels of the late palace basements to depths of over 4.0 m. below the surface. Earlier floor levels with Kamares pottery were found and so the system of walls was assigned to the Old Palace period and became known as the East Central Enclave, FIGURE 1.

The Area of the Spiral Fresco

The Loomweight Basement

Excavations in 1902, beneath the basements in the Area of the Spiral Fresco and the room to the south, revealed a depth of stratigraphic levels described by Mackenzie in detail in his notebook for that year. In the area south of the Area of the Spiral Fresco, at a depth of about 4.0 m. from the surface, a tumble of rough blocks was encountered. Beneath the tumble was a level of

thickly packed Kamares pottery and fresco fragments. Associated with the tumble in the north west corner was a deposit of loomweights after which this area was named. Below the level of stone and loomweights, at roughly the same depth, were the fragments of two large spouted jars reported to be at the top of a deposit of Kamares pottery. At the same depth there was a plaster platform and the remains of what was interpreted as a plaster chest in the southeast corner (Mackenzie 1902 DB 1, 75). The plaster platform, or 'dais', continued under the wall to the north into the space under the Area of the Spiral Fresco. Mackenzie recorded quantities of the, "Finer Kamares pottery", from the deposit (Ibid., 75). The plaster platform, which was 0.19 m. thick, was resting on a stratum of pottery sherds above a floor of rough plaster at a depth of 4.50 m. below the surface. "Accordingly", wrote Mackenzie, "the platform cannot belong to the system of the floor but must be a later construction" (Ibid., 77).

A test beneath the platform going down to the level of the floor at 4.50 m. below the surface showed that the earlier level, "Contained large quantities of Kamares pottery some of it of very fine quality" (Mackenzie 1902 DB 2, 53).

In the next room to the north, the Area of the Spiral Fresco, the Kamares deposit was also found at a depth of 4.50 m. from the surface (Mackenzie 1902 DB 2, 1-2). There was also a floor level constructed of rough

cement found at a depth of 4.80 - 4.90 m. from the surface. The lower floor was reported to have, "Above it a stratum in which Kamares pottery exclusively occurred", (Mackenzie 1902 DB 2, 11). In the northeast corner there were large fragments of wall plaster at depths of 3.40 m. to 3.60 m. from the surface in a deposit 0.50 m. deep. The Kamares floor level was 0.60 m. below the plaster level (Ibid., 11). In association with the plaster was a raised platform like the one found in the room to the south (Ibid., 14).

Evans first report on the Loomweight Basement did not mention the two distinct levels observed by Mackenzie, but described the finds as having come from a single deposit (1903, 23-7). He stated that hard cement floors occurred throughout the area at a common depth of about 5.0 m. below the datum, which was a triangular block in the wall between the east and west sections of the structure (1921, 249). There are problems with the absolute levels in this area because some are given as from the surface, others as from the LM I floor level and others as from the datum. The datum and surface are probably quite close. The LM I floor level seems to be an average of 0.50 to 0.70 m. below the surface. This discrepancy might help to explain the difference of 0.50 to 1.0 m. in the floor levels reported by Mackenzie in the Area of the Spiral Fresco and in the room to the south. Evans seems to have understood the problem and ignored the discrepancy in his reconstructed section of the area,

FIGURE 14.

Evans' floor at about 5.00 m. below datum seems to correspond to Mackenzie's level at 4.00 m. The deposit includes the plaster platform or dais and everything above it, including the large amphora with palm tree decoration , FIGURES 13, 14. (Evans 1921, 253 Fig.190). Evans also included the fragments underlying the dais in the 0.20 m. of fill that made up the platform (Ibid., 251). Mackenzie's rough plaster floor at 4.50 m. was given by Evans a depth of 5.30 m. below datum, and was assigned to MM IA (1921, 251 n.1), instead of the Kamares period. The reason for the change is due to supplementary excavations undertaken in 1920. Unfortunately, the material from the 1920 test cannot be checked; the box in the KSM said to come from this test contains material which clearly belongs to the Royal Pottery Stores (Pendlebury 1935, 20, M III 2a). There is no material of the MM IA period in any of the boxes attributed to the Loomweight Basement.

The material from the level of the plaster dais is very similar to that from the West and South Polychrome Deposits and probably belongs to the MM IIIA destruction in the palace (Chapter 3, Group K). The tumble of stones and loomweights may be part of an upper floor that collapsed, or could all be part of a fill. The numerous fragments of terracotta objects from this level join those from the Enamel Deposit and Evans' suggestion that they form part of a fill seems to be quite

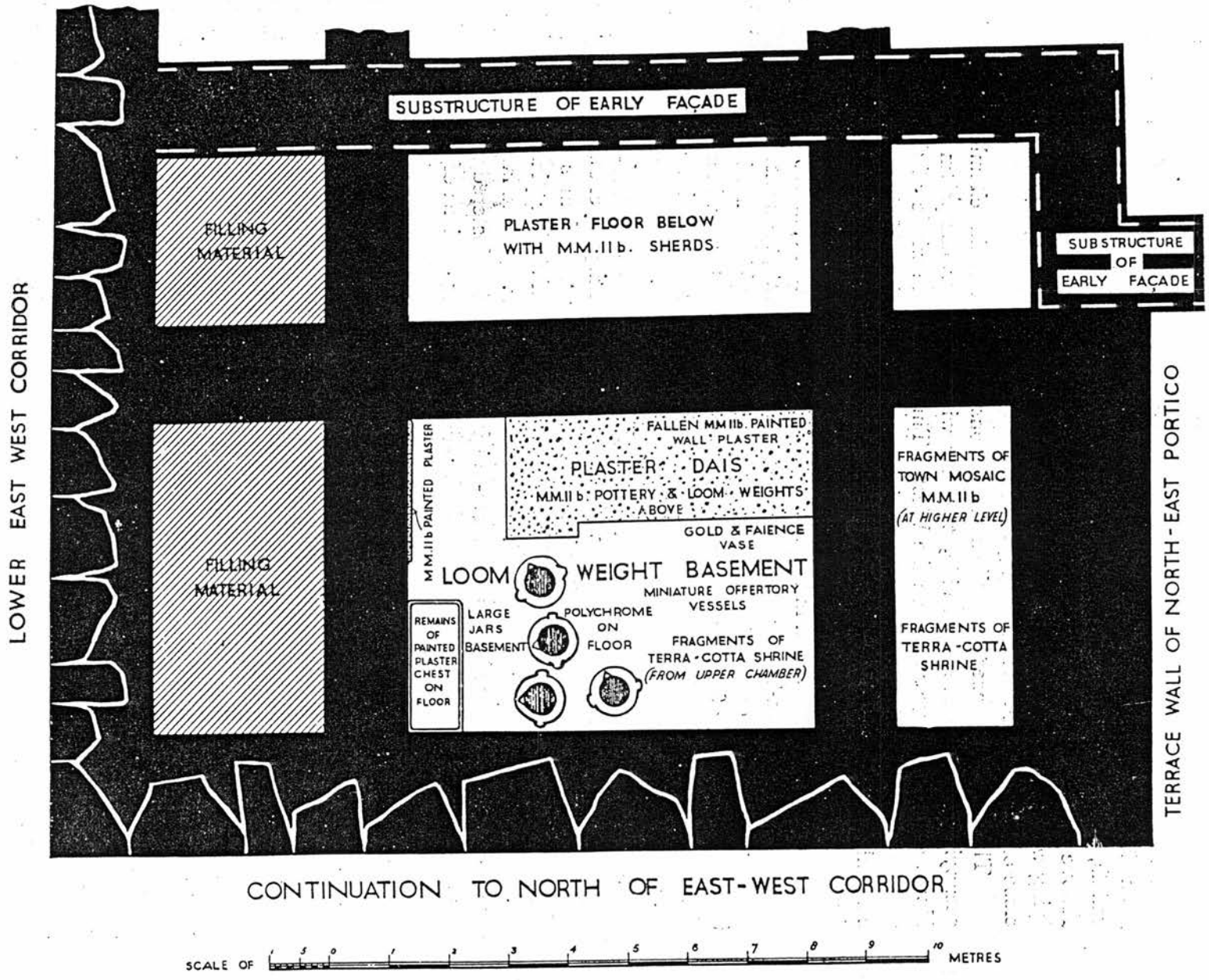


FIGURE 13. Plan of Loomweight Basement and adjoining area (Evans 1921, 250 Fig.187a).

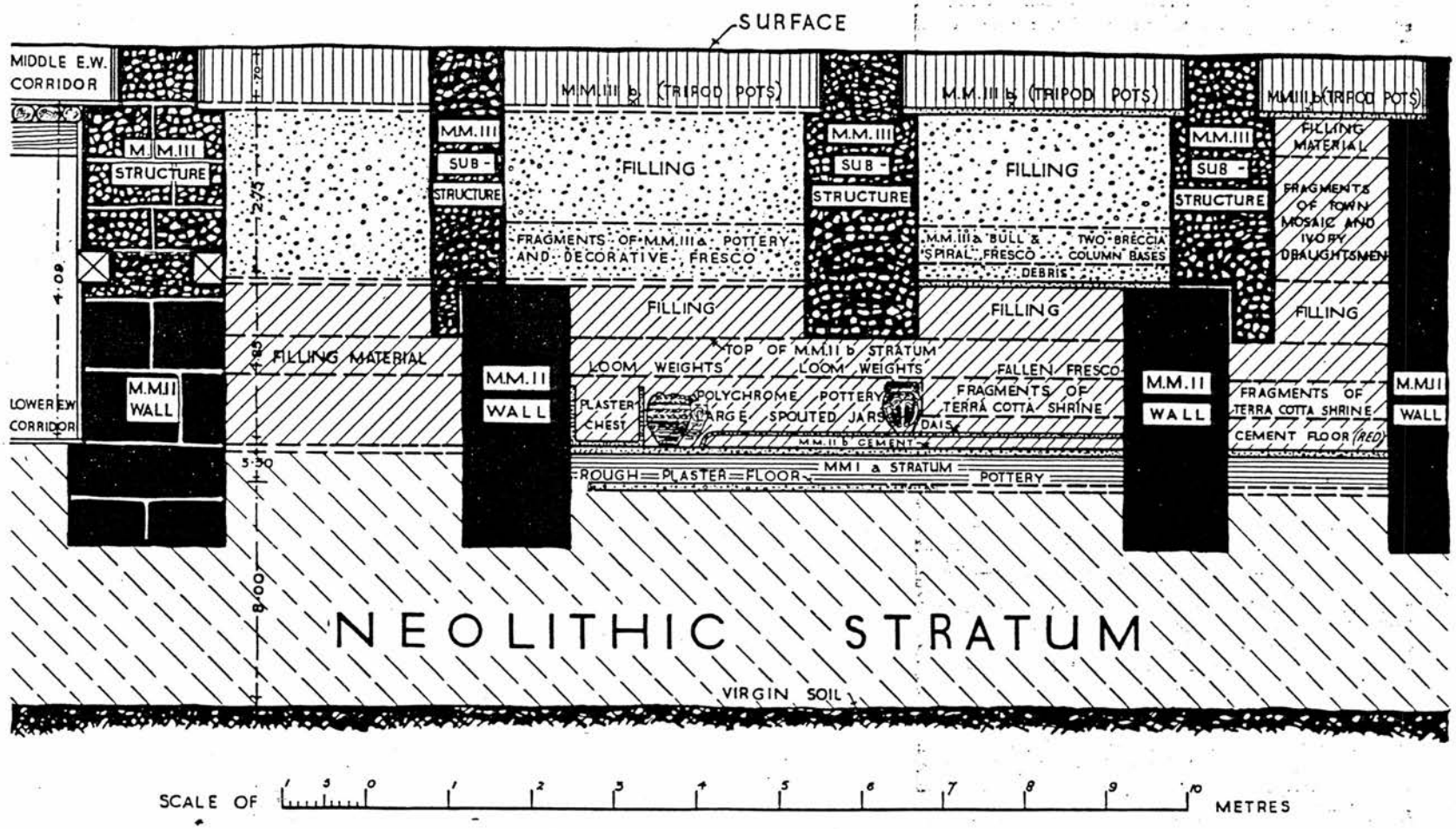


FIGURE 14. Reconstructed section through Loomweight Basement and adjoining Areas (Evans 1921, 251 Fig.187b).

reasonable (1902, 28-32 Figs.14, 15).

The MM IIIA material was stratified above a layer of Kamares pottery 0.60 m. thick resting on a floor of rough plaster. Unfortunately the finds from the two levels do not seem to have been kept apart and there is no way of checking the date of the earlier deposit and floor. Some of the material in the KSM said to be from the Loomweight Basement looks distinctly earlier than the majority of the pottery. It may be that some of the cups in Group K, which have parallels in MMIIA deposits elsewhere, come from the lower floor deposit. It may also be that the shallow bowl with gold spray and carbonised material also belonged to the lower floor; the bowl is a standard type of wheel-made bowl which occurs frequently in the Royal Pottery Stores and the nearby early floor beneath the Room of the Stone Pier (Chapter 4, Part 2, Crude bowl Type 2). If it were from the lower floor, it would suggest destruction by fire in MM IIA, a phenomenon which is found elsewhere in the palace at the same time.

Mackenzie reported that the test beneath the early level which lay immediately beneath the floor contained predominantly Neolithic pottery but also fragments of Kamares cups, some of which were wheel-made (1903, 168-9). The pottery from this test does not seem to have been kept but, if it was wheel-made, it must be later than MM IA and probably indicates that the floor was laid down early in MM IIA.

The Enamel Deposit

The small area north of the Area of the Spiral Fresco was excavated as part of the 1902 campaign and the stratigraphy was similar to that above the Loomweight Basement. Mackenzie recorded a floor at a level of 4.40 m. from the level of the late palace floor (1902 DB 2, 51). Evans reported that the well-known Town Mosaic and other fragments of faience enamelled plaques, from which the area takes its name, were found in a deep level of fill from a depth of 0.60 m. to 2.10 m. below the later floor. The fill was assigned to the MM IIIA period (Evans 1921, 301-2). Other fragments of the terracotta shrines were found at a fairly low level in the area of the Enamel Deposit (Mackenzie 1902 DB 2, 44). Evans placed the shrine fragments at the same level as they occurred in the Loomweight Basement, that is the level of the plaster dais 0.60 m. above the cement floor. No pottery is mentioned from this area but the stratigraphy is quite similar to that in the Area of the Spiral Fresco and it may be possible to assume the same sequence of events and that the Enamel Deposit belongs in the MM IIIA period.

The Early Floor beneath the Room of the Olive Press

In 1902, Mackenzie conducted a small sounding beneath the late palace floor in the northeast corner of

the Room of the Olive Press. At a depth of 3.30 m. below the later floor level there was an earlier floor approached by two sloping plaster steps. Wall plaster associated with the early floor was found in place on one wall preserved to a height of 1.0 m. above the floor (Mackenzie 1902 DB 2, 33). More of the early floor was cleared in 1903 and Evans reported that, "Abundant", Kamares pottery was found immediately above the floor level (1903, 19).

Mackenzie referred to the early floor as a, "Landmark in the Minoan Epoch", because he felt it would allow for the differentiation between the pottery found above and below it (1903, 169). The finds from the 1902 sounding have not be preserved, but Mackenzie studied the material in detail and recorded it in one of his pottery notebooks for the year (1902 PB, 17-28). The results of his study are summarised in his report on the pottery of Knossos (1903, 168-9).

In this report he seems to refer to arbitrary levels as 'metres' and two sets of levels are described. Below the Kamares floor are four metres which are chiefly Neolithic but in the fourth metre, that immediately underneath the Kamares floor, there is wheel-made pottery. The second set of levels seems to count from other direction, the first metre lying directly underneath the late palace floor. The numbering used in the notes is inversed for the publication of the report so the lot listed as the first metre below the 'Mycenaean' floor in

the pottery notebooks is described as the third metre in the publication (1903, 179).

The pottery from the 1903 excavations in the room is preserved in the KSM (Pendlebury 1935, M II 5). Four metres of deposit are listed and numbered as they were excavated. Thus, the fourth metre is the lowest and should correspond to the earliest use of the floor at 3.30 m. below the late palace floor. Re-investigation of the kept sherds shows that the material from the fourth and third metres joins so thoroughly that they must be taken as part of the same deposit. The deposit contained a number of almost complete vases that could be restored and when combined with the four vases published by Evans formed quite a usefull group of MM IIA pottery (see Chapter 3, Group L).

The deposit included a number of sealings, some with characters belonging to the Pictorial Script. Evans stated that the sealings proved that Pictorial or Hieroglyphic Script was earlier than the linear scripts (1903, 20). The sealings have not all been identified but a few attributions have been made on the basis of similarities in colour, shape and condition (Gill 1965, 84-5). Evans assigned one of the sealings to MM IA because of its, "MM I associations" (1921, 201-2, Fig.151). This early date was not questioned by Yule in his study of early Cretan seals despite the close similarities between the sealing with the wild goat from here and some examples from the Hieroglyphic Deposit and the deposit of clay sealings in

Room 25 at Phaistos, which he places at the end of MM II (1980, 122-3). The sealing should probably be taken as contemporary with the pottery in the deposit and assigned to MM IIA.

The contents of the room, which include numerous examples of similar vases, are similar to those of Room 25 at Phaistos and both areas were probably stores for the products of local pottery workshops (MacGillivray 1985). The rooms seem to have been destroyed by fire, perhaps the same fire responsible for the contemporary destructions in the Royal Pottery Stores and in the West Wing of the palace. The room was subsequently filled with debris belonging to the MM III period. The first and second metres of deposit from the 1903 excavations consist of numerous fragments of MM IIIA pottery, primarily of large jars very similar to those from the South Polychrome Deposits, including similar types of imported jars (MacGillivray 1984, 156 n.20).

The sequence beneath the Room of the Olive Press is similar to that in the adjacent Loomweight Basement except that the early floor is about 1.0 m. higher and there is no trace of a floor level in MM IIIA. The early floor here seems to have belonged to the basement of the west room in a building which continued eastward under the North-East Portico, FIGURE 15.

The School Room Area

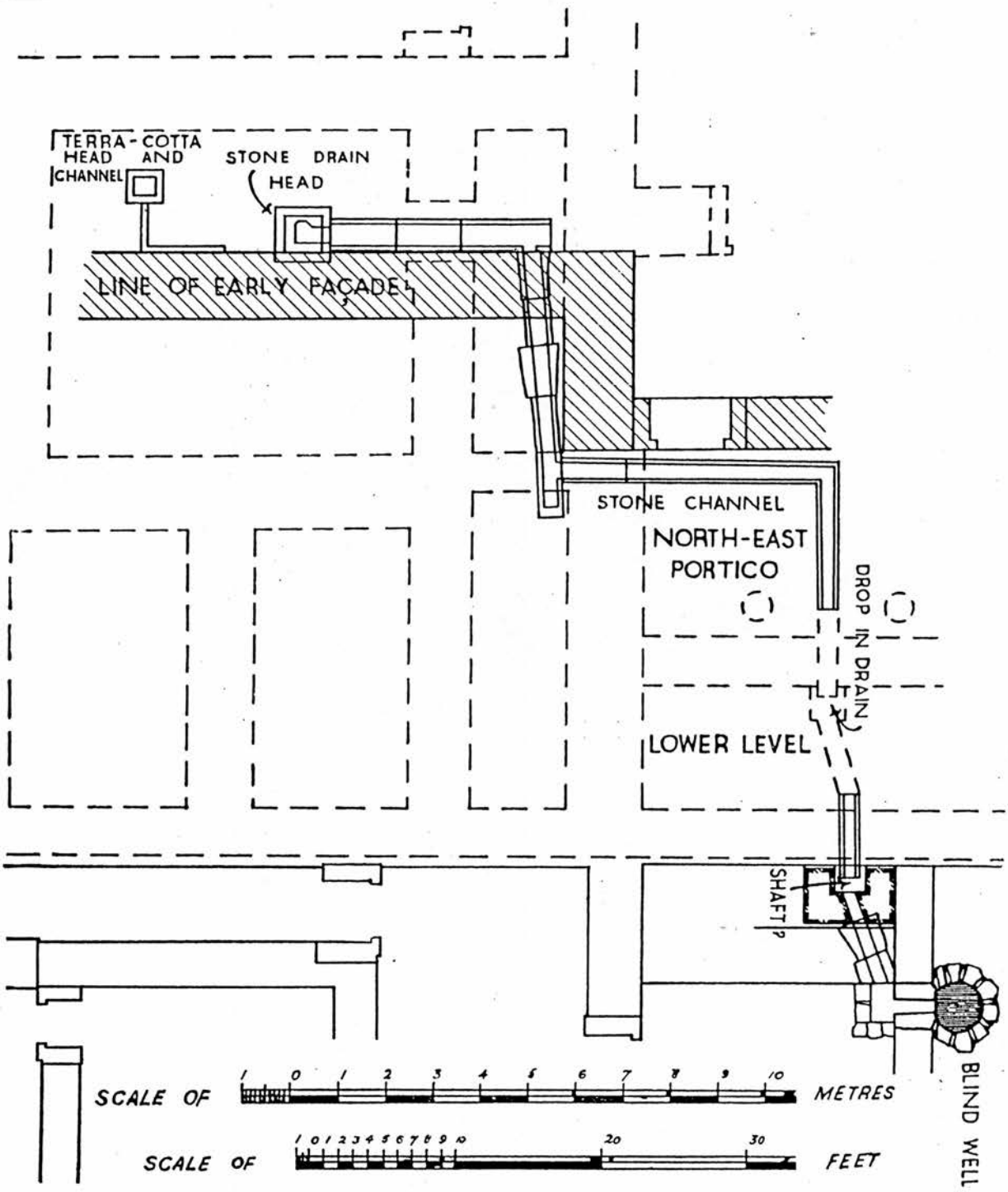


FIGURE 15. Plan of Area of Spiral Fresco showing line of Early Facade (Evans 1921, 381 Fig.276).

The School Room and adjoining rooms were first cleared in 1900 (Evans 1901, 96-7). Soundings throughout the area in 1913 produced evidence that indicated the early foundation of many of the walls in the area during the Old Palace period, FIGURE 16. There was also evidence for at least two earlier floor levels beneath that of the later palace.

Court of the Stone Spout

A trial at the base of the south wall of the Court of the Stone Spout showed that the wall was built on top of an older wall, which Evans assigned to MM IIIA, which was built over the top of the base of a pithos standing on a plaster floor, which Evans put in MM II, FIGURE 17 (1921, 362 Figs. 262, 266).

Room of the Stone Pier

A trial along the east face of the wall at the back of the Room of the Stone Pier produced a clear stratigraphic sequence. Evans described the levels from the top as follows: the first was patchwork gypsum paving, the second was an MM III B deposit with shallow cups, the third was a floor of white beaten earth 0.70 m. below the first, the fourth was a MM IIIA deposit with taller cups than the second and fragments of dark-faced vases with white spots and broad plain pans, the fifth

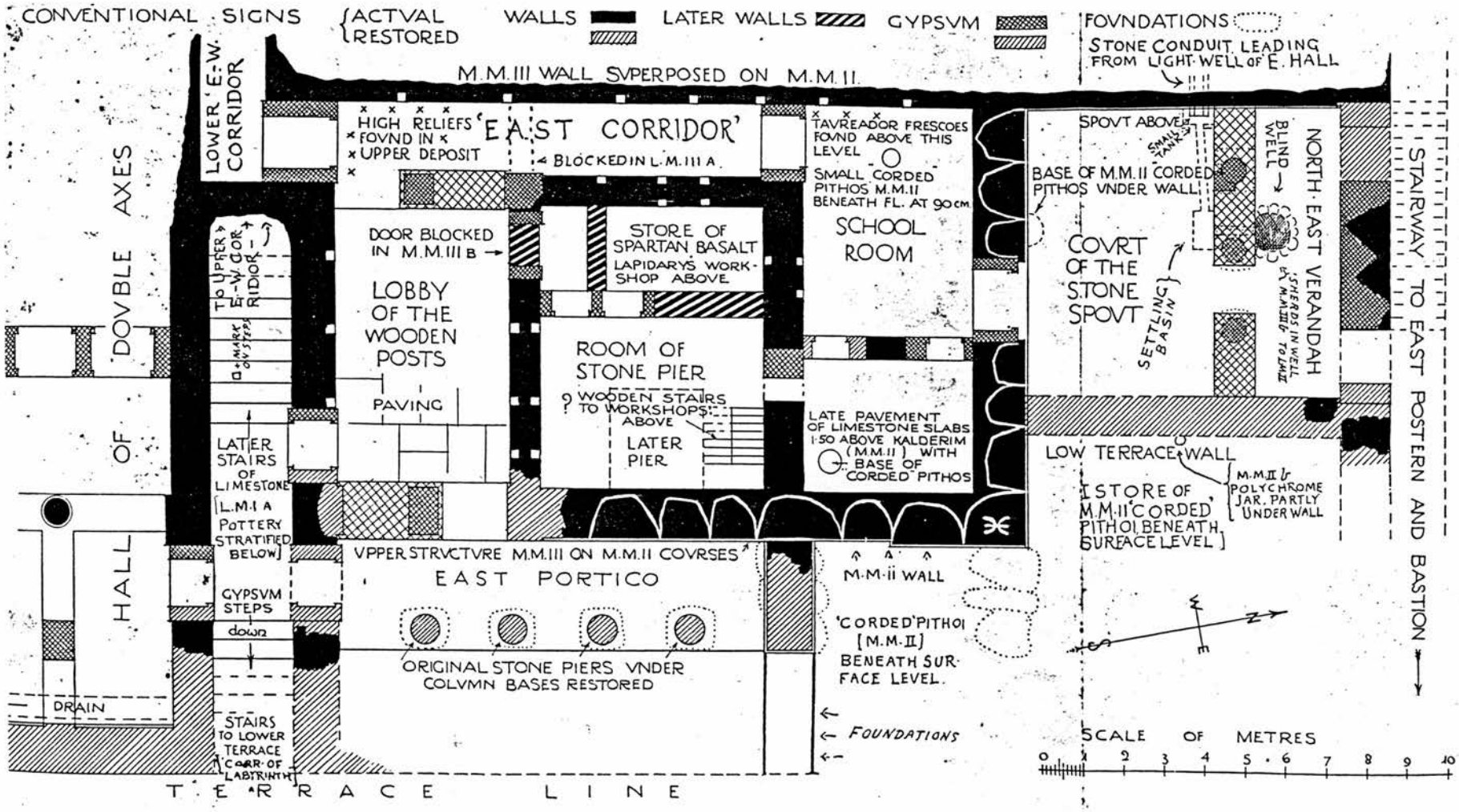


FIGURE 16. Plan of School Room Area showing early features (Evans 1930, Fig.183 opp. 270).

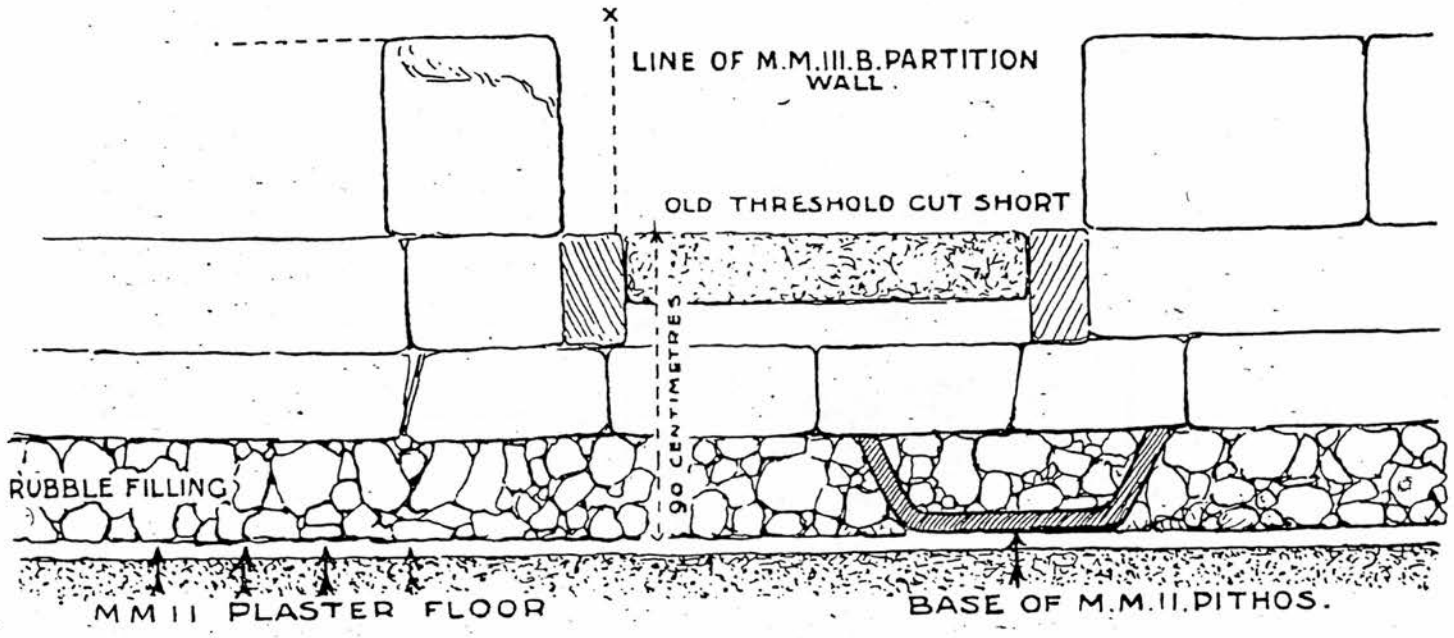


FIGURE 17. Section beneath north wall of School Room (Evans 1921, 362 Fig.262).

was a level of kalderim floor paving at a depth of 1.17 m. below the first level (1921, 366 n.2).

The cups illustrated from the second level, the deposit above the floor at 0.70 m., are the early form of conical cup also found in the West and South Polychrome Deposits and should not be later than MM IIIA (Ibid., 588-9 Fig.432 bb). The illustrated pottery from the fourth level, the stratum below the white clay floor and resting on top of the kalderim paving, consists of deep rounded bowls a forms quite common in the Royal Pottery Stores (Ibid., 589 Fig.433). The pottery from this test could not be found. Two photographs of the pottery from the fourth level in the Evans Archive (PLATE 120) show it to be very similar to that from the Royal Pottery Stores (1921, 589 Fig.433). This early floor, then, should be regarded as MM IIA and contemporary with nearby early floors.

The sequence here may be quite similar to that in the Loomweight Basement to the east, that is, an early floor destroyed in MM IIA with a white clay or plaster floor floor laid out on top of the deposit and re-occupation and destruction in MM IIIA.

The East Corridor

In the East Corridor, which was blocked off and used for storage in the New Palace, Evans reported a MM II floor at depth roughly corresponding to that in the Loomweight Basement on the other side of the wall to the

west (1921, 369 n.2). The level was also said to correspond with those of the early floor on the south side of the Court of the Stone Spout, which Evans called MM II, and the kalderim paving from the east borders of the School Room Area, which he assigned to MM IIIA but, as we have seen above, it should be regarded as MM IIA.

A small 'MM II' pithos with a triple line of handles and rope work decoration is the only vase reported from the early floor.

The Magazine of the Medallion Pithoi

Soundings beneath the gypsum paving in the Magazine of the Medallion Pithoi produced a clear stratigraphic sequence, FIGURE 18 (Evans 1921, 320-1 Fig.233). At a depth of 0.37 m. below the gypsum paving there was floor of 'mosaiko' paving, with interstices filled with white plaster, laid out on a Neolithic level. Above the floor was a level of earth and pottery which included fragments of small plain vessels and shallow bowls. Evans stated that some pottery was MM II but most is typical of MM III. The only pot illustrated is a rounded shallow bowl of a type quite common in the Royal Pottery Stores and therefore probably to be taken as MM IIA. This does not allow for a more precise date, but mosaiko paving is usually associated with material later than the early stages of MM II.

Above the deposit on the mosaiko floor is a white plaster floor with a thin carbonized layer on top and a

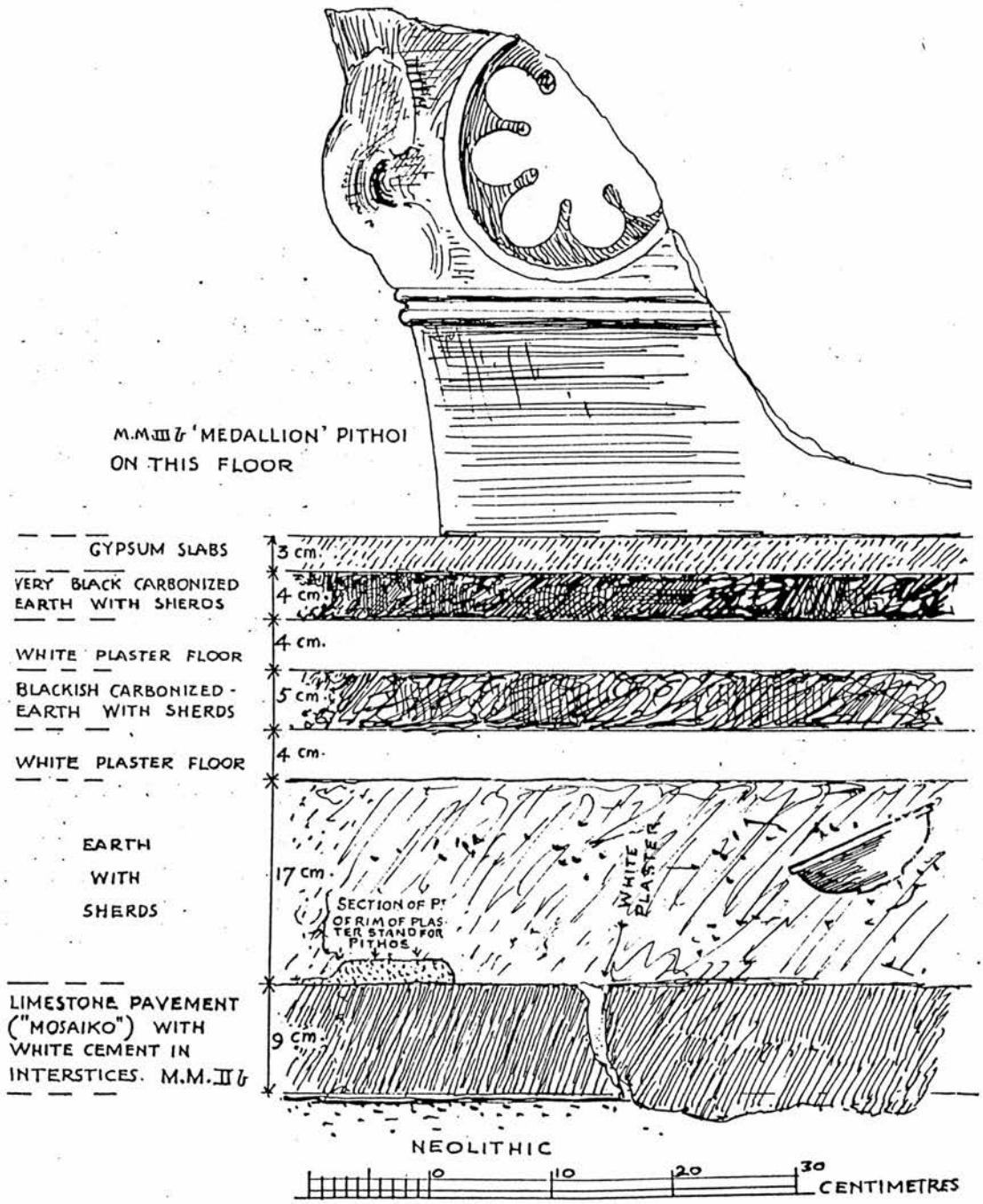


FIGURE 18. Section beneath Magazine of Medallion Pithoi

(Evans 1921, 320 Fig.233).

white plaster floor at a higher level with another carbonized layer beneath the late palace paving.

The stratigraphy does not help with clarifying the history of the Old Palace because none of the finds from the stratified levels seems to have survived.

Summary

The sequence in the East Central Enclave may be summarised as follows:

The earliest floors belong to MM IIA. In some cases they have kalderim paving, in others they have rough plaster paving. In most cases the material beneath the floors is Neolithic, occationally mixed with some wheel-made Kamares pottery which suggests a date later than MM IA, perhaps MM IB or early MM IIA for their construction. As there is no evidence for MM IA floors it may be that these did not exist in the area or were cut away during the building operations that produced the east wing of the palace.

The floors are not all at the same level. The kalderim floors beneath the School Room Area and Court of the Stone Spout are on the same level as the early floor in the Loomweight Basement and may belong to the same system of rooms. These areas also share the same history: a destruction in MM II A followed by the overlaying of a plaster floor, then another destruction in MM IIIA. After the second destruction the Loomweight Basement was filled

in and the area became part of a different system of rooms to the west. The School Room Area and Court of the Stone Spout were remodelled and subdivided and no longer seem to have been used as storerooms.

The early floor beneath the Room of the Olive Press had a slightly different sequence to those to the east. It also seems to have been first used in MM IIA but the early floor was very much a basement entered from above by plaster steps and it was roughly 1.00 m. higher than the level of the contemporary floors to the east. It may have represented an intermediate level between that of the Loomweight Basement and that beneath the Room of the Medallion Pithoi. It was on the east side of the Great Terrace wall separating the two areas and so probably belonged to the complex to which the Loomweight Basement also belonged. The Room was destroyed by fire, as the presence of sealings suggests, in MM IIA. The contents of the room show that it was a pottery store and some of the sealings may have hieroglyphic script, perhaps confirming that records were kept of the pottery in the store. Other contemporary deposits at Knossos were accompanied by traces of fire and contained sealings with pictographic or hieroglyphic script, for example the Vat Room and Hieroglyphic Deposits. The basement room went out of use after MM IIA and was filled-in in MM IIIA following the destruction of the palace. The fill seems to have been designed to bring up the level to that of the North-East Pottery Stores which were extended over

the earlier deposits in MM III. The earliest destruction deposits on the later palace floors above were assigned by Evans to MM IIIB, but could be early LM IA (Popham 1977, 193-5).

Part 7. The Domestic Quarter

Excavations in 1901-2 in the East-West Corridor and the area to the south revealed an area of deep deposit going several metres below the level of the Central Court (1901, 102-117, 1902, 34). The complex of rooms found included the Hall of the Double Axes, the Queen's Megaron and their associated structures. Evans noticed that there were architectural elements earlier than the late palace floor deposits, such as the massive wall with deeply cut mason's marks along the south wall of the light area of the Queen's Megaron, (1903, 51), but did not investigate the early features until 1913, when he conducted a series of trials in the area.

The 1913 trials were carried out at various points in the Queen's Megaron and Bath Room, and in the nearby light wells. In all places there were traces of MM floors of the kalderim type at a depth of c. 0.35 m. below the later floors, FIGURE 19. Above the kalderim were pure deposits of MM II date, 0.14 m. high, above which were floors of mosaiko paving (Evans 1921, 210-1 Fig.155).

The pottery from the 1913 trials does not seem to have survived and was not described in detail, so it is difficult to verify the dates assigned by Evans. It seems quite likely that they are correct because other instances of kalderim paving at Knossos are associated with MM II pottery, for example in the Original Insula.

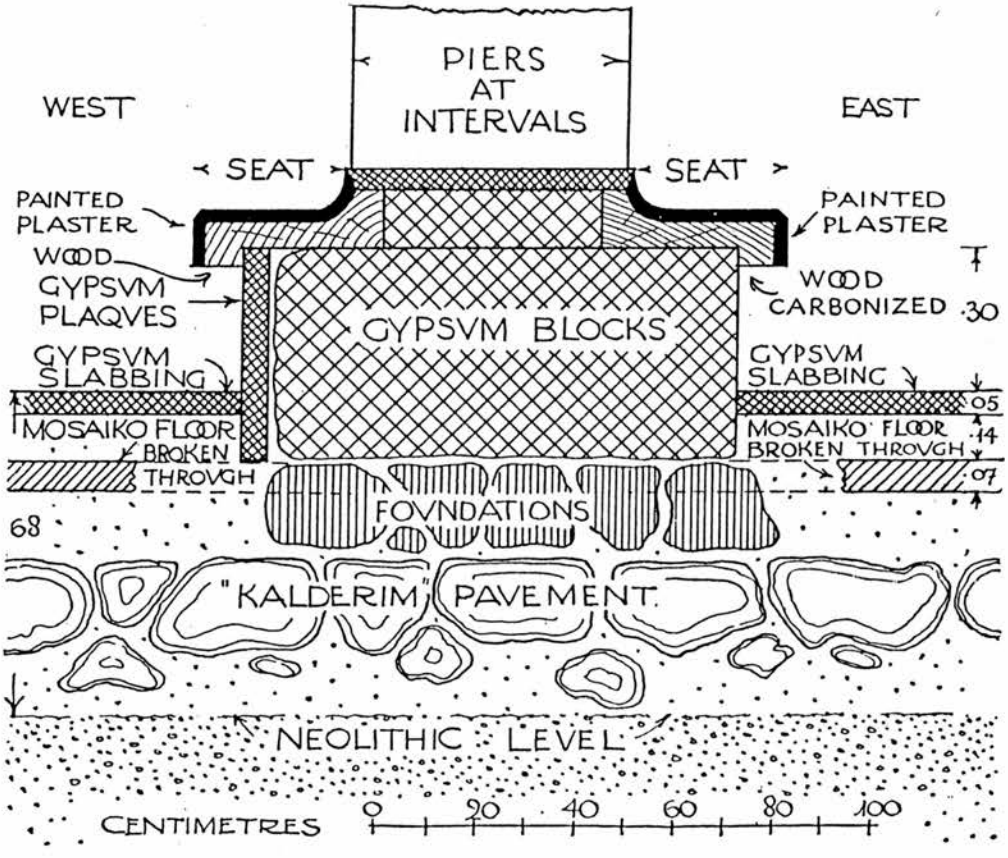


FIGURE 19. Section beneath central pillar on Queen's Megaron (Evans 1930, 368 Fig.245).

The early floors and walls in the area indicated to Evans that the general plan of the Domestic Quarter and its plumbing belonged to MM II (1921, 204). This would mean that the great cutting into the eastern slope of the Neolithic, EM and MM I settlement was effected in MM II, perhaps at the same time as other major works were taking place in other parts of the palace. The terraces on the east side of the hill that continued to affect architectural planning in the area of the East Central Enclave were cut away in this area (J. Evans 1971, Pl.VI for conjectural terrace).

Part 8. The Southeast Kamares Area

On the southeastern slope of the upper plateau on which the palace stood Evans noticed an area of walls of the late palace period with earlier material between them. This area became known as the Southeast Kamares Area, FIGURE 1, Basement of Monolithic Pillars.

The Monolithic Pillar Basement

In 1900 Evans carried out a test between two early walls in the Southeast Kamares Area and found that the depth of deposit was 4.20 m. and that from a depth of about 3.00 m. downwards there was an accumulation of early painted pottery including a vase in the form of a dove, after which the sounding became known as the 'Dove Pit' (1900, 7). Further excavations in the area took place in 1902. The early building into which the Dove Pit had been sunk was found to consist of deep chambers and cell-like compartments. Again at a depth of about 3.0 m. quantities of painted pottery of the MM period were found and a variety of clay sealings some with pictographic script. There were also two cups with Linear A inscriptions on the interiors (1902, 106-7 Figs.63-6, 70).

In 1903 the building was cleared and the following stratigraphic sequence observed: the tops of the walls started at about 0.50 m. below the surface, at 1.30 m. below the tops of the walls was a floor level with a

'streaked' pithos, pottery of the 'Palace Style' and the two cups with Linear A inscriptions. Below, there was a second architectural phase, 0.65 m. in depth, then a basement chamber with walls preserved to a height of 2.10 m. in places. Kamares pottery was found in the lower chamber but there was also an earlier deposit of pottery which could be seen to pre-date the fine egg-shell ware (1903, 17-18).

Mackenzie reported that the earlier MM IA material was found beneath a floor with high quality MM II pottery of which he illustrated some fine examples (1903, Pl.VI.4, VII; 1906, 244, 246). The pottery from the earliest floor is late MM IA and belongs to Andreou's 'Kouloures Group' (1978, 30). The fine Kamares pottery published by Mackenzie is MM IIA with close parallels from elsewhere in the palace (see Chapter 3, Group M). The pottery in the KSM from the Monolithic Pillar Basement is a mixture of MM IA, IIA and some later material, so Mackenzie's observations on the stratigraphy can not be verified (Pendlebury 1935, 24, O II 3, 4, 7, 8). That there was a good floor deposit in MM IIA is almost certain because of the number of fine almost complete vases of MM IIA types. It seems likely that the sealings should also be associated with the MM IIA floor because they are similar to examples from the Hieroglyphic Group and it is most likely that the fire destruction observed elsewhere in the palace in MM IIA also occurred here and was responsible for their preservation. There are many frag-

ments of MM IIIA pottery from the area, but the mixed nature of the material in the KSM did not allow for detailed study of the pottery. It perhaps suggests that, like elsewhere, there was a filling operation in the Monolithic Pillar Basementand adjacent area in MM IIIA.

Part 9. The Town

There has been almost continuous excavation outside the limits of the palace in the surrounding settlement at Knossos since Hogarth's trials in 1899. Excavations conducted under the auspices of the British School at Athens by successive generations of students have done much to help clarify the picture of the Minoan town. The following gives a brief summary of some of the excavations whose results have a direct bearing on the history of the Old Palace.

The South Polychrome Deposits

Extensive excavations were undertaken in 1922 to the south and east of the southeast angle of the palace where a large depression in the earth had been observed. Two small houses separated by a corridor with a drain were uncovered, FIGURE 20. The house on the east side of the corridor had a deposit of large cut blocks in the center and was given the name 'House of the Fallen Blocks'. The house on the west side contained among other things two skulls with horns and was called, 'The House of the Sacrificed Oxen' (Evans 1928, 296-303).

Early walls were found beneath those of the main period of occupation, and early polychrome pottery was found in association with the walls. Mackenzie recorded that the fragments of a pithoid jar, bridge-spouted jar

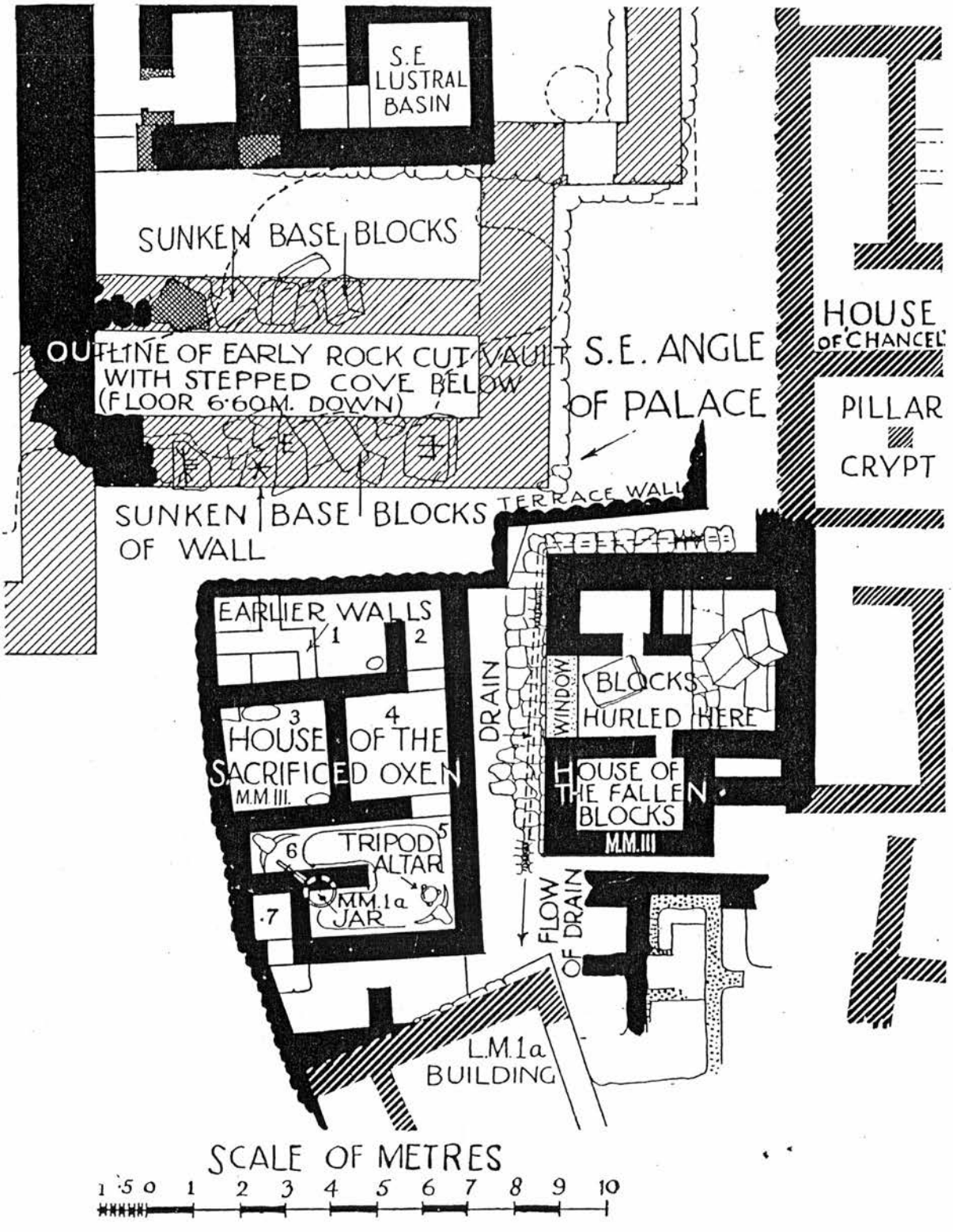


FIGURE 20. Plan of South Polychrome Area (Evans 1928, 295 Fig.172).

and flask were all found in the early stratum (1922 DB, 46, 79). At the time of excavation he regarded them as MM IIIA or MM IIB (Ibid., 46). Evans published colour drawings of the pots and assigned the pieces to MM IIA (1928, 215 Pl.IX). Evans' date may be correct, and the pithos found in a similar early stratum in the north room of the House of the Sacrificed Oxen, which was put in MM IA, may also belong in MM IIA, as the jars contents - footed goblets or 'egg-cups', suggests (1928, 300-1). There are other examples of MM IIA pottery in the finds from this area (Chapter 3 Group N).

The majority of the published pottery and kept sherds from the House of the Fallen Blocks and House of the Sacrificed Oxen is later than MM IIA and belongs to the latest use and destruction of the building. Evans suggested that the latest pottery is MM IIIB and marked the end of the MM period.

During the course of the excavation Mackenzie noted that what he considered to be early and late pottery were found in alternating strata without apparent sequence. It was clear to him that most of the pottery belonged to a filling operation which included a great deal of fine material.

A preliminary examination of the kept sherds from both houses and the corridor in between them shows that the material joins and that it is exactly similar to the pottery from the filling of the Koulouras in the West Court and from the filling operation above the Loomweight

Basement and below the floor of the Room of the Olive Press (Chapter 3, Group N). The latest elements in the pottery are MM IIIA and it seems as though the destruction and filling operation took place in that period.

The deposit in the House of the Fallen Blocks is startling evidence of the force of the earthquake that destroyed the building. It is probably the strongest evidence of the shock that must have levelled the palace at Knossos. Evans put this event at the end of MM IIIB, but on the basis of the re-investigation of the pottery in Chapter 3 it should now be placed in MM IIIA.

An Early deposit south of the West Court

Hogarth found an, "Accumulation", of Kamares pottery, "heaped up", outside of houses on top of a Neolithic level of yellow in an area to the south of the West Court (Hogarth and Welch 1901, 80). On the top of the deposits was the upper part of a footed lamp of uncertain type (Ibid., Fig.25). Beneath the lamp was what was described as, "True Kamares stuff", which included fragments of two offering tables, a cup and a jug (Ibid., Fig.15, Pls.VIc, VIIb, e). The cup of a good example of Straight-sided cup Type 2 and the jug is a Jug with cut-away spout Type 1. Both types are found in the MM IIA groups in the palace suggesting that this deposit may be contemporary.

The Theatral Area

Evans' 1929 trial beneath the 10th step of the Eastern Flight in the Theatral Area revealed a clear stratigraphic sequence (Evans 1930, 248-251). The results are summarised as three systems relating directly to the stratigraphy observed, FIGURE 21. The earliest system, 1, had a deposit 1.52 m. deep with mixed Neolithic to MM IA pottery. This seems to have formed part of an early court to which the N.W. Kouloura must have belonged, FIGURE 5. System 2 had a deposit 0.55 m. thick comprising pottery which included fragments of Kamares ware likened to examples from the Royal Pottery Stores and a large fragment of what Evans' description suggests is a Rounded goblet of Type 2 (Chapter 4, Part 1), which confirms Evans' date in the MM IIA period for System 2 (Ibid., 1930, 248 n.3). The construction of the East Flight of Steps belongs to System 3. It is associated with a deposit 0.74 m. thick which includes cups similar to the inscribed examples from the Monolithic Pillar Basement and ascribed to MM IIIA (Ibid., 250). The dates assigned to the three systems by Evans correspond to events we have seen from parts of the palace and repeat the stratigraphic sequence of MM IA below MM IIA below MM IIIA.

The Town Drain and Early Houses

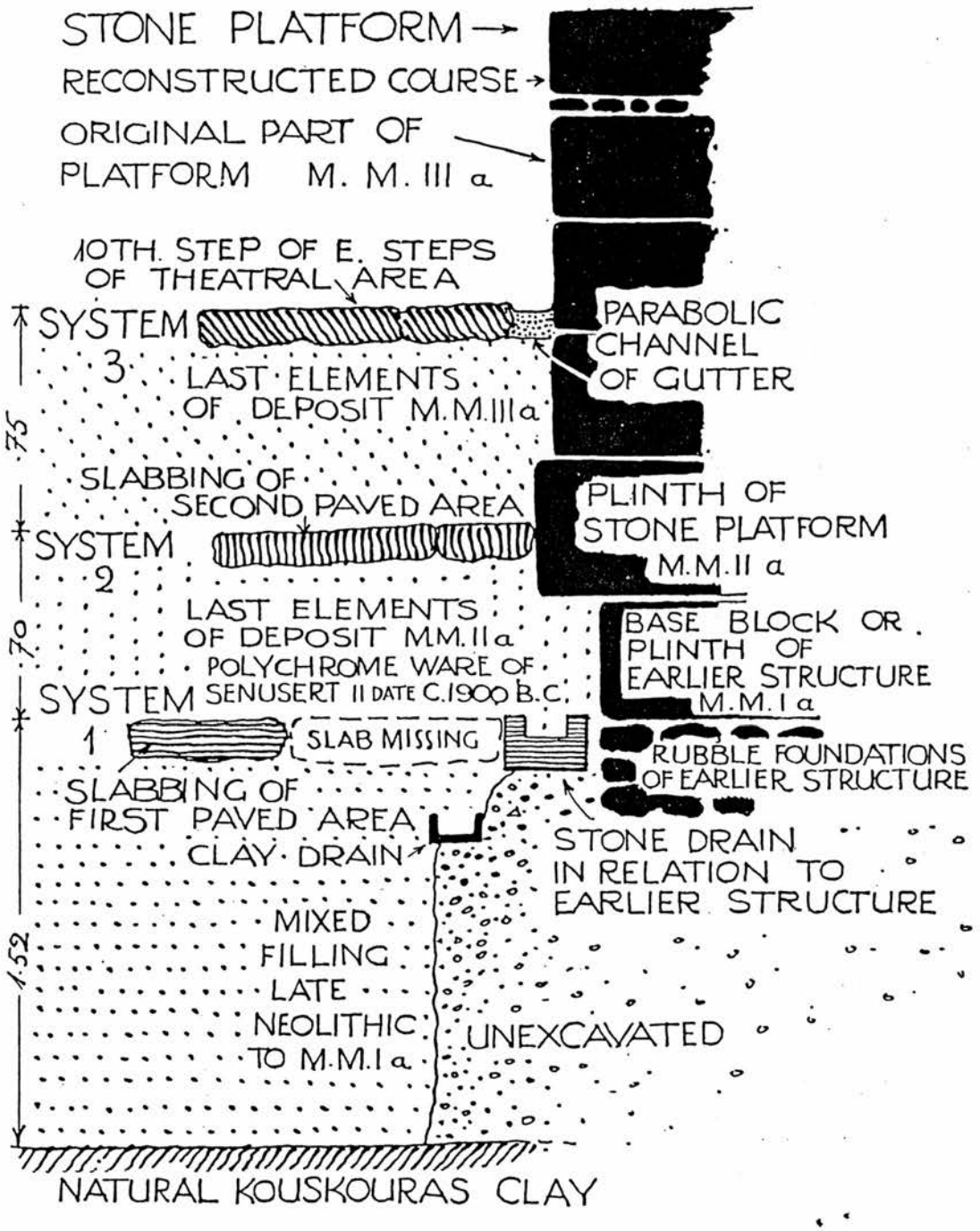


FIGURE 21. Section beneath 10th step of eastern flight of Theatral Area (Evans 1930, 249 Fig.172).

Excavations in the area north west of the House of the Frescoes brought to light parts of two houses that Evans felt represented typical MM town houses and a drainage channel (Evans 1928, 366-7 Fig.203).

The drain was earlier than the houses, as it could be traced beneath House B and the Royal Road nearby. Evans reports that the drain was found filled with masses of MM IA pottery but that it went out of use at around the close of MM II (Ibid., 368-9). The only vase illustrated as coming from the drain is a fine wheelmade angular cup with barbotine decoration, our 1031 (Ibid., 369 Fig.205). Other pottery that can be assigned to the same deposit includes two other fine angular cups and two handmade Straight-sided cups of Type 2 which can be assigned to MM IIA (Chapter 3, Group O). The drain may have been constructed in MM I, but it went out of use during MM IIA.

The contents of the two houses, A and B, include deposits of pottery that Evans assigned to the MM IIIA period (1928, 369). He illustrated some of the pottery and more can be assigned to the group on the basis of a photograph in the Evans Archive, PLATE 125. The material includes pieces with White-spotted decoration and allows for a glimpse at what Evans meant by MM IIIA (Ibid., 371 Fig. 206).

At a point west of the West Court and probably to the south of the Royal Road, Hogarth excavated what he regarded as the richest find of Kamares Ware he made in

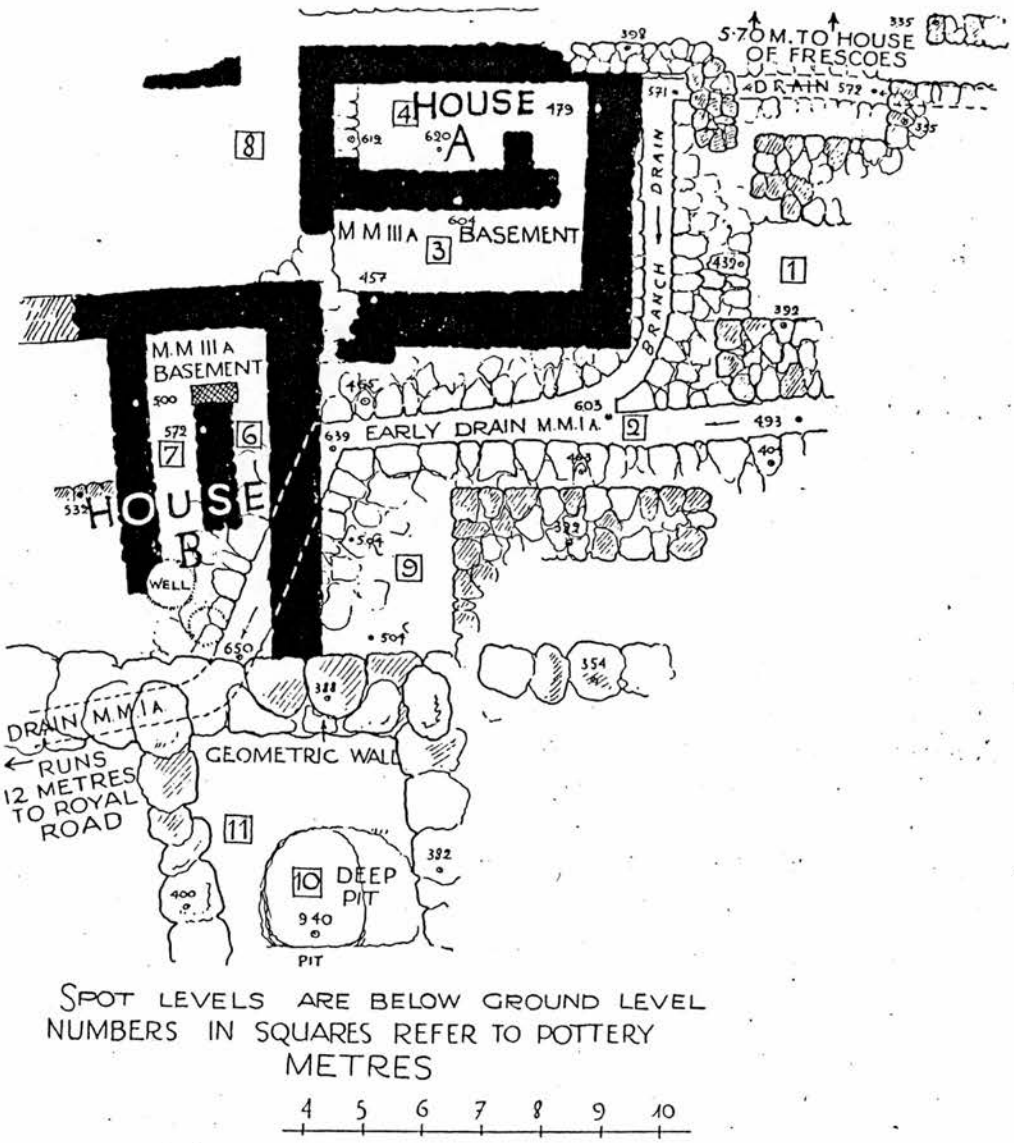


FIGURE 22. Plan of Town Houses and Early Drain

(Evans 1928, 367 Fig.203).

the town (1900, Pl.XII, No.12; with Welch 1901, 80 Figs.7-9, 12, 18, 19). The pottery illustrated looks very much like that from Houses A and B near the Town Drain and probably comes from a contemporary deposit nearby.

The Royal Road

Excavations under the direction of M.S.F. Hood between 1957 and 1961 on the north and south sides of the Royal Road produced a great deal of material of the Old Palace period in a stratified sequence. Preliminary reports have appeared (Hood 1959, 1960, 1961-2 and 1966) outlining three main phases of the MM period stratified above a large deposit of the MM IA period.

The pottery of the earliest period, Phase C, includes a Convex-sided cup, Rounded goblet of Type 2, Tumbler of Type 2 and a number of Squat rounded bridge-spouted jars, all of which occur in the MM IIA deposits in the palace (Chapter 4, Part 1). Hood assigned this phase to MM IA, but has since decided it may be more characteristic of MM IB (personal communication).

Phase B, the second period, is stratified above Phase C and the pottery includes examples of fine vases in types very similar to those shown to belong in MM IIA in the palace. Hood places this phase in the MM IIA period.

Phase A is stratified above Phase B and the pottery has a developed character. Some of the forms are

reminiscent of MM IIA types but others are quite similar to later types, for example there is a Straight-sided cup of Type 6 decorated in the same manner as 261-3 in Group E. There are also examples of Straight-sided cups of Types 5 and 6 that are very similar to 291-6 in Group E and are printed with crescent or maggot decoration. Hood had assigned this phase to MM IIA (1959, 19-20), but has recently moved it to the MM IIB period (personal communication).

There were small deposits that could be assigned to the MM IIB and IIIA periods above Phase A.

The following synchronisms between the Palace and Royal Road may be suggested: The pottery of Phase C looks later than the pottery of House C below the West Court and might be taken as an early group of MM IIA pottery perhaps belonging to the construction of the early basements on the south side of the Royal Road. Phase B has much in common with the pottery of MM IIA as defined in the Palace and could be contemporary with the destruction deposits of that period. Phase A appears to belong to a phase between MM IIA and IIIA in the palace and could, as Hood suggests, represent a localised destruction in MM IIB.

The Stratigraphical Museum Extension

The excavations of P. M. Warren behind the KSM have uncovered part of a building of the Old Palace

period (Warren 1981, 74). There is little stratigraphy in the early period of the site but the MM house contained a deposit of pottery including straight-sided cups of late types and one of Type 7 with stamped shell decoration between two lines of white dotted spiral very similar to the decoration on rhyton 393 in Group E (Ibid., Figs.3 and 4). Warren's provisional date in MM II/III for the deposit may be put more accurately in MM IIIA.

Trial KV

In 1969, M. R. Popham conducted the rescue excavation of part of a MM house in the upper village of modern Knossos. A preliminary publication of the results allows us to consider where to place the house in the MM sequence at Knossos (Popham 1974).

The majority of the pottery comes from a destruction level in the central room of the house, FIGURE 23. The pottery occurs in types which have very close parallels in the pottery from the West and South Polychrome Deposits and should, then, be considered MM IIIA. However, the absence of certain distinctive forms or "type fossils" such as the Straight-sided cup of Type 12 suggest that this group is earlier than the MM IIIA destruction in the Palace and probably represents the final stages of MM IIB, as Popham suggested (1974, 191).

KSP '75

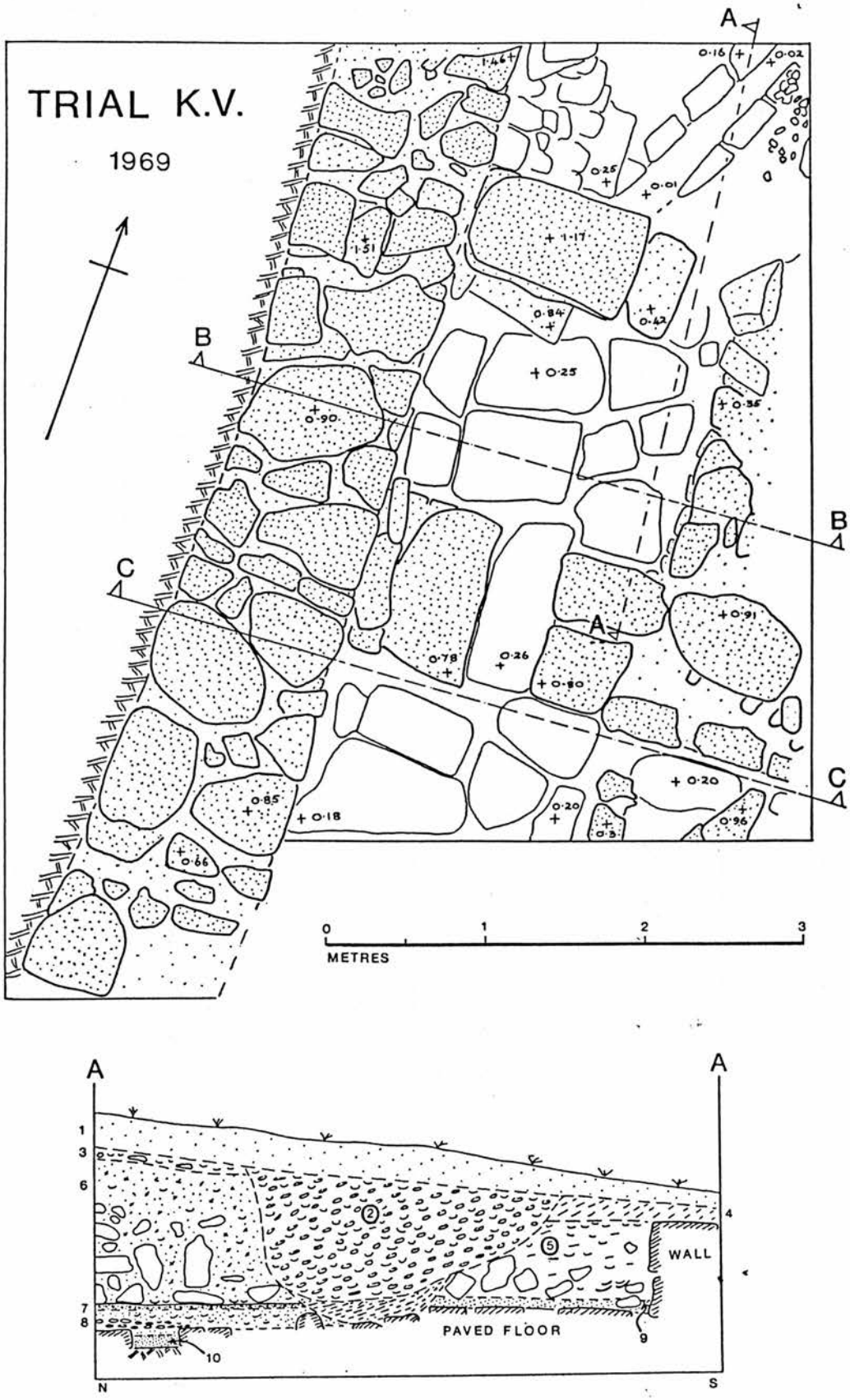


FIGURE 23. Plan of Trial KV with north-south section (Popham 1974, 182-3, Figs.1,2).

In 1975, Catling and Smyth excavated a site on the south-east flank of the Acropolis which contained traces of MM III and LM I houses (catling and others 1979). The houses were very much disturbed by ploughing but produced several groups of pottery that belonged to three main phases of occupation which the excavators assigned to MM IIIA, MM IIIB and LM IA (Ibid., 78).

The two earliest deposits, A and B, are said to belong in MM IIIA. There are some similarities with the pottery of Groups E and N in the Palace, such as the Straight-sided cup of Type 12 (Ibid., Fig.18 nos.49, 95-8), but in general the pottery looks more advanced than that from the MM IIIA destruction in the Palace. This is especially evident in the pottery "thrown off the hump" which much rougher than that from the Palace (Chapter 4, Part 3), and resembles more closely the later MM IIIB types. It may be that the earliest groups belong to a stage of MM III later than the destruction in the Palace which should perhaps be regarded as the early part of MM IIIB. Carinci's suggestion that both phases assigned by Catling to MM IIIA and MM IIIB should be regarded as contemporary in some ways agrees with the evidence from the present study (Carinci 1983, 137). Groups A to D should be regarded as MM IIIB, perhaps with groups A and B representing an early stage of the period.

Gypsades: Wells

Hogarth cleared a well on the lower slopes of Gypsades at the turn of the century (Hood and Smyth 1981, 56 No.289). The well was excavated to a depth of 44 feet and found to contain exclusively Kamares pottery. From a depth of about 15 feet came the only two vases illustrated from this well, a small jug and an offering bowl (Hogarth and Welch 1901, 80, 88 Fig.16 Pl.VI.b). Evans assigned the jug to MM IIB (1921, 264 Fig.196), and the bowl to MM IIA (1935, 121 Fig.88). The decoration of the lily spray on the jug looks quite advanced and could be MM IIB, as Evans suggested, or MM IIIA. The bowl is of a type known from the West Polychrome Deposits and should be taken as MM IIIA. Both vases could be contemporary and the well may have been filled in in MM IIIA.

In 1913, Evans supervised the clearing of a well to the south-east of the one excavated by Hogarth. He reported that the pottery from the well belonged to two phases because two types of pottery were found (1921, 595-6; 1928, 549). The upper part of the fill included a large number of restorable vases which belong to the earliest stages of LM IA (Ibid. 1928, 549 Fig.349; Popham 1967, 339 Pl.76 a-g). An earlier deposit, which Evans reported was separated by a considerable interval of time, contained pottery which he assigned to MM IIIA. Evans illustrated the fragments of four rounded cups which were described as having, "Finicking" polychrome decoration (1921, 595 Fig.437). Two of the illustrated fragments are not Finiking Ware but early types of 'wavy-

line' cups (Ibid.,Fig.437 a, b). They probably do not come from the well because they join a cup 237 from the North-West Pit (see Chapter 3, Group D). The Finicking Ware cups could be taken as part of the whole deposit and not regarded as earlier because the style first appears in MM IIIB and is found in destruction deposits of the late MM IIIB or early LM IA period at Knossos. There is no need to segregate the material from this well into groups. It seems to belong quite happily to the early stages of LM IA.

A few metres south-west of the well cleared by Hogarth, Coldstream excavated an early well in 1958 (Hood and Smyth 1981, 56 No.290). The finds are unpublished, but a preliminary examination of the pottery in the KSM (thanks to the kindness of M.S.F.Hood) showed that it had many features in common with the pottery from the Royal Pottery Stores and Early Chamber beneath the West Court. Hood first assigned the pottery to the MM IB period, but it later realised that it would be better suited to a stage of MM IIA.

CHAPTER 3. POTTERY GROUPS OF THE OLD PALACE PERIOD AT KNOSSOS

Introduction

The following groups of pottery come from deposits excavated by Evans, Mackenzie and Pendlebury in the years before the Second World War at Knossos. They are not all pottery deposits because in many cases it was found that sherds from associated areas joined and so these could no longer be regarded as closed or pure deposits. Pure deposits are rare and in the absence of stratigraphic sections such a label cannot be used for any of the groups from the early excavations at Knossos.

The groups of pottery are re-assembled by means of three scources of information: 1) publications, 2) notebooks and photographs, and 3) the pottery itself.

The first scource includes five detailed preliminary reports by Evans of the first major campaigns of 1900 to 1905 in the Annual of the British School at Athens(1901, 1902, 1903,1904, 1905), and the final report in the four volumes of The Palace of Minos at Knossos. There are also Mackenzie's two articles giving summaries of the pottery at Knossos in Journal of Hellenic Studies (1903, 1906).

The second scource is the excavation notebooks kept by Evans and Mackenzie, now stored in the Ashmolean Museum Library and the pottery notebooks written by

MacKenzie, now stored in the British School at Athens. These are listed in the bibliography at the end of this volume. Evans also took photographs of groups of restored vases and sherds. These are now in the Evans' Archive of the Ashmolean Museum. Many of the photographs are unpublished and included here among the plates as evidence for the re-assembling of pottery groups. Mackenzie describes a number of individual pieces in his pottery notebooks which can be identified in the pottery. He and Evans also occasionally wrote on vases and sherds in a hard lead pencil which remains legible and helps to suggest the findspot for a number of vases which otherwise would have been without provenance. In all cases the graffito confirms the suspected or published context of the inscribed piece. Evans' photographs of groups of vases or sherds are useful in re-assembling groups because many vases in a group photograph can be shown to come from the same deposit and so allow for the suggestion of the likely provenance for a number of pieces which would otherwise be without a known origin. In some cases they are also the only record of vases which have gone missing since last studied by Evans and MacKenzie.

The third and most valuable scource of information is the pottery itself. It was kept in separate lots in storerooms in the reconstructed parts of the palace and surrounding buildings and formed the nucleus of the Knossos Stratigraphical Museum. Some of the pottery was mended for publication and sent to the Candia (now Herak-

leion) Museum. Some vases and a number of fragments were sent to the British Museum, the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge and a large amount went to the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford. The remaining fragments were removed from the palace storerooms and re-boxed, labelled and shelved in the new Knossos Stratigraphical Museum where they could be consulted with much greater ease than before. None of the earlier deposits seems to have been strewn or studied as a whole and so this was thought to be the most useful first step in the present re-investigation.

As with Furness and Popham, it was found that there were errors in labelling, but that these could be corrected when a complete deposit was studied and some boxes were found to be so obviously unrelated to the rest of the deposit that they had to be placed to one side. What are believed to be the correct boxes are listed in APPENDIX 2. As soon as the labelling problems were overcome many 'new' vases were mended and fragments of published vases now in other museums were found to confirm or indicate the findspot for some well-known pieces. Many joins were noted with vases in other museums and in one case, that of 208, there are fragments in four museums. Museum cross-joins are noted at the end of each catalogue entry.

As the study continued each pot studied and recorded was given a number preceeded by K., to act as an inventory number. This system was started by Mackenzie in his 1902 pottery notebook. K. was probable an abbrevia-

tion for Kamares. He stopped with K.29. The numbering was continued until the present total of K.1030 which it is hoped will be continued by other students. The inventory numbers were used during the study to facilitate the cross-reference of joins and parallels but have been superceded here by a sequence of numbers in order of deposit and form in the catalogue in APPENDIX 1.

In the following chapter the most important and useful groups from the Old Palace are described and the pottery is discussed with reference to the typology set out in Chapter 4 and the full catalogue of inventoried pottery in APPENDIX 1. It was not possible to catalogue all of the pottery because of the great number of examples. Some deposits are catalogued in full but others that were considered to be badly mixed have only a selection of vases in the catalogue. It was neither possible nor desirable to draw all of the inventoried pottery. A number of pieces were selected because of their form or because they would not reproduce satisfactorily in photographs. The drawings are reproduced at the end of APPENDIX 1. Only a very small percentage of the inventoried pottery is not illustrated, in most cases because close parallels could be cited among the other vases from Knossos.

Part 1. The West Court and North-West Treasury

GROUP A. The Early Chamber beneath the West Court

This group comes from the floor deposit at 1.75 m. below the surface in Test Pit 4 and from the second meter of deposit in Test Pit 3 of the 1904 trials beneath the West Court (see above pp.21-3). The pottery from the two trials joins accross so completely that it probably comes from the same floor deposit.

The group has been re-assembled by means of published photographs (Evans 1904, 15 Figs.4, 5.2; 1921 187 Fig.136; Pendlebury 1933, Pl.XVII.2c, 3, 4) and one unpublished photograph in the Evans Archive, PLATE 2. There is also a sketch of the deposit which is sufficiently detailed to allow for pottery stored in the KSM to be identified and assigned to the group, FIGURE 24.

Most of the whole vases could be traced. The published pieces are in the HM and probably were sent as a group and inventoried as such because they all belong within the same range of numbers in the HM catalogue. Some pottery from the Royal Pottery Stores seems to have been inventoried at the same time, but the numbers are generally earlier than those of Group A.

The pottery illustrated in PLATE 2 can be included in this group for the following reasons: 1) The material is identified in the top right hand corner as coming from the N W House, 2) the strainer 97 joins the rim of a cup from boxes clearly assigned to and joining Group A in the KSM, 3) three of the vases shown are inscribed with "K.04 W Sq. T.P.3", or "T.P.4", which records that they come from the same trenches as Group A,

FIGURE 24. Sketch of Group A pottery in place (Evans 1904-5, 15 Fig.8; 1921, 187 Fig.135).

4) the inventory numbers in the HM are quite close to those known to belong to Group A, and 5) the pottery is very similar to that known to belong to Group A.

A great deal of intact plain pottery and sherds are stored in KSM lots B I 6 and 7. The boxes from these lots were strewn and sorted and some found not to belong (see APPENDIX 2). The material that could be shown to belong was mended and a total of 152 vases were inventoried for this study (1-152 in APPENDIX 1). A few of the vases photographed by Evans could not be found, but were included in this study because they seemed to belong to recognizable types and were probably in known fabrics.

The pottery is illustrated here in FIGURES 41-4 and PLATES 1-17. Much is handmade and monochrome coated but there is a sufficient quantity of fine pottery in types that are also found in the Royal Pottery Stores and other early floors in the east wing of the palace to suggest that this group belongs in the MM IIA period. To mention the most obvious examples, there are the Rounded Goblets of Type 1, 1-7, 15-6, Type 2, 110, and Type 3, 111, Tall-rimmed angular cups of Type 1, 31-4, 43 and 70, Short-rimmed angular cups of Type 2, and Rounded Cups of Type 1 , all of which are found in other groups that mey be assigned to the MM IIA period (see Chapter 4 Part 1). There are also Hand lamps of Type 1, 148-151, also found in groups G and L (Chapter 4, Part 3).

The latest pottery in Group A, therefore, is of the same type as the pottery from the Royal Pottery

Stores and Early floor beneath the Room of the Olive Press and should be regarded as MM IIA, as first suspected by Evans and Mackenzie.

Some interesting parallels may be drawn from among the non-Kamares wares. Pyxis 129 is in a fabric and is lightly burnished in manner very similar to a class of pottery found at Myrtos-Pyrgos (Cadogan, personal communication). No chronological synchronisms are possible before the publication of the Pyrgos pottery, but a date in Pyrgos III would be most suitable (Cadogan 1978, 73; 1983, 510-511). The fine red ware cups, bowl and tumbler, 139-145, are very similar to a class of pottery found at Mallia and in Lasithi, and is probably imported from that region (Pendlebury 1936, 60 Fig.14; 1938, 33 Fig.13; Watrous 1982, 61 Fig.7). Bowl 146 is similar to a series of bowls from Malia, but J.C.Poursat has seen the piece and is not confident that it could originate at Malia. On the other hand, J. Moody has looked at the piece and feels that the fabric resembles that of the Chania region and does not dismiss the possibilty that it could come from the West. None of these external links provides much of chronological interest, but they are a valuable indicator of foreign pottery arriving at Knossos.

GROUP B. The Area of the Polychrome Jug

This group comes from a small floor deposit

beneath the later North-West House (see above pp.9-10). It has been re-assembled by means of two photographs published with Evans report for 1904, PLATE 18. Four of the published vases could be found. Most of the others belong to easily recognizable types and so are included in the catalogue. Two cups, 155-6, are in boxes 92 and 93 in the KSM along with published jugs 154 and 164 and numerous fragments of fine pottery. The large bridge-spouted jar 165, from which the deposit takes its name, FIGURE 25, is in the HM along with 157.

Sixteen vases were inventoried for this study, 153 to 168 in APPENDIX 1, illustrated in PLATES 18 and 19. The pottery includes Rounded Goblets of Type 2, 162-3, and Straight-sided cups of Type 2, 155-6, which is one of the most distinctive forms in groups A, F, G, I, J and O and which helps to assign this group to the MM IIA period (see Chapter 4, Part 1).

The small angular jug, 164, is similar in profile to a jug from the MM IIA floor in the Second West Magazine (Brown 1983, 68-9 AE 977). The large bridge-spouted jar in Tempered Buff fabric is quite similar to the early products in a similar fabric from Phaistos and may originate from there (Pernier 1935, Pl.XVIa, b; Levi 1976, Pl.103c).

GROUP C. Porcelaine Deposit

The contents of two boxes in the KSM are listed

FIGURE 25. Drawings of jar 165 in Group B
(Evans 1921, 247 Pl.III).

as coming from the "Porcelaine Deposit" in the area of the North-West Treasury (Pendlebury 1933, 5 A II 17) One box, No.107 contains mixed pottery ranging from Neolithic to LM III. The other, No.106, contains numerous fragments of fine cups and bridge-spouted jars with polychrome decoration. Two vases, 169 and 170, are included in APPENDIX 1 and illustrated in PLATE 20. 170 (FIGURE 45) is a Tall-rimmed angular cup of Type 4 with a close parallel in 654 from the Royal Pottery Stores. The decoration on 170 is very similar to that on a rounded bridge-spouted jar of Knossian Type 4 from Phaistos, which is assigned to Phase 1b (Levi 1976, Pl.107c). Group C, then, should be assigned to MM IIA and may represent the finds from an early floor deposit similar to Group B.

GROUP D. The North-West Pit

This group is a selection of fine pieces from a among great quantities of sherd material kept in the KSM, HM, Ashmolean Museum and BM excavated by Evans in an area he called the North-West Pit (see above p.10-12). The group has been re-assembled using the photographs published with Evans 1904 report, PLATE 21, the colour drawing of fragments of Buff-reserved decorated pieces used in Mackenzie's report on the MM pottery (1906, Pl.VIII) the original photograph of which is reproduced here in PLATE 22, and an unpublished photograph in the Evans Archive showing pieces said elsewhere to have come

from the North-West Pit, PLATE 23. Also useful was Mackenzie's pottery notebook for 1903 which allowed for the inclusion of rounded bridge-spouted jar 245, which was without catalogue number or provenance in the HM, but it almost certainly the vase described by Mackenzie (1903 PB, 3 vase 8). A number of fragments in the Ashmolean Museum were said by Evans to come from the North-West Pit, and many of these join vases elsewhere, for example spouted jar 208, of which the most fragments are in the Ashmolean, has joining fragments in the BM, HM and in three boxes in the KSM (see APPENDIX 1). Cross-museum joins of this sort are most frequent with this group because Evans took it to represent typical MM IIA and could illustrate the high quality of Kamares Ware with samples taken from this group and sent to museums in Great Britain. Most of the joins confirm attributions, but some produce useful information, for example cup 237 fragments of which had been illustrated as having come the Gypsades Well (Evans 1921, 595 Fig.437a, b) but which join other fragments from boxes assigned to the North-West Pit in the KSM, PLATE 28.

The 89 vases included in the catalogue in APPENDIX 1, 171 to 259, and illustrated in FIGURE 45 and PLATES 21 to 30, are a selection that covers the span of the Old Palace period. It ranges from MM IIA to MM IIIA. Not included is MM IIIB and LM IA pottery that is mixed in with the earlier MM pottery in the boxes in the KSM. The material from the North-West Pit, then, is a truly

mixed lot useful only in providing examples of fine pottery.

GROUP E. The West Polychrome Deposits

This group is composed of sherds from the three Koulouras and two nearby deposits, one of which Evans called the "West Polychrome Deposit" (1935, Fig.30), in the West Court (see above pp.23-27). Some of the pottery from Kouloura 1 was illustrated by Evans (1935, Pls.XXIX, XXX), but only very little in relation to the amount excavated and photographed.

The group was re-assembled using photographs in the Evans Archive which illustrated vases and sherds that could be recognised among the material from the Koulouras in the KSM, PLATES 31 to 37. Most of the pots in the archive photographs could not be located and could not be included in the catalogue because of uncertainty over their fabric and manufacture. The 347 vases included in the catalogue, 260 to 606 illustrated in FIGURES 46 to 59 and PLATES 31 to 69, are for the most part from boxes in the KSM assigned to B I 14, 19, 20 and 21 and B III 8. Some are in the HM and were recognised in the Evans Archive photographs and others are fragments in the Ashmolean that join vases in the HM or KSM.

The fine pottery is all wheelmade and is in types that are later than those of groups A-C and the Royal Pottery Stores. Among the most distinctive and useful

shapes are Straight-sided cups of Type 12, which is considered to be a hallmark of MM IIIA, Short-rimmed angular cups of Type 3, which are also found in Group N, and Rounded cups of Type 6, or "wavy-line cups" which are also found in Group N and in the final destruction of the Old Palace at Phaistos (see Chapter 4, Part 1). There is also much white-spotted decoration on a dark monochrome ground which Evans regarded as MM IIIA and could be why he assigned Kouloura 1 to MM III (1921, 554), but assigned earlier dates to the other Koulouras when they were excavated later because of the quantities of fine decorated pottery found in them. The present study has shown that the pottery from Kouloura 1 joins with that from the second and third Koulouras and that all three should be regarded as contemporary and part of the same filling operation.

The non-Kamares wares shed much light on external contacts during this period. The Soft Buff Fabric comes in forms that are reminiscent of eastern central Crete, for example the pyxides 533 and 535, and rhyton 537 which has the first true use of tortoise shell ripple pattern executed by burnishing and not painting as on later cups. In Tempered Soft Buff are amphoriskos 544, which is very similar to pieces from Phaistos (Levi 1976, Pl.149b), and "Creamy-bordered" large bowls 546 and 547 also with close parallels in the final destruction at Phaistos (Levi 1976, Pl.184a, e). Large bowls 550 to 553 and basin 554 are decorated with a feather-wave pattern that is uncom-

mon at Knossos, but said to be quite common at Myrtos-Pyrgos (Cadogan, personal communication). The finely decorated jugs in Tempered Buff, 563 to 566, have much more in common with the decorative styles of the Mesara than those of Knossos and it is possible that they originate somewhere near Phaistos (Levi 1976, Pls.85-6). The jugs with minoan flower motifs, 581-2, are a selection from among a large number of sherds with similar decoration belonging to jugs and oval-mouthed amphorae like the one said to be from the Temple Repositories (Evans 1921, 596 Pl.VII). A similar jug was found in the destruction deposit at Anemospilia (Sakellarakis 1981, 212-3). The large pedestalled bowl 593 in coarse red clay coated with a thick yellow slip and painted with feather wave pattern is very similar in fabric and decoration to a bowl from Palaikastro and may be an import from that region (Bosanquet and Dawkins 1923, 33 Fig.21). Among the lamps, 600 is similar to a type known from Phaistos, and 602 is a standard east Cretan type of the MM period. Links beyond Crete are suggested by the fragments of jugs in the Cycladic White and Black and Red Styles, 604 to 606, which may come from the Second City at Phylakopi (Barber 1978, 375-6)

Part 2. The Northeast Insula or Royal Pottery Stores

GROUP F. The Southwest Room

This group comes from a small room or cupboard in the southwest corner of a group of rooms that Evans called the Royal Pottery Stores (see above pp.63-5). The group was re-assembled by means of illustrations published by Mackenzie (1903, 176 Fig.3 Pls.V, VI.1-3) and Evans (1921, Figs.178, 181, 184, Pl.II)) and two unpublished photographs in the Evans Archive, PLATES 70, 71. Most useful was Mackenzie's list of pottery from the 1903 excavations which included descriptions of many of the whole vases from this group and much of the sherd material as well.

The pottery assigned to this group in the KSM was problematical until it was realised that the contents of boxes 997 and 1197 had become switched and when No.1197 was strewn with Nos.996 and 998, L III 1 in the KSM Guide, a number of useful joins were made and the group could be re-assembled. Joins were also found with material in the HM, allowing for the inclusion of jar 665, and with the Ashmolean bringing in the singular cup 667. Joins were also made with box No.1198 which like 1197 was meant to contain material from the Early Deposit beneath the Room of the Olive Press, below Group L.

The catalogue includes 62 vases, 607 to 668 illustrated in FIGURES 60 and 61 and PLATES 70 to 80. There is some handmade pottery, but the majority of the Kamares Ware is fine and there are examples of true egg-shell ware, that is, pottery with a section as fine as the shell of an egg. This is the only group in which true

egg-shell ware occurs. Evans assigned the material from the Royal Pottery Stores to the MM IIA period and on the basis of this a number of other groups may be seen to be contemporary through the existence of, for example, Conical Goblets with pairs of red and white lines, 607-8, found also in groups A and L and in the Vat Room Deposit and early floor beneath the Room of the Stone Pier, and Straight-sided cups of Type 2, 609 and 610, found also in some quantity in groups A, B, G, I, J and O. All of these groups should be assigned to the MM IIA period.

GROUP G. The Area of the Lime Kiln

This group group comes from a series of boxes in the KSM labelled, "Lot from Area of Lime Kiln (N.E.Shoot)" (Pendlebury 1933, L III 16). It probably comes from the long corridor beneath the later lime kiln to the north of the Southwest Room (see above, pp.67-8). The pottery inventoried in APPENDIX 1, 669-751, and illustrated in PLATES 81 to 87, is all from the KSM.

The presence of Straight-sided cups of Type 2, 672-3, a Rounded goblet of Type 2, 680, Short-rimmed angular cups of Type 2, 675-679, Crude goblets, 687-695, and Crude cups of Type 2, 699-705, link this group with groups A, F, H and L and suggest that it belongs in the MM IIA period.

GROUP H. The Small East Rooms

This group probably represents a selection of pottery from the four small rooms east of the Lime Kiln (see above pp.65-6). The pottery inventoried in APPENDIX 1, 752 to 785, and illustrated in PLATES 88 to 90, is from box No. 1071 in the KSM. Some of the pottery in Group J probably comes from the same rooms but cannot be included in this group with confidence.

The pottery is very similar to that from groups G and L, although there is a marked lack of fine decorated pottery. The presence of a Rounded cup of Type 1, 754, an Angular bridge-spouted jar of Type 1, 753, and Crude cups of Type 2 indicate that the group belongs in the MM IIA period and is contemporary with nearby groups F and G.

GROUP I. The Room of the Jars

The pottery here assigned to the Room of the Jars represents only a very small selection included here to allow for the date of the deposit to be discussed. Much more material from this area has been kept in the KSM and will be studied in detail in due course. For the present study the jars published by Evans (1921, Fig.416), and three cups from the KSM are inventoried in APPENDIX 1, 786 to 792 and illustrated in PLATES 91 to 93 including two photographs from the Evans Archive.

The cups are Straight-sided cups of Type 2, 787 and 788, and a Tall-rimmed angular cup of Type 1b, 786, all of which are found in groups that are assigned to the

MM IIA period (see Chapter 4, Part 1). Evans compared the large jars to those from the South-West Basement, but the comparison is not close and the decoration is quite similar to a style of decoration found on small vases, such as the goblet and cups in Group A (FIGURE 43) and pyxides from other groups in the Royal Pottery, for example 646, 681, 755, 758 and 804. It seems most likely that this group belongs to the MM IIA period and is contemporary with other groups in the Royal Pottery Stores.

GROUP J. The Royal Pottery Stores in General

This group is composed mostly of vases in the HM that are known to come from the Royal Pottery Stores but cannot be assigned to one of the specific locations described above. It also includes vases published by Mackenzie (1903, 180 Fig.6, PLATE 94) some of which could no longer be found. Most of the pieces in this group probably belong either to group G or H and are very similar to pottery in those groups. 806, however, is much finer than pieces in group G or H and may have come from Group F. It was published by Pendlebury as having come from the West Court Basement, our Group A (1939, Pl.XVII.2a), but is inscribed with, "K.02 NĖKA", which places it in the Royal Pottery Stores. Small jar 807 is unique at Knossos and must certainly be an import from the Mesara (Levi 1976,Pls.118, 204-6).

Part 3. The East Central Enclave.

GROUP K. The Loomweight Basement

This group is composed of pottery illustrated as having come from the Loomweight Basement (Mackenzie 1903, 177 Fig.4, 178 Fig.5; Evans 1921, Figs.190, 191, 192a), now in the HM and Ashmolean, and pottery from boxes Nos.1189-1194 in the KSM. The group seems to come from the two floor levels excavated in the Area of the Spiral Frescoe (see above p.70-6). This is reflected in mixed nature of the material.

The pottery (812 to 889 in APPENDIX 1), illustrated in FIGURES 62-3 and PLATES 96-102, consists for the most part of crude cups and juglets of types that are also found in similar quantities in Group E. The large jars in Tempered Buff Fabric, 874 and 875, are decorated in a manner very similar to cups and jars from Group E, such as 312 and 377, and jar 583 in Group E is a close parallel to 875 and probably comes from the same workshop. This suggests that the latest material in the group should be regarded as MM IIIA. Some pieces look earlier, for example cup 822 and rounded bridge-spouted jar 872 (FIGURE 62) which is decorated in the Buff Reserved Style elsewhere found in MM IIA groups. Some of the material assigned to this group, then, may be earlier and may belong to the earlier floor beneath the level of the plaster dais. It may be safest to regard Group K as a

mixture of pottery from as early as MM IIA to as late as MM IIIA when the basement seems to have been filled in.

GROUP L. The Early Floor beneath the Room of the Olive Press

This group comes from an early floor beneath the Room of the Olive Press and may represent a closed floor deposit (see above pp.77-80). It consists of the four vases illustrated by Evans, 923-5 and 928, and the pottery from boxes 1171 to 1182 in the KSM assigned to the Olive Press Area, box 997 incorrectly assigned to the Royal Pottery Stores, and 1195-6 incorrectly assigned to the Loomweight Basement. Once the errors had been sorted out it was possible to join together one of the best groups of pottery of its period from the palace. The presence of Rounded goblets of Type 1, 890 to 895, and Type 2, 916 and 917, a Rounded cup of Type 1a, 900, Angular bridge-spouted jars of Type 1, 901-3 the latter decorated in the style of Angular cups 71-2 in Group A and probably from the same workshop, and Short-rimmed angular cups of Type 2, 907 to 912, suggest that this group belongs in the MM IIA period. This helps to determine the date of the Rounded bridge-spouted jars of Type 4, many of which are decorated in the same manner as each other and seem to belong to workshop groups, 928 to 956 (MacGillivray 1985). A similar type of jar is found in the early phases of the Old Palace at Phaistos and 955-6

are decorated in a manner very similar to a cup (Pernier 1935, Pl.XXb) and jars (Pernier and Banti 1951, 17 Fig. 4) from Phaistos.

This group seems to represent the contents of a storeroom for bridge-spouted jars but not their associated cups (MacGillivray 1985).

Part 4. The Southeast Kamares Area

GROUP M. The Monolithic Pillar Basement

This group consists of vases published by Evans as having come from the Monolithic Pillar Basement. The material from the Pillar Basement was stratified when excavated (see above pp.94-6), but is now mixed in the boxes in the KSM. Mackenzie illustrated a number of sherds which appear to be MM IIA (1903, Pl.VII; except for 18 which is LM IA), and a group of vases from the lowest level in the basement which are mostly MM I but include goblet 974 which should be classified as MM IIA (1906, Pl.IX). A more thorough study of the material might, as in the case of the North West Pit, provide more examples of MM IIA pottery but would probably add little of historical significance.

GROUP N. The South Polychrome Deposits

This group is composed almost entirely of pottery

selected from boxes in the KSM. Evans published a drawing of vases from the House of the Sacrificed Oxen (FIGURE 26) which is a composite of three photographs in the Evans Archive, PLATES 114-5. Only one of the vases illustrated, 1008, could be found so only it is included in the catalogue. The other vases illustrated by Evans could not be included because they could not be fitted into the catalogue without information about their fabric and techniques of manufacture. They can, however be compared typologically with pottery in the catalogue.

The inventoried pottery comes from boxes assigned to the House of the Fallen Blocks and House of the Sacrificed Oxen and the corridor separating the two. The frequency of joins within the material shows that the various deposits cannot be kept separate but rather seem to represent a major filling operation. The quantity of material from this operation is enormous; Evans restored the large number of vases illustrated in PLATES 114-5 and there are over fifty boxes of sherds in the KSM filled with more material. This group represents a selection of that material included here to allow for a suggestion of the date of the filling operation. This is indicated most clearly by Short-rimmed angular cups of Type 2, 989 and 990, Straight-sided cups of Type 10, 994-5, and Rounded cups of Type 6, 996-7. There are also fragments of Straight-sided cups of Type 12 with horizontal ridges but none preserved sufficiently to be inventoried. The filling material, then, is very similar to that in Group E

FIGURE 26. Drawing of pottery in Group N (Evans 1928, 371 Fig.176).

and should be placed in the MM IIIA period. Among the pottery, though, are a few pieces that should be earlier and may represent the early floor mentioned by Mackenzie. These are cup 993 which is almost certainly the product of the same workshop as bridge-spouted jars 945 to 950 in Group L, and bridge-spouted jar 1002 which is very similar to 872 in Group K and probably contemporary.

This group also contained a number of interesting imports. The amphoriskos and lid 1007-8, like 544, have close parallels at Phaistos and may come from the Mesara (Levi 1976, Pl.149b). There is a group jars in a non-Cretan fabric with distinctive Middle Cycladic/Helladic handles, 1010-1018, that are probably imports from Melos or Thera (MacGillivray 1984, 154). There are also fragments of at least one, 1019, and probably more amphorae of the type known as Cannanite or North Syrian (Ibid., 154). These are not helpful for chronological links but rather demonstrate close links with the islands and the earliest North Syrian jar in the Aegean may be seen as a prelude to the jars that begin to appear in quantities in LM IA (Marinatos 1974, Pl.49b).

Part 5. Middle Minoan Deposits from Excavations in the Town

GROUP O. The Town Drain

This group comprises material suspected to come

from the drain that ran beneath houses A and B in the area to northwest of the House of the Frescoes (see above pp.103-5). Evans published one cup which he assigned to the group of pottery from the drain (1928, 369 Fig.205). The cup, 1031 in APPENDIX 1, was photographed together with two similar cups, 1028 and 1030, and it is probable that all three were found together, PLATE 121. The rest of this group is early vases in the HM inventoried at the same time as the three cups and the pottery in Group P, below. The evidence is very circumstantial, but the pottery is quite similar to that of other early groups and should be regarded as contemporary with the cup published by Evans, that is in the MM IIA period.

GROUP P. The Early Town Houses

This group includes material that was found in houses A and B built over the Town Drain (see above p.103). Evans illustrated some of the finds in a drawing (FIGURE 27). There is also a photograph in the Evans Archive that helps re-assemble the group, PLATE 125. The other elements in the group are vases in the HM included because they were inventoried at the same time as the vases illustrated as having from the deposits, and one cup, 1038, mended from fragments in the KSM.

The pottery, 1033 to 1047 in APPENDIX 1, illustrated in PLATES 124-6, includes a Straight-sided cup of Type 12, 1035, and sufficient examples of white-

FIGURE 27. Drawing of pottery from Group P (Evans 1928, 371 Fig.206).

spotted decoration to suggest that the group belong in the MM IIIA period, as Evans proposed (1928, 369). Evans restoration of the base in FIGURE 27a may be revised if we look at the footed goblet 603 and similar contemporary goblets from Group N, 1004.

In summary, the pottery groups fall into two distinct periods. Groups A, B, C, F, G, H, I, J, L, and O belong to MM IIA and groups E, most of K, N and P are MM IIIA. Mixed groups are D and M.

CHAPTER 4. POTTERY TYPES OF THE OLD PALACE AT KNOSSOS

Introduction

This chapter seeks to present a functional typology of the more common pottery shapes of the MM period found at Knossos. The analysis of MM pottery by Banti was quite useful but not applicable to Knossos (1940). More recent attempts at a typology of Kamares Ware have fallen far short of the required goal (Walberg 1976). I believe it is more important to consider the function of a vase than its overall form. Whether it was meant to pour liquids, rather than whether it had a conical-ovoid shape. Walberg's typology was based on variations in form and is almost useless to the archaeologist, for this reason no reference will be made to her types in this study. It has been shown that the variations that archaeologists frequently use to separate types of vases over centuries can be accounted for in what time of day the pot was thrown. For example, a potter throwing rounded cups will begin with a fresshly mixed batch of clay and the earliest pots in the series will tend to sag and appear dumpy. As the clay dries out, the shape of the vase will become more firm and retain its intended shape. For this reason, the typology presented here, pays little attention to minor variations in the form of a vase, but concentrates on similarities in production techniques, function and overall shape.

The types are listed first according to the fabric in which they occur, on the assumption that a potter will most often try to use a similar clay to manufacture a given type of pot. Not all fabrics are considered here. The first, a fine buff that can be handmade or wheelmade in repetion throwing, is what I choose to retain the term "Kamares Ware" for. The second is also fine buff, but is manufactured in a different way, probably for a different purpose. The third is a distinctive fabric used almost exclusively for the manufacture of lamps. The MM pottery of Knossos occurs in many other fabrics, but these are not considered in this chapter because of the complexity in defining them without the use of analitical techniques such as petrography. These are listed in the catalogue under terms such as "Tempered Buff", which appears to be the same buff clay as that used in Kamares Ware, but with a variety of tempers added which, until they can be examined under a microscope cannot be used to define fabric groups and thus are not included here. As the primary aim of this study is chronology and history, it was thought that the typology of the Kamares Ware should suffice to allow for new information to be brought out on the sequence of events in the Old Palace.

Part 1. Kamares Ware

The term "Kamares" has come to mean many things to many people. It has been used to describe an entire

period (Aberg 1933), the pottery of the MM period, and any polychrome decorated pottery of Minoan influence. I propose here to try to limit the term to include only that pottery that was manufactured in central Crete in the MM period using the distinctive fine buff clay of the region. This includes handmade and wheelmade pottery, monochrome, bichrome and polychrome. It does not include contemporary pottery from other parts of Crete or the Aegean, even if it is in imitation of central Cretan wares and has polychrome decoration. The reason for this is that we should consider the pottery from a technological viewpoint in the first instance, and the first element in the manufacture of any pot is the preparation of the clay. Once the soft buff and reddish-brown clays are eliminated, a clear typology, probably indicating workshop groups, begins to emerge.

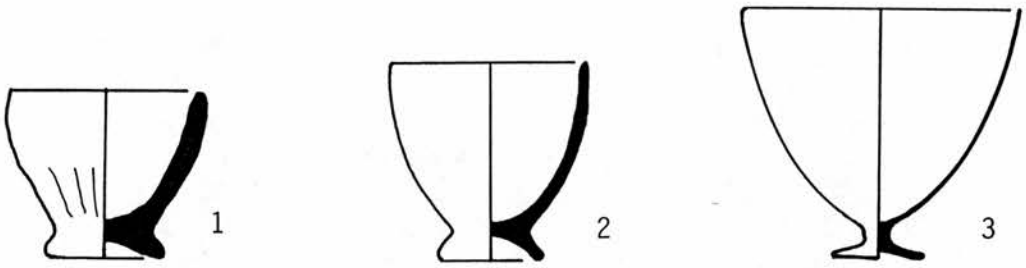
The typology begins with shallow open shapes and ends with deep closed shapes. It does not extend to large jars or basins, because these were made in tempered or coarse fabrics and represent a far more complex study.

Shallow Bowl (FIG.28)

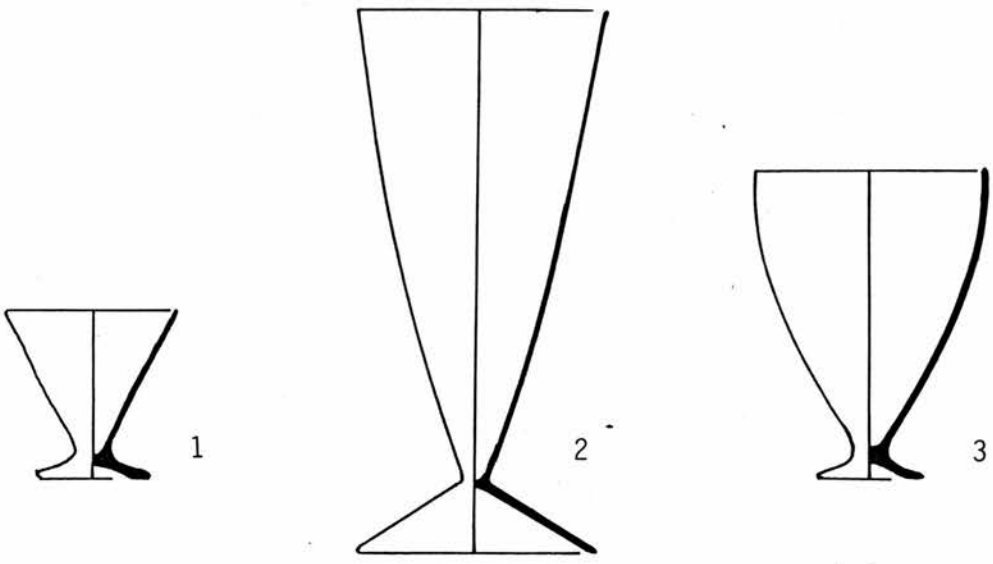
The shallow bowl in fine ware is relatively rare occuring in only two types, one handmade the other made on the wheel. Both have a similar profile with outsplayed sides, flat rim and base.

Type 1 is handmade. The two examples in the catalogue, 18

Shallow bowl



Rounded goblet



Conical goblet

FIGURE 28. Shallow bowl and goblet types. 1:3

and 24, are 3.2 and 3.8 cm. high; diameters are 9.4 and 16.0 cm. at the rim and 5.0 cm. at the base. One example is plain, the other monochrome coated. Both belong to Group A. This combined with its occurrence in the Vat Room Deposit suggest that this type may be assigned to MM IIA at Knossos (Evans 1921, 167 Fig.118a.16). Similar bowls at Phaistos were found in Vano LXI which also contained jars like the Rounded bridge-spouted jars of Type 4 at Knossos (Levi 1976, 139 Fig.202).

Type 2 is a fine, wheelmade variation of Type 1 with slightly larger dimensions. There are two examples in the catalogue, 79 and 116. Both are monochrome coated and 116 is also polychrome decorated. Both examples are in Group A. A common variant of this Type is Crude Bowl Type 2 (see below).

Small Rounded Bowl with Tripod Feet

There are two examples of small rounded handmade bowls with a part of the rim pulled out to form a spout, two lugs on the rim and three bosses on the rounded underside that act as pods, 25 and 49. Both examples are 4.5 cm. high with diameters of 6.0 cm. at the rim and 3.5 cm. at the base. Both are monochrome coated and one is also polychrome decorated. Both belong to Group A.

Rounded Goblet (FIG.28)

A common form in the early deposits of the Old

Palace is the Rounded Goblet, or "egg-cup", which occurs in three types.

Type 1 is handmade. It is formed by shaving or "paring" the lower side and then attaching a rough strip of clay to form the base. The sixteen examples in the catalogue, 1-7, 15, 16, 669 and 890-5, are between 6.0 and 7.0 cm. high with diameters of 8.0 cm at the rim and 4.5 cm. at the base. Eight examples have plain surfaces, five are dark-on-buff painted and three are monochrome coated. The occurrence of this type in groups A, G and L suggests that it belongs within MM IIA. This date is supported by an example from the Vat Room Deposit (Evans 1921, 167 Fig.118a.10).

Type 2 has a wheelmade upper body attached to a handmade base. There are six examples in the catalogue, 110, 162-3, 680 and 916-7, with heights of between 7.4 and 7.8 cm. and diameters of between 7.5 and 9.0 cm. at the rim and 4.5 to 5.0 cm. at the base. All the examples are monochrome coated on the upper part and have a distinctive thick white horizontal band added below the rim. The foot is plain but has drips of paint from the coating of the upper part. This type occurs in groups A, B, G and L, which suggests that it belongs within MM IIA. Others examples of Type 2 Rounded Goblets at Knossos are known from the 3rd of the West Magazines (Brown 1983,68-9).

Type 3 is the fine wheelmade variant of types 1 and 2. None of the four examples in the catalogue, 111, 223, 923 and 974, is complete but the average dimensions of this type are likely to be between 10.0 amd 11.0 cm. in height and diameters of between 10.0 and 12.0 cm. at the rim and between 4.0 and 5.0 cm. at the base. One example is monochrome coated with added horizontal white lines, the others are monochrome coated with polychrome decoration. The presence of two of the examples in groups A and L suggest a date within MM IIA for this type of goblet.

The Rounded Goblet may be taken as one of the characteristic forms found in the MM IIA deposits at Knossos. Hood (1971, 38 Fig.14) convincingly traces the development of the minoan goblet from EM I. The immediate predecessor of the goblets discussed here are the hand-made dark coated goblets of MM IA (Andreou 1978, 34-5). The example Hood uses to illustrate MM IB goblets is very similar to out Type 2 and should, perhaps, be taken as MM IIA.

Conical Goblet (FIG.28)

Three types of goblet with conical profile appear alongside the Rounded Goblets of the early stages of the Old Palace.

Type 1 is handmade, but very fine. There are three examples in the catalogue, 607, 608 and 897. The average

dimensions are 6.0 cm. for the height and diameters are 6.0 cm. at the rim and 5.0 cm. at the base. All examples are monochrome coated and decorated with pairs of red and white lines in spiralling motion on the sides. Similar goblets are known from the Vat Room Deposit (Evans 1921, 167 Figs.118a.7, 120), the Early Floor beneath the Room of the Stone Pier, PLATE 111, and there is an unpublished example from Knossos in the Ashmolean Museum, Ash. 1909.327. All must certainly be the products of the same workshop. The examples in the catalogue belong to groups F and L suggesting a date within MM IIA for this type, which is in harmony with the examples found in the Vat Room Deposit and beneath the Room of the Stone Pier.

Type 2 is handmade and may be regarded as a large variant of Type 1. The lone example in the catalogue, 55, is c.21.0 cm. high with diameters of 9.5 cm. at the rim and 10.0 cm. at the base. It is monochrome coated and decorated with orange and white spiralling lines, very much like Type 1, and may come from the same workshop. It belongs to Group A and may be assigned to MM IIA. Two stone goblets with similar profile from Ayia Triadha are assigned to the MM III - LM I periods, but should perhaps now be regarded as survivors from MM II (Warren 1969, 97-8).

Type 3 is wheelmade and quite fine. The three examples in the catalogue, 224, 649 and 650, are monochrome coated

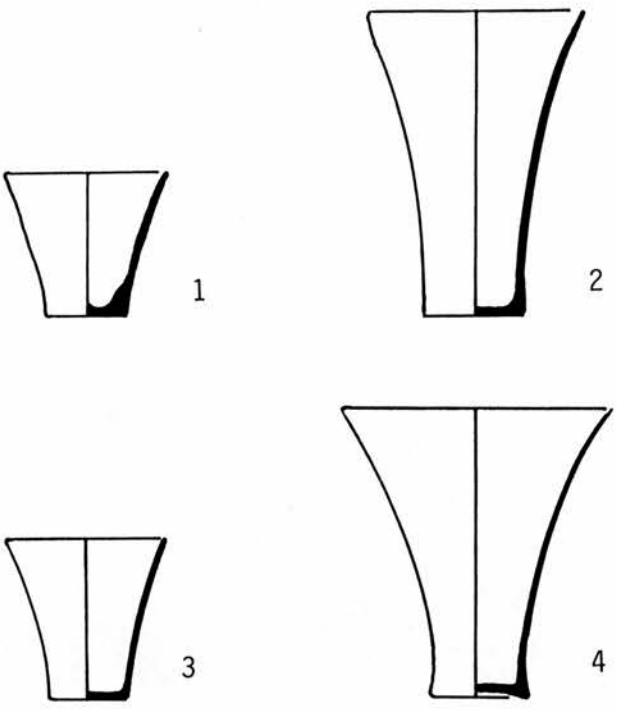
with polychrome decoration. Although no complete example survives, the average height may be estimated at between 11.0 and 12.0 cm. and rim diameters are 9.0 cm. The presence of two examples in Group F suggest a date within MM IIA for this type.

The Conical Goblet may be a feature of the MM IIA period as it has no obvious immediate predecessors or successors.

Tumbler (FIG.29)

A common form in the deposits of the Old Palace is the simple tumbler, which occurs in four types.

Type 1 is handmade, occasionally with traces of shaving or paring on the lower exterior. The six examples in the catalogue, 17, 52, 53, 175, 671 and 896, are betwen 3.0 and 7.0 cm. in height with diameters of between 4.0 and 8.0 cm. at the rim and 2.0 to 3.5 cm. at the base. Examples are dark-on-buff decorated, monochrome coated and monochrome coated with white and polychrome decoration. The occurrence of this type in groups A and G suggests that it belongs within the MM IIA period. There are also three small examples from the deposit below the Room of the Stone Pier, but it is difficult to be certain what fabric they are in, as the form also occurs in red clays. Tumblers of similar type belong to the earliest phase of the Old Palace at Phaistos as well, and one is quite



Tumbler

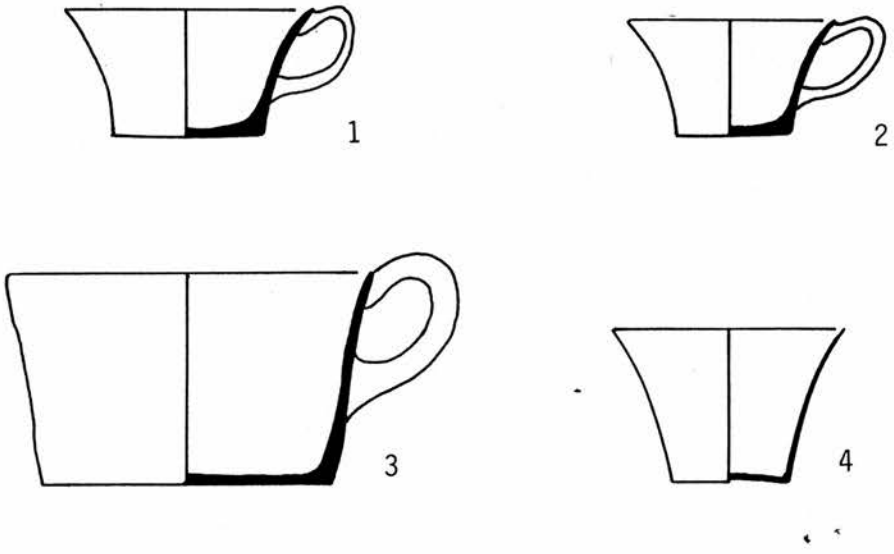


FIGURE 29. Tumbler and straight-sided cup types. 1:3

similar to 222 in Group D (Levi 1976, Pl.31d).

Type 2 is handmade and may be taken as the large variation of Type 1. There is a single example in the catalogue, 54, which is incomplete but may have stood as high as 12.0 cm. with a rim diameter of 8.0 cm. The surface is monochrome coated with polychrome decoration. It occurrence in Group A suggests the type should be assigned to MM IIA.

Type 3 is the wheelmade version of Type 1. The seven examples in the catalogue, 222, 631-3, 648, 805 and 815, are between 3.6 and 6.6 cm. in height with diameters between 5.0 and 6.0 cm. at the rim and 2.2 to 2.8 cm. at the base. All are monochrome coated with white or polychrome decoration. The presence of examples in groups F and J allow for a date within MM IIA for the type.

Type 4 is the wheelmade version of Type 2 and the large equivalent for Type 3. The four examples in the catalogue, 169, 306, 975 and 987, are between 11.0 and 12.0 cm. high with diameters of 11.5 cm. at the rim and 4.0 and 5.0 cm. at the base. One example has buff-reserved decoration. The others are monochrome coated with white or polychrome decoration. The example from Group C should be taken as MM IIA in date, but the type continues into the MM IIIA period as the pieces in groups E and N suggest.

The tumbler has a long history starting in the EM period (Warren 1972, Fig.53 P223-4). More common in eastern Crete where it was richly decorated in clay (Bosanquet and Dawkins 1923, Pls. IVa, c, X k-m; Betancourt 1983, Fig.19 no.254) and also made in stone (Hankey 1980, Pl.76), the form was simple enough to be copied by Knossian potters, although not frequently. It does not seem to have survived the end of the Old Palace.

Straight-sided Cup (FIGS.29,30)

The straight-sided, cylindrical or "Vapheio" cup is the most common product of the Knossian potters. Among the numerous examples from the Old Palace, thirteen types may be distinguished on the basis of technological criteria and dimension.

Type 1 is handmade and formed by shaving or paring the lower side. The eight examples in the catalogue, 8-14 and 898, are between 4.5 and 6.0 cm. high with diameters of between 9.0 and 10.0 cm. at the rim and 5.5 to 6.0 cm. at the base. Seven examples are plain and one is smeared with dark paint. Examples of this type in groups A and L suggest that it belongs within MM IIA. This is further indicated by an example from the Vat Room Deposit (Evans 1921, 167 Fig.118a.20).

Type 2 is handmade with a slightly convex base and strap handle. There are forty-nine examples in the catalogue,

20, 26-30, 37-41, 56-67, 153, 155-6, 173-4, 176-186, 609, 610,672-3, 787-8, 795, 1020-2 and 1024-5, and numerous others from Knossos are known. Examples are between 3.0 and 5.5 cm. high with diameters of between 5.0 and 9.6 cm at the rim and 4.0 to 7.0 cm. at the base. They are buff-reserved decorated, monochrome coated, and monochrome coated with white or polychrome decoration. The decoration is quite varied; it may consist of simple vertical or diagonal lines, wavy bands, or dot rosettes and floral motifs. The occurrence of this type in groups A, B, F, G, I, J and O firmly places it within MM IIA. Cups of the same type have also been found in the soundings in Magazine A and in Hogarth's excavations in the town of Knossos (Hogarth and Welch 1901, Pl.VIIa, b). Although this is primarily a Knossian type, similar cups are found as far east as Palaikastro where they are regarded as MM IA (Bosanquet and Dawkins 1923, Pl.IV g), confirming the suggestion of an overlap between east Cretan MM IA and the early stages of the Old Palaces in central Crete (Warren 1980, 491-2; Cadogan 1983, 513).

Type 3 is handmade and the serves as the large version of Type 2. The four examples in the catalogue, 68, 187-9, are between 6.5 and 9.0 cm. in height, the diameters are between 14.0 and 15.0 cm. at the rim and 10.5 to 12.0 cm. at the base. All are monochrome coated with polychrome decoration with designs that resemble those on Type 2 cups. The similarity with Type 2 cups and the occurrence

of one example in Group A suggest that this type belongs in MM IIA.

Type 4 is fine and wheelmade with a sharp angle at the base and lower side and no handle. The eight examples in the catalogue, 79-86, 225, are between 4.5 and 6.0 cm. in height, diameters are between 9.0 and 10.0 cm. at the rim and 4.0 to 5.0 cm. at the base. Seven examples are monochrome coated, one is monochrome coated with polychrome decoration. The occurrence of this type in Group A places it within MM IIA.

Type 5 is wheelmade and similar to Type 4, but has a strap handle added at the rim and lower side. The twelve examples in the catalogue, 87, 112, 118, 267-8, 279-280, 308-311, 651, are between 5.0 and 7.0 cm. in height, diameters are between 8.5 and 12.0 cm. at the rim and 5.5 and 11.0 cm. at the base. One example is monochrome coated, the others are monochrome coated with white or polychrome decoration. The occurrence of this type in groups A, E, and F does not allow for a precise date, but indicates that the type existed in MM IIA and may have persisted until MM IIIA.

Type 6 is wheelmade and the tall version of Type 5 having a similar strap handle attached at the rim and middle of the side. The twenty-six examples in the catalogue, 88, 113, 117, 119, 226-7, 261-4, 269-270, 276,312, 316, 622-

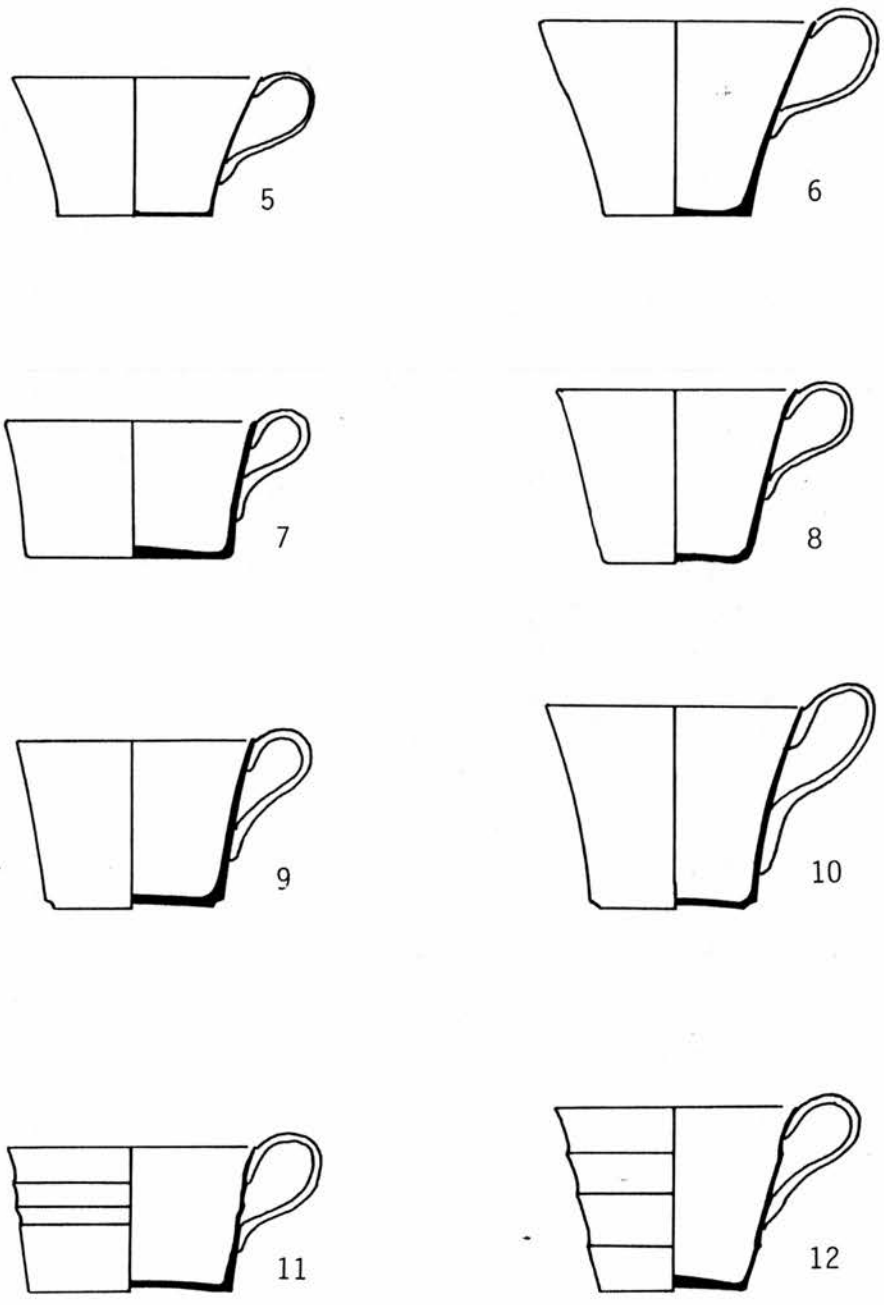


FIGURE 30. Straight-sided cup types. 1:3

8, 634, 636-7, 652, are between 6.0 and 10.0 cm. in height, diameters are between 8.0 and 13.0 cm. at the rim and 5.0 to 7.0 cm. at the base. Examples are dark-on-buff decorated, monochrome coated and monochrome coated with white or polychrome decoration. The occurrence of this type in groups A, E and F, as with Type 5, allows for a long history to be suggested.

Type 7 is wheelmade with a rounded profile at the base and lower side and strap handle attached at the rim and lower side. The ten examples in the catalogue, 272, 301-3, 321, 327, 431, 988, 992, 1041, are between 5.5 and 7.0 cm. in height, diameters are between 8.0 and 10.5 cm. at the rim and 5.5 and 7.5 cm. at the base. Examples are monochrome coated with white or polychrome decoration. The occurrence of this type in groups E, N and P suggests that it should be assigned to MM IIIA.

Type 8 is wheelmade and the tall version of Type 7 having rounded profile at the base and strap handle at the rim and middle of the side. The seven examples in the catalogue, 273, 277, 298-300, 331, 406, are between 7.5 and 10.0 cm in height, diameters are between 10.0 and 12.0 cm. at the rim and 5.0 to 7.0 cm. at the base. One example is monochrome coated, the remainder are monochrome coated and white decorated. All are in Group E, suggesting a date within MM IIIA for this type.

Type 9 is wheelmade with a strap handle attached at the rim and lower side, and with a distinctive bevelled profile at the base and lower side. The eleven examples in the catalogue, 278, 282, 317-319, 324, 330, 333-335, 1039, are between 6.0 and 7.0 cm. in height, diameters are between 8.0 and 12.5 cm. at the rim and 5.0 and 6.0 cm. at the base. All examples are monochrome coated and white or polychrome decorated. The occurrence of this type in groups E and P suggests a date within MM IIIA.

Type 10 is wheelmade with bevelled base and is the tall version of Type 9. The twenty examples in the catalogue, 220,271, 275, 291-296, 313-315, 320, 325-6, 329, 336-7, 994-5, are between 7.5 and 9.0 cm. in height, diameters are between 9.0 and 12.0 cm. at the rim and 5.0 and 9.0 cm. at the base. All are monochrome coated with white or polychrome decoration. The numerous examples in Group E and the pair in Group N suggest a date within MM IIIA for this type.

Type 11 is wheelmade with strap handle attached at the rim and lower side and has horizontal grooves cut in the side creating ridges in the center of the side. The four examples in the catalogue, 421-4, are 5.8 cm. high, diameters are between 9.2 and 9.5 cm. at the rim and the base is 7.8 cm. All are monochrome coated and polychrome decorated in a manner very similar to each other and probably come from the same workshop. The presence of the

four examples in Group E suggests that this type belongs in MM IIIA. Like Type 12, this is a very common shape at Knossos which is unknown in the Mesara but for one possible fragment from Phaistos (Levi 1976, 477 Fig.730).

Type 12 is wheelmade with strap handle attached at the rim and middle of the side and has a distinctive series of horizontal grooves cut in the side at regular intervals creating ridges, perhaps imitating metal forms. The six examples in the catalogue are between 5.7 and 7.3 cm. high, diameters between 9.0 and 11.5 cm. at the rim and 5.6 to 8.0 at the base. All are monochrome coated with white or polychrome decoration. The occurrence of this type in groups E and P suggest that it belongs within MM IIIA. A less refined version of this type is found in the early deposits in the Houses on the Acropolis (Catling and others 1979, Fig.18. 49, 95-8). That there may be chronological distinction between the palatial and town types is suggested by the discovery of an example like those from the Houses on the Acropolis in a tomb of MM IIIB/LM IA date in Herakleion (Lembessi 1967, Pl.180 b). Similar to the palatial type are cups found in the building at Anemospilia, which also contained pottery quite similar to that from groups E and N. but until the finds are fully published it would be unwise to comment on their exact date. A cup very similar to Knossian Type 12 was found at Gournia and placed by the excavator "On the borderline between Middle Minoan and Late Minoan times",

(Boyd-Hawes and others 1908, 38 Pl.VI.34). It is curious that this type does not occur in any quantity outside the area of Knossos; there is not a single example from the Mesara, yet examples are imported and imitated in eastern Crete and the Cyclades (Davis 1986, 81 Pl.28 U 79-82).

Type 13 has rounded horizontal bulge at the middle. The single example in the catalogue, 401, belongs to Group E which suggests a date in MM IIIA for the type. It is the obvious predecessor of the MM IIIB/LM IA "Vapheio cup" with ripple decoration (Popham 1977, 193 Fig.1B).

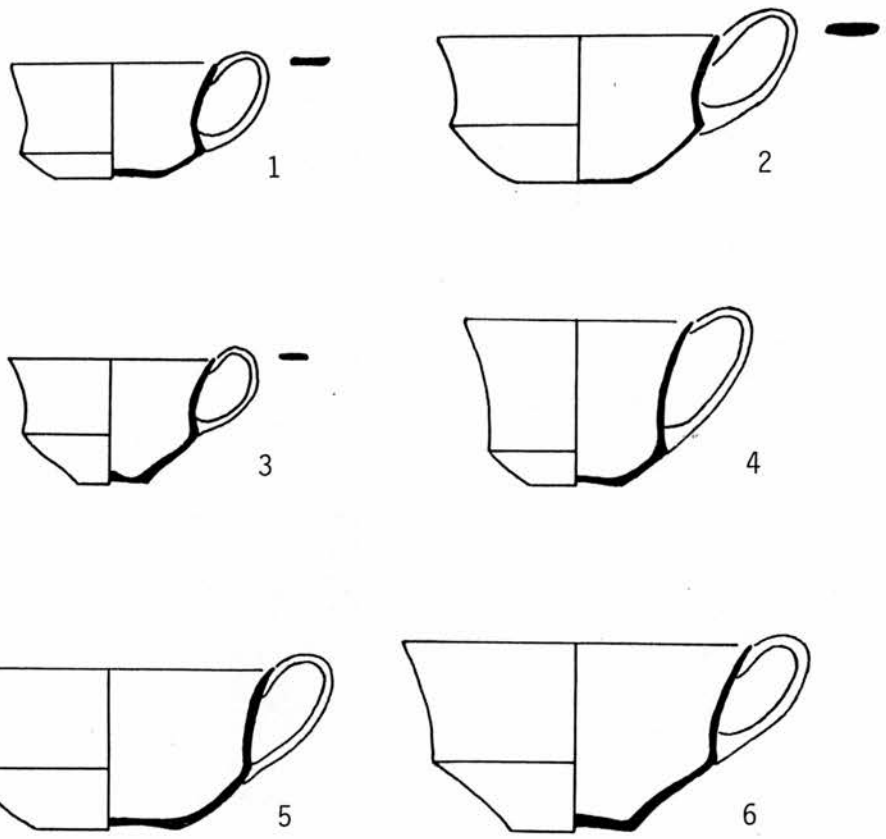
Convex Cup

There are two examples of handmade cups with slightly convex profile, flat base and strap handle rising above the rim, 42 and 69. They are 5.5 cm. high and diameters are 7.5 cm. at the rim and 5.0 cm. at the base. Both are monochrome coated and white or polychrome decorated. Both are in Group A and should most likely be assigned to the MM IIA period.

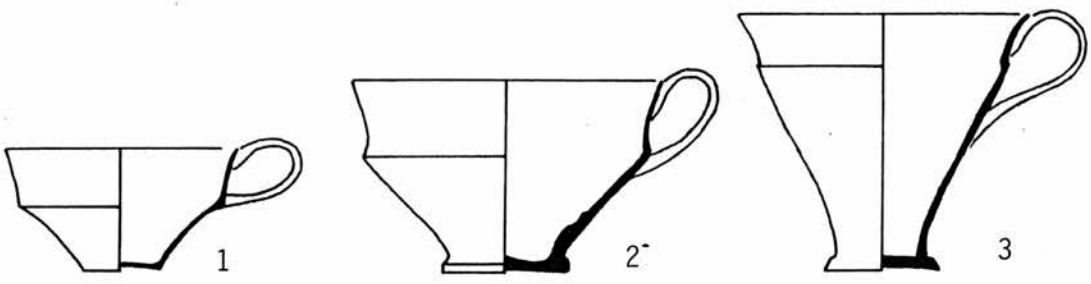
Tall-rimmed angular cup (FIG.31)

Cups with high outsplayed rim and side above a carination or angle near the base are a feature of the earlier phase of the Old Palace. Six types may be distinguished.

Type 1 is handmade. Sub-class 1a has a flat base (see



Tall-rimmed angular cup



Short-rimmed angular cup

FIGURE 31. Angular cup types. 1:3

FIG.41 32), 1b has a foot (see FIG.41 70). The nine examples of Type 1a in the catalogue, 31-34, 43, 172, 190, 611, are between 4.0 and 5.0 cm. high, diameters are between 6.0 and 8.0 cm. at the rim and 2.5 to 5.0 cm. at the base. Examples are buff-reserved, monochrome coated and monochrome coated with white or polychrome decoration. A buff-reserved example was found by Hogarth (Hogarth and Welch 1901, 90 Fig.20). The three examples of Type 1b in the catalogue, 70, 786, 796, are between 4.5 and 6.2 cm high, diameters are 9.0 at the rim and between 3.0 and 4.0 cm. at the base. They are monochrome coated and 70 has polychrome decoration and a pulled out spout at the rim. An example with two handles from Hogarth's excavations shows another variation of this type (Hogarth and Welch 1901, 91 Fig.21). Type 1 cups are found in groups A, F, I and J and belong in MM IIA. It may be seen as an angular companion to Straight-sided cup Type 2.

Type 2 is handmade and is the large version of Type 1. There are four examples in the catalogue, 19, 71-2, 1023, of which only the last is complete and has a foot like that on Type 1b, perhaps indicating that this type needed such a support at the base. The average height is 7.0 cm., diameters are between 11.0 and 13.0 cm. at the rim and are 6.0 cm. at the base. Examples are in dark-on-buff, monochrome coated and monochrome coated with polychrome decoration. The occurrence of examples in

groups A and O suggests a MM IIA date for this type.

Type 3 is the wheelmade equivalent of Type 1. They are similar in profile but the lower side on this type is more often concave instead of the straight or convex profile of Type 1. The eleven examples in the catalogue, 89-95, 114, 228-9, 754, are between 3.5 and 5.5 cm. high, diameters are between 7.0 and 8.5 cm. at the rim and between 2.4 and 5.0 cm. at the base. Examples are monochrome coated and monochrome coated with white or polychrome decoration. The occurrence in groups A and H suggest a date in MM IIA for this type.

Type 4 is wheelmade and distinguished by its very high upper side and rim as compared with the lower side. It has a strap handle probably rising above the rim and a flat base. The two examples in the catalogue, 170 and 654, are 6.5 cm. high, diameters are 9.0 cm. at the rim and 3.5 cm. at the base. Both are monochrome coated and polychrome decorated. These are in groups C and F and probably belong within MM IIA. The decoration on 170 is very similar to a rounded bridge-spouted like Type 4 from Phaistos. Both pieces are probably contemporary and may originate from the same workshop.

Type 5 is wheelmade and is large with a distinctive convex profile on the lower side. The two examples in the catalogue, 905-6, are c.6.5 cm. high, diameters are 11.0

and 13.0 cm. at the rim and 4.2 and 5.3 cm. at the base. Both are monochrome coated and belong to Group L, which should allow for this type to be placed in MM IIA.

Type 6 is a wheelmade variation of Type 2. It has an indented base, strap handle attached at the rim and above the angle in the side, and a concave profile at the lower side. The two examples in the catalogue, 655-6, are monochrome coated with polychrome decoration. Both belong to Group F, which suggests that this type belongs in MM IIA.

The tall-rimmed angular cup belongs to the MM IIA groups in this study. There are no example in the later groups. The type may not survive the MM IIA destruction in the palace. This is in marked contrast to Phaistos where similar cups are found in some quantity in the early phase but also in the final destruction of the palace (Levi 1976, Pls. 131-4).

Short-rimmed angular cups (FIG.31)

Cups with angular profile and a short outsplayed rim above a high lower side are found in three types.

Type 1 is wheelmade with a strap handle attached at the rim and angle and a has simple foot. The three examples in the catalogue, 98, 757 and 802, are 3.7 to 5.3 cm. high, diameters are 7.2 to 10.0 cm. at the rim and 3.0 to

4.5 cm. at the base. All are monochrome coated and two are also decorated in white. The examples are in groups A, H and J which suggests that the type belongs in MM IIA.

Type 2 is wheelmade with a strap handle attached at the rim and angle and a high foot, occasionally with moulding. The twenty-four examples in the catalogue are between 4.5 and 8.0 cm. high, diameters are from 7.0 to 17.0 cm. at the rim and between 4.0 and 6.0 cm. at the base. The five examples from Group D are buff-reserved decorated, the remainder are monochrome coated. The occurrence of this type in groups A, G, J and L suggests that it belongs within MM IIA. This type is not common outside of the Knossos area, but there are two similar examples from Phaistos which seem to be later (Levi 1976, Pl.134 n, r).

Type 3 is wheelmade with strap handle attached at the rim and below the angle, which is an indent created by tooling. This type is a tall, slender development of Type 2. The six examples in the catalogue are between 8.5 and 10.0 cm. high, diameters are from 10.0 to 13.5 cm. at the rim and 4.5 to 5.0 cm. at the base. All are monochrome coated and most are also white sprayed. The presence of this type in groups E and N suggests a date in MM IIIA for the type.

A development may be traced in the short-rimmed

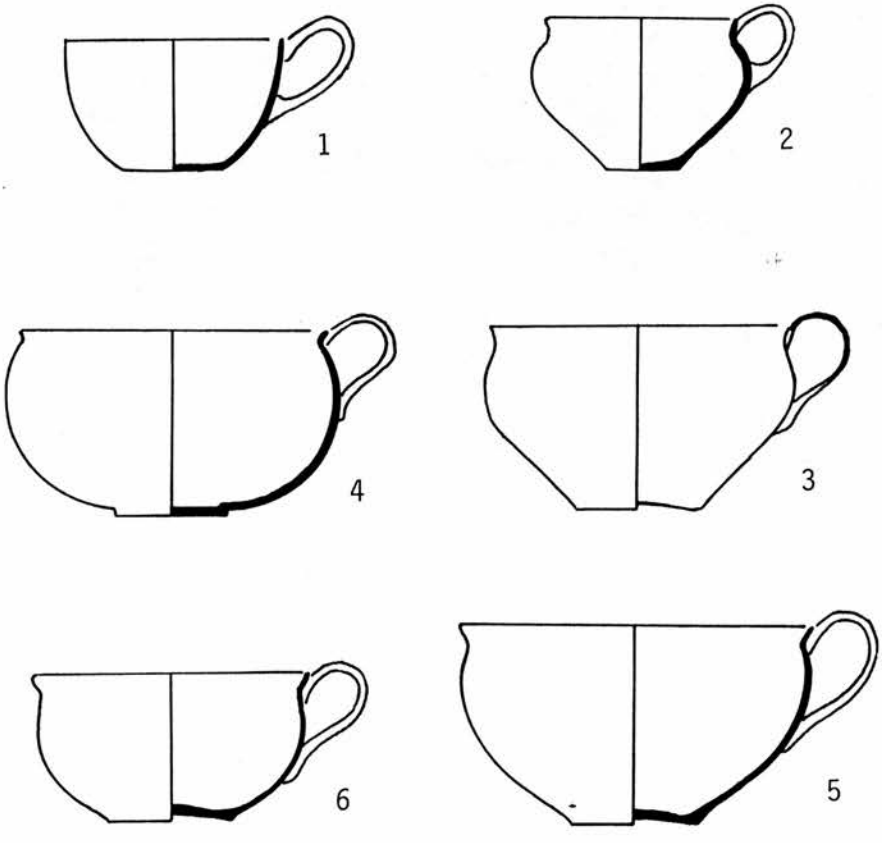
angular cup. It would be usefull to try to place the Karmi Cup in this sequence (Stewart 1962, 202 Fig.8 Pl.VIIa-d). None of the Knossian examples has barbotine on the angle, but the barbotine on the shallow angular bowls is very similar and the decoration on the Karmi Cup is very similar to that on the fine Type 2 cups from the Group D. It would best fit, then, in MM IIA.

Squat rounded cup (FIG.32)

Two types of wheelmade cup with squat rounded profile are found in the early groups.

Type 1 has a simple profile with slightly outsplayed rim, strap handle attached at the rim and lower side and flat base. The six examples in the catalogue, 104-6, 121-2, 973, are between 5.5 and 8.0 cm. high, diameters are 6.5 to 9.5 cm. at the rim and 2.5 to 5.0 cm. at the base. Examples are buff-reserved decorated, monochrome coated and monochrome coated with polychrome decoration. The five examples in Group A confirm a date in MM IIA for the type. There is a strong resemblance between cups of this type and the cups in Tod Treasure (Bisson de la Roque and others 1953, Pls. XII 70580, XIII 70583). Walberg (1984) is not convinced by the Minoan appearance of the Tod cups, but Warren argues strongly both for a Minoan origin and for a sound chronological correspondance (1980, 495-6), which is supported by the resemblance between the Tod cups and the Squat rounded cups of this type at Knossos.

Squat rounded cup



Rounded cup

FIGURE 32. Rounded cup types. 1:3

Type 2 is similar in profile to Type 1 but has a horizontal step or flange in the middle. The two examples in the catalogue, 107 and 123, are 7.5 and 9.9 cm. high, diameters are 7.5 and 8.3 cm. at the rim and 4.5 to 5.5 cm. at the base. Both are monochrome coated and 123 also has polychrome decoration. Both examples are in Group A which suggests that the type belongs in MM IIA.

Rounded cup (FIG.32)

The rounded, semiglobular or hemispherical cup enjoys a long history at Knossos and appears in six general types in the Old Palace.

Type 1 is handmade with simple profile and a strap handle attached at the rim, rising above it and connecting in the middle of the side. There are two sub-classes. 1a has a simple, flat base, 1b has a slightly raised and moulded base. There are three examples of Type 1a in the catalogue, 22, 44 and 752, that are from 5.2 to 5.8 cm. high, diameters are 8.5 to 9.0 cm. at the rim and 4.0 to 5.0 cm. at the base. They are buff reserved decorated, monochrome coated and monochrome coated with white decoration. Type 1b has two examples in the catalogue, 45 and 900. They are 5.5 cm. high, diameters are 8.0 and 8.3 at the rim and 4.5 to 5.2 cm. at the base. One is dark-on-buff decorated, the other is monochrome coated with white decoration. Hogarth found a third example of this type in the town of Knossos (Hogarth and Welch 1901, 91

Fig.23). The occurrence of this type in groups A and H suggest that it belongs in MM IIA.

Type 2 is handmade with offset rim, rounded bulge in the profile of the upper side and a strap handle attached at the rim and bulge. The only example in the catalogue is 35, which is monochrome coated and belongs to Group A, suggesting a date in MM IIA for this type. It may be taken as a handmade imitation of the more common Type 3. A serpentine cup imitating this type was found in the Pateme ossuary at Palaikastro (Warren 1969, 40 P227).

Type 3 is wheelmade and similar in profile to Type 2 but it has a concave profile on the lower side and the base is usually indented. The eighteen examples in the catalogue are 6.5 to 8.0 cm. high, diameters are 8.0 to 14.0 cm at the rim and between 3.7 and 5.0 cm. at the base. One example is buff reserved decorated, the others are monochrome coated with white or polychrome decoration. The occurrence of examples in groups A, F, J and L confirms a date in MM IIA for this type.

Type 4 appears to be the wheelmade version of Type 1, but with slightly out-turned rim. It is distinguished from Type 3 by the rounded profile of the lower side. The seven examples in the catalogue are 6.0 to 8.0 cm. high, diameters are 8.8 to 12.5 cm. at the rim and 3.5 to 5.5 cm. at the base. One example is buff reserved decorated,

the others are monochrome coated and most examples have white or polychrome decoration. This is one of the forms that is manufactured in "Egg-shell Ware". The frequency of examples in groups A, F, and L indicate that it belongs in MM IIA.

Type 5 is wheelmade and appears to be an evolved or developed version of Type 3 with a less pronounced base and lower side but retaining the same offset rim and rounded bulge in the profile of the upper side. The thirty-one examples in the catalogue are between 5.0 and 8.0 cm. high, diameters are between 11.0 and 17.0 cm. at the rim and 4.5 to 5.5 cm. at the base. Examples are monochrome coated and monochrome coated with white and polychrome decoration. The large number of examples of this type attest to its popularity which, because of its frequency in groups E, N and P, was probably in MM IIIA. There is a striking similarity between 367-8 and cups from the final destruction in Room VIII of the Old Palace at Phaistos (Pernier 1935, 233 Fig.110).

Type 6 ("wavy-line cup") is wheelmade and may taken as a developed form of Type 4. It continues to have a rounded profile on the lower side but now has a slightly raised foot. The thirty-one examples in the catalogue are mostly fragments. Diameters are 9.0 to 14.0 cm at the rim and 3.0 to 5.0 cm. at the base. All are monochrome coated and decorated with wavy-lines and polychrome filling ele-

ments. The numerous examples in Group E and its occurrence in Group N indicate that it belongs in MM IIIA. The wavy-line cup may the successor to the egg-shell cups of Type 4, which don't seem to have been produced after MM IIA. Very similar cups with wavy-line decoration are found in Phase Ib at Phaistos (Levi 1976, Pl.124 c, e, f, h). A possible successor to this type is the rounded cup with so-called "finicking" decoration of MM IIIB/LM IA.

Rounded cup with sharply offset rim

Cups with rounded profile and sharply offset rim are not common at Knossos. Two types may be distinguished.

Type 1 is wheelmade and shallow with a strap handle attached at the rim and side and an indented base. The single example in the catalogue, 124, is monochrome coated and polychrome decorated. Its occurrence in Group A suggests that it belongs in MM IIA.

Type 2 is wheelmade and similar to Type 1 except that it stands on a raised base and is deeper. The three examples in the catalogue, 412-4, are 6.5 cm. high, diameters are 9.0 to 10.0 cm. at the rim and 4.0 and 4.6 cm. at the base. All are monochrome coated with white spotted decoration and belong to Group E, suggesting a date in MM IIIA for this type.

Shallow angular bowl (FIG.33)

Two types of shallow bowl with angular profile, vertical handles and spouts at either end are found in the early groups of the Old Palace.

Type 1 is handmade with loop handles and a raised outward splayed base. There is a complete example, 50, and a rim fragment, 51, that could come from this type of bowl. Both are monochrome coated and polychrome decorated and belong in Group A, which suggests a date in MM IIA for this type.

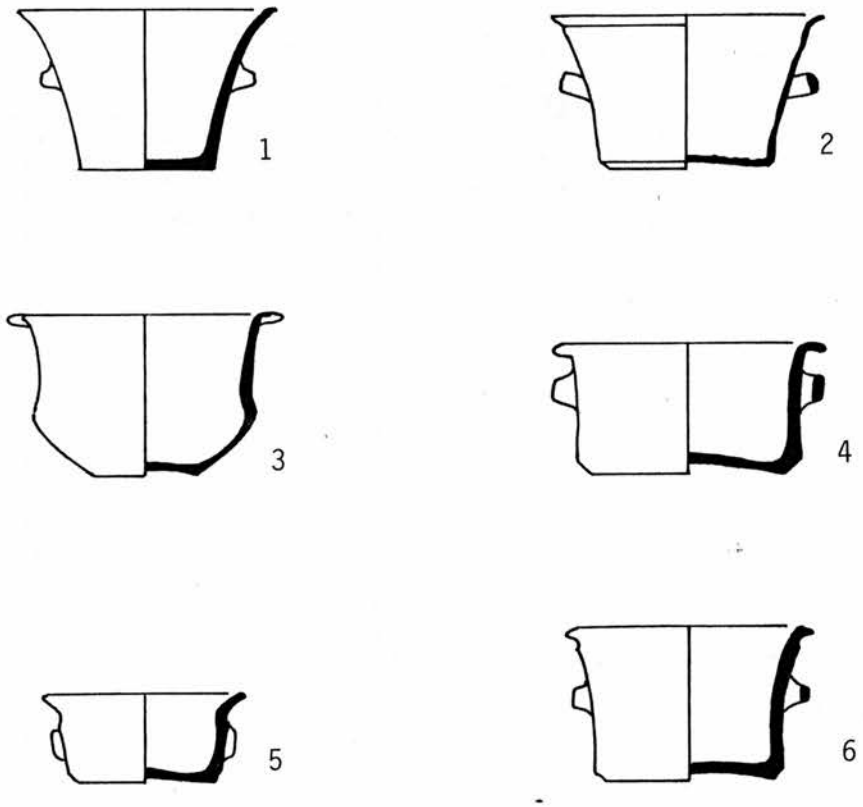
Type 2 is wheelmade with a crinkly rim, cylindrical lambda-shaped handles on the upper side and flat base. The three examples in the catalogue, 660, 924-5, are 5.0 to 5.5 cm. high, diameters are 14.0 to 16.0 cm. at the rim and c.5.5 cm. at the base. All are monochrome coated and polychrome decorated. The examples are in groups F and L, which indicates a date in MM IIA for this type.

Pyxis (FIG.33)

Small open shapes that appear to be designed to receive lids are found in six types.

Type 1 is wheelmade with a simple straight-sided profile and flat base. There are two examples in the catalogue,. Both are monochrome coated with white decoration and belong to Group F, which suggests a date in MM IIA for

Shallow angular bowl



Pyxis

FIGURE 33. Angular bowl and pyxis types. 1:3

this type.

Type 2 is wheelmade with a distinctive out turned rim, a slight groove in the upper side below the rim and two horizontal handles at the middle of the side. The single example in the catalogue, 922, is monochrome coated with white decoration and belongs to Group L, which suggests a date within MM IIA for this type.

Type 3 is wheelmade and has a distinctive angular profile, outward turned rim and two horizontal lugs on the side. The three examples in the catalogue, 674, 760 and 804, are between 5.5 and 6.3 cm. high, diameters are 8.5 to 9.5 cm. at the rim and 3.0 to 4.0 cm. at the base. All are monochrome coated with white or polychrome decoration. The examples are in groups G, H and J and the type probably belongs in MM IIA. A pyxis of this type was found on the early floor beneath the Room of the Stone Pier (PLATE 111) which confirms the MM IIA date for this type.

Type 4 is wheelmade with a wide flat rim, two horizontal handles at the middle of the side and a slightly bevelled base. The two examples in the catalogue, 755 and 758, are 5.2 and 5.5 cm. high, diameters are 11.0 and 12.0 cm. at the rim and 7.5 and 9.0 cm. at the base. Both are monochrome coated and 758 is also white painted. Both are from Group H and there is a third example from the early

floor beneath the Room of the Stone Pier (PLATE 111), which suggests a date in MM IIA for this type.

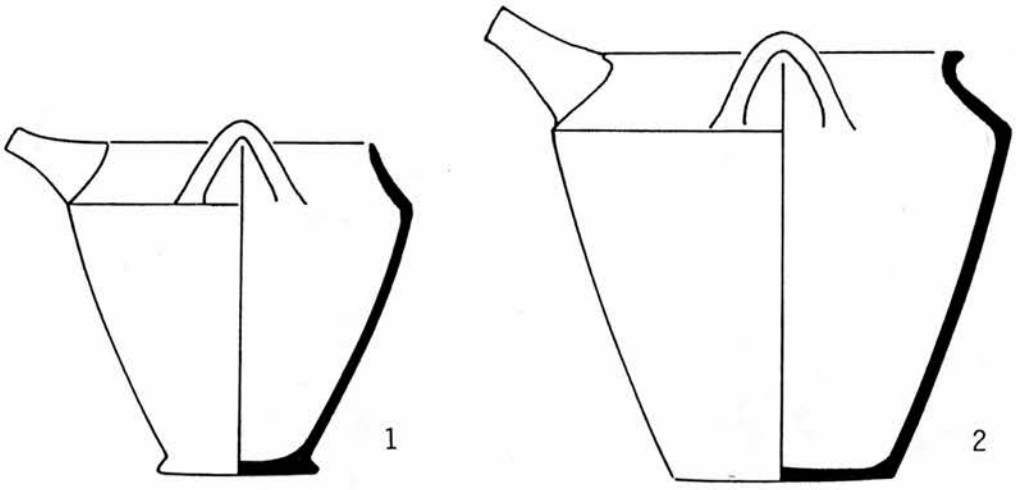
Type 5 is small and wheelmade with a flattened, outsplayed rim, two imitation lugs on the side and an indented base. The two examples in the catalogue, 285-6, are 3.3 and 3.5 cm. high, diameters are 8.0 and 9.0 cm. at the rim and 5.5 and 6.0 cm. at the base. Both are monochrome coated and decorated with white horizontal lines, and are in Group E, which suggests that this type belongs in MM IIA.

Type 6 is a large version of Type 5 and may be a developed form of Type 2. It has a pronounced indent below the rim, two horizontal handles on the side and a bevelled base. The example in the catalogue, 287, is monochrome coated and decorated with horizontal white lines. It belongs to Group E and, like Type 5, probably belongs in MM IIIA.

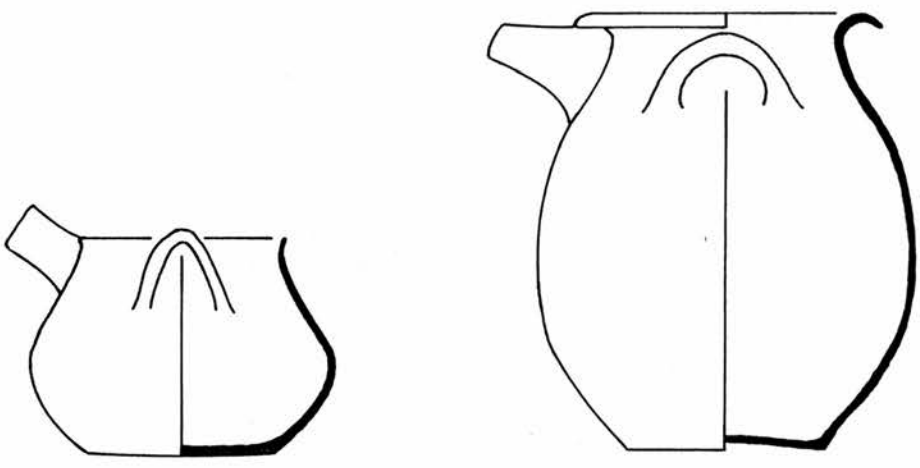
Angular bridge-spouted jar (FIG.34)

Bridge-spouted or hole-mouthed jars with angular profile occur in three types in the early groups of the Old Palace.

Type 1 is handmade with two cylindrical lambda-shaped handles on the shoulder. Two sub-types may be distinguished. Type 1a has a simple, tapering lower side and



Angular bridge-spouted jar



Squat rounded

Baggy-shaped

bridge-spouted jar

FIGURE 34. Bridge-spouted jar types. 1:3

flat base. Type 1b has a moulded slightly raised base. The two examples of Type 1a in the catalogue, 36 and 753, are 10.0 and 10.3 cm. high, diameters are 10.3 and 11.0 cm. at the rim and 5.0 and 5.7 cm. at the base. Both are monochrome coated. The four examples of Type 1b in the catalogue, 794, 901-3, are 9.8 to 13.5 cm. high, diameters are 9.0 to 12.0 cm. at the rim and 4.5 to 6.0 cm. at the base. One is dark-on-buff decorated, the others are monochrome coated, one with polychrome decoration. The occurrence of Type 1 jars in groups A, H, J and L suggests that it belongs within the MM IIA period.

Type 2 is handmade and a large version of Type 1 but with a distinctive thickened and flat rim. The six examples of this type in the catalogue, 75, and 191-5, are fragmentary, but the average dimensions may be roughly 17.0 cm. in height with rim diameters between 12.0 and 14.0 cm. and base diameters between 8.0 and 10.0 cm. There are 2 examples of this type without specific provenance from Knossos in the Ashmolean Museum (AE 959 and AE 1032.1). The almost complete example from Group A suggests that this type should belong in MM IIA. This type is confined to the Knossos area, there being examples also from Juktas (Karetsou 1981, 144 Fig.8 nos. 6, 7), but a copy in stone seems to have been made and sent to Phaistos (Levi 1976, Pl.238p).

Type 3 is a wheelmade version of Type 1. No complete

example exists, but the base and lower side of one, 244, is sufficient to suggest an appearance quite similar to Type 1, but perhaps slightly more refined.

Squat rounded bridge-spouted jar (FIG.34)

There are two examples, 73-4, of handmade bridge-spouted jars with a rounded bulge in the profile of the lower giving a squat appearance, two cylindrical lambda-shaped handles and a simple flat base. The one intact example is 8.5 cm. high with rim and base diameter of 7.5 cm. Both examples are monochrome coated and polychrome decorated in alternating white and orange paint and both belong to Group A, which suggests that this type should be assigned to the MM IIA period.

Baggy-shaped bridge-spouted jar (FIG.34)

Two fragments of bridge-spouted jars with out-splayed and overhanging rims, cylindrical rounded handles and bag-shaped profiles are in the catalogue, 388-9. The shape of this type can be reconstructed on the basis of close parallels from Phaistos (Levi 1978, Pl.99d). Both Knossian examples are monochrome coated and polychrome decorated and belong to Group E, which suggests a date in MM IIIA for this type. An example in stone was found in the chamber tombs at Mycenae where it was surely an heirloom (Xekaki-Sakellariou 1985, Pl.141 no.4921).

Rounded bridge-spouted jar (FIG.35)

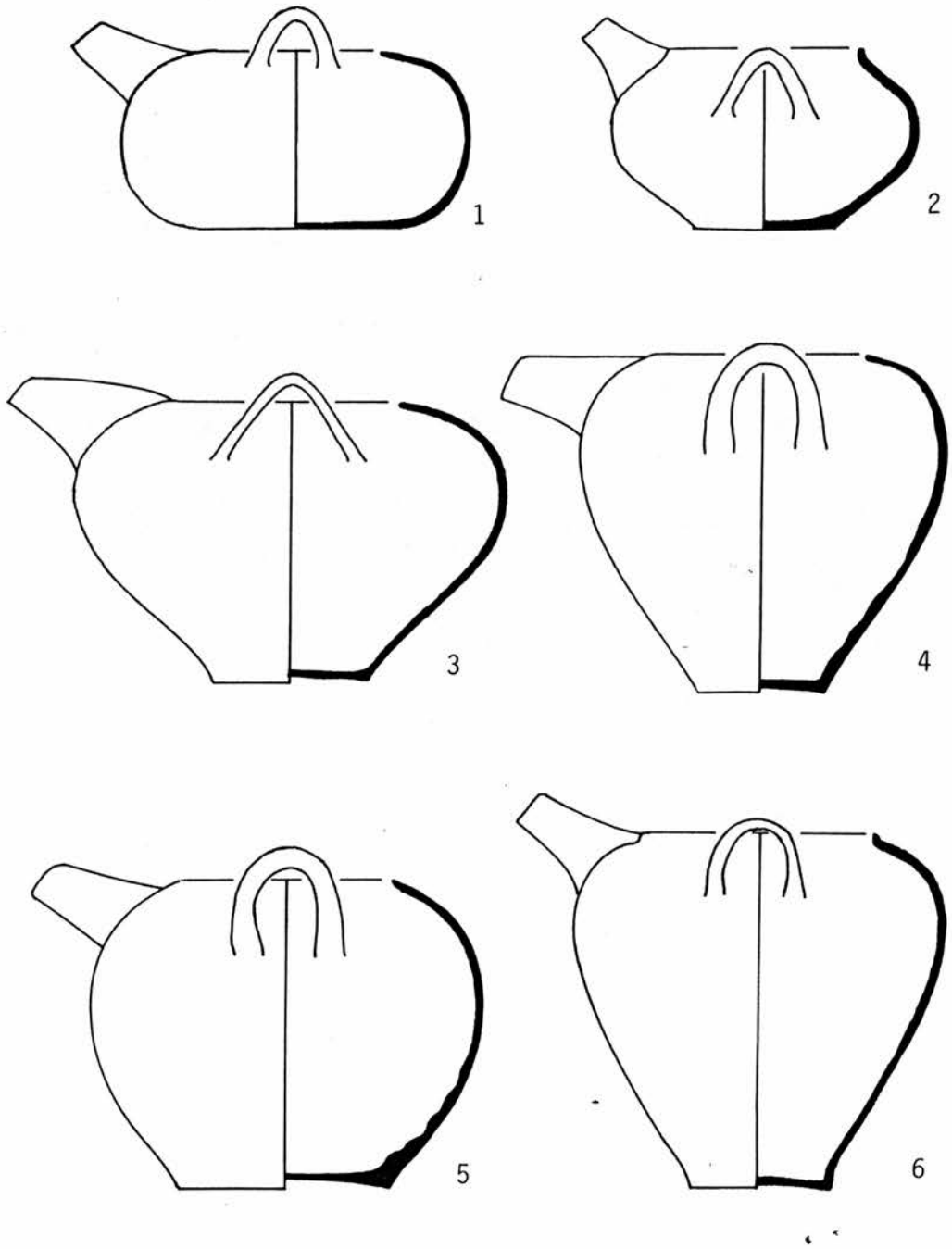


FIGURE 35. Rounded bridge-spouted jar types. 1:3

Bridge-spouted jars with rounded profile occur in six general types.

Type 1 is a short, handmade jar with the spout pointing above the rim and cylindrical lambda-shaped handles. The single, well-preserved example in the catalogue, 157, is 7.5 cm. high with a rim diameter of 7.0 cm. and base diameter of 8.7 cm. It is monochrome coated and white decorated and belongs to Group B, which suggests that this type should be regarded as belonging to the MM IIA period.

Type 2 is handmade with a tapering lower side, flat base, raised rim and spout rising above the rim. The handles were probably cylindrical and lambda-shaped. The only preserved height is 10.0 cm. Diameters are 8.0 and 10.0 cm. at the rim and 5.5 and 10.5 cm. at the base. The four examples in the catalogue, 46-7 and 76-7, are monochrome coated and white or polychrome decorated. They are part of Group A and should probably be assigned to the MM IIA period.

Type 3 is a wheelmade variation of Type 2 with distinctive pointed handles that are triangular in section. There are two examples in the catalogue, 127 and 245. The one restored example, 245, is 12.0 cm. high. Diameters are 8.8 cm. at the rim and 6.7 cm. at the base. Both examples are monochrome coated with polychrome decora-

tion. The presence of one example in Group A suggests that this type should belong in MM IIA. It is a fairly common type in the Mesara and belongs to the early stages of the Old Palace at Phaistos (eg. Levi 1976, 144 Fig.215).

Type 4 is a wheelmade jar with tall tapering base, rounded shoulder, spout rising only slightly above the rim and thick, rounded handles with a roughly rectangular section. There are thirty-three examples in the catalogue, 288, 663, 679 and 928-956. They are between 13.5 and 15.5 cm. high. Diameters are 7.5 to 9.5 cm. at the rim and 5.0 to 6.0 cm. at the base. Examples are monochrome coated and white or polychrome decorated. The frequency of this type in Group L and its occurrence also in groups F and G suggest a MM IIA date for the type. Among the numerous examples in Group L, workshop groups may be distinguished (MacGillivray 1985). It is quite likely that this type and the next were fitted with lids, as seen on the stone copy from Mycenae (Xekaki-Sakellariou 1985, Pl.97 no.3050). The lid on pyxis 687, PLATE 82, could belong to this type of vase.

Type 5 is wheelmade with a bulbous profile, spout rising above the rim and handles very much like those on Type 4. There are ten examples in the catalogue, 377-386. They are 10.5 to 12.0 cm. high. Diameters are 7.5 to 10.0 cm. at the rim and 5.6 cm. at the base. All are monochrome

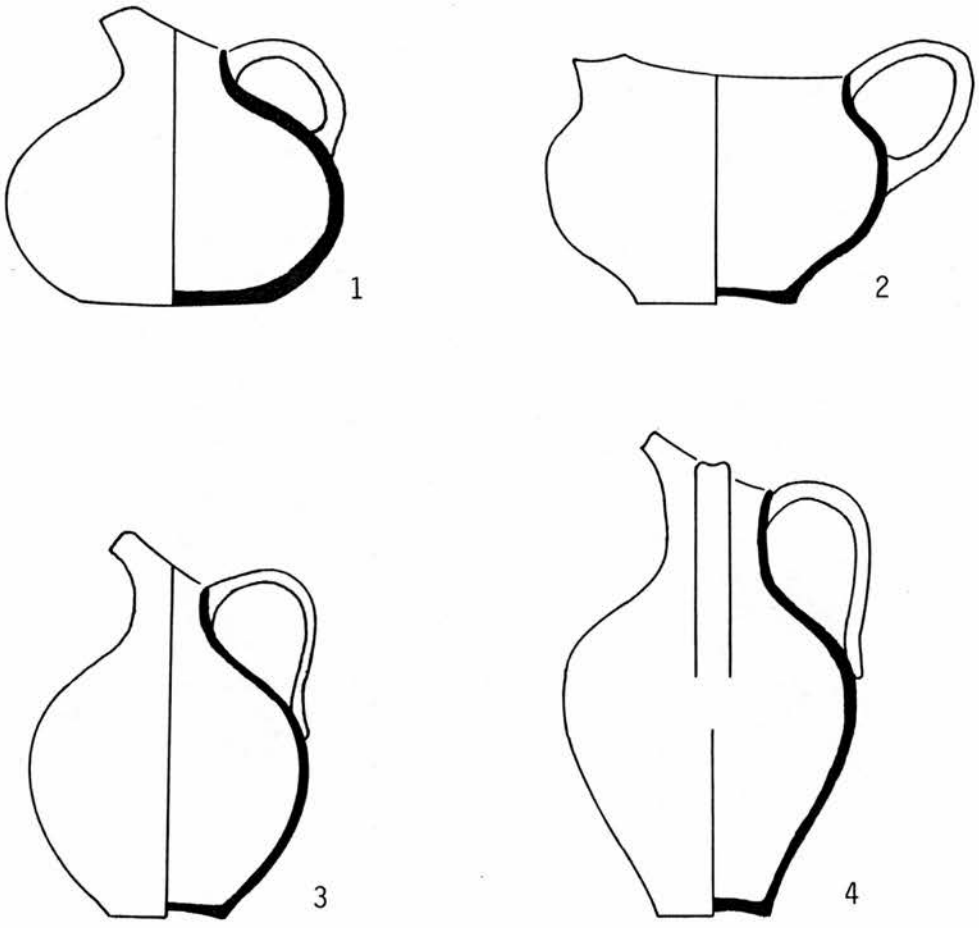
coated and polychrome decorated and are part of Group E, which suggests that this type belongs in the MM IIIA period. Examples in stone, probably heirlooms and certainly imports, were found in the chamber tombs at Mycenae (Xekaki-Sakellariou 1985, Pls.97 no.3050, 141 no.4922).

Type 6 is wheelmade with a tall profile tapering towards the base, slightly raised rim, spout rising above the rim and handles like those on types 4 and 5. There are two examples in the catalogue, 387 and 1000. They are 14.2 and 15.0 cm. high, diameters are 9.8 and 16.5 cm. at the rim and 6.5 and 6.6 cm. at the base. Both are monochrome coated and polychrome decorated. The occurrence of examples in groups E and N suggest that this type belongs in the MM IIIA period.

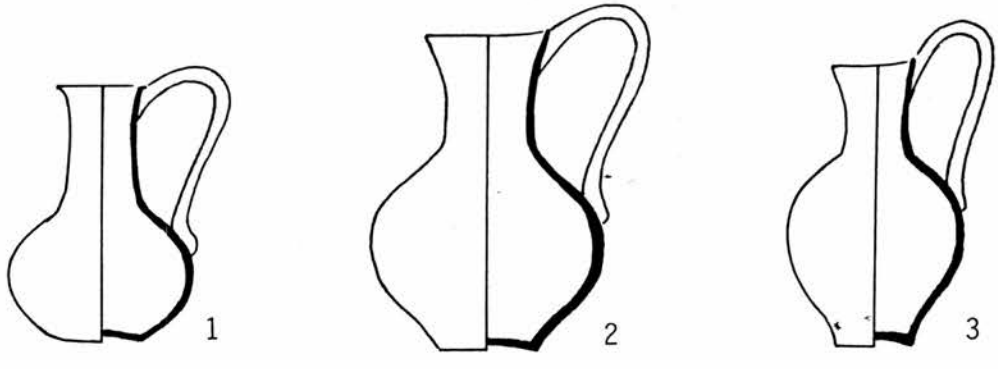
Jug with cut-away spout (FIG.36)

Four types of jugs with cut-away spout are found in the pottery groups from the Old Palace.

Type 1 is handmade with a squat profile and flat handle. There are three examples in the catalogue, 23, 48 and 196. They are 10.0 to 11.0 cm. high with base diameters of 6.5 and 7.5 cm. They are buff-reserved decorated and monochrome coated with white or polychrome decoration. The two examples in Group A suggest that this type belongs in the MM IIA period. This is further confirmed



Jug with cut-away spout



Jug with horizontal spout

FIGURE 36. Jug types. 1:3

by the presence of a jug of this type in a group excavated by Hogarth south of the West Court (Hogarth and Welch 1901, Pl.VIc). The group also contained a Straight-sided cup of Type 2 (Ibid., Pl.VIIb).

Type 2 is wheelmade with a large opening at the rim. There is one example in the catalogue, 1032, which has been assigned to Group O. Another example was found on the early floor beneath the Room of the Stone Pier (PLATE 111), which suggests that this type may belong in the MM IIA period.

Type 3 is wheelmade with a rounded body, tall spout and strap handle. There is one example in the catalogue, 248, and a similar jug was found by Hogarth (HM 2426). The decoration on 248 is so similar to that on a rounded bridge-spouted jar of our Type 4 from Kahun (Kemp and Merrillees 1980, 57-9 Fig.22) that they should be regarded as products of the same workshop and, therefore, belonging to the same period, MM IIA, which would not conflict with the discovery of this type in the North-West Pit, or Group D.

Type 4 is wheelmade with a tall shape, tapering lower body and three strap handles attached at the rim and middle of the side. There are two examples in the catalogue, 685 and 986. The restored example, 986, is 17.5 cm. high, base diameters are 3.5 and 4.0 cm. Both

examples are monochrome coated and white decorated. They belong to groups G and N, which suggests a long history for jugs of this type. What appears to be a second example, from Group N, is shown in PLATE 114d.

Jug with horizontal spout (FIG.36)

There are three general types of rounded jugs with horizontal spouts.

Type 1 is wheelmade with a long, cylindrical neck and rounded handle. There are three examples in the catalogue, 683-4 and 823. They are from 9.0 to 10.0 cm. high. Diameters are 3.5 to 4.0 cm. at the base and 2.9 to 3.8 cm. at the rim. The examples are monochrome coated and white or polychrome decorated. The occurrence of this type in Group G suggests that it should belong in MM IIA. The example from Group K may belong to the early group of pottery from the Loomweight Basement.

Type 2 is wheelmade with a slightly squat rounded body and rounded handle pushed into the rim. There is one example in the catalogue, 926, which is in Group L, suggesting that this type belongs in the MM IIA period. A similar jug with very similar decoration is known from Hogarth's excavations (Hogarth and Welch 1901; Fig.18), and there is a third example in the Liverpool Museum (55.66.77) from Knossos.

Type 3 is wheelmade with a tapering lower body and rounded handle pushed well into the rim of the spout. There are two examples in the catalogue. They are 11.0 and 15.5 cm. high with base diameters of 3.3 and 4.5 cm. Both are monochrome coated and one is also white decorated. Both are assigned to Group P which suggests a date in MM IIIA for the type. This is confirmed by the example with white spotted decoration excavated by Hogarth (Hogarth and Welch 1901, 90 Fig.19) and the similarity with a jug from Deposit C in the Houses on the Acropolis (Catling and others 1979, 35 Fig.23.154).

Rhyton

Fragments of two types of rhyton appear in the later groups from the Old Palace.

Type 1 is conical with a flat rim, strap handle and metallic-like rounded additions at the rim. There are three examples, 393-5, in the catalogue. The height may be suggested by the reconstruction of 393 to be roughly 27.0 cm. Rim diameters are 7.5 and 8.0 cm. All three examples are monochrome coated and polychrome decorated and are in Group E, which suggests that this type belongs in the MM IIIA period, as Koehl (1981, 180 Fig.1) suggests. This is confirmed by the similarity of the decoration on 393 with that on a Straight-sided cup with stamped decoration from a MM IIIA floor deposit in the

Stratigraphical Museum excavations (Warren 1982, 74 Fig.3). Very similar examples from Phaistos (Levi 1976, Pl.218 d, e) and Kommos (Betancourt 1985d, no.652) are assigned to the MM IIIB period, but they must surely now be regarded as MM IIIA survivors.

Type 2 is globular, but the examples preserve only the lower opening, so that no reconstruction of the middle and upper side is possible. There are two examples in the catalogue, 396-7. The former has a well-defined flat, raised opening at the base like Koehl's MM IIIA/B type, the later has a simple, pierced opening with slightly raised rim like Koehl's MM IIB type (1981, 180 Fig.1). Both examples are found in Group E and so should probably be assigned to the MM IIIA period.

The typology used here is not meant to serve as a comprehensive one for all Kamares Ware. A much more detailed study of the contemporary pottery from Phaistos would necessary before Kamares Ware can be fully understood. The present study is a discussion of the main types that occur in the groups studied at Knossos in order to try to isolate "type-fossils", or forms that can be used to prove that a group or deposit belongs to a specific period. The type fossils in Kamares Ware that emerge from this study are the Rounded goblets of Type 2, Conical goblets of Types 1 and 2, Straight-sided cups of Type 2, Tall-rimmed angular cups, Squat rounded cups,

Rounded cups of Types 1, 3 and 4, Shallow angular bowls, Angular bridge-spouted jars, Squat rounded bridge-spouted jars, Rounded bridge-spouted jars of Types 2, 3 and 4 and Jugs with cut-away spout of Type 1 for the MM IIA period. In MM IIIA the distinctive types are Straight-sided cups of Types 9 to 13, Short-rimmed angular cups of Type 3, Rounded cups of Type 6 (or "wavy-line cup"), Baggy-shaped bridge-spouted jars, Rounded bridge-spouted jars of Types 5 and 6, and Jugs with cut-away spout of Type 4.

Part 2. Pottery Types Thrown off the Cone.

There is a class of pottery that appears soon after the arrival of the potter's wheel at Knossos. It consists of simple versions of some types we have looked in Kamares Ware that are now mass-produced ignoring quality but with a view to quick and plentiful production, perhaps to be used in a ceremony or to contain offerings. This class is manufactured by centering a large cone or hump of clay on the potter's wheel and throwing small pots in rapid succession without having to re-center a new measure of clay, as was the case with wheelmade Kamares Ware (Van As 1984, 150 Fig.5). This innovation may have been learned from Egyptian potters (Hankey, personal communication), and was retained by the Minoan potters into the MM IIIB and LM IA periods to manufacture the conical cups that turn up in such quantities that they have become the object of some derision

by archaeologists (Caskey and Huxley 1978). There are fourteen shapes that are manufactured in this manner in the Old Palace. They are called "crude" types in order to distinguish them from the finer varieties of the forms.

Crude bowl (FIG.37)

There are five types of bowls thrown off the hump that can be distinguished by differences in shape.

Type 1 is a shallow bowl with a very thick section with flat base and rounded rim. There are five examples in the catalogue, 444-8. They are 3.0 to 3.5 cm. high with rim diameters between 9.5 and 10.0 cm. and base diameters between 5.0 and 5.5 cm. All are plain and belong to Group E which might suggest a MM IIIA date for this type. There are other examples from Group E not in the catalogue, see PLATE 31, but the type also occurs in the destruction level of the MM house found in Trial KV which belongs in MM IIB (Popham 1974, Fig.6.1-5), and not in the earliest group from the MM III houses on the Acropolis (Catling and others 1979, 21-5). This may indicate that the examples in Group E should be taken as survivors and the type assigned to the MM IIB period, or that it survived into the early stages of MM IIIA.

Type 2 is a shallow bowl with wide flat base and simple outward splayed rim. There are twenty-nine examples in the catalogue, 449-454, 706-714, 770-774, 852-858 and

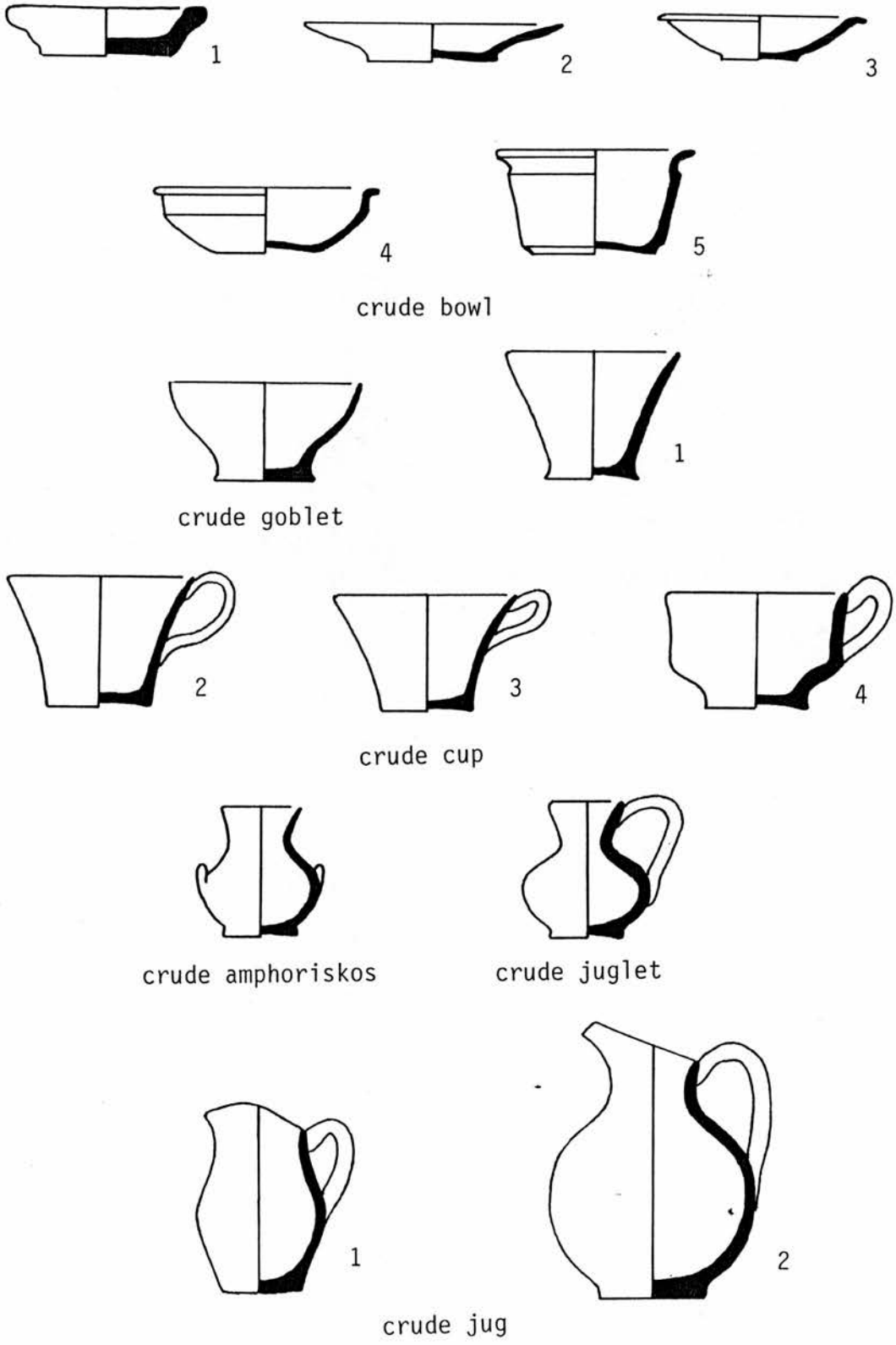


FIGURE 37. Types thrown off the cone. 1:3

957-958). They vary in height from 2.0 cm. to 4.0 cm., diameters are 8.5 to 11.5 cm. at the rim and 3.5 to 5.0 cm. at the base. Examples are plain or sprayed with dark paint, but never decorated. The frequency of examples in groups G, H, K. and L and their occurrence in the early floor deposit below the Room of the Stone Pier (PLATE 111) suggest a MM IIA date for this type. However, there also examples from Group E and from the destruction level in Trial KV (Popham 1974, Fig.6.6-7), indicating that this type carried on into MM IIB and, perhaps, as late as MM IIIA.

Type 3 is a shallow bowl with distinctive slightly rounded profile and out-turned rim. There are fourty-five examples in the catalogue, 455-461, 465-467, 715-730, 775-780, 859-868 and 959-961. They are 1.5 to 3.5 cm. high, diameters are 8.5 to 10.0 cm. at the rim and 3.5 to 5.5 cm. at the base. Examples are plain, dark-sprayed, partially dipped in dark paint or monochrome coated. The frequency of this type in groups G, H, K and L and in the early floor deposit below the Room of the Stone Pier (PLATE 111) should indicate that this type begins in MM IIA. That it continues to manufactured in MM IIB and MM IIIA is suggested by its occurrence in the destruction deposit in Trial KV (Popham 1974, Fig.6.8, 16) and in Group E. There are also similar bowls from destruction deposits of Phase Ib at Phaistos (Levi 1976, Pl.143).

Type 4 is a shallow bowl with angular profile and out-turned rim. There are three examples in the catalogue, 462-4. They are 3.2 to 3.4 cm. high, diameters are 8.5 to 10.0 cm. at the rim and 3.3 to 5.5 at the base. The occurrence of this type in Group E may indicate that it belongs to the MM IIIA period. This is further indicated by its occurrence in Group N (PLATE 114 n), but it is also found in the destruction deposit in Trial KV which might suggest that this type first begins in MM IIB (Popham 1974, Fig.6.8).

Type 5 is a deep, straight-sided bowl with horizontal groove below the out-turned rim. There are three examples in the catalogue, 468-9 and 733. They are 3.3 to 4.8 cm. high, diameters are 8.2 to 8.9 cm. at the rim and 5.0 to 6.0 cm. at the base. All are monochrome coated. The example in Group G suggests that this type begins in the MM IIA period. It continues into MM IIB, as shown by the example from Trial KV (Popham 1974, Fig.5.2), and possibly into MM IIIA, as the examples in Group E may indicate.

Crude goblet (FIG.37)

There are seventeen examples, 158-160, 687-696, 761-3 and 811, of simple rounded goblets in the catalogue. They are 4.0 to 5.0 cm. high with diameters of 8.5 cm. at the rim 3.5 to 5.0 cm. at the base. All are plain and their occurrence in groups B, G and H suggests

that they belong in the MM IIA period. There is also an example from the destruction level in Trial KV indicating that this type continued to be produced in MM IIB (Popham 1974, Fig.8.2), but the type does not persist into MM IIIA, which is a bit of a problem, if we consider that it is the most likely predecessor for the conical cup of MM IIIB/LM IA. This may be resolved if we consider that the type persisted into MM IIB - III at Phaistos (Levi 1976, 274 Fig.431; Fiandra 1973), and Kommos (Betancourt 1986, Fig.2 12-15).

Crude cup (FIG.37)

There are four general types of cups produced in this class of pottery.

Type 1 is a simple, straight-sided concical-shaped cup without handle. There are twenty-two examples in the catalogue, 470-489 and 697-8. They are 5.0 to 6.0 cm. high with diameters of 6.5 to 9.0 cm. at the rim and 3.5 to 4.5 cm. at the base. The examples in Group H suggest that the type is first produced in MM IIA. It continues into MM IIB, as shown by the examples from Trial KV (Popham 1974, Figs.6.10, 8.1, 4, 7), and perhaps into MM IIIA, as the numerous examples in Group E suggest. This type may be the predecessor of the conical cup.

Type 2 is a straight-sided cup like Type 1, but with a strap handle attached. There are fourteen examples in the

catalogue, 699-705, 764-9, 808 and 810. They are 5.0 to 6.0 cm. high with diameters of 8.5 to 9.0 cm. at the rim and 4.4 to 5.0 cm. at the base. All are monochrome coated. The occurrence of this type in groups G, H and J of the Royal Pottery Stores suggests that it belongs in the MM IIA period and should be regarded as the rough equivalent to Straight-sided cup Type 5.

Type 3 is a straight-sided cup like Type 2, but the handle is smaller and rougher and, in some cases, too small to function as a handle but is more like a grip in the shape of a handle. There are seventeen examples in the catalogue, 490-8 and 824-831. They are 5.4 to 6.8 cm. high with diameters of 8.5 to 9.5 cm. at the rim and 4.2 to 5.0 cm. at the base. All are monochrome coated. The occurrence of this type in groups E and K suggest that it belongs in the MM IIIA period, although the presence of two examples in the destruction level in Trial KV may indicate that it began in MM IIB (Popham 1974, Fig.6.11, 13).

Type 4 is an angular cup with a small, rough handle like that on Type 3. There are twenty-three examples in the catalogue, 499-514, 809 and 832-7. They are 4.5 to 6.8 cm. high with diameters of 7.0 to 9.0 cm. at the rim and 3.4 to 5.0 cm. at the base. A single example in Group J may indicate that this type begins in the MM IIA period. It continues to be manufactured in MM IIB, as shown by

the examples from Trial KV (Popham 1974, Figs.5.3, 6.11-15), and perhaps into MM IIIA as the numerous examples in groups E and K suggest.

Crude amphoriskos (FIG.37)

There are two examples, 517-8, of small closed jars similar in profile to the crude juglet but with two false handles represented by arched folds of clay on the sides. Both are plain and part of Group E, which suggests that they belong to the MM IIIA period.

Crude juglet (FIG.37)

There are twenty-two examples, 519-524, 734-5 and 838-851, small juglets with horizontal spout and round handle. They are 4.7 to 8.1 cm. high with diameters of 2.5 to 4.0 cm. at the rim and 3.4 to 5.0 cm. at the base. Examples are sprayed with dark paint or monochrome coated. The two examples in Group G suggest a date in MM IIA for the beginning of this type. It continues into MM IIB, as shown by two examples from Trial KV (Popham 1974, Fig.6.23, 25) and into MM IIIA as suggested by the examples in groups E and K.

Crude jug (FIG.37)

There are two two types of crude jug with cut-away spout.

Type 1 is a small slightly rounded jug with rough handle

like those on Crude cups types 3 and 4. There are two examples in the catalogue, 525-6. They are 7.0 and 7.8 cm. high with base diameters of 3.0 to 4.0 cm. Both are plain and belong to Group E, which suggests that they belong in the MM IIIA period. This type also seems to be a late occurrence at Phaistos (Levi 1976, 500 Fig.771).

Type 2 is a large rounded jug with round handle and raised base. There are two examples in the catalogue, 527-8. They are 10.5 and 10.7 cm. high with base diameters of 5.0 and 5.5 cm. Its occurrence in Group E suggests that this type belongs in the MM IIIA period.

Part 3. Lamps

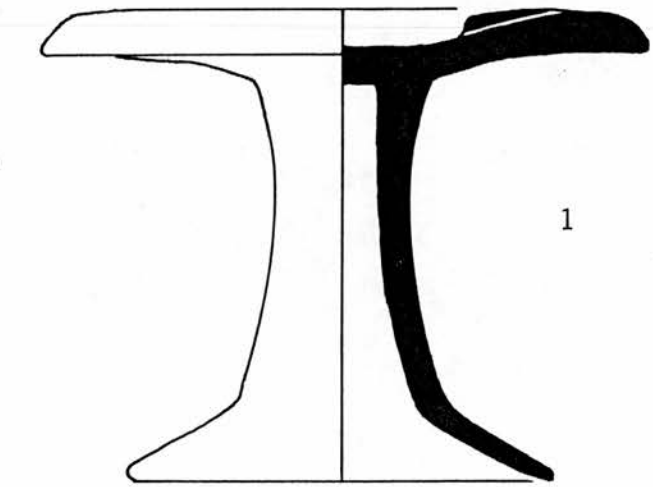
Middle Minoan lamps in a distinctive gritty orange fabric with red slipped and burnished surface, presumably imitating stone, were made for two purposes. The first was to carry light and the second was to provide light for a given area. This is reflected in the two forms of lamp that are found in the Old Palace.

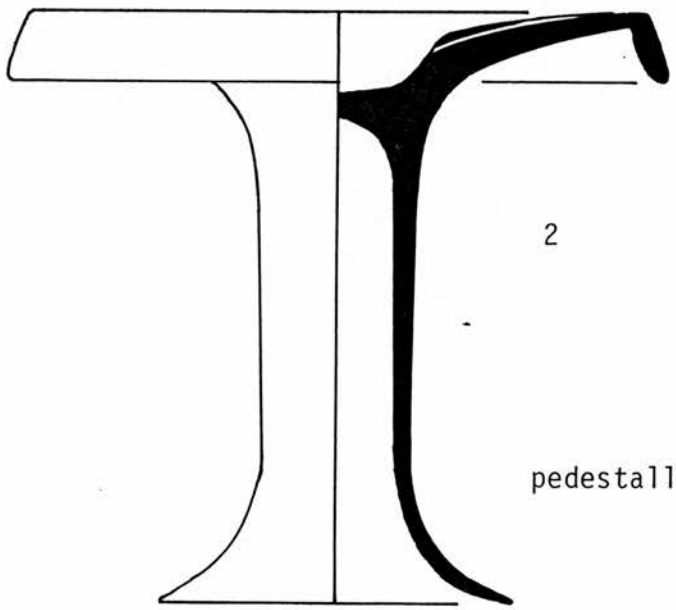
Hand lamp (FIG.38)

Small lamps with long handles opposite the opening for a spout or wick occur in two types.

Type 1 has an angular profile due to its incurving rim. There are seven examples in the catalogue, 148-151, 749-

hand lamp





pedestalled lamp

FIGURE 38. Lamp types. 1:3

750 and 969. They are 3.0 to 3.5 cm. high with diameters of 7.0 to 12.0 cm. at the rim and 4.5 to 8.0 cm. at the base. The occurrence of this type in groups A, G and L suggests that it should belong in the MM IIA period.

Type 2 has an outsplayed profile with flattened inward sloping rim. There are five examples in the catalogue, 596-9 and 855. They are 3.0 to 3.7 cm. high with diameters of 10.0 to 11.5 cm. The examples in groups E and K suggest that this type was produced in MM IIIA. This is further supported by an example from Group N in PLATE 114. An example from Trial KV may indicate that it began in MM IIB (Popham 1974, Fig.8.9). Similar lamps are found in deposits of Phase Ib at Phaistos (Levi 1976, Pl.156 a-e, g). Perhaps a later development of this type may be seen in the hand lamps from deposits B and C in Houses by the Acropolis (Catling and others 1979, 34-5 Figs. 22.138, 23.161).

Pedestalled lamp (FIG.38)

Wide, shallow lamps with at least two diametrically opposed spouts and standing on tall pedestalled bases are found in two types.

Type 1 has a thick outsplayed profile and rounded rim. There are two examples in the catalogue, 152 and 751. The average height is around 20.0 cm. rim diameters are 19.0 and 30.0 cm. The examples are from groups A and G sug-

gesting a date in MM IIA for this type. This dateis supported by an example in the Vat Room Deposit (Evans 1921, 167 Fig.118a.12). A stone lamp very similar to this type was found in a MM IA level in the excavations on the Royal Road and so the type may begin earlier than MM IIA (Warren 1969, 52 P292).

Type 2 has a thin profile with sharply downturned rim. There is one example in the catalogue, 886 in Group K, which may indicate that this type belongs in MM IIIA. This date is supported by a lamp of this type in Group E (PLATE 31) and a short version in Group N (PLATE 114). An example from Trial KV may suggest that the type starts in MM IIB (Popham 1974, Pl.32.c).

CHAPTER 5. THE HISTORY OF THE OLD PALACE PERIOD IN CRETE AND THE AEGEAN

This chapter summarises the discussions in the preceding chapters and offers historical and chronological conclusions based on the study of the pottery groups from the Old Palace at Knossos. Comparisons are drawn with material elsewhere in Crete and the Aegean. These are by no means exhaustive, but are intended only to allow for the historical framework for the MM period to be discussed.

Part 1. The Old Palace at Knossos

The evidence for a palace or large central building at Knossos before MM II is not plentiful. In EM IIA or B there was a levelling in the West Court over the top of a fine house, perhaps to create a forerunner of the later court, which would have served as an open area for a structure to the east (see above, pp.13-14). In EM III, a large building was erected cutting into Neolithic levels in the area which later became the northwest angle of the palace (p.39).

In MM IA, a large wall was built to the west of the later West Magazines, perhaps as part of an early entrance to a large building or enclosed area (p.39). The only contemporary deposit from within the palace area is the lower level of the Vat Room Deposit, which may be a

foundation deposit or pocket of material isolated by later building activity (pp.47-9). The town of Knossos seems to have expanded in this period spreading well beyond the limits of the EM town toward the slopes of the Acropolis Hill (Warren 1981, 74). There are a number of destruction deposits outside the area of the palace at the end of MM IA, notably beneath the West Court. They are not accompanied by fire and may have been caused by earthquake.

The MM IB period is a problem within the palace as there does not seem to be any material that can be assigned to it. There are groups of MM IB pottery from the West Court (p.19) and Royal Road (p.105) which confirm that the period existed, but the Old Palace may not yet have been built.

A major building programme cutting into earlier levels was undertaken after MM IA. The construction included the West Wall and Magazines established where the entrance had been previously (pp.36-8), a floor was laid out over the North Keep (p.53), the first phase of the Throne Room complex came into being (p.43), the East Central Enclave and area of the later Domestic Quarter were cut into the hillside on the eastern slopes (p.70), and the Koulouras and, perhaps, eastern part of the West Court were established at this time (pp.23-7). These features all belong to what Evans called the Old Palace at Knossos.

There is a lack of clear stratigraphy that might

allow for a date to be suggested for the construction programme. The earliest material in the Vat Room Deposit suggests that the construction took place after the end of MM IA. The finds from the earliest floor deposits in the palace should be classified as belonging to the MM IIA period on the basis of the typological study of the pottery in Chapter 4. The pottery in groups F - J, L and M come from destruction deposits within the palace area which, when combined with the destructions in the early West Magazines (pp.36-7), upper level of the Vat Room Deposit (pp.47-9), the early floor in the Area of the Knobbed Pithos (pp.53-6), the early floors beneath the School Room Area (pp.82-6), and the early floors in the Area of the Queen's Megaron (pp.91-3) indicate an event of major proportions, perhaps the burning down of the palace. This event may now be placed in the MM IIA period on the basis of the occurrence of "type-fossils" such as the Rounded goblet of Type 2 in the deposits mentioned (p.145-6). A similar event is recorded in deposits represented here by groups A, B and C in the West Court and by Phase B in the Royal Road. The destruction in the town does not seem to have been accompanied by fire.

The early destruction deposits were levelled and covered over, in some cases with white plaster, eg. the Loomweight Basement (pp.70-2), and the palace seems to have been re-occupied without significant architectural modifications. The next event in the history of the building is the one that caused large scale filling

operations to take place and masses of pottery and debris to fall on to the floors that had been laid out over the MM IIA destruction deposits.

The study of the pottery from groups E, K and N indicates that the latest material from the filling operations belongs to the period that Evans called MM IIIA. The nature of the destruction is suggested by the large blocks apparently thrown off the southeast corner of the palace into the House of the Fallen Blocks causing the destruction of the building and the formation of Group N. Evans suggested that the destruction was due to earthquake. This would certainly explain the blocks and also the other two major deposits of this period in the East Central Enclave and West Court.

The Loomweight Basement was found filled with debris heaped in from the floor level above in order to fill in the basement. It was probably filled in to provide a secure foundation for the later floor to be extended over top of it. The three Koulouras and associated houses in the West Court were also filled in with debris of this period, presumably to allow for the extension of the West Court as far as the western enceinte wall. The filling operation seems to have been part of a construction programme soon followed by the appearance of the New Palace. It seems, then, that the Old Palace was destroyed by earthquake in MM IIIA and building operations to replace it with a new palace were begun soon after. Much of the debris used as fill prob-

ably came from destroyed parts of the Old Palace.

The destruction of the possible shrine at Anemospilia has also been interpreted as earthquake and can be assigned to the same period on the basis of close similarities with the pottery from the storerooms and that from the MM IIIA groups at Knossos (Sakellarakis 1979, 1981).

Part 2. Middle Minoan Crete

Phaistos

The sequence of events at Phaistos has been the topic of much debate (pp.2-3). The MM pottery at Knossos is not identical to that from Phaistos; most of the "type-fossils" of Knossian Kamares Ware are entirely absent from the Mesara. There are, however, sufficient similarities and imports from Phaistos at Knossos, cited in Chapter 3, to suggest that Phase Ia at Phaistos is contemporary with MM IIA at Knossos. Both Old Palaces seem to come into being at the same time. Phases Ib and II at Phaistos are very similar to each other and the pottery probably belongs to one period which corresponds to MM IIIA at Knossos. There are many problems with mixed deposits and, perhaps, undetected floor levels (F. Carinci, personal communication) but in general the polychrome decorated pottery from Phaistos is so similar in fabric and decoration to that of MM IIIA at Knossos

that both phases must be contemporary. The ends of the two palaces, then, seem to be in MM IIIA and could perhaps be due to the same earthquake. The Phaistians may not have been as quick to build a new palace as the Knossians, as there doesn't seem to have been a structure of palatial proportions during the period of Phase III at Phasitos which corresponds to MM IIIB at Knossos.

Kommos

Betancourt has outlined a chronological sequence for the MM period at Kommos (1985c, d). The deposits assigned to MM IB are quite small. The pottery appears to be more advanced than that of House C at Knossos and resembles that of Phaistos Ia which is MM IIA in Knossian terms (Betancourt 1985b, 12-3 Fig.2). The MM IIA phase at Kommos conforms well with the same period at Knossos and Phase Ia at Phaistos (Ibid., 13 Fig.3). MM IIB at Kommos corresponds quite closely to Phase Ib-II at Phaistos and thus MM IIIA at Knossos (Betancourt 1984b, Fig.2). MM III at Kommos is quite similar to Phase III at Phaistos and should be regarded as contemporary with MM IIIB at Knossos (Ibid., Fig.2).

East Crete

There are few good synchronisms with the stratified MM sites of east Crete, but comparisons may be

made with Andreou's pottery groups (1978). Bearing in mind the conservatism of east Cretan potters, Andreou's Mochlos House D - Vasiliki House B Group has many features which are found in the MM IIA groups at Knossos. There are tumblers of Type 1, Straight-sided cups of Type 2, Convex-sided cups, and Tall-rimmed angular cups similar to those from Knossos (Andreou 1978, 70-92 Figs. 11-13).

The Vasiliki House A - Zakros Group, while later than the previous group, does not share many features with post-MM IIA groups of central Crete and is, thus, difficult to place with certainty in the MM period (Ibid., 93-120). Period III at Myrtos-Pyrgos is linked to the Vasiliki House A - Zakros Group and seems to have much in common with the Mallia Town Group (Ibid., 134-163). Pyrgos III may be linked to MM IIIA Knossos by the pottery with feather-wave decoration which is a feature of east Cretan pottery but is represented by only a few examples in Group E at Knossos (pp.125-6). This provides an indirect link between the Mallia Town Group and MM IIIA Knossos which otherwise have very little in common.

The relative chronology of MM Crete may be shown in chart form as in FIGURE 39.

The history of the Old Palaces at Knossos and Phaistos are very similar; beginning in MM IIA and ending in MM IIIA. The surrounding areas of both centres suffered from the destructions in MM IIIA, as evidenced by

PERIOD	KNOSSOS	PHAISTOS	KOMMOS	PYRGOS
MM IIA	MM IIA	Ia	MM IB	II
	destruction	destruction		
MM IIB		Ib/II	MM IIB	
MM IIIA	MM IIIA			III
	destruction	destruction		destruction
MM IIIB	MM IIIB	III	MM III	
	destruction			

FIGURE 39. Chart of the relative chronology of MM Crete.

Group P at Knossos and floor deposits in the southern sector at Chalara near Phaistos (Levi 1968, 146-152). Outlying sites such as Anemospilia and Knossos also suffered major destructions at this time, probably from the same earthquake activity.

The difficulties of linking the chronological sequences of eastern and central Crete do not allow for much discussion of contemporary history from Mallia and Myrtos-Pyrgos, but it tempting the see the event which caused the destruction and dumping operations in Pyrgos III and the destruction in Quartier Mu at Mallia (Poursat 1973) as contemporary with that which brought about the end of the Old Palaces in the centre of the island (Cadogan 1983, 511).

Part 3. The Aegean and Near East

The Cyclades

The export of Kamares Ware from Knossos to the Cycladic islands allows for some close chronological links to be established.

Following the destruction of the First City at Phylakopi, the Second City was constructed at a time when the earliest imported pottery included "egg-shell ware" and Rounded cups of Types 4 and 5 that belong in the MM IIA period at Knossos (MacGillivray 1984b, 70 n.1). There are problems with the subdivisions within Phylakopi II,

but later Minoan material including Straight-sided cups of Type 12 (Hood, personal communication) may also be assigned to the Second City which suggests that it continued into MM IIIA. This would correspond well with the imported Cycladic jug fragments of Phylakopi II type in Group E. The end of Phylakopi II comes at a time that may be contemporary with the transition from MM IIIB to LM IA at Knossos (Barber 1981, 2 n.6).

Period IV at Ayia Irini is marked at the outset by the importation of fine MM pottery in types similar to those from the early levels of Phylakopi II (MacGillivray 1984b, 70 n.1). The pottery also includes fragments of a quite advanced cup similar to Rounded cups of Type 6 at Knossos and a jar with stamped decoration (Caskey 1972, Pl.83 D114, 119). The later suggest that Period IV continued into the MM IIIA period at Knossos. Ayia Irini Period V has imported Straight-sided cups of Type 12 which suggest that it begins in MM IIIA (Davis 1986, 81 Pl.28 U 79-82). The latest pottery in Period V may correspond to that found at the end of Phylakopi II and both cycladic sites may have suffered destructions during the transition from MM IIIB to LM IA (MacGillivray 1984a, 157).

The relative chronology of Crete and the Cyclades is summarised in chart form in FIGURE 40.

Greek Mainland

CRETE	MELOS	KEA
MM IA		
	Phyl I	
MM IB		
	Phyl II	IV
MM IIA		
MM IIB		
MM IIIA		
		V
MM IIIB		

FIGURE 40. Chart of the relative chronology of MBA Crete and Cyclades.

Great quantities of Minoan and Minoanizing pottery are found throughout southern Greece (Rutter and Zerner 1984, 81-2). Unfortunately, Minoan material on the mainland has not been closely studied or published and has little to offer in terms of chronological or historical information, except perhaps, to indicate just how valuable a commodity Kamares Ware was as it was imported, imitated and possibly even manufactured locally by itinerant Minoan potters on the Greek Mainland.

Absolute Chronology

Much has been written about the chronological links between Crete and the Near East and the absolute chronology of the MM period (Hankey and Warren 1974; Kemp and Merrillees 1980; Cadogan 1983; Warren 1985). What concerns the present study is comparisons with material from secure contexts at Knossos and the Near East to allow us to suggest absolute dates for the events in the MM period at Knossos.

MM IIA pottery was being imported into Egypt in the Middle Kingdom as early as the XIIth Dynasty, as shown by the Kamares Ware from el-Haraga and Kahun which includes a Rounded bridge-spouted jar of Type 4 (Kemp and Merrillees 1980, 13 Fig.5, 58-60 Figs.22-3). This indicates that MM IIA must have begun by about 1750 BC. (Warren 1980, 497).

The curious jug with plastic flowers from near

Aswan also dates from the XIIth Dynasty (Kemp and Merrillees 1980, 199 Fig.60). It resembles east Cretan pottery in decoration and Warren (1985, 148) points out that it would belong in MM IA in Crete. It should be remembered that east Cretan MM IA overlaps with MM II in central Crete where designs like those on the jug would not be out of place in MM IIA.

The bridge-spouted jar from Abydos (Kemp and Merrillees 1980, 117 Fig.38.4), although fragmentary looks very similar to Knossian Rounded bridge-spouted jars of Type 5 which are found in MM IIIA groups. As the Egyptian tomb also seems to contain material of the XIIIth Dynasty, perhaps the jar should be associated with the latest use of the tomb. Contemporary with the jar may be the scarab excavated by Hood on the Royal Road and said to come from a MM IIB level (Hood 1961-2, 96 Pl.A; 1966, 110). The level also contained a cup very much like the Rounded cups of Type 6 which belong to MM IIIA groups in the palace.

The end of the Old Palace at Knossos may be assigned to the Hyksos period on the basis of the Khyan lid from the MM IIIA destruction deposit in the North-West Area of the palace (pp.59-60). Warren points out that that Khyan was the first Hyksos ruler and that the lid should date to around 1650 BC. (1985, 149).

This could give us the time span of c.1750 to 1650 BC. in which to fit the history of the Old Palaces

at Knossos and Phaistos from the time of their construction in MM IIA to their destructions in MM IIIA. This short span of one-hundred years saw the rise of palatial society in Crete which had a strong influence on neighboring societies both culturally and, eventually, politically. It is also to this short time period that the finest pottery of its day, Kamares Ware, must be assigned. Most likely inspired by the arrival and adoption of the potter's wheel and perhaps new techniques in throwing and firing pottery, Kamares Ware became the hallmark of the central Cretan palaces. So much so, that when the palaces came to an end, so too did the production of their fine pottery.

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AA	Archaeologischer Anzeiger, Berlin 1891 -
ADelt	Archaiologikon Deltion (Chronika), Athens 1916 -
ADeltM	Archaiologikon Deltion (Meletai), Athens 1916 -
AE	Ephemeris Archaiologike, Athens 1837 -
AJA	American Journal of Archaeology, New England 1897 -
AM	Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archaologischen Instituts, Athenische Abteilung, Berlin 1876 -
	Antiquity, Various places 1929 -
AR	Archaelogical Reports (Supplement to JHS), London 1955 -
AS	Anatolian Studies, London 1951 -
ASAtene	Annuario della Scuola Archeologica di Atene, Rome 1914 -
BCH	Bulletin de Correspondence Hellenique, Athens 1877 -
BdA	Bolletino d'Arte, Rome
BICS	Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies, London 1954 -
BSA	Annual of the British School at Athens, London 1896 -
CAH	Cambridge Ancient History, 3rd Edition, Cambridge.
Cretological 1	Pepragmena tou A' Diethnous Kritologikou Synedriou, Athens 1962
Cretological 2	Pepragmena tou B' Diethnous Kritologikou Synedriou, Athens 1968
Cretological 3	Pepragmena tou G' Diethnous Kritologikou Synedriou, Athens 1973
Cretological 4	Pepragmena tou D' Diethnous Kritologikou Synedriou, Athens 1980
Ergon	To Ergon tes Archaiologikes Etaireias, Athens 1938 -
	Expedition, Philadelphia 1958 -
	Hesperia, Cambridge, Mass. 1932 -

EtCret	Etudes Cretoises, French School at Athens.
	Hydra, Working Papers on the Middle Bronze Age. Athens 1985 -
JHS	Journal of Hellenic Studies, London 1880 -
JMAA	Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology and Anthropology, Edinburgh 1981 -
	Kadmos, Berlin 1962 -
KrChron	Kritika Chronika,
	Minos,
	Monumenti Antichi.
	Nestor
OpAth	Opuscula Atheniensia.
PAE	Praktika tes en Athenais Archaiologikes Etairias, Athens 1842 -
PB	Prahistorische Bronzefund.
PdP	La Parola del Passato.
PPS	Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, London
PSA	Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, London
RDAC	Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus. Nicosia 1933 -
SIMA	Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology.
SMEA	Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici.
	Syria.
TUAS	Temple University Aegean Symposium, Philadelphia 1975-1985.

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APPENDIX 1

CATALOGUE OF THE INVENTORIED POTTERY

GROUP A

Early Chamber beneath
West Court

FABRIC: FINE BUFF

Technique Handmade,
with paring.

Surface Plain

Rounded goblet - Type 1

1. (K.289) PLATE 3
Intact.
H.5.7, D.rim 8.0, base 4.5cm.
Shallow groove below rim.
B I 7 No.220.

2. (K.290) PLATE 3
Intact.
H.6.0, D.rim 8.5, base 4.3cm.
B I 7 No.220.

3. (K.291) PLATE 3
Complete recomposed.
H.6.0, D.rim 8.0, base 4.0cm.
B I 7 No.220.

4. (K.292) PLATE 3
Intact.
H.5.5, D.rim 8.0, base 4.5cm.
B I 7 No. 217.

5. (K.294) PLATE 3
Large rim fragment missing.
H.6.0, D.rim 8.5, base 5.0cm.
B I 7 No.220.

6. (K.295) PLATE 3
Large rim fragment missing.
H.6.0, D.rim 7.5, base4.0 cm.
B I 7 No.217.

7. (K.296)
Intact.
Evans 1921, 187 Fig.136b.
Not located.

Straight-sided cup - Type 1

8. (K.297) PLATE 1
Intact.
Evans 1921, 187 Fig.1361.
Not located.

9. (K.298) PLATE 3
Rim chipped.
H.4.7, D.rim c.9.0,
base 6.0 cm.
B I 7 No.217.

10. (K.299) PLATE 3
Rim chipped.
H.5.5, D.rim 10.0, base 6.6cm.
B I 7 No.217.

11. (K.300) PLATE 3
Intact.
H.4.5, D.rim 9.5, base 5.3cm.
B I 7 No.215.

12. (K.301) PLATE 3
Rim fragment missing.
H.5.5, D.rim 10.5, base 6.5cm.
B I 7 No.220.

13. (K.302) PLATE 3
One-third of rim missing.
H.5.0, D.rim 9.5, base 6.0 cm.
B I 7 No.220.

14. (K.303) PLATE 3
Few rim fragments missing.
H.5.0, D.rim 9.5, base 5.5cm.
B I 7 No.220.

Surface Dark-on-buff
spray or smear

Rounded goblet - Type 1

15. (K.288) PLATE 3
Intact.
H.6.5, D.rim 8.0, base 4.5cm.
Thin brown paint smeared on
rim and dripped down side.
B I 7 No.215.

16. (K.293) PLATE 3
Rim chipped.
H.6.5, D.rim 8.5, base 4.3cm.
Smear of thin reddish-brown
paint at rim.
B I 7 No.219.

Surface Monochrome coated

Tumbler - Type 1

17. (K.248)
Large rim and side fragment

missing.
H.3.0, D.rim 4.2, base 2.2cm.
Exterior coated brown, fired red and dark brown in places.
B I 7 No.217

Technique Handmade, plain

Surface Buff, undecorated

Shallow bowl - Type 1

18. (K.308)
Complete recomposed.
H.3.2, D.rim 9.4, base 5.0cm.
B I 7 No.219.

Surface Dark-on-buff painted

Tall-rimmed angular cup - Type 1

19. (K.240) FIG.41 PLATE 3
Base, lower side and one-third of rim missing.
H. pres. 6.0, D.rim 11.5 cm.
Four wide vertical bands descending from rim to horizontal band on lower side all in dark brown paint.
B I 7 No.219

Surface reserved buff with added white

Straight-sided cup - Type 2

20. (K.273) PLATES 1, 4
Rim chipped.
H.4.4, D.rim 8.0, base 5.5 cm.
Both sides dipped in lustrous grey-brown paint leaving handle and central section buff outlined in white.
Evans 1921, 187 Fig.136k
Pendlebury 1933, Plate XVII3b
HM 4402

Tall-rimmed angular cup - Type 1a

21. (K.214)
Rim and side fragment with handle. Part of body, rim and handle painted lustrous brown and outlined in white.
Interior also has reserved zone but not outlined in white.
B I 7 No.222.

Rounded cup - type 1a

22. (K.221) PLATE 4
Three fragments of rim and side missing restored in plaster.
H.5.8,D.rim c.9.0,base 4.0 cm.
Exterior has thick uneven rim band in dark brown with outline in white at bottom
Interior has thick uneven rim band in semilustrous black.
B I 7 No.219 handle in No.1853.

Jug with cut-away spout - Type 1

23. (K.360) PLATE 4
Spout, handle and a few base and side fragments missing.
H. pres. 7.3, D.base 6.5 cm.
Top and bottom coated in semilustrous dark grey-brown leaving horizontal reserved zone in center outlined in white.
B I 6 No.180

Surface Monochrome coated

Shallow bowl - Type 1

24. (K.309)
Fragment of base, side and one-third of rim.
H.3.8,D.rim 16.0,base 5.0 cm.
Coated in dull reddish-brown throughout.
B I 7 No.220.

Tripod bowl

25. (K.319) PLATES 1, 4
Intact.
H.4.5, D.rim 6.0, base 3.5 cm.
Coated throughout in dark-brown paint.
Evans 1921, 187 Fig.136m.
HM 4409

Straight-sided cup - Type 2

26. (K.254) PLATE 4
Rim chipped.
H.4.6, D.rim 8.3, base 5.5cm.
Coated in semilustrous black throughout, now worn.
B I 7 No.217

27. (K.255) PLATE 4
H.5.0, D.rim 7.5, base 5.3cm.
Coated in semilustrous black throughout, worn.
B I 7 No.217.

28. (K.256) PLATE 4
Rim chipped.
H. 4.5, D.rim 7.5-8.0, base 5.5 cm.
Coated dark-brown, worn.
B I 7 No.217.

29. (K.257) PLATE 4
One third of rim missing.
H.4.4, D.rim 7.5, base 5.3cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout, worn.
B I 7 No.219.

30 (K.258) PLATE 4
One third of rim missing.
H.4.5, D.rim 7.5, base 5.5cm.
Coated semilustrous grey-brown throughout, worn.
B I 7 No.220.

Tall-rimmed angular cup - Type 1

31. (K.230) PLATE 5, FIG.41
Rim chipped, restored.
H.4.1, D.rim 6.0, base 2.5cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
B I 7 No.219.

32. (K.231) PLATE 5, FIG.41
Single rim fragment missing.
H.4.7, D.rim 8.0, base 4.0cm.
Coated semilustrous brown throughout.
B I 7 No.217

33. (K.232) PLATE 5
Part of handle, base and one-third of rim and side missing.
Partially restored in plaster.
H.4.5, D.rim 8.0, base 3.5cm.
Coated throughout in semilustrous black, worn.
B I 7 No.215, 220.

34. (K.1011) PLATE 1
Large fragment of rim and side missing.
Evans 1921, 187 Fig.136i.
Not located.

Rounded cup - Type 2

35. (K.227) PLATE 5
Fragment of side missing.
H.6.0, D.rim 7.2, base 3.0cm.
Coated throughout in semilustrous dark brown to black paint.
B I 7 No.220.

Angular bridge-spouted jar - Type 1

36. (K.359) PLATE 5
Half of rim, much of side and one handle missing.
H.10.3, D.rim c.11.0, base 5.0 cm.
Exterior roughly finished and scraped, coated with thin, dull dark brown paint, now flaking away. Interior has thick uneven rim band and large drops of dark paint.
B I 7 No.186.

Surface Monochrome coated
White decorated

Straight-sided cup - Type 2

37. (K.264) PLATE 6
One third of rim and most of handle missing.
H.4.8, D.rim 8.0, base 5.4cm.
Coated dark brown throughout.
Exterior has wide horizontal band at base and six pendant semicircles at the rim.
B I 7 No.215, 220.

38. (K.265) PLATE 5
Three joined fragments of rim, side, base and handle.
H.4.5, D.rim 8.0, base 5.0cm.

Coated grey-brown throughout.
Exterior has five large pendant semicircles at rim.
B I 7 No.220.

39. (K.266) PLATE 1
Intact
Exterior has groups of semi-circles at base and rim.
Evans 1921, 187 Fig.136e, Pendlebury 1933, Plate XVII3c
Not located.

40. (K.271) PLATE 5
Handle missing.
H.4.4, D.rim 8.0, base 5.0cm.
Coated semilustrous dark brown throughout. Exterior has three groups of three vertical bars.
B I 7 No.217.

41. (K.272) PLATE 5
Half of rim, side and base missing.
H.4.0, D.rim 8.5, base 5.5cm.
Coated lustrous grey-brown throughout. Exterior has four groups of three vertical lines.
B I 7 No.219.

Convex-sided cup

42. (K.353) PLATE 6, FIG.41
Handle and three-quarters of rim missing.
H.5.5, D.rim 7.5, base 5.0cm.
Coated semilustrous grey-brown throughout. Exterior has three closed spirals with traces of a cross in the center.
B I 6 No.186.

Tall-rimmed angular cup - Type 1a

43. (K.215) PLATE 2
Handle missing.
Exterior has large closed spiral.
Not located

Rounded cup -Type 1a

44. (K.222) PLATE 6
Three small fragments of rim and body missing.
H.5.2, D.rim 8.5, base 4.2cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout.
Exterior has two horizontal lines on side, three diagonal strokes on top of handle.
B I 7 No.219.

Rounded cup - Type 1b

45. (K.220) PLATE 6
Two rim fragments missing. Restored in plaster.
H.5.4, D.rim 8.0, base 5.2cm.
Coated dull reddish-brown, except for handle. Exterior has two horizontal lines on side and three groups of five diagonal strokes joining top horizontal line to rim.
B I 7 No.218.

Rounded bridge-spouted jar - Type 2

46. (K.323) PLATE 2
Intact
Exterior has part of foliate band, horizontal, on side.
Not located.

47. (K.327) FIG.41
Six recomposed fragments of rim, shoulder and side with one handle and five non joining fragments.
H. pres. 5.0, D.rim c.8.0 cm.
Exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown, mostly worn horizontal band at rim and near base, large spots on side. Interior has uneven dark rim band and paint drops.
B I 7 No.219.

Jug with cut-away spout - Type 1

48. (K.331) PLATE 7
Part of handle missing, restored in plaster.
H. 11.0, D.base 7.5 cm.
Exterior coated in grey-black semilustrous paint, worn traces of closed spiral on

front.
Andreou 1978, Fig.5.6.
B I 7 No.220.

Surface Monochrome coated
White and red/orange
Decorated.

Tripod bowl

49. (K.318) PLATE 7
Intact.
H.4.5, D.rim 6.0, base 3.5cm.
Coated throughout in dull reddish-brown. Exterior has diagonal pattern of four groups of two orange lines alternating with single white lines and four diagonal spaces have groups of three white horizontal strokes at top and bottom.
B I 7 No.218

Shallow angular bowl - Type 1

50. (K.306) PLATES2, 7
Two recomposed non-joining parts of base and rim with side and one handle. Restored in plaster.
H.5.6, D.rim 14.0, base 6.5cm.
Interior has 10 tiny pierced buttons arranged in a circle around a central bowl.
Coated thin semilustrous dark-brown throughout.
Interior has white diagonal slashes at rim, red slashes at spouts, horizontal white band with superimposed red dots with rows of white dots above and below outlined in orange on side below rim.
Exterior has row of white dots framed with orange bands above and below on upper side.
Inscribed, "K.04 W Sq. T.P.3"
Zervos 1956, Fig.321.
HM 4376

51. (K.330) PLATE 15
Single rim fragment.
D. rim c.15 cm.
Coated dull reddish-brown throughout. Interior has white horizontal band below rim and traces of white slashes near spout. Exterior has thick orange band and two white bands below rim.
B I 7 No.219

tumbler - Type 1

52. (K.250) FIG. 41, PLATE 7
Half of rim and side missing.
H.5.8, D.rim 6.5, base 2.9 cm.
Interior plain with thick rim band. Exterior coated in thin reddish-brown and has floral motifs alternating in white and orange framed by white and orange bands with thick white band at base.
B I 6 No.209
B I 7 No.218

53. (K.348) FIG. 41, PLATE 7
Most of rim and side and small part of base missing.
H.5.8, D.rim 8.0, base 3.7 cm.
Bottom plain. Sides coated dull reddish-brown. Exterior has zone of wavy lines alternating with floral (daisy) pattern framed in two orange bands and white band at base.
B I 6 No. 186

Tumbler - Type 2

54. (K.251) PLATES 1, 8
Fragment comprising base and lower side.
H.10.4, D. base 4.1 cm.
Coated throughout in metallic black. Exterior has horizontal zone of white crescents with red band and one or two rows of white dots above and white and red bands below white band at base.
Evans 1921, 187 Fig.136a
HM 4408

Conical goblet- Type 2

55. (K.219) FIG.41 PLATE 8
11 fragments of rim, side and foot partially recomposed.

H.c.21.0,D.rim 9.5,base10.0cm. Coated throughout in thin, semilustrous dark-brown. Top of foot and exterior decorated with pairs of red and white lines spiralling from top to bottom.
B I 6 No.183,186 B I 7 No.219

Straight-sided cup - Type 2

56. (K.259) PLATE 6
Rim fragment missing restored.
H.4.3, D.rim 8.0, base 5.5 cm.
Interior "dipped" on both sides leaving buff area accross center. Exterior coated dark-brown fired red in places.Exterior has two panels marked out by pairs of white vertical lines. Panels have rosettes of an orange dot in the center with four white dots evenly spaced around it.
B I 7 No.217

57. (K.260) PLATE 6
Intact
H.4.8, D.rim 7.7, base 5.0 cm.
Coated throughout in semi-lustrous black, worn. Exterior has two horizontal zones thick white wavy lines separated by a horizontal red band.
B I 7 No.217

58. (K.261) PLATE 6
Half of rim and side missing.
H.4.5, D.rim 8.0, base 6.0 cm.
Coated throughout in semi-lustrous dark-brown. Exterior has decoration like 57.
B I 7 No.220

59 (K.350)
Intact.
H.4.4, D.rim 8.0, base 5.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous grey-brown throughout. Exterior decorated like 57 and 58.
B I 6 No.183

60. (K.262) PLATE 6
Fragment of half of rim, side and base handle missing.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has two horizontal zones with rows of overlapping white semicircles separated by a red band.
B I 7 No.217

61. (K.263) PLATE 6
Most of handle and two rim fragments missing.
H.4.8, D.rim 8.0, base 5.2 cm.
Coated and decorated like 60.
B I 7 No.219

62. (K.351)
Small rim and base fragments missing.
H.4.4, D.rim 8.0, base 5.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous grey-brown throughout. Exterior decorated like 60 and 61.
B I 7 No.183

63. (K.267) PLATE 5
Handle missing.
H.4.5, D.rim 8.0, base 5.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout, worn in places. Exterior has two zones defined by three sets of two or three vertical orange lines with two thick white curved lines in both zones.
B I 7 No.217

64. (K.268) PLATE 5
Handle, much of rim missing.
H.4.5, D.rim 8.5, base 5.5 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout. Exterior decorated like 63.
B I 7 No.219,220

65. (K.269) PLATE 5
Fragment of rim,side and base.
H.4.0, D.rim 8.0, base 5.5 cm.
Coated and decorated like 63.
B I 7 No.217

66. (K.270) PLATE 5
One-quarter of rim, side and base missing.
H.4.2, D.rim 8.0, base 5.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has two pairs of vertical white lines defining two zones each having three thick red vertical lines

each with a pair of thin white lines superimposed.
B I 7 No.217

67. (K.352) PLATE 6
Much of rim and side missing.
H.4.5, D.rim 7.5, base 5.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout, worn. Exterior has three white leaf patterns with hatching between pairs of orange vertical lines.
B I 6 No.186

Straight-sided cup - Type 3

68. (K.274) PLATE 1
Few rim and side fragments missing. Restored in plaster.
H. c.6.5 D. rim c.14.0 cm.
Exterior has wide orange band outlined in white at center and rows of white arcades at rim and base.
Evans 1921, 187 Fig.136g.
Pendlebury 1933, Pl.XVII3a.
HM 4400

Convex-sided cup

69 (K.275) PLATES 2, 8
Few rim, side and base fragments missing. Restored in plaster.
H. 5.7, D.rim 7.1, base 4.8cm.
Coated dull brown throughout. Exterior has white horizontal wavy line at center outlined with two pairs of white lines and a red/orange line at rim and base.
HM 4404

Tall-rimmed angular cup - Type 1b (with crinkled rim)

70 (K.213) FIG.41 PLATE 8
Two joining fragments of rim, side and base, with lower handle attachment.
H. 4.5, D. base 3.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has row of reverse 3s in white below rim, white bands on lower side and base, and orange bands at rim and center.
B I 7 No.219, 222

Tall-rimmed angular cup - Type 2

71 (K.344) FIG.41, PLATE 8
Two non-joining parts of rim and side with complete handle.
H. 5.0, D. rim 11.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous grey-brown throughout. Exterior has diagonal pattern of a pair of orange lines outlined by pairs of white lines on both sides.
B I 6 No.183, 186

72 (K.345) FIG.41, PLATE 8
Two non-joining parts of rim and side.
H. 4.8, D.rim 11.0 cm.
Surface and decoration as 71.
B I 6 No.183, 186
B I 7 No.218

Squat rounded bridge-spouted jar

73. (K.322) PLATES 2, 9
Top of one handle missing, restored in plaster.
H. 8.5, D.rim 7.5, base 7.5cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated dark-brown. Exterior has 9 orange vertical lines alternating with 9 white foliate bands from base to rim.
Inscribed,"K.04 W Sq T.P.4"
Zervos 1956, Fig.364 left.
HM 4396

74. (K.326) FIG. 41
Several joining fragments of rim and shoulder with trace of handle and spout.
H. 6.5, D. rim 8.0 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated semilustrous grey-brown. Exterior has thick orange band below rim and on lower side, four groups of floral sprays each having three orange leaves in the center with groups of three

white leaves above and below evenly spaced around shoulder, and traces of a rosette composed of one orange dot surrounded by six white dots below handle.
Pendlebury 1933, 108 Fig.17.13 for decoration.
B I 6 No.183, 186
B I 7 No.220

Angular bridge-spouted jar - Type 2

75. (K.324) PLATES 2, 9
Tip and half of spout, most of rim and base and much of side and handles missing. Restored.
H.16.6, D.rim 13.5 base 8.5cm.
Interior of spout and rim and exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown. Exterior has large panel on lower shoulder and upper side with four groups of zig-zags - one orange between two white - with two rosettes composed of eight connected white dots with one orange dot at the center below the handles, outlined in white with thick orange bands at rim and lower side and thick white band near base.
Pendlebury 1933, Pl.XVII 2c
HM 4390

Rounded bridge-spouted jar - Type 2

76. (K.321) PLATE 9
Tip of spout, several large rim and body fragments and both handles missing. Restored in plaster.
H. 10.0,D.rim 10.0 base 5.5cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated semilustrous grey-brown. Exterior has four thick evenly spaced vertical white bands outlined in orange and bordered by pairs of white lines, and a horizontal band at the rim and two near the base. Spout outlined in white.
B I 6 No.180
B I 7 No.218

77. (K.325) PLATES 1, 9
Recomposed fragments of base and lower side.
H. 13.0, D. base 10.5 cm.
Exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown and has four thick roughly vertical orange bands bordered by pairs of white lines alternating with pattern of small white dots between large orange dots and bordered by interconnected C pattern.
Evans 1921 187, Fig.136h
Pendlebury 1933, 108 Fig.17.10
Zoes 1965 Pls.20, 21
HM 4395

Large Jug

78. (K.332) PLATE 9
Nine non-joining fragments of spout and shoulder with complete handle.
Exterior coated semilustrous black and has alternating thick white with orange border and orange with white border in spiral from base.
B I 7 No.215, 218, 219

Technique Wheelmade

Surface Monochrome coated

Shallow bowl - Type 2

79. (K.310)
One-third of rim missing.
H.4.5, D.rim 20.0, base 6.5cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout. Cut-away marks on the base.
B I 7 No.220

Straight-sided cup - Type 4

80 (K.280) PLATE 10
Small rim fragment missing.
H.6.0, D.rim 8.0, base 4.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout.
B I 7 No.217

81 (K.281) PLATES 1, 9
Intact.
H.5.8, D.rim 9.3, base 4.7 cm.

Coated lustrous metallic black throughout
Evans 1921, 187 Fig.136f
HM 4406

82 (K.282) PLATE 10
One-third of rim missing.
Restored in plaster.
H.6.0, D.rim 8.7, base 4.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout.
B I 7 No.215, 220

83 (K.283) PLATE 10
Small rim fragment missing.
H.4.5, D.rim 8.5, base 5.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout.
B I 7 No.217

84. (K.284) PLATE 10
Intact.
H.5.6, D.rim 9.0, base 5.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout.
B I 7 No.222

85. (K.285) PLATE 10
Two-thirds of rim missing.
H.6.0, D.rim 9.0, base 4.0 cm.
Coated in thin brown paint throughout. String-marks on base.
B I 7 No.220

86. (K.286) PLATE 10
Half of rim missing.
H.6.0, D.rim 9.0, base 4.5 cm.
Coated in thin brown paint throughout. String-marks on base.
B I 7 No.220

Straight-sided cup - Type 5

87. (K.278) PLATE 10
Two small body fragments missing, restored in plaster.
H. 6.6, D.rim 9.7, base 6.0cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout.
B I 7 No.219

Straight-sided cup - Type 6

88. (K.279) PLATE 10
Most of rim missing.
H.8.5, D.rim 10.5, base 5.5cm.
Coated brown throughout.
Horizontal grooves on sides.
B I 7 No.219

Tall-rimmed angular cup - Type 3

89. (K.233) FIG.42 PLATE 5
Rim and side fragment missing.
Restored in plaster.
H.5.1, D.rim 8.0, base 3.5 cm.
Coated brown all over except part of handle mottled.
B I 7 No.219

90. (K.234) PLATE 5
One-third of rim and side missing.
H.4.8, D.rim 8.0, base 3.8 cm.
Coated metallic grey-brown all over except part of handle.
String marks on base.
B I 7 No.220

91. (K.235) FIG.42 PLATE 5
Top of handle, parts of rim base and lower side missing.
Restored in plaster.
H.4.6, D.rim 8.0, base 3.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout.
B I 7 No. 219

92. (K.236)
Three joining fragments of rim side and base.
H.5.0, D.rim 8.0, base 3.3 cm.
Coated brown throughout.
String marks on base.
B I 7 No.219

93. (K.237) PLATE 5
Three small rim fragments missing. Restored in plaster.
H.5.0, D.rim 8.0, base 4.0 cm.
Coated brown all over except part of handle, mottled in places. Three thin horizontal grooves on side.
B I 7 No.219

94. (K.238) PLATE 5
Three joining fragments of rim

side and base with handle.
Partially restored in plaster.
H.5.0, D.rim 8.5, base 3.8 cm.
Coated semilustrous red-brown
all over except handle.
B I 7 No.215, 219, 220

95. (K.239) FIG.42 PLATE 10
Two non-joining rim and side
fragments.
H. 4.6, D. rim 8.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown
throughout. Exterior has
incised horizontal or perhaps
spiralling lines or grooves.
B I 7 No.219

Large angular cup

96. (K.343) FIG.42 PLATE 10
Rim and side fragment.
H. 6.0, D. rim 12.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown
throughout. Horizontal grooves
on upper side.
B I 6 No.186

Large angular cup
with strainer

97. (K.218) FIG.42 PLATES 2,11
Two large non-joining parts of
rim, side and base with top of
handle, rim fragment in HM has
complete strainer (PLATE 2).
H.11.0,D.rim 13.0,base 8.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark red-
brown throughout. Horizontal
grooves at center of upper
side.
B I 6 No.182
B I 7 No.215, 219
HM 5756

Short-rimmed angular cup
- Type 1

98. (K.241) FIG.42 PLATE 3
Rim chipped, most of handle
missing.
H.5.3, D.rim 10.0, base 4.5cm.
Coated dull brown throughout.
B I 7 No.218

Short-rimmed angular cup
- Type 2a

99. (K.242) FIG.42 PLATE 11
Two rim fragments missing.
H.6.8, D.rim 12.0, base 5.0cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
Andreou 1978, Fig.5.5
B I 7 No.220

Short-rimmed angular cup
- Type 2b

100. (K.243) FIG.42 PLATE 11
Two-thirds of rim and half of
side missing. Partially
restored in plaster.
H.7.7, D.rim12.0, base 4.5 cm.
Coated dull red-brown
throughout. String marks on
base.
B I 7 No.220

101. (K.244) PLATE 2
Intact
Not located

Angular Cup with crinkled rim

102. (K.216) PLATE 11
Joining fragments of rim with
handle. H. 6.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous grey-brown
throughout.
B I 7 No.215

103. (K.217)
Five non-joining parts of rim,
side and handle. H. 7.0 cm.
Coated dull red-brown
throughout, worn.
B I 7 No.215, 219, 220, 222.

Squat rounded cup - Type 1

104. (K.224) FIG.42 PLATE 12
Most of rim, side and handle
missing. Restored in plaster.
H.5.4, D.rim 6.5, base 2.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown
throughout.
B I 7 No.219

105. (K.225)
Two fragments of rim, side and
complete base.
H.6.0, D.rim 7.5, base 3.5 cm.
Coated lustrous dark-brown

throughout.
B I 7 No.215

106. (K.226) FIG.42 PLATE 12
Most of rim and side missing.
H.7.0, D.rim 7.5, base 4.1 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout, worn. Traces of four horizontal grooves below rim. String marks on base.
B I 6 No.179
B I 7 No.220

Squat rounded cup - Type 2

107. (K.223) FIG.42 PLATE 12
Much of rim missing. Restored in plaster.
H.7.5, D.rim 7.5, base 4.5 cm.
Coated dull dark-brown all over except top of handle.
B I 7 No.220

Rounded cup - Type 4

108. (K.229) FIG.42 PLATE 12
Fragments of base and lower side missing. Restored in plaster.
H.6.0, D.rim 8.8, base 3.5 cm.
Coated dull brown throughout. String marks on base.
B I 7 No.219

Rounded cup - Type 3

109. (K.228) FIG.42 PLATE 11
Few rim and body fragments missing restored in plaster.
H.7.5, D.rim 9.0, base 4.3 cm.
Coated semilustrous brown throughout. String marks on base.
B I 7 No.220

Surface Monochrome coated
White Decorated

Rounded goblet - Type 2

110. (K.287) PLATE 3
Few small rim and side fragments missing.
H.7.8, D.rim 8.0, base 4.5 cm.
Coated metallic grey-brown in and out but foot plain.
Exterior has thick white horizontal band below rim.
B I 7 No.215, 219, 222

Rounded goblet - Type 3

111. (K.342) FIG.43 PLATE 12
Seven joined fragments of rim and side, foot missing.
H.7.8, D.rim 12.0 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout. Interior has thin line at rim. Exterior has three evenly spaced horizontal bands at rim, middle and lower side.
B I 6 No.183, 186

Straight-sided cup - Type 5

112. (K.276) FIG.43 PLATE 12
Handle and numerous rim, side and base fragments missing.
H.5.0, D.rim 9.5, base 6.3 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Thick horizontal band at center.
B I 7 No.215, 219, 220, 222

Straight-sided cup - Type 6

113. (K.277) FIG.43 PLATE 12
Five joined fragments of rim and side with complete handle.
H.5.0, D.rim 9.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. One side only of exterior has vertical line at handle and horizontal bands at rim and center of side.
B I 7 No.219

Tall-rimmed angular cup
- Type 3

114. (K.212) FIG.43 PLATE 13
Few rim and body fragments and top of handle missing.
Restored in plaster.
H.3.9, D.rim 7.0, base 2.4 cm.
Coated thin brown throughout, mottled red-brown and worn.
Exterior has traces of sponge print decoration on upper and lower side.
B I 7 No.219, 222

Large bevelled cup with pulled rim-spout

115. (K.211) FIG.43 PLATE 13
Handle, most of rim and much of side missing.
H.7.0, D. base 6.3 cm.
Coated semilustrous brown throughout, worn in places. Exterior has wide horizontal bands at base and center of side.
B I 6 No.186
B I 7 No.219

Surface Monochrome coated White and Red/orange Decorated

Shallow bowl - Type 2

116. (K.304)
Five joined fragments of rim and side. D. rim 17.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Exterior has thick horizontal white bands at rim and middle of side, and groups of three red and white vertical lines alternating in the zones between the bands.
B I 7 No.219, 222

Straight-sided cup - Type 5

117. (K.347) FIG.43 PLATE 13
Fragment of rim and side.
H. 5.3, D. rim 11.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Wide horizontal bands of white painted barbotine at rim and middle of side with thin orange lines above and below.
B I 6 No.186

Straight-sided cup - Type 6

118 (K.346) FIG.43 PLATE 13
Fragment of rim and side.
H.7.5, D.rim 9.0, base 5.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has white hollow swastika encircled by yellow/orange loop within a white loop or spiral pattern.
B I 6 No.186

119. (K.362) FIG.43
Fragment of rim, side and base
H.7.5, D.rim 9.0, base 5.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Exterior has horizontal red line at middle with white lines above and below and rows of white semicircles at rim and base.
B I 6 No.201

Cup - uncertain type

120. (K.305) FIG.43 PLATE 13
Fragments of base and lower side. H.6.0, D. base 5.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Exterior has a row of tiny white dots at base and perhaps lower side above red lines, alternating red outlined in white and yellow/orange dots framed by white connected arcades on foot, and two pairs of white strokes on bottom.
B I 6 No.186
B I 7 No.219

Squat rounded cup - Type 1

121. (K.205) PLATES 1, 13
Few side and base fragments and lower part of handle missing. Restored in plaster.
H.7.0, D.rim 9.7, base 5.1 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout. Exterior has white ovals with pairs of volutes and orange-filled palm tree motifs above and below alternating with orange crosses encircled in white on the side, an orange line with white arcades on upper side and a white line with vertical strokes at rim.
Evans 1921, 187 Fig.136p
Walberg 1976, Fig.21
HM 4393 (or 4398)

122 (K.206) FIG.43 PLATE 14
Seven non-joining fragments of rim, side and base.

H.7.5, D.rim 9.0, base 5.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous brown throughout. Exterior has white horizontal ladder pattern at middle and four evenly spaced white circles filled with alternating yellow and orange horizontal lines above and below.
B I 7 No.219

Squat rounded cup - Type 2

123. (K.207) PLATES 1, 14
Half of rim and side fragment missing. Restored in plaster. Unjoined rim fragments in KSM.
H.9.9, D.rim 8.3, base 5.5 cm.
Interior sprayed with paint. Interior of rim and exterior coated semilustrous black. Exterior has pairs of connected white spirals in a zone framed by horizontal white and red lines on side, white vertical strokes on moulding, white lines below rim and at base, and double white cross on bottom.
Evans 1921, 187 Fig.136g
Zoes 1965, Pl.29
B I 7 No.219
HM 4397

Rounded cup with sharply offset rim - Type 1

124. (K.210) FIG.43 PLATE 14
Several rim and side fragments and handle missing. Restored.
H.5.0, D.rim 12.0, base 4.0cm.
Coated thin semilustrous brown throughout, worn. Interior has pendant white arcades at rim and eight orange with white outline ovals evenly spaced around side. Exterior has an orange line outlined by white lines at middle and white line at base.
B I 7 No.219, 222.

Rounded cup - Type 3 (with pulled out rim)

125. (K.208) PLATE 14
Three-quarters of rim, handle part of side and center of base missing. Restored.
H.6.6, D.rim 8.0, base 3.7 cm.
Coated brown throughout, worn. Exterior has horizontal red line below rim and six panels outlined with red vertical lines and three of which are filled with white.
HM 4401

126. (K.209) PLATES 1, 14
One-third of rim and handle missing. Restored in plaster.
H.8.3, D.rim 12.5,base 5.2 cm.
Coated dull brown throughout. Exterior has thick white horizontal band at middle with red line superimposed and four groups of white semicircles three above and below evenly spaced around the body, red line below rim with groups of four vertical white strokes above, and white band near base with diagonal strokes below.
Evans 1921, 187 Fig.136o
HM 4399

Rounded bridge-spouted jar - Type 3

127. (K.329) PLATE 15
Fragment of side with half of handle.
Exterior coated semilustrous black and has white circle filled with horizontal lines and three white crosses with tiny dots under handle, and a white and orange stroke on top of handle.
B I 7 No.219

Bridge-spouted jar

128. (K.328) PLATE 15
Fragment of shoulder.
Exterior coated semilustrous black and has one horizontal and four vertical rows of barbotine, and a cross of red and orange outlined with tiny white dots.

Pendlebury 1933, 108 Fig.17.18
(for decoration)
B I 7 No.218

FABRIC SOFT BUFF

Technique Wheelmade

Surface Burnished

Pyxis

129 (K.320) FIG.44 PLATE 15
Few side and base fragments missing. Restored in plaster.
H.9.6, D.rim 12.5,base 9.5 cm.
Exterior lightly smoothed or burnished to give low lustre.
B I 7 No.218, 219, 220

FABRIC GRITTY BUFF

Technique Handmade

Surface Plain

Lid

130. (K.337) PLATE 15
Intact. D. 15.0 cm.
B I 7 No.217

Surface Dark-on-buff

Lid

131. (K.338) PLATE 15
Two-thirds of rim missing.
H. 2.5, D. 19.0 cm.
Underside of rim coated black. Top has black loops at rim, bar below handle which is outlined and has two spots on top.
B I 7 No.220

Three-handled jar

132. (K.334) PLATE 15
Rim and part of one handle missing.
H. 11.2, D. base 6.0 cm.
Exterior lightly burnished and has three groups of three vertical black lines between handles.
B I 7 No.218, 219

Surface Slipped and burnished

Three-handled jar

133. (K.333) PLATES 1, 16
Intact.
H.10.4, D.rim 5.6, base 4.3cm.
Exterior lighlty slipped brown and well burnished.
Evans 1921, 187 Fig.136n
HM 4410

Surface Monochrome coated
White and red
Decorated

Large jug

134. (K.361) FIG.44
Most of rim, lower body, base and handle missing.
H.26.0, D.rim 9.5 cm.
Interior of spout and exterior coated thin semilustrous black now worn off in most places.
Exterior has white horizontal bands at rim and base of neck.
Large circular pattern with white dot filled with vertical red lines around which about fifteen tassels revolve is in middle of side.
B I 6 No.183, 186

Technique Wheelmade

Surface Plain

Shallow bowl

135. (K.311)
Fragment of rim, side and base
H. 4.0, D.rim 17.0 cm.
Traces of burning on interior.
B I 7 No.215

136. (K.312)
Fragment of rim, side and base
H.5.7,D.rim 22.0, base 10.5cm.
Traces of burning on interior of base.
B I 7 No.219

FABRIC GRITTY BROWN

Technique Handmade

Surface Plain

Three-handled jar

137. (K.335) PLATE 16
One-third of rim and most of side and base missing.
H. 8.5, D.rim 7.5 cm.
Exterior blackened in places.
B I 7 No.215, 219

FABRIC RED

Technique Wheelmade

Surface Plain

Tumbler - like Type 1

138. (K.249)
Rim chipped.
H. 5.0, D.rim 6.0, base 3.0cm.
Mottled in places.

139. (K.252) FIG.44
Rim fragment with complete handle.
H. 5.0, D. rim 6.0 cm.
B I 7 No.219

Surface Monochrome coated

Shallow bowl

140. (K.307) FIG.44
Fragment of rim, side and base
H.3.5, D.rim 11.0, base 5.0cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
B I 7 No.215, 220

Tumbler

141. (K.349) FIG.44 PLATE 16
Fragment of base and side.
H. 2.8, D. base 3.7 cm.
Exterior slipped black and has deep horizontal grooves cut into side.
B I 6 No.186

Angular cup

142. (K.253) FIG.44 PLATE 16
Three non-joining fragments of rim and side with handle.
H. 4.7, D. rim 8.0 cm.
Exterior slipped red-brown and has three horizontal grooves at middle.
B I 6 No.179
B I 7 No.219

Surface Monochrome coated
White decorated

Tumbler

143. (K.247) FIG.44 PLATE 16
Much of rim missing. Restored.
H.7.0, D.rim 6.0, base 2.5 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout.
Exterior has six wide vertical lines framing two zones filled with three pairs of interconnecting C-pattern and two zones of pairs of thin lines.
Andreou 1978, Fig.5.1
B I 7 No.220

144. (K.246) PLATE 16
Rim chipped, few small body fragments missing.
H.4.6, D.rim 4.5, base 1.9 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout.
Interior has thin horizontal band at rim. Exterior has three wide horizontal bands at rim, middle and base and in top zone has six rosettes of six or seven tiny dots.
B I 7 No.218

145. (K.245) PLATES 2, 16
Rim chipped.
H.6.5, D.rim 5.8, base 2.3 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout.
Interior has thin horizontal band at rim. Exterior has three wide horizontal bands at rim, middle and base and top zone has four rosettes of eleven dots.
Inscribed "WS T.P.4 K.04"
Zoes 1965, Plate 28
HM 4407

FABRIC COARSE RED

Technique Handmade

Surface Plain

Large spouted jar

146. (K.363) PLATE 16
Few rim fragments missing.
H.24.0,D.rim 14.0,base 10.3cm.
Exterior blackened in places.
Mackenzie DB 1904(1), 27.
B I 6 No.209

FABRIC GRITTY ORANGE

Technique Wheelmade

Surface White decorated.

Bowl

147. (K.313) FIG.44 PLATE 17
One-third of rim missing.
H.4.5, D.rim 13.2, base 4.2cm.
Exterior blackened in places.
Interior has floral pattern in the form of cross with branch motifs between arms and band at rim.
B I 7 No.218

FABRIC SOFT, GRITTY ORANGE

Technique Wheelmade

Surface Monochrome coated

Hand Lamp - Type 1

148. (K.340) PLATE 17
Tip of handle missing.
H.3.0, D.rim 8.0, base 6.0 cm.
Coated thick red-brown throughout, now worn. Interior of spout burnt. String marks on base.
B I 7 No.215, 219

149. (K.356) PLATE 17
Rim fragment and most of handle missing.
H.3.5, D.rim 7.5, base 7.0 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout, now flaking away. Spout burnt.
B I 6 No.186

150. (K.357) FIG.44
Handle missing.
H.3.4, D.rim 7.0, base 6.0 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout, now flaking away. Spout burnt.
B I 6 No.179

151. (K.358)
Rim chipped, spout and most of handle missing.
H.3.2, D.rim 7.0, base 5.0 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout.
B I 6 No.183

Pedestalled Lamp - Type 1

152. (K.341) FIG.44 PLATE 17
Few small fragments of rim and bowl and foot missing.
H.rest. 21.5, D. rim 30.0 cm.
Interior of pedestal plain but for horizontal band near foot.
Top and exterior coated semilustrous red-brown. Spouts blackened.
SML.94
B I 7 No.222, 215

GROUP B

FABRIC: FINE BUFF

Technique Handmade

Surface Monochrome coated

Straight-sided cup - Type 2

153. PLATE 18
Handle missing
Not located.
Evans 1904, 119 Fig.74i

Large jug

154. (K.891) PLATES 18, 19
Most of spout missing.
Restored in plaster.
H.33.5, D.rim 10.0,base 9.5cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated semilustrous dark grey brown, badly worn away.
Evans 1904, 119 Fig.74b
KSM A II 9 No.92

Surface Monochrome coated with white or polychrom decoration

Straight-sided cup - Type 2

155. (K.892) PLATE 19
Rim, side and base fragment.
H.3.1, D.rim 5.0, base 4.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark grey brown throughout. Exterior has wide orange diagonal band with three thin and one wide white band on either side.
KSM A II 9 No.93

156. (K.893) PLATE 19
Rim fragment.
D. rim 8.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown Exterior has rosette composed of red dot in center with four white dots around it connected to other rosettes by triple white S-curves.
KSM A II 9 No.93

Rounded bridge-spouted jar - Type 1

157. (K.889) PLATES 18, 19
Handles missing, restored in plaster.
H. 7.6, D.rim 7.0, base 8.7cm.
Exterior coated dull dark brown and has four large white interconnected spirals running continuously around the side.
Evans 1904, 119 Fig.74c
HM 5759

Technique Wheelmade

Surface Plain

Goblet

158. (K.894) PLATE 18
Rim chipped.
H.4.0, D.rim 8.5, base 4.0 cm.
Evans 1904, 119 Fig.74d
KSM A II 9 No.93

159. (K.895) PLATE 18
Evans 1904, 119 Fig.74d
Not located

160. (K.896) PLATE 18
Evans 1904, 119 Fig.74d
Not located

Surface Monochrome Coated

Shallow bowl - Type

161. (K.899) PLATE 18
Evans 1904, 119 Fig.74h
Not located

Surface Monochrome coated White decorated

Rounded goblet - Type 2

162. (K.897) PLATE 18
Evans 1904, 119 Fig.74e
Not located

163. (K.898) PLATE 18
Evans 1904, 119 Fig.74e
Not located

FABRIC SOFT GRITTY BUFF

Technique Wheelmade

Surface Slipped and burnished

Small angular jug

164. (K.890) PLATES 18, 19
Spout and most of handle missing.
H. 13.5, D. base 4.5 cm.
Exterior coated red-brown and sides lightly burnished.
String marks on base.
Evans 1904, 119 Fig.74g
KSM A II 9 No.93

FABRIC TEMPERED BUFF

Technique Handmade

Surface Monochrome coated
Polychrome decorated

Large bridge-spouted jar

165. (K.888) FIG.25
Tip of spout and few small body and base fragments missing. Restored in plaster.
H.23.3,D.rim 14.5,base 11.0cm.
Exterior coated semilustrous black and has radiating floral designs on front and back and tree-designs below handles.
Mackenzie 1903DB, 3 no.7
Evans 1921, Plate III
HM 2680

FABRIC UNCERTAIN

Oval-mouthed amphora

166. (K.900) PLATE 18
Exterior has two wide horizontal bands in dark paint on the buff ground of the side.
Evans 1904, 118 Fig.73a
Not located

Large spouted jar

167. (K.901) PLATE 18
Evans 1904, 118 Fig.73b
Not located

Large jar

168. (K.902) PLATE 18
Exterior has trickle pattern.
Evans 1904, 11 Fig.73c

GROUP C

FABRIC: FINE BUFF

Technique Wheelmade

Surface Buff reserved with added white

Tumbler - Type 4

169. (K.904) PLATE 20
Rim and side fragments with complete handle in Ashmolean.
H. c.12.0, D. rim 11.5 cm.
Interior spotted black.
Exterior has three zones of horizontal grooves evenly spaced on side, left buff.
Thick white horizontal bands outlined in black below rim and at middle thick black bands outlined in white on upper side and near base.
KSM A II 17 No.106
Ash. AE 967

Surface Monochrome coated Polychrome decorated

Tall-rimmed angular cup - Type 4

170 (K.903) FIG.45 PLATE 20
Fragment of rim and side.
H. 6.5, D.rim 9.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Interior has white rim band. Exterior has remains of unity pattern centered on large white cross with added groups of three orange lines and floral patterns in spaces.
KSM A II 17 No.106

GROUP D

FABRIC: FINE BUFF

Technique Handmade

Surface Dark-on-buff smeared

Small amphora

171. (K.885) PLATE 24
Rim Chipped one handle missing, restored in plaster.
H.13.2,D.rim 5.0, base 4.7 cm.
Exterior has rough dark-brown band on side between handles.
Inscribed, "K.03 NWKA"
HM 4389

Surface Reserved buff

Tall-rimmed angular cup - Type 1a

172. (K.1020) PLATE 22
Fragment of base and lower side.
Sides dipped in dark-brown paint leaving buff zone in center.
Mackenzie 1906, Pl.VIII.19
HM 5196

Surface Monochrome coated White decorated

Straight-sided cup - Type 2

173. (K.910) PLATE 24
Three fragments of rim, side and base missing. Restored.
H.4.3, D.rim 7.5, base 5.4 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has border at rim base and handle framing design of two pairs of sprays flanking dot rosette.
KSM A II 10 No 94

174. (K.912) PLATE 24
Handle and half vase missing.
H. 4.2, D.rim 7.0,base 6.0 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout.
Exterior has border at rim,

base and handle framing four evenly spaced flowers.
KSM A II 11 No 96

Surface Monochrome coated
Polychrome decorated

Small tumbler - Type 1

175. (K.907) PLATE 26
Most of rim and side missing, restored in plaster.
H.7.2, D.rim 7.1, base 3.5 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout. Exterior has two horizontal white and one orange line near the base and alternating pairs of orange and white diagonal lines between rim and orange line.
HM 4378

Small straight-sided cup
Type 2

176. (K.911) PLATE 24
Much of rim and half of base missing.
H.5.0, D.rim 8.0, base 5.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has orange border at rim, base and handle framing three evenly spaced orange flowers.
KSM A II 11 No 96

177. (K.913) PLATE 24
Handle and large rim and side fragment missing.
H.3.5, D.rim 6.0, base 4.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has two pairs of diagonal orange lines each bordered by pairs of white lines.
KSM A II 11 No 96

178. (K.914) PLATE 24
Handle and two large rim and side fragments missing.
H.5.0, D.rim 8.0, base 5.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has wide orange band at middle and rows of white semicircles at rim and base.
KSM A II 10 No 94

179. (K.915) PLATE 24
Handle and most of rim and side missing.
H.5.0, D.rim 8.0, base 5.8 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has three zones of diagonal orange dots framed by smaller white dots and four thick white lines.
KSM A II 11 No 96

180. (K.916) PLATE 24
Rim, side and base fragment.
H.4.5, D.rim 8.0, base 5.2 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has three zones with pairs of vertical orange lines connected by diagonal white slashes and framed by pairs of vertical white lines.
KSM A II 10 No 94

181. (K.917) PLATE 24
Fragment of base and side.
H.4.7, D. base 5.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has thick orange band at middle outlined in white and rows of white dots intersected with orange lines at rim and base.
KSM A II 10 No 94

182. (K.918) PLATE 24
Fragment of rim, side, base.
H.4.4, D.rim 7.0, base 5.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has three large orange circles with four white semicircles inside making reserved lozenge.
KSM A II 10 No 94

183. (K.919) PLATE 24
Fragment of rim, side, base.
H.5.0, D.rim 8.0, base 5.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous grey-brown throughout. Exterior has wide diagonal orange band outlined in white and part of chevron design with white dots at tips of points.
KSM A II 10 No 94

184. (K.920) PLATE 24
Fragment of rim, side, base.
H.4.2, D.rim 8.0, base 5.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has white spots placed at random.
KSM A II 10 No 94

185. (K.921) PLATE 24
Fragment of rim, side, base.
H.4.5, D.rim 8.0, base 5.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has trace white semiclircle with white star pattern with orange dot at center within perhaps one of three alternating designs
KSM A II 10 No 94

186. (K.922) PLATE 24
Rim fragment.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has trace of white criss-cross pattern with orange dots at joints.
KSM A II 10 No 94

Straight-sided cup - Type 3

187. (K.924) PLATE 24
Many rim, side and base fragments missing. Restored in plaster.
H.8.4, D.rim 14.0,base 10.5cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown to black throughout. Exterior has six thick white vertical bands outlined in orange and framed by pairs of white lines.
KSM A II 10 No 94

188. (K.925) FIG.45
Handle and most of rim and side missing.
H.8.5, D.rim 15.0,base 12.0cm.
Coated semilustrous grey-brown throughout. Exterior has eight vertical orange lines and alternating zones of white chevrons with dots on the points and pairs of white dot rosettes with orange dots at the center.
KSM A II 11 No 96

189. (K.923) FIG.45 PLATE 25
Six non-joined fragments of rim and side with handle stub.
H.9.0, D.rim 15.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has thick white rim band and pattern of alternating white floral spray and pairs of dot rosettes with tiny orange dot at center surrounded by tiny white dots then large orange dots and tiny white dots and encircled in orange.
Evans 1921, 184 Fig.133d
Ash. AE 954.2 1910.167b
KSM A II 11 No 96

Tall-rimmed angular cup - Type 1a

190. (K.929) PLATE 26
Handle and much of rim and base missing.
H. 5.0, D.rim 8.0,base 5.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has thick orange bands at rim and base with white lines above and below. Side has alternating patterns of large white dot and dot rosette with large orange dot at center surrounded by tiny white dots and large orange dots.
KSM A II 10 No 94

Angular bridge-spouted jar - Type 2

191. (K.953) PLATE 21
Rim fragment.
Interior has smear of black at rim with drops on inside. Exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown to black and has thick horizontal red band at rim and red diagonal bands with superimposed white dots on shoulder marking zones with white border and white open spiral with large blobs at top and bottom.
Evans 1904, 17 Fig.6e
Ash. AE 1032.1

192. (K.1014) PLATE 21
Rim fragment.
Exterior has thick horizontal orange band below rim and white and orange spiral and floral decoration on shoulder.
Evans 1904, 17 Fig.6k
Not located

193. (K.1038)
Fragment of shoulder.
Trace of thick horizontal rim band on interior. Exterior coated thin semilustrous brown and has thick orange band near rim with white line below and four orange semicircles in circular pattern forming lozenge in reserve with dot rosette in white inside.
Evans 1921, 262 Fig.194h
Ash. AE 952

194. (K.954) PLATES 23, 25
Three non-joining fragments of lower side.
Interior has thin brown spots where paint has dripped.
Exterior coated dark-brown to black and has alternating white and orange floral design around side.
Evans 1921, 184 Fig.133b
Evans 1935, 100 Fig.66e
Ash. AE 954.4,5 1938.441

195. (K.1026) PLATE 22
Fragment of lower side.
Exterior dark-brown and has two thick orange bands at right angles outlined in white with added white crosses and a single dot rosette of alternating large and tiny dots.
Mackenzie 1906, Pl.VIII.9
HM 5196

Jug with cut-away spout - Type 1

196. (K.958) PLATE 21
Intact.
H. c.10.0 cm.
Exterior coated dark-brown and has thick white horizontal band at neck and large white cross on side in a white circle with a red dot at the center.
Evans 1904, 17 Fig.6r
AE 917

Small rounded jug

197. (K.960) PLATES 21, 25
Seven recomposed fragments of spout, neck and side. Restored in plaster. H. 15.0 cm.
Exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown, now flaking.
Decorated in two large zones with thin barbotine lines in circular pattern with added white dots alternating with pairs of tiny white dots making large rosette design.
Both sides separated by thin barbotine line with added white dots and outlined in red and white lines which also runs around neck below two white lines below spout which has eye-boss painted red.
Inscribed, "K.03 N.W.K.A."
Evans 1904, 17 Fig.6l
HM 4374

Footed rectangular box

198. (K.949) PLATES 21, 25
Two non-joining fragments of base and side with three of the four pods. Restored.
H.5.4, W. 13.3 by 12.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Two faces have pendant barbotine lines alternating with white dots and red lines -other two have a pair of white ovals outlined with barbotine and then white dots.
Evans 1904, 17 Fig.6s
HM uncatalogued

Technique Wheelmade

Surface Dark-on-buff smear

Conical Cup

199. (K.909)

Intact.
H.5.5, D.rim 9.4, base 4.3 cm.
Uneven semilustrous black uneven rim band and dripped on side.
Inscribed, "K.03 NWKA"
HM 4394

Surface Buff reserved with added polychrome

Short-rimmed angular cup - Type 2

200. (K.1017) PLATE 22
Rim fragment.
Interior has dark band with added white dots and superimposed red line at rim.
Exterior has similar decoration at rim, above angle and in vertical line connecting other two.
Mackenzie 1906, Pl. VIII.5
HM 5196

201. (K.1018) PLATE 22
Rim fragment.
Interior coated black with white band at rim and spray of white paint. Exterior has dark horizontal lines at rim and angle and dark lines crisscrossing between, all with added white dots.
Mackenzie 1906, Pl. VIII.8
HM 5196

202. (K.1019) PLATE 22
Two non-joining rim fragments.
Interior has orange band at angle and dark vertical bands below rim with alternating added white and yellow dashes.
Exterior has orange band at angle and thick dark band at rim with added white floral design.
Mackenzie 1906, Pl. VIII.15,16
HM 5196

203. (K.1029) PLATE 22
Fragment of side.
Interior coated black.
Exterior has dark bands outlined in white at rim and angle and dark dots outlined and spotted white on side.
Row of barbotine at angle.
Mackenzie 1906, Pl. VIII.13
HM 5196

204. (K.1032) PLATE 22
Fragment of lower side.
Interior coated black.
Exterior has dark vertical bands - one bordered with an orange band, other with tiny white dots.
Mackenzie 1906, Pl. VIII.18
HM 5196

Crinkly-rimmed cup

205. (K.1023) PLATE 22
Rim fragment.
Interior coated black.
Exterior has alternating vertical patterns of a solid band with added S motif alternating yellow and orange and dark crosses with added white crosses.
Mackenzie 1906, Pl.VIII.4
HM 5196

Rounded cup - Type 3

206. (K.1027) PLATE 22
Large fragment of base and lower side.
Interior and exterior decorated dark sponge pattern outlined with tiny white dots and superimposed with yellow 8s, and dark crosses with added red crosses.
Mackenzie 1906, Pl.VIII.11
HM 5196

Rounded cup - Type 4

207. (K.935) PLATES 22,23,26
Three non-joining fragments of base and lower side.
Interior sprayed with dark brown spots and red and white flecs. Exterior has two white rings on underside and dark leaves with added white dots and yellow chevrons connected by alternating yellow and red

horizontal lines on side.
Mackenzie 1906, Pl.VIII.1
Forsdyke 1925, 89 Fig.112 A536
Ash. AE 1042.1, 2
BM A 536

Cylindrical spouted jar

208. (K.947) PLATES 22, 26
Nine non-joined fragments of rim, side and base with traces of spout and handle.
H.8.7, D.rim 4.4, base 3.4 cm.
Interior coated semilustrous red to dark brown. Exterior has dark band at rim with added red and white dashes, four dark floral patterns with added white dots connected by a red line.
Mackenzie 1906, Pl. VIII.10
Forsdyke 1925, 89 Fig.112 A537
Ash. AE 1060.1,3 1938.579,580
BM A 537 1
KSM A II 2 No 58
KSM A II 10 No 94
KSM A II 11 No 95
HM 5196

Angular bridge spouted jar
- Type 2

209. (K.1034) PLATE 22
Fragment of lower body.
Exterior has irregular angular dark pattern outlined in white and one dark dot.
Mackenzie 1906, Pl. VIII.21
HM 5196

Rounded bridge-spouted jar

210. (K.1033) PLATE 22
Shoulder fragment with complete spout, rim chipped.
Exterior has thick dark band at rim with added white dots and vertical bands on side and around spout outlined in white and orange.
Mackenzie 1906, Pl.VIII.20
HM 5196

211. (K.956) PLATES 26, 30
Two non-joining fragments of rim with handle stubs.
D. rim c. 7.5 cm.
Interior has thin black rim band. Exterior has wide dark rim band with added white dots with tassels and red line bisecting, dark band at handle joint and dark circle with traces of white and yellow decoration on shoulder.
Ash. AE 1041.5
KSM A II 2 No 61

212. (K.1030) PLATE 22
Fragment of lower body.
Exterior has diagonal row of white dots bisected in red and outlined in white on a dark ground with reserved zone to one side.
Mackenzie 1906, Pl.VIII.14
HM 5196

213. (K.1031) PLATE 22
Fragment of lower body.
Interior has drip pattern in dark paint. Exterior has rows of dark paint barbotine on a buff ground alternating with rows of white dots bisected red on a dark ground.
Mackenzie 1906, Pl.VIII.17
HM 5196

214. (K.1022) PLATE 22
Shoulder fragment.
Exterior has dark circles on a buff ground - one filled with cross hatching and outlined in red, the other divided by an eight-sided white star into alternating zones of brown and red.
Mackenzie 1906, Pl. VIII.3
HM 5196-

215. (K.1024) PLATE 22
Fragment of shoulder.
Exterior has dark band with added white dots below rim and a horizontal row of dark dots with large white dots added.
Mackenzie 1906, Pl. VIII.6
HM 5196

216. (K.1025) PLATE 22
Fragment of lower side.

Exterior has pendant or random curved dark lines with added white dots.
Mackenzie 1906, Pl. VIII.7
HM 5196

217. (K.1028) PLATE 22
Fragment of lower side.
Exterior has alternating dark and buff zones the former with white floral design, the later with dark vertical bands with alternating white and yellow dashes - both like 202.
Mackenzie 1906, Pl. VIII.12
HM 5196

Surface Monochrome coated
White decorated

Rounded cup - Type 3

218. (K.941) PLATES 21, 26
Handle and most of rim and side missing. Restored.
H.6.4, D.rim 9.5, base 4.5 cm.
Coated thin semilustrous brown throughout. Exterior has horizontal bands below rim and on lower side, and a row of odd floral motifs.
Evans 1904, 17 Fig.6b
HM 4504

Flask

219. (K.961) PLATE 26
Recomposed part of one side with base, handle stub and hole for spout.
H. 13.0, D. max. 11.0 cm.
Exterior coated semilustrous dark brown to black and has three large concentric circles on either side.
KSM A II No 96

Surface Monochrome coated
White decorated
Printed decoration

Straight-sided cup - Type 10

220. (K.1035)
Four fragments of base and side. D. base 8.0 cm
Coated dark brown throughout.
Exterior has creamy white band at middle with single row of printed dark crescents added and two rows of printed white crescents above and below.
Ash. AE 1061.6, 12
KSM A II 11 No 95

Surface Monochrome coated
Polychrome decorated

Shallow bowl with internal handle

221. (K.945) PLATE 26
Much of rim missing.
H.2.0,D.rim 14.0, base 7.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout.Underside has white bands below rim and near base and white cross on bottom. Top has wide red band below rim, white filled semicircles on rim, open running spirals on side and pair of concentric white circles in center.
KSM A II 3 No 80
KSM A II 11 No 95
KSM A II No 114

Tumbler - Type 3

222. (K.906) PLATE 26
Intact.
H.6.5, D.rim 6.0, base 2.8 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
Interior has row of red vertical strokes connected by cream or yellow diagonal strokes and horizontal row of tiny white dots below. Exterior has red horizontal lines below rim and at middle dividing zones with rows of reverse 3s in white - one at rim and pairs on upper and lower side.
Inscribed, "K.03 NWKA".
HM 4377

Rounded goblet - Type 3

223. (K.1016) PLATE 21
Fragment of foot and lower side.
Exterior appears to have bar-

botine on lower side, horizontal bands near base and radiating lines on foot.
Evans 1904, 17 Fig.6q
Not located

Conical goblet - Type 3

224. (K.908) PLATE 21
Rim, base, foot and much of side missing. Restored.
Coated dark-brown throughout. Exterior has large white flowers with red centers and zones of diagonal barbotine lines painted red.
Evans 1904, 17 Fig.6f
Evans 1921, 268 Fig.199b
Ash. AE 955

Straight-sided cup - Type 4

225. (K.926) PLATE 27
Most of rim missing. Restored in plaster.
H.6.5, D.rim 10.0, base 5.0cm.
Coated red-brown throughout. Exterior has three pairs of vertical white lines each outlined in orange.
KSM A II 10 No 94

Straight-sided cup - Type 6

226. (K.928) FIG.45 PLATE 27
Large fragment of rim.
H. 9.0, d.rim 11.0 cm.
Coated metallic grey-brown throughout. Exterior has zone of white crescents at middle outlined in orange and white, and white filled semicircles at rim and base.
KSM A II 2 No 53

227. (K.927) FIG.45 PLATE 27
Two non-joining fragments of rim, side and base.
H.10.2,D.rim 12.0, base 7.0cm.
Interior has dark brown smear at rim and drips throughout, exterior coated dark-brown and has three white plant motifs with added red dots on stem.
KSM A II 11 No 95

Tall-rimmed angular cup - Type 3

228. (K.933) PLATES 27, 30
Half recomposed and restored in HM, handle and base fragments in Ash., rim in KSM.
H.5.5,D.rim 8.0, base 3.0 cm.
Coated in semilustrous dark brown to black throughout. Exterior has alternating zones of vertical white ladder designs and red and white dot designs on upper side and horizontal white lines at base and on lower side.
Ash. 1910.167c
HM 4580
KSM A II 11 No 96

229. (K.1039)
Fragment of base and lower side.
H.5.0, D. base 4.0 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout. Exterior has white horizontal lines at base and below angle, white chevrons at angle below orange line and red line near rim with red diagonal strokes below with white dots at tips.
Ash. AE 951

Short-rimmed angular cup

230 (K.930) PLATE 30
Rim and side fragment in Ash., rims in BM and KSM.
H. 4.0, D.rim 11.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark brown to black throughout. Interior has groups of white diagonal lines at rim making triangles, see 232. Exterior has impressed trefoil pattern filled with white paint with white arcades below and at rim above rows of tiny white dots, trace of arcades on side below angle similar.
Forsdyke 1925, 89 Fig.112 A528
Ash. AE 936
BM A 528.2
KSM A II No 144a

231. (K.931) PLATE 21

Recomposed base and lower side fragment.
Coated black throughout. Exterior has white lines with tassles on bottom, vertical white wavy lines on foot, white loop design around red dot below row of tiny white dots on lower side and red band with added white chevrons below angle.
Evans 1904, 17 Fig.6h
Evans 1921, 246 Fig.186g
(probably joins 232)
HM 4387

232. (K.1043)
Rim fragment.
Coated black throughout. Interior has vertical white lines in triangular design at rim with white bird motif in spaces. Exterior has row of tiny white dots at rim and white curvilinear pattern with white dot and pointilles filling and added red dots.
Evans 1928, 215 Pl.IXb
(probably joins 231)
HM uncertain

233. (K.932) FIG.45
Four non-joining fragments of rim, side and base.
H.6.3, D.rim 10.5, base 4.0cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Interior has yellow/ orange cross designs with red centers and tiny white crosses between the points interconnected by white S-curves. Exterior has tiny pendant white semicircles at rim, continuous white feather-like motifs adorned with white dots and red and orange dashes within two thick red bands and two white bands on lower side.
KSM AII 10 No 94

Rounded cup - Type 5

234. (K.942) FIG.45
Fragment of half of rim and side. Recomposed.
H. 5.0, D.rim 11.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Interior has white filled semicircles at rim. Exterior has white filled semicircles at rim and white open spirals adorned with dots and diagonal strokes between two thick red bands, one with added white dots, on side.
KSM A II No 144a

235. (K.936) PLATE 27
Three fragments of side.
D. Max. 17.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark brown throughout. Exterior has zone of impressed concentric circles in two rows painted white between two horizontal red grooves below a row of white interconnected spirals on upper side and white groove below rim.
Ash. 1910.169h
KSM A II No 95

236. (K.1044)
Two rim fragments.
D. rim c. 11.0 cm.
Interior has thick black band with added white band at rim and black flecs on side. Exterior coated semilustrous black and has white filled pendant semicircles with red vertical lines added at rim.
Ash. AE 950
KSM A II 11 No 95

237. (K.937) PLATE 28
Five fragments in Ash., four in KSM. Complete profile.
D.rim 11.0, base 5.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous burgundy throughout. Interior has white vertical slashes at rim and wavy line near base. Exterior has white filled triangles at rim, two white lines below rim zone of white scale pattern with alternating white dot rosettes and red floral design with two wavy lines below and white S pattern above red band at base.
Evans 1921, 595 Fig.437a,b

Ash. AE 832.1,5,6,7
KSM A II 11No 95

238. (K.938) PLATE 28
Three fragments of base and lower side.
D.base 5.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark red brown throughout. Exterior has two thick and thin white bands at base and lower side, red band above and interconnecting spirals with thick white wavy border beneath on side.
Ash. AE 832, 832.4
KSM A II 11 No 95

239. (K.939) PLATE 28
Three fragments of side.
Coated semilustrous dark brown throughout. Horizontal zone of closed white spirals with thick white wavy border below and pairs of white lines below rim and above base.
Ash. AE 832.3
KSM A II 11 No 95

Rounded cup - Type 6

240. (K.940) PLATE 28
Five fragments of rim and side
Coated dark brown throughout. Interior has white pendant semicircles at rim and dense white spotting on side. Exterior has white wavy line pattern with alternating tiny white dots in diagonal rows and white dot rosettes with red centers.
KSM A II 11 No 95
KSM A II No 128

Straight-sided jar

241. (K.948) PLATES 23, 29
Two non-joining fragments of rim and base.
H.10.0,D.rim 12.0,base 6.4 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark brown to black throughout. Exterior has white floral pattern with red strokes in leaves and red dots on stem.
Evans 1935, 101 Fig.66d
Ash. AE 954.7, 1938.442

242. (K.1037)
Fragment of lower side.
Interior has drips of dark paint. Exterior coated semi-lustrous dark brown to black and has floral design in white with red filling of the leaves and red dots on the stem.
Evans 1921, 184 Fig.133f
Ash. AE 954.3

Closed jar

243. (K.950) PLATE 21
Most of rim missing.
Appears to have alternating zones of white and orange diagonal strokes on ridges cut into side.
Evans 1904, 17 Fig.6d
Not located.

Angular bridge-spouted jar - Type 3

244. (K.952) PLATES 21, 29, 30
Fragments of base and lower side, top half missing.
H.9.5, D.max.14.5, base 4.5cm.
Interior has thick uneven black circular streaks from painting while pot turned. Exterior coated semilustrous black and has red and orange stone veining pattern outlined in white.
Evans 1904, 17 Fig.6n
Ash. AE 956
KSM A II 11 No 95

Rounded bridge-spouted jar - Type 3

245. (K.955) PLATE 29
Few fragments of side and base missing. Recomposed.
H.12.0, D.rim 8.8, base 6.7cm.
Interior has dark rim band. Exterior coated black and has white pendant loops within two vertical lines with traces of added red either side of spout and white curvilinear lines on side below handle decoration

very worn. Diagonal grooves on lower side may belong to part of the forming process of the vase.
Mackenzie 1903PB, 3 no. 8
HM no number

Rounded bridge-spouted jar

246. (K.1040)
Fragment of shoulder.
Exterior coated semilustrous brown and has orange stone veining like decoration outlined in white.
Evans 1921, 178 Fig.127c
Ash. AE 941

247. (K.1041) PLATE 23
Fragment of lower side.
Exterior coated semilustrous dark brown and has red dot rosette with yellow center and yellow and white three-dot rosettes surrounding it in a white circle all in a circular depression in the side of the jar.
Evans 1935, 101 Fig.66c
Ash. 1938.443

Jug with cut-away spout
- Type 3

248. (K.959) PLATE 29
Several small fragments of spout, neck and body missing.
H.13.7, D.base 4.5 cm.
Interior of spout coated dark brown. Exterior coated dark brown and thick orange bands at base of neck and middle of side, four white lines on shoulder with vertical stripes in alternating groups and large white crescents on lower side.
KSM A II No 127

Jug

249. (K.1042) PLATE 23
Fragment of base and side.
Exterior coated dark and has alternating white and orange floral patterns.
Not located.

FABRIC SOFT BUFF

Technique Wheelmade

Surface Monochrome coated
Polychrome decorated

Bowl

250. (K.943) PLATE 29
Two non-joining rim fragments.
D. rim c. 9.0 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
Exterior has two or three groups of three pendant white lines. Interior has red and white pendant lines, white interlocking S-pattern and a white line of alternating triangles.
KSM A II 10 No 94

251. (K.944) PLATE 29
Fragment of base and side.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
Exterior has white band at base and three pendant white lines on side. Interior has remains of cross-hatched lozenge in white with red border.
KSM A II 10 No 94

Angular Cup

252. (K.934) PLATE 30
Fragments of side with handle stub. Partially restored.
Coated semilustrous dark brown to black throughout. Exterior has horizontal row of white chevrons at angle and four dot white rosettes connected by double S-curves on side framed by rows of tiny white dots bordered by red bands and two white bands on lower body.
Forsdyke 1925, 85 Pl.VIII
BM A 510
KSM A II No 144a

FABRIC TEMPERED BUFF

Technique Handmade

Surface Dark-on-buff

Closed jar or jug

253. (K.963) PLATE 30
Three non-joining fragments of side.
Exterior has thick dark band on lower side and irregular dark dots on upper side.
KSM A II 10 No 94

Surface Buff reserved with added polychrome

Offering table

254. (K.1021) PLATE 22
Fragment of bowl.
Underside has dark band at rim and dark floral motif outlined in red and white.
Mackenzie 1906, Pl. VIII.2
HM 5196

Surface Monochrome coated Polychrome decorated

Offering table

255. (K.946) PLATE 30
Rim fragments, partially restored in plaster.
H. 2.4, D. rim 26.0 cm.
Coated in thick semilustrous black throughout. Top of rim has interlocking S-spirals, side of rim has thin red line and diagonal white slashes, underside has thick horizontal white bands. Interior has thick red band at rim and floral pattern in white with red dot in center.
Evans 1921, 267 Fig.198d
Aberg 1933, 151 Fig.269
Ash. 1938.448
KSM A II 11 No 95

256. (K.1015) PLATE 21
Recomposed part of pedestal.
Exterior appears dark coated and has light band near base and light curvelinear designs on side.
Evans 1904, 17 Fig.6p
Not located

Basket vase

257. (K.1012) PLATES 21, 30
Three fragments of base and side.
H. 10.5, D. base 10.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Exterior covered with barbotine spikes except for oval areas with red outlines and orange filling. Dot rosettes in white at random on barbotine surface.
Clay in lower body mixed with angular temper to height of c.6.0 cm. above base, then clay becomes finer.
Incorrectly assigned to pits S.E. of palace-Evans 1935,106.
Evans 1904, 17 Fig.6i
Evans 1935, 107 Fig.73c
Ash. AE 1062.1-4

258. (K.1013) PLATE 21
Fragment of rim and handle.
Exterior has horizontal lines of barbotine at rim and middle bisecting verticals, zones thus formed filled with large light cross with red dot at center.
Evans 1904, 17 Fig.6g
Not located

Large flat bowl or lid

259. (K.1036) PLATE 21
Large fragment of bowl with possible handle.
Interior large light Maltese crosses in red circles.
Evans 1904, 17 Fig.6m
Ash. AE 1029

GROUP E

FABRIC: FINE BUFF

Technique: Wheelmade

Surface: Dark on Buff sprayed

Deep rounded bowl

260. (K.566) PLATE 38
Three non-joining fragments of rim and base.
H.5.0, D.rim 14.0,base 5.6 cm.
Dense splattering of brown throughout.
KSM B I 19 No.322, 323

Surface: Dark on buff sprayed
White decorated

Straight-sided cup - Type

261. (K.471) PLATE 38
One rim and a few body fragments missing. Restored.
H.8.0, D.rim 10.5, base 5.8cm.
Coated with spray of brown on buff throughout. Exterior has three white wavy lines running continuously around the side.
Inscribed, "K.30 N.8"
HM 8845

262. (K.472)
Two non-joining rim fragments.
D. rim 9.5 cm.
Coated with spray of brown on buff throughout. Exterior is decorated in the same manner as 261.
KSM B III 8 No.418

263. (K.473) PLATE 38
Two large rim and many side fragments missing. Restored.
H.8.5, D.rim 10.5,base 6.2 cm.
Coated with spray of brown on buff throughout. Exterior has thick brown line wavy line outlined in white running continuously around the side.
HM 8846

264. (K.474)
Three non-joining fragments of rim, side and base.
H.8.0, D.rim 12.0, base 7.0cm.
Coated with spray of brown on buff throughout. Exterior is decorated in the same manner as 264.
KSM B III 8 No.416, 417

Surface: Dark on buff
decorated

Large bowl

265. (K.568) PLATE 38
Two non-joining parts of rim and side with complete lug.
H. 8.0, D. rim 24.0 cm.
Exterior has two thick dark brown horizontal bands on the side. Interior has feather wave pattern throughout.
KSM B I 14 No.259
KSM B I 19 No.327

266. (K.569) PLATE 38
Two non-joining fragments of rim and base.
H.5.2,D.rim 18.0, base 8.0 cm.
Thin smear of brown paint throughout. Thick dark-brown horizontal bands one at base and two on sides at exterior, two on side and one at rim on interior.
KSM B I 20 No.330
KSM B III 8 No.418

Surface: Monochrome coated
White decorated

Straight-sided cup - Type 5

267. (K.469) PLATE 39
Large part of rim and base.
H.65., D.rim 10.0,base 5.5 cm.
Coated metallic grey-brown throughout. Exterior has white horizontal lines at rim and base and three wavy lines running continuously around side.
KSM B I 19 No.323

268. (K.470) PLATES 36, 39
Two joining fragments of rim, side and base.
H.7.0, D.rim 11.0, base 7.0cm.

Coated semilustrous grey-brown throughout, worn. Exterior has three wavy lines running continuously around side.
KSM B III 8 No.417, 418

- Type 6

269. (K.475)
Three non-joining fragments of rim, side and base.
H.7.8, D.rim 12.0,base 6.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous red-brown throughout. Exterior has three white wavy lines running continuously around side.
KSM B I 20 No.330
KSM B III 8 No.417

270. (K.562) PLATE 39
Three fragments of rim, side and base. Restored in plaster.
H.8.0, D.rim 10.5, base 6.5cm.
Coated browm throughout, mottled in places. Exterior has horizontal bands at rim and base and four evenly spaced white circles in double wavy lines above and below.
Inscribed, "K.30 N.8"
HM 8847

- Type 10

271. (K.483) FIG.46
Two large non-joined fragments of rim, side and base.
H.8.5, D.rim 10.0, base 5.0cm.
Coated brown throughout, worn. Exterior has pairs of vertical lines with at least one foliate band.
KSM B I 19 No.323, 326

- Type 7

272. (K.446) PLATE 39
Large fragment of rim and side, recomposed.
H.6.0, D.rim 9.0, base 6.0 cm.
Coated grey-brown throughout. Exterior has large rosette in spiral design.
KSM B I 19 No.325, 327

- Type 8

273. (K.447) PLATE 39
Fragment of rim,side and base.
H.7.5, D.rim 10.5,base 7.5 cm.
Coated grey-brown throughout. Exterior decorated like 272.
KSM B I 20 No.344, 348

- Type

274. (K.448) FIG.46 PLATE 39
Rim and side fragment.
H. 6.0, D.rim 8.0 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout. Exterior has thick band at rim and spiralling rosette with open centre on side.
KSM B I 14 No.259

- Type 10

275. (K.449) PLATE 39
Rim, side and base fragment.
H.8.3, D.rim 11.5, base 8.0cm.
Coated semilustrous dark grey brown throughout. Exterior has large rosette in spiral.
KSM B I 14 No.257

- Type 6

276. (K.464) FIG.46 PLATE 39
Two non-joining fragments of rim and base.
D. rim 8.5, base 5.8 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Interior has uneven rim band. Exterior has filled semicircles at rim and base and jug motif on side.
KSM B I 19No.329
KSM B I 20 No.333

- Type 8

277. (K.453) PLATE 43
Rim, side and base fragment.
H.7.7, D.rim 10.0, base 7.0cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has two horizontal lines at middle, open running spirals below rim and repeating S-pattern above base.
KSM B I 20 No.349

- Type 9

278. (K.477) FIG.46
Two fragments of base and lower side.
H. 6.3, D. base 5.0 cm
Coated brown throughout. Exterior has three horizontal lines at middle and at least one sunrise motif below rim.
KSM B I 20 No.340, 345

- Type 5

279. (K.481) PLATE 40
Rim fragment.
H. 5.6, D.rim 9.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Exterior has the same decoration as 278.
KSM B I 20 No.342

280. (K.479)
Fragment of base and side.
H. 6.0, D. base 7.6 cm.
Coated dark-brown to black throughout. Exterior has three horizontal lines at middle, at least one sunrise motif near rim and repeating S-pattern above base.
KSM B I 20 No.347

- Type

281. (K.482) PLATE 40
Fragment of rim and side.
H. 5.0, D. rim 7.5 cm.
Thin coat of grey-brown throughout, flaking. Exterior has two horizontal lines at middle, a row of filled semicircles below and a sunrise motif above near rim.
KSM B I 14 No.259, 260

- Type 9

282. (K.480) FIG.46 PLATE 40
Fragment of base and lower side.
H. 5.7, D. base 5.0 cm.
Coated dark-brown to black throughout. Exterior has two horizontal lines at the middle with a sunrise motif above and a row of white dots below and filled semicircles near base.
KSM B I21 No.354, 355, 356

Rounded cup - Type 5

283. (K.407) FIG.46
Two non-joining fragments of rim and lower side with handle stub.
H. c.6.5, D. rim 11.0 cm.
Coated grey-brown throughout. Exterior has filled semicircles at rim, row of dots on upper side and arcades on lower to base.
KSM B I 19 No.322, 326, 329

284. (K.408) FIG.46
Three non-joining fragments of rim, side and base.
H. 7.0, D.rim 11.5,base 4.5cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout. Interior has thin horizontal rim band. Exterior c. ten vertical stripes from thin rim band to underside.
KSM B III 8 No.418

Pyxis - Type 5

285. (K.619)
Fragment of rim, side and half of base with complete horizontal lug.
H.3.5, D.rim 8.0, base 5.5 cm.
Coated dull dark-brown throughout. Exterior has horizontal bands at base and below rim.
KSM B I 21 No.355

286. (K.620)
Fragment of rim,side and base.
H.3.3,-D.rim 9.0, base 6.0 cm.
Coated dull dark-brown throughout. Exterior has three horizontal bands on side and radiating stokes on rim.
KSM B I 21 No.353

Pyxis - Type 6

287. (K.621)
Fragment of rim,side and base.
H.6.2, D.rim 10.0, base 6.5cm.
Interior of rim and exterior

coated dull dark-brown.
Exterior has three horizontal bands on side.
KSM B I 20 No.345, 347

Rounded bridge-spouted jar - Type 4

288. (K.627) FIG.46 PLATE 40
Four non-joining fragments of rim, side and complete base.
H.14.5, D.rim 6.0, base 5.6cm.
Interior has thick uneven smear at rim and drips of red brown paint. Exterior coated red-brown and has pattern of dots in interconnected circles with sprays of petals.
KSM B I 20 No.341, 345

289. (K.628) FIG.46 PLATE 40
Two non-joining fragments of lower side near base.
Interior has large drip of paint. Exterior coated brown and has traces of decoration similar to 288.
KSM B I 20 No.338, 345

Kalathos

290. (K.696) FIG.46
Two non-joining fragments of rim, side and base with part of one horizontal handle.
H.6.0, D.rim 24.5,base 13.5cm.
Coated metallic grey-brown throughout. Exterior has wide band at base and three bands on top of rim.
KSM B I 20 No.338, 348

Surface: Monochrome coated
Print decorated

Straight-sided cup - Type 10

291. (K.563) PLATE 40
Half of rim and side and handle missing.
H.7.5, D.rim 9.8, base 6.4 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown to black throughout. Exterior has wide cream/buff band at middle with dark-brown printed crescents superimposed and two rows of printed white crescents above and below.
Inscribed, "K.30 N.18"
HM 8848

292. (K.486) PLATE 41
Recomposed rim, side and base base fragments, partially restored in plaster.
H.7.6, D.rim 9.0, base 6.5 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
Exterior decorated like 291.
KSM B I 19 No.326, 328

293. (K.487) PLATES 37, 41
Rim, side and base fragment.
H.8.3, D.rim 13.0, base 8.0cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Exterior decorated like 291.
KSM B I 20 No.330,338,346, 347,350

294. (K.488)
Rim, side and base fragment.
H.7.5, D.rim 11.0, base 7.5cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
Exterior decorated like 291.
KSM B I 20 No.330
KSM B III 8 No.418

295. (K.490) PLATE 40
Two rim fragments, much of base and handle stub. Restored in plaster.
H.7.5, D.rim 10.5, base 6.0cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
Exterior has thick cream/buff band at middle with printed brown crescents in two rows added and two rows of white printed crescents at base and probably at rim unlike restoration, true H. should be 6.0 and D. rim c.7.5 cm.
Ash. AE 1061.5
HM 8849

296. (K.489) PLATE 41
Three non-joining fragments of rim, side and base.
D. rim 11.0, base 9.0 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
Exterior has thick buff/cream band at middle with single row of printed brown circles added

and two rows of printed white crescents above and below and printed dark circles on the buff/cream coated underside.
KSM B I 14 No.258, 260

Surface: Monochrome coated
White spotted

Deep rounded bowl

297.(K.567) PLATE 38
Two non-joining rim fragments with complete loop handle.
H. 5.0, D.rim 10.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior covered with white spots.
KSM B I 19 No.329

Straight-sided cup - Type 8

298. (K.491) PLATE 41
Half of rim and side missing. Restored in plaster.
H.7.7, D.rim 9.7, base 5.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Traces of white spotting on interior.
KSM B I 19 No.323, 325

299. (K.492) PLATE 41
One-third of rim, several side and base fragments and handle missing. Restored in plaster.
H.8.2, D.rim 10.0, base 5.8cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout. Thin white line on rim. Exterior white spotted at random.
KSM B I 21 No.345, 355, 356

300. (K.493) PLATE 41
Few rim and body fragments and upper part of handle missing. Restored in plaster.
H.9.0, D.rim 10.5, base 5.8cm.
Coated metallic grey-black throughout, but very worn.
B I 20 No.335, 336

- Type 7

301. (K.494) PLATE 41
Few small rim and side fragments and upper part of handle missing. Restored.
H.7.0, D.rim 9.5, base 5.4 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout. Exterior has careful white spotting on side and underside.
KSM B I 19 No.328

302. (K.495) PLATE 41
Half of rim and side and handle missing.
H.6.8, D.rim 9.5, base 5.5 cm.
Coated brown to red-brown throughout. Interior has rough white spotting.
KSM B I 19 No.325

303. (K. 496) PLATE 41
One-third of rim and side and handle missing.
H.6.0, D.rim 9.8, base 6.8 cm.
Coated grey-brown and white spotted throughout.
KSM B I 19 No.322, 323

Surface: Monochrome coated
Polychrome decorated

Small bowl with handles

304.(K.564) FIG.47 PLATE 38
Two non-joining fragments of rim, side and base with one complete double loop handle.
H.5.5, D.rim 11.5, base 8.5cm.
Coated dull dark-brown throughout. Exterior has horizontal orange bands at rim and base, white open running spirals on side, and white slashes on top of handle.
KSM B I 14 No.257

305. (K.565) PLATE 38
Rim fragment with complete loop handle at rim.
H. 3.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Thick orange band with added white wavy line at rim, white foliate band on side and white slashes on rim and top of handle.
KSM B I 14 No.256

Tumbler - Type 4

306. (K.432) PLATE 42
Rim and most of upper side missing. Restored in plaster.
H.14.5,rest.16.2,D.base 4.9cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown to black throughout. Exterior has vertical zones of orange branch designs with white dots outlined in white dots alternating with white filled wavy lines from rim to base, and a white band of cross-hatching between two zwei-pass designs on underside.
Evans 1935, 130 Pl.XXXA
Zervos 1956, Fig.364 centre
HM 8874

Miniature straight-sided cup

307. (K.468) FIG.47
Most of handle and part of rim missing.
H.3.5, D.rim 6.0, base 4.4 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout. Interior has thin white rim band. Exterior has orange and white horizontal bands at the middle, white open running spirals at the rim and scale pattern at the base, and a crude rosette on the bottom.
KSM B I 19 No.329

Straight-sided cup - Type 5

308. (K.442) FIG.47 PLATE 42
Two-thirds of rim and side and most of handle missing. Partially restored in plaster.
H.5.4, D.rim 8.5, base 7.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has a thick orange band outlined in white at the middle, white repeating S-pattern at rim and open running white spirals and horizontal white band at base. Underside has white cross and lozenge in centre.
KSM B I 20 No.330,344,345,347

309. (K.439) FIG.47 PLATES 32, 42
Fragment of base missing. One fragment not joined. Restored in plaster.
H.6.0, D.rim 10.5, base 7.5cm.
Coated grey-brown throughout. Exterior has white closed running spirals in middle with orange lines above and below and white repeating S-patterns at rim and base.
Ash. AE 823
KSM B I 19 No.322,323,326,328

310. (K.440) FIG.47
Five non-joining fragments of rim, side and base.
H.5.8, D.rim 12.0,base 7.5 cm.
Coated dark-grey-brown throughout. Exterior has white foliate band at middle with orange and white horizontal lines above and below and repeating S-pattern at rim and base.
KSM B I 19 No.322, 326, 329

311. (K.441)
Two non-joining rim and side fragments with trace of handle stub.
H. 6.8, D. rim 9.0 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout. Exterior decorated as 310.
KSM B I 19 No.327, 328

- Type 6

312. (K.433) FIG.47
Five fragments of rim, side and base.
H.7.5, D.rim 12.0,base 6.0 cm.
Coated dark grey-brown throughout. Exterior has white foliate band at middle, orange and white horizontal lines above and below and rows of white dots with added red dots at rim and base.
KSM B I 14 No.259
KSM B I 19 No.324, 326, 329

- Type 10

313. (K.434) PLATE 42
Handle and most of rim and side missing.
H.7.8,D.rim 10.0, base 5.5 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout. Exterior has white

foliate band at middle with horizontal white lines above and below and rows of white dots with added red dots at rim and base.
KSM B I 14 No.260, 262
KSM B I 19 No.326, 329

314. (K.435)
Three non-joining fragment of rim and base.
H.9.5, D.rim 10.0, base 6.5cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout. Interior has thin white rim band. Exterior has white foliate band at middle, orange horizontal line above and white above and below, and rows of white dots with added red dots above and below.
KSM B I 20 No.343, 345

315. (K.436)
Two non-joining fragments of rim and base.
H. 9.0, D.rim 9.0, base 5.6cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Interior has thin white rim band. Exterior is decorated like 312.
KSM B I 20 No.345

- Type 6

316. (K.437)
Fragment of rim,side and base.
H.6.0, D.rim 8.0, base 6.0 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout. Exterior decorated like 312.
KSM B I 20 No.342

- Type 9

317. (K.443)
Handle and most of rim and side missing.
H.7.0, D.rim 8.0, base 5.2cm.
Coated metallic grey-brown throughout. Exterior has white foliate band at rim, red horizontal line outlined in white at middle and repeating S pattern on lower side.
Evans 1926, Fig.200e
Ash. AE 824.1
KSM B I 19 No.327

318. (K.457) FIG.47 PLATE 42
Fragment of rim, side and base with handle stubs.
H.6.6, D.rim 9.0, base 6.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark grey brown throughout. Interior has thin white rim band. Exterior has orange band with added white wavy line at middle, white foliate band at rim and large white filled semicircles on lower side with horizontal white line at base.
KSM B I 20 No.347, 349

319. (K.458) PLATE 42
Most of rim, side and base missing.
H.6.4, D.rim 8.5, base 6.0 cm.
Coated dark grey-brown throughout. Exterior decorated like 318 but no trace of added white wavy line on orange band at middle.
KSM B I 19 No.324, 328

- Type 10

320. (K.459)
Two non-joining rim,side and base fragments.
H.7.5, D. base 5.2 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout. Exterior has an orange band at middle, white foliate band at rim and three white horizontal bands on lower side.
KSM B I 20 No.342, 347

- Type 7

321. (K.460) FIG.47 PLATE 42
Large fragment of rim, side and base with handle stub.
H.5.8, D.rim 8.0, base 4.8 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout. Interior has thin white rim band. Exterior orange horizontal band at middle, white foliate band at rim and row of white dots outlined in white on lower side.
KSM B I 20 No.335, 336
KSM B I 21 No.352

_ Type

322. (K.462) PLATE 42
Large rim fragment with complete handle.
H. 5.4, D.rim 8.0 cm.
Coated dark grey-brown throughout. Orange horizontal band outlined in white at middle, white foliate band at rim and white horizontal line on lower side.
KSM B I 19 No.323, 328

323. (K.463) PLATE 42
Three non-joining fragments of rim and upper side.
H. 6.0, D. rim 11.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Exterior has thick horizontal orange band at middle with added red dots and outlined in white, white foliate band at rim and trace of white repeating S-pattern on lower side.
KSM B I 20 No.343, 345

- Type 9

324. (K.461) FIG.47 PLATE 42
Rim, side and base fragment.
H.7.0, D.rim 12.5, base 5.5cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has horizontal zone of white reverse C pattern bordered in white with white and orange lines above and below, rows of white dots near rim and base and white lines at rim and base.
KSM B I 19 No.328

- Type 10

325. (K.438) FIG.48 PLATE 42
Few small fragments of rim, side, handle and base missing. Restored in plaster.
H.8.0, D.rim 12.0, base 5.5cm.
Coated black throughout but badly worn. Exterior has large white open running spirals in middle with orange and white horizontal lines above and below and repeating S-pattern at rim and base.
KSM B I 19 No.324

326. (K.444)
Fragment of base and lower side.
H. 3.7, D. base 5.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has thick orange band with added red dots and outlined in white at base and zone of chevrons above. Overall decoration most likely similar to K.557.
KSM B I 19 No.323

- Type 7

327. (K.450) PLATE 43
Rim, side and base fragment with handle stubs.
H.5.5, D.rim 10.0, base 8.0cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout. Exterior has thick orange band with added white wavy line at middle, row of open running spirals at rim and three white horizontal lines at base.
KSM B III 8 No.416

- Type

328. (K.451) FIG.48 PLATE 43
Two non-joining fragments of rim with upper handle stub.
H. 7.3, D. rim 9.0 cm.
Coated dark grey-brown throughout. Exterior has thick orange band at middle, row of white open running spirals at rim and filled white semicircles near base.
KSM B I 19 No.324, 329

- Type 10

329. (K.452) FIG.48
Three non-joining fragments of base and lower side with lower handle stub.
H. 7.0, D. base 4.5 cm.
Coated dark grey-brown throughout. Exterior has thick orange band outlined in white at middle, repeating S-pattern on lower side and open running spirals at rim.
KSM B I 20 No.345, 347, 349

- Type 9

330. (K.454) PLATE 43
Two non-joining rim, side and base fragments.
H. 6.7, D.rim 8.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has thick red band at middle, white open running spirals with partial white filling at rim and white horizontal line at base.
KSM B I 19 No.329

- Type 8

331. (K.455) FIG.48 PLATE 43
Two non-joining rim and base fragments.
H.7.5, D.rim 11.0, base 5.5cm.
Coated dark grey-brown throughout. Exterior has white horizontal line at middle, white open running spiral at rim, white line outlined in orange on lower side and repeating S-pattern at base.
KSM B I 14 No.257
KSM B I 20 No.347

- Type

332. (K.456) FIG.48 PLATE 43
Six non-joining rim and side fragments.
H. 6.0 , D.rim 12.0 cm.
Coated dark grey-brown throughout. Thick red band with added white S-pattern outlined in white at middle, open running spirals with partial white filling at rim, and white line on lower side.
KSM B I 14 No.260
KSM B I 19 No.326, 327, 329

- Type 9

333. (K.484) FIG.48
Two non-joining fragments of rim and base.
H. 6.5, D.rim 8.0, base 5.3cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown to black throughout. Interior has thin white rim band. Exterior has thick orange band outlined in white and white band at middle and white zig-zags at rim and lower side and white line at base.
KSM B I 20 No.330, 346

334. (K.478) FIG.48 PLATE 40
Two non-joining fragments of base and lower side.
H. 6.2, D. base 5.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark grey brown throughout. Exterior has two white horizontal lines at middle, white S-pattern on lower side and alternating sunrise motif and groups of five vertical orange bars at rim.
KSM B I 19 No.325

335. (K.465) FIG.48
Four non-joining fragments of rim, side and base.
H. 6.5, D.rim 9.0, base 5.0cm.
Coated thin dark-brown throughout. Exterior has two horizontal white lines at middle, S-pattern and white line at base and alternating sunrise and white flower with orange centre at rim.
KSM B I 19 No.322, 326, 329

- Type 10

336. (K.445) FIG.48 PLATE 41
Over half of rim, side and handle missing. Partially restored in plaster.
H.8.4, D.rim 10.0, base 5.7cm.
Coated brown throughout and mottled in places. Exterior has two large white rosettes in spirals on either side and traces of an orange petaloid loop at front between them and white stripe on bottom.
KSM B I 20 No.340, 345, 347, 350

337. (K.485) FIG.48
Complete base with half of lower side and non-joining rim fragment.
H.7.0, D.rim 11.0, base 6.2cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown

throughout. Exterior has trace of white diagonal palm motifs on either side of handle, large circular white design opposite handle and thick orange zone between the white designs.
KSM B I 19 No.324, 326, 327, 329

Rounded cup - Type 4

338. (K.381) FIG.49 PLATE 43
Five non-joining rim and side fragments with complete handle
H. 4.0, D. rim 13.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous grey-brown throughout. Interior had diagonal white slashes at rim. Exterior has thick orange band with added white S-pattern below rim, white dots and slashes at rim and white scale pattern filled with 'sunrise motif on side.
KSM B I 19 No.324
KSM B I 20 No.347, 349
KSM B I 21 No.353

339. (K.364) FIG.49 PLATE 43
Two non-joining rim and side fragments.
D. rim 8.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Interior has row of white pendants at rim. Exterior has vertical slashes at rim and white wavy line decoration with alternating white dot circle and orange loaf with added red dot in centre and four white dots.
KSM B I 19 No.327, 329

340. (K.365) FIG.49 PLATES 35, 43
Rim fragment.
D. rim 11.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Interior has white diagonal slashes at rim. Exterior has white wavy line pattern with alternating white dot circle and orange loaf with four white dots.
KSM B I 20 No.337
KSM B III 8 No.416

341. (K.366) FIG.51, PLATES 35, 43
Two non-joining fragments of rim and side with upper and lower parts of handle.
D. rim 11.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Interior has white diagonal slashes at rim. Exterior has white wavy line pattern filled with orange loafs with added red dots and four white dots.
KSM B I 20 No.342

342. (K.367) FIG.51, PLATE 43
Large rim and side fragment.
D. rim 12.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Interior has white vertical slashes at rim. Exterior has white wavy line pattern with alternating white dot circle and orange loaf with white dot circle.
KSM B I 20 No.347, 348, 350

343. (K.368) PLATE 43
Large rim fragment.
D. rim 11.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout, now worn. Interior has white diagonal slashes at rim. Exterior has white wavy line pattern with alternating white dot circle and orange loaf with added red dot and four white dots.
KSM B I 19 No.324, 328

344. (K.369) FIG.49 PLATES 32, 43
Two non-joining rim fragments.
D. rim 11.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous grey-brown throughout. Interior has thin white horizontal rim band. Exterior has white wavy line pattern with alternating white dot circle and pair of white diagonal strokes crossed by pair of orange strokes.
KSM B I 19 No.326, 328

345. (K.370) PLATE 43
Rim fragment.
D. rim 12.0 cm.
Coated dark grey-brown

throughout. Interior has white filled semicircles at rim. Exterior has white wavy line pattern with alternating white dot circle and red dot with orange loaves above and below and four white dots.
KSM B I 20 No.342

346. (K.371) FIG.49 PLATE 44
Rim fragment.
D. rim 11.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Interior has white diagonal slashes at rim. Exterior has white wavy line pattern with alternating double row of white dots and orange loaf on vertical white strokes.
KSM B I 19 No.328

347. (K.372) PLATE 44
Two non-joining rim fragments.
D. rim 11.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Interior has white diagonal slashes at rim. Exterior has white wavy line pattern with alternating double diagonal rows of white dots and pair of vertical orange loaves with four white dots.
KSM B I 20 No.342, 347

348. (K.373) PLATE 44
Rim fragment.
D. rim 11.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Interior has white diagonal slashes at rim. Exterior has white wavy line pattern with alternating double diagonal rows of white dots and double horizontal orange loaves with seven white dots.
KSM B I 20 No.347

349. (K.374) FIG.49 PLATE 44
Rim fragment.
D. rim 14.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Interior has white diagonal slashes at rim. Exterior has white wavy line pattern with alternating double rows of white dots and double orange loaves on white vertical stroke.
KSM B I 19 No.328

350. (K.375) FIGS.49,51 PLATE 44
Large rim and side fragment.
D. rim 12.0 cm.
Coated thick dark-brown throughout. Interior has white filled semicircles at rim. Exterior has white wavy line pattern with alternating double rows of diagonal white dots and diagonal white stroke with pair of orange loaves either side.
KSM B I 20 No.347
KSM B III 8 No.416

351. (K.376) FIG.51 PLATE 44
Rim fragment.
D. rim 10.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Interior has white diagonal slashes at rim. Exterior has white wavy line pattern with alternating triple diagonal rows of white dots with red loaf with four added white dots.
KSM B I 19 No.329

352. (K.377) FIG.49 PLATES 35,44
Rim fragment.
D. rim 9.0 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout. Interior has thin white horizontal rim band. Exterior has white wavy line pattern with pair of white loaves in open areas and orange loaves where wavy lines meet.
KSM B III 8 No.416

353. (K.378) FIG.51 PLATE 44
Four non-joining fragments of rim and side.
D. rim 12.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Interior has white decoration at rim. Exterior has white wavy line pattern with alternating diagonal row

of thick white dots and pair of vertical orange loaves with added diagonal red loaf.
KSM B I 20 No.344, 347

354. (K.379) FIG.49 PLATE 44
Two non-joining fragments of rim with upper part of handle.
D. rim 11.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Interior has thick white rim band. Exterior has thick orange rim band with added red dots and white wavy line pattern filled with floral motif.
KSM B I 14 No.256, 257

355. (K.380) PLATE 44
Large fragment of rim and side with handle stubs.
D. rim 13.0 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout. Interior has white diagonal slashes at rim. Exterior has white wavy line pattern filled with orange loaf outlined in white with added red dot.
KSM B I 19 No.327

356. (K.382) FIG.51 PLATE 44
Rim fragment.
D. rim 11.0 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout. Interior has diagonal white slashes at rim. Exterior has white wavy line/scale pattern with curving orange line down the side accross it.
KSM B I 19 No.322, 323

357. (K.383) FIG.51 PLATE 44
Two non-joining body fragments
D. max. 12.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Exterior has white wavy line pattern with alternating diagonal row of white dots and large orange oval outlined in white, orange semicircles outlined in white where wavy lines meet.
KSM B I 20 No.347

358. (K.384) PLATE 44
Two non-joining fragments of base and lower side.
D. base 5.0 cm.
Coated grey-brown throughout. Interior has trace of white decoration. Exterior has white scale pattern with pendant white strokes and orange band at base.
KSM B I 20 No.339, 342

359. (K.385) FIG.50 PLATES 35,44
Base and lower side fragment.
D. base 4.5 cm.
Coated dark red-brown throughout. Interior has orange cross in centre base with four bat designs around it. Exterior has groups of three or four white vertical lines on lower side and zone of white spirals accross middle of base with white dots to one side.
KSM B I 21 No.350
KSM B III 8 No.416

360. (K.386) FIG.50 PLATE 44
Base and lower side fragment.
D. base 4.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Interior has white lozenge design with four ovals with orange loaves and four white dots completing circle and two concentric circles of white dots at centre base. Exterior has white and orange concentric circles on base and groups of three vertical white lines on lower side.
KSM B I 20 No.333, 340, 342

361. (K.387) FIG.51 PLATE 44
Two non-joining base and lower side fragments.
D. base 4.0 cm.
Coated dull brown throughout. Interior has white diagonal slashes on lower side. Exterior has white wavy line pattern with diagonal white criss-cross filled with orange loaves and orange band at base with added white strokes.
KSM B I 20 No.345, 347

362. (K.388) FIG.50 PLATE 44
Large base fragment.
D. base 4.2 cm.
Coated semilustrous grey-brown throughout. Interior has large orange cross with open bat design in two concentric white dot circles.Exterior has white five-sided star with added orange star in centre of base.
KSM B I 19 No.324

363. (K.389) FIG.50 PLATE 44
Base fragment.
D. base 3.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Interior has white flower with orange dot at centre in white dot circle and wavy line. Exterior has three white dot circles with pattern of alternating orange dot and white dot circle between first and second from centre.
KSM B I 20 No.344

364. (K.390) FIG.50 PLATE 44
Base fragment.
D. base 4.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Interior has orange cross with double outline in white. Exterior has five orange stripes on base.
KSM B I 20 No.347

365. (K.391) FIG.50 PLATE 44
Small base fragment.
D. base c. 3.5 cm.
Coated black throughout. Interior has orange dot with added white flower in centre. Exterior has orange circle with white outline on base.
KSM B I 20 No.345

366. (K.392) FIG.50 PLATE 44
Small base fragment.
D. base c. 3.5 cm.
Coated grey-brown throughout. Interior has orange cross with white bat design around it in base. Exterior has white dot circles at centre and edge of base with white ovals in space between.
KSM B I 20 No.347

Miniature rounded cup

367. (K.415) FIG.52
Fragment of rim, side and base.
H. 4.0, D.rim 7.0, base 3.0cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown to black throughout. Exterior has thick orange rim band and two rows of white wavy lines on side, white line at base.
KSM B I 19 No.329

Rounded cup - Type 5

368. (K.413) FIG.52
Two non-joining fragments of rim and side with complete handle.
H. 5.0, D. rim 10.0 cm.
Coated grey-brown throughout. Interior has thick white horizontal rim band. Exterior has thick orange band at rim with added white wavy line and orange band on lower side two white wavy lines on side and white line near base.
KSM B I 19 No.322, 328
KSM B I 20 No.335

369. (K.412) FIG.52
Four non-joining rim and body fragments with upper and lower handle attachments.
H. 4.0, D. rim 11.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown to black throughout. Interior has thin white horizontal rim band. Exterior has thick red/orange rim band and white wavy ladder pattern on side above horizontal white line.
KSM B I 19 No.324, 325
KSM B I 20 No.335, 350
KSM B I 21 No.357

370. (K.410) FIG.52
Four non-joining fragments of rim and side.
H. 5.7, D. rim 12.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Interior has trace of white rim band.Exterior has

thick orange bands outlined in white with added red dots at rim and lower side and white foliate band on side.
KSM B I 14 No.257
KSM B I 20 No.334, 347

371. (K.411) FIG.52
Four non-joining fragments of rim and upper side.
H. 4.0, D.rim 14.0 cm.
Coated dull brown throughout. Interior has white rim band. Exterior thick orange rim band and two rows of white dots bisected by orange lines with white horizontal lines below.
KSM B I 14 No.260
KSM B I 19 No.324, 326, 327

372. (K.404) FIG.52 PLATE 32
Two non-joining fragments of rim and side with handle.
H. 5.7, D. rim 13.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous grey-brown throughout. Exterior has thick orange band at rim with added white wavy line and white line on side with large diagonal strokes above.
KSM B I 19 No.324, 326, 328

373. (K.405) FIG.52
Four non-joining fragments of rim, side and base (not ill.).
H. 9.0, D.rim 16.0,base 7.0cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout. Exterior has thick orange band below rim abd white petals on side continuing to base.
KSM B I 19 No.323, 327, 328

374. (K.406) FIG.52
Five non-joining fragments of rim, side and base with top part of handle.
H.8.0, D.rim 13.5,base 5.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark grey brown throughout. Interior has white filled semicircles at rim. Exterior has thick orange band (with added white wavy line) below rim, white diagonal lines on side connected by groups of five or six white strokes and pair of vertical white lines on lower side.
KSM B I 19 No.322,323,324,327

Miniature bridge spouted jar

375. (K.635) PLATE 45
Spout, handles and many rim and side fragments missing. Restored in plaster.
H. 7.0, D. base 3.1 cm.
Exterior coated black and has horizontal red and white bands on side and red and white radiating lines on rim.
Inscribed, "K.30 N.11"
HM 8878

376. (K.636) PLATES 34, 45
Tip and half of spout, one handle and much of rim and side missing. Restored.
H.11.7, D.rim 7.0, base 5.2cm.
Interior of spout and exterior coated red-brown and has complex open rosettes alternating with racquet pattern on side above three sharp wavy lines, all white, with loop in orange below wavy lines.
Inscribed, "K.30 N.11"
Evans 1935, 137 Fig.107
HM 8881

Rounded bridge-spouted jar - Type 5

377. (K.561) FIG.53 PLATES 32, 45
Four non-joining fragments of rim and side with complete handle and spout.
H. 12.0, D.rim 9.0 cm.
Interior has uneven brown smear at rim. Exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown, worn, and has large white foliate band at middle with orange and white lines above and below, white with added red dots below rim and on lower side and white lines at rim and lower side.
Inscribed, "MM III"
KSM B I 19 No.326, 328

378. (K.622) PLATE 46

Seven non-joining fragments of rim and side with complete spout and one handle.
D. rim 9.5 cm.
Very similar to 377.
KSM B I 20 No.322, 345, 350

379. (K.623)
Seven non-joining fragments of rim and side with part of spout. D. rim 9.0 cm.
Very similar to 377 but also has orange line on lower side.
KSM B I 19 No.324,326,328,329

380. (K.624) FIG.53 PLATE 46
Spout, most of rim and side and one handle missing.
H.10.5, D.rim 7.5, base 5.6cm.
Interior has brown smear at rim. Exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown, now worn, and has large white foliate band at middle, orange and white lines above and below and white dots on lower side and at rim.
KSM B I 20 No.342

381. (K.625) FIG.53 PLATE 46
Three non-joining fragments of rim with spout and handles.
D. rim 9.0 cm.
Interior has thick dark smear at rim. Exterior coated semilustrous metallic dark-brown and has a thick orange band outlined in white with added red dots below spout and handles and white open running spirals at rim. Lower zone probably like 382.
KSM B I 20 No.346, 347

382. (K.626) PLATE 46
Rim fragment with handle stub.
Exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown and decorated like 381 with a row of white chevrons at middle and no trace of added red dots.
KSM B I 20 No.345, 347

383. (K.630) FIG.53
Numerous non-joining fragments of rim and side with most of spout and one complete handle.
H. 12.0, D. rim 9.0 cm.
Interior has smear at rim and drips of dark paint on side.
Exterior coated dark grey brown and has large white zone of S-pattern at middle with alternating white sunrise and orange coralline motif with added red dots outlined in white at rim and two thick white wavy lines on lower side and white band at base.
KSM B I 14 No.259
KSM B I 21 No.354, 355, 356

384. (K.631) PLATE 47
Rim fragment.
D. rim c. 7.5 cm.
Interior has dark smear at rim. Exterior coated dark brown and has alternating white sunrise and groups of three vertical red lines at rim above horizontal white line.
KSM B I 20 No.349, 350

385. (K.632) PLATE 47
Two non-joining rim fragments with complete handle.
D. rim 10.0 cm.
Interior has drak smear at rim. Exterior coated dark brown and has traces of white pendant sunrise motif above horizontal white line.
KSM B I 14 No.259

386. (K.633) PLATES 36, 46
Large fragment of rim and side with chipped spout.
D. rim c. 9.0 cm.
Interior has dark smear at rim. Exterior coated dark brown and large white spirals on sides and orange pendant loop with three white petals at front below spout.
KSM B I 20 No.332, 333

- Type 6

387. (K.629) PLATE 47
Spout, handles most of rim and shoulder missing. Restored in

plaster.
H.14.2,rest.16.5,D.base 6.5cm.
Interior has drips of dark paint on side. Exterior coated semilustrous dark grey-brown and has four large white circles with white horizontal bands with fins and added red strokes on side, orange wavy line below, white spiral and loop pattern near base and white band at base.
Inscribed, "K.30 N.8"
Evans 1935, 131 Fig.99
Aberg 1933, 191 Fig.355
HM 8880

Baggy-shaped bridge-spouted jar

388. (K.637) FIG.53 PLATE 47
Three non-joining fragments of upper side with spout.
D. max 16.5 cm.
Interior has trace of smear at rim. Exterior coated dull grey brown and has thick orange bands outlined in white below rim and at widest point, and large white open running spirals on shoulder.
KSM B I 14 No.259, 262

389. (K.638) FIG.53 PLATES 37,47
Two fragments of rim and shoulder. D. rim c.12.0 cm.
Interior has dark smear at rim. Exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown and has two horizontal white lines on shoulder with zone of white open spirals with dots above and red dots in linear white pattern below on side.
KSM B I 21 No.354
KSM B III 8 No.416

Spouted jar

390. (K.639) FIG.53 PLATE 47
Six non-joining fragments of upper and lower side.
D. max. 13.0 cm.
Exterior coated semilustrous black and has horizontal white branch zone at middle with row of tiny white dots above and below and white bat motif with orange vertical lines (trace of added white wavy line) between on shoulder and lower side.
KSM B I 14 No.259
KSM B I 20 No.337,345,347,348

Juglet

391. (K.660) PLATES 36, 48
Fragment of base and side.
H. 5.8, D.base 4.0 cm.
Exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown and has three white and one red band in grooves at base, white S-pattern with connecting strokes (similar to 374) on lower side and part of orange coralline motif outlined in white at widest part of side.
KSM B I 20 No.330, 350

392. (K.661) PLATE 48
Fragment of base and side.
H. 7.0, D. base 4.0 cm.
Exterior coated metallic dark grey-brown and has white band at base and vertical dentate band with orange line in middle on both sides.
KSM B I 20 No.330

Conical rhyton

393. (K.669) FIG.54 PLATES 36, 48
Two large fragments of rim and side.
H. 24.0, D.rim 8.0 cm.
Interior of rim has smear of dark paint. Exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown to black and has a zone white concentric circles with orange and white lines and white zigzags above and below and four rows of open spirals made of tiny white dots and two rows of tiny white dots at rim and groups of three thin alternating with one thick white line on lower side.
KSM B I 20 No.330, 336, 347

394. (K.670) FIG.54 PLATES 35,48

Four non-joining fragments of rim and side one rim lug.
H. 12.0, D. rim 7.5 cm.
Interior has dark smear at rim. Exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown and has two large orange and white rosettes in two white concentric circles on side, vertical white foliate band opposite handle which is outlined in orange and white, white foliate band on rim and orange paint on rim lug.
KSM B I 20 No.347
KSM B I 21 No.355
KSM B III 8 No.416

395. (K.671)
Rim fragment with lug.
Top of rim has red coralline motif outlined in white, complex decoration in red and white on side.
Evans 1935, 130 Pl.XXXc
Not located

Globular rhyton

396. (K.672) PLATES 32, 48
Fragment of bottom.
D. hole 1.6 cm.
Interior has drips of red brown paint and white band at rim. Exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown and has thick orange band with added red dots at rim, two white bands and start of white diagonal lines on side.
KSM B I 14 No.259
KSM B I 19 No.326, 329

397. (K.673) PLATES 35, 48
Fragment of bottom.
D. hole 0.7 cm.
Exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown and has two white bands near hole hole and start of vertical white lines on side.
KSM B III 8 No.416

Large bowl

398. (K.571) PLATE 48
Two non-joining framents of rim, side and base with part of one loop handle.
H.7.5, D.rim 20.0,base 10.0cm.
Coated thin semilustrous grey brown throughout, worn. Interior has large white foliate band at middle with red band outlined in white at rim and base and large angular white marks on bottom. Exterior has trace of white wavy line pattern on side.
KSM B I 20 No.339

399. (K.601) PLATE 49
Half of rim and side missing.
H.5.7, D.rim 28.0, base 9.0cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Interior has thick orange band below rim and white open running spirals on top of rim.
KSM B I 14 No.261

Large closed jar - handmade

400. (K.684) FIG.54 PLATE 49
Fragment of lower side.
H. 15.0, D. max. 25.0 cm.
Exterior coated dark-brown and has large white floral design with orange detail on side.
KSM B I 20 No.330, 343
"MM IIB" sherd collection

Technique: Wheelmade, grooved

Surface: Monochrome coated
Plain or white spotted

Straight-sided cup - Type 13

401. (K.502) FIG.55 PLATE 49
Rim, side and base fragments, partially restored in plaster.
H.13.2, D.rim 12.0,base 7.5cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Blunt grooves above and below flange. Trace of white spotting below rim and on interior.
KSM B I 14 No.259, 260
KSM B I 19 No.322, 327

- Type 11

402. (K.500) FIG.55 PLATE 49
Two non-joining fragments of rim, side and base with lower handle stub.
H.7.5, D.rim 11.5,base 8.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous metallic black throughout. Interior white spotted. Exterior has three grooves on lower side and white spotting below rim.
KSM B I 21 No.351, 355

403. (K.497) FIG.55
Rim, upper side and handle missing.
H. 6.7, D.base 5.6 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark grey brown to black throughout. Interior has crude white spotting. Exterior has three evenly spaced horizontal grooves on side.
KSM B I 20 No.330

404. (K.498) FIG.55 PLATE 49
Fragment of rim and side with lower handle stub.
H. 5.8, D.rim 9.2 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout, mottled in places. Interior carefully white spotted. Exterior has three evenly spaced horizontal grooves on side.
KSM B I 14 No.259

405. (K.499) FIG.55 PLATE 49
Fragment of base and lower side.
H. 5.7, D.base 7.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous grey black throughout. Interior white spotted. Exterior has five evenly spaced horizontal grooves on side.
KSM B I 20 No.348

- Type 8

406. (K.501) FIG.55 PLATE 49
Two non-joining fragments of rim and base.
H. c.10.0, D.rim 12.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Exterior has two groups of five horizontal grooves on side.
KSM B I 19 No.327

Short-rimmed angular cup
- Type 3

407. (K.427) FIG.55 PLATE 49
Handle and most of rim and side missing. Partially restored in plaster.
H.10.0, D.rim 11.0,base 4.5cm.
Coated semilustrous dark grey brown throughout. Interior white spotted with thin white rim band.
KSM B I 19 No.323, 327

408. (K.428) PLATE 49
Rim and handle missing.
H. 8.5, D. base 4.5 cm.
Coated grey-brown throughout, worn. Probably white spotted.
KSM B I 19 No.326

409. (K.429) FIG.55 PLATE 50
Rim, handle and most of side missing.
H.9.8, D.max.11.2, base 5.0cm.
Coated semilustrous dark grey brown throughout.
KSM B I 19 No.322, 323, 329

410. (K.430) FIG.55 PLATE 50
Large rim and side fragment.
H. 9.5, D.rim 13.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark grey brown throughout. Interior white spotted. Exterior has two groups of three horizontal grooves on side.
KSM B I 19 No.326

Deep rounded cup

411. (K.422) FIG.56 PLATE 50
Handle and most of rim and side missing. Partially restored in plaster.
H.6.4, D.rim 9.8, base 5.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown to black throughout. Interior white spotted. Exterior has three thin horizontal grooves on upper side and white spotting below rim.
KSM B I 19 No.323, 327

Rounded cup with sharply offset rim - Type 2

412. (K.421) FIG.56 PLATE 50
One-third of rim and side missing. Partially restored.
H.6.8, D.rim 9.0, base 4.6 cm.
Coated dull brown throughout. Interior carefully white spotted. Exterior has four thin horizontal grooves on side and white spotting below rim.
KSM B I 14 No.258, 261

413. (K.423) FIG.56 PLATE 50
Handle, half of rim and much of side missing.
H.6.6, D.rim 10.0, base 4.0cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Interior white spotted. Exterior has three horizontal grooves on lower side above foot.
KSM B I 19 No.322,323,326, 327,329

414. (K.424) FIG.56
Two non-joining rim and side fragments.
H. 4.0, D. rim 10.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark grey brown throughout. Interior white spotted. Exterior has horizontal groove with thick white band on lower side and dense white spotting at rim.
KSM B I 19 No.324, 326
KSM B I 20 No.345

Rounded cup - Type 5

415. (K.417) FIG.56
Three non-joining fragments of rim, side and base.
H.7.0, D.rim 14.0, base 5.5cm.
Coated lustrous black throughout. Three deep horizontal grooves at widest point.
KSM B I 19 No.324, 327, 329

416. (K.416)
Large rim, side and base fragment.
H.8.0, D.rim 13.5, base 5.5cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Interior sprayed with red and white dots. Exterior has five hrizontal grooves at widest point.
KSM B I 20 No.350

417. (K.418) FIG.56
Large fragment of rim and side with upper part of handle.
H. 6.5, D. rim 14.0 cm.
Coated dull dark-brown throughout. Exterior has two or three horizontal grooves at widest point and dense white spotting below rim and on top of handle.
KSM B I 19 No.323

418. (K.419)
Eight non-joining fragments of rim and side with handle.
H. 7.0, D. rim 16.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown to black except on handle and interior zone where cup escaped dipping. Interior has red and white paint spray. Exterior has four horizontal grooves on side and white spotting below rim.
KSM B I 14 No.259, 260
KSM B I 19 No.324,326,327,329

419. (K.420)
Fragment of rim,side and base.
H.5.4, D.rim 11.0, base 5.0cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout. Exterior has thin horizontal grooves on lower side.
KSM B III 8 No.417

Large spouted jar

420. (K.693) PLATE 50
Five non-joining fragments of rim and shoulder with handle stub. D. rim 13.5 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated semilustrous black. Exterior has evenly spaced horizontal grooves 2.0 cm. apart from rim to lower side.
KSM B I 20 No.338, 339

Surface: Monochrome coated

Polychrome decorated

Straight-sided cup - Type 12

421. (K.506) PLATE 51
Four non-joining fragments of rim side and base with complete handle.
H. 5.8, D.rim 9.5, base 7.2cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has three horizontal grooves at upper middle, below which is zone of white with thick orange band with added white S-pattern, and white spotting below rim and on top of handle.
KSM B I 20 No.330,338,345, 347,350

422. (K.507)
Three non-joining fragments of base and lower side.
D. base 7.3 cm.
Coated semilustrous grey black throughout. Exterior as 421.
KSM B I 20 No.336, 345

423. (K.508) PLATE 51
Two non-joining fragments of rim, side and base.
H.5.8, D.rim 9.2, base 7.2 cm.
Coated semilustrous grey black throughout. Exterior as 421.

424. (K.509) FIG.56 PLATE 51
Large fragment of rim, side and base with lower part of handle.
H. 5.7, D.rim 9.5, base 7.8cm.
Coated semilustrous grey black throughout. Exterior as 421.
KSM B I 20 No.345, 347

Straight-side cup

425. (K.466) FIG.56 PLATE 39
Two non-joing fragments of rim side and base.
H.7.0, D.rim 8.0, base 4.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Interior has thin white rim band. Exterior has three evely spaced horizontal grooves with white lines, two opposing white zones of S-pattern at middle, orange with added red dots in opposing white arches at rim and base and white band at base.
KSM B I 14 No.257
KSM B I 19 No.329

Angular cup

426. (K.425) FIG.56 PLATE 51
Two non-joining fragments of rim and side.
H. 5.4, D.rim 12.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous brown throughout. Interior white spotted. Exterior has incised double zig-zag on lower side between two thick orange bands with added white S-pattern and white spotting below rim.
KSM B I 20 No.330

427. (K.426) FIG.56 PLATE 51
Two non-joining fragments of rim and side with handle stub.
H. 6.0, D.rim 9.6 cm.
Coated semilustrous grey-brown throughout. Interior white spotted. Exterior has fine groove and thick orange band at angle and white spotting above and below.
KSM B I 19 No.326, 329

Technique: Wheelmade stamped

Surface: Monochrome coated
plain or white decorated

Rounded cup

428. (K.401) FIG.57 PLATE 52
Two fragments of rim with complete handle.
D. rim 11.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Interior sprayed with red and white paint. Exterior has horizontal grooves below rim and at widest point and stamped circles on upper side.
KSM B I 20 No.339, 348

429. (K.402) PLATE 52
Rim fragment.

D. rim 10.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous red-brown throughout. Horizontal row of stamped circles below rim.
KSM B I 19 No.322

430. (K.403) PLATE 52
Rim fragment.
D. rim 12.0 cm.
Coated grey-brown throughout. Horizontal groove and row of stamped circles below rim.
KSM B I 21 No.354

Surface: Monochrome coated
polychrome decorated

Straight-sided cup - Type

431. (K.503) FIG.57 PLATE 52
Four non-joining fragments of rim, side and base.
H.6.0, D.rim 10.5, base 7.5cm.
Coated semilustrous dark grey brown throughout. Exterior has white filled horizontal groove below rim, three rows of stamped star motif on lower side and white foliate band at rim.
KSM B I 19 No.323

Straight-sided cup - Type

432. (K.504) FIG.57 PLATE 52
Large rim and side fragment.
H. 4.8, D.rim 9.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark grey brown throughout. Exterior has horizontal zone of white filled stamped open running spirals on side between red filled grooves and white foliate band at rim and base.
KSM B I 20 No.335, 336
KSM B I 21 No.354

433. (K.505) PLATE 52
Three non-joining fragments of rim and upper side.
H. 5.5, D. rim 11.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark grey brown throughout. Interior has thin spray of white and orange paint. Exterior white filled horizontal groove below rim, three rows of stamped open spirals below and row of white with added red dots at rim.
KSM B I 20 No.336
KSM No.1844 (unprovenanced)

Rounded cup - Type 5

434. (K.393) PLATE 53
Two non-joining rim and side fragments.
H. 7.5, D.rim 11.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous grey-brown throughout. Interior has flecs of red and white paint. Exterior has red filled horizontal groove on upper side with three rows of stamped concentric circles below, orange band with added red dots near base, white foliate band below rim and red band at rim.
KSM B I 20 No.345, 347

435. (K.394) FIG.57 PLATE 53
Two non-joining rim and side fragments with part of handle.
H. 8.0, D. rim 11.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark grey brown throughout. Exterior has orange filled horizontal grooves on upper side framing white zig-zag pattern, two rows of stamped concentric circles at widest point, two white lines on lower side and one white rim band.
KSM B I 19 No.326, 327

436. (K.395) PLATE 53
Two non-joining fragments of rim and side.
D. rim 16.0 cm.
Coated dark red-brown throughout. Exterior has horizontal grooves on upper side and below rim framing zone with white wavy line, three rows of stamped concentric circles on side and orange filled semicircles at rim.
KSM B I 20 No.345

437. (K.396) PLATE 53
Two non-joining fragments of

rim and side.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Interior has white diagonal slashes at rim. Exterior has row of white stamped open running spirals, orange horizontal groove on upper side with row of white circles with dot circles inside and white branch pattern at rim.
KSM B I 19 No.326

438. (K.397) PLATE 53
Three non-joining fragments of rim and side with handle stub.
D. rim 13.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark grey brown throughout. Exterior has Red filled horizontal grooves on upper side and below rim, white dentate band at rim, reverse Z pattern on shoulder and trace of stamped circles or spirals on side.
KSM B I 19 No.327, 328

439. (K.398) PLATE 53
Two non-joining rim and side fragments. D. rim 11.0 cm.
Coated thick dull dark-brown throughout. Exterior has horizontal groove on upper side, stamped concentric circles on side, white with added red dots on shoulder and pendant white wavy line at rim.

440. (K.399) PLATE 53
Rim fragment.
D. rim c.17.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Interior has white spray of paint. Exterior has row of stamped concentric circles on side, orange bands with added red wavy lines on upper side and below rim framing white open running spirals, and white arches at rim.
KSM B I 21 No.350

441. (K.400) PLATE 53
Rim fragment.
D. rim c. 12.5 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout. Exterior has orange filled horizontal grooves on upper side and below rim, rwo of stamped concentric circles on side, white wavy line at rim and crossing white wavy lines with orange vertical strokes and filld with white dots on shoulder.
KSM B I 21 No.347

442. (K.1045) PLATE 37
Body fragment.
Coated grey-brown throughout. Exterior has at least two rows of stamped shells at widest point with red filled horizontal groove below and white concentric dots on lower side.
Evans 1935, 118 Fig.84a,b
Ash. 1938.567

Rounded bridge-spouted jar

443. (K.634) PLATE 53
Numerous non-joining frament of rim and side.
Interior has thick dark smear. Exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown and has at least three rows of impressed concentric circles at widest point, orange bands with added red dots above and below and white decoration in shoulder and rim zone difficult to understand.
KSM B I 20 No.339,341,345, 349,350

Technique: Wheelmade "thrown off the hump"

Surface: Plain or dark smeared

Crude bowl - Type 1

444. (K.578) PLATE 54
Intact.
H.3.5, D.rim 10.0, base 5.0cm.
Interior coated dull red-brown
Exterior sprayed from rim.
KSM B I 14 No.260

445. (K.579) PLATE 54

Rim chipped
H.2.7, D.rim 9.5, base 5.0 cm.
Traces of dark-brown spray at interior.
KSM B I 20 No.346

446. (K.580) PLATE 54
Rim fragment missing.
H.2.6, D.rim 9.5, base 5.0 cm.
Interior sprayed dark-brown.
KSM B I 20 No.347

447. (K.581) PLATE 54
Rim chipped.
H.2.7, D.rim 9.0, base 6.0 cm.
Interior sprayed red-brown.
KSM B I 20 No.338

448. (K.582) PLATE 54
Intact.
H.2.4, D.rim 9.0, base 5.7 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
KSM B I 19 No.329

Crude bowl - Type 2

449. (K.572) PLATE 54
Rim slightly chipped.
H.2.7 - 3.4, D. rim 10.2, base 4.5 cm.
Sprayed red-brown throughout.
KSM B I 14 No.261

450. (K.573) PLATE 54
Rim chipped, cracked.
H.2.5, D.rim 8.5, base 3.7 cm.
Plain.
KSM B I 14 No.262

451. (K.574) PLATE 54
Rim chipped.
H.2.2, D.rim 9.3, base 3.6 cm.
Plain.
KSM B I 20 No.332

452. (K.575) PLATE 54
Rim chipped.
H. 2.0-2.8, D. rim 9.0, base 3.8 cm.
Plain.
KSM B I 14 No.260

453. (K.576) PLATE 54
Rim chipped.
H. 2.5 - 3.2, D. rim 8.7 - 9.3 D. base 4.5 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
KSM B I 20 No.348

454. (K.577) PLATE 54
Rim chipped.
H.4.0, D.rim 10.0, base 5.0cm.
Plain.
KSM B I 14 No.257

Crude bowl - Type 3

455. (K.583) PLATE 54
Rim chipped and flaking.
H.2.0, D.rim 9.5, base 5.2 cm.
Interior and one side of exterior sprayed red-brown.
KSM B I 20 No.348

456. (K.584) PLATE 54
Intact.
H.1.6, D.rim 8.5, base 5.0 cm.
Plain. Traces of burning in two places at rim.
KSM B I 19 No.329

457. (K.585) PLATE 54
Rim chipped.
H.2.1, D.rim 9.0, base 4.7 cm.
Sprayed dull brown throughout.
KSM B I 14 No.260

458. (K.586) PLATE 54
Intact.
H.3.2, D.rim 8.7, base 5.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout.
KSM B I 14 No.257

459. (K.587) PLATE 54
Rim chipped.
H.3.0, D.rim 10.5, base 4.5cm.
Coated dull red-brown to dark brown throughout.
KSM B III 8 No.417

Shallow bowl - Type

460. (K.588) PLATE 55
Complete.
H.2.6, D.rim 10.4 base 5.0 cm.
Plain, blackened in places.
KSM B I 20 No.345

461. (K.589) PLATE 55

Two rim fragments missing.
H.2.6, D.rim 9.3, base 4.5 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
KSM B I 20 No.330
KSM B I 21 No.354

Crude bowl - Type 4

462. (K.590) PLATE 55
Large rim fragment missing.
H.3.3, D.rim 8.5, base 3.3 cm.
Interior has brown band at rim.
KSM B I 20 No.342

463. (K.591) PLATE 55
One-third of rim and side missing.
H.3.2, D.rim 10.0 base 4.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark grey brown throughout.
KSM B I 20 No.330

464. (K.592) PLATE 55
One-third of rim and side missing.
H.3.4, D.rim 9.5, base 5.5 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
KSM B I 14 No.257

Surface: dipped dark

Crude bowl - Type 3

465. (K.593) PLATE 55
Small rim fragment missing.
H.3.5, D.rim 9.5, base 4.4 cm.
Part of rim, interior and exterior dipped brown.
KSM B I 14 No.260

466. (K.594) PLATE 55
Fragment of rim, side and base
H.3.2, D.rim 12.5 base 4.5 cm.
Half dipped in dark grey-brown paint.
KSM B I 20 No.342

467. (K.595) PLATE 55
Half of rim, side and base.
H.4.5, D.rim 13.0, base 5.5cm.
More than half dipped in semi-lustrous dark-brown paint.
KSM B I 19 No.323

Crude bowl - Type 4

468. (K.597) PLATE 55
Small rim and side fragments missing.
H.4.8, D.rim 9.0, base 5.2 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
KSM B I 20 No.330

469. (K.598) PLATE 55
Rim fragment missing.
H.4.6, D.rim 8.0 base 5.0 cm.
Few flecs of dark-brown paint in and out.
KSM B III 8 No.417

Crude cup - Type 1

470. (K.510) PLATE 56
Intact.
H.6.0, D.rim 8.5 base 4.3 cm.
Interior splashed brown.
Exterior has thin smear of red on one side.
KSM B I 19 No.329

471. (K.511) PLATE 56
Intact.
H.5.2-6.4, D.rim 7.4-8.0, base 4.5 cm.
Interior and exterior splashed with brown paint on one side.
KSM B I 19 No.327

472. (K.512) PLATE 56
Rim chipped.
H.5.5-5.8, D.rim 6.8-8.0, base 4.3 cm.
Coated dull dark-brown throughout.
KSM B I 19 No.327

473. (K.513) PLATE 56
Rim chipped.
H.5.4, D.rim 7.5, base 3.8 cm.
Faint red spots on exterior.
KSM B I 20 No.337

474. (K.514) PLATE 56
Rim chipped.
H.6.7, D.rim 7.5, base 4.0 cm.
Exterior has thick band of dull red-brown paint at rim.
KSM B I 20 No.342

475. (K.515) PLATE 56
Rim fragment missing.
H.5.5, D.rim 9.0, base 4.5 cm.
Coated dull orange to red brown throughout.
KSM B III 8 No.417

476. (K.516)
Much of rim and side missing.
H.7.0, D.rim 9.0, base 4.0 cm.
Interior has thin rim band and drips of dark-brown paint.
Exterior has thick uneven rim band in dull dark-brown.
KSM B I 20 No.335

477. (K.517) PLATE 56
Half of rim and side missing.
H.5.0, D.rim 8.0 base 4.5 cm.
Coated dull dark-brown throughout.
KSM B I 21 No.352

478. (K.518) PLATE 56
Half of rim and side missing.
H.5.2 - 6.0, D.rim 8.0 , base 4.5 cm.
Coated dull dark-brown throughout.
KSM B I 21 No.354

479. (K.519) PLATE 56
One third of rim and side missing.
H.6.0, D.rim 7.5, base 4.0 cm.
Coated dull brown throughout.
KSM B I 20 No.342

480. (K.520) PLATE 56
One third of rim and side missing.
H.5.2, D.rim 7.5, base 4.5 cm.
Interior splashed with thin red-brown paint.
KSM B I 20 No.348

481. (K.521) PLATE 56
Small rim fragment missing.
H.4.8 - 5.7, D.rim 8.0 - 8.7 base 4.0 cm.
Plain.
KSM B I 20 No.336

482. (K.522) PLATE 56
Small rim fragment missing.
H.5.5, D.rim 8.0 - 8.7, base 4.0 cm.
Few small splashes of thin dark-brown paint at rim in and out.
KSM B I 14 No.256

483. (K.523)
Half of rim and side missing.
H.5.5 - 6.0, D. rim 8.0, base 4.3 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
KSM B I 21 No.355

484. (K.524)
One third of rim, side and base missing.
H.5.6, D.rim 8.0, base 4.8 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
KSM B I 21 No.354

485. (K.525)
Rim fragment missing.
H.5.7, D.rim 7.5-8.0, base 3.5 cm.
Plain.
KSM B I 20 No.341

486. (K.526) PLATE 56
Rim chipped.
H. 6.0, D.rim 6.5 - 7.0, base 3.3 cm.
Misfired. Plain.
KSM B I 20 No.346

487. (K.527) PLATE 56
One third of rim and side missing.
H. 5.2 - 5.7, D.rim 7.3, base 4.0 cm.
Plain.
KSM B I 20 No.343

488. (K.528) PLATE 56
Half of rim and side missing.
H.5.8, D.rim 8.5, base 4.0 cm.
Plain.
KSM B III 8 No.417

489. (K.529) PLATE 56
Two rim fragments missing.
H.5.8, D.rim 8.0, base 3.0 cm.
Coated dull red-brown to dark brown throughout.
KSM B I 20 No.337

Crude cup - Type 3

490. (K.530) PLATE 56
Most of rim and handle missing.
H.6.0, D.rim 7.0, base 4.0 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
KSM B I 14 No.262

491. (K.531) PLATE 56
Rim chipped.
H. 5.7 - 6.0, D.rim 7.5 - 8.5, base 4.0 cm.
Coated dull orange throughout.
KSM B I 20 No.337

492. (K.532) PLATE 56
Half of rim, side and base missing.
H.6.0, D.rim 9.0, base 5.4 cm.
Coated throughout in dull red brown.
KSM B I 21 No.352

493. (K.533) PLATE 56
Most of rim, side and base missing.
H.6.0, D.rim 9.0, base 5.0 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
KSM B I 21 No.355

494. (K.534) PLATE 56
Most of rim, side and base missing.
H.6.5, D.rim 9.0, base 6.0 cm.
Plain.
KSM B I 21 No.351

495. (K.535) PLATE 56
Most of rim, side and handle missing.
H.6.3, D.rim 8.0, base 4.1 cm.
Wide uneven dark-brown smear at rim in and out.
KSM B I 21 No.352

496. (K.536)
Rim chipped, handle missing.
H.6.5, D.rim 8.0, base 3.5 cm.
Thick dull brown rim band in and out.
KSM B I 14 No.256

497. (K.537)
Small rim fragment missing.
H.6.5, D.rim 8.5 - 10.5, base 4.2 - 5.0 cm.
Coated thin dull red-brown throughout.
KSM B I 20 No.337

498. (K.538)
Most of rim and side and handle missing.
H.6.5, D.rim 10.0, base 5.7cm.
Plain.
KSM B I 21 No.351

Crude cup - Type 4

499. (K.539) PLATE 57
Much of rim and side missing.
H.6.0, D.rim 7.0, base 3.4 cm.
Thick brown rim band in and out and on top of handle.
KSM B I 20 No.330

500. (K.540) PLATE 57
Rim fragment missing.
H.5.6, D.rim 7.8 - 8.8, base 4.7 cm.
Splashes of red-brown paint in and out.
KSM B I 20 No.337

501. (K.541) PLATE 57
Most of rim and side missing.
H.6.8, D.rim 9.0, base 4.7 cm.
Crumbling orange fabric.Plain.
Interior blackened by burning.
KSM B III 8 No.417

502. (K.542)
Half of rim, side and handle missing.
H. 5.3, D.rim 7.5, base 3.5cm.
Coated red-brown throughout.
KSM B I 21 No.352

503. (K.543)
Rim fragment and handle missing.
H.5.6, D.rim 8.5, base 5.3 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout.
KSM B I 20 No.330

504. (K.544) PLATE 57
Rim chipped, handle missing.
H.5.3, D.rim 7.5, base 4.2 cm.
Semifine orange brown fabric.

Plain.
KSM B I 14 No.260

505. (K.545) PLATE 57
Rim fragment and handle missing.
H.5.7, D.rim 9.0, base 5.0 cm.
Plain.
KSM B I 20 No.342

506. (K.546) PLATE 57
Rim fragment and handle missing.
H.5.8, D.rim 8.0, base 4.0 cm.
Lightly sprayed with brown paint throughout.
KSM B I 14 No.260

507. (K.547) PLATE 57
Rim fragment missing.
H.5.0, D.rim 8.7, base 3.8 cm.
Coated dark red-brown throughout.
KSM B III 8 No.417

508. (K.548) PLATE 57
Half of rim and most of handle missing.
H.5.6, D.rim 9.0, base 4.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout.
KSM B I 20 No.339

509. (K.549) PLATE 57
Most of rim and side and handle missing.
H.5.5, D.rim 9.0, base 3.8 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout.
KSM B III 8 No.417

510. (K.550) PLATE 57
Rim chipped, handle missing.
Distorted during firing.
H.5.3, D.rim 9.0, base 4.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout.
KSM B III 8 No.418

511. (K.551) PLATE 57
Half of rim and handle missing.
H.5.5, D.rim 8.0, base 3.5 cm.
Dull red-brown uneven rim bands in and out.
KSM B I 20 No.345

512. (K.552) PLATE 57
Rim fragment and handle missing.
H.6.0, D.rim 9.0, base 3.7 cm.
Plain.
KSM B I 20 No.341

513. (K.553) PLATE 57
Rim fragment and handle missing.
H.5.6, D.rim 7.6, base 3.5 cm.
Coated dull dark-brown throughout.
KSM B I 20 No.348

514. (K.554) PLATE 57
Rim fragment and handle missing.
H.4.7, D. rim 7.7 - 8.0, base 4.4 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
KSM B I 20 No.342

Crude cup with spout

515. (K.555) PLATE 57
Half of rim and one handle missing.
H.5.6, D.rim 8.0, base 3.5 cm.
Plain.
KSM B I 20 No.345

516. (K.1046) PLATE 31
Intact.
Not located.

Amphorikos

517. (K.654) PLATE 58
Rim chipped.
H.6.3, D.rim 3.4, base 3.8 cm.
Plain.
KSM B I-20 No.346

518. (K.655) PLATE 58
Fragment of side with handle.
Plain.
KSM B III 8 No.417

Crude juglet

519. (K.640) PLATE 58
Handle missing.
H.7.4, D.rim 4.0, base 3.7 cm.
Interior of rim and one side

exterior sprayed dark-brown.
KSM B I 14 No.257

520. (K.641) PLATE 58
Handle and most of rim missing.
H. 8.0, D. base 3.4 cm.
Exterior has traces of dark paint.
KSM B I 14 No.257

521. (K.642) PLATE 58
Most of rim and side missing.
H. 5.5, D. base 3.9 cm.
Coated dull red-brown.
KSM B I 20 No.346

522.(K.643) PLATE 58
Most of rim and handle missing.
H. 5.0, D. base 5.0 cm.
Exterior has dark band below rim and dark-brown circle on front.
KSM B I 20 No.344

523.(K.644) PLATE 58
Handle and half of rim missing.
H. 4.7, D. rim 3.8 cm.
Interior of spout and exterior coated dull red-brown.
KSM B I 14 No.256

524.(K.645) PLATE 58
Half of spout and body and handle missing.
H. 5.3, D. base 4.5 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated dark-brown, worn.
KSM B I 20 No.336

Crude jug - Type 1

525. (K.646) PLATE 58
Spout chipped.
H. 7.8, D. base 4.0 cm.
Plain.
KSM B I 20 No.335

526. (K.647) PLATE 58
Spout chipped, handle missing.
H. 7.0, D. base 3.0 cm.
Plain. Groove in centre of handle.
KSM B I 20 No.337

Crude jug - Type 2

527. (K.648) PLATE 59
Spout and most of handle missing.
H. 10.5, D.base 5.0 cm.
Exterior has rough incised horizontal lines on shoulder, lower side dipped in dark brown paint.
KSM B I 20 No.334

528. (K.649) PLATE 59
Spout chipped, handle and two body fragments missing.
H. 10.7, base 5.5 cm.
Lower part dipped in dark brown paint.
KSM B I 20 No.336

FABRIC SOFT BUFF

Technique: Handmade

Surface: Buff reserved with added white

Large jar

529. (K.683) PLATE 59
Three non-joining fragments of neck, shoulder and lower side.
H. c. 27.0 cm.
Exterior has three pairs of wide dark-brown bands outlined in white, one on shoulder and two on lower side, and a large dark dot with white dot at centre outlined in white in middle of either side.
KSM B I 14 No.259, 260

Surface: Monochrome coated - white decorated

Large spouted jar

530. (K.689) PLATE 59
Five non-joining fragments of rim and side including spout.
D. rim 15.0 cm.
Interior has smears of red paint near rim. Exterior coated semilustrous red-brown and has two horizontal rim bands, a zone of large white

open running spirals on shoulder and two wavy lines on lower side.
KSM B I 20 No.336,339,340, 345,347
KSM B I 21 No.353

531. (K.690) PLATE 59
Three non-joining rim and side fragments.
Interior of rim and exterior coated dark-brown. Exterior has horizontal band below rim, row of S-pattern and zone of large white open running spirals on shoulder.
KSM B I 20 No.341,346,348

Oval mouthed amphora

532. (K.687) PLATE 59
Two large joining fragments of neck and shoulder with handle stub.
H. 13.0 cm.
Interior of spout and exterior coated dark-brown. Exterior has horizontal zone of S-pattern and large open running spirals on shoulder.
KSM B I 20 No.333,334,336, 341,352

Technique: Wheelmade

Surface: Plain.

Pyxis

533. (K.615) PLATE 60
Three non-joining fragments of rim and side with complete handle.
H. 7.5, D. rim 9.0 cm
Plain.
KSM B I 14 No.258, 262

534. (K.616) PLATE 60
Fragment of top with complete handle.
D. max. 8.0 cm.
Traces of red paint on handle.
KSM B I 14 No.258

535. (K.617) PLATE 60
Rim and side fragment with handle stub.
H. 6.0, D.rim 13.0 cm.
Possible traces of light brown coat on exterior.
KSM B I 14 No.259

536. (K.618) PLATE 60
Fragment of one quarter of lid with complete handle.
D. 11.0 cm.
Top lightly smoothed.
KSM B I 14 No.256

Surface: Ripple burnished

Ovoid rhyton

537. (K.674) FIG.59 PLATE 60
Fragment of bottom.
H. 6.4, D. max 7.5 cm.
Exterior has three horizontal bands at bottom and zone of ripple burnish pattern in semilustrous light brown.
KSM B I 14 No.257

Surface: Buff reserved with added white and orange

Jug

538. (K.676) PLATES 31, 32, 60
Large fragment of shoulder and spout with complete handle.
H. 8.0 cm.
Exterior has dark band on rim of spout, dark wavy zone at base of neck and shoulder with orange band on flange and white dots above white wavy line on shoulder, dark band outlined in orange with added white S-pattern on body, fingerprints of sloppy potter in dark-brown on handle.
KSM B I 19 No.326, 328

539. (K.677) PLATE 60
Four non-joining fragments of shoulder, middle and lower side.
Exterior has two wide vertical brown bands, one with added white floral band, other with white arches both outlined in orange, crude horizontal

stripes on shoulder and lower side, and group of brown dots on one side and large flower on other in middle.
KSM B I 20 No.330,345,347

Surface: polychrome decorated "creamy-bordered"

Jug

540. (K.656) PLATE 60
Handle and tip of spout missing. Restored in plaster.
H. 17.2, D.base 3.9 cm.
Exterior below neck coated semilustrous black, worn. Neck flange red. Front of spout coated soft creamy white except for lugs painted orange with red dot on top. Back of spout dark but worn. Body has white horizontal bands on shoulder and lower side and white open running spirals with orange dots at centre.
Evans 1935, Pl.XXIXD
HM 9168

541. (K.651) PLATE 61
Fragment of spout. Vase restored in plaster based on 540.
Exterior of spout same as 540 but also has red floral pattern on front of spout.
Evans 1935, Pl.XXIXF
HM 9169

542. (K.658) PLATE 61
Fragment of neck with complete ring at base.
Exterior of body coated semilustrous black and has thin white horizontal line on shoulder. Neck coated creamy white with added red floral pattern like 541 on front. Ring coated orange with added red dots.
Ash. AE 1035

543. (K.659) PLATE 61
Fragment of neck with ring at base, handle stub and part of rim lug.
Exterior as 542 and rim lug coated orange.
Ash. 1938.569

FABRIC TEMPERED SOFT BUFF

Technique: Handmade

Surface: Plain

Amphoriskos

544. (K.675) PLATE 61
Half of body with one lug and part of vertical handle.
H. 11.2 cm.
Plain.
KSM B I 14 No.256

Technique: Wheelmade

Surface: Dark on buff printed decoration

Bowl

545. (K.570) PLATE 61
Two joining rim fragments.
D. rim 19.0 cm.
Self-slipped pink and printed with odd wavy pattern throughout.
Ash. AE 814
KSM B I 19 No.324

Surface: Creamy-bordered

Bowl

546. (K.607) PLATES 33, 61
Two non-joining fragments of rim and side.
D. rim int. 28.0 cm.
Rim cut away to form points or petals-which are impressed with concentric circles and coated creamy white. Rest of vase coated semilustrous dark brown. Interior has dark red band with added white spots inside rim and trace of white decoration on side. Exterior white spotted.
KSM B I 20 No.332

547. (K.608) PLATE 61
Rim fragment.

D. rim int. 20.0 cm.
Rim cut away to form petals incised and coated creamy white. Rest of vase coated dark-brown. Interior has red band at rim with added white spots. Exterior has thick white horizontal bands at rim and lower side and four large white circles.
KSM B I 14 No.259

548. (K.1047)
Two non joining rim fragments. Top of rim has moulded plastic argonauts coated creamy white. Rest of vase coated light red brown, worn,
Evans 1935, 128 Fig.97 Pl.XXXD
HM 8920
Ash. 1938.571

549. (K.1048)
Fragment of moulded flower. Coated creamy white with red at centre.
Evans 1935,124 Fig.95 Pl.XXIXC
Not located.

Surface: Dark on buff
Ripple burnished

Bowl

550.(K.610) PLATE 61
One third of rim, most of bowl and base missing.
D. rim 27.0 cm.
Top of rim rim has three circular bands and radiating ripple burnishing. Interior has feather wave pattern. Underside of rim has ripple burnishing and extreior coated dark-brown, worn.
KSM B I 14 No.256,259,261,262

551. (K.611) PLATES 33, 62
Two large non-joining rim and side fragments.
D. rim 33.0 cm.
Interior has ripple burnishing on rim, band below rim and feather wave pattern in bowl in orange to red-brown paint. Exterior has ripple burnishing below rim and bowl coated orange.
KSM B I 20 No.332,333,345

552. (K.612) PLATE 62
Two non-joining fragments of rim and side.
D. rim 36.0 cm.
Decorated like 551 in light brown.
KSM B I 14 No.260,262

553. (K.613) PLATE 62
Four non-joining fragments of rim and bowl.
D. rim 34.0 cm.
Decorated like 551 but in dark brown and exterior of bowl has feather wave pattern.
KSM B I 20 No.330
KSM B I 21 No.355

Large basin

554. (K.701) PLATE 62
Large rim fragment.
H. 10.0, D. rim 27.0 cm.
Smear of light brown on rim and interior. Exterior has feather wave pattern at rim and part of ripple burnish zone at middle.
KSM B I 20 No.333
KSM B III 8 No.418

Large jar

555. (K.686) PLATE 62
Numerous non-joining fragments of shoulder and side.
Exterior has three wide zones of ripple burnishing separated by wide dark horizontal bands outlined in white with traces of white spotting.
KSM B I 19 No.327
KSM B I 20 No.330,332,333, 338,339,340,346, 349,350
KSM sherd collection "MM IIIA"

FABRIC TEMPERED BUFF

Technique: Handmade

Surface: Dark on buff

Large jar

556. (K.688) PLATE 62
Most of upper side and top missing.
Exterior has irregular drip pattern in dark-brown from shoulder to base.
KSM B III 8 No.416, 417

557. (K.685) PLATE 63
Four non-joining fragments of shoulder and side.
H. 18.0 cm.
Interior and exterior of neck coated lustrous metallic grey brown. Exterior has zones of horizontal bands on upper and lower side, dark floral motifs on shoulder and crude wavy lines at middle.
KSM B I 19 No.326
KSM B I 20 No.337, 339,341, 345,347,350

Askos

558. (K.682) PLATE 63
Large fragment of top with complete handle and spout.
Exterior has dark band on top of handle and spout, thick band at neck and dark pattern with added white on body.
KSM B I 20 No.347

Pyxis

559. (K.698)
Fragment of one quarter of rim and side with complete lug.
H.4.8, D.rim 11.5,base 12.5cm.
Stained red throughout, similar to red used in wall painting. Traces of white plaster on exterior.
KSM B I 21 No.356

Technique: Wheelmade

Surface: Dark on buff

Footed Bowl

560. (K.600) PLATE 63
Two thirds of rim missing.
H.11.0, D.rim 21.5,base 9.5cm.
Sprayed with dark-brown paint throughout.
KSM B I 14 No.261

Shallow basin

561. (K.699) PLATE 63
Fragment of one quarter of rim
H. 4.5, D. rim 23.0 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated dull red-brown.
Underside plain.
KSM B I 20 No.347

562. (K.700) PLATE 63
Fragment of one third of rim and side.
H. 5.5, D. rim 25.5 cm.
Interior and exterior side coated red-brown. Underside plain.
KSM B I 20 No.342

Surface: Monochrome coated White or polychrome decorated

Jug

563. (K.662) FIG.57 PLATES 63-4
Numerous non-joining fragments of body three in Ash. others in KSM. Partially recomposed.
H. 15.0, D. base 5.7 cm.
Interior has large drip of dark red-brown paint. Exterior coated thin semilustrous dark brown to black and has open floral pattern in white filled with orange in places.
Ash. AE 960
KSM B I 14 No.257, 259, 261
KSM B I 19 No. 322

564. (K.664) FIG.57 PLATE 64
Six non-joining fragments of body and upper side with spout and half of handle.
H. c. 18.0 cm.
Interior of spout and exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown and top of spout has white line, with 'eye' on side of spout, thick red band at base of neck, white open running

spirals on shoulder above white S-pattern bordered in red and large zone of white wavy lines on lower side.
KSM B I 14 No.257,258,259, 260,262

565. (K.663) FIG.57 PLATE 64
Three large body fragments.
H. c.18.0 cm.
Interior of spout and exterior coated semilustrous black. Exterior has groups of four white horizontal lines on shoulder and lower side and a white wavy line at middle white and red petals with added white dots above and below.
KSM B I 14 No.256

566. (K.665) FIG.58 PLATES 32,6
Five fragments of body with handle stub and neck flange.
Exterior coated red-brown and has white foliate bands with added red lines along the middle in arching patterns on side and white horizontal band at flange.
KSM B I 19 No.322,323,325,326, 327,328

567. (K.681)
Numerous fragments of body and spout missing. Restored in plaster.
H. 42.5, D. base 8.0 cm.
Exterior lightly self-slipped and has traces of red curving bands at front and back and thick red band at base.
Inscribed,"K.30 N.8"
HM 8834

Flask

568. (K.666) FIG.58 PLATE 64
Two non-joining fragments of side.
D. 19.0 cm.
Exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown and has large white flower of eight petals in reserve with smaller pointed petals and orange dot at centre on either side and large white S-pattern at edge.
KSM B I 20 No.334
KSM B I 21 No.352

569. (K.667) FIG.58 PLATE 64
Body fragment.
D. 17.0 cm.
Exterior coated dull brown and has trace of white flower on side and white foliate band at edge.
KSM B I 20 No.346

570. (K.668) PLATE 64
Fragment of top edge with spout, handle and trace of other handle.
D. body 12.0 cm.
Exterior coated dark-brown and has white line at rim, white band at neck and trace of white circular design on side.
KSM B I 21 No.355

Egg-tray

571. (K.702) PLATE 65
Fragment of one quarter of rim with trace of three holes and one stub of foot.
D.tray 28.0, holes 4.5-5.0 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout. Top has white band on rim and white circle around central hole.
KSM B I 19 No.328

Bowl

572. (K.599) PLATES 33, 65
Pedestal and many rim and body fragments missing. Partially restored in plaster.
H. 6.8, D. rim 19.5 cm.
Coated black throughout. Interior has two large open opposing white loop patterns with two spirals and a large red dot in each. Underside has three large circles in white.
Evans 1935, 130 Pl.XXXB
HM 8916

573. (K.602) PLATE 65
Much of rim and base missing.

H. 4.5, D.rim 27.0 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout. Top has white band at edge and open running spirals on top of rim. Side of rim has white filled semicircles. Trace of white decoration on underside.
KSM B I 20 No.332
KSM B I 21 No.345, 346

574. (K.603) PLATE 65
Half of rim and side, base and pedestal missing.
H. 4.0, D.rim 29.0 cm.
Coated dull brown throughout. Top of rim has white open running spirals, interior of bowl white spotted.
KSM B III 8 No.418

575. (K.604) PLATES 33, 65
Rim fragment.
D. rim 24.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous grey-brown throughout. Interior has white open running spirals on rim and white band below. Exterior has four large white circles on underside.
KSM B I 20 No.332

576. (K.605) PLATES 33, 65
Rim fragment.
D. rim 26.0 cm.
Coated dull brown throughout. Interior has white foliate band bordered in white on top of rim. Exterior has large white circles on underside.
KSM B I 20 No.333

577. (K.606) PLATE 65
Large rim fragment.
D. rim 30.0 cm.
Coated grey-brown throughout. Interior has white foliate band bordered red and white on top of rim. Outer edge of rim has white dots. Exterior has four large white circles and white bands at rim and base of underside.
KSM B I 20 No.333

578. (K.609)
Rim fragment.
D. rim 28.0 cm.
Coated dull dark-brown and white spotted throughout.
KSM B I 21 No.353

Kalathos

579. (K.697) PLATE 66
Large fragment of rim, side and base with handle stub.
H.8.5, D.rim 24.0, base 16.0cm.
Top of rim and exterior coated dull red-brown. White open running spirals on side.
KSM B I 20 No.348

Large bridge-spouted jar

580. (K.694) PLATE 66
Ten non-joining fragments of rim and side with part of one handle and spout.
D. rim 13.0 cm.
Interior sprayed dark-brown. Interior of rim and exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown exterior white spotted and top of rim coated white.
KSM B I 20 No.345
KSM B I 21 No.355
KSM B III 8 No.418

Large jug

581. (K.678) PLATES 31, 32, 66
Five non-joining fragments of spout, shoulder and base with complete handle.
D. rim 10.0, base 7.0 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated dark red-brown. White band on interior of rim. Exterior has white band below rim, orange band at base of neck, three diagonal white strokes on top of handle and large white flower motifs with added orange on front and back of body.
KSM B I 19 No.325,328
KSM B I 20 No.336,341

582. (K.679) PLATES 33, 66
Fragment of rim and shoulder with complete handle.

D. rim 9.0 cm.
Decoration same as 581 but has white band at base of neck instead of orange.
KSM B I 20 No.330,349,350

Large spouted jar

583. (K.691) PLATE 66
Numerous non-joining fragments of rim, side and base with complete handle.
D. rim 15.0, base 8.2 cm.
Interior of rim has smear of brown paint. Exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown and has large white foliate band at middle with rows of white dots with added red dots bordered by red and white lines above and below and thick white horizontal bands on lower side.
KSM B I 14 No.259
KSM B I 19 No.322,323,324, 326,328,329

584. (K.692) PLATE 66
Two non-joining fragments of side. H. 22.0 cm.
Interiod has large drops of brown paint. Exterior coated dark-brown and has large zone of white running spirals in middle bordered by thick horizontal orange bands with added white S-pattern and white foliate bands above and below.
KSM B I 14 No.256,259

FABRIC FINE RED

Technique: Wheelmade

Surface: Monochrome coated
White decorated

Straight-sided cup

585. (K.467) FIG.59 PLATE 67
Two non-joining rim fragments.
H. 4.8, D. rim 11.0 cm.
Fine orange-red fabric.
Surface slipped red throughout and has thin white rim band on interior and pendant white filled semicircles at rim and pair of white wavy lines on side of exterior.
KSM B I 20 No.330,339

586. (K.476) FIG.59 PLATE 67
Rim, side and base fragment.
H.7.0, D.rim 11.0, base 6.5cm.
Fine red-buff fabric. Coated dark-brown fired black with lustrous metallic sheen on exterior. Exterior has two thick white horizontal bands at base and group of three white pendant semicircles at rim.
KSM B III 8 No.417

Rounded cup

587. (K.414) FIG.59
Rim fragment.
H. 4.0, D.rim 10.0 cm.
Fine brick red fabric.
Coated dull light red-brown throughout. Interior has thin white rim band. Exterior has horizontal band below rim and large closed spirals in white on side.
KSM B I 19 No.322, 323

588. (K.409) FIG.59
Four non-joining fragments of rim and side.
H. 7.0, D. rim 13.0 cm.
Hard red buff fabric. Coated brown throughout. Exterior has thick orange rim band and large white open running spirals on side above white wavy line.
KSM B I 19 No.323,326,329

FABRIC COARSE RED

Technique: Wheelmade

Jug

589. (K.680) PLATE 67
Tip of spout and numerous fragments of neck and body missing. Restored in plaster.
H. 26.5, D. base 7.8 cm.
Exterior slipped red-brown.

KSM B III 8 No.416, 417

Juglet

590. (K.651) PLATE 67
Handle and two rim fragments missing.
H.3.5, D.rim 4.0, base 6.2 cm.
Surface plain.
Inscribed,"K.30 N.8"
HM 8935

591. (K.652) PLATES 34, 67
Most of rim and spout missing.
H.4.5, D.max. 9.0, base 6.5cm.
Surface plain.
Ash. 1938.600

592. (K.653)
Fragment of half of vase with complete handle.
D. max. 12.0, base 6.0 cm.
Surface plain.
KSM B I 20 No.348

Bowl

593. (K.614) PLATE 67
Four non-joining fragments of rim and side,pedestal missing.
D. rim 28.0 cm.
Coated with lustrous cream slip and decorated with dark brown feather wave pattern throughout.
Evans 1935, 123 Fig.93
Ash. 1938.598
KSM B I 19 No.329
KSM B I 20 No.330,345,346,348

Hand lamp - Type 2

594. (K.703) PLATE 68
Handle missing, chipped.
H. 3.0, D. 10.5, base 5.5 cm.
Plain. Spout burnt.
KSM B I 19 No.329

595. (K.704) PLATE 68
Handle missing, rim chipped.
H. 3.8, D.10.5, base 6.0 cm.
Plain. Spout burnt. String marks on base.
KSM B I 20 No.334

FABRIC GRITTY BUFF

Technique: Wheelmade

Handlamp - Type 2

596. (K.705) PLATE 68
Handle and most of spout missing, rim chipped.
H. 3.5, D.10.0, base 4.5 cm.
Spout burnt.
KSM B I 20 No.345

597. (K.706) PLATE 68
Half including handle missing.
H. 3.0, D. 10.5, base 5.0 cm.
Trace of light brown paint throughout.
KSM B I 21 No.352

598. (K.707) PLATE 68
Half including handle missing.
H.3.5, D. 11.5, base 7.0 cm.
Plain.
KSM B I 19 No.325

599. (K.708) PLATE 68
One third of side, spout and tip of handle missing.
H. 3.7, D.10.0, base 6.2 cm.
Traces of red-brown throughout.
KSM B I 20 No.337

Handlamp

600. (K.709) PLATE 68
Half of side, spout and tip of handle missing.
H.4.3, D. 10.0, base 5.0 cm.
Coated dark red-brown throughout. Trace of burning on interior.
KSM B I 20 No.330

Handlamp

601. (K.710) PLATE 68
Most of side and handle missing.
H. 3.5, D. base 5.0 cm.
Coated thin matt black throughout.
KSM B I 20 No.330

OTHER FABRICS

Handlamp

602. (K.711) PLATE 68
Rim and spout fragment.
Coarse red-brown fabric lightly burnished throughout.
KSM B I 14 No.260

Footed goblet

603. (K.431) FIG.59 PLATES 33,69
Most of rim missing, restored in plaster.
H.14.0, D.rim 9.5,base 4.7 cm.
Fine orange fabric, discreet flecs silver mica. Wheelmade.
Exterior coated with thick lustrous red-brown.
KSM B I 20 No.330

Jug

604. (K.1049) PLATE 69
Two non-joining fragments of shoulder.
Fine soft light buff fabric.
Exterior has horizontal buff reserved zones with interlocking S-pattern and vertical strokes and thick band of deep burnished red outlined in black.
KSM B I 20 No.330

605. (K.1050) PLATE 69
Shoulder fragment.
Hard gritty white fabric.
Exterior has dot rosette in matt black paint on plain surface.
KSM B I 20 No.330

606. (K.1051) PLATE 69
Shoulder fragment.
Hard gritty white fabric.
Exterior has angular pattern filled with hatching in dark brown paint on plain surface.
KSM B I 20 No.330

GROUP F

FABRIC: FINE BUFF

Technique Handmade

Surface Monochrome coated
Polychrome decorated

Conical goblet - Type 1

607. (K.719) FIG.60 PLATE 72
Base and most of rim missing.
H. 6.0, D. rim 6.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous grey-brown throughout, except perhaps foot left plain. Exterior has pairs of red and white lines spiralling up side from foot to rim.
KSM L III 1 No.998, 1197

608. (K.720) PLATE 72
Fragment of lower side and foot.
H. 5.7, D. base 5.0 cm.
Foot plain. Top coated semilustrous dark-brown in and out. Exterior has pairs of orange and white lines spiralling up side from base.
KSM M III 2 No.1197

Straight-sided cup - Type 2

609. (K.729) PLATE 72
Handle and over half of rim and side missing. Restored.
H.4.5, D.rim 8.0, base 5.0 cm.
Coated brown throughout.
Exterior has three white stars in semiclircles with red dots at the centre.
KSM L III 1 No.998

610. (K.730) PLATE 72
Fragment of rim,side and base.
H.4.3, D.rim 8.0, base 6.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark grey brown throughout. Exterior has thick horizontal orange band outlined in white at middle and rows of white dots at rim and base.
KSM L III 1 No.998

Tall-rimmed angular cup
- Type 1

611. (K.733) FIG.60 PLATE 72
Two non-joining fragments of rim and side with handle stub. H. 4.7, D.rim 6.5 cm. Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has pairs of diagonal lines of barbotine framed by pairs of orange and white lines on either side.
KSM M III 2 No.1197

Squat jar

612. (K.6) PLATE 71
Most of rim, most of lower side and base missing. Also, perhaps, spout and handles. H.15.0,D.rim 10.0,base 8.5 cm. Exterior coated dull brown and has pairs of horizontal white lines below rim and above base and four large dot rosettes of three large orange dots at centre with three tiny white dot groups in circles of tiny white dots contained within closed white spirals alternating with four diagonal panels with a row of tiny white dots with groups of three or four alternating orange and white dots on either side in a white frame.
Mackenzie 1902PB, 70 K.6
Aberg 1933, 148 Fig.262
HM 2675

Technique Wheelmade
'Egg-shell ware'

Surface Polychrome decorated

Straight-sided cup - Type

613. (K.12) PLATE 70
Numerous rim and side fragments with handle stub at rim. Coated black throughout. Exterior has white filled semicircles at rim from which hang white pendant lines.
Inscribed,"K.02 12"
Mackenzie 1902PB, 72 K.12
HM

Rounded cup - Type 4

614. (K.18) PLATE 73
All but one rim fragment, much of upper side and handle missing. Restored in plaster. H.7.4, D.rim 12.0, base 4.4cm. Coated dark-brown throughout. Stamped row of circles on side white filled and white and red pointed pattern framing them, stamped white filled arcades on lower side in white flower petal pattern starting in centre of base which has white dot with added red dot in centre. Incorrectly restored.
Inscribed, "NEKA K.02 18"
Evans 1921,241 Fig.181
KSM M III 2a No.1198
HM 2693

615. (K.19) PLATE 73
Handle, much of rim and many side fragments missing. Restored in plaster. H.7.0, D.rim 13.0, base 5.5cm. Interior has even spray of brown paint on sides and thick brown rim band outlined in white. Exterior coated semi-lustrous metallic dark-brown and has large white flowers with petals in reserve on either side and on base within white spiral pattern with added red vertical lines, and a red line and row of white dashes below rim.
Mackenzie 1903, Pl.V.1
Evans 1921, 241 Pl.IIa
HM 2690.

Rounded cup - Type 3

616. (K.20) PLATE 73
Several rim and side fragments and most of base missing. Restored in plaster. H.8.0, D.rim 12.5, base 4.4cm. Interior has even spray of brown paint on sides and thick brown rim band outlined in white. Exterior coated semi-

lustrous metallic dark-brown and has white zig-zag pattern at rim, seven white flowers with red dots at their centres a row of white dashes, a red line and four white lines on lower side.
Mackenzie 1903, Pl.V.2
Evans 1921, 241 Pl.IIc
KSM M III 2 No.1194
HM 2692

617. (K.21) PLATE 73
Many rim and body fragments and base missing. Restored in plaster.
H.8.4, D.rim 13.5, base 4.5cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout.Interior has traces of red paint at rim. Exterior has thick white horizontal bands with added red interlocking S-pattern at rim, middle and base and vertical white lines in between.
Mackenzie 1903, Pl.V.3
Evans 1921, 241 Pl.IIb
KSM L III 1 No.996
HM 2691

618. (K.37) FIG.60 PLATE 73
Numerous non-joining fragments of rim, side and base with handle in KSM recomposed body in Liverpool.
H.8.0, D.rim 12.0,base 4.5 cm.
Coated lustrous black throughout. White vertical slashes at interior of rim. Exterior has horizontal red lines at rim and base and three rows of red dots interconnected by white curving lines.
KSM L III 1 No.996
KSM M III 2 No.1197
Liverpool 55.66.74

619. (K.17) PLATES 70, 73
Numerous non-joining fragments of rim and side with handle in KSM, Ash largely restored in plaster.
H. 8.6, D. rim 12.0 cm.
Evenly sprayed brown throughout. Interior of rim has dark brown band outlined in white. Exterior has dark-brown stone veining pattern outlined in white.
Evans 1921, Fig.178
Ash. AE 947
KSM M III 2 No.1194,1197,1198

620. (K.9) PLATES 70, 74
Numerous non-joining fragments of rim, side and base with complete handle.
H.7.0, D.rim 9.0, base 4.6 cm.
Coated thin semilustrous dark brown throughout. Interior has thin white rim band. Exterior has white filled semicircles and horizontal line at rim, white pairs of linked closed spirals and zweipass design in orange circle on side, two white lines at base and underside has white circle at edge with double crosses in centre and red dots where white lines cross.
Mackenzie 1902PB, 70 K.9
Aberg 1933, 152 Fig.270
KSM L III 1 No.996,998
KSM M III 2 No.1194, 1197
Ash. AE 1204.o
HM

621. (K.39) PLATE 74
Six non-joining rim and base fragments.
Interior sprayed with red brown and white paint.
Exterior coated semilustrous red-brown and has floral designs in white with orange filling.
KSM L III 1 No.997
KSM M III 2 No.1197

Technique Wheelmade

Surface Dark on buff printed

Straight sided cup - Type 6

622. (K.1) PLATE 74
Most of rim missing.
Restored in plaster.
H.8.7, D.rim 12.0, base 7.3cm.
Self-slipped. Pattern of brown crescents printed throughout

including base and handle top.
Inscribed,"K 02 NEKA" and
"Kam. dep. NE Shoot"
Mackenzie 1902PB, 68 K.1
Mackenzie 1903, 176 Fig.3.1
HM 2700

623. (K.2) PLATE 74
Most of rim and side missing.
Restored in plaster.
H.8.4, D.rim 11.8, base 6.8cm.
Self-slipped.Decorated as 622.
Inscribed, "K.02 NEKA" and
"Kam dep" "NE Shoot"
Mackenzie 1902PB, 68 K.2
Mackenzie 1903, 176 Fig.3.2
Zervos 1957, Fig.375b
HM 2701

624. (K.45) PLATE 74
Rim, handle and much of side
missing.
H. 7.4, D. base 6.0 cm.
Sel-slipped.Decoration as 622.
KSM L III 1 No.998
No.1077

625 (K.3)
Recomposed base and lower side
D. base 8.2 cm.
Interior coated black and has
white flecs. Exterior has
thick dark-brown bands at rim
and base with two rows of
added white printed crescents
leaving zone in reserve at
middle which has two rows of
dark printed crescents, base
plain with seven rows of dark
printed crescents.
Inscribed, "Kam dep NE Shoot"
Mackenzie 1902PB, 68-9 K.3
Mackenzie 1903, 176 Fig.3.3
Evans 1921, 244 Fig.184a
HM 2702
Ash. 1061.3,5

Surface Monochrome coated
white printed

Straight sided cup - Type 6

626. (K.4) PLATE 74
Most of rim and upper side
missing. Restored in plaster.
H.8.6, D.rim 12.0, base 7.0cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown
throughout. Exterior has five
rows of white circular sponge
prints, also occur on handle
and underside.
Inscribed, "K.02 NEKA"
Mackenzie 1902PB, 69 K.4
Mackenzie 1903, 176 Fig.3.4
Evans 1921, 244 Fig.184b
KSM M III 2 No.1198
HM 2699

627. (K.8) PLATE 70
Two non-joining fragments of
rim and base.
Coated black throughout.
Exterior has large white dots
printed or painted on side.
Inscribed, "NE Shoot" and "K8"
Mackenzie 1902PB, 71 K.8
HM 2703
HM 5188

628. (K.13)
Three non-joining fragments of
rim and base. D. base 5.8 cm.
Interior has dark spray and
uneven rim band. Exterior
coated dark-brown and has
large white dots like 627.
Inscribed,"K. d. NE Shoot" and
"K 02 13"
Mackenzie 1902PB, 71 K.13
HM 5188

Rounded cup - Type 3

629. (K.712) PLATE 75
Six non-joining fragments of
rim, side and base.
H.7.0, D.rim 13.0, base 5.0cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown
throughout. Interior sprayed
with white dots. Exterior has
printed white pattern of
irregular shapes.
KSM L III 1 No.998
KSM M III 2 No.1197

Bridge-spouted jar

630. (K.744) PLATE 75
Two joining fragments of
lower side. Exterior coated
dark-brown and has white
printed decoration with forms

similar to those on 629.
KSM L III 1 No.996
KSM M III 2 No.1197
BM A 527

Surface Monochrome coated
White decorated

Tumbler - Type 3

631. (K.716) PLATE 75
Two non-joining fragments of rim and upper side.
D. rim 8.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous grey-brown throughout. Interior has thin white band at rim. Exterior has vertical lines.
KSM L III 1 No.996,1197

632. (K.717) PLATE 75
Two non-joining fragments of rim and base.
D. rim 6.0, base 2.1 cm.
Interior has wide uneven brown band with thin added white line at rim. Exterior coated dull dark-brown and has vertical lines from rim to base.
KSM L III 1 No.996,998

633. (K.718) PLATE 75
Three non-joining fragments of rim and base with complete handle.
H.3.6, D.rim 5.0, base 2.2 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has vertical lines from rim to base. Thin white strokes on top of handle.
KSM L III 1 No.998

Straight-sided cup - Type 6

634. (K.721) PLATE 75
Most of rim and side missing.
H.8.4, D.rim 13.0, base 7.3cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Interior has rim band. Exterior has thick bands at rim and base and group of three in middle of side.
KSM L III 1 No.998
KSM M III 2 No.1197,1198

Straight-sided cup - Type

635. (K.725) FIG.60 PLATE 75
Rim fragment.
D. rim 12.0 cm.
Interior has wide brown band at rim. Exterior coated semi-lustrous grey-brown and has large spiral on side.
KSM M III 2 No.1197

Straight-sided cup - Type 6

636. (K.726) PLATE 76
Fragment of base and lower side.
H. 4.1, D. base 6.2 cm.
Interior sprayed with brown paint. Exterior coated dark brown and has four evenly spaced horizontal bands of filled semicircles alternating pendant and upward and cross underside.
KSM L III 1 No.998

637. (K.727) FIG.60 PLATE 76
Handle and most of rim missing.
H.9.0, D.rim 11.0, base 6.3cm.
Treated like 636.
KSM No.1853

Straight-sided cup - Type

638. (K.728) PLATE 76
Fragment of base and lower side.
H. 6.5, D. base 8.8 cm.
Interior sprayed with brown paint. Exterior coated semi-lustrous dark-brown and has pair of horizontal bands at base, trace of large circular or ovoid discs on side and double white cross in circle on underside.
KSM L III 1 No.998
KSM M III 2 No.1197
KSM L III 15 No.1071

639. (K.723) PLATE 76
Two non-joining rim and side fragmnets.
H. 6.0, D.rim 8.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown

throughout. Exterior has two horizontal bands on lower side and three rows of painted dots on upper side.
KSM L III 1 No.996,
KSM M III 2 No.1197

Rounded cup - Type 4

640. (K.38) PLATE 76
Several non-joining fragments of rim, side and base.
H. c.7.5, D. rim c. 11.0, base 4.5 cm.
Interior sprayed black with drips in places. Exterior coated lustrous black and has thin horizontal line at rim and base and pendant scale pattern on side.
KSM L III 1 No.996, 998
KSM M III 2 No.1197
HM 5186

Rounded cup - Type 3

641. (K.42) FIG.60
Handle, base and much of rim and side missing.
H.7.5, D.rim 12.0 cm.
Interior sprayed and has dark brown band at rim. Exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown and has at least two large dots in circles in middle of side.
KSM L III 1 No.996
KSM M III 2 No.1194,1197

642. (K.43)
Large fragment of rim, side and base with handle.
H.8.0, D.rim14.0, base 4.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Interior has thin rim band. Exterior has horizontal bands at rim and base and two at middle of side. Trace of curved design on lower side.
KSM L III 1 No.998
KSM M III 2 No.1197

643. (K.713) PLATE 76
Four non-joining fragments of rim and lower side with handle stub at rim.
D. rim 13.0 cm.
Interior has thick uneven rim band and drips of brown paint. Exterior coated semilustrous metallic dark grey-brown and has vertical lines from rim to base.
KSM L III 1 No.996
KSM M III 2 No.1197

644. (K.714) PLATE 77
Four non-joining fragments of rim and side.
D. rim 12.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown and sprayed with white paint throughout.
KSM L III 1 No.996

Pedestalled-bowl

645. (K.736) FIG.60 PLATE 77
Several non-joined rim and side fragments.
H.7.0, D.rim 21.0, base 5.0cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Interior has horizontal bands at base and middle and painted dots on upper side. Exterior has four evenly spaced horizontal bands on lower side and careful white spotted decoration below rim.
Evans 1921, Fig.127f
Ash. AE 942
KSM L III 1 No.996
HM 5186

Pyxis - Type 1

646. (K.739) PLATE 77
Three non-joining rim, side and base fragments.
H.6.5, D.rim 10.0, base 5.5cm.
Interior has thick uneven rim band and drips of brown paint. Exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown and has wide horizontal band at middle of side.
KSM M III 2 No.1197

647. (K.740) PLATE 77
Three non-joining rim fragments.

D. rim 10.0 cm.
Interior has uneven brown rim band and white on top of rim. Exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown and has traces of four spirals on side.
KSM L III 16 No.1077
KSM M III 2 No.1197

Surface Monochrome coated
Polychrome decorated

Tumbler - Type 3

648. (K.16) PLATE 77
Three large rim and body fragments missing. Restored.
H.6.5, D.rim 6.0, base 2.2 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Exterior has open white criss-cross pattern with framing red dots each with five white crosses attached on side, and white star with red dot at centre on underside.
Inscribed, "K.02 NEKA"
Mackenzie 1902PB, 72 K.16
Mackenzie 1903, 177 Pl.VI.1
HM 2684

Conical goblet - Type 3

649. (K.14) PLATES 70, 78
Two fragments of rim and side restored in plaster, foot missing.
H. 10.5, D.rim 9.0 cm.
Interior sprayed brown and white. Exterior coated dark brown and has two horizontal zones of continuous antithetic J-spirals framed in red and white horizontal lines.
Inscribed, "K.02 NEKA 14"
Mackenzie 1902PB(2), 72 K.14
Zervos 1957, Fig.369 right

650. (K.15) PLATE 78
Base, one-quarter of rim and several side fragments missing. Restored in plaster.
H. 10.0, D. rim 9.0 cm.
Interior sprayed red, brown and white and has thick brown rim band. Exterior coated dark brown and has seven evenly spaced horizontal red lines and spaces between decorated with alternating rows of white dots and white zig-zag pattern with tiny white crosses with added red dots at cross.
Inscibed, "K.02 NEKA"
Mackenzie 1902PB(2), 72 K.15
Mackenzie 1903, 177 Pl.VI.2
HM 2695

Straight-sided cup - Type 5

651. (K.722) FIG.60 PLATE 77
Non-joining fragment of rim and side and part of handle.
H.5.8,D.rim 12.0, base 11.0cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout. Exterior has thick orange bands with added white crescents at rim and base and white design on side.
KSM L III 1 No.996, 998
KSM M III 2 No.1197

Straight-sided cup - Type 6

652. (K.46) FIG.60 PLATE 78
Two non-joining fragments of base and lower side.
H. 7.4, D. base 6.4 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout. Exterior has orange spiral design repeated from rim and base outlined in white.
KSM L III 1 No.996, 998
KSM M III 2 No.1197

- Type

653. (K.724) FIG.60 PLATE 78
Rim fragment.
H. 6.2, D.rim 12.0 cm.
Coated grey-brown throughout. Exterior has dot rosette of orange dot surrounded by tiny white dots encircled in white and interconnected with another rosette.
KSM M III 2 No.1197

Tall-rimmed angular cup
- Type 4

654. (K.732) FIG.61 PLATE 78
Two large rim and side

fragments and top of handle missing. Restored in plaster. H. 6.5, D.rim 9.0, base 3.5cm. Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has red horizontal band below rim and white wavy line above, thick white vertical bands with added red lines connected by diagonal white lines on side and white band above base.
KSM L III 1 No.996
KSM L III 16 No.1075

Tall-rimmed angular cup - Type 6

655. (K.734) FIG.61 PLATE 78
Most of rim and side missing, non-joining handle fragment. H.7.1, D.rim 14.0, base 4.4cm. Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Interior has white rim band and well-formed dot in centre of base. Exterior has large white S-spiral pattern with traces of added red or orange and white and orange petals.
KSM L III 1 No.996,998
KSM M III 2 No.1197

656. (K.735) PLATES 70, 79
Fragment of base and lower side. Rim fragment in PLATE 70
H. 4.7, D. base 3.9 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has white pendant patterns and part of orange loop.
KSM L III 1 No.998
KSM M III 2 No.1197

Angular cup with offset rim

657. (K.731) FIG.61
Four non-joining fragments of rim, side and base.
H.6.8, D.rim 15.0, base 4.5cm. Coated semilustrous grey-brown throughout. Exterior has thick white band outlined in orange below rim and white and orange bands at base.
KSM L III 1 No.996,998
HM 5188

Miniature rounded cup

658. (K.715) PLATE 79
Two non-joining fragments of rim and lower side.
D. rim 8.0 cm.
Interior sprayed brown and white and has thick brown rim band. Exterior coated brown and has thick orange zig-zag pattern outlined in white with red dots at the top and tiny white crosses in open areas near base.
KSM M III 2 No.1194

Rounded cup - Type 4

659. (K.41) FIG.61 PLATE 79
Five non-joining fragments in KSM, three in HM, of rim, side and base with most of handle.
H.8.0, D.rim 12.5, base 4.5cm. Coated semilustrous dark browm throughout. Exterior has thick vertical orange bands with pendant white festoons between them on side, double white cross in circle on underside.
KSM L III 1 No.996,998
KSM M III 2 No.1197
HM 5186

Shallow angular bowl - Type 2

660. (K.737) FIG.61 PLATE 79
Two non-joining fragments of rim with complete handle.
H. 3.2, D. rim c.14.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous grey-brown throughout. Interior has dot rosette with orange dot at centre, surrounded by tiny white then large orange then tiny white dots in a field of large white dots. Exterior has white pendant arches from rim and white strokes on handle.
KSM M III 2 No.1197

Angular spouted cup

661. (K.742) PLATE 79
Two non-joining fragments of side. Coated semilustrous dark brown to black throughout.

Exterior has pairs of orange dots alternating with groups of five diagonal white slashes following horizontal ridges.
KSM L III 1 No.996
KSM Sherd Collection 'MM IIA"

Pyxis lid

662. (K.741) PLATE 77
Fragment of one-quarter of lid
D. c. 9.0 cm.
Coated brown throughout. Top has white cross outlined in orange accross double white cross.
KSM M III 2 No.1197

Rounded bridge-spouted jar - Type 4

663. (K.743) PLATE 79
Four non-joining fragments of rim and side.
D. rim 9.0 cm.
Interior has dark smear at rim and drops of paint throughout. Exterior coated semilustrous dark grey-brown and has white horizontal lines and large white with added red dots in between.
KSM L III 1 No.996
KSM M III 2 No.1197

OTHER FABRICS

Closed jar

664. (K.1052) PLATE 80
Fragment of base.
D. base 7.0 cm.
Soft orange buff fabric with numerous inclusions. Handmade. Exterior has cross-hatched lozenges and pairs of vertical lines in dull orange paint.
Mackenzie suggested Melian.
Mackenzie 1902PB(2), 66
KSM L III 1 No.998

665. (K.5) PLATE 78
Few small rim and side fragments missing, restored in plaster. Spout, part of handle and rim and base fragments in KSM.
H.12.5, D.rim 11.0,base 9.5cm.
Fine soft buff fabric, wheel-made. Interior has thin dark rim band. Exterior has rim band and arched lines in dull dark-brown paint outlined in white.
Inscribed, "NEKA K.02. K5."
Mackenzie 1902PB(2),69-70 K.5
Zervos 1957, Fig.377
HM 2685
KSM L III 1 No.996

Jug with trefoil spout

666. (K.745) FIG.61 PLATE 80
Four non-joining fragments of upper part of handle, neck and upper and middle side.
H. 15.0, D. max. 12.0 cm.
Semifine buff fabric, wheel-made. Interior of spout and exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown. Exterior has thick white bands outlined in red at base of neck and middle of side.
KSM L III 1 No.996
KSM L III 16 No.1075

Rounded cup

667. (K.35) PLATE 80
Numerous fragments of rim and side missing,few rim fragments in KSM. Restored in plaster.
H. 8.3-9.0, D.rim 12.5,
base c.3.5 cm.
Fine red-brown fabric, wheel-made, surface lightly burnished lustrous red-brown. Interior has large white flower in centre of base. Exterior has four large white flowers on side and white diagonal strokes st rim.
Ash. 1938.562
KSM M III 2 No.1197

Offering table

668. (K.738) PLATE 80
Rim fragment.
D. rim 23.5 cm.
Tempered buff, handmade.

Coated semilustrous metallic black throughout. Underside has large white open running spirals with orange loop. Top of rim has white wavy line. Interior has large white floral pattern with red dot.
KSM L III 1 No.996
KSM M III 2 No.1197

GROUP G

FABRIC: FINE BUFF

Technique Handmade

Rounded goblet - Type 1

669. (K.748) PLATE 81
Rim chipped.
H.6.0, D.rim 7.8, base 4.8 cm.
Trace of paring on lower side.
Thin red-brown paint throughout, badly worn.
KSM L III 16 No.1072

Amphora

670. (K.815) PLATE 81
Intact.
H.7.4, D.rim 3.7, base 4.0 cm.
Plain.
Inscribed, "NE Shoot"
KSM L III 16 No.1074

Tumbler - Type 1

671. (K.746) PLATE 81
Rim chipped.
H. 2.6, D.rim 3.7,base 1.7 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
Exterior has spray of white paint on one side.
KSM L III 16 No.1074

Surface Monochrome coated
Polychrome decorated

Straight-sided cup - Type 2

672. (K.760) PLATE 72
Intact.
H.4.7, D.rim 7.7, base 5.7 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark grey brown throughout. Exterior has two groups of three vertical orange lines and large white diagonal double cross with white dot rosettes either side.
KSM L III 16 No.1074

673. (K.761) PLATE 72
Rim, side and base fragment.
H.4.5, D.rim 8.0, base 5.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown

throughout. Exterior has thick horizontal orange band at middle with three added white zig-zags and white semicircles at rim and base.
KSM L III 16 No.1075

Technique Wheelmade

Surface Plain

Amphora

674. (K.816) PLATE 81
Rim chipped.
H.11.3, D.rim5.4, base 5.4 cm.
Plain with curious false handles on shoulder. String-marks on base.
Inscribed, "NE Shoot"
KSM L III 16 No.1074

Surface Monochrome coated

Short-rimmed angular Cup - Type 2

675. (K.771) PLATE 82
Rim fragment missing.
H.7.0, D.rim 10.5,base 4.5 cm.
Coated dull red-brown all over except handle.
Inscribed,"E of L kiln. NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

676. (K.772) PLATE 82
Intact.
H.7.1, D.rim 12.0, base 4.7cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

677. (K.773) PLATE 82
Intact.
H.6.6, D.rim 11.5, base 4.2cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout.
Inscribed, "Sh".
Liii 16 No.1074

678. (K.774) PLATE 82
Complete, recomposed.
H.6.2, D.rim 11.5, base 4.5cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

679. (K.775) PLATE 83
Handle and half of rim missing.
H.6.7, D.rim 12.5,base 4.5 cm.
Coated thin dull brown throughout.
KSM L III 16 No.1074

Surface Monochrome coated
White decorated

Rounded goblet - Type 2

680. (K.749) PLATE 81
Large rim fragment missing.
H.7.4, D.rim 7.5,base 4.5 cm.
Foot plain with drips of dark brown paint from upper side coated in and out. Exterior has thick white band on side.
KSM L III 16 No.1077

Pyxis - Type 3

681. (K.806) PLATE 82
Two side fragments missing, restored in plaster.
H.6.3, D.rim 9.5, base 4.0 cm.
Interior has dark-brown smear at rim. Exterior coated semi-lustrous black and has white band at rim and lower side, and white strokes on lugs.
Inscribed, "NE"
Mackenzie 1902PB(2), 45
KSM L III 16 No.1074

Pyxis lid

682. (K.807) PLATE 82
Lid. Tip of handle missing.
D. 8.8 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Top has white horizontal band at handle.
Inscribed, "NE Sh"
Probably belongs with 674.
KSM L III 16 No.1074

Jug with horizontal spout - Type 1

683. (K.810) PLATE 82
Most of spout and handle

missing. Boss at handle attachment inside rim.
H.9.2, D.rim 4.0, base 3.8 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated metallic black.
Inscribed, "NE Sh"
KSM L III 16 No.1074

684. (K.811) PLATE 82
Rim chipped.
H.10.0, D.rim 3.5,base 2.9 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated brown and sprayed with white paint on one side.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

Jug with cut-away spout
- Type 4

685. (K.814) PLATE 83
Spout chipped, one handle missing.
H. 14.2, D.base 3.5 cm.
Exterior coated dark-brown and has three white horizontal bands at middle of side.
Stringmarks on base.
KSM L III 16 No.1072

Rounded bridge-spouted jar
- Type 4

686. (K.817) PLATE 83
Fragment of base and side.
D. Base 6.4 cm.
Exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown to black and has part of large white six-sided star with dot at centre on side.
KSM L III 16 No.1075

Technique Wheelmade
Cone thrown

Crude goblet

687. (K.751) PLATE 83
Foot chipped.
H.4.7, D.rim 9.0, base 4.5cm.
Plain.
KSM L III 16 No.1077

688. (K.752) PLATE 83
Rim chipped.
H.4.0, D.rim 8.7, base 4.3cm.
Plain.
KSM L III 16 No.1077

689. (K.753) PLATE 83
Base chipped.
H.4.7, D.rim 8.0, base 4.0cm.
Plain.
Inscribed,"NE Sh".
L II 16 No.1074

690. (K.754) PLATE 83
Rim chipped.
H.5.0, D.rim 8.5, base 4.0 cm.
Plain.
Inscribed, "Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

691. (K.755) PLATE 83
Rim and base chipped.
H.5.2, D.rim 8.2, base 4.0 cm.
Plain.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

692. (K.756) PLATE 83
Base chipped.
H.5.3, D.rim 8.5, base 4.5 cm.
Plain.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

693. (K.757) PLATE 83
Base chipped.
H.5.2, D.rim 8.5, base 4.8 cm.
Plain.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

694. (K.758) PLATE 83
Intact.
H.5.3, D.rim 9.5, base 5.0 cm.
Plain.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

695. (K.759) PLATE 83
Rim chipped.
H.5.3, D.rim 8.7, base 4.5 cm.
Plain.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

696. (K.750) PLATE 81
Intact.
H.5.0, D.rim 8.2, base 4.0 cm.

Coated dull dark-brown throughout, mottled in places.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

Crude cup - Type 1

697. (K.762) PLATE 83
Rim chipped.
H.6.2, D.rim 8.5, base 3.7 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout, one side mottled.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

698. (K.763) PLATE 83
Rim chipped.
H.6.0, D.rim 9.0, base 4.9 cm.
Coated thin dull red-brown throughout.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

Crude cup - Type 2

699. (K.764) PLATE 84
Intact.
H.6.0, D.rim 8.5, base 4.4 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
KSM L III 16 No.1074

700. (K.765) PLATE 84
Base chipped.
H.6.0, D.rim 9.0, base 5.0 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
Inscribed, "NE Sh"
KSM L III 16 No.1074

701. (K.766) PLATE 84
Rim chipped.
H.6.0, D.rim 9.0, base 4.8 cm.
Coated dull light brown throughout.
Inscribed, "NE Sh"
KSM L III 16 No.1074

702. (K.767) PLATE 84
Rim chipped.
H.6.0, D.rim 9.0, base 4.7 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown except on part of handle.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

703. (K.768) PLATE 84
Rim chipped.
H.6.6, D.rim 9.0, base 4.7 cm.
Coated dull dark-brown throughout.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

704. (K.769) PLATE 84
Rim chipped.
H.5.8, D.rim 9.0, base 4.5 cm.
Coated dull dark-brown and mottled throughout.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

705. (K.770) PLATE 84
Intact.
H.5.5, D.rim 8.5, base 4.5 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

Crude bowl - Type 2

706. (K.776) PLATE 84
Rim chipped.
H.2.3, D.rim 11.0, base 5.5cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
KSM L III 16 No.1077

707. (K.777) PLATE 84
Rim chipped.
H.2.8, D.rim 11.0, base 5.3cm.
Coated dull brown throughout.
KSM L III 16 No.1077

708. (K.778) PLATE 84
Rim chipped.
H.2.8, D.rim 11.5, base 5.8cm.
Coated dull brown throughout.
KSM L III 16 No.1077

709. (K.779) PLATE 84
Rim chipped.
H.3.2, D.rim 11.5, base 4.6cm.
Coated dull brown throughout.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

710. (K.780) PLATE 84
Intact.
H.3.0, D.rim 11.5, base 6.0cm.
Coated semilustrous brown all

over except one part of rim where held during painting.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

711. (K.781) PLATE 84
Rim chipped.
H.2.5, D.rim 10.6, base 5.2cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

712. (K.782) PLATE 84
Intact.
H.3.3, D.rim 12.0, base 5.8cm.
Coated brown throughout.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

713. (K.783) PLATE 84
Intact.
H.2.9, D.rim 12.2, base 5.2cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

714. (K.784) PLATE 84
Recomposed, rim chipped.
H.3.0, D.rim 11.0, base 4.8cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout.
KSM L III 16 No.1074

Crude bowl - Type 3

715. (K.785) PLATE 84
Rim chipped.
H.2.0, D.rim 8.5, base 4.4 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
KSM L III 16 No.1077

716. (K.786) PLATE 84
Rim chipped.
H.1.8, D.rim 8.5, base 4.8cm.
Coated red-brown throughout.
KSM L III 16 No.1077

717. (K.787) PLATE 84
Intact.
H.2.0, D.rim 9.5, base 4.0cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
KSM L III 16 No.1077

718. (K.788) PLATE 84
Rim chipped.
H.2.4, D.rim 9.7, base 5.5cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout.
KSM L III 16 No.1077

719. (K.789) PLATE 85
Rim chipped.
H.2.5, D.rim 8.5, base 4.0 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
KSM L III 16 No.1077

720. (K.790) PLATE 85
Small rim fragment missing.
H.2.0, D.rim 8.4, base 4.8 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout.
KSM L III 16 No.1077

721. (K.791) PLATE 85
Rim fragment missing.
H.2.3, D.rim 8.5, base 4.5 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout.
KSM L III 16 No.1077

722. (K.792) PLATE 85
Rim chipped.
H.2.7, D.rim 9.5, base 5.0 cm.
Coated brown throughout.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

723. (K.793) PLATE 85
Rim chipped.
H.3.1, D.rim 10.2, base 5.3cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout.
KSM L III 16 No.1074

724. (K.794) PLATE 85
Rim chipped.
H.2.0, D.rim 7.5, base 4.0 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

725. (K.795) PLATE 85
Intact.
H.2.0, D.rim 8.0, base 4.0 cm.
Coated brown to dark-brown throughout.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

726. (K.796) PLATE 85
Rim chipped.

H.2.5, D.rim 9.0, base 5.0 cm.
Coated brown throughout.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

727. (K.797) PLATE 85
Intact.
H.2.8, D.rim 9.8, base 4.2 cm.
Coated red to dark-brown throughout.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

728. (K.798) PLATE 85
Rim chipped.
H.2.4, D.rim 10.2, base 6.0cm.
Coated brown throughout.
KSM L III 16 No.1077

729. (K.799) PLATE 85
Rim chipped.
H.3.0, D.rim 9.5, base 4.8cm.
Coated dark red-brown throughout.
KSM L III 16 No.1077

730. (K.800) PLATE 85
Rim chipped.
H.3.0, D.rim 11.0, base 5.8cm.
Coated dark red-brown throughout.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

Shallow bowl

731. (K.801) PLATE 85
Rim chipped.
H. 2.2, D.rim 11.0 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

Deep bowl

732. (K.802) PLATE 85
Rim chipped.
H.3.8, D.rim 8.0, base 3.5 cm.
Plain.
KSM L III 16 No.1072

Crude bowl - Type 5

733. (K.803) PLATE 85
Rim chipped.
H.3.3, D.rim 8.2, base 6.0 cm.
Coated dark red-brown throughout.
KSM L III 16 No.1074

Crude juglet

734. (K.808) PLATE 86
Rim fragment missing.
H.6.8, D.rim 4.0, base 4.5 cm.
Plain.
KSM L III 16 No.1072

735. (K.809) PLATE 86
Half of rim missing.
H.8.1, D.rim 3.5, base 4.0 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown shallow horizontal grooves on neck.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

FABRIC SEMIFINE BUFF

Technique Handmade

Surface Dark on buff reserved

Large jar

736. (K.818) PLATE 86
Four non-joining fragments of neck, side and base with stubs for one horizontal handle.
D. base 7.5 cm.
Exterior has four broad horizontal dark-brown bands outlined in white evenly spaced on side from neck to base.
KSM L III 16 No.1072

737. (K.821) PLATE 86
Four non-joining fragments of shoulder and lower side.
Exterior has dark-brown circular pattern with added white.
KSM L III 16 No.1073

Surface Monochrome coated
White decorated

Oval-mouthed amphora

738. (K.819) PLATE 86
Partially recomposed with

numerous non-joining body fragments. Handles missing.
H.44.0, D. base 15.0 cm.
Interior of spout and exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown mottled in places. Exterior has white horizontal band at base of neck from white vertical lines descend to base.
KSM L III 16 No.1073, 1075
KSM L III 1 No.996

739. (K.820) PLATE 86
Three large non-joining fragments of spout and shoulder with both handles.
Rim 8.5 x 11.0 cm.
Interior of spout and exterior coated brown. Exterior like 738.
KSM L III 16 No.1073,1075

FABRIC TEMPERED BUFF

Technique Wheelmade

Surface Dark on buff

Lid

740. (K.823) PLATE 87
Rim chipped.
D. 12.5 cm.
Top has two groups of three lines beside handle, pairs of curved lines at edge and six strokes on handle in dark brown paint on buff surface.
KSM L III 16 No.1074

Large basin

741. (K.822)
Three large non-joining fragments of rim, side and base with one complete horizontal handle.
H.11.5,D.rim 52.0,base 49.0cm.
Exterior has two thick dark brown bands at rim and base with reserved zone in middle outlined in white.
KSM L III 16 No.1072

Surface Momochrome coated
White decorated

Lid

742. (K.824) PLATE 87
Most of rim missing.
D. 16.5 cm.
Top coated red-brown and has two thick white circles.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

743. (K.825) PLATE 87
Half of rim and large top fragment missing.
D. 18.0 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
KSM L III 16 No.1074

Surface Monochrome coated
Polychrome decorated

Offering table

744. (K.805) FIG.61 PLATE 87
Rim Fragment.
H. 4.5, D.rim 22.5 cm.
Coated black throughout.
Top of rim has white filled semicircles. Interior has large white and orange floral pattern. Exterior has large white interlocking circles.
Inscribed, "NE Shoot".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

FABRIC RED BROWN

Technique Wheelmade

Jug with pinched spout

745. (K.812) PLATE 87
Spout chipped.
H.9.5, D. base 5.0 cm.
Gritty fabric. Plain.
KSM L III 16 No.1072

746. (K.813) PLATE 87
Most of spout and handle missing.
H. 9.4, D. base 5.5 cm.
Griity fabric. Exterior coated dull red-brown.
KSM L III 16 No.1072

Tumbler

747. (K.747) PLATE 81
Rim chipped.
H.4.3, D.rim 3.8, base 2.0 cm.
Fine brick red fabric. Coated dull red-brown throughout.
KSM L III 16 No.1074

FABRIC SOFT GRITTY BUFF

Technique Wheelmade

Surface Red brown slipped

Bowl with tripartite division

748. (K.804)
Most of rim missing.
H.3.0, D.rim 9.5, base 4.8 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout. Interior sprayed with white paint.
KSM L III 16 No.1072

Hand Lamp - Type 1

749. (K.826)
Handle and two rim fragments missing.
H.3.0, D.rim 9.0, base 4.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous red-brown throughout. Burnt at spout.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
KSM L III 16 No.1074

750. (K.827)
Handle and part of spout missing.
H.4.1, D.rim 12.0,base 6.0 cm.
Coated dark red-brown throughout, badly worn. One sdie burnt.
KSM L III 16 No.1075

Pedestalled Lamp - Type 1

751. (K.828)
Rim and spout fragment.
D. rim 19.0 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout.
Spout burnt.
KSM L III 16 No.1075

GROUP H

FABRIC: FINE BUFF

Technique Handmade

Surface Monochrome coated

Rounded cup - Type 1a

752. (K.831) PLATE 88
Rim chipped, hole in base.
H.5.6, D.rim 9.0, base 5.0 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

Angular bridge-spouted jar - Type 1

753. (K.861) PLATE 88
Spout and rim chipped. Handles missing.
H.10.0, D.rim 10.3,base 5.7cm.
Interior has dark smear at rim and drips of paint on sides.
Outside coated thin light brown, underside plain.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

Technique Wheelmade

Surface Monochrome coated

Tall-rimmed angular cup - Type 3

754. (K.830) PLATE 88
Rim chipped, handle missing.
H.4.6, D.rim 8.0, base 3.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

Pyxis -- Type 4

755. (K.856) PLATE 88
Fragment of rim, side and half of base.
H.5.5, D.rim 12.0,base 9.0 cm.
Interior has thin dark smear at rim. Top of rim and exterior coated dark-brown.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

Large pyxis - like type 4

756. (K.857) PLATE 88
One-third of rim and side and most of base missing.
H.6.5, D.rim 19.5,base 17.0cm.
Interior has dark smear at rim. Top of rim and exterior coated black, flaking away.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

Surface Monochrome coated
White decorated

Short-rimmed angular cup
- Type 1

757. (K.829) PLATE 88
Rim chipped.
H.3.7, D.rim 7.2, base 3.5cm.
Coated dark red-brown all over except handle, which is plain. Exterior has horizontal lines at rim and angle with groups of three diagonal strokes in between.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

Pyxis - Type 4

758. (K.855) PLATE 88
Fragment of one-quarter of rim side and base.
H.5.2, D.rim 11.0,base 7.5 cm.
Interior has dark smear at rim. Top of rim and exterior coated brown. Exterior has horizontal bands below rim and on lower side and vertical stroke on handle.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

Tray

759. (K.858) PLATE 88
Half of rim missing.
H. 1.5, D. 13.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown to black throughout. Interior has three concentric circles.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

Surface Monochrome coated
Polychrome decorated

Pyxis - Type 3

760. (K.854)
Rim and side fragment.
H.5.5, D.rim 9.0 cm.
Interior has dark smear at rim. Top of rim and exterior coated dull brown. Exterior has horizontal orange band at angle and two white bands at middle of side.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

Technique Wheelmade
- cone thrown

Surface Plain

Crude goblet

761. (K.832) PLATE 89
Base chipped.
H.4.9, D.rim 8.0, base 3.7 cm.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

762. (K.833) PLATE 89
Intact.
H.4.0, D.rim 8.7, base 3.3 cm.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

763. (K.834) PLATE 89
Rim chipped.
H.5.0, D.rim 8.5, Base 5.0 cm.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

Surface Monochrome coated

Crude cup - Type 2

764.(K.836) PLATE 89
Large rim fragment missing.
H.5.8, D.rim 9.5, base 4.1 cm.
Coated light brown throughout.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

765. (K.837) PLATE 89
Large rim fragment missing.
H.5.3, D.rim 9.0, base 5.2 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

766. (K.838) PLATE 89
Half of rim missing.
H.6.0, D.rim 9.0, base 5.0 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

767. (K.839) PLATE 89
Half of rim missing.

H.5.5, D.rim 9.0, base 4.5 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

768. (K.840) PLATE 89
Handle missing, rim chipped.
H.6.3, D.rim 9.0, base 4.7 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

769. (K.841) PLATE 89
Handle missing, rim chipped.
H.6.0, D.rim 8.5, base 4.6 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

Crude bowl - Type 2

770. (K.842) PLATE 89
Rim fragment missing.
H.1.8, D.rim 11.5,base 5.5 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

771. (K.843) PLATE 89
Rim chipped.
H.3.0, D.rim 10.5,base 4.6 cm.
Coated brown all over except
two places potter missed.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

772. (K.844) PLATE 89
Rim chipped.
H.2.8, D.rim 11.0,base 4.6 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

773. (K.845) PLATE 89
Intact.
H.2.7, D.rim 11.5,base 5.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown
throughout.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

774. (K.846) PLATE 89
Rim chipped.
H.3.0, D.rim 11.5,base 5.5 cm.
Coated light brown throughout.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

Crude bowl - Type 3

775. (K.848) PLATE 90
Rim chipped.
H.2.2, D.rim 8.5, base 4.8 cm.
Coated brown all over except
one place on rim where held.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

776. (K.849) PLATE 90
Rim fragment missing.
H.2.3, D.rim 8.5, base 4.5 cm.
Coated brown throughout.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

777. (K.850) PLATE 90
Rim fragment missing.
H.2.2, D.rim 9.4, base 4.0 cm.
Coated dark red-brown
throughout.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

778. (K.851) PLATE 90
Rim fragment missing.
H.2.3, D.rim 9.5, base 3.5 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

779. (K.852) PLATE 90
Rim chipped.
H.2.5, D.rim 10.0,base 5.2 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

780. (K.853) PLATE 90
Rim chipped.
H.3.0, D.rim 10.5,base 4.8 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

FABRIC TEMPERED BUFF

Lid

781. (K.859)
Fragment of rim and top with
complete knob.
H. 2.5, D. 16.0 cm.
Surface plain. Two white con-
centric-on top around knob.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

782. (K.860)
Fragment of rim and top with
complete knob.
H. 2.8, D. 21.0 cm.
Top and knob coated dark, now
worn away. Side has dark bands
at rim and top leaving
reserved zone in middle.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

FABRIC RED BROWN

Technique Wheelmade

Surface Plain

Shallow bowl - like Type 1

783. (K.847) PLATE 90
Three small rim fragments missing.
H.3.3, D.rim 13.2,base 6.5 cm.
Plain red surface.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

Open spouted goblets

784. (K.835) PLATE 90
Intact.
H.5.7, D.rim 5.0, base 4.5 cm.
KSM L III 15 No.1071

785. (K.882) PLATE 90
Intact.
H.5.8, D.rim 6.3, base 3.6 cm.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
SMP.1983

GROUP I

FABRIC FINE BUFF

Technique Handmade

Surface Monochrome coated

Tall-rimmed angular cup - Type 1b

786. (K.864) PLATE 93
Half of rim and side missing.
H.6.2, D.rim 9.0, base 4.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout.
KSM L III 8 No.1052

Surface Monochrome coated
White decorated

Straight-sided cup - Type 2

787. (K.862) PLATE 93
Two rim fragments missing.
H.4.6, D.rim 8.0, base 5.5 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has horizontal band below rim.
KSM L III 8 No.1052

788. (K.863) PLATE 93
Two rim fragments missing.
H.4.5, D.rim 7.5, base 5.2 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has horizontal band at middle.
KSM L III 8 No.1052

FABRIC UNCERTAIN

Technique uncertain

Surface Monochrome coated
White decorated

Tall amphora

789. (K.865) PLATE 91
Recomposed.
Exterior has broad white horizontal band at middle of side and base.
Evans 1921, 572 Fig.416a
HM

790. (K.866) PLATE 91
Recomposed.
Exterior has broad white horizontal band at middle.
HM

791. (K.867) PLATE 92
Recomposed. Both handles and most of rim missing.
Exterior has three broad white horizontal bands on shoulder and side.
HM

Elongated jar

792. (K.868) PLATE 92
Recomposed.
Exterior has broad white horizontal band at middle.
HM

GROUP J

FABRIC FINE BUFF

Technique Handmade

Surface Monochrome coated

Tall-rimmed angular cup
- Type 1b

793. (K.873) PLATE 94
Rim chipped.
Mackenzie 1903, 180 Fig.6.4
Not located

Angular bridge-spouted jar
- Type 1

794. (K.883) PLATE 93
Base chipped, two small body fragments missing.
H.13.0, D.rim 10.0,base 5.8cm.
Interior has dark band at rim and drips on sides. Exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown.
Inscribed, "NE".
Mackenzie 1902PB(2), 46
HM 4351

Surface Monochrome coated
Polychrome decorated

Straight-sided cup - Type 2

795. (K.871) PLATE 94
Rim chipped.
H.4.2, D.rim 7.4, base 5.2 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
Exterior has pairs of red vertical lines alternating with diagonal white slightly rounded ladder pattern.
Inscribed, "NE Sh. 5".
Mackenzie 1903, 180 Fig.6.5
HM 4383

Technique Wheelmade
'Egg-shell ware'

Straight-sided cup - Type

796. (K.44)
Rim fragment.
D. rim c. 12.0 cm.
Interior has spray of light

brown paint and thin rim band. Exterior has four rows of light brown printed crescents.
Ash. AE 1061.7
HM 5187

Rounded cup - Type 4

797. (K.31)
Rim fragment.
Coated brown throughout, mottled in places. Decorated with impressed semicircles formed by edge of shell.
Evans 1921, 242 Fig.182a
Ash. AE 937

798. (K..32)
Rim fragment.
Coated brown throughout. Decorated with impressed reverse S pattern below rim and two rows of stars on lower side.
Evans 1921, 242 Fig.182b
Ash. AE 935

799. (K.33)
Large rim fragment. Restored in plaster.
H. 8.4 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout. Side impressed into double arcade pattern into which is painted white lily in upper register and orange with added red dot at top of lower one.
Evans 1921, 242 Fig.183a.1
Fig.194d
Ash. 1938.561

Technique Wheelmade

Surface Monochrome coated

Short-rimmed angular cup
- Type 2

800. (K.878) PLATE 94, 95
Intact.
H.6.5, D.rim 11.0,base 5.0 cm.
Coated thin red throughout.
Inscribed, "K 02 NE Sh 2".
Mackenzie 1903, 180 Fig.6.2
HM 4392

801. (K.879) PLATE 95
Complete, recomposed.
H.6.4, D.rim 11.5,base 4.7 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
Inscribed, "K.02 NE Sh".
HM 4391

Surface Monochrome coated
White decorated

Short-rimmed angular cup
- Type 1

802. (K.880) PLATE 93
Few small fragments of base and lower side missing.
Restored in plaster.
H.5.0, D.rim 9.0, base 3.0 cm.
Coated dull red-brown all over except for handle. Exterior has pair of horizontal lines at rim and angle.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
Mackenzie 1902PB(2), 47
HM 4354

Rounded cup - Type 3

803. (K.1053) PLATE 94
Recomposed.
Exterior appears white spotted.
Mackenzie 1903, 180 Fig.6.1
Forsdyke 1925, 86 Fig.107
BM A 514

Pyxis - Type 3

804. (K.884) PLATE 93
Large fragment of one-third of rim, side and base, restorted in plaster.
H.5.5, D.rim 8.5, base 3.0 cm.
Interior has dark smear at rim and drips on sides. Exterior coated dark-brown and has thick white bands below rim and at angle.
Inscribed, "K.02 NEKA", and "K.02 K d.".
Mackenzie 1902PB(2), 45.
HM 3385

Surface Monochrome coated
Polychrome decorated

Tumbler - Type 3

805. (K.34)
H. 6.5 cm.
Coated black throughout.
Exterior has large open white criss-cross pattern with red dots each surrounded by six white crosses in open spaces.
Underside has white star with red dot at centre.
Evans 1935, Fig.64a
Ash. AE 944

Open spouted bowl

806. (K.30) PLATE 95
Almost half of side and rim and all of base missing.
Restored in plaster.
H.7.5, D.rim14.5, base 6.0 cm.
Coated dull brown throughout.
Interior has alternating red and orange vertical bars with white dots between at rim.
Exterior has three rows of barbotine below rim and two at angle, red horizontal band at rim, white reverse-S pattern bordered above and below by red line with tassels with white at the ends in middle, red and white horizontal lines on lower side.
Inscribed, "K.02 NEKA"
Pendlebury 1933, Pl.XVII.2.a
HM 2674

Small jar

807. (K.36) PLATE 95
One handle, small fragments of rim and foot missing. Restored in plaster.
H.9.5, D.rim 7.5, base 3.8 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown and exterior has thick horizontal orange band below handles.
Evans 1921, Fig.180
HM 2686

Technique Wheelmade
- "thrown off the hump"

Crude cup - Type 2

808. (K.876) PLATE 95
Intact.
H.5.0, D.rim 8.5, base 5.0 cm.
Plain.
Inscribed, "NE Sh".
Mackenzie 1903, 180 Fig.6.7
HM 5762

Crude cup - Type 4

809. (K.881) PLATE 95
Intact.
H.5.5, D.rim 8.0, base 3.5 cm.
Thick uneven red-brown rim band with drips in places.
Inscribed, "NE Sh", "3".
Mackenzie 1903, 180 Fig.6.3
HM 5760

Crude cup - Type 2

810. (K.874) PLATE 93, 94
Intact.
H.5.3, D.rim 9.0, base 5.0 cm.
Coated thin red-brown throughout.
Inscribed, "NE Sh 6".
Mackenzie 1903, 180 Fig.6.6
HM 5711

Crude goblet

811. (K.875) PLATE 94
Mackenzie 1903, 180 Fig.6.8
Not located

GROUP K

FABRIC FINE BUFF

Technique Handmade

Miniature cup

812. (K.154) PLATE 97
Intact.
H.3.5, D.rim 3.8, base 3.0 cm.
Plain. Long strand of clay folded over rim to act as lug.
KSM M III 2 No.1190

Technique Wheelmade

Surface Dark on buff

Miniature straight-sided cup

813. (K.134) PLATE 97
Most of handle and half of rim missing.
H.3.0, D.rim 4.5, base 2.0 cm.
Thin dark-brown rim band in and out.
KSM M III 2 No.1192

Miniature pedestalled cup

814. (K.135) PLATE 96, 97
Rim chipped and base missing.
H.3.4, D.rim 4.2 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior to base of handle coated red brown.
KSM M III 2 No.1189

Surface Monochrome coated
White decorated

Tumbler - Type 3

815. (K.129)
Intact.
H. 6.6 cm.
Coated black throughout.
Exterior has three evenly spaced vertical foliate bands from base to rim.
Evans 1921, 255 Fig.191
Brown 1983, 88 Fig.43a
Ash. AE 1241

Rounded cup

816. (K.132) FIG.62
Several non-joining fragments of rim and side with complete unattached handle.
H. 9.5, D.rim 20.5 cm.
Coated lustrous metallic black and white spotted throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1190, 1192

Miniature amphora

817. (K.28) PLATES 96, 97
Small rim fragment missing.
H.7.6, D.rim 3.4, base 2.3 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated semilustrous black.
Exterior has horizontal bands at base, on lower side and below rim, two concentric circles on shoulder and a filled semicircle below each handle.
Inscribed, "K.02 K.28".
Mackenzie 1902PB(2), 79 K.28
Evans 1921, 255 Fig.191
HM 2688

818. (K.29) PLATES 96, 97
Recomposed, complete.
H.6.9, D.rim 4.2, base 2.1 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated semilustrous black.
Interior has thin rim band.
Exterior has horizontal band at base, two rows of pendant filled semicircles on lower side and large pendants filled semicircles on shoulder.
Inscribed, "K.02 K.29".
Mackenzie 1902PB(2), 79 K.29
Evans 1921, 255 Fig.191
HM 2689

819. (K.155) PLATE 96
Evans 1921, 255 Fig.191
Not located

820. (K.156)
Intact.
H. 7.8 cm.
Exterior coated black and has horizontal band at neck and six vertical lines evenly spaced from neck to base.
Forms pair with 821.
Brown 1983, 88 Fig.43a

Ash. 1938.585

821. (K.157) PLATES 96, 97
Both handles and fragments of rim missing. Restored.
H. 7.8, D. base 2.2 cm.
Exterior coated black and decorated like 820.
KSM M III 2 No.1190

Surface Monochrome coated
Polychrome decorated

Cup

822. (K.131) FIG.62 PLATE 97
Rim fragment.
D. rim 13.0 cm.
Coated lustrous metallic black throughout. Interior has white diagonal slashes at rim. Exterior has traces of white circular decoration with added red vertical stripes.
KSM M III 2 No.1190

Jug with horizontal spout
- Type 1

823. (K.163)
Recomposed, rim chipped.
H. 8.9 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated black. Exterior has orange band on flange at neck, white horizontal band on neck and traces of white decoration on body.
Evans 1921, 255 Fig.191
Brown 1983, 88 Fig.43a right
Ash. 1938.586

Technique Wheelmade
-"thrown off the hump"

Crude cup - Type 3

824. (K.147)
Rim chipped.
H.6.8, D.rim 9.5, base 4.5 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1191

825. (K.148)
Complete, recomposed.
H.5.5, D.rim 9.0, base 4.2 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout. Mottled.
KSM M III 2 No.1192

826. (K.141) PLATE 98
Large fragment of rim and side missing.
H.5.4, D.rim 9.0, base 4.2 cm.
Coated thin brown throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1191

827. (K.142) PLATE 98
Small rim fragment missing.
H.5.8, D.rim 8.5, base 4.5 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1191

828. (K.143) PLATE 98
Small rim fragment missing.
H.5.5, D.rim 8.5, base 4.3 cm.
Coated thin metallic grey brown throughout, worn away.
KSM M III 2 No.1192

829. (K.144) PLATE 98
One third of rim missing.
H.6.0, D.rim 8.5, base 4.5 cm.
Coated dull dark-brown throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1191

830. (K.145) PLATE 98
One-third of rim and side missing.
H.5.5, D.rim 9.0, base 4.7 cm.
Coated lustrous metallic grey brown throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1192

831. (K.146) PLATE 98
Three-quarters of rim and side missing.
H.6.3, D.rim 9.0, base 4.5 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1192

Crude cup - Type 4

832. (K.149) PLATE 98
Intact.
H.5.0, D.rim 8.5, base 5.0 cm.
Coated brown throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1191

833. (K.150) PLATE 98
One-third of rim and top of handle missing.
H.5.0, D.rim 8.0, base 5.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous brown throughout, worn away.
KSM M III 2 No.1192

834. (K.151) PLATE 98
Handle and rim fragment missing.
H.5.0, D.rim 9.0, base 4.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous grey-brown throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1192

835. (K.152) PLATE 98
Handle and fragment of rim missing.
H.4.5, D.rim 8.5, base 3.8 cm.
Coated brown throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1191

Crude cup - Type 4
with folded over rim

836. (K.139) PLATE 98
Rim chipped.
H.5.0, D.rim 8.0, base 4.5 cm.
Plain.
KSM M III 2 No.1191

837. (K..140) PLATE 98
Rim chipped.
H.5.7, D.rim 9.0, base 4.0 cm.
KSM M III 2 No.1192

Crude juglet

838. (K.171) PLATE 96, 99
Complete, recomposed.
H.6.3, D.rim 4.0, base 4.0 cm.
Interior of spout and exterior splattered with red-brown paint.
Evans 1921, 255 Fig.191
KSM M III 2 No.1190

839. (K.172) PLATE 99
Rim chipped.
H.8.1, D.rim 4.0, base 3.7 cm.
Exterior spalttered orange.
KSM M III 2 No.1192

840. (K.158) PLATE 99
Intact.
H.6.0, D.rim 3.5, base 3.0 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated dull brown.
KSM M III 2 No.1190

841. (K.159) PLATE 99
Rim chipped.
H.7.0, D.rim 3.0, base 3.5 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated dull dark-brown.
KSM M III 2 No.1190

842. (K.160) PLATE 99
Rim chipped.
H.7.7, D.rim 3.2, base 3.5 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated dull dark-brown.
KSM M III 2 No.1190

843. (K.161) PLATE 96
Appears to be intact.
Monochrome coated exterior.
Not located.

844. (K.162) PLATE 99
Rim chipped.
H.7.5, D.rim 3.0, base 3.5 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated dull dark-brown.
KSM M III 2 No.1192

845. (K.164) PLATE 99
Rim and most of handle missing.
H.7.3, D. base 3.3 cm.
Exterior coated dull dark brown.
KSM M III 2 No.1190

846. (K.165) PLATE 99
Handle missing.
H.5.8, D.rim 3.3, base 3.9 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated thin brown.
KSM M III 2 No.1190

847. (K.166) PLATE 99
Handle missing.
H.5.8, D.rim 3.3, base 4.5 cm.
Faint traces of six horizontal incised lines on body.
Interior of rim and exterior coated thin brown.

848. (K.167) PLATE 99
Handle missing.

H.6.0, D.rim 3.4, base 4.3 cm.
Coated thin brown throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1190

849. (K.168) PLATE 99
Handle missing.
H.6.0, D.rim 3.0, base 3.8 cm.
Traces of four thinly incised horizontal lines on shoulder.
Interior of rim and exterior coated thin brown.
KSM M III 2 No.1190

850. (K.169) PLATE 99
Handle and half of rim missing.
H.6.2, D.rim 3.5, base 4.0 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated dull red-brown .
KSM M III 2 No.1190

851. (K.170)
Handle and most of rim missing.
H.5.5, D.rim 2.5, base 3.5 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated dull red-brown.
KSM M III 2 No.1190

Crude bowl - Type 2

852. (K.174) PLATE 99
Rim slightly chipped.
H.2.2, D.rim 11.9,base 6.2 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1190

853. (K.175) PLATE 99
Rim fragment missing.
H.3.9, D.rim 11.0,base 6.0 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1191

854. (K.176) PLATE 99
Rim chipped.
H.2.5, D.rim 10.0,base 3.7 cm.
Coated dark red-brown throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1192

855. (K.177) PLATE 99
Rim chipped.
H.2.8, D.rim 10.0,base 5.7 cm.
Coated metallic grey-brown throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1191

856. (K.178) PLATE 99
Rim chipped.
H.2.5, D.rim 9.7,base 5.0 cm.
Traces of thin red-brown paint throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1192

857. (K.179) PLATE 99
Intact.
H.3.0, D.rim 10.5,base 5.0 cm.
Coated metallic grey-brown throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1191

858. (K.180) PLATE 99
Rim slightly chipped.
H.3.4, D.rim 9.0, base 5.0 cm.
Plain. One side pulled down and burnt, probably used as lamp.
KSM M III 2 No.1190

Crude bowl - Type 3

859. (K.181) PLATE 100
One-third of rim missing.
H.3.0, D.rim 10.2,base 5.0 cm.
Coated dull red-brown over most of surface.
KSM M III 2 No.1190

860. (K.182) PLATE 100
Rim and side fragment missing.
H.2.5, D.rim 10.5,base 5.7 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1191.

861. (K.183) PLATE 100
Rim and side fragment missing.
H.3.0, D.rim 9.5,base 5.3 cm.
Coated thin brown throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1191

862. (K.184) PLATE 100
Rim slightly chipped.
H.3.2, D.rim 9.5,base 5.3 cm.
Coated dull dark-brown throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1192

863. (K.185) PLATE 100
Rim slightly chipped.

H.2.6, D.rim 10.0,base 5.0 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1191

864. (K.186) PLATE 100
Rim chipped.
H.3.0, D.rim 9.5, base 5.0 cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1191

865. (K.187) PLATE 100
Rim fragment missing.
H.2.5, D.rim 9.0, base 5.0 cm.
Coated thin light brown throughout. Impression of rim of other pot on base.
KSM M III 2 No.1190

866. (K.188) PLATE 100
Rim chipped.
H.2.5, D.rim 8.0, base 4.5 cm.
Coated thin dull red-brown throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1191

867. (K.189) PLATE 100
Rim chipped.
H.2.0, D.rim 7.0, base 4.7 cm.
Coated thin dull red-brown throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1192

868. (K.190) PLATE 100
Rim fragment missing.
H.2.8, D.rim 10.0,base 6.0 cm.
Coated thin dull red-brown throughout, mottled in places.
KSM M III 2 No.1191

FABRIC SEMIFINE BUFF

Technique Handmade

Large jar

869. (K.201) PLATE 100
Four non-joining fragments of side. Exterior has dark-brown connected oval pattern with added white. Similar to 737.
KSM M III 2 No.1191

870. (K.202) PLATE 100
Five non-joining fragments of shoulder, side and base.
D. base 10.0 cm.
Interior has red smear on neck
Exterior has dark red oval or circular pattern with added white, similar to 869.
KSM M III 2 No.1191

Jug

871. (K.196) PLATE 101
Fragment of neck and spout with upper part of handle.
H. 17.2 cm.
Interior of spout and exterior coated dull dark-brown.
Applied horizontal rings at on lower neck.
KSM M III 2 No.1190

Technique Wheelmade

Bridge-spouted jar

872. (K.133) FIG.62 PLATE 101
Four non-joining fragments of rim and lower side with spout.
D. rim 7.0 cm.
Exterior has alternating vertical zones of dark paint with added white 'drops' and buff reserved zones with dark-brown 'drops'.
KSM M III 2 No.1190,1192,1196

FABRIC TEMPERED BUFF

Technique Handmade

Large deep basin.

873. (K.195) PLATE 101
Three large rim and side fragments with one handle.
H. 18.0, D.rim 36.0 cm.
Interior has thick uneven rim band. Exterior coated in thin, dull dark-brown paint and has large white star pattern in middle of both sides.
KSM M III 2 No.1191

Large spouted jar

874. (K.197)
Tip of spout and numerous body

fragments missing. Restored. Exterior has two large horizontal zones of white foliate bands bordered above and below by rows of white with added red dots bordered in white and red, traces of thick white horizontal bands on lower side
Mackenzie 1903, 178 Fig.5
Evans 1921, 255 Fig.191
HM

875. (K.198)
Few body fragments missing. Exterior has large horizontal zone of white open running spirals at middle bordered above and below by zones of white crescents bordered orange bands with added red dots.
Mackenzie 1903, 177 Fig.4
Evans 1921, 257 Fig.192a
HM

Large jug

876. (K.199) FIG.62 PLATE 101
Recomposed part of shoulder and side and eleven non-joining fragment.
H. 26.5 cm.
Exterior coated semilustrous black and has decoration like 875 except for having red instead of orange bands and no added red dots.
Mackenzie 1902DB(2),1
Mackenzie 1902PB(2), 11
SMP.2023
KSM M III 2 No.1189

Technique Wheelmade

Large bowl

877. (K.193) FIG.62 PLATE 101
One-third of rim and side and over half of base missing. Restored in plaster.
H.14.0,D.rim 29.0,base 9.0 cm.
Coated thin, dull dark-brown throughout. Top of rim has broad white bands. Exterior has large white open running spirals with petaloid loops above and below and white band at base.
KSM M III 2 No.1194

FABRIC FINE ORANGE

Technique Wheelmade

Pedestaled cup

878. (K.130) FIG.62 PLATE 97
Rim and handle missing.
H. 7.5, D. base 2.9 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated red-brown.
KSM M III 2 No.1190

Shallow bowl/cup

879. (K.191) PLATE 100
Intact.
H.3.8, D.rim 8.0, base 3.4 cm.
Plain.
KSM M III 2 No.1192

FABRIC GRITTY ORANGE

Technique Wheelmade

Lid

880. (K.138) FIG.62 PLATE 97
Rim fragment missing.
H. 2.0, D. 7.7 cm.
Top has even brown spray with added white and orange rock-work pattern.
KSM M III 2 No.1190

Crude cup - like Type 4

881. (K.153) PLATE 98
Handle missing, rim chipped.
H.5.5, D.rim 7.3, base 3.6 cm.
Plain.
KSM M III 2 No.1192

Jug

882. (K.137) PLATE 101
Fragment of upper side with complete spout and handle.
H. 10.0 cm.
Interior of spout and exterior coated dull black. Thin white band on rim of spout. Exterior

has thick white horizontal band on neck.
KSM M III 2 No.1192

Tray

883. (K.192) PLATE 102
One-third preserved.
H.1.7, D.rim 19.0,base 17.5cm.
Coated dull red-brown throughout. Interior has two large white concentric circles one at rim other in centre.
KSM M III 2 No.1192

FABRIC GRITTY POROUS ORANGE

Technique Wheelmade

Tray

884. (K.194)
Six non-joining fragments of rim, side and base.
H.7.8, D.rim 26.0,base 21.0cm.
Coated with thick white paint, similar to creamy bordered ware and house models.
KSM M III 2 No.1190

Hand lamp - Type 2

885. (K.203)
Single fragment of rim with complete handle.
Coated dull orange throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1191

Pedestalled lamp - Type 2

886. (K.204)
Three non-joining fragments of rim and foot.
H. c.23.0, D.rim 24.0 cm.
Coated red all over except interior of pedestal.
KSM M III 2 No.1192

OTHER FABRICS

Miniature spouted cup

887. (K.136) PLATE 97
Handle missing, rim chipped.
H.3.0, D.rim 4.0, base 1.3 cm.
Fine grey fabric, wheelmade.
Exterior coated black.
KSM M III 2 No.1190

Juglet

888. (K.173) PLATE 102
Small rim fragment missing.
H.6.9, D.max 6.8, base 6.1 cm.
Gritty brown very micaceous fabric, Cycladic. Wheelmade.
Plain.
KSM M III 2 No.1190

Large jar

889. (K.200)
Complete. Half in Ash. and half in HM.
Coarse red-brown fabric.
Exterior coated thick semi-lustrous black and has six large white palm trees with added red detail on body and white bands at rim and neck.
Evans 1921, 254 Fig.190
Ash. AE 1654
HM 7691

GROUP L

FABRIC: FINE BUFF

Technique Handmade

Rounded goblet - Type 1

890. (K.110) PLATE 102
Rim and base fragments missing.
H.7.0, D.rim 8.0, base 5.0 cm.
Interior has thin brown rim band. Exterior has smear of brown paint all over.
KSM M II 5 No.1180

891. (K.111) PLATE 102
Intact.
H.7.5, D.rim 8.0, base 4.5 cm.
Thin red-brown smears at rim in and out.
KSM M II 5 No.1180

892. (K.112) PLATE 102
Intact.
H.6.8, D.rim 8.0, base 4.5 cm.
Traces of thin brown paint in and out but not underside.
KSM L III 1 No.997

893. (K.113) PLATE 102
Rim chipped.
H.7.0, D.rim 8.0, base 4.2 cm.
Plain.
KSM L III 1 No.997

894. (K.114) PLATE 102
Rim chipped.
H.7.0, D.rim 8.0, base 4.5 cm.
One area of rim coated red-brown in and out.
KSM L III 1 No.997

895. (K.115) PLATE 102
Rim chipped.
H.5.5-7.0, D.rim 7.5-8.0, base 4.5 cm.
Traces of thin brown paint throughout.
KSM L III 1 No.997

Tumbler - Type 1

896. (K107) PLATE 102
Intact.
H.6.5, D.rim 8.0, base 3.5 cm.
Interior has accidental smear of red-brown paint at rim.
Exterior has thick horizontal red-brown band below rim and one thick diagonal band at rim.
KSM L III 1 No.997

Conical goblet - Type 1

897. (K.85)
Large rim fragment.
H. 4.5, D.rim 6.5 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
Exterior has alternating pairs of red and white spiralling lines, similar to 55.
KSM L III 1 No.997

Straight-sided cup - Type 1

898. (K.99) PLATE 103
Large fragment of rim, side and base with complete handle.
H.6.0, D.rim 10.0,base 6.0 cm.
Interior has accidental drip of light brown paint near handle. Exterior has brown paint applied with brush to side but not handle or underside.
KSM M II 5 No.1181

Small angular cup

899. (K.96)
Large fragment of rim and side with complete handle.
H.4.3, D.rim 8.5 cm.
Carelessly coated thin dark brown throughout.
KSM M II 5 No.1178,1180,1181

Rounded-cup - Type 1b

900. (K.100) PLATE 103
Large rim fragment missing.
H.5.5, D.rim 8.3, base 4.5 cm.
Thick red-brown rim band in and out.
KSM M II 5 No.1173,1174

Angular bridge-spouted jar - Type 1

901. (K.105) PLATE 103

Most of lower side and base missing.
H.9.8, D.rim 10.0,base 4.5 cm.
Thick brown band at rim and spout in and out.
KSM M II 5 No.1176,1177,1178, 1179,1180

902. (K.106) FIG.64
Three non-joining fragments of rim, spout and complete base.
H.13.0, D.rim 12.0,base 6.0cm.
Interior has dark uneven rim band. Exterior coated dull dark-brown throughout.
KSM M II 5 No.1178,1180

903. (K.74) PLATE 103
One-third of rim and side missing, base chipped. One rim fragment in Ash. Restored.
H.13.5, D.rim 9.0,base 6.0 cm.
Interior has uneven dark rim band and accidental drips of paint. Exterior coated semi-lustrous black and has three zones of two orange diagonal lines with pairs of white lines either side from white base band to rim.
KSM M II 5 No.1175,1181
KSM M III 2 No.1182,1195
KSM L III 1 No.997
Ash. 1910.167i

Technique Wheelmade

Surface Monochrome coated

Straight-sided cup

904. (K.101)
Two large non-joining fragments of rim, side, base and handle.
H.6.4, D.rim 8.8, base 4.5 cm.
Coated throughout in dull brown paint.
KSM M II 5 No.1173

Tall-rimmed angular cup - Type 5

905. (K.97) FIG.64 PLATE 103
One-third of rim and side missing. Restored in plaster.
H.6.3, D.rim 11.0, base 4.2cm.
Coated metallic black throughout.
KSM M II 5 No.1173,1174,1176

906. (K.98) PLATE 103
Large fragment of rim, side and base.
H.6.4, D.rim 13.0,base 5.3 cm.
Coated thin dark-brown throughout.
KSM M II 5 No.1179,1181

Short-rimmed angular cup - Type 2

907. (K.91) PLATE 104
One-third of rim missing. Partially restored in plaster.
H.6.8, D.rim 11.0,base 4.0 cm.
Coated dull red-brown all over except for area of handle where potter held to paint.
KSM M II 5 No.1176,1177,1178, 1180,1181

908. (K.92) PLATE 104
Most of rim and side missing. Partially restored in plaster.
H.7.0, D.rim 10.5,base 4.0 cm.
Coated dull red-brown all over except for area of handle where held by potter.
KSM M II 5 No.1176,1180

909. (K.93) PLATE 104
Three-quarters of rim and half of body missing.
H.6.5, D.rim 11.0,base 4.0 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
KSM M II 5 No.1178,1179,1180, 1181

910. (K.94) PLATE 104
Large fragment of rim, side and base with complete handle.
H.6.5, D.rim 11.0,base 4.0 cm.
Coated dull dark-brown all over except for area of handle where held by potter.
KSM M II 5 No.1176,1178,1179

911. (K.86) FIG.64 PLATE 104
Several small rim and side fragments missing. Restored.
H.7.7, D.rim 13.5,base 4.7 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout.

KSM M II 5 No.1173,1176,1177, 1178,1180,1181

912. (K.87) FIG.64 PLATE 104
Most of rim, side and part of handle missing.
H.7.5, D.rim 17.0,base 5.5 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout.
KSM M II 5 No.1177,1178,1180

913. (K.88)
Several non-joining fragments of rim, side and handle with complete base.
D. rim 17.0, base 5.8 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
KSM M II 5 No.1176,1178,1180, 1182

914. (K.89)
Four fragment of rim and base with complete handle.
D.rim 16.0, base 5.3 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
KSM M II 5 No.1178,1180,1181
KSM L III 1 No.997

915. (K.90)
Large fragment of base and lower side with handle stub.
H.5.5, D.max.13.0,base 4.7 cm.
Coated black throughout.
KSM M II 5 No.1180,1181

Surface Monochrome coated
White decorated

Rounded goblet - Type 2

916. (K.108) PLATE 102
Rim chipped.
H.7.7, D.rim 8.0, base 4.5 cm.
Interior and exterior of upper part coated semilustrous dark-brown. Foot plain but has drips of dark paint from upper part and smear on underside.
Exterior has thick white horizontal band on side.
KSM L III 1 No.997

917. (K.109) PLATE 102
Two-thrids of rim missing.
H.7.5, D.rim 9.0, base 5.0 cm.
Interior and exterior of upper part coated dull brown. Underside plain. Interior has two diagonal white strokes at rim.
Exterior has thick white horizontal band on side.
KSM M II 5 No.1180

Straight-sided cup

918. (K.95) FIG.64 PLATE 103
Half of rim missing. Restored.
H.7.0, D.rim 9.0,base 4.8 cm.
Interior has thick dark rim band. Exterior coated dull brown and has traces of white decoration on lower side.
KSM M II 5 No.1173,1174,1177

Rounded cup - Type 3

919. (K.82) FIG.64 PLATE 104
Large fragment of rim and side with complete strap handle.
H. 5.0, D.rim 8.0 cm.
Coated thin dark-brown throughout. Interior has rim band. Exterior has horizontal band below rim and vertical stripes on side.
KSM M II 5 No.1182

Rounded cup - Type 4

920. (K.81) FIG.64 PLATE 104
Three non-joining fragments of rim, lower side and base.
H.7.0, D.rim 12.0,base 5.0 cm.
Interior has uneven dark band at rim and drips on sides.
Exterior coated semilustrous dark red-brown and has bands at rim and base and traces of large circular pattern with inturned teeth in three places on side.
KSM M II 5 No.1174,1182
KSM L III 1 No.997

Pyxis

921. (K.116) PLATE 105
Large fragment of base and side.
H. 5.5, D. base 9.0 cm.
Interior smeared and sprayed with dark paint. Exterior coated semilustrous metallic

grey-brown and has horizontal bands at base and in group of three at middle of side.
KSM M II 5 No.1182
KSM M III 2 No.1190,1195

Pyxis - Type 2

922. (K.117) FIG.64 PLATE 105
Most of base and rim missing.
H.5.8, D.rim 10.3,base 7.5 cm.
Interior has uneven dark rim band and drips of paint.
Exterior coated dark-brown and has horizontal bands at rim, middle and base.
KSM M II 5 No.1182
KSM L III 1 No.997

Surface Monochrome coated
Polychrome decorated

Rounded goblet - Type 3

923. (K.49) PLATE 105
Three fragments of lower side.
Restored in plaster.
H.rest.6.7, D. rim rest.9.5cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Interior has complicated pattern in white.
Exterior has three horizontal white lines with added red strokes alternating with yellow diagonal slashes partly outlined in white.
Evans 1902-3, 20 Fig.8 Pl.II.1
HM 2698

Shallow angular bowl - Type 2

924. (K.47) PLATE 105
Three large rim fragments, one handle and half of base missing. Rsetored in plaster.
H.5.3, D.max.17.0,base 5.3 cm.
Interior has large brown splashes on sides and rows of barbotine with white semicircles on spouts. Exterior has barbotine row at angle, reserved bands outlined in white on lower side, base coated brown and has white cross on underside in centre, upper side coated semilustrous dark-brown and has eight barbs each side coated red and surrounded by tiny white dots and three pairs of pendants white lines on each spout.
Evans 1902-3, Pl.II.2
Evans 1935, 134 Fig.102
HM 2694

925. (K.48)
Most of rim missing. Restored in plaster.
Similar to 924 but lacks the reserved bands on lower side.
Evans 1935, 135 Fig.105
Ash. 1930.645

Jug with horizontal spout
- Type 2

926. (K.102) PLATE 105
Two-thirds of rim, handle and few small body fragments missing. Restored in plaster.
H.12.3, D.rim 4.7,base 3.5 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated dark-brown. Exterior has white horizontal band at base of neck and three white and three red alternating vertical lines on side.
KSM L III 1 No.997

Small rounded bridge-spouted jar

927. (K.75) FIG.64 PLATE 106
Spout, base and most of side missing.
H. 7.0, D.rim 7.5 cm.
Interior has thin rim band and large drips of dark paint.
Exterior coated black and has orange rim band with added white dots and large white zig-zag pattern on side.
KSM M III 2 No.1195,1196

Rounded bridge-spouted jar
- Type 4

928. (K.50) PLATE 106
Large fragment of half of rim, spout, side and base with one handle. Restored in plaster.
H.14.0, D.rim 9.3,base 6.0 cm.

Interior has few drips of dark paint near rim. Exterior coated dark-brown and has large white foliate band with added orange dots and horizontal lines at middle with rows of white dots in pairs of lines and red dots connected with white S-spirals above and below, and three horizontal white bands near base.
Evans 1921, 268 Fig.199e
Ash. AE 912

929. (K.51) FIG.65 PLATE 106
One-quarter of rim and few body fragments missing. Restored in plaster.
H.14.5, D.rim 8.5,base 6.0 cm.
Similar to 928 but red added to foliate band not orange.
KSM M II 5 No.1175,1196

930. (K.52) PLATE 106
One handle, most of rim and several sides fragments missing. Restored in plaster.
H.14.5, D.rim 9.0,base 6.0 cm.
Similar to 928 but pink added to foliate band and orange used instead of red elsewhere.
KSM M II 5 No.1175
KSM M III 2 No.1192,1194,1195, 1196
KSM No.1852

931. (K.53) PLATE 106
Spout and many body fragments missing. Restored in plaster.
H.14.5, D.rim 9.0,base 5.0 cm.
Similar to 928.
KSM M II 5 No.1175,1182
KSM M III 2 No.1195,1196
KSM L III 1 No.997

932. (K.54) PLATE 106
Spout, one handle and much of rim and side missing.
H.14.5, D.rim 9.0,base 5.0 cm.
Similar to 928.
KSM M II 5 No.1175,1176,1180, 1181,1182
KSM M III 2 No.1195,1196
KSM L III 1 No.997

933. (K.55) PLATE 107
Large fragment of base and lower side.
H. 13.5, D. base 6.0 cm.
Similar to 930.
KSM M III 2 No.1190,1194,1195, 1196

934. (K.56) PLATE 107
Large fragment of rim and side with complete handle.
H. 9.5, D.rim 10.0 cm.
Similar 928.
KSM M II 5 No.1175, 1182
KSM M III 2 No.1196
KSM L III 1 No.997

935. (K.57)
Numerous non-joining fragments of body with both handles.
Similar to 928.
KSM M III 2 No.1195,1196

936. (K.58) PLATE 107
Large fragment of rim and upper side.
H. 7.5, D.rim 9.0 cm.
Similar to 928.
KSM M II 5 No.1182
KSM M III 2 No.1196

937. (K.59) PLATE 107
Two non-joining fragments of rim and upper side.
H. 5.3, D.rim 9.0 cm.
Similar to 928.
KSM M II 5 No.1173,1174
KSM M III 2 No.1196

938. (K.60) PLATE 107
Seven non-joining fragments of lower side.
Similar to 928.
KSM M II 5 No.1175,1180
KSM M III 2 No.1198
KSM L III 1 No.997

939. (K.61) PLATE 107
Two non-joining fragments of rim and lower side.
Similar to 928.
KSM M II 5 No.1182
KSM L III 1 No.997

940. (K.62) FIG.65 PLATE 108
Numerous rim and body fragments missing. Restored

in plaster.
H.15.0, D.rim 8.0,base 5.9 cm.
Interior has dark uneven band at rim and spout. Exterior coated dark-brown and has large white dots surrounded by tiny white dots in white circles interconnected by orange and white lines.
KSM M II 5 No.1175,1180,1181, 1182
KSM M III 2 No.1195,1196
KSM L III 1 No.997

941. (K.63) PLATE 108
Spout, most of rim, one handle and many fragments of body missing. rim fragment in Ash. Partly restored in plaster.
H.15.0, D.rim 8.0,base 6.0 cm.
Similar to 940.
Ash. 1032.3
KSM M II 5 No.1175,1182
KSM M III 2 No.1195,1196

942. (K.64) PLATE 108
Large non-joining fragments of rim with spout and lower side.
H.4.0, D.rim 8.5 cm.
Similar to 940 but has added red on orange bands.
KSM M III 2 No.1195

943. (K.65) PLATE 108
Three fragments of rim with spout and one handle.
D. rim 9.0 cm.
Similar to 942.
KSM M II 5 No.1175,1182
KSM M III 2 No.1195
KSM L III 1 No.997

944. (K.66) PLATE 108
Three fragments of rim with complete spout.
H. 10.0, D.rim 9.0 cm.
Similar to 942.
KSM M II5 No.1174,1175,1182
KSM M III 2 No.1195
KSM L III 1 No.997

945. (K.67) FIG.65 PLATE 109
Most of rim and one handle missing. Restored in plaster.
H.14.0, D.rim 8.0,base 5.0 cm.
Interior has thick black rim band. Exterior coated black and three zones of white chevrons bordered in white and three horizontal orange bands with added red dots.
KSM M II 5 No.1175, 1182
KSM M III 2 No.1195,1196
KSM M II 3 No.1133

946. (K.68) PLATE 109
Tip of spout and numerous body fragments missing. Restored in plaster.
H.15.5, D.rim 8.5,base 6.0 cm.
Similar to 945.
KSM M II 5 No.1173,1174,1175, 1178,1182
KSM M III 2 No.1196
KSM L III 1 No.997

947. (K.69) PLATE 109
Large fragment of base and lower side. Partly restored.
H. 10.0, D. base 6.0 cm.
Similar to 945.
KSM M II 5 No.1175,1182
KSM M III 2 No.1195
KSM L III 1 No.997

948. (K.70) PLATE 109
Large fragment of lower side.
H. 11.5 cm.
Similar to 945.
KSM M III 2 No.1195, 1196

949. (K.71) PLATE 109
Three non-joining fragments of rim with complete spout and one handle.
H. 7.5, D. rim 9.5 cm.
Similar to 945.
KSM M II 5 No.1173,1175,1182
KSM M III 2 No.1196

950. (K.72) PLATE 109
Large fragment of side with complete spout.
H. 7.5 cm.
Similar to 945.
KSM M III 2 No.1195,1196

951. (K.73) FIG.65 PLATE 110
Half of rim, one handle and base missing.
H. 12.0, D.rim 9.5 cm.
Interior has dark uneven rim

band. Exterior coated dark-brown throughout and has large white closed spirals with orange petals with added red dots at middle and and connected white circles with petaloid loops above and below.
KSM M II 5 No.1182
KSM M III 2 No.1195,1196

952. (K.76) FIG.66 PLATE 110
Large fragment of two-thirds of rim with complete spout.
H. 4.5, D.rim 8.5 cm.
Interior has dark uneven rim band. Exterior coated black and has white decoration of large white circles or spirals at middle, zone of white vertical lines with triangles either side above handle at rim and white loop with added orange and red.
KSM M II 5 No.1175, 1182

953. (K.77) FIG.66 PLATE 110
Two large non-joining fragments of rim with half of spout and complete handle.
H. 6.5, D.rim 9.0 cm.
Interior has wide dark-brown band at rim. Exterior coated black and has traces of white wavy line decoration at rim and on spout and thick white wavy band outlined in orange at middle.
KSM M II 5 No.1182
KSM M III 2 No.1195

954. (K.78) PLATE 110
Six non-joining fragments of side and rim with part of spout. D. rim 9.0 cm.
Interior has thick brown rim band. Exterior coated dark-brown and has thick white band at rim and at least two large white flowers with red dots at centres.
KSM M III 2 No.1195-1196

955. (K.79) PLATE 110
Six non-joining fragments of rim and side with complete spout and handle.
D. rim 9.0 cm.
Interior has thick red-brown rim band. Exterior coated red-brown and has two opposing wavy lines of white semicircles bisected by orange lines at middle and orange dot with white loops above and below beneath handle.
KSM M II 5 No.1182
KSM M III 2 No.1195,1196

956. (K.80) PLATE 110
Two non-joining fragments of rim and side.
H. 3.8, D.rim c.12.0 cm.
Similar to 955.
KSM M II 5 No.1182
KSM M III 2 No.1195,1196

Technique Wheelmade
-"thrown off the hump"

Crude bowl - Type 2

957. (K.123)
Half of rim and side missing.
H.3.5, D.rim 13.5,base 6.5 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout.
KSM M II 5 No.1178,1180

958. (K.124)
Fragment of rim,side and base.
H.2.0, D.rim 12.5,base 5.0 cm.
Coated thin brown throughout.
KSM M II 5 No.1181

Crude bowl - Type 3

959. (K.120)
Large fragment of rim,side and base.
H.2.0, D.rim 10.3,base 5.5 cm.
Coated brown throughout.
KSM M II 5 No.1176

960. (K.122)
Fragment of base with one-third of side and rim.
H.1.6, D.rim 8.0, base 4.2 cm.
Coated thin brown throughout.
KSM M II 5 No.1173

961. (K.121)
H.2.8, D.rim 9.0, base 5.0 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout.

KSM M II 5 No.1173

OTHER FABRICS

Shallow bowl

962. (K.125)
Fine, red-brown clay, coated brown throughout.
Most of rim missing.
H.3.7, D.rim 17.0,base 5.0 cm.
Coated brown throughout.
KSM M II 5 No.1180

Tumbler

963. (K.84) FIG.66
Rim and much of upper side missing.
H.5.8,rest.7.0, D.base 2.5 cm.
Fine porous grey-green fabric.
Wheelmade. Interior has dark rim band outlined in white.
Exterior has dark-brown open buckle motif outlined in white on either side on reserved ground.
KSM L III 1 No.997

Angular cup

964. (K.83) FIG.66 PLATE 104
Large fragment of side.
H.5.5, D.max 12.0 cm.
Fine hard red-brown fabric.
Wheelmade. Five horizontal grooves cut at middle. Coated thin dark-brown throughout.
KSM M III 2 No.1195
O II 3No.1387

Juglet

965. (K.104) PLATE 105
Spout, handle and much of side missing.
H. 5.8, D. base 3.6 cm.
Semifine buff fabric.
Wheelmade. Plain.
KSM M II 5 No.1176,1180,1181

Jug with cut-away spout
- like Type 4

966. (K.103) FIG.66
Four non-joining fragments of neck, side and base.
H. rest.21.0, D.base 4.5 cm.
Fine orange fabric. Wheelmade.
Interior of spout and exterior coated dull dark-brown fired grey-brown in places and flaking away. Exterior has thick white horizontal bands at base and neck and in group of three at middle.
KSM M III 2 No.1191,1195
O II 3 No.1387

Large shallow bowl

967. (K.126)
Rim chipped.
H.4.0, D.rim 15.0,base 8.0 cm.
Gritty grey-green fabric.
Wheelmade. Plain.
KSM L III 1 No.997

968. (K.127)
Much of rim and side missing.
H.4.5, D.rim 20.0,base 11.0cm.
Gritty orange fabric.
Wheelmade. Plain.
KSM M II 5 No.1180

Hand Lamp - Type 1

969. (K.119)
Two-thirds of body, handle and most of spout missing.
H.3.2, D.rim 9.0, base 8.0 cm.
Soft orange fabric. Wheelmade.
Traces of red slip. Spout burnt.
KSM M II 5 No.1181

Cooking pot

970. (K.128) FIG.66
Five large fragments of rim, side and base with two pods.
H.23.5,D.rim 22.0,base 12.0cm.
Gritty red-brown fabric.
Handmade. Plain. Lower exterior and one side blackened through use.
KSM M II 5 No.1173,1174

Large jar

971. (K.1054)
Large fragment of rim and

shoulder.
H.14.0, D.rim 11.0 cm.
Gritty brown very micaceous fabric fired grey at core.
Handmade. Plain. Three shallow horizontal grooves on upper shoulder.
Possibly central Cycladic.
KSM M II 5 No.1162,1169,1173, 1174

Amphora

972. (K.1055)
Several non-joining fragments of rim and side with complete handle.
Gritty red micaceous fabric.
Handmade. Plain.
Possibly central Cycladic.
KSM M II 5 No.1135,1162,1166, 1169,1171,1174

GROUP M

FABRIC FINE BUFF

Technique Wheelmade

Surface Dark on buff
Polychrome decorated

Squat rounded cup - Type 1

973. (K.22) PLATE 112, 113
Handle and several fragments of rim and lower side missing.
H.8.1, D.rim 9.5, base 4.5 cm.
Interior coated semilustrous dark-brown with white pendant semicircles at rim above thin red line. Exterior has dark-brown interlocking S-pattern on buff ground bordered by thin orange line and and thick dark band with alternating S and oval pattern both with added orange filling at rim and base.
Inscribed, "SE K Area K.02".
Mackenzie 1902PB(2),75 K.22
Mackenzie 1903, Pl.VI.4
HM 2698

Surface Monochrome coated
Polychrome decorated

Rounded goblet - Type 3

974. (K.1058)
Foot, half of rim and most of lower side missing.
Exterior coated dark-brown and has eight horizontal rows of alternating orange and white printed crescents.
Mackenzie 1906, Pl.IX.7
HM 5200

Tumbler - Type 4

975. (K.1056) PLATE 112, 113
Fragment of base and lower side.
H. 6.9, D.rim 4.6 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
Exterior has alternating vertical lines of barbotine, red and white dots and white

lines.
Inscribed, "S E K Area".
HM 3875

Rounded cup - Type 4

976. (K.24) PLATE 112
Most of rim and side missing. Appears to have dark coated exterior with thick white vertical bands with added red wavy lines.
Mackenzie 1903, Pl.VII.15
Not located.

Angular cup

977. (K.23) PLATE 112, 113
Base, part of handle and rim fragment missing. Restored.
H.rest.9.0, D.base 10.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Interior has zone of vertical white bars with added red dots with alternating red and yellow S between bordered by white connected semicircles above and below. Exterior has foliate band at middle red band below rim and above base and same pattern as on interior repeated on upper and lower side.
Mackenzie 1902PB(2),75 K.23
Evans 1921, 242 Fig.183a4
HM 2697

Angular cup

978. (K.1057)
Four non-joining fragments of rim, lower side and base.
H. 5.7, D.rim 15.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout. Interior has tiny white dot rosettes inside cream circles with added red dots near rim. Exterior has repeated vertical zones of cream bands with added red dots outlined in red with added orange dots, white zigzag on right and tiny dot rosettes connected by S-pattern of tiny white dots on left side.
Mackenzie 1902PB(2),77
Mackenzie 1903, PL.VII.5
Ash. 1938.576,.589,.817
KSM 0 II 3 No.1387,1391

Spouted jar

979. (K.957) PLATE 112, 113
Rim fragment with spout.
H.5.5, D.rim 12.0 cm.
Interior has red-brown rim band. Exterior coated red-brown and has horizontal rows of white linked circles at rim spout and upper side. Interior of spout has white semicircles and spots on rim and white radiating motif in bowl.
Ash. 1938.587

OTHER FABRICS

Offering table

980. (K.26)
Fragment of pedestalled foot with base of bowl.
Exteriors appears dark coated and has horizontal rows of barbotine alternating with red and yellow stripes and rows of white dots all enclosed in white linked semicircles on two sides and white ivy leaf design filled with red and orange alternating between.
Mackenzie 1902PB(2),77 K.26
Evans 1921, Pl.Ib
Evans 1935, 114 Fig.80c
Not located

981. (K.27)
Mackenzie 1902PB(2), 77 K.27
Not located

Angular cup

982. (K.886) PLATE 112, 113
Handle missing. Restored in plaster.
H. c.8.0 cm.
Gritty red-brown fabric. Handmade. Plain surface with white horizontal lines - one at rim, two at middle and three at angle and two rows of

white with added red dots between horizontal lines.
HM 4353

GROUP N

FABRIC FINE BUFF

Technique Wheelmade

Surface Dark on buff
Decorated

Bowl

983. (K.980) FIG.67
Fragment of half of rim and base with two lugs.
H.6.5, D.rim 13.0,base 4.5 cm.
Interior has dark band at rim and lower side and large painted ripple pattern on buff ground below rim. Exterior has thick dark bands at rim, middle and base leaving reserved zones.
KSM R V No.1566,1568

Jug

984. (K.972) PLATE 117
Spout, handle and half of body missing. Partly restored.
H. 13.1, D.base 4.1 cm.
Exterior body coated dull red-brown, spout left in reserve.
KSM R IV 5 No.1533,1546

Surface Monochrome coated

Rounded cup - Type 5

985. (K.966) PLATE 117
Half of rim and side and lower part of handle missing.
H.7.3, D.rim 13.0,base 4.7 cm.
Coated red-brown throughout.
Five horizontal grooves cut into middle of side.
KSM R V 2 No.1557,1558,1567, 1589

Surface Monochrome coated
White decorated

Jug with cut-away spout
- Type 4

986. (K.974) PLATE 117
Part of spout, two handles,

many body fragments and base missing. Restored in plaster. H.17.5, D. base c.4.0 cm. Interior of spout and exterior coated red-brown throughout. Exterior has white horizontal bands - one at neck, three at middle and one near base.
KSM R IV 5 No.1535
KSM R V 2 No.1555
KSM R V 6 No.1582,1585

Surface Monochrome coated
White spotted

Tumbler - Type 4

987. (K.970) PLATE 117
Most of rim and upper side missing.
H.11.0, D.rim 11.5,base 4.0cm. Coated semilustrous black and white spotted throughout.
KSM R V 6 No.1582,1585,1586, 1587,1589

Straight-sided cup - Type 7

988. (K.967) PLATE 117
Few small rim and side fragments and half of handle missing. Restored in plaster. H.6.3, D.rim 9.5,base 6.9 cm. Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior and top of handle carefully spotted white.
KSM R IV 6 No.1538

Short-rimmed angular cup - Type 3

989. (K.968) PLATE 118
Foot, handle and much of rim missing. Restored in plaster. H.rest. 8.3, D.rim 10.2 cm. Coated semilustrous black throughout. Interior spotted white.
KSM R V 2 No.1555,1558

990. (K.969) FIG.67 PLATE 118
Half of rim and handle and few small body and base fragments missing. Restored in plaster. H.9.1, D.rim 10.0,base 4.5 cm. Coated black throughout. Interior white spotted.
KSM R IV 6 No.1539,1540

Jug

991. (K.973)
Spout, handle and many body and base fragments missing. Partly restored in plaster. H. 12.0, D.base 3.5 cm. Interior of spout and exterior coated dark red-brown. Exterior has thick orange bands at base of neck and middle and white spotting all over.
KSM R V 2 No.1554,1557,1558

Surface Monochrome coated
Polychrome decorated

Straight-sided cup - Type 7

992. (K.559) FIG.67
Three non-joining fragments of rim, side and base with lower handle stub. H.5.0, D.rim 10.0,base 8.0 cm. Coated semilustrous dark grey-brown throughout. Interior has white band at rim. Exterior has white figure-of-eight with circles of tiny white dots and orange flower on left side.
KSM R V 5 No.1580
KSM R V 6 No.1587,1588

Straight-sided cup

993. (K.558) FIG.67 PLATE 118
Fragment of rim and side. H.7.5, D.rim 11.0 cm. Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Interior has white band at rim. Exterior has horizontal orange band with added red dots at middle and white chevrons at rim and base.
KSM R IV 4 No.1530
KSM R V 6 No.1586

Straight-sided cup - Type 10

994. (K.556) PLATE 118
Most of rim, side and handle

missing. Restored in plaster.
H.7.8, D.rim 9.4, base 5.1 cm.
Coated light red-brown throughout. Exterior has large white rosette with open circle at centre enclosed in large white circle either side and odd orange filled foliate design above closed spiral at front opposite handle.
Evans 1928, 371 Fig.206c
HM 7696

995. (K.557) FIG.67 PLATE 118
Half of rim, top of handle and most of base missing. Partly restored in plaster.
H.7.5, D.rim 10.5,base 6.0 cm.
Coated dark grey-brown throughout. Exterior has horizontal orange bands with added red dots and outlined in white at middle and base, white open running spirals at rim and white chevrons on lower side.
KSM R IV 1 No.1524
KSM R IV 6 No.1539,1540,1542

Rounded cup - Type 6

996. (K.964) PLATE 118
One rim fragment, few body fragments, aprt of base and handle. Restored in plaster.
H.6.2, D.rim 12.5,base 4.5 cm.
Coated dull brown throughout. Interior has diagonal white slashes at rim and white rosette pattern with red dot at centre in base. Exterior has wavy line pattern alternating orange and pink with white dots with added orange dashes at joints and filled with tiny white flowers. Under side has white rosette in reserve with red circle separating inner from outer rosette.
Evans 1928, PL.IXa
Evans 1935, 132 Fig.100
HM 8406

997. (K.965) FIG.67
Five non-joining fragments of rim, side and base with lower handle stub.
H.6.0, D.rim 10.5,base 4.5 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout. Exterior white wavy line pattern filled with alternating circles of tiny white dots and orange loaves with four white dots.
KSM R IV 5 No.1533

Rounded bridge-spouted jar - Type 4

998. (K.976) PLATE 119
Several non-joining fragments of rim and side with part of one handle. Restored in plaster.
H.rest.14.3, D.rim 8.2 cm.
Interior has many dark-brown drips. Exterior coated dark brown and has large white rosette with open circle at centre in white circle surrounded by white dots with multiple petals and orange loops on back and same repeated without rosette at spout, three white wavy lines on lower side.
Evans 1928, 215 Pl1.IXf
HM 7694

999. (K.978) FIG.67
Numerous non-joining fragments of rim and side.
H. 7.0, D.rim 9.5 cm.
Interior has thick dark smear at rim. Exterior coated semi-lustrous black and has large white open running spirals with white petals filled with orange and red on shoulder and uncertain white decoration on lower side.
KSM R IV 1 No.1524
KSM R V 2 No.1559
KSM R V 5 No.1571,1573,1575, 1576,1580,1581
KSM R V 6 No.1583,1585,1587, 1589

Rounded bridge-spouted jar - Type 6

1000. (K.977) FIG.67 PLATE 119

Spout, one-third of rim, one handle and several body fragments missing. Restored in plaster.
H.15.0, D.rim 9.8,base 6.6 cm.
Interior has dark smear at rim. Exterior coated dark-brown, worn away, and has large white floral design with orange flower on front and back and thick white band at base.
KSM R IV No.1534

Flask

1001. (K.975) PLATE 119
Spout, handle, base and several body fragments missing.
H.22.5,rest.28.0 cm.
Exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown and has large red swastika with white multiple petaloid designs on both flat sides.
Evans 1928, 215 Pl.IXe
Zervos 1957, Fig.323
HM 7695

FABRIC FINE SOFT BUFF

Technique Wheelmade

Surface Dark on buff reserved

Bridge-spouted jar

1002. (K.979) PLATE 119
Large fragment of base.
H.6.8, D. base 5.0 cm.
Exterior has alternating vertical zones with dark drops on reserved ground and white drops on a dark coated zone, similar to 872.
KSM R IV 6 No.1547

Globular rhyton

1003. (K.983) FIG.67 PLATE 119
Fragment of upper part of body with base of neck.
Exterior has brown ripple burnished zone on shoulder and brown bands on neck and upper side. Similar to 537.
KSM R IV 5 No.1536

Surface Monochrome coated

Tumbler

1004. (K.971) PLATE 117
Three-quarters of rim and upper side missing.
H.10.3, D.rim 9.0,base 5.1 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated dull red-brown.
KSM R IV 5 No.1534

Surface Monochrome coated
Polychrome decorated

Straight-sided cup

1005. (K.560) FIG.67 PLATE 119
Large fragment of base and side.
H.7.5, D.rim 9.6, base 6.0 cm.
Coated dull dark-brown throughout. Exterior white foliate band bordered above and below by dark red lines below rim and pairs of horizontal white lines at middle and base. Underside has double white cross with dark red band in one bar.
KSM R V 2 No.1558
KSM R V 5 No.1570
KSM R V 6 No.1585

FABRIC TEMPERED SOFT BUFF

Technique Handmade

Amphoriskos

1006. (K.981) PLATE 120
Large fragment of upper half with one handle and one lug.
H.10.7, D.rim 3.4 cm.
Plain.
KSM R IV 5 No.1532

Lid

1007. (K.982) PLATE 120
Chipped and worn.
H. 1.0, D. 4.8 cm.
Plain.
KSM R V 2 No.1558

FABRIC TEMPERED BUFF

Technique Handmade

Amphora

1008. (K.984) PLATES 115, 120
Numerous fragments of side and shoulder missing. Restored in plaster.
H. rest.43.0, D. base 11.5 cm.
Exterior has large dark-brown multiple petals in S-shaped design on both sides.
Evans 1928, 304 Fig.176
HM 7739

Open spouted pithos

1009. (K.985)
Numerous fragments of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster.
Interior has thick dark band at rim. Exterior coated dark brown and has large white rosette with red dot at centre in elaborated design of white filled semicircles, raquet pattern, closed spirals, multiple petals and large red dots above horizontal white bands at lower side and base.
Evans 1928, 215 Pl.IXd
HM

FABRIC MICACEOUS BUFF

Technique Handmade

Amphora

1010. (K.1060) PLATE 120
Seven non-joining fragments of rim, shoulder and lower side with one complete and half of other handle.
H.rest 36.0, D.rim 12.0 cm.
Exterior has two thin dull dark-brown horizontal bands at neck, otherwise plain.
MacGillivray 1984, 154 Fig.2
KSM R IV 1 No.1524
KSM R V 2 No.1559,1560
KSM R V 5 No.1575

1011. (K.1061) PLATE 120
Five non-joining fragments of shoulder, lower side and base with one complete and half of other handle.
Plain.
KSM R V 5 No.1570,1579,1581

1012. (K.1062)
Fragments of body and handles.
Plain.
KSM R IV 1 No.1524
KSM R V 2 No.1553,1559

1013. (K.1063) PLATE 120
Two non-joining fragments of shoulder and complete handle.
Plain.
KSM R IV 6 No.1541
KSM R V 5 No.1575

1014. (K.1064) PLATE 120
One complete handle.
Plain.
KSM R V 5 No.1570

1015. (K.1065) PLATE 120
One complete handle.
Plain.
KSM R V 5 No.1581

1016. (K.1066) PLATE 120
Fragment of half of handle.
Plain.
KSM R V 5 No.1573

1017. (K.1067) PLATE 120
Fragment of base.
D. base c.6.0 cm.
Plain.
KSM R V 5 No.1573

1018. (K.1068) PLATE 120
Fragment of lower side.
Plain. Potter's mark.
KSM R IV 6 No.1543

FABRIC GRITTY PINK

Amphora - North Syrian

1019. (K.1069) PLATE 120
Seven non-joining fragments, probably from more than one pot,including complete handle.
Three incised horizontal grooves below handle.
Surface plain.

KSM R IV 6 No.1542,1546
KSM R V 2 No.1555
KSM R V 5 No.1571,1579,1580

GROUP O

FABRIC FINE BUFF

Technique Handmade

Surface Monochrome coated

Straight-sided cup - Type 2

1020. (K.1070) PLATE 122
Intact.
Coated black throughout.
HM 9107

1021. (K.1071) PLATE 122
Recomposed, complete.
Coated dark-brown all over except handle.
HM 8393

1022. (K.1072) PLATE 122
Handle missing. Restored in plaster.
H.5.6, D.rim 9.6, base 7.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous black throughout.
HM 8394

Tall-rimmed angular cup - Type 2

1023. (K.1001) PLATE 122
Handle and two small rim fragments missing. Restored.
H.6.8, D.rim 13.0,base 6.0 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
HM 8389

Surface Monochrome coated
Polychrome decorated

Straight-sided cup - Type 2

1024. (K.986) PLATE 123
Handle and one-third of rim and side missing. Restored.
Coated black throughout.
Exterior has white dot rosette at front and red crosses outlined in white at sides.
HM 8391

1025. (K.987) PLATE 123
One rim fragment missing. Restored in plaster.

H.5.3, D.base 5.4 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
Exterior has alternating red diagonal band and white interlocking hook pattern.
HM 8395

Technique Wheelmade

Surface Monochrome coated

Miniature tripod cup

1026. (K.994) PLATE 123
Intact. Rim pulled to form spout. Three bosses on base form feet.
H. 4.0, D. base c.3.0 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
HM 8399

Tall-rimmed angular cup

1027. (K.995) PLATE 123
Handle and half of rim and side missing. Restored in plaster.
H.4.8, D.rim 8.2, base 3.6 cm.
Coated thin brown throughout.
HM 8397

1028. (K.997) PLATES 121, 123
Handle and three-quarters of rim missing. Restored in plaster.
H.5.8, D.base 4.3 cm.
Coated dull dark-brown throughout.
HM 8395

Rounded cup - like Type 5

1029. (K.992) PLATE 123
Half of rim and side missing.
H.6.8, D. base 5.0 cm.
Coated dark-brown throughout.
Blunt incised not quite vertical lines in side.
HM 8390

Surface Monochrome coated
White decorated

Angular cup with crinkled rim

1030. (K.998) PLATES 121, 124
Rim fragment missing. Restored in plaster.
H. 6.1, D. base 3.9 cm.
Coated black throughout.
Exterior has white sponge printed patterns.
HM 8386

Surface Monochrome coated
Polychrome decorated

Short-rimmed angular cup
- Type 1

1031. (K.996) PLATES 121, 124
Two fragments of rim missing. Restored in plaster.
H.5.0, D.rim 10.3,base 4.5 cm.
Coated dull brown throughout.
Exterior has barbotine floral patterns outlined in orange with red detail alternating upper and lower side with dot rosettes in white.
Evans 1928, 369 Fig.205
Evans 1935, 106 Pl.XXVIIc
HM 8388

Jug with cut-away spout
- Type 2

1032. (K.1003) PLATE 124
Complete, recomposed.
H. 9.2, D.base 5.7 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated dark-brown. Exterior has thin red horizontal lines at base of neck and widest point of body and rows of white dots below rim and on shoulder.
HM 8384

GROUP P

FABRIC FINE BUFF

Technique Handmade

Miniature bridge-spouted jar

1033. (K.1004) PLATE 124
Fragment of three-quarters of rim with one handle. Restored in plaster.
H.rest. 6.3, D. rim 4.8 cm.
Exterior coated dark grey-brown and has zone of white open running spirals at middle with white lines above and groups of white strokes on rim with three plastic shells at back, central shell red.
Evans 1928, 371 Fig.206f
HM 7752

Technique Wheelmade

Rhyton

1034. (K.1006) PLATES 124, 125
Intact.
H.9.5, D.rim 7.0, base 4.0 cm.
Interior and exterior of rim have thick brown band with drips in places.
Base pierced with hole 0.5 cm. when manufactured.
HM 8401

Surface Monochrome coated

Straight-sided cup - Type 11

1035. (K.988) PLATE 124
Half of rim and side missing. Restored in plaster.
H.6.9, D.rim 10.0,base 6.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous dark-brown to black throughout. Two evenly spaced grooves in side.
HM 8392

Short-rimmed angular cup - Type 3

1036. (K.1000) PLATE 125, 126
Few small fragments of rim and side missing. Restored in plaster.
H.8.8, D.rim 11.0,base 5.0 cm.
Coated semilustrous brown throughout.
HM 8398

Rounded cup - Type 5

1037. (K.993)
Large fragment of rim, side and base. Restored.
Evans 1928, 371 Fig.206b
Not located

Jug with horizontal spout - Type 3

1038. (K.1007) PLATE 126
Front of spout chipped.
H.15.3, D. base 4.5 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated dull dark-brown.
HM 8382

Surface Monochrome coated White decorated

Straight-sided cup - Type 9

1039. (K.1073) PLATE 122
Intact.
H.6.9, D.rim 9.0, base 6.0 cm.
Coated dull burgundy and carelessly sprayed white throughout.
HM 8396

Jug with horizontal spout - Type 3

1040. (K.1008) PLATES 125, 126
Intact.
H.11.0, D.rim 4.0,base 3.3 cm.
Interior of rim and exterior coated semilustrous dark-brown
Exterior has three horizontal grooves cut into middle, white spotting on shoulder and thin white line at rim.
HM 8383

Surface Monochrome coated Polychrome decorated

Straight-sided cup - Type 7

1041. (K.989)
Fragment of base and lower side. Restored.
Evans 1928, 371 Fig.206d
Not located

Straight-sided cup - Type 11

1042. (K.990) PLATE 126
Most of rim, side and handle missing. Restored in plaster. H.7.3, D.rim 10.0,base 5.7 cm. Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has four horizontal grooves cut into middle with orange band on top groove and white spotting below rim.
P III 5 No.1484

Rounded cup with offset rim

1043. (K.999) PLATE 125, 126
Few fragments of rim and base missing. Restored in plaster. H.7.0, D.rim 11.0,base 5.0 cm. Coated semilustrous dark-brown throughout. Exterior has two horizontal grooves cut into middle painted orange and white spotting below rim.
HM 8387

OTHER FABRICS

Large three handled jug.

1044. (K.1009) PLATE 125
Intact.
Probably tempered buff.Exterior appears dark coated and has thick orange band at middle with pairs of white bands below and at base, white spotting on shoulder and handles and orange band at base of neck.
Evans 1928, 371 Fig.206e
Not located

Bridge-spouted jar - Type 6

1045. (K.1005) PLATE 126
Tip of spout, one handle and few body fragments missing. Restored in plaster. H.15.0, D.rim 8.3,base 5.2 cm. Gritty red fabric, slightly micaceous. Wheelmade. Traces of red coat on exterior.
HM 8381

Tumbler

1046. (K.1002)
Large fragment of base and lower side. Incorrectly restored into amphora. Probably like 603.
Evans 1928, 371 Fig.206a
Not located

Hand Lamp

1047. (K.1074) PLATE 125
Handle missing. Traces of burning at spout.
HM 8402

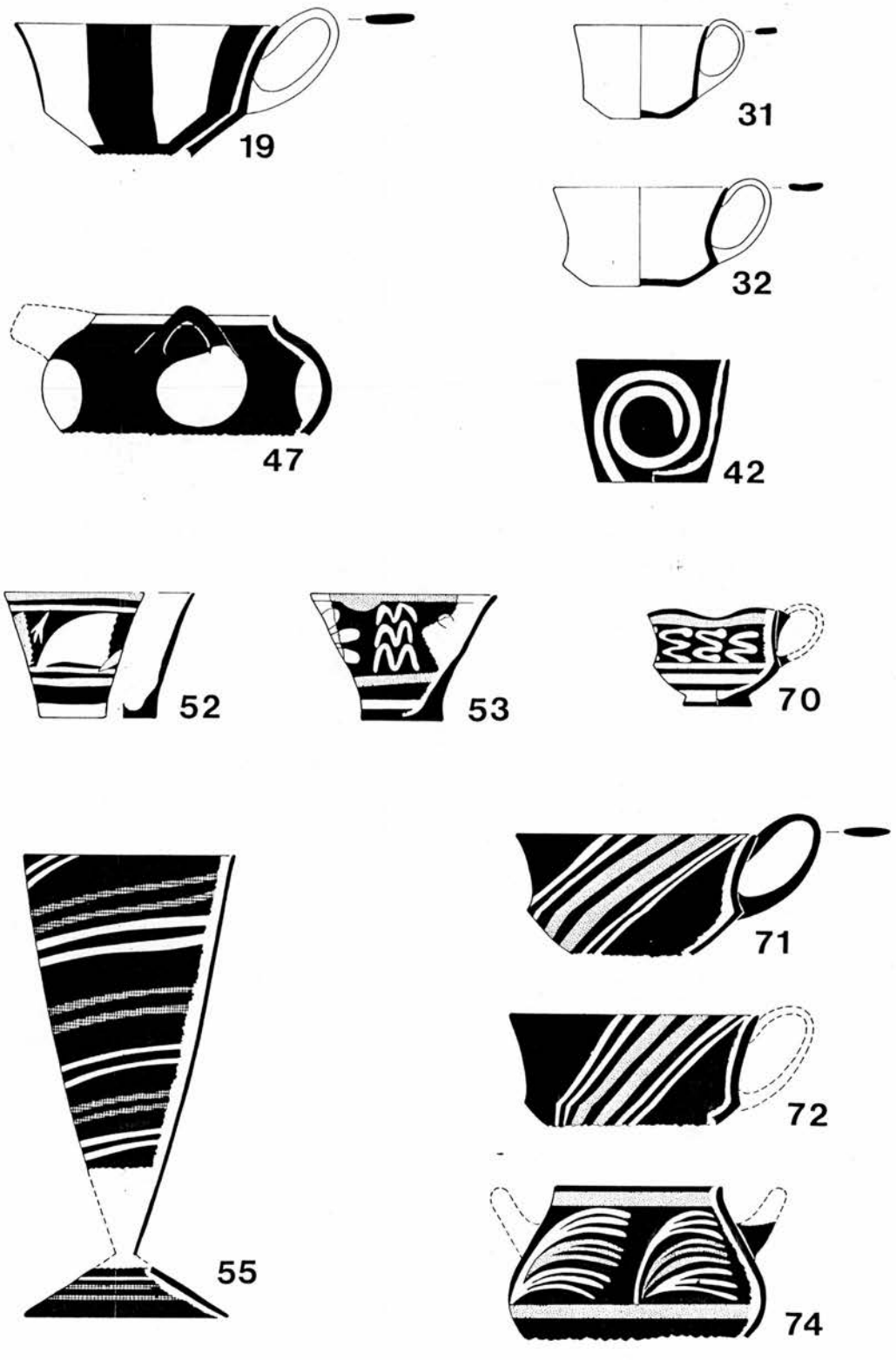

FIGURE 41. Handmade pottery of Group A. MM IIA. 1:3

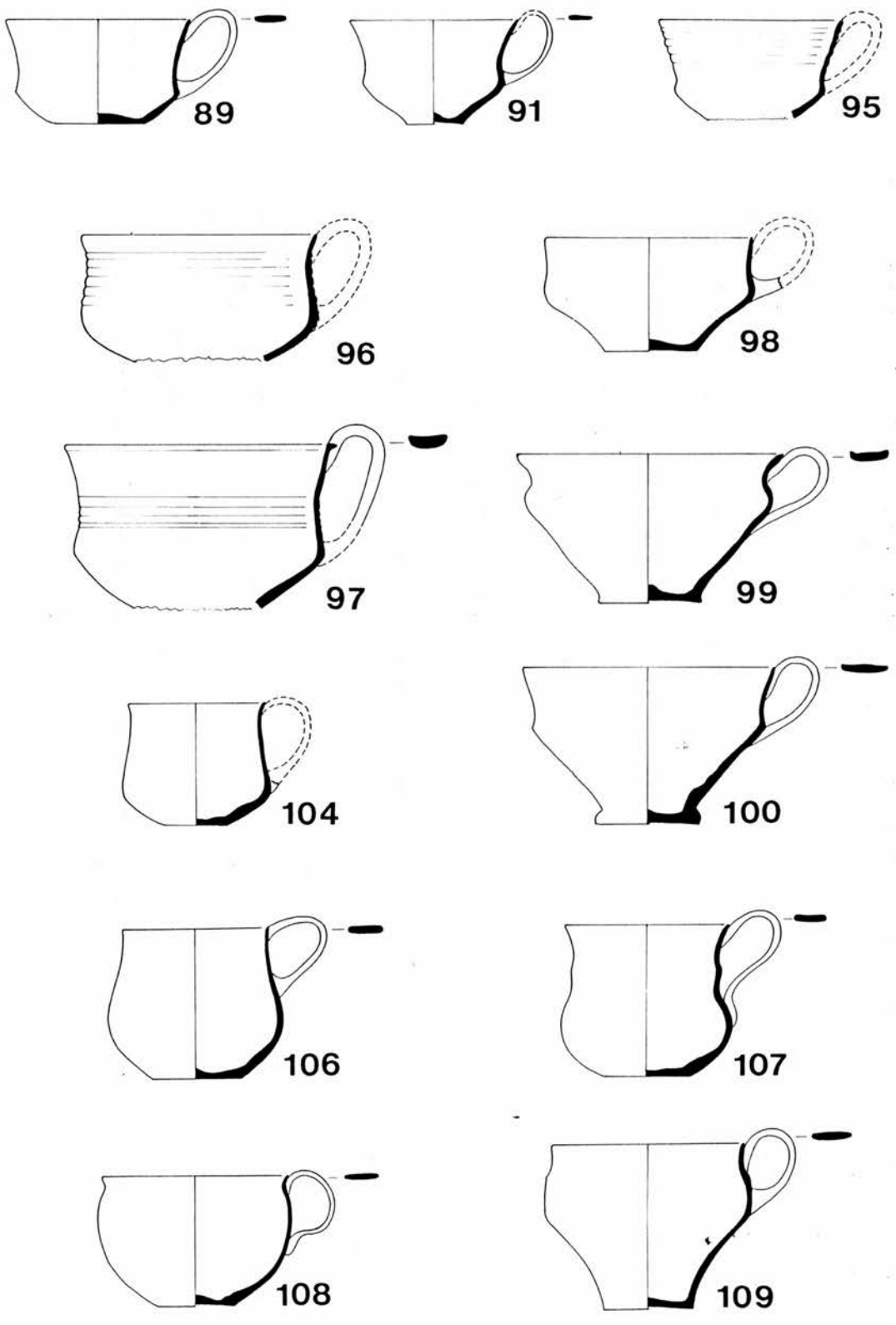

FIGURE 42. Wheelmade cups of Group A. MM IIA. 1:3

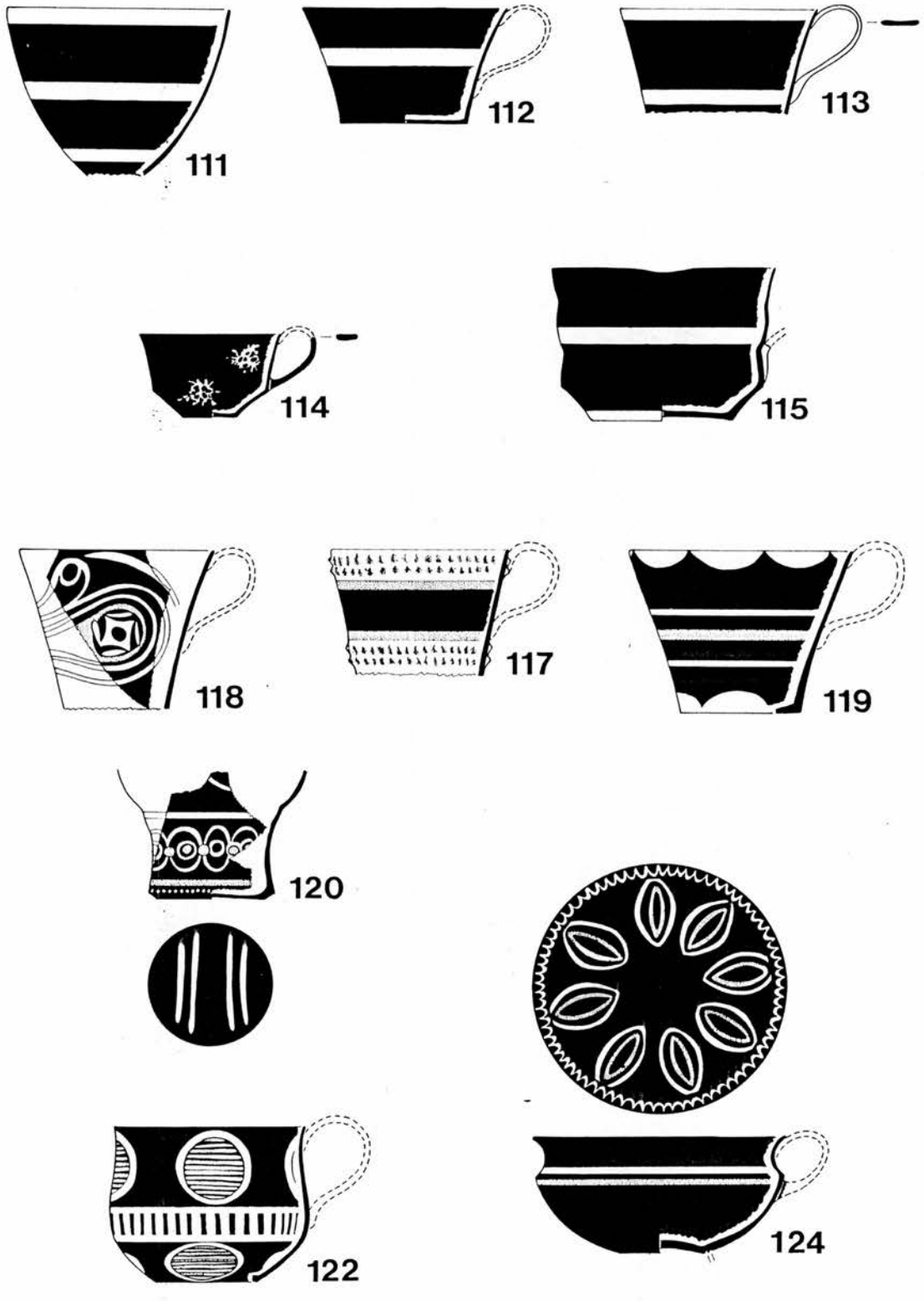

FIGURE 43. Wheelmade cups of Group A. MM IIA. 1:3

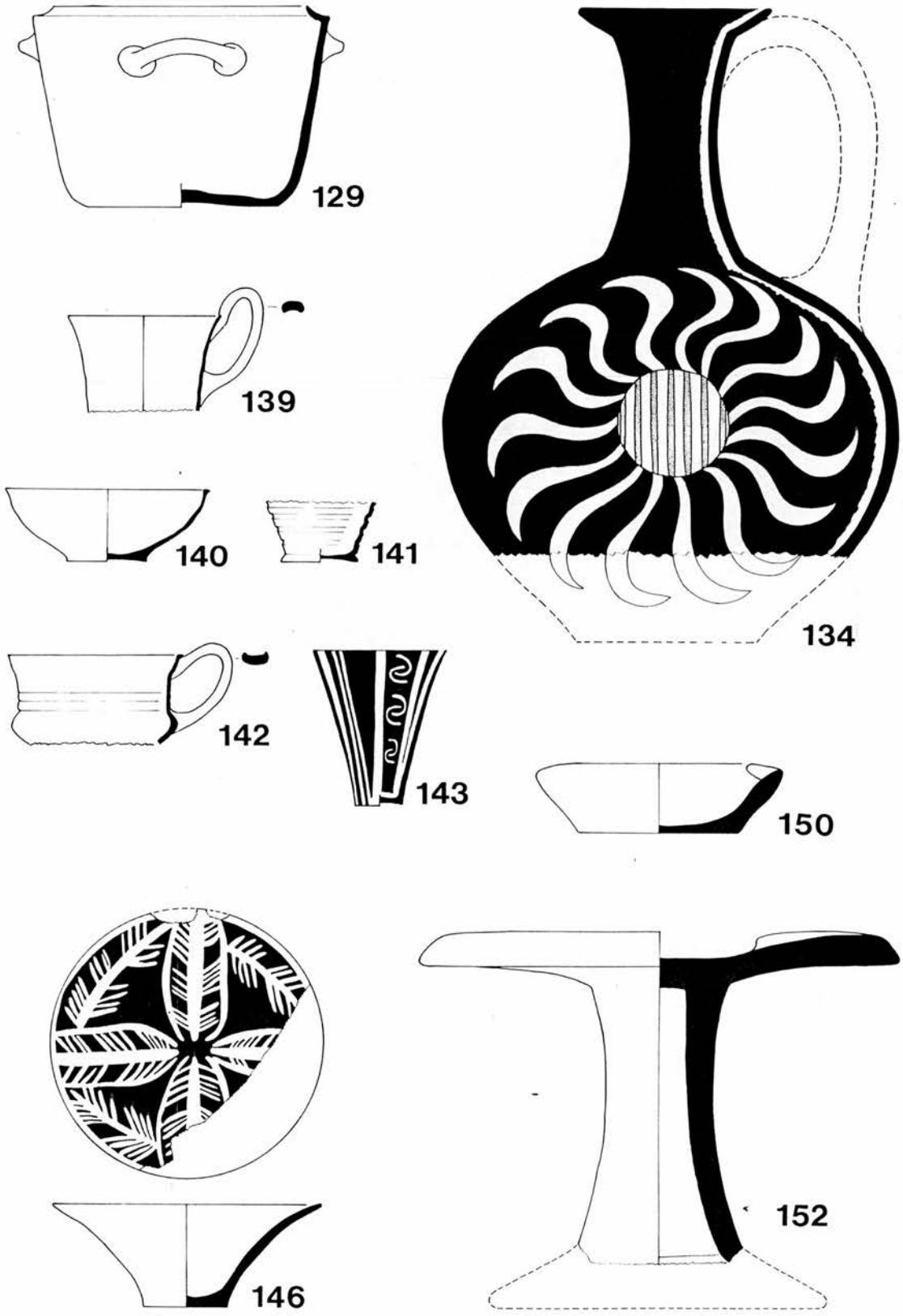

FIGURE 44. Group A. Pottery in minor fabrics. 1:3

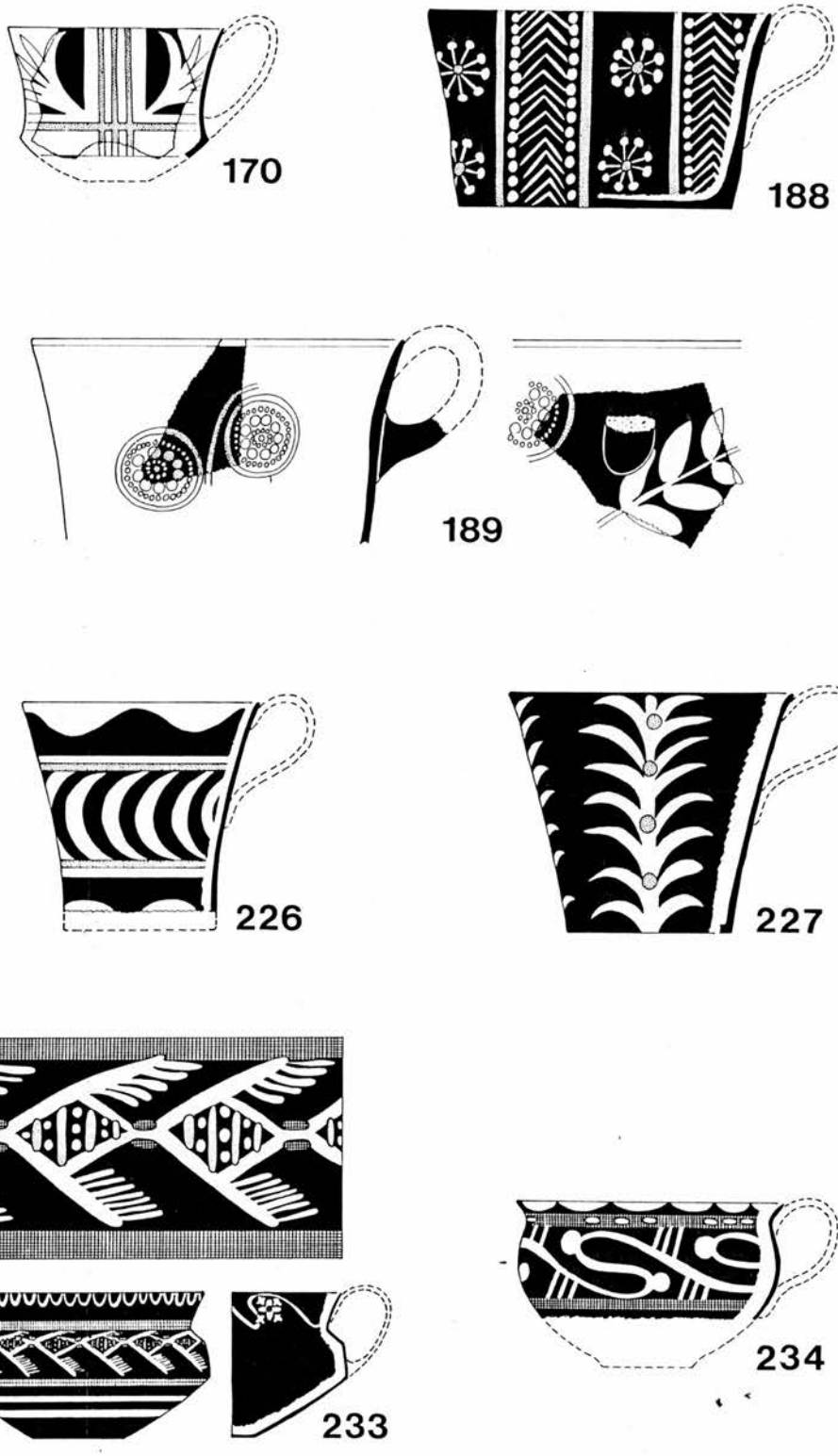

FIGURE 45. Groups C and D. Assorted pottery. 1:3

FIGURE 46. Group E. White decorated pottery. 1:3

FIGURE 47. Group E. Polychrome decorated pottery. 1:3

FIGURE 48. Group E. Polychrome decorated cups. 1:3

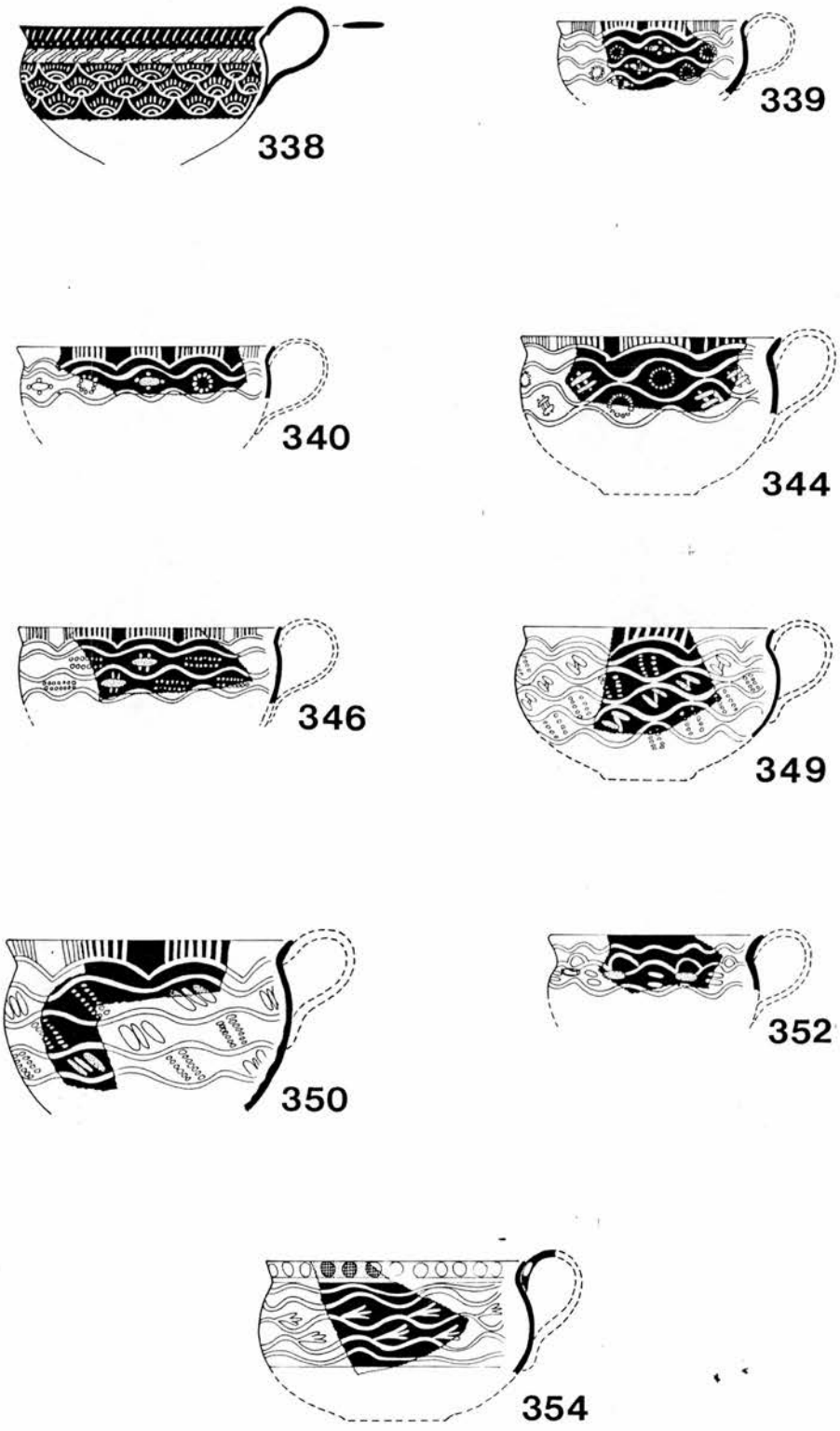

FIGURE 49. Group E. Polychrome decorated cups. 1:3

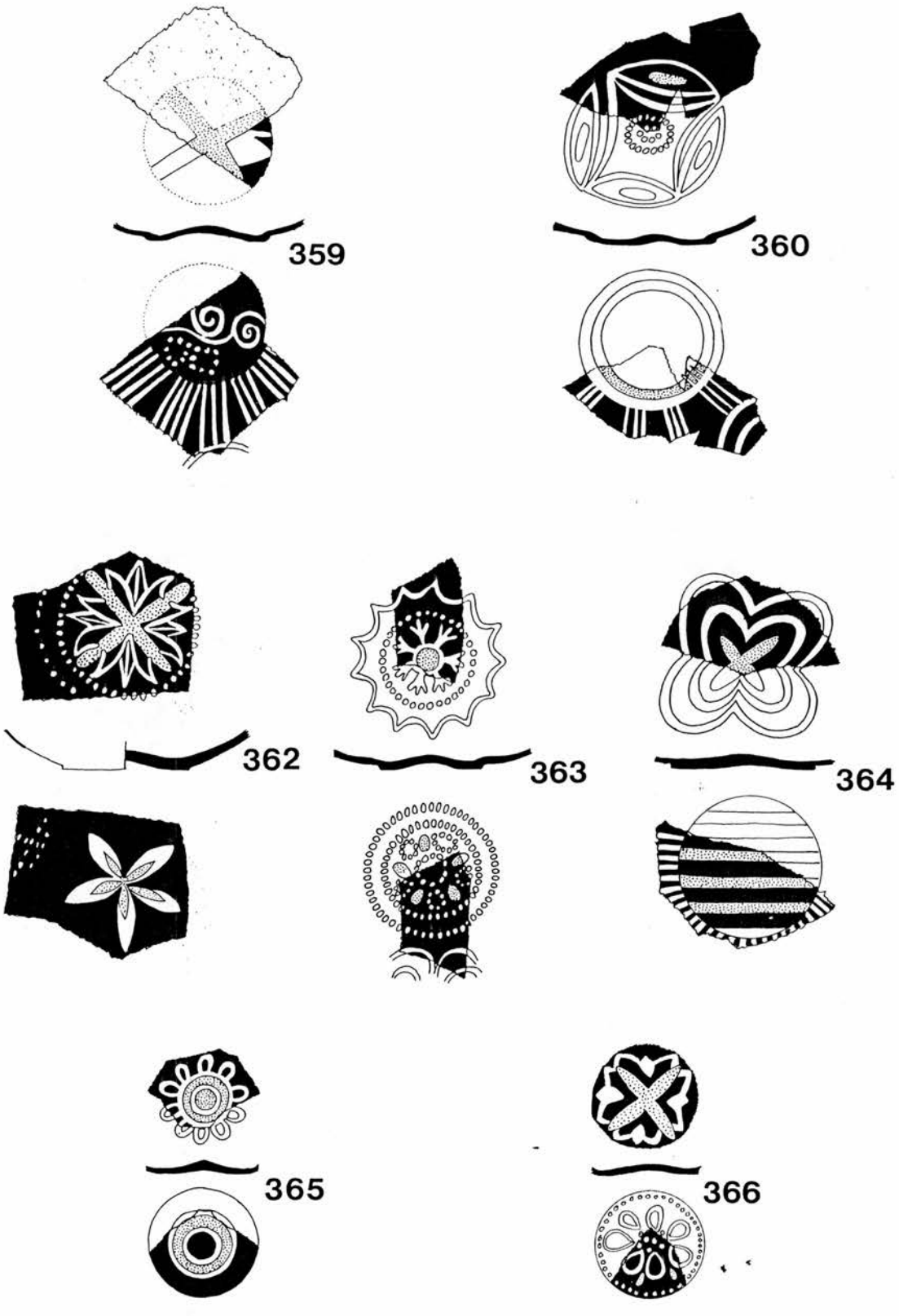

FIGURE 50. Group E. Bases of polychrome decorated cups. 1:3

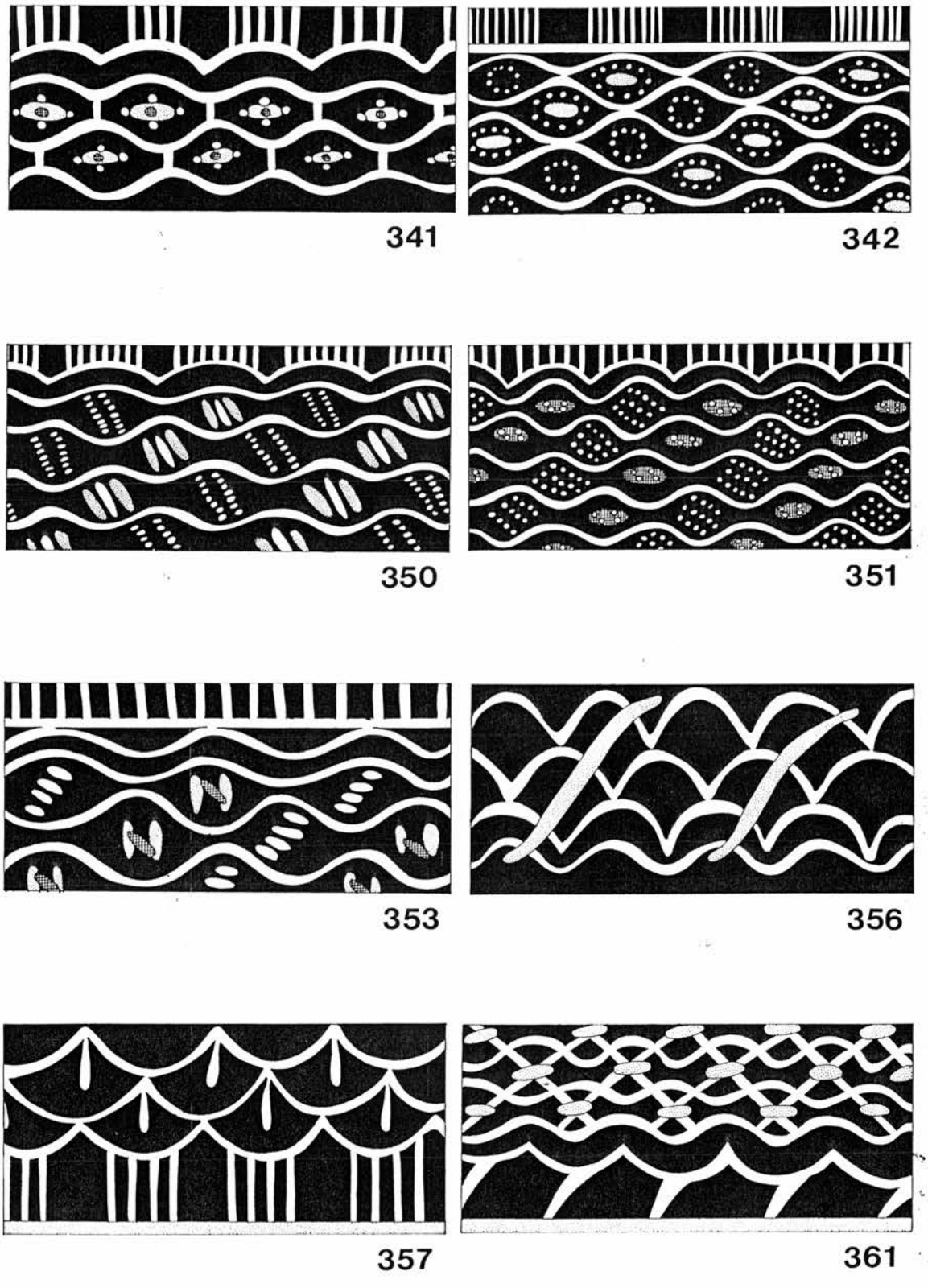

FIGURE 51. Group E. Designs on polychrome decorated cups. 1:3

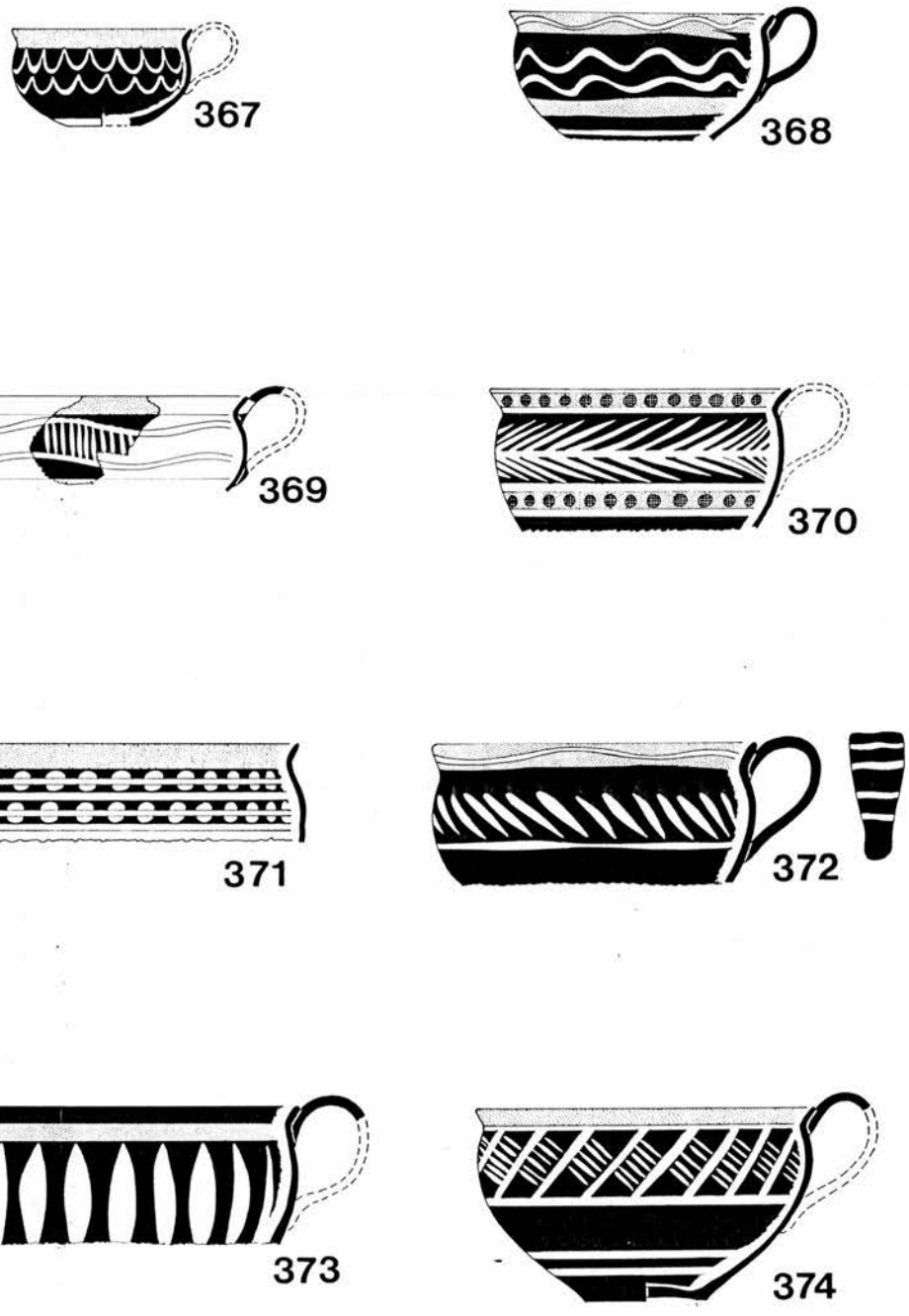

FIGURE 52. Group E. Polychrome decorated cups. 1:3

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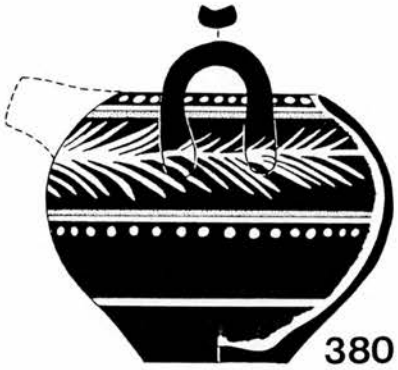

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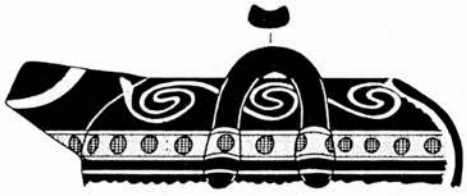

381

383

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388

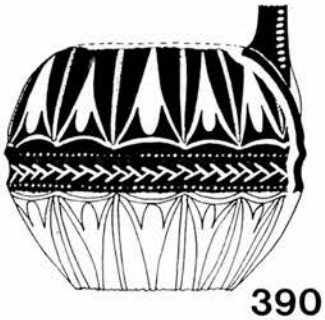

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FIGURE 53. Group E. Bridge-spouted jars. 1:3

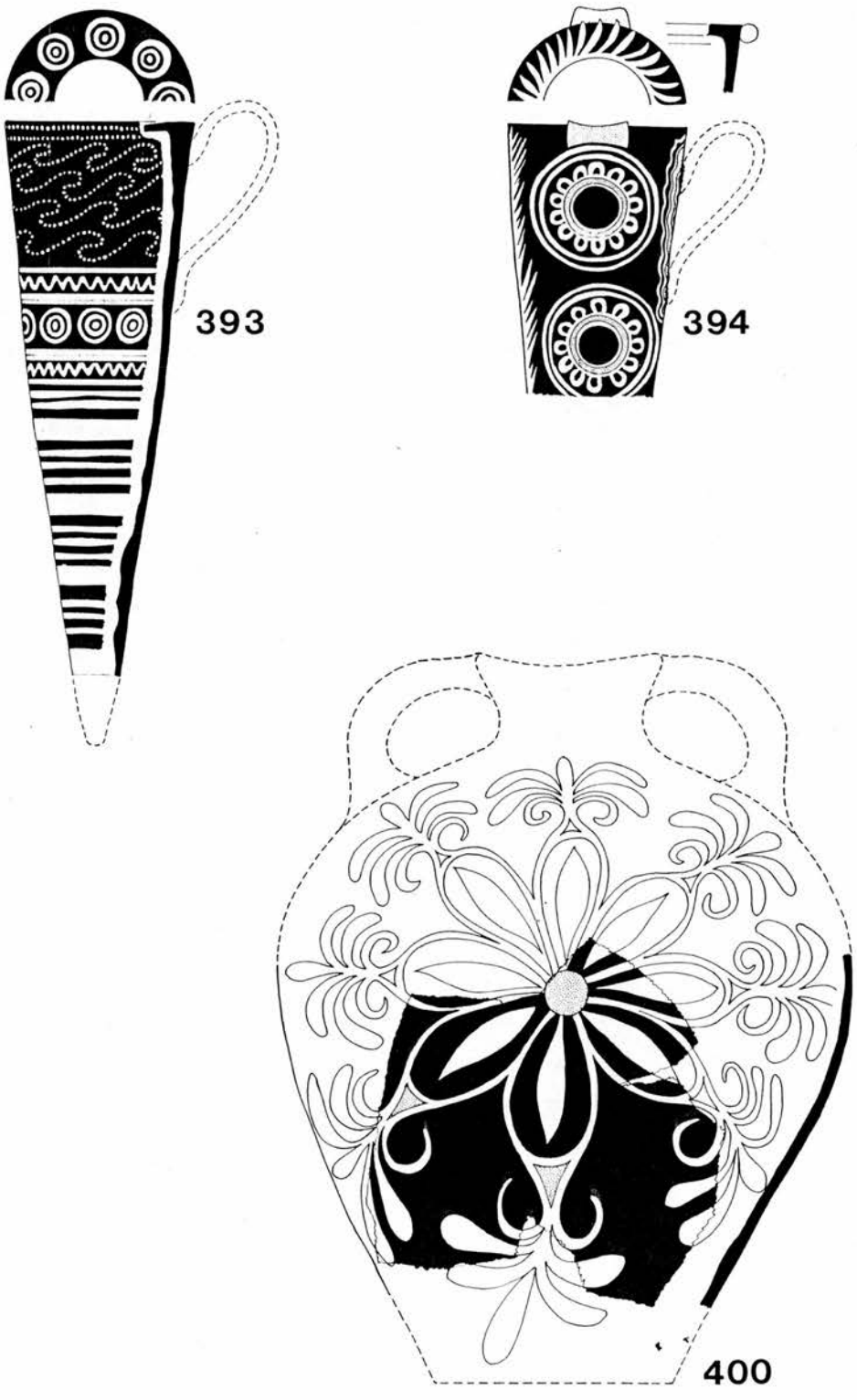


FIGURE 54. Group E. Polychrome decorated pottery. 1:3

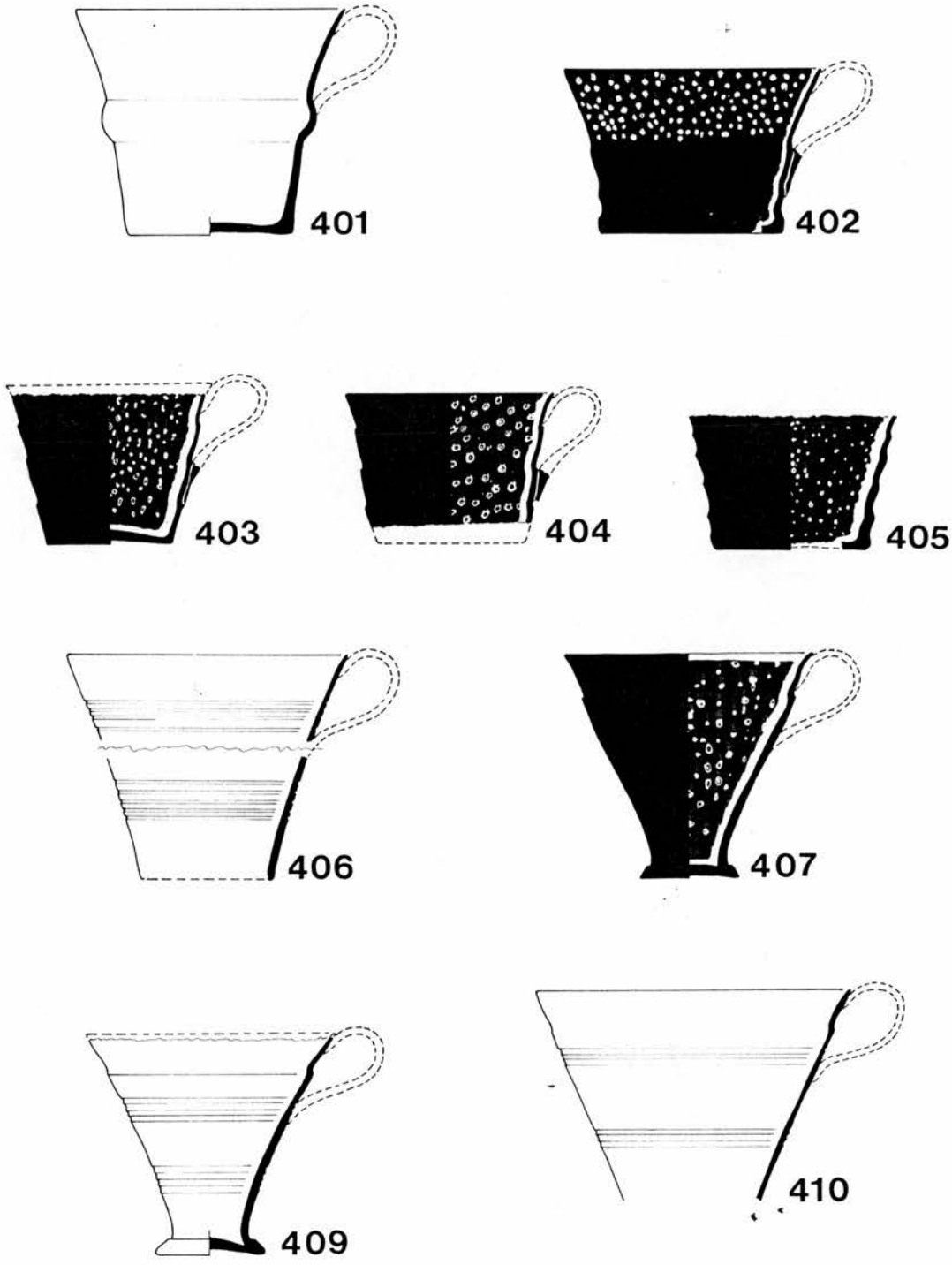


FIGURE 55. Group E. Monochrome and white-spotted pottery. 1:3

FIGURE 56. Group E. Assorted pottery. 1:3

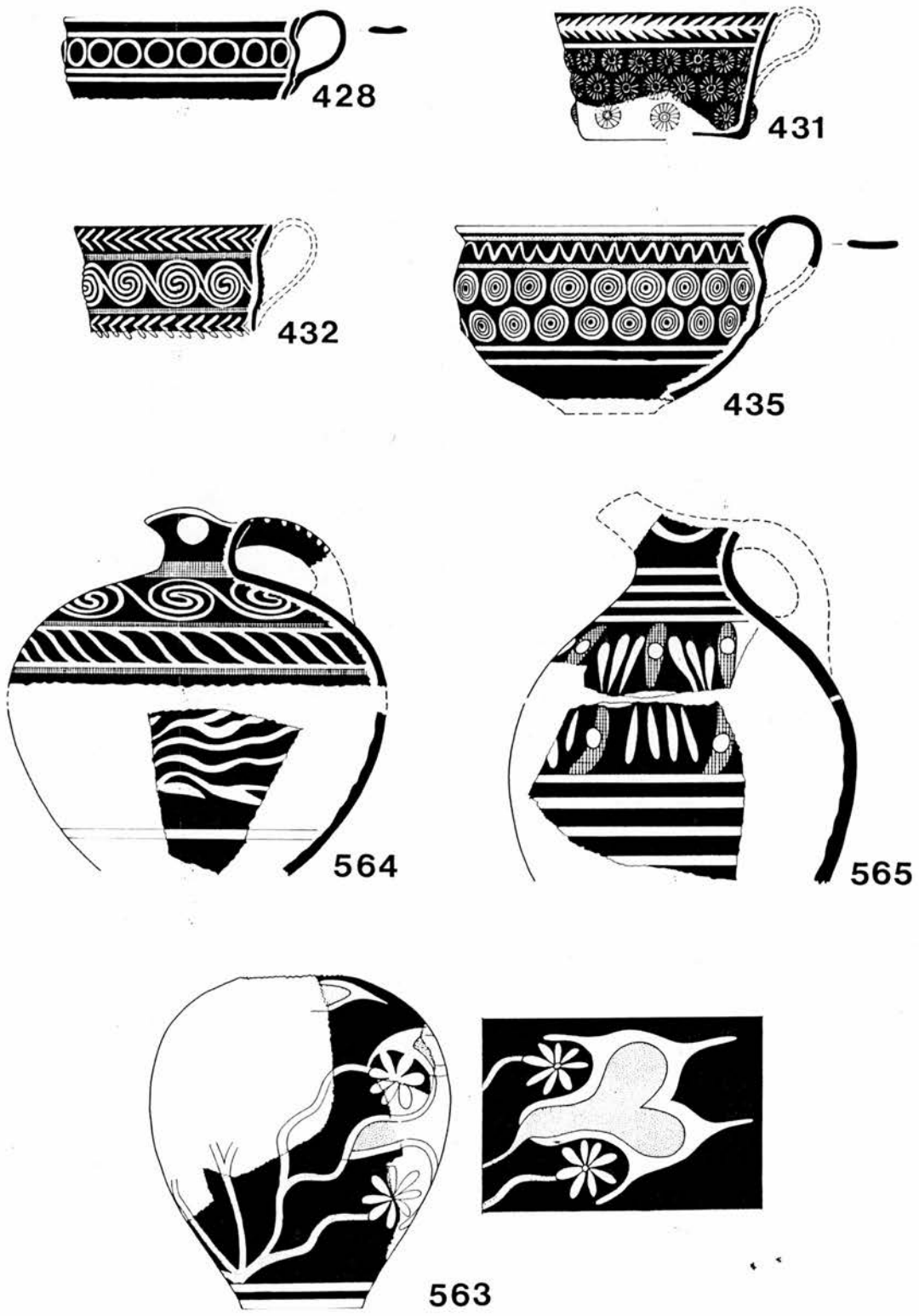
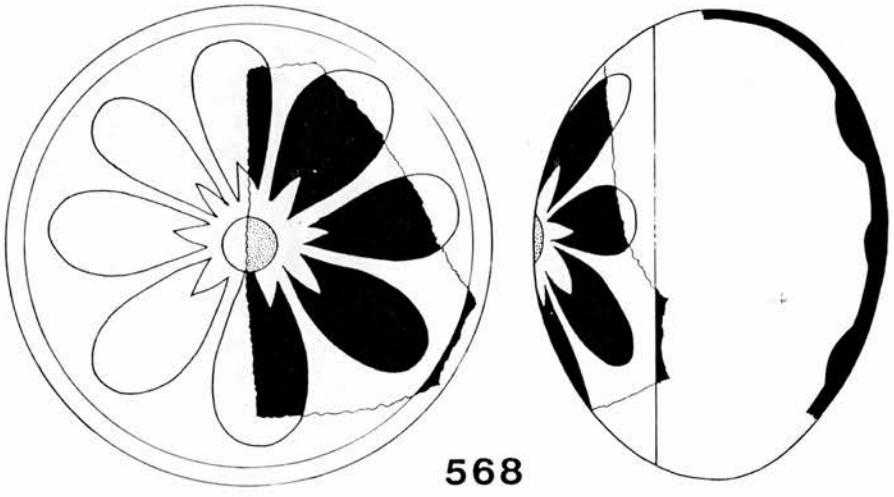


FIGURE 57. Group E. Assorted pottery. 1:3

566



568

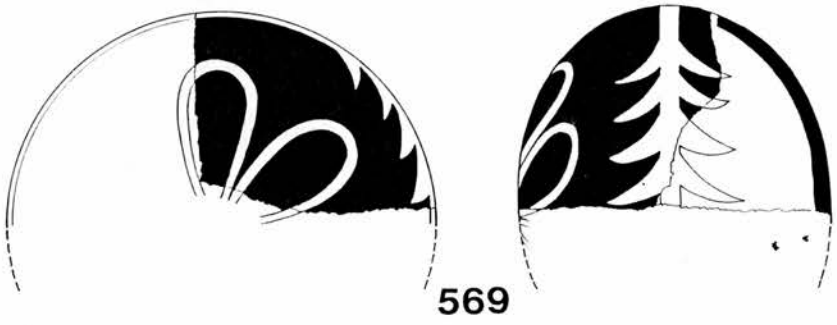


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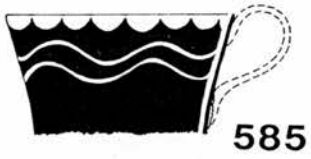
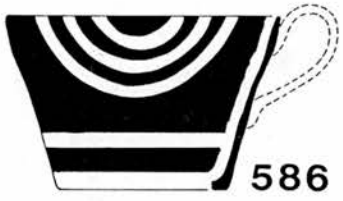
FIGURE 58. Group E. Jug and flasks. 1:3





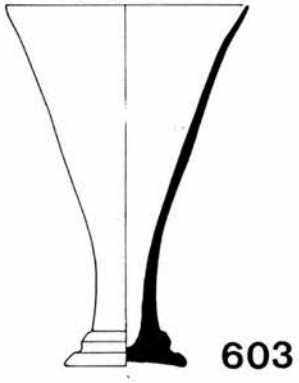


FIGURE 59. Group E. Pottery in minor fabrics. 1:3

FIGURE 60. Group F. Assorted pottery. 1:3

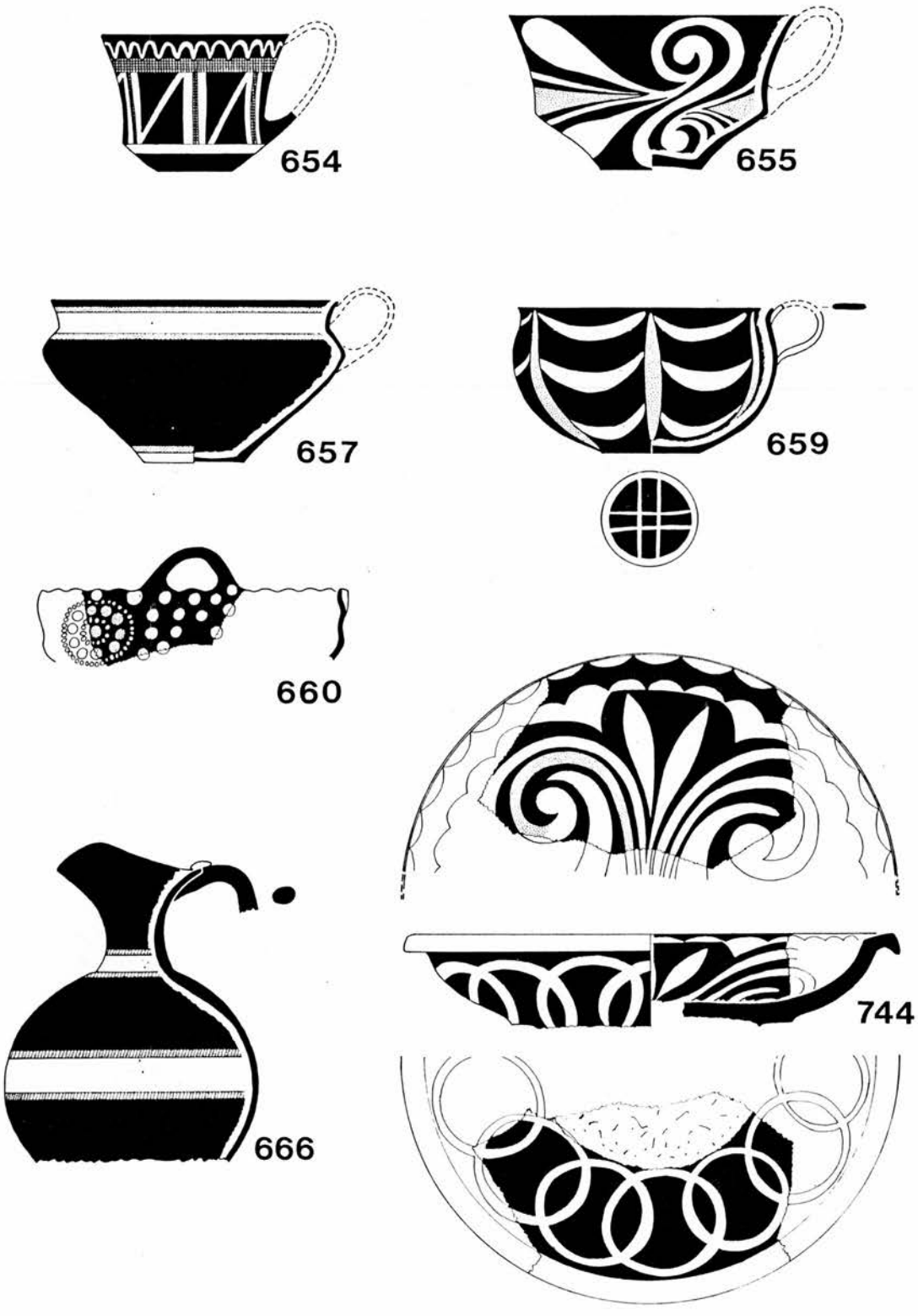


FIGURE 61. Group F. Assorted pottery. 1:3

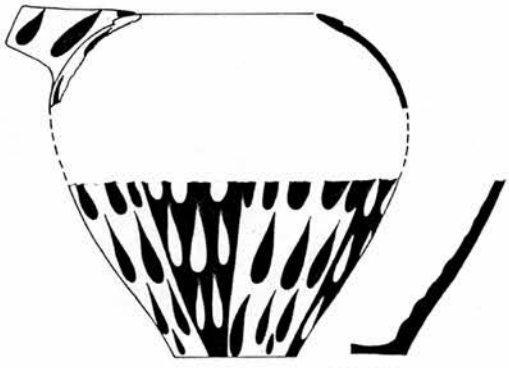


FIGURE 62. GROUP K. Assorted pottery. 1:3

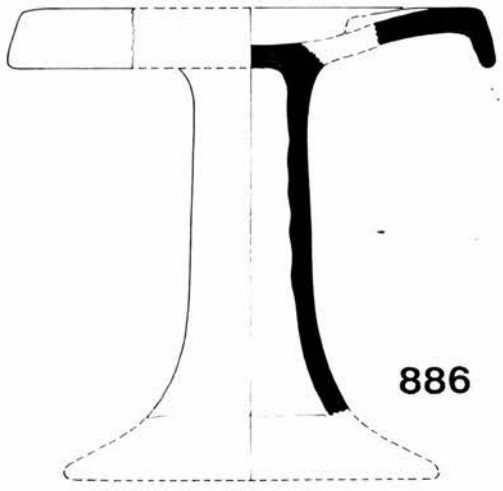


FIGURE 63. Group K. Assorted pottery. 1:3

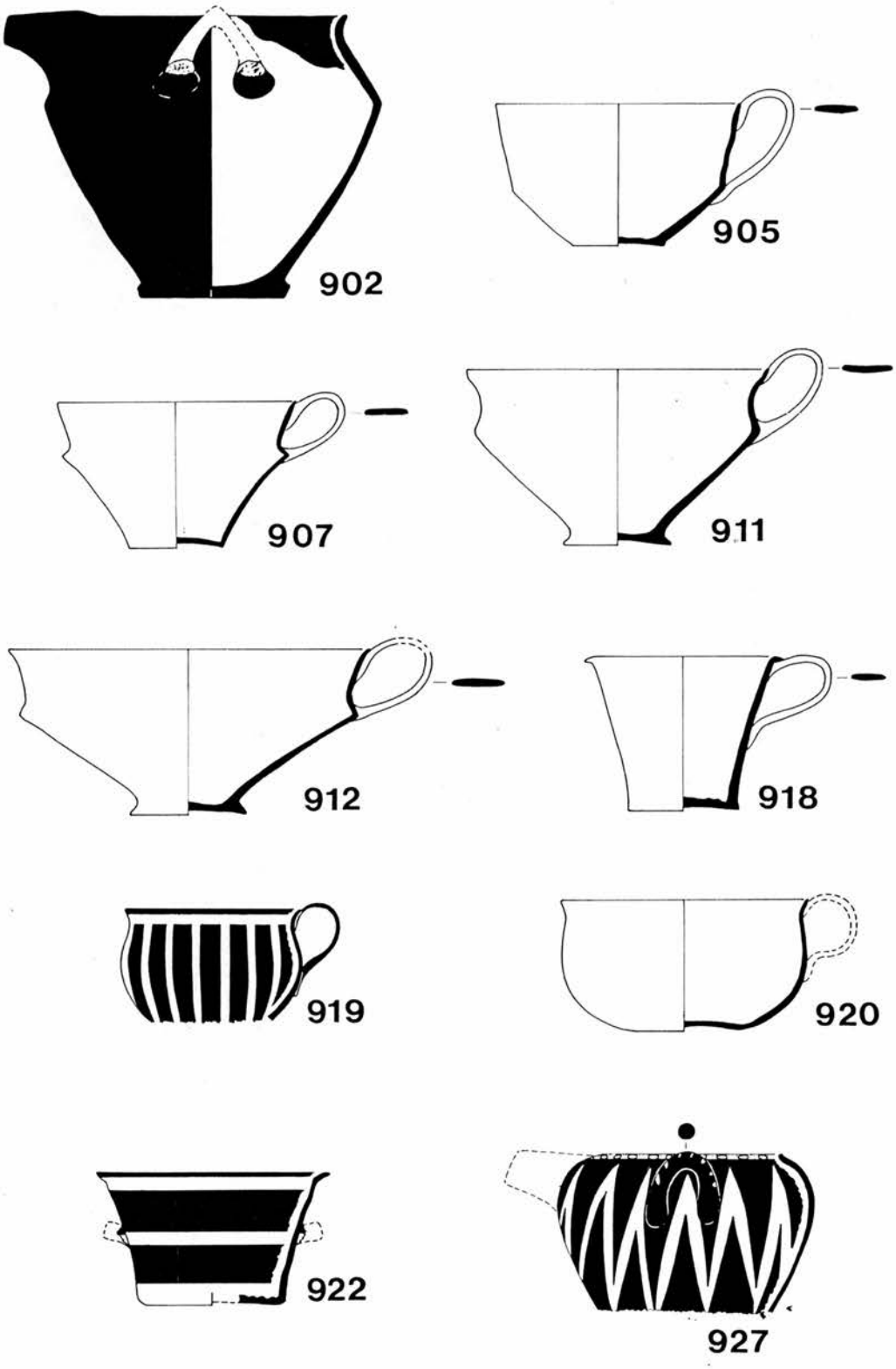


FIGURE 64. Group L. Assorted pottery. 1:3

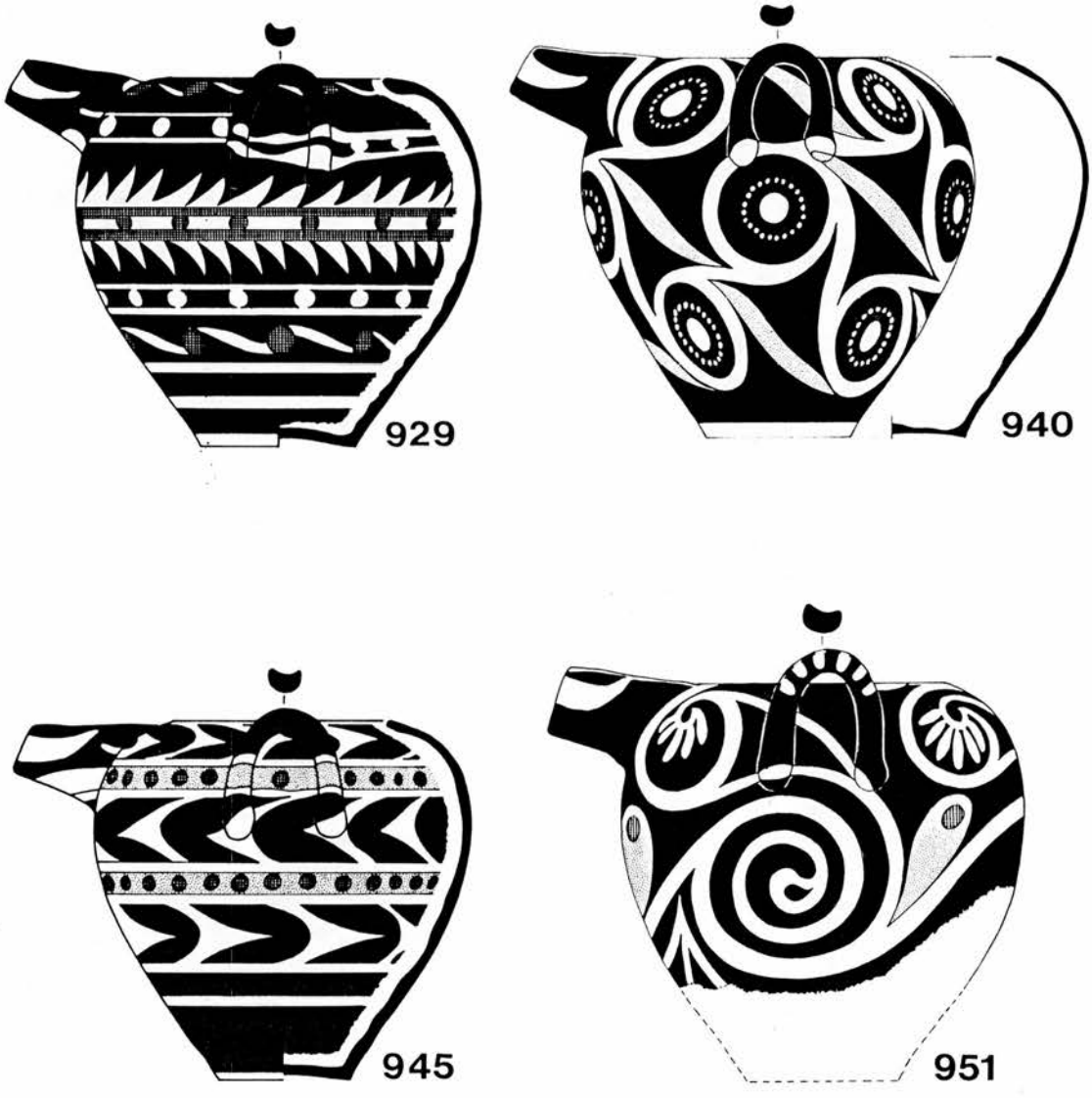


FIGURE 65. Group L. Bridge-spouted jars. 1:3

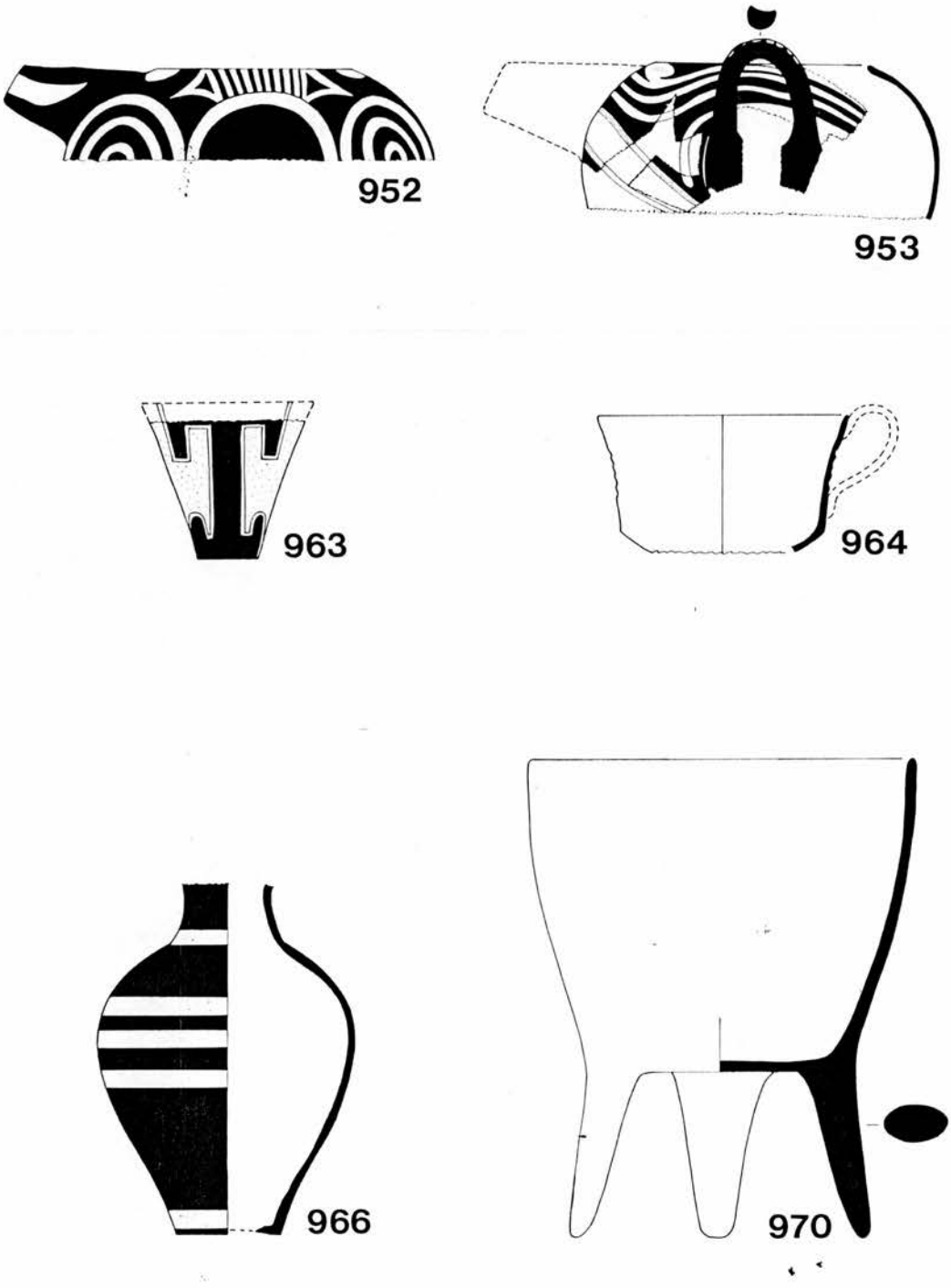


FIGURE 66. Group L. Assorted pottery. 1:3

FIGURE 67. Group N. Assorted pottery. 1:3

APPENDIX 2

GUIDE TO MATERIAL IN THE KNOSSOS STRATIGRAPHICAL MUSEUM

GUIDE TO MATERIAL IN THE KNOSSOS STRATIGRAPHICAL MUSEUM
CONSULTED FOR THE PRESENT STUDY

Sherd material that may be assigned to the Old Palace groups:

A II 2 no.49-51,53,56-75 "N.W.Area. Kouloura or Lakkos" Group D

A II 3 no.80,82 "N.W.K.A. Room and Area of Bronze Vessels"
(primarily LM but these boxes are MM IIA) Group D

A II 9 no.92-93 "Area of Polychrome two-handled spouted jug"
Group B

A II 10 no.94 Area S. of polychrome two-handled spouted jug"
Group D

A II 11 no.95-96 "W. Border of Area" Group D

A II 17 no.106 "Porcelain Deposit" Group C

A II 21 no.112 "W. Rooms" Group D

A II no.125-126 "N.W.Kamares Area" Group D

A II no.127-128 "Area of N.W. Treasure House" Group D

A II no.144a "Area of Walls" Group D

B I 6 no.178-191 "Test Pit 3. 2nd M." Group A

B I 7 no.215,217-220,222 "Test Pit 4" Group A

B I 14 no.256-262 "Test Pit 11" Group E

B I 19 no.322-329 "E.Kouloura I" Group E

B I 20 no.330-350 "Middle Kouloura II" Group E

B I 21 no.351-356 "W. Kouloura III" Group E

B III 8 no.416-418 "Trench E. of later houses" Group E

L III 1 no.996,998 "S.W.Room" Group F

L III 1 no.997 "S.W.Room" Group K

L III 8 no.1027-1052 "Room of Jars" Group I

L III 15 no.1071 "Small rooms E. of Lime Kiln" Group H

L III 16 no.1072-5,1077 "Lot from area of Lime Kiln (N.E.Shoot)"
Group G

M II 5 no.1171-1172 "Olive Press T.P. 2nd meter Selected" Group L

M II 5 no.1173-1182 "Olive Press Area Test Pit 2" 3rd and 4th M.
Group L

M III 2 no.1189-1194 "Loom-weight Area S. of Area of Spiral
Fresco" Group K

M III 2 no.1194 "Loom-weight Area..." Fine sherds only Group F

M III 2 no.1195-1196 "Loom-weight Area..." Group L

M III 2 no.1197-1198 "Loom-weight Area..." Group F

O II 3 no.1385-1386,1388-1403 "Area of Monolithic Pillars"
Group M

O II 3 no.1387 "? Monolithic Pillar Basement"
mixed groups F,J,K,N

P III 5 no.1482-1484 "Area of the drain running N." Group O

P III 6 no.1485 "House B. From the direction of outlet of drain"
Group P

P III 7 no.1486-1487 "Where drain ends" Group O

R IV 2-6 no.1527-1551 "The House of the Fallen Blocks and Area"
Group N

R V 2,4-6 no.1553-1560,1565-1589 "The House of Sacrifice" Group N

V.1933 T.P.1 no.1811-1819 "T.P.1 Taverna House Foundations"

Sherd material listed as belonging to one of the above groups but
which probably does not:

A II no.52,54-55 "N.W.Area...Upper Deposit (Kouloura)"
Late Minoan, doesn't seem to join Group D as labelled.

A II 17 no.107 "Porcelain Deposit" Mixed Neolithic to
Late Minoan.

B I 7 no.221,223 "T.P.4 2nd M." contains a mixture of MM, LM and
Geometric.
Some fragments may belong to Group A but the later mixing
makes these boxes useless for the present study.

L III 15 no.1070 "Small rooms E. of Lime Kiln"
mixed. Not included with Group G