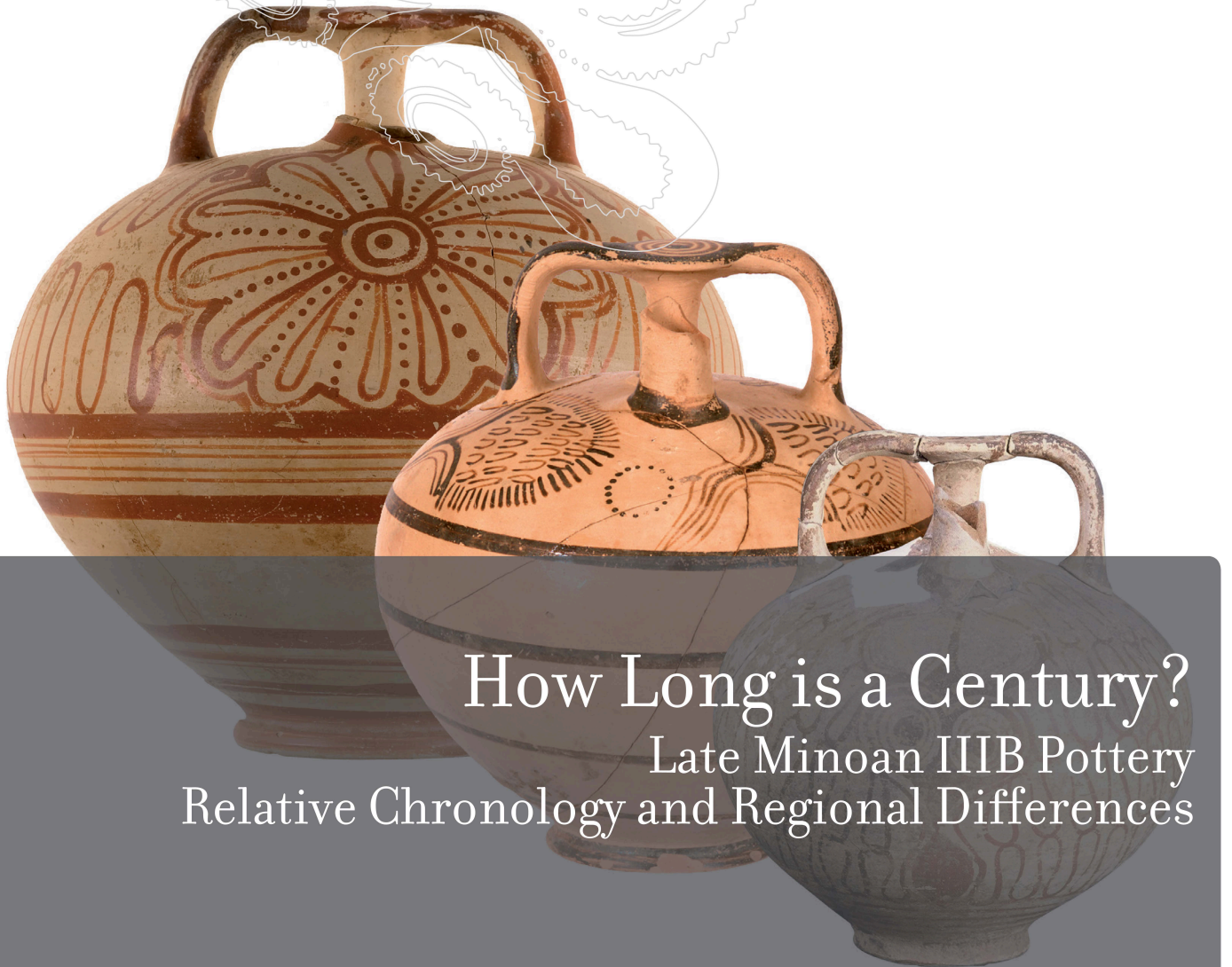


aeGIS

12

• actes • de • colloques •



How Long is a Century? Late Minoan III B Pottery Relative Chronology and Regional Differences

Edited by Charlotte Langohr

How Long is a Century?

Late Minoan IIIB Pottery

Relative Chronology and Regional Differences

How Long is a Century?
Late Minoan IIIB Pottery
Relative Chronology and Regional Differences

Edited by Charlotte Langohr

UCL PRESSES
UNIVERSITAIRES
 DE LOUVAIN

© Presses universitaires de Louvain, 2017
Registration of copyright: D/2017/9964/58
ISBN: 978-2-87558-636-0
ISBN PDF version: 978-2-87558-637-7
Printed in Belgium by CIACO scrl – printer number 96070
All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, adapted or translated, in any form or by any means, in any country, without the prior permission of Presses universitaires de Louvain

Graphic design: Marie-Hélène Grégoire
Photograph: LM IIIB miniature stirrup jars from Sissi, Kato Gouves, Malia (C. Nikolakopoulos, © Sissi Project; A. Vallianos; P. Collet, © EFA)
Volume set in Adobe InDesign CS6 by Nicolas Kress

Distribution: www.i6doc.com, on-line university publishers
Available on order from bookshops or at

Diffusion universitaire CIACO (University Distributors)
Grand-Rue, 2/14
1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium
Tel: +32 10 47 33 78
Fax: +32 10 45 73 50
duc@ciaco.com

Distributor in France:
Librairie Wallonie-Bruxelles
46 rue Quincampoix
75004 Paris, France
Tel: +33 1 42 71 58 03
Fax: +33 1 42 71 58 09
librairie.wb@orange.fr

5. The Late Minoan IIIB Pottery of the Gouves Potters' Quarter and Workshops

Despina Chatzi-Vallianou

Introduction

The excavation of the Gouves Potters' Quarter and workshop installations produced a massive amount of LM IIIB pottery, both in the houses and in the pottery workshops and kilns, providing a wealth of information on the dating and function of the structures and the production of certain special types of vase. This contribution focuses on the finds from Kiln I and Room C3.XVII, and in particular on some specific 'tools' and techniques for making and decorating LM IIIA2-B vases, such as kylikes, stirrup jars and conical rhyta, all typical of the Gouves pottery workshops. Evidence for the duration of operation of the Potters' Quarter and workshops, their relationship with other Cretan and Mainland centres, and their final destruction and abandonment at the end of LM IIIB is also provided.

1. The buildings and workshops

The discovery of a Cypro-Aegean cylinder seal and a large amount of surface pottery during the first examination of the E. Logiadis plot in the Kato Gouves littoral zone, led to a wider surface survey and the first excavation trenches on the plot (Chatzi-Vallianou 1989). The surface survey revealed an important Middle Minoan-Late Minoan III coastal settlement, 17 km east of Heraklion, spread out over the area west of the River Aposelemis delta, on the eastern promontory, between the Cretan Sun Hotel and the Hotel Pantheon (Chatzi-Vallianou 1989; 2006: 234-240; 2014; Vallianou 1997: 333-334; Pini 2014).

Excavations on the seaside Logiadis plot – subsequently M. Koukouvitakis & V. Skoulas plot – covering an area of 4500 m², were conducted during 1989-1994¹ and uncovered the extreme NW part of the LM III settlement with very important ceramic production installations. Three large building complexes (A-C) were excavated. Complexes A and B consist of many rooms around a central hall, while the northernmost Complex C, closest to the sea, consists of at least three adjoining buildings (Buildings C.1-3) which extend further north towards the coastal road and eastwards.

The discovery of three potters' workshops and nine kilns bordering the three building complexes (**Fig. 5.1**), and the associated clay and stone finds, such as stone bases and the ceramic discs of potters' wheels, demonstrate that the excavated part of the Gouves settlement formed the LM III 'Potters' Quarter', with the houses of artisans and merchants and the bustling potters' workshops, at the west end of the Late Minoan settlement (Chatzi-Vallianou 1989; 1995a: 1046-1060; 1997: 490-510; Vallianou 1997).

The large number of kilns and ceramic installations, together with the pottery finds, are evidence of a particularly significant centre of ceramic production at Gouves during the LM IIIB period, perhaps one of the largest and most important prehistoric ceramic production centres yet discovered in Crete and the East Mediterranean (Niemeier 1997: 351; Gros & Zurbach 2012: 112-113).

¹ The excavations were undertaken in the context of educational programmes, with the participation of students of the University of Thessaloniki and the financial support of the then owners of the plot, M. Koukouvitakis and V. Skoulas. Colleagues participating in the excavations were archaeologists Ch. Michelaki, E. Kanaki, M. Koulouraki, A. Mavrogianni and E. Pagomenou, conservators Ch. Markomichelakis and N. Koutoulakis, architect S. Sfakianaki and illustrators E. Alexaki & P. Stefanaki.

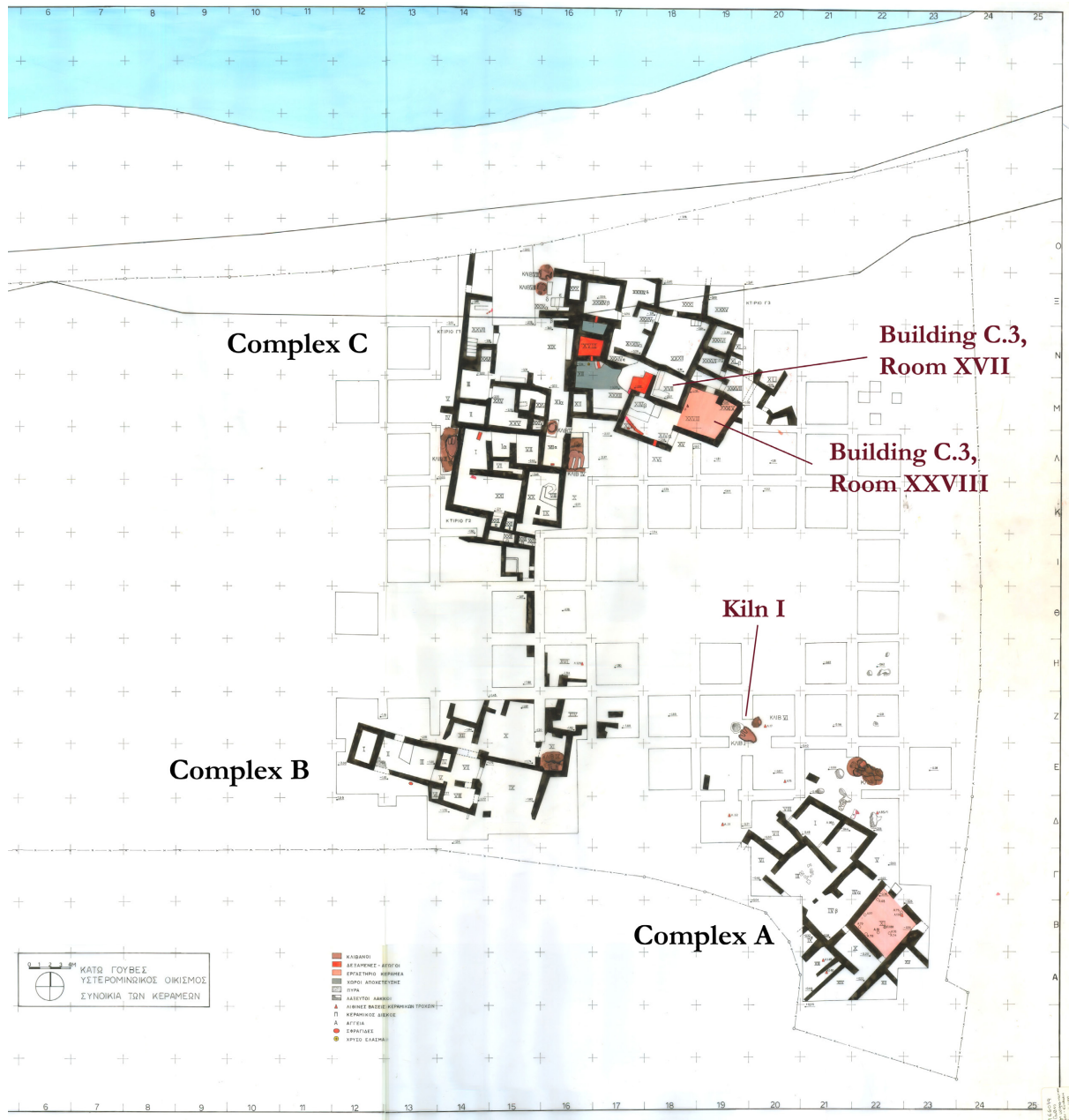


Fig. 5.1. PLAN OF THE EXCAVATED AREA (S. SFAKIANAKIS, E. ALEXAKIS, P. STEFANAKIS AND D. CHATZI-VALLIANOU)

2. Local ceramic production

The pottery produced consisted of plain and decorated vessels as well as clay drainage channels and other kinds of pots, as well as ceramic workshop tools used to make and decorate the vases. The most common and characteristic ceramic shapes are champagne cups, deep bowls, small stirrup jars, kylikes, one-handed cups, cylindrical pyxides, conical rhyta, kalathiskoi (miniature kalathoi), as well as amphorae, collar-necked jugs, ladles, and plain coarse wares, such as cooking pots, pithoi, jars (kadoi) and beehives. These shapes are common during the LM IIIA-B period in Crete (Kanta 1980; Knossos: Popham 1964; 1967; 1970a; 1970b; 1984; Warren 1997; Hatzaki 2005a; 2005b; 2007; Kommos: Watrous 1992; Rutter 2006; Khania: Hallager

1997; 2003; 2011; East Crete: MacGillivray *et alii* 2007; Smith 2010), on the Mainland and the islands (Furumark 1941; Benzi 1975; Mountjoy 1986; 1993; 1999) and Syro-Palestine (Leonard 1994).

At Gouves, large quantities of vases were found both in the rooms of the buildings and inside and around the kilns and the potters' workshops. They indicate local production on a grand scale at the Gouves centre, which was clearly not only intended for local use within the settlement. Exports to other parts of Crete and overseas are likely. In any case, the natural harbours of the Kato Gouves area (both in the Aposelemis delta and the smaller coves nearby) would have facilitated maritime transport. The two cylinder seals found in the excavated area – nos 6 and 10 in Pini's recent catalogue (2014) – perhaps bear witness to trade ties between Gouves and Cyprus during the LM III period².

The quantity of pottery collected from the site is obviously huge, making it impossible to give a full picture in this paper. I do, however, present a number of examples which contribute to the better understanding of the pottery and provide some partial answers to the issues raised by the organiser of the Workshop, those that concern relative chronology and regional differences.

I have chosen to present pottery from two specific areas:

- Kiln I, NW of Building Complex A (**Fig. 5.1**, grid square 19-20/E-Z)
- Room XVII of Building C3 (**Fig. 5.1**, grid square 18 M).

These areas were chosen for the following reasons:

- They belong to two different building complexes and had completely different functions
- They have been systematically excavated from the surface right down to the bedrock, and have provided a wealth of pottery, particularly decorated, comparable and contemporary to that from the other areas of the Gouves settlement
- The conservation and documentation of their finds is almost complete³
- The study so far has shown that their period of use was contemporary with that of other parts of the three building complexes, as was their final abandonment.

First of all, it should be noted that the excavated area of 4500 m² in Kato Gouves now lies approximately 7 m above the shoreline, and its rocky surface slopes up from the south-east end of the plot and the southernmost part of Building A (grid square 19-20/A) to west and north, from 0 to approximately 1.50 m (see **Fig. 5.1** for the topographical contour map and the deepest level of the excavated area). There was a correspondingly deep fill in the north and north-west rooms of Complex C, leading to a marked differentiation in the stratigraphy of the excavation. Repeated ploughing and modification of the land meant that, in Complex A in particular, the walls and floors of the rooms were only a few centimetres below the modern surface.

2.1. Kiln I

The small, horseshoe-shaped, rock-cut Kiln I (**Figs 5.1-5.3**, NW of Building A, grid square 19/20-E/Z), essentially the furnace chamber of the kiln (max. l. 1.72 m, max. w. 1.15 m, depth 0.30-0.45 m), was discovered at the beginning of the 1985 excavation season (Trench II, A), almost on the surface of the soil, and was excavated to the bottom of the kiln (Chatzi-Vallianou 1989: 180-183, figs 2, 9-16; 1995a: 1053-1057, figs 17-19; Vallianou 1997: pl. CXXXa-b). This particular site was chosen for a test trench due to the plethora of surface pottery and traces of fire on this spot. Directly underneath the surface fill were discovered the surviving upper edges of the rock-cut furnace chamber. In front of its opening (NW) were the traces of fire and the rock-cut 'rim' of a 'pit'.

² The analysis of the fabrics of Gouves pottery and the comparative study with pottery found in Crete and elsewhere are currently in progress, in collaboration with Prof. Dimitriadis, Dr. E. Nodarou, H. Robinson, N. Saridakis and potter G. Papadakis.

³ The conservation of the finds was carried out by the Archaeological Institute of Crete in 1994-2001, and with financial assistance from INSTAP (2005-2012), for which I would like to express my warmest thanks. The conservators involved were E. Krasagaki, N. Galanakis, G. Misemikes and N. Karanikolas and the archaeologists N. Saridaki and A. Lyrantzis.

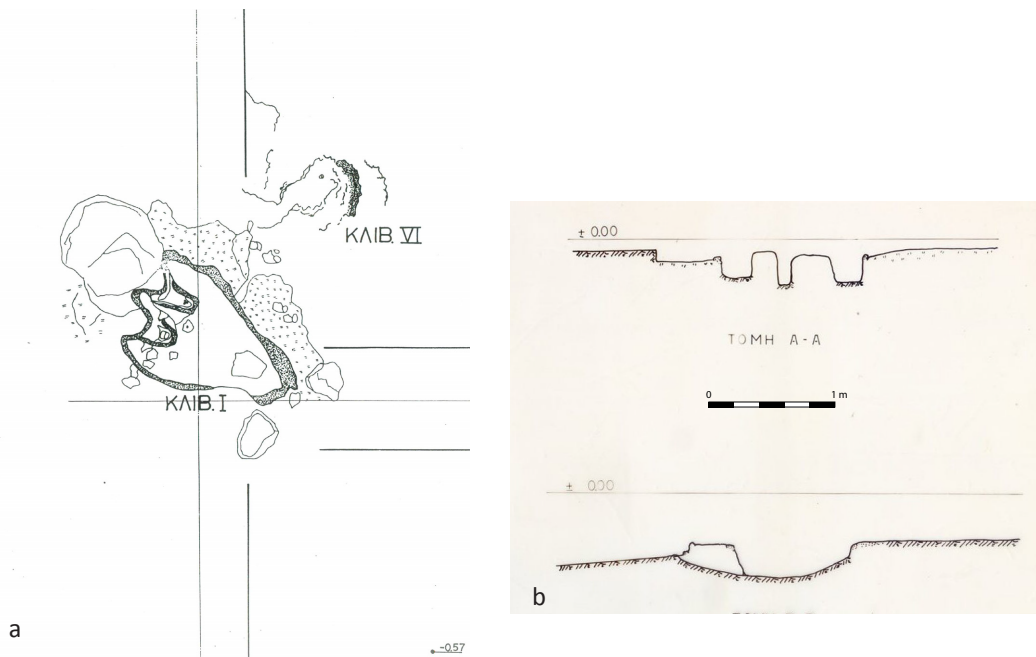


Fig. 5.2. A. PLAN OF KILNS I AND VI; B. SECTIONS N-S (A-A) AND W-E (B-B) OF KILN I (E. ALEXAKI)



Fig. 5.3. KILN I DURING AND AFTER EXCAVATION (D. CHATZI-VALLIANOU)

Much pottery was found on top of the kiln, around it, inside it and in the fire pit at its NW end, together with pieces of burnt clay from the repeated plastering of its interior. The pottery included domestic plain ware, including typical fragments of large cooking pots (Chatzi-Vallianou 1989: fig. 11), but mostly consisted of sherds from small vases, both plain and decorated, and sherds from rejects or poorly fired vases. The surface layer of the field was heavily disturbed by repeated ploughing.

During excavation of the first layer (soft red earth, dark brown in places), running from just under the surface layer to just above the preserved surface of the rock-cut furnace chamber (0.63 m deep), a reasonably large number of sherds was collected, together with pieces of clay from the plastering of the kiln. These are Groups (GR) 4 (layer 1a), 7 (layer 1b), 8 (layer 1ba), 10 (layer 1c) in the west part of the kiln, and correspondingly GR 15 (layer 1a), 16 (layer 1b) and 17 (layer 1c) from the easternmost part of the trench, over the cut rock. These notably included a deep cup (A262; Fig. 5.10).

The surviving upper edges of the kiln, unevenly cut into the rock and plastered with successive layers of clay, were covered by hard, bright-red earth. During excavation of this second layer (layer 2, 0.17 m deep), with a

series of very thin sub-layers inside the kiln, deeper than its preserved rim, the earth was clear red and very hard though sandy in places. This layer produced quite a few sherds (GR 19, layer 2). With the removal of this layer, the bedrock at the bottom of the kiln began to appear (Figs 5.2-5.3). From this lower part were collected pieces of clay from the successive linings of the kiln walls and many decorated sherds. The clearing of the bottom surface and entrance of the furnace chamber, between the ellipsoid entrance structures (Figs 5.2-5.3), produced several sherds of GR 19a, including a deep cup and a champagne cup (A257, A252; Figs 5.12-5.13).

The excavation of the pit NW of the entrance to the furnace chamber (Fig. 5.2a), under a disturbed burnt layer – the remains of fires lit there for firings – and to a depth of 1.30 m, showed that it was filled with clear red earth containing absolutely nothing. This may be due to the digging of a modern borehole, common in the area. East of Kiln I was revealed the rock-cut furnace chamber of yet another kiln, Kiln VI, the third found north of Complex A and lacking any particular finds (Fig. 5.2a).

Examination of the sherds in order of discovery, in groups numbered GR 4 to 19a, showed that these come mainly from small open vases, deep bowls and cups, and kylikes, as well as stirrup jars and conical rhyta, with a few sherds of various closed vases (Figs 5.4-5.5). There are no significant differences in the shape or decoration of the sherds from successive layers.

Fig. 5.4 presents representative decorated sherds of deep bowls and cups from the successive layers inside the kiln, from the topmost layer (GR 8, top two rows), through GR 10, 15 and 17, down to GR 19a at the bottom of the kiln. The decoration is usually dark-on-light with a monochrome interior. On the deep bowls and cups, the decoration is framed in the handle zone between a rim band and one or two body bands, emphasizing the structural parts of the vases. The decorative motifs are those common in the LM IIIB period: the flower in various versions (P8.38, P15.20), running spirals in one row (P8.80, P8.39) or two (P8.41, P10.4) (Popham 1970b: 198, fig. 2, nos 15-16; Andrikou 1997: 16, fig. 7:28), zigzag lines (P8.44) (Popham 1970b: 199-200, fig. 3, no. 42; Hallager 2003: pl. 50, 70-P 0348), concentric semicircles (P10.29, P19a61) (Popham 1970b: 199-200, fig. 3, nos 36-37; Hallager 2011: pls 48-49, 71-P 0189, 70-P 0073), triangular patches of scale pattern (P15.17) (Popham 1970b: 202, pl. 48c top left; Mountjoy 1986: 114-115; Andrikou 1997: 20, fig. 9:52; Hallager 2003: fig. 49 right, pl. 87, 70-P 0324; Hatzaki 2005a: 139, fig. 4.11:10).

The panelled, central triglyph with horizontal wavy lines between three vertical bands (P15.19), one of the commonest motifs in the Mycenaean and Cretan repertoires, has been dated to LM IIIA2 (Popham 1984: 182, pl. 174:46; Hatzaki 2007: 224, fig. 6.19:1), although other comparable examples from Central Greece and Crete are dated to LH IIIB1 (Benzi 1975: 352, pl. XXXIII, no. 565; Mountjoy 1986: 115-117, figs 142:3, 143:17) or LM IIIA2-IIIB (Popham 1970a: 75, pl. 29g, pl. 39e; Betancourt 1985: pl. 31g; Hatzaki 2005a: 134, fig. 4.9:7). A cup from Knossos decorated with a panel of horizontal wavy lines comes from an LM IIIB Early context (Hatzaki 2007: 239, fig. 6.26:2). The metope decoration on an LM IIIB krater from Khania is also comparable (Hallager 2003: pl. 50, 70-P 0347/0360, pl. 58, 73-P 1071).

The simple foliate band (P19a57) has comparable examples on LH/M IIIA2 open shapes from Corinthia and Rhodes (Mountjoy 1986: 68-69, fig. 70:30, 86, fig. 102:2, 91, fig. 109:6), Knossos (Popham 1970a: pl. 38f) and Khania (Hallager 2003: pl. 53, 01-P 0101).

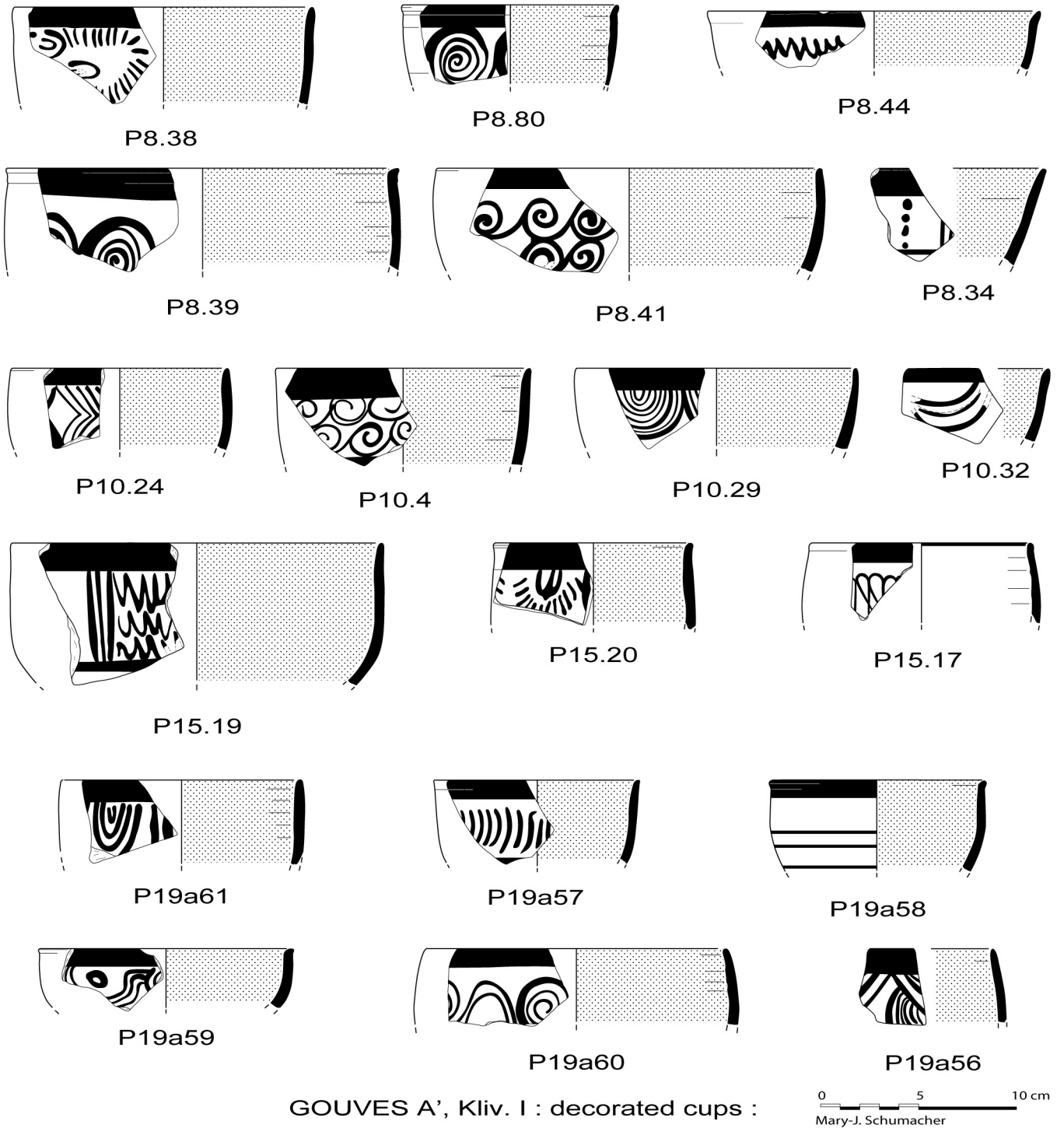
Sherd P10.24 bears horizontal groups of parallel chevrons (which seem to form a central lozenge under the narrow band of the rim); it is known in both the LH IIIA2 Mainland repertoire (Mountjoy 1986: 70, FM 58) and LM IIIA2 Crete, at Knossos (Popham 1984: 183, pl. 173:18-19, pl. 175:16 [kylix]; Hatzaki 2005a: 128, pl. 130:1), or Kommos (Watrous 1992: 39, fig. 28, no. 682). The style of the motif of parallel chevrons on a deep bowl from Knossos dated to LM IIIB Early (Hatzaki 2007: 239, fig. 6.27:2) is similar to that of the vase from Gouves. The motif is also common at LM IIIB Khania (Hallager 2003: 206, fig. 49 left).

Sherd P8.34 is strikingly decorated, bearing a frieze with one vertical row of uneven circular reeds between narrow vertical bands, lacking precise parallels to date. Similar themes are found on an unstratified LM IIIA sherd from Kommos (Watrous 1992: 106, fig. 67, no. 1862), an LM IIIA1 beaked jug from the South House of Knossos (Mountjoy 2003: 130, fig. 4.35, no. 608), and an LM IIIA1 cup from the Little Palace with a frieze of reed pattern but with multiple vertical rows (Hatzaki 2005a: 145, no. 145, fig. 4.15:12). An LM IIIB2 cup with vertical rows of reed pattern is known from Khania (Hallager 2003: pl. 87, 82-P 0612).

The sherd P19a59 with alternating multiple tricurved arches is comparable to both LM IIIA2 (Popham 1984:

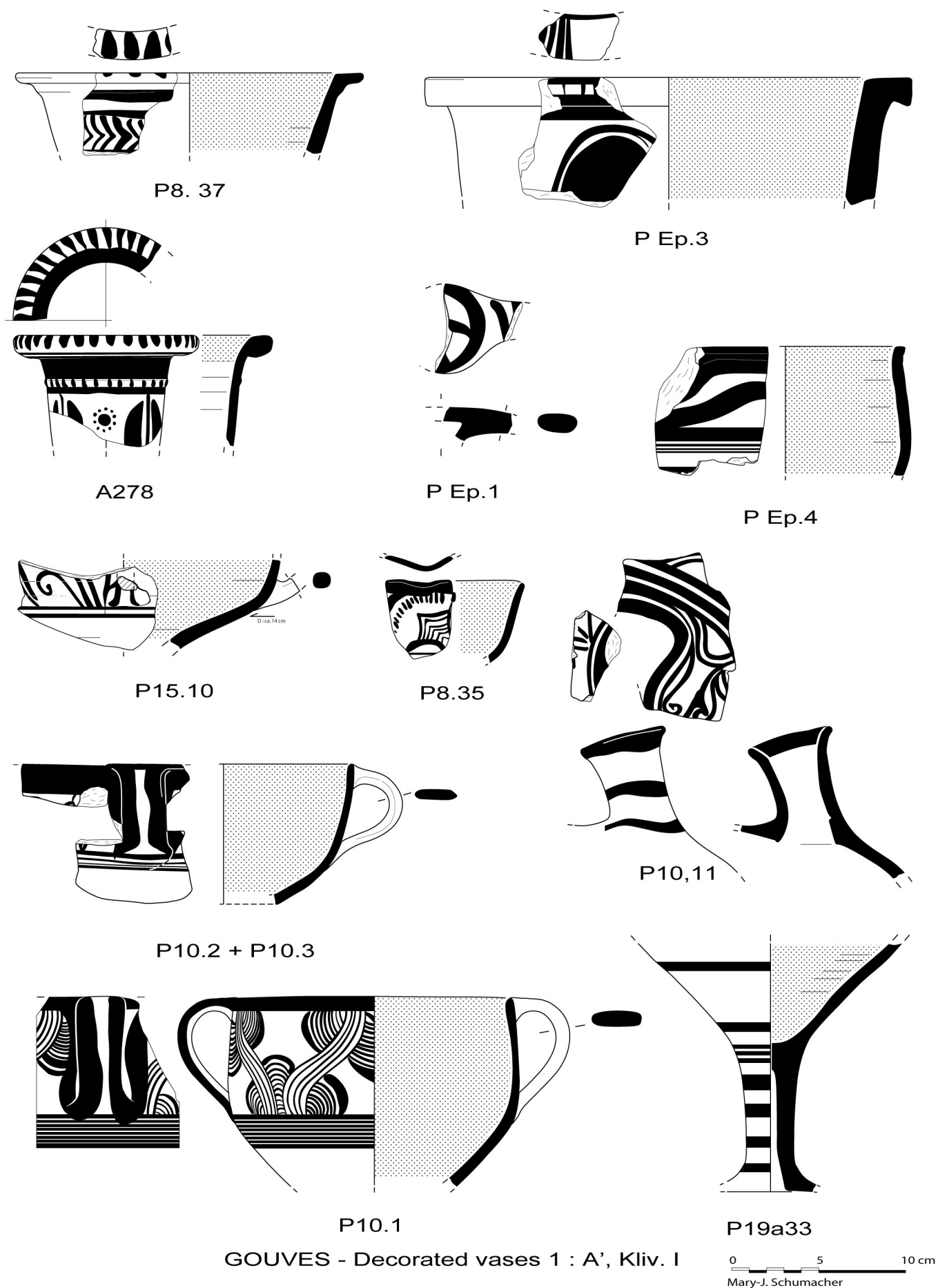
pl. 173:27-28) and LM IIIB examples (Popham 1970b: 198-199, fig. 2:4, pl. 47a top left, pl. 47e middle).

Lastly, sherd P19a58 has a simple linear decoration of three narrow horizontal bands, unevenly spaced, below the rim band, where the body begins to narrow towards the base. Similar decoration is found on an LM IIIA1 kylix from Kommos (Watrous 1993: 106, fig. 67, no. 1864).



GOUVES A', Kliv. I : decorated cups :

Fig. 5.4. POTTERY FROM KILN I. DECORATED CUPS AND DEEP BOWLS (M.-J. SCHUMACHER)



GOUVES - Decorated vases 1 : A', Kliv. I

Fig. 5.5. POTTERY FROM KILN I. DECORATED CUPS, BOWLS, KYLIKES, STIRRUP JARS, CONICAL RHYTA (M.-J. SCHUMACHER)



Fig. 5.6. CUP/KILYX P10.1 FROM KILN I (PHOTO: A. VALLIANOS; DRAWING: M.-J. SCHUMACHER)

A multiple alternating tricurved arcs motif – also preserved on the small sherd P19a.56 – adorns the deep open shape P10.1, a possible kylix of the FS 256 type (Mountjoy 1986: 88, fig. 106) given that only one handle is preserved (Fig. 5.6). The vase is straight-sided from the rim to the widest part of the body, without a distinct rim, as on the deep bowl, although it is differentiated by the vertical strap handle. The decoration, in dark brown paint, of multiple alternating tricurved arcs with concentric semi-circles in the interstices extends across the upper part of the body, in the handle zone, delimited above the handle by a thick uneven band and below the base of the vertical handle, by six horizontal lines framed by two thin bands. This motif is known both from Central Greece, dated to early LH IIIA2 (Mountjoy 1986: 88, fig. 106:2, FM 63), and from LM IIIA2-B Crete (Kanta 1980: 260, 267, fig. 113:3), particularly at Khania (Hallager 2011: 278, n. 31, 289, fig. 94) and Knossos (Popham 1970b: fig. 2:5-6; 1984: pl. 173:28, pl. 179:1-3; Hatzaki 2007: 227, fig. 6.19:1 top left). Other examples of deep cups with similar decoration of arcs and zones of concentric semi-circles are known from Knossos and dated to both LM IIIA1 (Hatzaki 2007: 216, fig. 6.12:5), and LM IIIA2, from the South House (Mountjoy 2003: 142-143, fig. 4.40, nos 727-729, 732), the SEX Excavations (Warren 1997: fig. 13 [P 385, P 383], figs 16-17 [P 678], fig. 23) and the Little Palace (Popham 1970a: pl. 43e). A similar sherd from Haghia Pelagia is also of LM IIIA date (Kanta 1980: 18, fig. 7:7). The interior of P10.1 is monochrome painted in dark brown. The strap handle has two vertical bands along its ends. Similar decoration is seen on the handle of semi-globular cup P10.2+P10.3 (Fig. 5.5) and the handles of amphora or jug P10.26 and P Ep.2 (Fig. 5.8). This is a decorative element found on LM IIIA2 cup handles from Knossos, at the South House (Popham 1984: pl. 121c; Mountjoy 2003: 142, fig. 4.39, no. 718, fig. 4.40, nos 736, 749, 763), or SEX Excavations (Warren 1997: 162, fig. 12 [P 1986], 166, fig. 16 [rows 4-5]). This decorative scheme is also known on small LM IIIA2 stirrup jars (e.g. Petras Siteia: Tsipopoulou 1997: 219, figs 15-16), and at Malia on an LM IIIB cup (Farnoux 1997: 263, fig. 5 [M589]). The same handle decoration is found on vases from Central Greece as, for example, an LH IIIB1 conical rhyton from Levadia (Mountjoy 1986: 108, fig. 133:1). However, the discovery of so many handles with this type of decoration inside the small Kiln I is probably a characteristic feature of the Gouves workshop, or at least of the

vase-painter/artisan from that workshop who used the kiln during LM IIIA2-early LM IIIB.

To the same period must be dated two fragmented kylikes, P15.10 and P19a33 (Fig. 5.5). The bowl of P15.10 is shallow and rather conical, provided with roll handles. The floral decoration is delimited by two thin bands traced below the base of the handles. Kylix stem P19a.33 is tall, pierced and decorated with four successive bands and a zone of three narrow bands at the point of juncture with the bowl. The preserved conical lower body is decorated with two narrow bands. These two kylikes are close to the LH IIIA2 shape FS 257 (Mountjoy 1986: 89) and their shape and decoration find Cretan comparisons dated to the transition from LM IIIA2 to LM IIIB1 (Popham 1969: 300-301; 1970a: 104, fig. 10:28, 110, fig. 16:5,7; 1984: pl. 176:9; Mountjoy 2003: 142, fig. 4.39, no. 206).

Sherd P Ep.4 (Fig. 5.5), with short everted lip and typical wavy band between two horizontal bands, must come from a stemmed bowl (FS 304) of late LM IIIA2 or LM IIIB early date, a vase common in mainland Greece (Mountjoy 1986: 91-92, fig. 112:4 for a similar example).

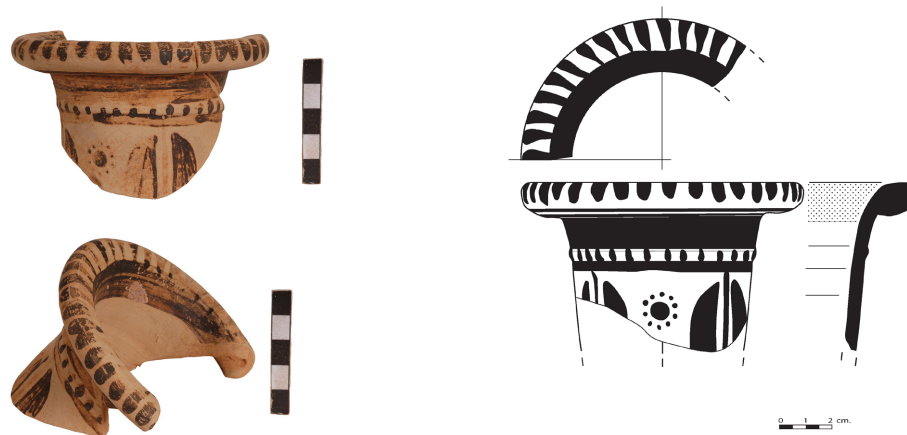
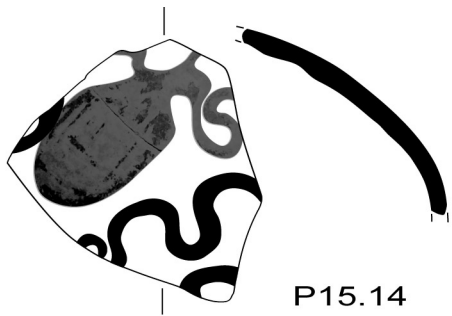
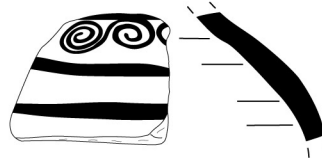


Fig. 5.7. RHYTON A278 FROM KILN I (PHOTO: A. VALLIANOS; DRAWING: M.-J. SCHUMACHER)

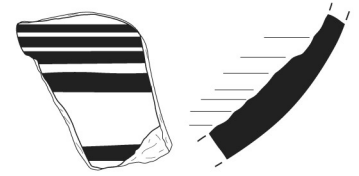
Of particular interest is the fragment of a conical rhyton of fine fabric (7.5 YR 8/4 pink), restored from sherds of GR 10 and 12 (A278; Fig. 5.7). Almost half the rim and upper part of the body are preserved. The surface has a light, clay-coloured slip and painted decoration in dark brown paint, fugitive in places. An uneven band runs around the inside of the rim. There is trickle on the upper surface of the round protruding rim. A band runs round the outside of the rim, and lower down is a relief ring with a row of trickle. In the upper zone of the body is a partly preserved row of horns of consecration divided by thin vertical lines with a dotted rosette between the horns. The conical rhyton with a (missing) high-swung strap handle, protruding rim with trickle pattern, a frieze/scene on the upper part and parallel horizontal bands and lines lower down, was very popular in the LM IIIA2-LM IIIB early period – though less so in LM IIIB late – in Crete and even more widely on the Mainland and the islands (Kanta 1980: 279-280; Mountjoy 1986: 82-83, 108-109, 127; Koehl 2006: 156-161, nos 587-630, and 168-177, nos 674-737). The theme of horns of consecration sometimes with a central double axes or stylised flower is known on conical rhyta from Palaikastro (Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923: fig. 88 left) and the Royal Villa at Knossos (Popham 1970a: 78, pl. 14f) and on cups from the Little Palace (Betancourt 1985: pl. 31G; Hatzaki 2005a: 127, fig. 4.3:15, 134, fig. 4.9:7), dated to LM IIIA1/2-LM IIIB early. The dotted rosette, however, is more common in LM IIIB late. This rhyton from Gouves, perhaps the remnant of a firing before the destruction and abandonment of Kiln I in the first half of LM IIIB, may be a typical example of local production during this period. This production, as attested by other technological elements examined below, was on a mass scale, at least at the nearby potter's workshop located in Room XI of Complex A (see below).



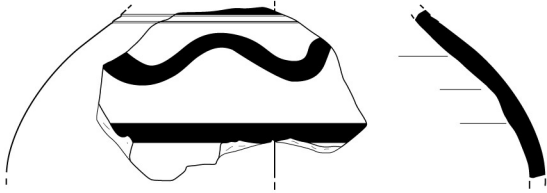
P15.14



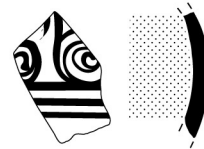
P4.22



P10.28



P Ep.5



P19a53



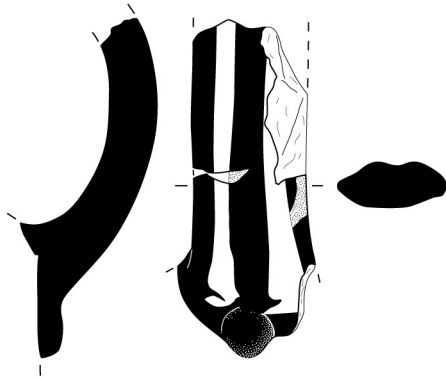
P19a101



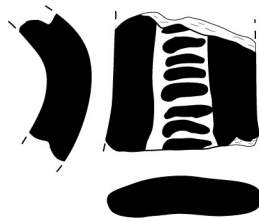
P19a67



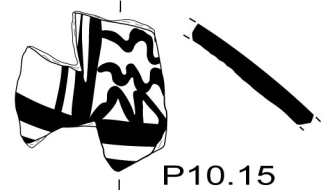
P19a66



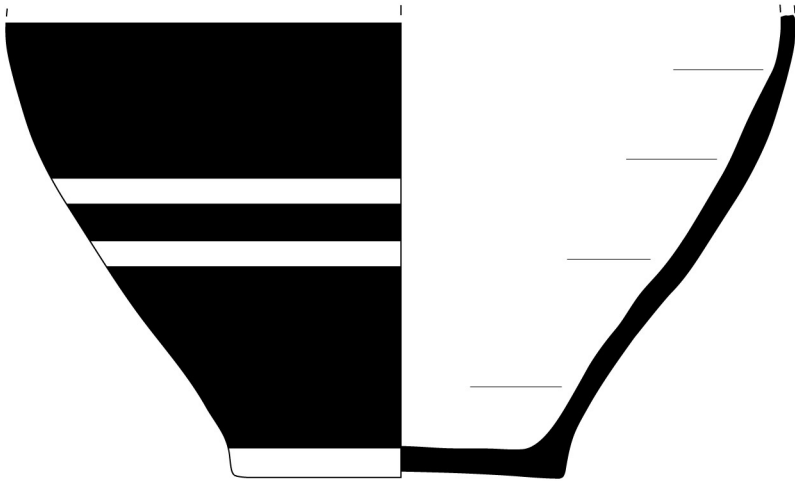
P10.26



P Ep.2



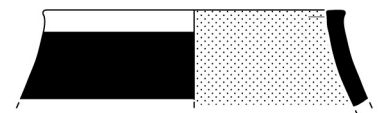
P10.15



P8.53
GOUVES - Decorated vases 2 : A', Kliv. I



P10.16



P19a104

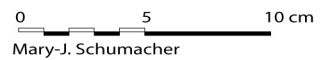


Fig. 5.8. POTTERY FROM KILN I. DECORATED CLOSED VESSELS (M.-J. SCHUMACHER)

The assemblage shown on **Fig. 5.8** presents examples of decorated closed vases from surface layer 1 (sherds P Ep.2 and P Ep.5), and layers 4 (P4.22), 8 (P8.53) 10 (P10.28, P10.15, P10.26, P15.14), up to and including layer 19a (P19a63, P19a101, P19a67, P19a66, P19a104). Apart from the octopus on the shoulder of P15.14, the decoration consists of panels of horizontal zigzag lines between irregular vertical lines (P10 15-16) and banded decoration, combined with spirals, *i.e.* motifs similar to those on the open vases (**Figs 5.4-5.5**). These show LM IIIA2 (P19a101, P19a67) and LM IIIB early (P19a66; Popham 1970b: pl. 47a-b) stylistic features.

The lower part of a large closed vessel (P8.53) is decorated with light-on-dark horizontal bands. This has some parallels in the Gouves local pottery. Parallels include LM IIIA2 jugs from Knossos (Betancourt 1985: pl. 28F, pl.29A).

Lastly, sherd P Ep.5, with a wavy line between two narrow horizontal bands, is from the shoulder of an amphora or jug, probably dated to LM IIIB (Hatzaki 2005a: 169, fig. 4.27:9, no. 307).

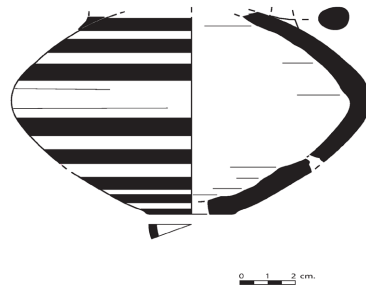


Fig. 5.9. SQUAT STIRRUP JAR P15.37 FROM KILN I (M.-J. SCHUMACHER)

Some vessels collected from the kiln were mendable and these complete pots allow a better chronological definition of the material broken *in situ* in the kiln, the kiln's period of use and its destruction and abandonment.

Apart from the possible stirrup jar shoulder fragment P15.14 with octopus decoration (**Fig. 5.8**), another body piece worth noting is the body of another squat stirrup jar (FS 180), restored from sherds of the same GR 15 (P15.37; **Fig. 5.9**). Unfortunately the upper part along with the handles and false-neck are missing. The body is squat and almost biconical, with linear decoration. Successive brown bands on the lighter clay cover the whole body except for the widest zone. A similar band also covers the underside of the base. The vase is dated to LM IIIB early, since in LM IIIB late the squat stirrup jar has disappeared (Mountjoy 1986: 121). The closest parallels for this local vase with a clear biconical profile are found on the Mainland (Mountjoy 1986: 106-108, fig. 130:1). I suggest indeed that the Gouves workshops were directly associated with the Mainland during this period, with Peloponnesian potters possibly working at Gouves. A similar vase from Kommos, with a pronounced biconical profile, is thought to be imported from the Mainland, maybe more particularly from the Southern Peloponnese (Watrous 1992: 155, no. 1017, fig. 69, pls 24, 50).

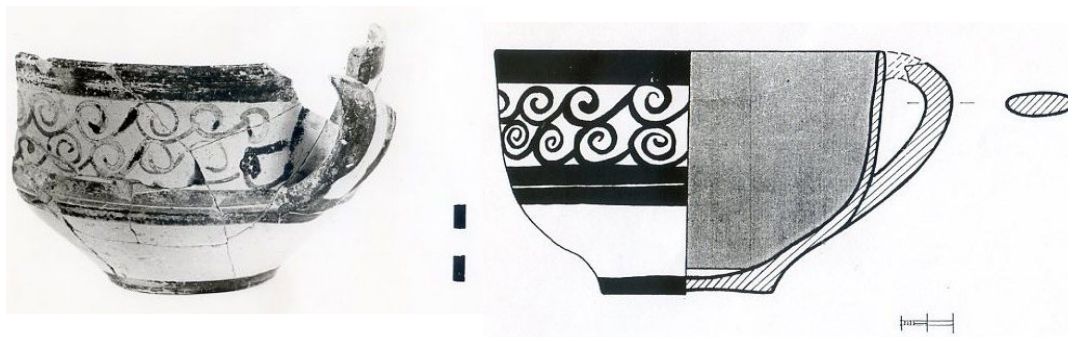


Fig. 5.10. CUP A262/85 FROM KILN I (PHOTO: A. VALLIANOS; DRAWING: K. ASTRINAKIS)

Cup 262/85 comes from layer 1a (GR 4) (**Fig. 5.10**)⁴. Made in a fine, very pale brown fabric (10YR, 6/4), this is a typical example of a straight-sided cup with a slightly everted rim, a vertical handle from the rim to the lower body oval in section, and a slightly concave base. The interior is monochrome with glossy dark brown paint. The outer surface has a wide band at the rim, a double band at the height of the handle base, a frieze of double running spirals in between, a thin band at the base, and two uneven vertical strokes of paint on the sides of the handle. Both the shape and decoration of the cup are typical of LM IIIB (Popham 1970b: 197-198, fig. 2:16, pl. 47b; Andrikou 1997: 16-17, n. 28; Hatzaki 2005a: 154, fig. 4.21:9; see also *Paschalidis et alii*, this volume, **Fig. 6.60**). Both the decoration of double running spirals and double vertical bands on the handle are typical patterns of Gouves pottery decoration (see also sherds P8.41 and P10.4; **Fig. 5.4**).



Fig. 5.11. CONICAL CUP A274 FROM KILN I (A. VALLIANOS)

The plain conical cup A274 from layer 1a, GR 4, is half preserved (**Fig. 5.11**)⁵. Made in a fine pink fabric (7.5 R 7/4), it preserves traces of wheel marks on the bottom.



Fig. 5.12. DEEP BOWL/CUP A257/85 FROM KILN I (PHOTO: A. VALLIANOS; DRAWING: K. ASTRINAKIS)

Three joining fragments from deep bowl or cup A257/85 come from the bottom of the east end of the kiln, layer 19a (**Fig. 5.12**)⁶. Made in a fine light brown fabric, the bowl, only partly preserved, has quite a deep body, curved walls, a slightly projecting rim, and a flat base. Brown painted decoration on the upper body below the wide rim band comprises a row of pairs of spirals above a group of four horizontal lines framed by two horizontal bands at the point where the body narrows towards the base. A line and a wide band surround the base. Both shape and decoration have LM IIIA parallels, older than the above straight-sided cup A262/85, like cups from Knossos (Popham 1970a: 18, pl. 14d; 1984: pl. 178d [2nd row, 2nd from left]; Hatzaki 2007: 227, fig. 6.19:3 [4th row]).

4 H. 9.3 cm, body diam. 14.8 cm, rim diam. 15.2 cm, base diam. 6.6 cm.

5 H. 4.3 cm.

6 H. 12.5 cm, rim diam. 16.6 cm.



Fig. 5.13. CHAMPAGNE CUP A252/85 FROM KILN I (PHOTO: A. VALLIANOS; DRAWING: D. KONTOPODI)

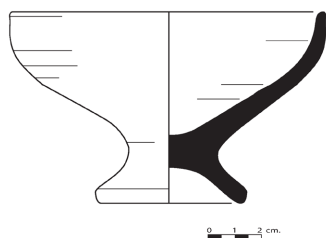


Fig. 5.14. CHAMPAGNE CUP P12.4 FROM KILN I (M.-J. SCHUMACHER)

Champagne cup A252/85 from layer 19a is made in a reddish-brown fabric (7,5 YR 7/6) with few inclusions and light brown slipped (**Fig. 5.13**)⁷. The bowl is almost hemispherical with undefined straight rim and a vertical roll handle. The low cylindrical hollow stem has a wide, relatively thick disc base, concave underneath. Champagne cup P12.4, missing a large part of the body and handle, comes from a layer of hard red earth (**Fig. 5.14**; layer 2, GR 12, corresponding to GR 19). The fabric is similar to an amphoriskos (A152, see below). The bowl is rather shallow and conical and its stem, thick and conical. Champagne cups are among the most abundant vases found at Gouves, and indeed throughout LM IIIA2-B Crete, particularly Central Crete (Popham 1969: 301-302, figs 5-8; Watrous 1992: 132, 140; Hallager 1997: 21, 23, 35-36 with previous references; Langohr 2011: 184, fig. 8.4c). Although it was found in the layer corresponding to LM IIIB GR 19, the shape of champagne cup P12.4 corresponds to LM IIIA2 features (Popham 1969: 302, figs 5-6; Warren 1997: 164-165, fig. 14; Hallager 1997: 30). Relatively few such profiles of champagne cups were found at Gouves. Champagne cup A252/85, on the contrary, is the commonest type at Gouves, found in almost every building in the abandonment layer (**Figs 5.13, 5.15**). Indeed, apart from a few examples with a very small conical stem (A196), a taller stem (A61) and a cup with a painted band at rim (A176), all the champagne cups from Gouves have bowls of varying depths and walls of varying curvature, but always a relatively tall, hollow cylindrical stem (Warren 1997: 178-180). This precise type of champagne cup is typical of the LM IIIB period, although reservations have been expressed regarding the link between stem shape and dating to LM IIIA or LM IIIB (Warren 1997: 164-167, 178-179). The nine champagne cups found on the floor of Room C3.XXXVI with other vases dated more securely to LM IIIB are of this particular shape. Furthermore, it seems very probable that many, if not all, of these champagne cups found in the Gouves buildings were made in the Gouves workshops (**Fig. 5.15**).

The sherds found inside the furnace chamber of the kiln are obviously the remains of vases broken during firing or removal of pots, during the course of its use. According to modern ethnographic studies, pottery kilns were repaired and reused repeatedly (Vallianos & Pandouva 1986: 100-116). Some sherds remained in the cavities of the rock-cut floor of the chamber or among the repeatedly repaired oval structures at the entrance. These come from GR 19-19a, or GR 10 to 15. The oldest material, e.g. cups P10.1, P10.2-3 and A257, dates to LM IIIA1-2. Others were found in the fill covering the lower part of the chamber (GR 4 and 8).

Therefore, the finds from the area of Kiln I demonstrate that it was in use from at least LM IIIA2 to LM IIIB(?), when it appears to have been abandoned and filled in. Another kiln, Kiln II (**Fig. 5.1**), was built a few metres

⁷ H. 7 cm, rim diam. 9.8 cm, base diam. 5.2 cm.

to the east of Kiln I and may have been in use for a longer period, as shown by its numerous repairs (see the corresponding high-stemmed champagne cup in **Fig. 5.15: A61**). The period of use of Kiln I and its abandonment are further confirmed by the broken pots discarded around it. Among them is the monochrome deep bowl A95/91 (**Fig. 5.16**).

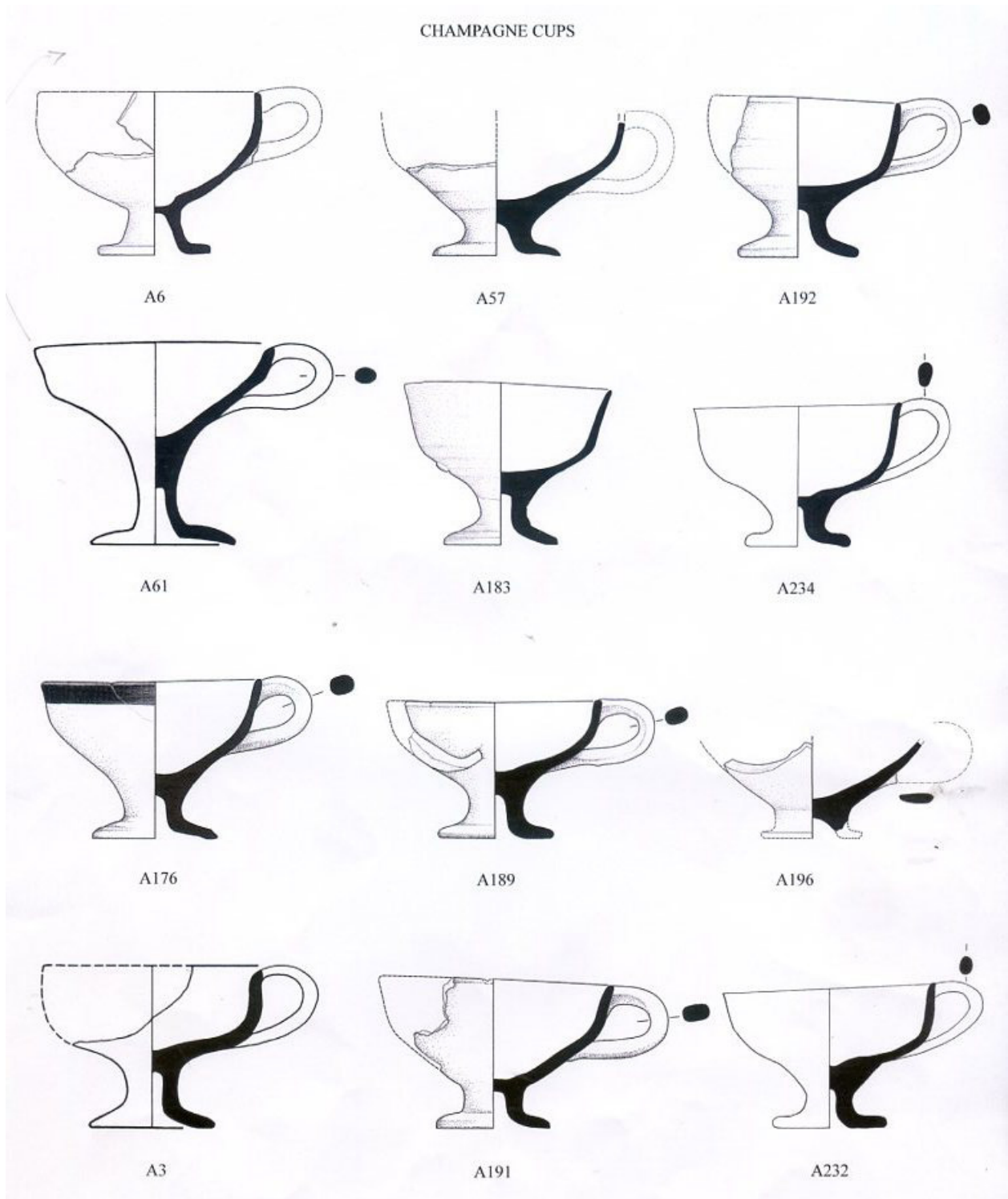


Fig. 5.15. CHAMPAGNE CUPS FROM DIFFERENT GOUVES BUILDINGS (D. KONTOPODI, M-J. SCHUMACHER, T. PAPADOGONAS)



Fig. 5.16. DEEP BOWL A95/91 FROM AROUND KILN I (PHOTO: A. VALLIANOS; DRAWING: D. KONTOPODI)

Deep bowl A95/91 was found broken in many sherds outside Kiln I (layer 3b, GR 235b) (Fig. 5.16)⁸. This is probably a misshapen pot, damaged by over-firing, and discarded outside the kiln along with others. The deep bowl is almost biconical in shape, narrowing towards the bottom. The upper body has almost straight walls, while the oval mouth has a slightly projecting rim. The handles, circular in section, are below the rim, projecting sideways from the curve of the body to the slightly concave base. The bowl is monochrome, with a brown paint, fugitive inside and out. The fabric is grey-black in places due to uneven firing.

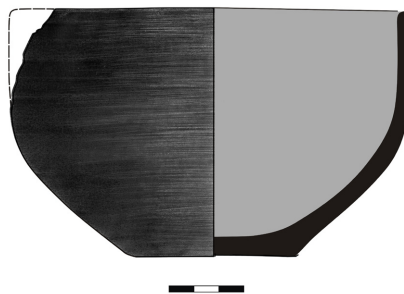


Fig. 5.17. MONOCHROME BOWL OR CUP A51, WEST OF KILN IX (D. KONTOPODI)

⁸ H. 11.2 cm, rim diam. 16.4 cm, base diam. 6.1 cm.



Fig. 5.18. MONOCHROME CUPS A86 (NORTH OF COMPLEX B) AND A99 (ROOM C3.XXIIIa-D) (PHOTO: A. VALLIANOS; DRAWING: D. KONTOPODI)



Fig. 5.19. MISSHAPEN GREY BADLY-FIRED SHERD P14.1 FOUND INSIDE KILN I (A. VALLIANOS)



Fig. 5.20. MONOCHROME CUP A157/92 FROM KILN IV (PHOTO: A. VALLIANOS; DRAWING: M.-J. SCHUMACHER)

The monochrome surface treatment technique is found at Gouves only on relatively few vases, found scattered in all the building complexes, mainly in the uppermost layers. Monochrome bowl or cup A51 (**Fig. 5.17**), found without handles west of Kiln IX (Complex B, X-XI), is comparable to deep bowl A95/91. There are also some single-handled spouted shallow cups with the same monochrome decoration, such as cup A86, found in the same area north of Complex B, and cup A99, from Room C3.XXIIIa-d (**Fig. 5.18**). Other monochrome vases include one-handled shallow cups A195, from room C1.XXVe, A22 from Room A.VI, A59 from Room A.I, and 201/93 from area K15, south-west of Kiln IV. It is striking that most of these monochrome open shapes were found near kilns (Kilns I, II, III and IV) and are defective. A badly-fired, misshapen grey sherd was also found inside Kiln I (P14.1) (**Fig. 5.19**). A pipe in Kiln IV contained cup A157/92 with grey-brown surfaces, also defective (**Fig. 5.20**). All these are obviously examples of over-firing inside the kilns, perhaps during experimentation with the monochrome technique, or accidentally.

There are many parallel monochrome vases from Kommos, such as LM IIIA2 (Watrous 1992: 39, 44, figs 29, 32, nos 685-686, 756-757) or LM IIIB early cups (Watrous 1992: 72, fig. 45, pl. 28, no. 1209) or LM IIIB early deep bowls (Watrous 1992: 85-86, 142, fig. 56, pl. 26, nos 1484, 1486). Further examples concern LM IIIB deep bowl and kylix from Khania (LM IIIB1 deep bowl: Hallager 2011: 286, pls 94, 170b:1; LM IIIB2 kylix: Hallager 2003: 212, pl. 53, 71-P 1495) or an LM IIIB monochrome deep bowl from nearby Sissi (Langohr 2009: 170, fig. 9.9).

At Gouves, the dating of the monochrome deep bowl A95/91 found outside Kiln I, and other vases with a similar surface treatment, can be better determined by comparison with the decorated vases found in contemporary deposits. The shape of deep bowl A95/91 is almost identical to that of the LM IIIB decorated deep bowls and one-handled cups with the same straight-sided profile found either inside Kiln I, *e.g.* A262/85 (**Fig. 5.10**), P15.19 (**Fig. 5.4**), or in the last layers of the excavated complexes, marking the destruction and abandonment of the Gouves buildings, probably at an advanced stage of LM IIIB, in the second half of the period. These latter vases include different cups from Complex B, such as cup A85 (found in H11/12, north of Rooms/‘Megaron’ I-III), from Complex A, such as A248 and particularly A220/94 (**Fig. 5.63**) from Room A.VI, found on the floor together with typical LM IIIB vases, A67 from Room A.III (**Fig. 5.21**), A76 (**Fig. 5.22**) and A80 (**Fig. 5.23**) from the potter’s workshop identified in Room A.XI, or else, from Complex C, such as cup A222/94 found in Room C3.XXXVII (**Fig. 5.24**). Similarly decorated deep bowls and cups with straight sides from Knossos (Popham 1970b: 196-197, fig. 1:3-5; 1984: 185; Warren 1997: 176, fig. 32 [P 1991], 178, fig. 34 [P 1639]; Hatzaki 2005a: 142, fig. 4.12:3, 163, fig. 4.25:8), Malia (Pelon 1997: 342, fig. 2), Kommos (Watrous 1992: 62, pl. 25, no. 1049, 108, fig. 68, no. 1907) and Khania (Tzedakis 1969: 416, table 1; Hallager 2003: 199-211, pl. 45; 2011: 278-279, 285-289, pls 91, 94) date to LM IIIA2 and LM IIIB. LM IIIB vases collected in Complex A were possibly produced in the workshop identified in Room A.XI and probably fired in the nearby Kiln I.

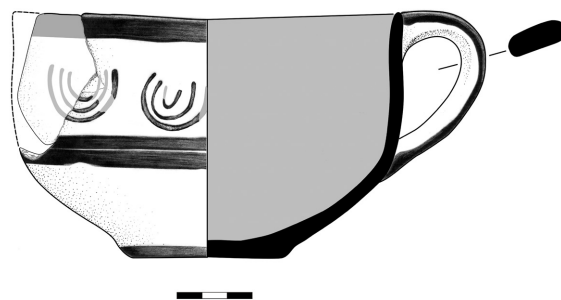


Fig. 5.21. CUP A67 FROM ROOM A.III (D. KONTOPODI)

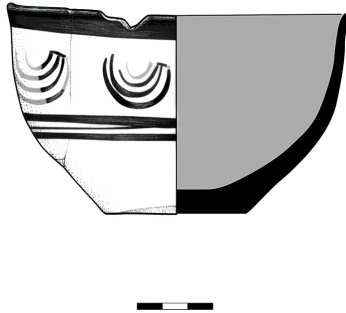


Fig. 5.22. CUP A76 FROM POTTER'S WORKSHOP A.XI (D. KONTOPODI)



Fig. 5.23. CUP A80 FROM POTTER'S WORKSHOP A.XI (A. VALLIANOS)

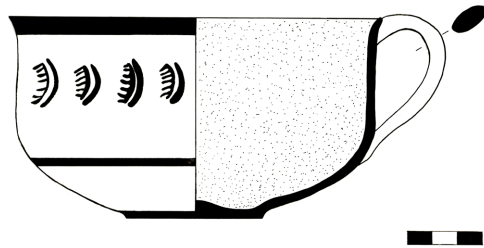


Fig. 5.24. CUP A222/94 FROM ROOM C3.XXXVII (D. KONTOPODI)

2.2. Room C3.XVII

In Complex C, Room XVII was excavated in grid square 18/M and 18/M-N (Fig. 5.1). It is in the south part of Building C3, just south of Central Hall XXXII – around which are laid out all the rooms and workshops of the building – and west of another potter's workshop in room XXVIII of the same building, with which it does not communicate directly (Fig. 5.25). The excavation of this area proved particularly interesting, because the stratigraphy did not correspond to that of the other areas (Figs 5.26-5.27) and it provided a wealth of fine pottery.

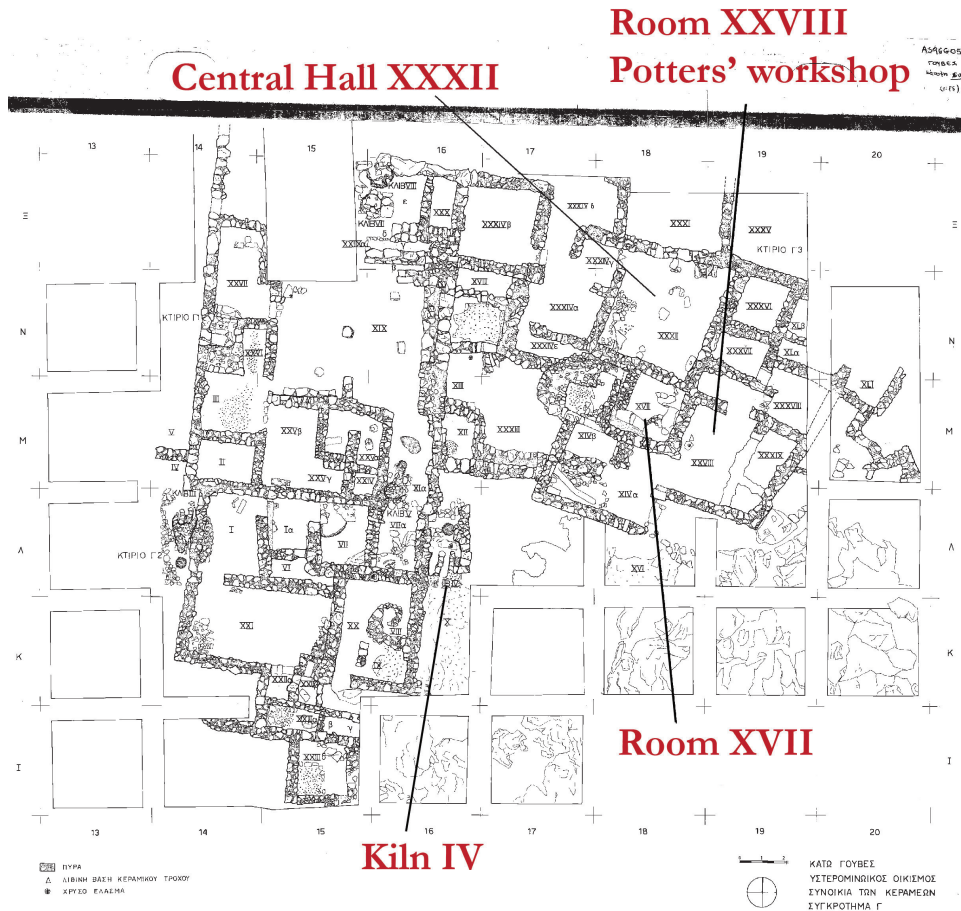


Fig. 5.25. PLAN OF BUILDING C3 WITH ROOM XVII (GRID SQUARE M/18) (S. SFAKIANAKI, P. STEFANAKI)

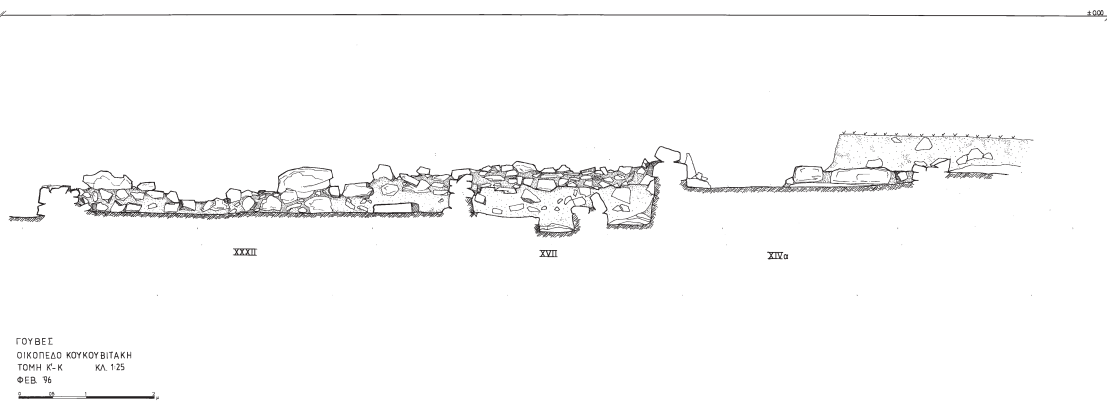


Fig. 5.26. BUILDING C3, ROOMS XXXII, XVII, XIVa, N-S SECTION (S. SFAKIANAKI, P. STEFANAKI)

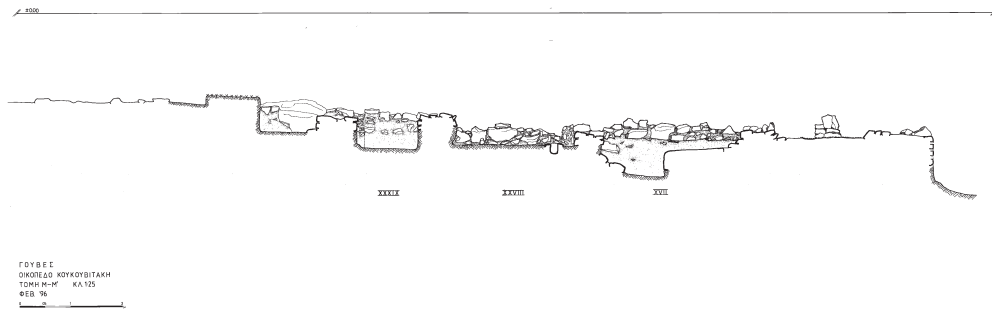
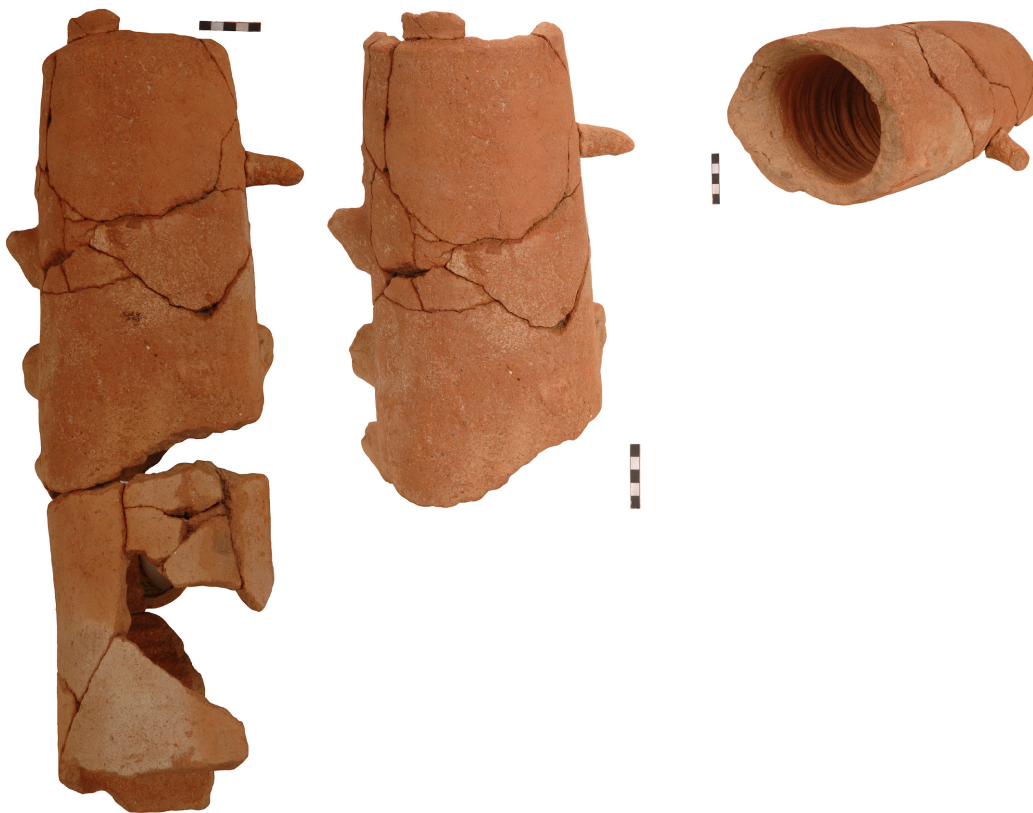


Fig. 5.27. BUILDING C3, ROOMS XXXIX, XXVIII, XVII, E-W SECTION (S. SFAKIANAKI, P. STEFANAKI)

Fully restored vases will be presented here and only some sherds which might help date the deposit, based on their stratigraphy.

A snake tube/stand A143 – the base, rim and body incomplete – has been found in **layer 1a** in Room XVII (Fig. 5.28)⁹. Made in a light red fabric (7,5YR, 6,6) with many inclusions, the body is cylindrical, narrowing slightly towards the bottom and the top, and has an everted rim, presumably to receive a cup or bowl. Pronounced wheel marks are visible on the interior. The vase was wheelmade in sections, as shown by characteristic potter’s incisions at the joins (Fig. 5.28). The stumps of eight loop handles, circular in section, are preserved in a line down either side. The Gouves snake tube was obviously made in one of the local workshops, perhaps even in the adjacent Room XXVIII identified as a potters’ workshop on the evidence of the stone base of the potters’ wheel found *in situ* (Fig. 5.25). Its fabric, although relatively coarse, seems to be the local clay of which the large vases from Gouves are made.



⁹ Pres. h. 55 cm, max. diam. 17 cm, min. diam. 14.5 cm. One joining sherd was found much further west, in Room XIX, indicative of repeated surface ploughing and modification.

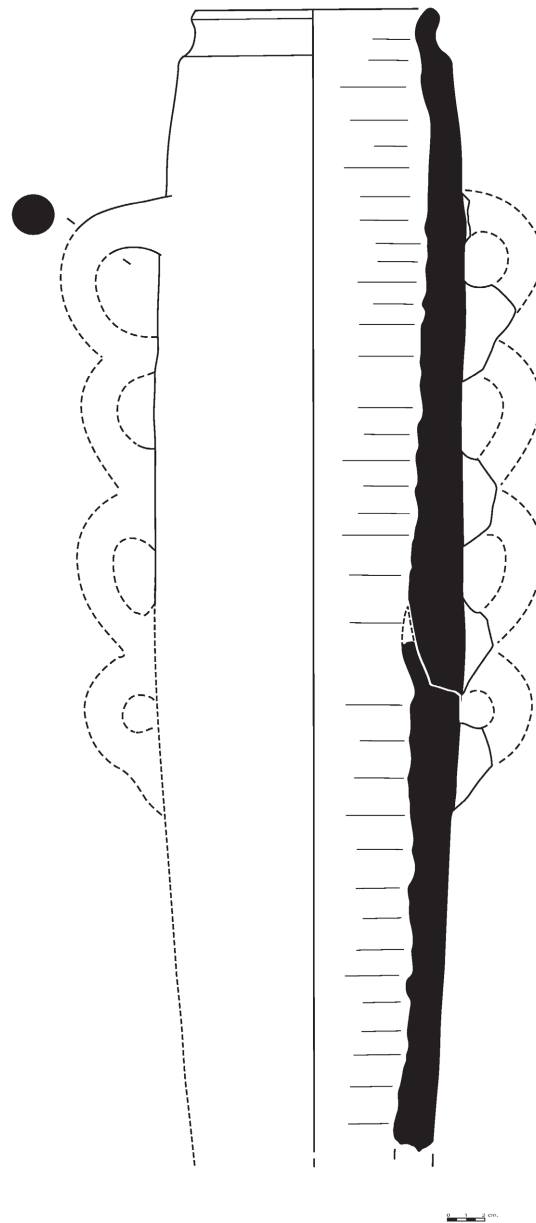


Fig. 5.28. SNAKE TUBE A143 FROM ROOM C3.XVII (PHOTO: A. VALLIANOS; DRAWING: M.-J. SCHUMACHER)

This is a typical example of an LM IIIB snake tube, identified as a cult vase due to the fact that it is usually found in and associated with rooms thought to be public or domestic shrines (Gesell 1976; 1985; 2004; Betancourt 1985: 175; Watrous 1992: 95, no. 1652, pl. 42), although dissenting views have recently been published (Hallager 2009). The closest parallels to the Gouves snake tube are the latest examples from Building CD at Sissi, where the accompanying finds provide evidence of a shrine in room 3.8 (Gaignerot-Driessen 2011: 89-92, figs 5.6-5.9; Langohr 2011: 181-182, 184, fig. 8.3), and also from the sanctuary of Eilithya at Tsoutsouros (Kanta & Davaras 2011: 66-67). There are also similarities with the cylindrical supports from Quartier Nu at Malia (Farnoux & Driessen 1991: 736, fig. 25), and perhaps with a tube from Amnisos (Kanta 1980: 39, fig. 14:9), which, although lacking handles, has the base and shape of a tube vessel. Unfortunately, snake tube A143 from Gouves was found in the uppermost disturbed layer, which contained no other cult objects. However, the finds from the next layers may support such an identification.

Globular stirrup jar A144 (FS 173) was found in **layer 2b** at a depth of 85 cm (**Fig. 5.29**)¹⁰. The body is globular in shape, topped by a flat disc on the false neck and has a ring base. Made in a fine, reddish-light brown fabric (7.5 YR 8/6), the outer surface is covered with a slip of watered-down very pale brown clay (10 YR 8/4), smoothed and polished, and decorated with glossy dark brown paint. In the shoulder zone, below the spout, are two flowers with U-shaped elements (FM 32, Furumark 1941: 286) and multiple stem slanting right, with dotted circles in between. On the other side is a stylised octopus incorporating vegetal motifs. Below one handle, between flower and octopus, is a semicircle around four groups of concentric arcs.



Fig. 5.29. STIRRUP JAR A144 FROM ROOM C3.XVII (PHOTO: A. VALLIANOS; DRAWING: D. KONTOPODI)

This is an exceptional stirrup jar with a few parallels only, mainly from the Knossos area and Central Crete (Knossos, Zafer Papoura cemetery: Betancourt 1985: 177, pl. 30H, for banded body decoration and flowers, LM IIIA2-IIIB; Kommos: Watrous 1992: 156, no. 1422, fig. 69, pl. 51, for dotted circles on shoulders, “probably Lakonian or Messenian”; Khania: Tzedakis 1969: 417, figs 32-33, for the flowers but the composition is different, LM IIIB; Hallager 2003: 164, 80-P0762, pls 56, 131d, for the type of flower, LM IIIB1/2; Mochlos: Smith 2010: 90-91, 133, IIB.718-720, IIB.722, for banding decoration of squat stirrup jars). But the striking parallels concerning the stylised octopus incorporating vegetal motifs are with a stirrup jar from Gazi (Alexiou 1972: 87-88, fig. 3, pl. 38γ middle), another from Khania (Kanta 1980: 214, fig. 93:6), and a third one from Palaikastro (Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923: 113, fig. 98, considered as an import [yellow clay, cream slip], and “one of the latest pieces from the site”; see also **Cunningham**, this volume). Similarities also exist with the painted stylised octopi on a stirrup jar from Gra Lygia (Apostolakou 1998: 46-48, no. 26, fig. 28, pl. 13).

¹⁰ H. 14 cm, max. diam. 13.2 cm, base diam. 5.3 cm.

Another small stirrup jar A150 (Fig. 5.30)¹¹ was restored from sherds found mainly in **layer 4a-b**, at a depth of 1.08-1.24 m and deeper, in an assemblage of sherds named the 'Nest' during excavation, from the plethora of the sherds found in a small circular area, probably originally in a basket or a basin (see below the basin P378a.2; Fig. 5.36) or on a table. Made in a fine reddish-yellow fabric (7,5 YR, 6/8), it has a squat, globular body and a disc concave base (FS 173). The false neck is topped with a flat disc and the spout is tall and narrow with everted rim. Obvious wheel marks and circular tracks are noted at the base of the false neck. The outer surface is smooth, covered with a light slip and decorated with red to reddish-brown paint (7,5 YR 8/3 pink). Similarly to A144, there is a spiral on the disk of the false neck and a band along the handles and around the base and rim of the spout. In the shoulder zone are three large flowers with U-shaped elements placed near the centre, the two smaller ones on either side of the spout and the third, larger one on the other side of the false neck and handles. Between them are groups of uneven semicircles surrounded by a narrow curved band in an almost triangular frame (FM 71g, 'elaborated triangle'), the whole shoulder decoration being beautifully balanced.



Fig. 5.30. STIRRUP JAR A150 FROM ROOM C3.XVII (PHOTO: A. VALLIANOS; DRAWING: M.-J. SCHUMACHER)

This vase was found at a deeper level than stirrup jar A144 (23-39 cm deeper), at the SE corner of the room, but strongly resembles it in shape and decoration, particularly the rendition of the flowers, the symmetrical pattern of motifs on the shoulder, the plain banded decoration of the body and spout, and the quality of the smooth surface. One might say that both vases were made by the same hand, or at least in the same workshop. They must belong to the same period, giving rise to questions regarding the different depths at which they were found. The general layout of vase A150, with thin banding on the body and bands along the handles, is reminiscent of the small LM IIIB1 stirrup jars from Khania (Hallager 2011: 299). The rendering of the flower is characteristic: it is "represented as having a stem of several strokes, with its centre indicated by 'U's' surrounded by radiating strokes", a decoration also found on a stirrup jar from Khania (Popham 1967: 349, fig. 6.5, pl. 88c) and two stirrup jars from Knossos, which also show dotted circles and bands around the body and along the handles (Popham 1964: 14-15, pl. 5c-f). The latter are

¹¹ H. 11 cm, max diam. 14.5 cm.

dated to LM IIIB Early (Hatzaki 2007: 239, fig. 6.28:4). This style of flower is considered typically ‘Minoan’ in origin (Popham 1964: 14; Tzedakis 1969: 417, table V). The same flowers adorn the shoulder zone of a stirrup jar from an LM IIIB tomb of Gra Lygia (Apostolakou 1998: 54-55, no. 34, fig. 36, pl. 15) and two stirrup jars from Kos and Enkomi (Kanta 1980: 303, 311, fig. 100:3-6), where they are indicative of Cretan inspiration or manufacture. Concerning the ‘elaborated triangle’, parallels can be found for example on the stirrup jar from Gazi mentioned above and other examples from Gra Lygia (Apostolakou 1998: 39, no. 13, fig. 17; 42-43, no. 18, fig. 21 bottom).

Some of these stirrups jars may come from the Gouves workshops, which were most probably capable of producing and exporting vases such as stirrup jars that were in great demand. Gouves may have then constituted a counterpart to the Khaniote production of small decorated globular and squat stirrup jars, another active regional workshop group. Additional evidence for the local production of this type of small stirrup jar come from Kiln IV. Sherds from a stirrup jar decorated with flowers found inside this kiln indicate that stirrup jars with flowers of different types were made at Gouves in the context of organised production (Fig. 5.31).



Fig. 5.31. SHERDS OF STIRRUP JAR P337+355+392 FROM KILN IV (PHOTO: A. VALLIANOS; DRAWING: M.-J. SCHUMACHER)

The shape and, above all, the quality (the ‘look’) of the fabric, the light-coloured slipped and smooth surface and the red to reddish-brown decoration of a stirrup jar of Building CD at Sissi (Langohr 2012: 159, fig. 7.4) are strikingly similar to the Gouves vases. It may be time to re-examine the attribution of similar vases solely to Khania workshops (Langohr 2012: 159-160, figs 7.4-7.5; Apostolakou 1998: 47, 55) and investigate this issue based on material from workshops closer to Central Crete, and particularly those of Gouves, which we know had a great output that was by no means only intended for local consumption.

The bowl (or skyphoid krater) A146 found in **layer 2** at a depth of 80-99 cm is almost complete (Fig. 5.32)¹². Made in a semi-fine light buff fabric (7,5YR, 8,4 pink) with brownish inclusions, its rounded body narrows towards the neck, the collar has a protruding rim, the horizontal roll handles are attached at the widest point of the shoulder, and the flat, slightly concave base shows traces of wheel marks. The outer surface is covered with a light slip of the same clay and fugitive dark brown painted decoration. The latter consists in a band around the base, two wider bands at the maximum circumference under the handles, and a wide wavy band on the shoulder, in the handle zone. Bands are also applied at the inside and outside rim and on the handles.

¹² H. 11.7 cm, rim diam. 12.2 cm, base diam. 6.4 cm.



Fig. 5.32. BOWL OR SKYPHOID KRATER A146 FROM ROOM C3.XVII (PHOTO: A. VALLIANOS; DRAWING: M.-J. SCHUMACHER)

A similar small krater of the same fabric, with a monochrome interior and running spiral decoration in the handle zone, was found in Room A.VI, in the level of final destruction together with other vases of an advanced stage of LM IIIB, as is the cup A220 with characteristic form and decoration (**Fig. 5.63**). A good parallel is an amphoriskos from Kastelli Pediada, with a similar decoration of horizontal and wavy bands, dated to LM IIIC (Rethemiotakis 1997: 311, fig. 11c; see also Kanta 2003: 173, fig. 4), though all the other material of the same deposit, except a chest-shaped vessel, were dated to LM IIIB. Also LM IIIA2-B amphoriskoi and jar from Kommos show similar typo-stylistic features (Watrous 1992: 60, no. 1013, fig. 42, pl. 24; 79-80, no. 1372, fig. 51, pl. 34; 76, no. 1304, pl. 30). The shape and decoration of vase A146 rather suggest the end of the LM IIIB period, an earlier horizon than comparable LM IIIC vases from Karphi (Seiradaki 1960: 6, fig. 3:10, pl. 1e).

Apart from stirrup jar A144 and bowl A146, the excavation of **layer 2** in the south part of Room XVII produced a cup with banded decoration (A145) and a group of four high-stemmed kylikes (A265-268) of almost identical size and decoration (**Figs 5.33-5.34**).

Kylikes A265, 266 and 268 were restored from many sherds (36, 30 and 29 respectively). A small part of A268 is incomplete while the other two are lacking larger pieces, although their overall shape and decoration are preserved. All three kylikes are of almost identical dimensions¹³. They are all made of fine, very pale brown fabric (10YR, 8/4-8/3), with a smooth surface, covered with a light slip of clay and pale brown painted decoration. All share the characteristic form of kylix FS 258B, a shallow bowl with thin flaring rim and broad conical profile in the lower half. Two vertical oval section handles form a narrow loop which rises to the level of the rim. They have a convex base with a shallow dome underneath. The stem is tall, widening towards the top, and almost solid, a circular hole (0.6 cm in diameter) penetrating from the base only a short distance up the stem. Small variations in the curvature of the bodies and the decoration are observed on the three kylikes. The brown to dark brown fugitive decoration of the stem consists of a double band on the upper surface of the base and wider bands where the stem starts, then approximately halfway up, and finally under the point of juncture with the body, each of a slightly different width and spacing. The bowl of each kylix is decorated with two pairs of antithetic solid whorl-shells, symmetrically arranged between the handles, extending from the rim to the upper part of the stem, covering the highest stem band. Both edges of the handles are covered by vertical bands, which continue downwards forming a solid thin triangle, similar to the whorl-shell lower end. There is also a band around the inside and outside rim.

The shape and decoration of these kylikes place them in the LM IIIB period (Furumark 1941: 309-311; Mountjoy 1986: 115, fig. 141). They could more particularly belong to the LM IIIB early phase since they are comparable to LH IIIB1 examples, in terms of the syntax of the decoration and the perforation of the stem.

¹³ H. 17 to 18.1 cm; base diam. 7.9 to 8.8 cm; rim diam. 16 to 16.2 cm.

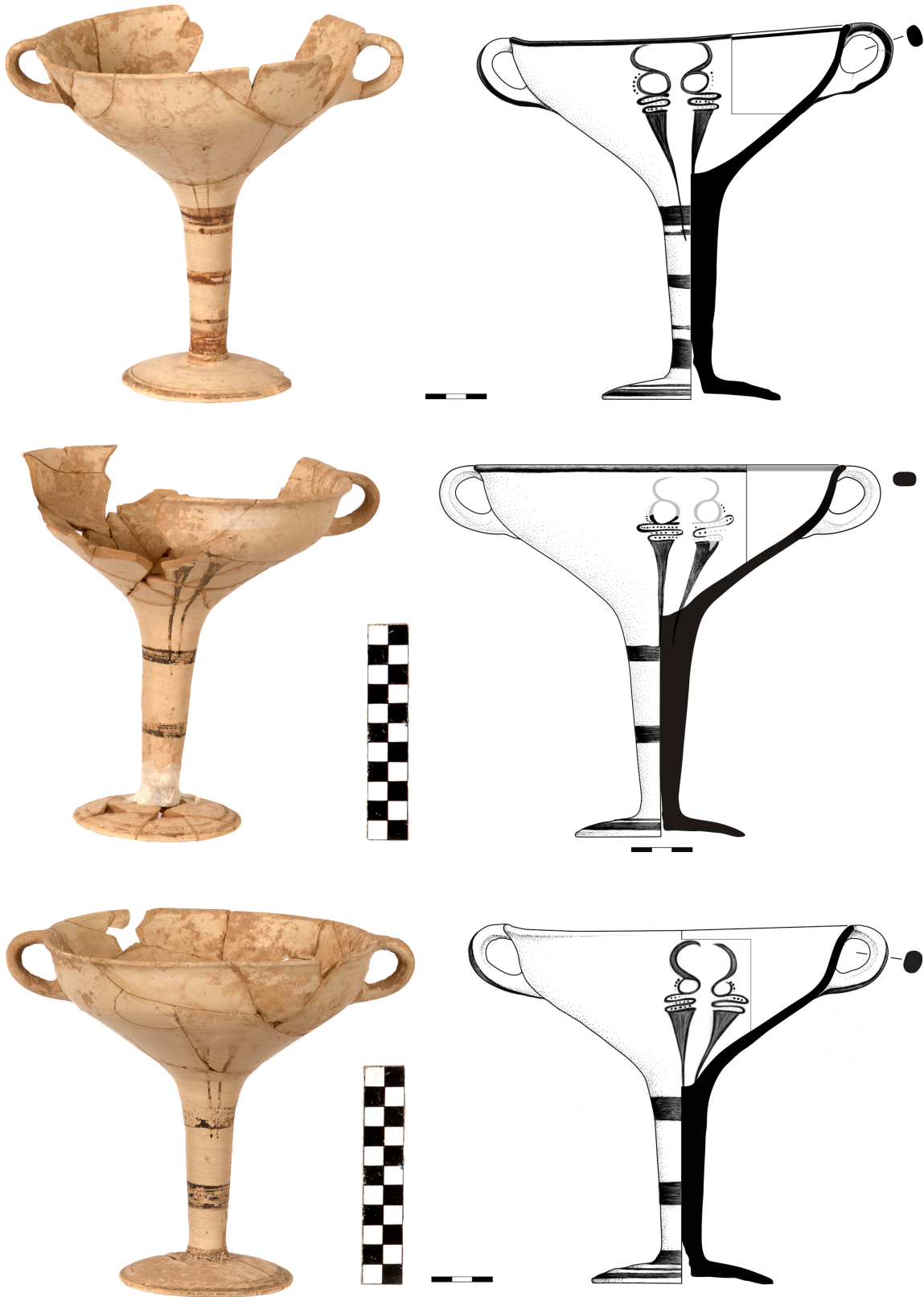


Fig. 5.33. KYLIKES A265, A266 AND A268 FROM ROOM C3.XVII (PHOTO: A. VALLIANOS; DRAWING: D. KONTOPODI)

As far as the decoration is concerned, this type of kylix is related to the LH IIIB1 Zygouries type, FS 258A, where the main motive, here a pair of whorl-shells, extends from the lip to mid-stem (Blegen 1928: 143-147; Mountjoy 1986: 115; Tomas 1997). This type takes its name from the plethora of kylikes (70) found in the Potter's Shop at Zygouries, destroyed at the end of LH IIIB1 (Blegen 1928: 28-37; Furumark 1941: 143-167; Mountjoy 1993: 161-162). The whorl-shell motif, a particularly frequent ornament of LH IIIA2-IIIB pottery, appears in Crete in LM IIIB. It is then one of the three most popular motifs on kylikes at Knossos. Kylikes with whorl-shells are known in LM IIIB Central and East Crete (Hallager 2011: 291, 293) but are absent from West Crete, although there is mention of one LM IIIA kylix with such a decoration (Hallager 2011: 291, 293). Most parallels are from Knossos, with examples from the Unexplored Mansion (Popham 1984: 185, pls 110e, 180:9, 181c), the Little Palace (Hatzaki 2005a: 117, fig. 4.18:11-12), also dated to LM IIIB Early (Hatzaki 2007: 239, fig. 6.27:4). They are similar to the Gouves kylikes, with whorl-shells covering sometimes the first band of the stem (Popham 1984: pl. 181c). Sherds of kylikes with whorl-shell decoration also come from Archanes (Andrikou 1997: 20, fig. 10, no. 53), Kommos (Watrous 1992: 81, no. 1396, fig. 52, pl. 35; 94, no. 1644, fig. 61, pl. 42; 98, no. 1684, fig. 64, pl. 43; 140), Malia (Farnoux 1992: 211, 213, fig. 20 top left), Sissi (Langohr 2011: 192, fig. 8.11d-top, sherd in the middle of the figure), and Petras (Tsipopoulou 1997: 231), where some are considered to be imports from Knossos or the Mainland, while others are made locally.

With a solid stem and a small interior hole at the underside of the base, kylikes A265, A266, A268 rather resemble the Mycenaean kylikes. Indeed they were made locally by a potter who did not use the Cretan hollowed stem technique which was even the rule for kylikes at Khania (Hallager 2003: 211-212; 2011: 290-292). The hollowed stem is also the norm at Gouves, as shown by the plethora of kylikes, and especially stems, we found. These three kylikes seem to have been made by the same artisan and decorated by the same hand. Minor imperfections and differences in size and decoration exist but are usual in handmade objects, while the change in colour of the decoration and the fugitive surface may be due to uneven firing or subsequent taphonomic conditions. These may not be the choicest types of vase for export from the Gouves workshop centre, because they were not the perfect, best products for commerce, as would be expected (Treuil *et alii* 1996: 531-532) but they are some of the best examples of kylikes from Gouves and elsewhere in Crete, in terms of their homogeneity of manufacture and their decoration. The most similar kylikes, in terms of fabric, manufacture and decoration, come from nearby Kalamafka (**Kanta & Kontopodi**, this volume); they must be products of the Gouves workshops. This type of kylix with "standard decoration" of whorl-shell "is more widely distributed than the Zygouries variant in both Cyprus and Syria Palestine" (Leonard 1994: 108) and we have to examine their origin. Both the fabrication and decoration of these kylikes presuppose a familiarity with the technique of solid stem kylix and this specific decorative motif, and should perhaps be attributed or connected to the Mycenaean tradition (the same may be true for some stirrup jars from Gouves, such as the vases with painted flowers A144 or A150 for the strict composition). However, these vases, like all those found in the Potters' Quarter of Gouves, must have been made in the Gouves workshops. I do not believe that they are imports from the Mainland. I do believe, however, that the kylikes in question, and also the small stirrup jars A144 and A150, were made by skilled potters who came to Crete from the Peloponnese, and, why not, the area of Zygouries following its destruction. I believe that Mycenaean artisans settled at Gouves, in the westernmost part of the older settlement, and collaborated with local potters, by whom they were eventually absorbed, perhaps in one or two generations.

Kylix A267 (**Fig. 5.34**) is slightly different. The base is smaller and slightly thinner and the stem a little taller (9.2 cm) and thicker, almost cylindrical from the base to the beginning of the body, where it becomes just a little wider. The hole in the stem runs further up than for the other three kylikes. The body is shallower with a distinct angular outline.



Fig. 5.34. KYLIX A267 FROM ROOM C3.XVII (PHOTO: A. VALLIANOS; DRAWING: D. KONTOPODI)

The decoration also varies. The interior is painted in pale brown. On the outside is a slip of light-coloured clay with brown paint decoration: a wide and a narrow bands run around the base, and groups of three to four thin horizontal bands adorn the bottom, middle and upper part of the stem. The body is decorated with two pairs of opposed vertical leaf-like motifs placed between the handle, hanging down from the rim to the thin bands at the top of the stem. The handles are covered with pale brown paint, while a band of the same colour runs around the inside and outside of the rim. Inside, on the bottom, is a central pale brown spiral motif¹⁴. Exact parallels for the leaf-like motif have not yet been identified, but it is vaguely similar to large leaves on a kylix from Kommos dated on a LM IIIB early kylix from Kommos (Watrous 1992: 83, no. 1473, fig. 55, pl. 37), to shorter motifs on LM IIIA2-B open vessel from Quartier Nu at Malia (Farnoux 1992: 211, 213, fig. 20), or more generally to the curved stripes of LH IIIA2 jugs with cutaway neck (Mountjoy 1986: 75, fig. 87). It may be a creation of the local LM IIIB workshop, perhaps a little later than kylikes A265, A266 and A268.

On excavating **layer 2d**, a large scattering of pottery was observed throughout the room, particularly in its south-east and south-west corners. A large accumulation of sizeable pieces of pumice was found in association to this pottery in layer 2 and especially layer 2d. All the sherds from this layer and the wider area are covered with concretions ('izhmata'). In addition to the vases already presented above, this group of pottery in **layer 2d** (GR 378) produced some sherds briefly presented here, which proved useful for establishing the date and possible use of the room.

The incomplete upper part of a jug (**Fig. 5.35**) with a tall cylindrical neck and a straight rim (the beak is missing), a wide globular body and a strap handle, concave on the exterior, bears poorly preserved, fugitive reddish-brown decoration on the very pale brown clay surface, consisting of a wavy band between horizontal bands on the neck and shoulder, and bands along the handle edges. The shape and decoration have LM IIIB early parallels (Hood & de Jong 1958-1959: 186, fig. 6:8, pl. 47b; Betancourt *et alii* 1997: 61, fig. 1:5; see also an LM IIIA2 jug, from the SEX Excavations, Knossos, Warren 1997: 169, fig. 19, P 673).

Sherd of a large basin or pithoid jar (**Fig. 5.36**) with a characteristic thick squared rim above a groove is decorated with two rows of wavy lines/octopus tentacles, an LM IIIB stylised motif familiar from smaller vases, stirrup jars and amphorae, to larger vases and larnakes (Tsipopoulou 1997: 221). The basin had probably been used to store the smaller vases found in the same area.

¹⁴ These details are not shown on the drawing of A267.

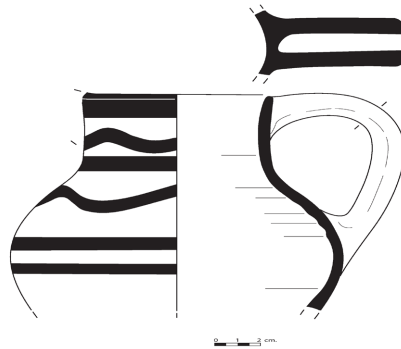


Fig. 5.35. JUG P378B.4 FROM ROOM C3.XVII (M.-J. SCHUMACHER)

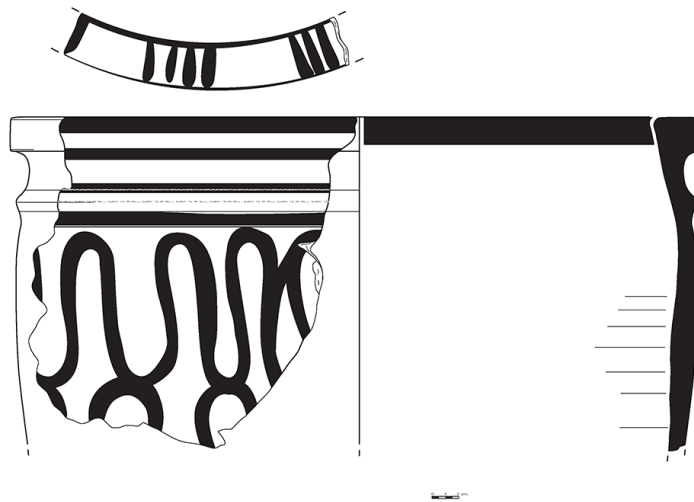


Fig. 5.36. SHERD OF LARGE BASIN P378A.2 FROM ROOM C3.XVII (M.-J. SCHUMACHER)

Two sherds of conical rhyta were found in the same layer (**Fig. 5.37a-b**), close to a small figurine of a bull's head (**Fig. 5.38**). One sherd (**Fig. 5.37a**) is decorated with a voluted, multi-stemmed papyrus (FM 32) to be dated to LM IIIA2 according to Furumark (1941: 264, fig. 34). These finds are worth noting because they may be relevant to the function of Room XVII.

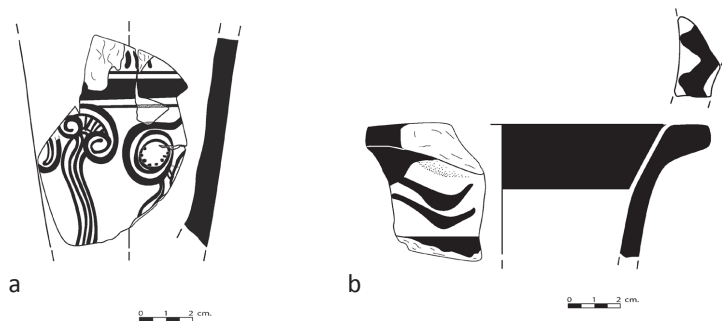


Fig. 5.37. A-B SHERDS OF RHYTA P378B AND P378B.3 FROM ROOM C3.XVII (M.-J. SCHUMACHER)



Fig. 5.38. CLAY SMALL FIGURINE OF A BULL'S HEAD P378b.5 FROM ROOM C3.XVII (A. VALLIANOS)

At a deeper level (0.99-1.04 m) than GR 378 was a layer of hard, darker earth (**layer 3a**, GR 393), containing very little pottery. In the layer immediately below, however (**layer 3b**, depth 1.04-1.07 m), in the same south-east corner, an assemblage of pithos fragments (P429) and other sherds began to emerge, together with a quern (L256) and a champagne cup (A149) (**Fig. 5.39**). The cup rested on approximately the same level as the flat surface of a large rectangular stone slab which had just begun to appear along the south wall of the room. The top part of a small 'wall' also began to come to light at the same level along the west side of the trench, forming a corner with the rectangular stone and continuing north (**Fig. 5.39**).

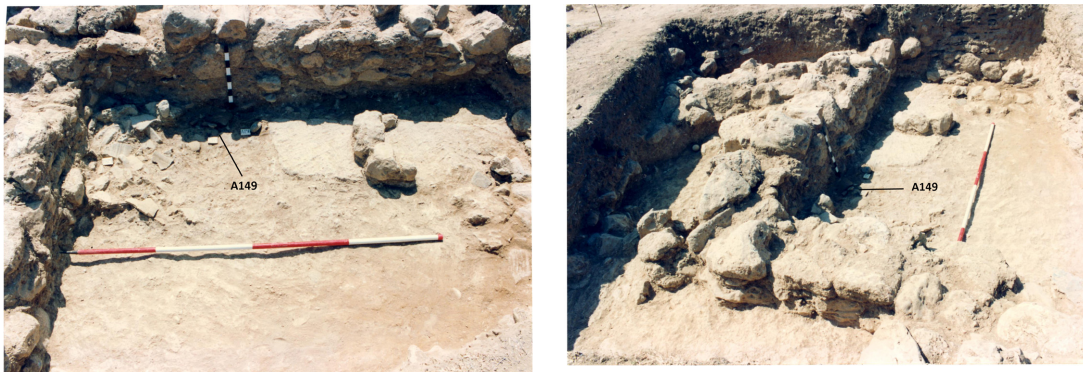


Fig. 5.39. ROOM C3.XVII DURING THE EXCAVATION, AFTER THE REMOVAL OF LAYER 2D (= GR 378). VIEWS OF THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER AND SOUTH SIDE (RESPECTIVELY FROM NORTH AND EAST) WITH CHAMPAGNE CUP A149 AND THE RECTANGULAR STONE (D. CHATZI-VALLIANOU)

Champagne cup A149 (**Fig. 5.40**) is monochrome but unevenly so due to poor firing. The vase is made in a pale red fabric with reddish-brown paint all over the surface, fired dark brown over most of the vase. The cup is deep with curved walls, an almost straight rim and oval strap handle. The base is relatively large and concave below, while the stem is quite tall and hollow. Few monochrome champagne cups have been found compared to the mass of plain examples, in Gouves and in Crete in general. They appear in Central Crete at Gournes (Kanta 1980: 47, figs 21:9, 22:11) and Kommos (Watrous 1992: 140), in West Crete at Khania (Hallager 1997: 37), and are dated to LM IIIB.



Fig. 5.40. CHAMPAGNE CUP A149 FROM ROOM C3.XVII (PHOTO: A. VALLIANOS; DRAWING: M.-J. SCHUMACHER)

The layer below the surface of the rectangular stone slab is conventionally designated **layer 4a** (depth 1.07-1.18 m), although its consistency is the same. In this layer, under the sherds of pithos P429 (depth 1.08 m), was found the whole stirrup jar A150 described above (Fig. 5.30). In the next **layer 4b** (depth 1.18-1.25 m) were two pieces, pyxis A151 and amphoriskos A152, at a depth of 1.22 m and 1.25 m respectively (Fig. 5.41).



Fig. 5.41. ROOM C3.XVII DURING THE EXCAVATION AND THE REMOVAL OF LAYER 4A-B. VIEW OF THE SOUTH SIDE AND SOUTH-EAST CORNER WITH STIRRUP JAR A150, PYXIS A151 AND AMPHORISKOS A152 (D. CHATZI-VALLIANOU)

Pyxis A151 (Fig. 5.42)¹⁵ has a very pale brown fabric (10 YR 8/4) with white and grey/black inclusions, surface concretions and minor wear and abrasions. It has flat slightly concave base, cylindrical body, with a carination on the lower part and shoulders. There are two solid, horizontal, lobular handles on the shoulders. The rim is small, raised and everted. Similar undecorated but smaller pyxides have been found at Knossos in the Late Minoan cemetery on Upper Gypsades (Hood *et alii* 1958-1959: 205, 209, 226, 247, 249, fig. 28, pls 56f right, 57d right). Other slightly bigger examples without lug handles but with small pierced holes just below the

¹⁵ H. 8.6 cm, rim diam. 6.2 cm, base diam. 6.3 cm.

carinated shoulder come from Knossos (Hatzaki 2005a: 140, fig. 4.10:13-14, fig. 4.10:16, nos 109-110, 112), Mochlos (Smith 2010: 103, IIB.797, pl. 25), and especially Malia (Deshayes & Dessenne 1959: pl. XLIV:5; Pelon 1970: pl. XXV:1), where they are very numerous in Quartier Nu (J. Driessen, A. Farnoux, pers. com.). They are mainly linked to LM IIIB contexts.

Another pyxis from Gouves shows a similar shape, but with two vertical handles of circular section at the highest point of the body before the carination, and a zone of vertical incisions around the approximate centre of the body. It is also dated to LM IIIB based on the accompanying finds.



Fig. 5.42. PYXIS A151 FROM ROOM C3.XVII (PHOTO: A. VALLIANOS; DRAWING: D. KONTOPODI)

Amphoriskos A152 is incomplete on part of the body and rim (Fig. 5.43)¹⁶. Made of very pale brown fabric (10 YR 8/4), it shows wheel marks and salt deposits on the interior surface. The outer surface is smooth and unpainted, also with salt deposits. The base is flat and slightly concave below. The body is wide and conical, the neck tall and wide. Two raised horizontal handles, oval in section, are set sideways on the shoulders. A similar vessel, A98, with a wider body and button-shaped lugs between the handles, was found in the same building (Fig. 5.59a). This is not a common undecorated shape in LM IIIB, but it is perhaps one of the plain vessel types produced in the Gouves workshops.

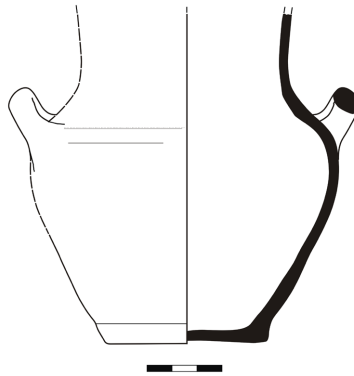


Fig. 5.43. AMPHORISKOS A152 FROM ROOM C3.XVII (DRAWING: D. KONTOPODI)

Following the removal of A151 and A152, the small area north-east of the stone slab was excavated separately, in the part of the room called the ‘Nest’ of sherds due to their high concentration (depth 1.24-1.30 m, GR 424a). Both decorated and undecorated pottery was collected, including a sherd of stirrup jar A150 (see above, Fig. 5.30). The next layer, identified with **layer 6a** of the area to the north (see below, **layer 6a**, depth 1.30-1.36 m, GR 424b), contained pithos sherds with rope and herringbone decoration (Fig. 5.44) and other fragments of

¹⁶ Pres. h. 11 cm, base diam. 6.5 cm.

smaller vessels, such as a hollow kylix stem (Fig. 5.45) or a part of a decorated closed shape (Fig. 5.46). Many animal bones were also found (Fig. 5.47) and some sea shells. The surfaces of the sherds were covered with thick salt deposits and incrustations, typical of long exposure outdoors. Similar pottery was found in the next layer 6b1 (depth 1.40-1.52 m, GR 424b1), including other fragments of a pithos and small decorated vases (P436, P437, P438).

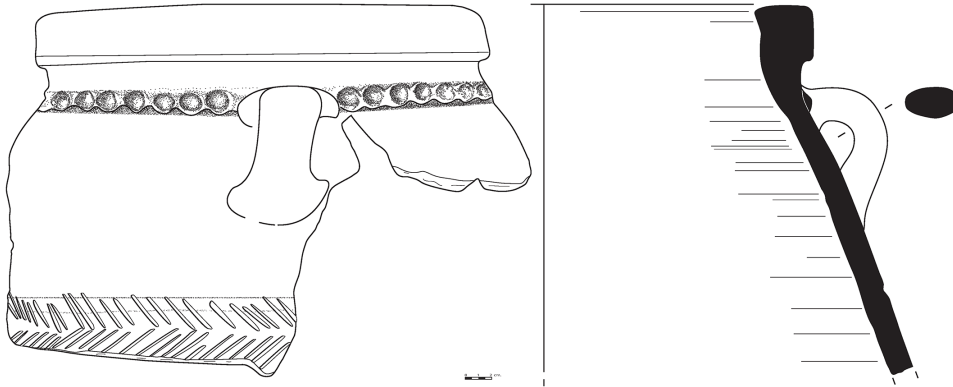


Fig. 5.44. PITHOS A154 FROM ROOM C3.XVII (M.-J. SCHUMACHER)

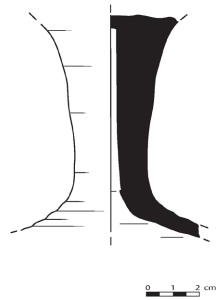


Fig. 5.45. KYLIX P424B1.1 FROM ROOM C3.XVII (M.-J. SCHUMACHER)



Fig. 5.46. DECORATED CLOSED VESSEL P424B.3 FROM ROOM C3.XVII (M.-J. SCHUMACHER)



Fig. 5.47. BONES AND A PIECE OF PUMICE FROM ROOM C3.XVII, LAYERS 5 AND 6 (A. VALLIANOS)

The excavation of the layer below vases A151 and A152 revealed scattered stones in the area north of the stone slab, forming **layers 5a and 5b** (depth 1.25-1.38 m and 1.38-1.47 m, GR 420a and 420b respectively). It contained a great deal of decorated pottery, animal bones and sea shells. The removing of layers 5a and 5b allowed to show that the foundations of the south and east walls of the room were at the level of the surface of the stone slab, *i.e.* later than it in date. Some sherds found during the clearing of the east and south walls (GR 408) are associated with the previous group, including stirrup jar A150.

The next layer (**layer 6a**) consisted of dark red earth (depth 1.47-1.53 m, GR 430a). Much pumice was scattered throughout the area, together with a large concentration of pottery, especially along the west side of the east wall, largely covered with sediment. It became clear that the large stone slab (1.65 x 0.55 x 0.40 m) and the west and south walls were set on a fill containing abundant pottery (including P444 and P446a; **Fig. 5.48**), bones and much pumice. In the deeper layer, around a small area of a ‘pebble’ flooring, the soil was brown and quite hard (**layer 6b**, depth 1.53-1.61 m, GR 430b). It contained many sherds of decorated cups (P446d, P446f, P446g, P446h; **Fig. 5.49**), part of a small goblet/kylix P447 (**Fig. 5.50**), and sherds of a large basin P430c (**Fig. 5.51**). The shapes, and above all the decoration of the open vessels, with motifs of tricurved arches (P433, not illustrated), concentric arcs and parallel chevrons (P446a, P446f, P446h), running spiral (P446d), foliate band, suggest an LM IIIA2 horizon (Popham 1970: pls 3c, 43c; 1984: pl. 175:16; Hatzaki 2005a: 165, no. 285, fig. 4.26:7; 2005b: 69, fig. 4a:8; 2007: fig. 6.19:2-3).

A notable find is the beaked or spouted jug P445 (**Fig. 5.52**). With its hollow spout, cylindrical neck with straight rim, and wide globular body, decorated in the shoulder and neck zone with wavy lines between parallel horizontal bands of equal width, it cannot be dated before LM IIIA2. It is very similar to the jug found in the upper layer 2d, belonging to the LM IIIB deposit (P378b.4; **Fig. 5.35**). The closest parallel is the collar-necked jug from Knossos-Makritikhos (Hood & de Jong 1958-1959: fig. 6:8), dated to LM IIIB Early (Hatzaki 2007: 238, fig. 6.28:3). Many animal bones and much pumice were also scattered in this **layer 6b** (depth 1.58 m).

In the underlying **layer 6c** (depth 1.61-1.71 m, GR 430c), the excavation was limited to a small part of the area (grid square sector M18/2-3), as scattered stones appeared in the rest of the area and bedrock was exposed north of the ‘Nest’. At a deeper level than the stone slab and north-west of it, small sea pebbles appeared, while the whole area was full of large amounts of pottery, mainly from large vases (not yet conserved and studied), and animal bones.

The next **layer 7a** (depth 1.71-1.78 m, GR 439a) was different. The soil was very dark and muddy but the pottery was still abundant and of good quality, as in the two previous layers. From this layer come a sherd in an orange fabric from a bowl or a cup with brown painted decoration of concentric arcs (P448; **Fig. 5.53**), similar to examples from Knossos dated to LM IIIA2 (Hatzaki 2005a: 159, no. 246, fig. 4.23:15, 154, no. 210, fig. 4.21:14) and a fragment of a plain kylix (P439b.1; **Fig. 5.54**).

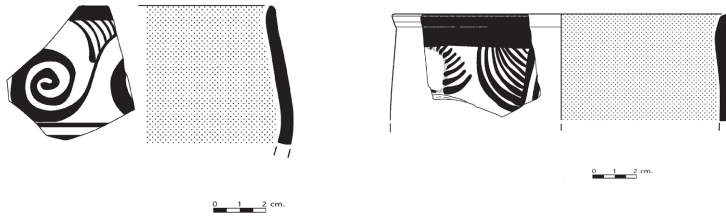


Fig. 5.48. DECORATED SHERDS P444 AND P446A FROM ROOM C3.XVII, LAYER 6A (M.-J. SCHUMACHER)

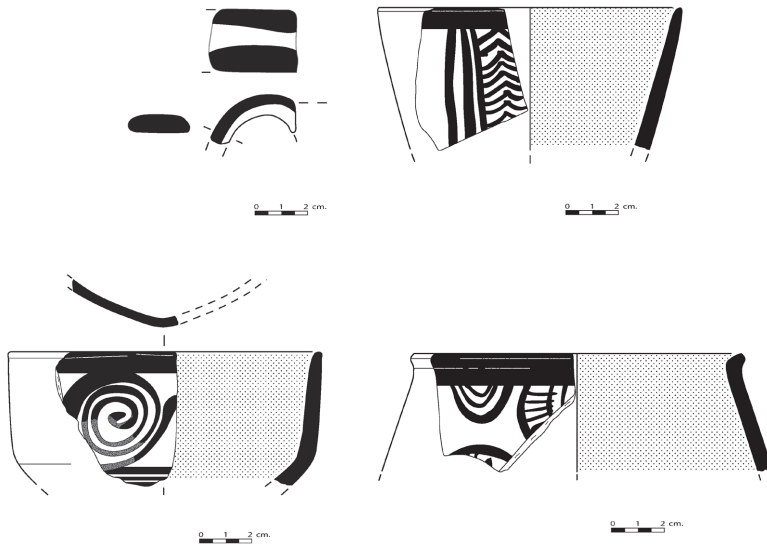


Fig. 5.49. DECORATED CUPS P446D, P446F, P446G, P446H FROM ROOM C3.XVII, LAYER 6B (M.-J. SCHUMACHER)

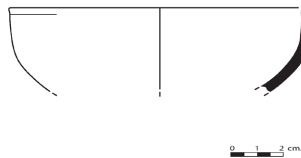


Fig. 5.50. SMALL GOBLET/KYLIX P447 FROM ROOM C3.XVII, LAYER 6B (M.-J. SCHUMACHER)

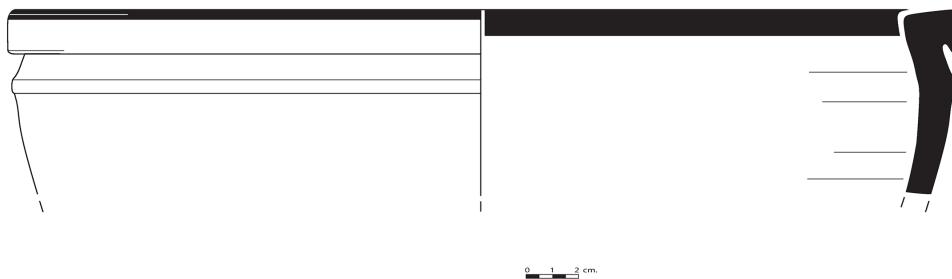


Fig. 5.51. LARGE BASIN P430C FROM ROOM C3.XVII, LAYER 6B (M.-J. SCHUMACHER)

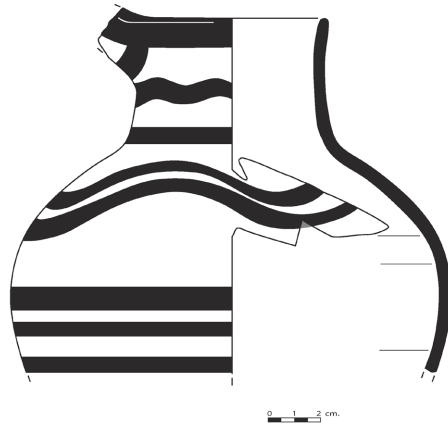


Fig. 5.52. BEAKED OR SPOUTED JUG P445 FROM ROOM C3.XVII, LAYER 6B (M.-J. SCHUMACHER)

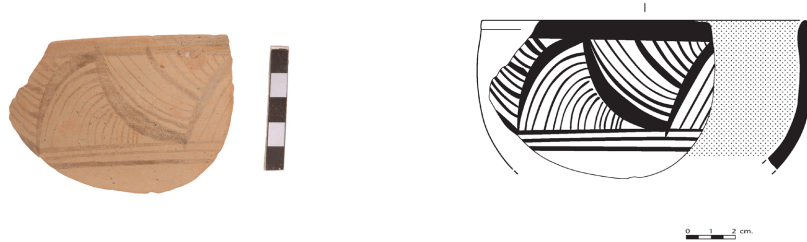


Fig. 5.53. SHERD OF BOWL OR CUP P448 FROM ROOM C3.XVII, LAYER 7A (PHOTO: A. VALLIANOS; DRAWING: M.-J. SCHUMACHER)

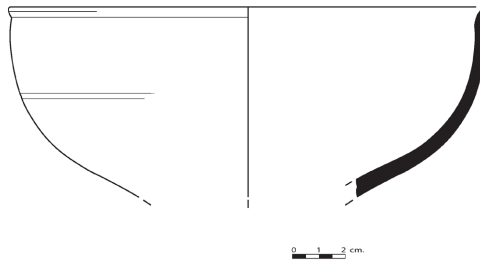


Fig. 5.54. SHERD OF PLAIN KYLIX P439b.1 FROM ROOM C3.XVII, LAYER 7A (M.-J. SCHUMACHER)

With the northwards extension of the excavation in 1993, the north part of Room XVII and the dividing wall with large central Hall XXXII to the north were revealed. At the east end of this north wall of Room XVII was an opening, closed off during a late phase (Fig. 5.55). The stratigraphy in the north part of Room XVII was the same as that in the south part, with an abundance of pumice and sea pebbles in **layer 2**. The presence of stone tools was notable; these included a quern and a grinder (L343, L344) found *in situ*. The ceramic material was nondescript, with the exception of a loomweight, the base of a champagne cup (P560) and an amphora sherd (P561) found in the north-west corner of the room. At a depth of 2 m from the top of the south wall of Room XVII (3.30 m from the fixed reference point of the excavation) the bedrock floor began to emerge (Fig. 5.55, see also Figs 5.26-5.27). It was also noted that the small ‘bench’ along the west side of the room, consisting of two courses of small stones with a total height of 0.30 m, was founded on the same level as the rectangular stone to the south, on top of the older fill, while the base of the north wall was deeper. These form or enclose a small room measuring 2.30 x 2.50 m, which communicated with the adjoining large central hall C3.XXXII.



Fig. 5.55. THE WEST PART OF ROOM C3.XVII AT THE END OF THE EXCAVATION (1993) (D. CHATZI-VALLIANOU)

3. Levels of use and function of Room C3.XVII

From the excavation of the area and the sequence of layers and finds in the small Room XVII, it emerged that there were three basic levels of use:

The *bottom* level, from the bedrock to the foundation of the north wall dividing Room XVII area from Room XXXII. This level corresponds to **layers 6-7**, whose pottery dates to LM IIIA2.

The *second* level, that of the rectangular stone to the south and the small west 'wall', which may be 'benches'. The pottery found on and below their surface is that of **layers 3-5**. More particularly, vases A149, A150, A151 and A152, as well as part or all of the pottery found in the 'Nest' in the south-east corner of the room, kylikes A265-A268, the pithoi and the basin P378a.2, seem to belong to the first half of the LM IIIB phase. Given that the stone slab and the small west wall also functioned as 'benches', these objects may have been placed on them, while the pithoi and the basin were placed or fell in the south-east corner and along the east wall.

The *uppermost* level corresponds to the east and west walls of the room, preserved up to the modern surface level. The communicating door to Room XXXII seems to have been closed off at this stage but an opening to the clay preparation workshop in Room XXXIII to the west, still existed. This level contained snake tube A143 and bowl A146 (**Figs 5.28, 5.32**), which may well be dated to the final phase of use and abandonment of the room, at an advanced stage of LM IIIB. Although stirrup jars A144 and A150 were found respectively in **layer 2** and in the fill covering the east wall, they must have belonged to the same level as the 'Nest' (second level), since joining sherds come from this deposit.

The quality and variety of the pottery, taken together with the layout of the small room and especially its location next to the main hall of Building C3, Room XXXII, all have bearing on its function during the second and third periods of use. In the **second** period, in LM IIIB early, it contained an assemblage of good quality vases, perhaps forming the special equipment for banquets, probably held in the adjacent central hall XXXII, by the master of the house who would also be the owner of the workshop installations surrounding it. Kylikes, deep bowls, cups, and champagne cups, jugs, kraters and large basins are all used at such feasts, a view supported by the large quantity of bones and sea shells found in Room XVII. The feasting customs of Mycenaean society are well known in LM IIIB Crete (Borgna 2004; Wright 2004; Driessen *et alii* 2008) and could also have taken place at Gouves. The function of Room XVII, whatever it was, must have been connected with that of the central hall in LM IIIB early. In the **third** period, in LM IIIB advanced, the presence of the snake tube and rhyta, as well as the small bull's head, may

be indications that the room served as a domestic shrine and held ritual activities¹⁷. Despite Hallager’s view that there were no domestic shrines during this period (Hallager 2009), the recent excavation of a similar room at Sissi, Room 3.8 in Building CD, with identical snake tubes and other cult objects (Gaignerot-Driessen 2011) has brought the issue of small domestic shrines to the fore once again (Gaignerot-Driessen 2014). We may furthermore highlight the spatial proximity between shrines and feasting dinners. Indeed there was perhaps a continuity of ritual activities at the same place in successive periods in connection with the central hall XXXII of the Building C3, although these activities may have been of different kinds. The shrine and hall are then definitely destroyed and abandoned in LM IIIB advanced (as suggested for the shrine and one of the main halls of Building CD at Sissi).

4. Destruction and abandonment of Room C3.XVII and the buildings and workshop installations of the LM IIIB Gouves Potters’ Quarter

An important feature at every level of the excavation of Room XVII, particularly **layers 2, 3 and 5**, was the large amount of pumice which, like all the objects found, had spread out from north/north-west to south/south-east. In my view the distribution of the finds is due to great waves, a sort of tsunami, which brought pumice and covered the coastal area, swept objects from their places and destroyed the installations, leaving behind masses of pumice and also pebbles in some areas. This concerns two periods of the site: the LM IIIB early levels of some rooms of Buildings C1 and C3 – like Room C3.XVII, totally excavated – which were reoccupied afterwards, and, even more, the upper and last levels of the majority of the buildings and workshops, which were then not reoccupied. I believe that this is the reason for the main abandonment of the coastal settlement and Potters’ Quarter at Gouves, a view I have already stated elsewhere (Vallianou 1996). Unfortunately, efforts to carry out a multidisciplinary study of the pumice collected at Gouves to identify its origin have proved fruitless to date.

Meanwhile, many other studies have been carried out, and new interdisciplinary research has resulted in a different view suggesting a destruction of the site by earthquake (Jusseret & Sintubin 2012; Jusseret *et alii* 2013). However, I still believe that the case of Gouves deserves further study. My view is that the Gouves installations were destroyed not by earthquake but by tidal waves following an earthquake to the north, perhaps with a submarine epicentre. This view is not a simple observation but the result of meticulous excavation. Pumice is present, in greater or smaller quantities, throughout the destruction and abandonment layers of the settlement. Masses or scattered pieces of pumice of varying sizes were present not only in Room XVII but in every area excavated¹⁸. Major pumice layers were found and partially excavated in the external areas on the north sides of the buildings, for instance on the north side of the Megaron Rooms I-II-III of Complex B (**Fig. 5.56**), north and in the rooms of Complex A (**Fig. 5.57**), in all the open spaces south and north of Complex C, especially inside and south of Workshop XXVIII and in Rooms IVa, while the floor of Room XXIII was covered by a thick layer of sea pebbles (**Fig. 5.58**).



Fig. 5.56. COMPLEX B. THE AREA NORTH OF MEGARON (ROOMS I-III) DURING THE EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL OF A MASS OF PUMICE (D. CHATZI-VALLIANOU)

¹⁷ It should be noted that the rhyta form a large part of the output of pottery production at Gouves.

¹⁸ Large amounts of pumice from every area have been systematically collected and stored for further analysis and study. Unfortunately no results have emerged from the studies undertaken. The material is available for further study.



Fig. 5.57. COMPLEX A. POTTER'S WORKSHOP A.XI. A. DURING THE EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL OF A MASS OF PUMICE; B. VASES A78 AND A79 *IN SITU* COVERED BY PUMICE (D. CHATZI-VALLIANOU)



Fig. 5.58. COMPLEX C. ROOM XXIII DURING THE EXCAVATION, WITH VASES A98, A99, A100 *IN SITU* AND THE PEBBLES LAYER (D. CHATZI-VALLIANOU)

It may indeed prove to be true that pumice is associated with specific rooms and their uses (Gaignerot-Driessen & Driessen 2012). However, the presence of large quantities of pumice extending throughout more than one building at Gouves cannot be explained by specific uses of those areas. It must be examined and interpreted through interdisciplinary studies, depending on the particular conditions of each site, especially in coastal areas such as Gouves, lying approximately 5-7 m above the present sea level.

Whatever the reasons for the main destruction and abandonment of the buildings and workshops of Gouves, this last, major event seems to have occurred across the settlement simultaneously. This happened at a mature stage of the LM IIIB period (after a first LM IIIB early destruction, evidenced for example in Room C3.XVII). This is borne out by the pottery found in the destruction and abandonment upper layers in the majority of the rooms of the three complexes, dated to LM IIIB late. Some representative examples of this latest pottery are selectively presented here (Figs 5.59-5.63), and has already been referred to above (Figs 5.21-5.24). It should be noted that the vast mass of pottery found and collected in the upper levels was badly shattered and remains unrestored.

The amphoriskos A98 (Fig. 5.59a) from the latest destruction level of Room C3.XXIII is similar to the incomplete vessel A152 from the layer 2 in Room C3.XVII (Fig. 5.43), as well as to the small amphoriskos A21 from the floor of the Room A.VI (Fig. 5.59b). Comparable is the form of an LM IIIA2 globular jar from Sissi (Langohr 2011: 190, fig. 8.9h), an LM IIIA2 decorated spouted alabastron from Mochlos (Smith 2010: 99, IIB.781, fig. 65), or an LM IIIB1/2 straight-necked jar from Khania (Hallager & Hallager 2003: 147, 70-P 0052, pls 71, 127f). Also similar is the profile of some unpainted LH IIIB collar-necked jars from the Mainland (Mountjoy 1993: 84, fig. p. 88, no. 213), as well as that of a decorated LH IIIB2 Early collar-necked jar (FS 64) from the destruction level of the West House of Mycenae (French & Stockhammer 2009: 193, fig. 6.1). This type of collar-necked jar could be of Mycenaean origin and reproduced at the Gouves Workshops in the LM IIIB period.



Fig. 5.59. A. COMPLEX C. AMPHORISKOS A98 FROM ROOM C3.XXIII (A. VALLIANOS) B. COMPLEX A. AMPHORISKOS A21 FROM ROOM A.VI (D. KONTOPODI)

The mug-rhyton A182 (Fig. 5.60) from the latest destruction level of Room C2.XXVII has LM IIIB parallels at Sissi (Langohr 2012: 163, fig. 7.7), Archanes (Andrikou 1997: 13, fig. 4, no. A33), Palaikastro (Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923: 109, fig. 93), and Kommos (Watrous 1992: 66, no. 1114, fig. 43, pl. 44).

The krater A63, with the shape of a big deep bowl and the decoration of alternating arcs, was found in the destruction level of the Workshop A.XI (Fig. 5.61; rim diam. 28 cm). It cannot be later than LM IIIB as indicated by the rest of the pottery found in the same level, such as the cups A76 (Fig. 5.22) and A80 (Fig. 5.23) decorated with typical LM IIIB motifs. Furthermore, the decoration of the krater does not seem to be particularly late, as shown by parallels on an LM IIIB1 deep bowl from Khania (Hallager & Hallager 2011: 33, pl. 95, 77-P 1629) and LM IIIA2 cups from Knossos (Popham 1970a: 35, pl. 1g; 1984: pls 173, 175:3; Hatzaki 2007: 227, fig. 6.19: 2).

The cups A85, from the area north of Building B, Rooms I-III, and A 220, from Complex A, Room A.VI, seem to be typical of LM IIIB late, as shown by many parallels (Figs 5.62-5.63). The shape of the shallow cup with straight-sided upper body – similar to other cups from Gouves discussed above (Figs 5.21, 5.23, 5.24) – is common in LM IIIB Late at Knossos, when their painted motifs have been simplified or are minimal (Popham 1967: 349, pls 87e, 88a; Hatzaki 2007: 247, fig. 35). The decoration with a frieze of stemmed curves or multiple hooked stems, as on cup A220 (Fig. 5.63), is common on LM IIIB Late cups as well as on a kylix at Knossos (Popham 1969: 302, pl. 64e; 1970b: 196, figs 1:2-4, 2:18-21, pl. 51a and c; Kanta 1980: fig. 142:1; Hatzaki 2005a: 135, fig. 4.9:14; 142, fig. 4.12:3 no. 116; 146, fig. 4.18:3, 8; 158, fig. 4.22:3, 7; 2007: 247, fig. 6.35:1, 7). The same kind of motive appears on deep bowls and cups at LM IIIB late Kommos (Watrous 1992: 109, no. 1920, fig. 68, pl. 26; 72, no. 1201, fig. 45, pl. 28), on a cup from Episkopi Ierapetra (Kanta 1980: fig. 31:1) and on LM IIIB open shapes from Archanes (Andrikou 1997: 18-19, fig. 9:48-50). The motive of multiple stem, hooked (FM 19) appear in LH IIIA2 on the Mainland (Mountjoy 1986: 68-69, fig. 77:5), is less common on LH IIIB1 open shapes (Mountjoy 1986: 94-96, fig. 114:9) while in LH IIIB2 it is found mainly on deep cups (Mountjoy 1986: 122-123, fig. 148:3). Cup A85 has particularly simple decoration, a row of dots above two thin bands. It is reminiscent of the simple foliate band (FM 64), very common in the LH II to LH IIIA1 period, especially on ‘Vapheio’ cups (Mountjoy 1986: 20, fig. 12:31; 25, fig. 22:1; 33, fig. 34:3; 38, fig. 38:17; 45, fig. 50:1-7), but rare in LH IIIA2-B1 (e.g. Mountjoy 1986: 85, fig. 101:1). The dot zone as single decoration is rather rare on Minoan cups and generally in Minoan decoration, there only being few examples (Kanta 1980: 267, 286, fig. 113:10).

More specifically, the removal of the pumice from Workshop XI in Complex A (Fig. 5.57) not only revealed pottery from the final use and production activity in the workshop which coincided with LM IIIB late, but also all the essential potters’ tools and equipment. The clay tools, found moved from their original locations in the layer of pumice, make it possible to draw and reconstruct the workshop operations based on the stone equipment which remained *in situ* (Chatzi-Vallianou 1997; Vallianou 1997: pls. CXXVIC, CXXVIIA-D, CXXVIII-A-B).



Fig. 5.60. COMPLEX C. MUG-RHYTON A182 FROM ROOM C2.XXVII (A. VALLIANOS)



Fig. 5.61. COMPLEX A. KRATER A63 FROM WORKSHOP A.XI (A. VALLIANOS)

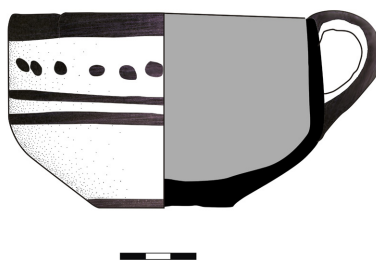


Fig. 5.62. COMPLEX B. CUP A85 FROM THE AREA (H 11/12) NORTH OF THE MEGARON (ROOMS I-III) (D. KONTOPODI)



Fig. 5.63. COMPLEX A. CUP A220 FROM ROOM A.VI (D. CHATZI-VALLIANOU)

5. Technical elements, construction and decoration technology of the Gouves potters

All the objects found inside Workshop A.XI covered by the layer of pumice were the indispensable tools and equipment of a potter's workshop, leading to the identification of the room as a Minoan 'Kerameion' (Chatzi-Vallianou 1995a: 1047-1050, pl. 10, figs 3-13; 1997: 492-503; 2006: 237-240; Vallianou 1996: 161-165; 1997: 335). This Gouves workshop had two potter's wheels with all the necessary tools and accessories for making and decorating vases. These were used to attempt a graphic reconstruction of the workshop (**Fig. 5.64**) as well as of some of the potter's tools found in it (**Fig. 5.65**). A graphic reconstruction of some of the kilns was also prepared (Chatzi-Vallianou 1997: 492-503). All these reconstructions and illustrations were based on the precise find spots of the objects, the extant bibliography (Davaras 1973; Evely 1988; Siefert 1993) and the experience of modern traditional potters' workshops (Vallianos & Padouva 1986), and were produced with the assistance of architect A. Katsarakis.

In the Workshop A.XI were found *in situ* two stone bases of kick-wheels (Vallianou 1997: pls CXXVIc, CXXVIIa, CXXVIIa-b). I supposed that one of these was used for creating the different vases and the other for decorating them, as in traditional pottery workshops (Chatzi-Vallianou 1997). The two kick-wheels found in the same workshop, apart from the other bases of hand wheels found in open-air areas around the Complex A for the creation of large pithoi (Vallianou 1997: pls CXXVIIIc, CXXXIXb; Chatzi-Vallianou 1997: 488-489), suggest the existence of mass production in the Workshop A.XI and perhaps also in the other workshops of the Potters' Quarter, which supplied the kilns in the same area, numbering nine at least. The considerable output was obviously destined for export and was based on the organisation of quick production and decoration of the vases most in demand. These were stirrup jars, kylikes and rhyta, all difficult to make but also to decorate, especially the parallel bands applied freehand.

The attempt to reconstruct Workshop A.XI was aided by the study and interpretation of the two cylindrical ceramic items A78 and A79 found in the room (**Fig. 5.65**), unique in the published bibliography, combined with the study of the LM IIIB pottery and in particular the decoration. The two cylindrical items show a narrow projecting rim and open bottom, with two openings set not quite opposite each other, made before firing, as the marks where the clay has been cut indicate. They are made of similar reddish fabric, in different dimensions but similar proportions¹⁹. The discovery of these objects, which do not correspond to any known use, in the potter's workshop led to the thought that they might be stands for pots which could not stay upright on their own, such as rhyta, or upside-down due to raised or projecting handles or a narrow neck, such as stem-footed kylikes and small stirrup jars. These are the commonest vase shapes of the LM IIIB period, which are mainly decorated with horizontal parallel lines and bands. The perfect linear or banded decoration was obviously achieved on the wheel. Our graphic reconstruction suggests the position in which stirrup jar from Room A.IV (A10) and another from the area of Kiln II (A50) were placed on the ceramic 'stand' A79 (**Fig. 5.66**). The handles and mouth of the small stirrup jar slotted neatly into the side openings and the wider central space of the stand. The whole setup could easily be secured in the centre of the clay disc of the potter's wheel, perhaps stuck down with a little wet clay. The vase could then be decorated by the potter, who regulated the spin of the wheel with his (or her) right foot, leaving the hands free to use the brush and decorate the pots quickly, steadily and successfully.

Another reconstruction is suggested for the decoration of a rhyton (modelled on a rhyton from Myrsini: Kanta 1980: fig. 111:4), but in this case the 'stand' was placed upside-down, with the base uppermost (**Fig. 5.67**), demonstrating why the latter was left open. This also explained why the lower body part of rhyta and other vases with a narrow base are monochrome and not linear-painted (Mountjoy 1986: figs 98:1-3, 133:1).

So these cylindrical stands lead to an understanding of a simple but ingenious invention used by the potters of Gouves, which allowed vases impossible to stand on the wheel, such as stirrup jars, kylikes and rhyta, to be supported on the wheel and decorated with parallel lines and bands. This invention facilitated the quick, mass production of decorated vessels of widespread consumption, which in turn helped to have them exported to different parts of Crete and perhaps overseas, contributing in that sense to the spread of the LH/LM IIIB *koine*, the common cultural diffusion of the contemporary artisanal and artistic production characterised by the standardisation of forms and decoration.

¹⁹ A78: h. 6.3 cm, base diam. 15 cm, rim diam. 9.8 cm; A79: h. 5.5 cm, base diam. 7 cm, rim diam. 6.3 cm.

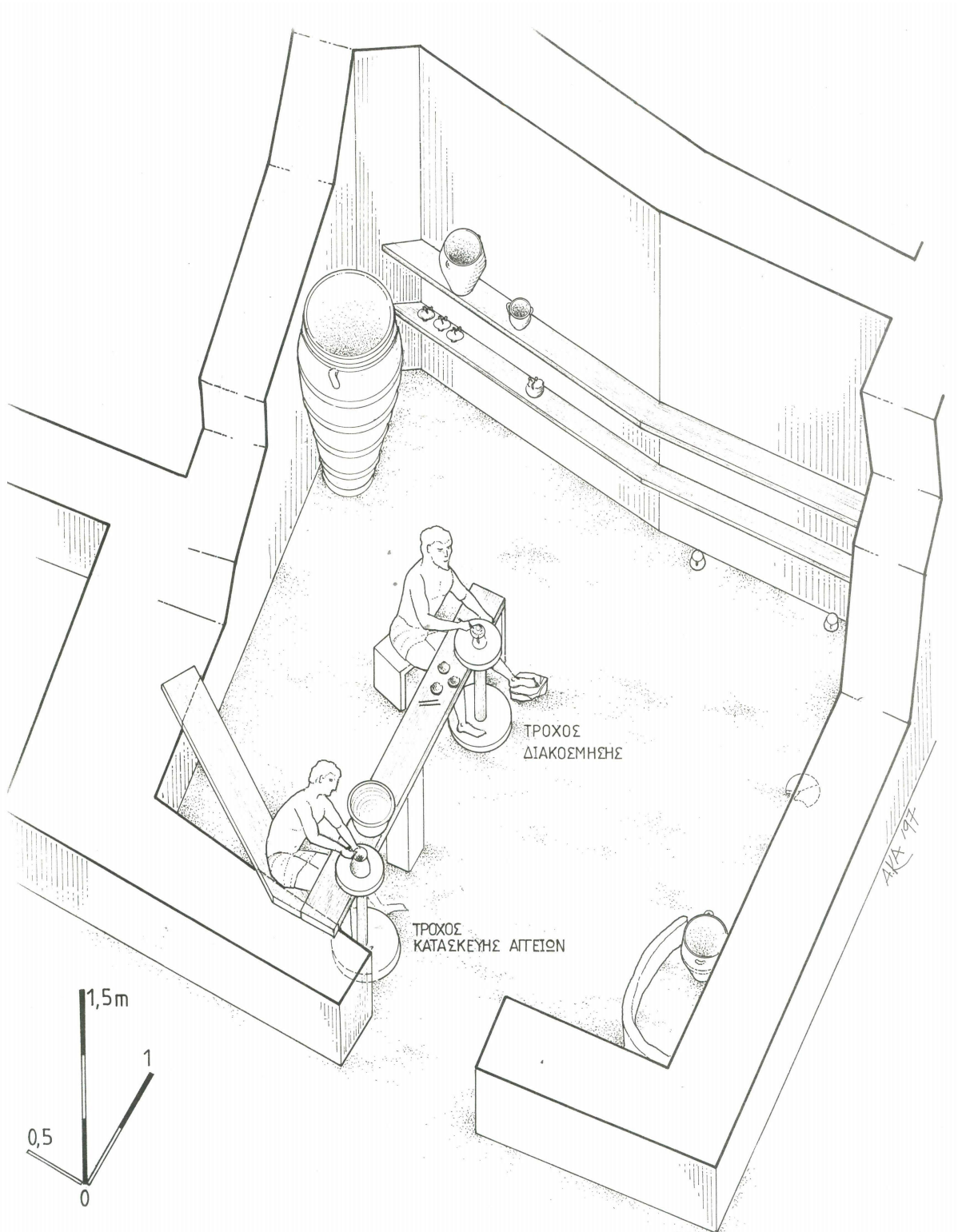


Fig. 5.64. GRAPHIC RECONSTRUCTION OF THE POTTER'S WORKSHOP A.XI (D. CHATZI-VALLIANOU, A. KATSARAKIS)

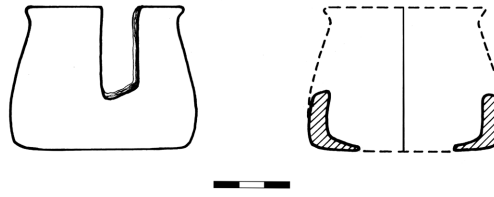


Fig. 5.65. WORKSHOP A.XI. THE POTTER'S CYLINDRICAL IMPLEMENT A79 (K. ASTRINAKI)

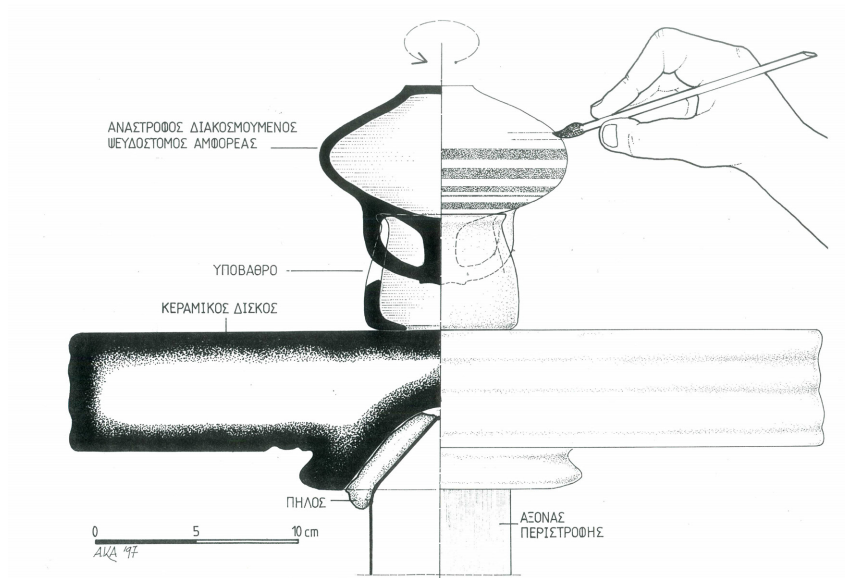
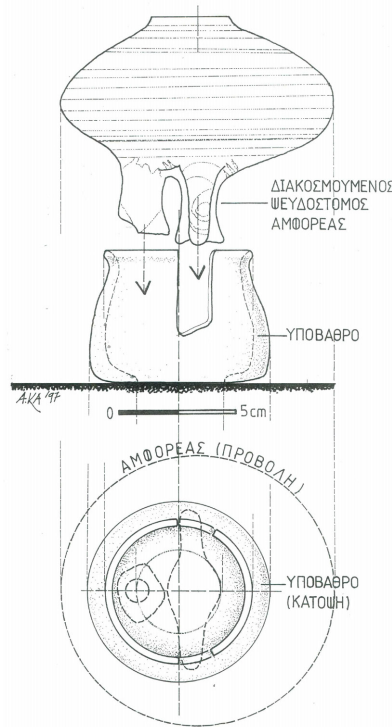


Fig. 5.66. GRAPHIC RECONSTRUCTIONS OF THE DECORATION OF A STIRRUP JAR (D. CHATZI-VALLIANOU, A. KATSARAKIS)

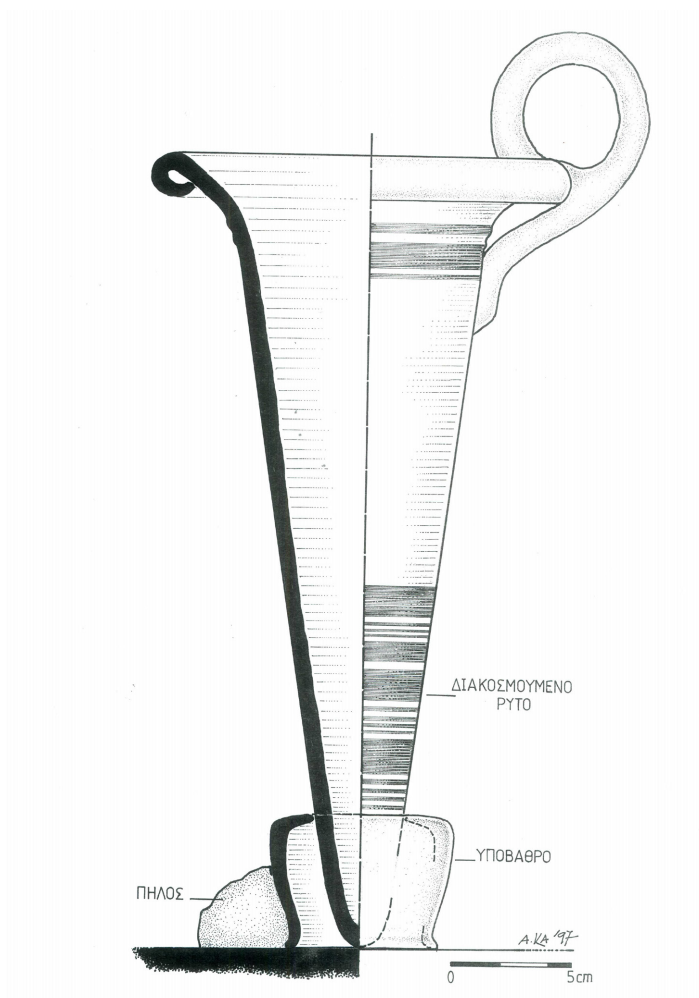


Fig. 5.67. GRAPHIC RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DECORATION OF A CONICAL RHYTON (D. CHATZI-VALLIANOU, A. KATSARAKIS)

In conclusion, studying the Gouves pottery, buildings and workshop installations, the typo-stylistical analysis suggested above have shown good evidence for exchanges and interactions with North and South-Central Crete, in the area of Knossos, Archanes, Sissi, Malia, and Kommos, but also with Gra Lygia in the Ierapetra region, and Petras and Mochlos in East Crete. Concerning LM III Mochlos, Angus Smith noted that “vessels from north central Crete form the largest group of imports [...] originated in a workshop or workshops in the area of Knossos” (Smith 2010: 133, table 36, pls 11, 24, 32, 64-66). The Gouves workshops were probably among those that produced and exported vases to Mochlos. At Khania, B. Hallager also recognised imports as Knossian products (Hallager 2003: 360-363, pls 125, 141-142; 2011: 274-300); additionally some pottery forms (such as kylikes, stirrup jars, cups) and decorative patterns (such as whorl-shells, flowers, alternating arcs, concentric semicircles) present at Khania may indicate connections with Gouves traditions but those were most probably less strong in West Crete, where the local and regional workshops of Khania and Khamalevri were dominant. Geographic and historical factors contribute to the recognition of more connections, through the well-established Minoan networks, with the settlements and harbours of East Crete, and through them with the islands of the Dodecanese (Karpathos, Kalymnos, Rhodes) and Cyprus (see above), as shown by some characteristic common pottery shapes and decoration, such as cups and kylikes decorated with multiple stems, whorl-shells, concentric semi-circles, or stirrup jars decorated with flowers filled with U-shaped elements, deep bowls, bell-kraters and conical rhyta (Melas 1985: pls 100, 133; Furumark 1992: pls 7, 40, 63:6, 90, 94, 116 no. 167, 142-143, 159; Karantzali 2001: fig. 12, pls 19-21, 24, 30-31, 42-43; Paschalidis 2009: 5-27, pls 3a-b, 4a-b, 12-13). Particularly

important seem to be the relations with the Mainland indicated by the common forms and motifs of decoration, such as FS 63, 281, 220, and FM 19, 23, 41, establishing the influences between Minoan Crete and Mycenaean mainland and some undoubtedly Mycenaean elements in LM IIIA-B Crete (Furumark 1941: 38, 50, 104-108, 175-179, 298-301, 308-311, 335-337, 340-351, 476-378, 396-399, 407; Mountjoy 1990: 255-260; Furumark 1992: pls 90, 94, 98, 104, 115, 123, 214; Haskell 1997: 189-193). Specific relations seem to have existed with the North-East Peloponnese (Mycenae, Zygouries, Prosymna, Korakou) and Attica, as indicated by comparable finds from these sites (Mountjoy 1986: 68, fig. 77:5; 97, fig. 115 [from Mycenae]; 84, fig. 100:1 and 3 [from Prosymna and Vourvatsi]; 85, fig. 101 [from Aigina], figs 50-51 [Vapheio cups from Korakou, Kokla, Aghia Irini, Athens]; 1993: 72, 86-88, 165, 199; Benzi 1975: pls VIII, IX, X, XXII, XXIX, XXXIII). Particularly remarkable is the connection with the workshop of Zygouries. The type of kylikes FS 258A, found at the Zygouries Potter's Workshop (Blegen 1928: 143-167; Furumark 1941: 308-311, FM 23, fig. 51) with decoration of whorl-shells – like the Gouves kylikes A265, A266, A268 (**Fig. 5.33**) – were widespread in the Mainland and the islands. Some of these kylikes from the Zygouries workshop were attributed to particular hands – to individual painters – and the evidence for migrant potters was strengthened (Thomas 1997: 377-383, pl. CLVIIc-d). Some of the Gouves potters were possibly among these migrants, and continued to work in the same style with their products having a significant diffusion in Crete and beyond. It is notable that Furumark (1992: pls 140, 142) indicates that two of the kylikes from Karpathos (nos 25-26) “are probably of Minoan manufacture”. It is given that, within the context of a Mycenaean *koine*, some motifs, like the multi-stemmed pattern, and shapes, such as the collar-necked jars, were explained in terms of Mycenaean influence, yet many of the storage stirrup jars, found at Cyprus and elsewhere, were of Cretan origin (Hallager 2003: 262-263). Some of these vases perhaps were products of the Gouves workshops where large-scale production is indicated. It remains to prove these links with comparative studies of pottery shapes and decoration, combined with targeted fabric analyses, in order to provide more definite results. We would learn, for instance, whether the above mentioned workshop in the Knossos area or Central Crete, referred to by studies on the pottery from Mochlos, Kommos, Khania, as well as the Peloponnese, Dodecanese and Cyprus, is connected to the Gouves workshop centre or not. There also appears to be relations with Cyprus (Pini 2014; Chatzi-Vallianou 2014) and Syro-Palestine (Leonard 1994), while the geographical location of Gouves favours maritime communications and exchanges. The LM IIIA-B Potters' Quarter of Gouves seems to have been a stopping-place for Mycenaean artisans and traders, who probably settled there and collaborated with the local Minoan artisans who were already established in the Aposelemis-Gouves area from Middle Minoan onwards according to the results of our survey (Vallianou 1997: 333-334) and the latest excavations in the area of the Cretan Sun Hotel on the eastern promontory (S. Mandlaki, pers. com.). They all exploited its geographical location, its natural environment and its abundance of suitable raw materials (water, clays, timber). This is attested not only by the local ceramic output but also by the architecture of the settlement buildings, with central halls with hearths and particularly the presence of a Megaron – Rooms I-III in Complex B (Chatzi-Vallianou 1995b: pl. 198a-b; Vallianou 1997: 335-336, pl. CXXXIII A) which was unfortunately destroyed in 2009 when tourist villas were built on the archaeological site – the 21st-century epilogue of the major centre of Gouves.

References

- Alexiou 1972 = S. Alexiou, Λάρνακες και αγγεία εκ τάφου παρά το Γάζι Ηρακλείου, *ArchEph* (1972), 86-98.
- Andrikou 1997 = E. Andrikou, Thoughts and considerations of the Mycenaeanisation of Crete, motivated by pottery from Archanes, in *La Crète Mycénienne, Actes de la table ronde internationale organisée par l'École française d'Athènes, 26-28 mars 1991*, edited by J. Driessen & A. Farnoux (BCH Suppl. 30), Paris (1997), 11-22.
- Apostolakou 1998 = V. Apostolakou, Υστερομινωϊκοί ΙΙΙ τάφοι στη Γρα Λυγιά Ιεράπετρας, *ArchDelt* 53 A (1998) [2002], 25-88.
- Betancourt 1985 = P.P. Betancourt, *The History of Minoan Pottery*, Princeton, NJ (1985).

- Betancourt *et alii* 1997 = P.P. Betancourt, E.S. Banou & C.R. Floyd, Provincial LM III at Pseira, Crete, in *Late Minoan III Pottery. Chronology and Terminology, Acts of a Meeting Held at the Danish Institute at Athens, August 12-14, 1994*, edited by E. Hallager & B.P. Hallager (Monographs of the Danish Institute at Athens 1), Athens (1997), 57-76.
- Benzi 1975 = M. Benzi, *Ceramica micenea in Attica*, Milan (1975).
- Blegen 1928 = C.W. Blegen, *Zygouries: a Prehistoric Settlement in the Valley of Cleonae*, Cambridge (1928).
- Borgna 2004 = E. Borgna, Aegean feasting: a Minoan perspective, in *Mycenaean Feast*, edited by J.C. Wright (*Hesperia* 73:2), Princeton, NJ (2004), 127-159.
- Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923 = R.C. Bosanquet & R.M. Dawkins, *The Unpublished Objects from the Palaikastro Excavations 1902-1906* (BSA Suppl. Vol. 1), London (1923).
- Chatzi-Vallianou 1989 = D. Chatzi-Vallianou, Ανασκαφική έρευνα στις Γούβες Πεδιάδας, in *Α' Πρόγραμμα Επιμόρφωσης στη Συντήρηση Μνημείων και Τεχνικές Ανασκαφής*, Vori (1985), 167-185.
- Chatzi-Vallianou 1995a = D. Chatzi-Vallianou, Μινωϊκά κεραμικά εργαστήρια. Μια εθνογραφική προσέγγιση με νέα δεδομένα, in *Proceedings of the 7th International Cretological Congress, Rethymnon 1991*, Rethymnon (1995), 1035-1060.
- Chatzi-Vallianou 1995b = D. Chatzi-Vallianou, Γούβες. Οικόπεδο Κουκουβιτάκη (πρώην Λογιάδη), *ArchDelt* 45 (1990) [1995], 415-416.
- Chatzi-Vallianou 1997 = D. Chatzi-Vallianou, Κεραμική τεχνολογία στη μινωϊκή Κρήτη, in *Πρακτικά 1^{ου} Διεθνούς Συνεδρίου για Αρχαία Ελληνική Τεχνολογία*, Thessaloniki (1997), 487-503.
- Chatzi-Vallianou 2006 = D. Chatzi-Vallianou, *Crete – Province of Pediada. Kastelli – Gouves – Chersonissos Municipalities. Natural Environment – Settlements. Antiquities and Monuments. 5000 Years' History*, Heraklion (2006).
- Chatzi-Vallianou 2014 = D. Chatzi-Vallianou, Gouves, the potter's quarter of LM III, in *Kypriaka in Crete from the Bronze Age to the End of the Archaic Period*, edited by V. Karageorghis, A. Kanta, N. Stampolidis & Y. Sakellarakis, Nicosia (2014), 67-68.
- Davaras 1973 = C. Davaras, Μινωϊκή κεραμική κάμινος είς Στόλον Χανίων, *ArchEph* 112 (1973), 75-80.
- Deshayes & Dessenne 1959 = J. Deshayes & A. Dessenne, *Fouilles exécutées à Mallia. Exploration des maisons et quartiers d'habitation, deuxième fasc.* (Études Crétoises 11), Paris (1959).
- Driessen *et alii* 2008 = J. Driessen, A. Farnoux & C. Langohr, *Favissae*. Feasting pits in LM III, in *Dais. The Aegean Feast*, edited by L. Hitchcock, R. Laffineur & J. Crowley (*Aegaeum* 29), Liège and Austin, TX (2008), 197-206.
- Eliopoulos 2004 = T. Eliopoulos, Gournia, Vronda Kavousi, Kephala Vasilikis: a triad of interrelated shrines of the expiring Minoan age on the isthmus of Ierapetra, in *Crete Beyond the Palaces, Proceedings of the Crete 2000 Conference*, edited by L.P. Day, M.S. Mook & J. Muhly, Philadelphia, PA (2004), 81-91.
- Evely 1988 = D. Evely, The potters' wheel in Minoan Crete, *BSA* 83 (1988), 83-126.
- Farnoux & Driessen 1991 = A. Farnoux & J. Driessen, Malia. 2. Quartier Nu (Nord de l'Atelier des Sceaux), *BCH* 115: 2 (1991), 735-741.
- Farnoux 1992 = A. Farnoux, Malia et la Crète à l'époque mycénienne, *Revue Archéologique* (1992), 201-216.
- Farnoux 1997 = A. Farnoux, Malia au Minoen Récent II-III A1, in *La Crète Mycénienne, Actes de la table ronde internationale organisée par l'École française d'Athènes, 26-28 mars 1991*, edited by J. Driessen & A. Farnoux (*BCH Suppl.* 30), Paris (1997), 135-147.
- French & Stockhammer 2009 = E.B. French & P. Stockhammer, Mycenae and Tiryns: the pottery of the second half of the thirteenth century BC: contexts and definitions, *BSA* 106 (2009), 175-232.
- Furumark 1941 = A. Furumark, *The Mycenaean Pottery*, Stockholm (1941).
- Furumark 1992 = A. Furumark, *Mycenaean Pottery III. Plates*, edited by P. Åström, R. Hägg & G. Walberg, Stockholm (1992).
- Gaignerot-Driessen 2011 = F. Gaignerot-Driessen, The excavation of Building CD. The excavation of Zone 3, in *Excavations at Sissi II. Preliminary Report on the 2009-2010 Campaigns*, by J. Driessen, I. Schoep, F. Carpentier, I. Crevecoeur, M. Devolder, F. Gaignerot-Driessen, P. Hacıgüzeller, V. Isaakidou, S. Jusseret, C. Langohr, Q. Letesson, A. Schmitt (*Aegis* 4), Louvain-la-Neuve (2011), 89-101.

- Gaignerot-Driessen 2014 = F. Gaignerot-Driessen, Goddesses refusing to appear? Reconsidering the Late Minoan III Figures with Upraised Arms, *AJA* 118.3 (2014), 489-520.
- Gaignerot-Driessen & Driessen 2012 = F. Gaignerot-Driessen & J. Driessen, The presence of pumice in LM IIIB levels at Sissi, in *Philistor. Studies in Honor of Costis Davaras*, edited by E. Mantzourani & P.P. Betancourt (Prehistory Monographs 36), Philadelphia, PA (2012), 35-42.
- Gesell 1976 = G.C. Gesell, The Minoan snake tube: a survey and catalogue, *AJA* 80 (1976), 247-259.
- Gesell 1985 = G.C. Gesell, *Town, Palace and House Cult in Minoan Crete* (SIMA 67), Göteborg (1985).
- Gesell 2004 = G.C. Gesell, From Knossos to Kavousi: the popularizing of the Minoan palace goddess, in *Charis. Essays in Honor of Sara A. Immerwahr*, edited by A.P. Chapin (Hesperia Suppl. 33), Princeton, NJ (2004), 131-150.
- Gros & Zurbach 2012 = J.-S. Gros & J. Zurbach, Espaces de la production céramique et spécialisation artisanale entre Bronze et Fer en Égée, in *Quartiers artisanaux en Grèce ancienne. Une perspective méditerranéenne*, edited by A. Esposito & G. Sanidas, Lille (2012), 107-124.
- Hallager 1997 = B.P. Hallager, Terminology – The Late Minoan goblet, kylix and footed cup, in *Late Minoan III Pottery. Chronology and Terminology, Acts of a Meeting Held at the Danish Institute at Athens, August 12-14, 1994*, edited by E. Hallager & B.P. Hallager (Monographs of the Danish Institute at Athens 1), Athens (1997), 15-47.
- Hallager 2003 = B.P. Hallager, The Late Minoan IIIB:2 pottery, in *The Greek-Swedish Excavations at the Agia Aikaterini Square, Kastelli, Khania 1970-1987 and 2001. III. The Late Minoan IIIB:2 Settlement*, edited by E. Hallager & B.P. Hallager (Skrifter utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Athen 4° 47.3), Stockholm (2003), 197-265.
- Hallager 2009 = B.P. Hallager, Domestic shrines in Late Minoan IIIA2-Late Minoan IIIC Crete: fact or fiction?, in *Archaeologies of Cult*, edited by A.L. D'Agata & A. Van de Moortel (Hesperia Suppl. 42), Princeton, NJ (2009), 107-120.
- Hallager 2011 = B.P. Hallager, The Late Minoan IIIB:1 and IIIA:2 pottery, in *The Greek-Swedish Excavations at the Agia Aikaterini Square, Kastelli, Khania, 1970-1987 and 2001. IV. The Late Minoan IIIB:1 and IIIA:2 Settlements*, edited by E. Hallager & B.P. Hallager (Skrifter utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Athen 4° 47.4), Stockholm (2011), 273-380.
- Hallager & Hallager 2003 = E. Hallager & B.P. Hallager (eds), *The Greek-Swedish Excavations at the Agia Aikaterini Square, Kastelli, Khania 1970-1987 and 2001. III. The Late Minoan IIIB:2 Settlement* (Skrifter utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Athen 4° 47.3), Stockholm (2003).
- Hallager & Hallager 2011 = E. Hallager & B.P. Hallager (eds), *The Greek-Swedish Excavations at the Agia Aikaterini Square, Kastelli, Khania, 1970-1987 and 2001. IV. The Late Minoan IIIB:1 and IIIA:2 Settlements* (Skrifter utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Athen 4° 47.4), Stockholm (2011).
- Haskell 1997 = H.W. Haskell, Mycenaean at Knossos: patterns in the evidence, in *La Crète Mycénienne, Actes de la table ronde internationale organisée par l'École française d'Athènes, 26-28 mars 1991*, edited by J. Driessen & A. Farnoux (BCH Suppl. 30), Paris (1997), 187-193.
- Hatzaki 2005a = E. Hatzaki, *Knossos. The Little Palace* (BSA Suppl. Vol. 38), London (2005).
- Hatzaki 2005b = E. Hatzaki, Postpalatial Knossos: town and cemeteries from LM IIIA2 to LM IIIC, in *Ariadne's Threads. Connections between Crete and the Greek Mainland in Late Minoan III (LM IIIA2 to LM IIIC), Proceedings of the International Workshop Held at Athens, Scuola Archeologica Italiana, 5-6 April 2003*, edited by A.L. D'Agata & J. Moody (Tripodes 3), Athens (2005), 65-95.
- Hatzaki 2007 = E. Hatzaki, Final Palatial (LM II-LM IIIA2) and Postpalatial (LM IIIB-LM IIIC Early): MUM South Sector, Long Corridor cists, MUM pits (8, 10-11), Makritikhos 'kitchen', MUM North Platform pits and SEX southern half groups, in *Knossos Pottery Handbook. Neolithic and Bronze Age (Minoan)*, edited by N. Momigliano (BSA Studies 14), London (2007), 197-251.
- Hood *et alii* 1958-1959 = S. Hood, G. Huxley & N. Sandars, A Minoan cemetery on Upper Gypsades (Knossos survey 156), *BSA* 53-54 (1958-1959), 194-262.
- Hood & de Jong 1958-1959 = S. Hood & P. de Jong, A Late Minoan III "kitchen" at Makritikhos (Knossos) (Knossos survey 90), *BSA* 53-54 (1958-1959), 182-193.

- Jusseret & Sintubin 2012 = S. Jusseret & M. Sintubin, All that rubble leads to trouble: reassessing the seismological value of archaeological destruction layers in Minoan Crete and beyond, *Seismological Research Letters* 83 (2012), 736-742.
- Jusseret *et alii* 2013 = S. Jusseret, C. Langohr & M. Sintubin, Tracking earthquake archaeological evidence in Late Minoan IIIB (~1300-1200 B.C.) Crete (Greece): a proof of concept, *Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America* 103 (2013), 3026-3043.
- Kanta 1980 = A. Kanta, *The Late Minoan III Period in Crete. A Survey of Sites, Pottery and their Distribution* (SIMA 58), Göteborg (1980).
- Kanta 2003 = A. Kanta, The citadel of Kastrokephala and the date of the Minoan refuge citadels, in *LH III C Chronology and Synchronisms, Proceedings of the International Workshop Held at the Austrian Academy of Sciences at Vienna, May 7th and 8th, 2001*, edited by S. Deger-Jalkotzy & M. Zavadil, Vienna (2003), 167-182.
- Kanta & Davaras 2011 = A. Kanta & C. Davaras (eds), *Ελούθια Χαριστήριον. Το ιερό σπήλαιο της Ειλειθυίας στον Τσούτσουρο*, Heraklion (2011).
- Karantzali 2001 = E. Karantzali, *The Mycenaean Cemetery at Pylona on Rhodes* (BAR IS 988), Oxford (2001).
- Koehl 2006 = R.B. Koehl, *Aegean Bronze Age Rhyta* (Prehistory Monographs 19), Philadelphia, PA (2006).
- Langohr 2009 = C. Langohr, A preliminary report on the Late Minoan pottery, in *Excavations at Sissi. Preliminary Report on the 2007-2008 Campaigns*, by J. Driessen, I. Schoep, F. Carpentier, I. Crevecoeur, M. Devolder, F. Gaignerot-Driessen, H. Fiasse, P. Hacıgüzeller, S. Jusseret, C. Langohr, Q. Letesson & A. Schmitt (Aegis 1), Louvain-La-Neuve (2009), 163-178.
- Langohr 2011 = C. Langohr, La céramique MM IIIB-MR IIIB de Sissi, in *Excavations at Sissi II. Preliminary Report on the 2009-2010 Campaigns*, by J. Driessen, I. Schoep, F. Carpentier, I. Crevecoeur, M. Devolder, F. Gaignerot-Driessen, P. Hacıgüzeller, V. Isaakidou, S. Jusseret, C. Langohr, Q. Letesson & A. Schmitt (Aegis 4), Louvain-la-Neuve (2011), 179-196.
- Langohr 2012 = C. Langohr, Observations on some Late Minoan pottery from Sissi, in *Excavations at Sissi III. Preliminary Report on the 2011 Campaign*, by J. Driessen, I. Schoep, M. Anastasiadou, F. Carpentier, I. Crevecoeur, S. Déderix, M. Devolder, F. Gaignerot-Driessen, S. Jusseret, C. Langohr, Q. Letesson, F. Liard, A. Schmitt, C. Tsoraki & R. Veropoulidou (Aegis 6), Louvain-la-Neuve (2012), 155-167.
- Leonard 1994 = A. Leonard, *An Index to the Late Bronze Age Aegean Pottery from Syria-Palestine* (SIMA 114), Jonsered (1994).
- MacGillivray *et alii* 2007 = J.A. MacGillivray, L.H. Sackett & J.M. Driessen (eds), *Palaiakastro: Two Late Minoan Wells* (BSA Suppl. Vol. 43), London (2007).
- Melas 1985 = E.M. Melas, *The Islands of Karpathos, Saros and Kasos in the Neolithic and Bronze Age* (SIMA 68), Göteborg (1985).
- Mountjoy 1986 = P.A. Mountjoy, *Mycenaean Decorated Pottery. A Guide to Identification* (SIMA 73), Göteborg (1986).
- Mountjoy 1990 = P.A. Mountjoy, Regional Mycenaean pottery, *BSA* 85 (1990), 245-270.
- Mountjoy 1993 = P.A. Mountjoy, *Mycenaean Pottery. An Introduction*, Oxford (1993).
- Mountjoy 1999 = P.A. Mountjoy, *Regional Mycenaean Decorated Pottery*, Rahden (1999).
- Mountjoy 2003 = P.A. Mountjoy, Chapter 4. The Late Minoan pottery, in *Knossos. The South House*, by P.A. Mountjoy (BSA Suppl. Vol. 34), Athens (2003), 51-152.
- Niemeier 1997 = W.-D. Niemeier, The Mycenaean potter's quarter at Miletus, in *Techne. Craftsmen, Craftswomen and Craftsmanship in the Aegean Bronze Age, Proceedings of the 6th International Aegean Conference, Philadelphia, Temple University, 18-21 April 1996*, edited by R. Laffineur & P.P. Betancourt (Aegaeum 16), Liège and Austin, TX (1997), 347-352.
- Paschalidis 2009 = C. Paschalidis, *The LMIII Cemetery at Tourloti Siteia. The "Xanthoudidis Master" and the Octopus Style in East Crete* (BAR IS 1917), Oxford (2009).
- Pelon 1970 = O. Pelon, *Fouilles exécutées à Mallia. Exploration des maisons et quartiers d'habitation (1963-1966), III (Le Quartier E)* (Etudes Crétoises 16), Paris (1970).
- Pelon 1997 = O. Pelon, Le palais post-palatial à Malia, in *La Crète Mycénienne, Actes de la table ronde internationale organisée par l'École française d'Athènes, 26-28 mars 1991*, edited by J. Driessen & A. Farnoux (BCH Suppl. 30), Paris (1997), 341-355.

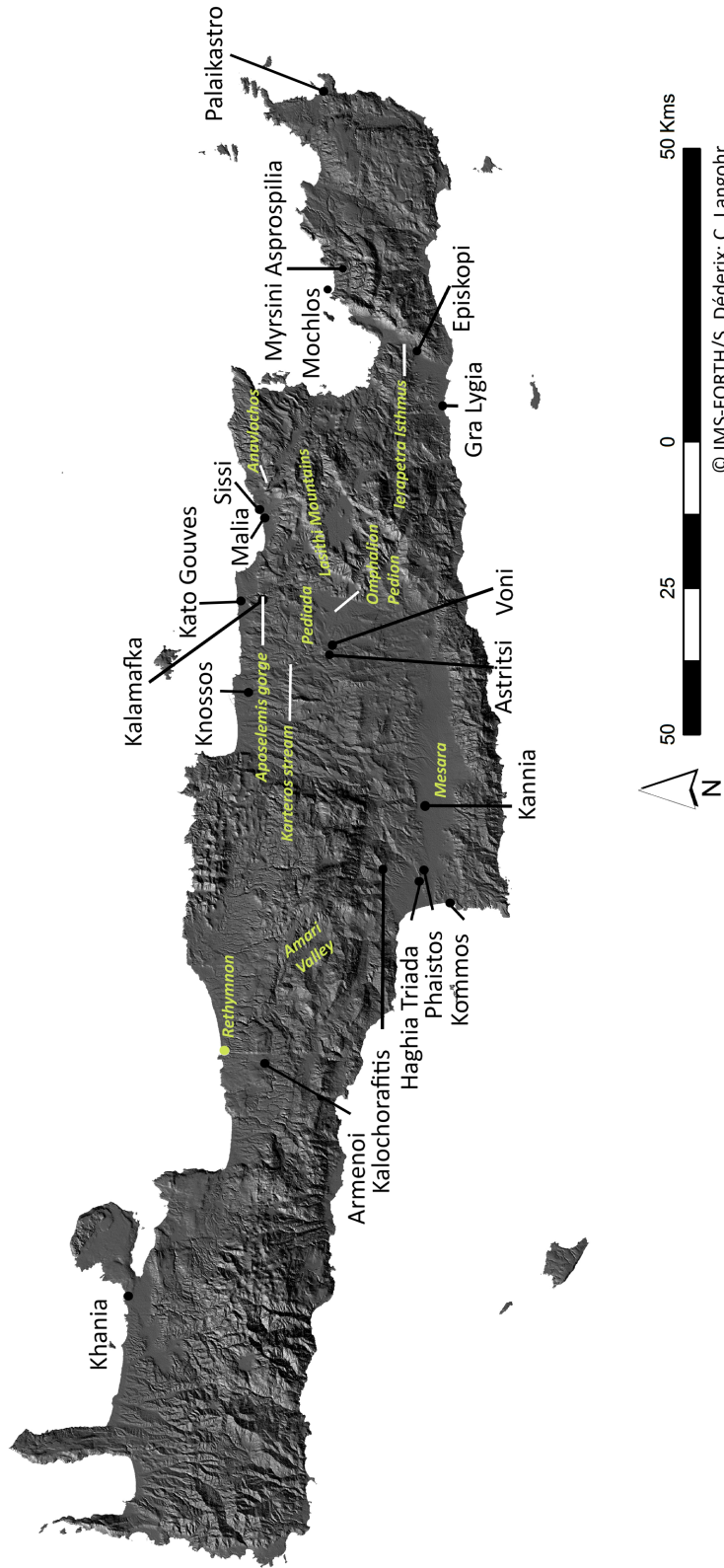
- Pini 2014 = I. Pini, Cypriote and Cypro-Aegean seals, in *Kypriaka in Crete from the Bronze Age to the End of the Archaic Period*, edited by V. Karagiorgis, A. Kanta, N. Stampolidis & Y. Sakellarakis, Nicosia (2014), 325, 328, 330.
- Popham 1964 = M.R. Popham, *The Last Days of the Palace at Knossos. Complete Vases of the Late Minoan IIIB Period* (SIMA 5), Lund (1964).
- Popham 1967 = M.R. Popham, Late Minoan pottery. A summary, *BSA* 62 (1967), 337-351.
- Popham 1969 = M.R. Popham, The Late Minoan goblet and kylix, *BSA* 64 (1969), 299-304,
- Popham 1970a = M.R. Popham, *The Destruction of the Palace at Knossos. Pottery of the Late Minoan IIIA Period* (SIMA 12), Goteborg (1970).
- Popham 1970b = M.R. Popham, Late Minoan IIIB pottery from Knossos, *BSA* 65 (1970), 195-202.
- Popham 1984 = M.R. Popham, with the contributions of J. Betts, M. Cameron, H. Catling, E. Catling, D. Evely, R. Higgins, D. Smyth, *The Minoan Unexplored Mansion at Knossos* (BSA Suppl. Vol. 17), Oxford (1984).
- Rethemiotakis 1997 = G. Rethemiotakis, LM III pottery from Kastelli Pediada, in *Late Minoan III Pottery. Chronology and Terminology, Acts of a Meeting Held at the Danish Institute at Athens, August 12-14, 1994*, edited by E. Hallager & B.P. Hallager (Monographs of the Danish Institute at Athens 1), Athens (1997), 305-326.
- Rutter 2006 = J.B. Rutter, Chapt. 3.1. Introduction, Chapt. 3.3. Neopalatial and later Minoan pottery, Chapt. 3.4. Ceramic imports at Kommos, and Chapt. 5.1. Ceramic evidence for external contact: Neopalatial and Postpalatial, in *Kommos V. The Monumental Buildings at Kommos*, edited by J.W. Shaw & M.C. Shaw, Princeton, NJ (2006), 261-264, 377-630, 646-688, 695-715, 859-863, 1115-1187.
- Seiradaki 1960 = M. Seiradaki, Pottery from Karphi, *BSA* 55 (1960), 1-37.
- Siefert 1993 = M. Seifert, Pottery kilns in mainland Greece and on the Aegean islands, *Rivista di Archeologia* 17 (1993), 95-105.
- Smith 2010 = R.A.K. Smith, *Mochlos IIB: Period IV. The Mycenaean Settlement and Cemetery. The Pottery*, edited by J.S. Soles & C. Davaras (Prehistory Monographs 27), Philadelphia, PA (2010).
- Thomas 1997 = P.M. Thomas, Mycenaean kylix painters at Zygyouries, in *Techne. Craftsmen, Craftswomen and Craftsmanship in the Aegean Bronze Age, Proceedings of the 6th International Aegean Conference, Philadelphia, Temple University, 18-21 April 1996*, edited by R. Laffineur & P.P. Betancourt (Aegaeum 16), Liège and Austin, TX (1997), 377-383.
- Treuil *et alii* 1996 = R. Treuil, P. Darceque, J.-C. Poursat & G. Touchais, *Οι Πολιτισμοί του Αιγαίου κατά τη Νεολιθική και την Εποχή του Χαλκού*, Athens (1996).
- Tsiropoulou 1997 = M. Tsiropoulou, Late Minoan III reoccupation at Petras, in *Late Minoan III Pottery. Chronology and Terminology, Acts of a Meeting Held at the Danish Institute at Athens, August 12-14, 1994*, edited by E. Hallager & B.P. Hallager (Monographs of the Danish Institute at Athens 1), Athens (1997), 209-252.
- Tzedakis 1969 = Y. Tzedakis, L'atelier de céramique postpalatiale à Kydonia, *BCH* 93 (1969), 396-418.
- Vallianos & Pandouva 1986 = C. Vallianos & M. Pandouva, *Τα Κρητικά Αγγεία*, Vori (1986).
- Vallianou 1996 = D. Vallianou, New evidence of earthquake destructions in Late Minoan Crete, in *Archaeoseismology*, edited by S. Stiros & R.E. Jones (Fitch Laboratory Occasional Paper 7), Oxford (1991), 153-167.
- Vallianou 1997 = D. Vallianou, The potters' quarter in LM III Gouves, in *Techne. Craftsmen, Craftswomen and Craftsmanship in the Aegean Bronze Age, Proceedings of the 6th International Aegean Conference, Philadelphia, Temple University, 18-21 April 1996*, edited by R. Laffineur & P.P. Betancourt (Aegaeum 16), Liège and Austin, TX (1997), 333-344.
- Warren 1997 = P.M. Warren, Late Minoan III pottery from the city of Knossos: Stratigraphical Museum Extension site, in *Late Minoan III Pottery. Chronology and Terminology, Acts of a Meeting Held at the Danish Institute at Athens, August 12-14, 1994*, edited by E. Hallager & B.P. Hallager (Monographs of the Danish Institute at Athens 1), Athens (1997), 157-184.
- Watrous 1992 = L.V. Watrous, *Kommos III. The Late Bronze Age Pottery*, Princeton, NJ (1992).
- Wright 2004 = J.C. Wright, A Survey of evidence for feasting in Mycenaean society, in *The Mycenaean Feast*, edited by J.C. Wright (*Hesperia* 73:2), Princeton, NJ (2004), 133-178.

14. Chronological table

Here, within a chronological table covering the 13th century BC, the different contributors tried to situate the occupational phase(s) of their respective LM IIIB sites and the related buildings/areas/contexts or ceramic sequence/phasing/groups. This eventually contributes to our collaborative effort to better define our original question: “how long is a century?”.

		THE LATE MINOAN IIB PHASE										BEGINNING OF THE LATE MINOAN IIIC PHASE					
		1300	1290	1280	1270	1260	1250	1240	1230	1220	1210	1200	1190	1180			
WEST CRETE	KHANIA Agia Alkaterini Square	LM IIIB1 occupation in Building 1 and Building 2 Destruction by fire										The buildings are immediately re-built in LM IIIB2, partly re-using old rooms partly constructing new rooms End: destruction by fire					
	KNOSSOS	LM IIIB early occupation in Palace, town (including MUM)		LM IIIB early hiatus in occupation of MUM		-LM IIIB early abandonment deposits at Palace and houses in the town -Repairs to, and re-occupation of MUM North Sector -Abandonment of MUM		-LM IIIB late LPN, Building I and Contexts 5.4.3, 5.6.1, 5.6.4, 5.6.6 -MUM North Platform pits		All the rooms of the LM IIIB2 building are cleared off and reused with new floors in LM IIIC early (except the north-eastern part of Room A and Room E) -LM IIIC early foundation and occupation of SEX -Continued occupation of LPN Building 1 -Foundation and occupation of LPN Building 2 -Subsequent abandonment of SEX and LPN							
NORTH-CENTRAL CRETE	KALAMAFKA Aposelemis Valley	Occupation of the remote site of Kalamafka (started ca. 1250 or 1240 BC, lasted until ca. 1220 BC)															
	KATO GOUVES Potters' quarter and workshops	Main occupation of the Building Complexes A, B and C										Destruction and rapid reoccupation of Buildings A, B, C and Workshops Abandonment of Building Complexes & Workshops					
	SISSI	Possible hiatus in occupation		Construction and main occupation of Building CD Reinstallation in the east wing of the Neopalatial court-centred Building				Abandonment of the site, poss. followed by an earthquake		Spatially limited reoccupation of Building CD		Desertion of the site					
SOUTH-CENTRAL CRETE	KOMMOS	Hilltop: North House, Room N17a [Watrous 1992: D. 55] Southern Area: Primary earth floor in Building P, Gallery 3 [Rutter 2006a: G. 68]										Hilltop: Court 2 [Watrous 1992: D. 82]; Central Hillside: Northeast Room, Room 21 [Watrous 1992: D. 47, 60] Southern Area: Abandonment of Building N [Rutter 2006a: G. 65]		Southern Area: -Usage of final floors in Building P, Galleries P1, P2, P3, P5, and P6 [Rutter 2006a: G. 66, 67a-b, 71a-b, 74, 76-77]; P5, and P6 [Rutter 2006a: G. 67c-d, 69a-b, 70a-b, 72, 73a-b, 75] -Building and use of makeshift structure above Corridor N7 [Rutter 2006a: G. 79] Central Hillside, final occupation: Room 19; House of the Snake Tube [Watrous 1992: D. 75, 91-95]			
	D. = Deposit	Latest material in ceramic group 1.2										LM IIIB advanced-to-late ceramic groups 1.3; 6.11; 11.2.3; 13.21(?) [Cf. Kommos, G. 59-60, 69]		LM IIIB final to IIIC early ceramic groups 2.1.4; 13.2.1			
	G. = Group	Chalara, "Mansion", M 1 (ca. 1300-1270 BC)		Hiatus?		Casa a ovest del Piazzale I, Rooms 1-4 (Phases 1-2) (ca. 1250-1200 BC)										Casa a ovest del Piazzale I, Rooms 1-5 (Phase 3)	
PHAISTOS	Sporadic presence: testified by some sherds in the area of the LM I Villa										Destruction & abandonment of the shrines		Acropoli Mediana: LM IIIB late-LM IIIC activities				
KANNIA	Tombs Delta, Epsilon, H										Main occupation of the shrines in rooms I, V, XV-XIX						
MYRSINI-ASPROFILIA	End of Period XV; abandonment of town site; 'final' deposits in Blocks G, D, B, P, X, M, House N, Buildings 3, 4, 5, 7										Tombs Gamma, Sigma Tau, I/A						
PALAIKASTRO	Hiatus		Hiatus				Building 1 'final' deposits; Kastri, KA floor 2; Kouramenos		Hiatus?		Kastri, KA floor 1		Kastri 'upper levels'; House K; KA trench 4				

15. Map of Crete



Map of Crete with the main sites considered in this volume

