

# A LATE BRONZE AGE TEMPLE AT AMMAN: I. THE AEGEAN POTTERY

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*The Editor and Mrs. Hankey are most grateful to Dr. Basil Hennessy for allowing them to print here her two specialist reports on material from the Amman Temple prior to their appearance in the final report. With the Aegean pottery particularly the importance of this evidence, and the pace of new discoveries, is such that early publication seemed very desirable.*

## INTRODUCTION

The site was discovered in 1955 during bull-dozing operations at the civil airport at Amman, Jordan. Rescue excavations were hurriedly effected, and the site was fenced off near the main runway of the airport. The discovery and excavation were reported by G. L. Harding, Director of Antiquities at that time.<sup>1</sup> In 1964 W. A. Ward published four cylinder seals and thirteen scarabs found in the rescue excavation.<sup>2</sup> In 1965 the late A. Dajani, Director of Antiquities, gave permission for the rest of the finds to be published, and I completed the catalogue of eighty-seven groups registered in the Inventory of Amman Museum. These included beads, weapons, gold jewellery, Egyptian and local stone vases, imported and local pottery. In 1966 J. B. Hennessy, then Director of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, directed an excavation to determine the stratigraphy and history of the building, and its possible association with a settlement. Harding's identification of the building as a temple was confirmed, and it was found to be associated with a fire cult and possibly with infant sacrifice. Charred bones, human, animal, and bird, were found in the three levels of use. The temple was built in isolation on bed rock, and had a short life. A settlement which may be connected with the temple lies 300 m. away, now buried under the runway of the airport. It is possible that the temple also served an unidentified settlement near Sahab, eleven kilometres south-east of Amman. Some of the finds from tombs at Sahab are identical in type with local and imported pottery and weapons found in the temple.<sup>3</sup>

Preliminary reports of the temple, the imported pottery, and the architecture were published between 1966 and 1968,<sup>4</sup> and a comprehensive publication was planned. This was frustrated by the war of 1967, which made it impossible to study all aspects of the site and finds, now divided between Amman and Jerusalem. As there was no contact between the two cities, the final report was incomplete when J. B. Hennessy left Jerusalem in 1970. The present catalogue was made in 1970, after a period of study of the material then in Jerusalem. Mistakes occurred in the preliminary account of the pottery, and it is hoped that these are now corrected.

## THE CLASSIFICATION AND CHRONOLOGY OF MYCENAEAN POTTERY FOUND IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

The catalogue follows Furumark's classification of shape, pattern, and sequence of dating Mycenaean (= Late Helladic) pottery, but since 1941, when Furumark's great work was published, variations and developments have been introduced into his broad scheme. Those which concern the pottery found at Amman are, in order of Mycenaean periods:

1. The identification of the independent mainland development of pottery in the Myc II A period. Dickinson has shown that at Korakou, Corinth, Late Helladic II A pottery is distinct from a

<sup>1</sup> *ADAJ* III (1956), 80; *PEQ*, 1958, 10-12.

<sup>2</sup> *ADAJ* VIII-IX (1964), 47-55.

<sup>3</sup> W. Albright, *AJA*, 36 (1932), 295-306; J. Waldebaum, *AJA*,

70 (1966), 332, n. 11; R. Dajani, *ADAJ* XV (1970), 29-36.

<sup>4</sup> J. B. Hennessy, *PEQ*, 1966, 155-62; V. Hankey, *BSA*, 62 (1967), 135-42; G. H. R. Wright, *ZDPV*, 84 (1968), 9.

mainland Late Minoan I B style imported fully-fledged from Crete.<sup>5</sup> The distinction may not be so clear in the south-eastern Mediterranean, where the few pots found belonging to this period seem to be individual pieces, combining Minoan and Mycenaean elements very closely.<sup>6</sup>

2. Publication by French of closed deposits from settlement areas at Mycenae. In her series of articles she has "formed an almost complete outline of the ceramic development at Mycenae from LH III A 1 to the great destruction"<sup>7</sup> in Myc III C. Apart from making clearer the characteristics of and differences between the pottery of successive periods, she has been able to divide the III B period into two phases, 1 and 2.<sup>8</sup> This division should help us to identify pottery which was made in and exported from the Mycenaean mainland, and distinguish it from pottery which may have been made in Cyprus or elsewhere, and from pottery of unknown origin classified by Furumark as Simple Style.<sup>9</sup>

3. Identification of types, patterns, and quantities of pots found at Tell el Amarna, Egypt. This deposit is still the mainstay for dating stages in the Myc III A 2 period, and a full study is in preparation.<sup>10</sup>

4. Analysis of clay by test involving spectrography, neutron activation, and petrology to determine the place of manufacture of Mycenaean pottery found outside the Mycenaean mainland. These testings of the archaeological or subjective assessments of excavators by the progresses of the laboratory have caused much debate and some disagreement.<sup>11</sup> Disagreement will, it is hoped, be resolved as the methods of testing are perfected and when they are applied to distinct and carefully identified groups of pots rather than to sherds taken at random from excavations or museum collections. Up to date it has been shown that Mycenaean pottery of the Myc III A and III B 1 periods (the age of Mycenaean expansion) which looks like Argolid ware or like pottery from mainland Mycenaean centres was in fact made in and exported from the Mycenaean mainland, and not in colonial centres in Cyprus. It was not possible to test the pottery from Amman, and its classification as imported Mycenaean or local imitation was made on visual examination of the fabric and type, and comparison with samples from the Aegean.

The sequence of the Mycenaean periods is now fairly clear but its chronology may not be as absolute as it sometimes seems, since it depends on cross-contacts with Egypt and on the discovery of clearly classified Mycenaean imports in clearly dated contexts in the Near East (Table 12). Discussion of the chronology of the New Kingdom still imposes a variation of approximately twenty-five years. The reign of Amenophis IV (Akhnaten) has a margin of ten or eleven depending whether or not there was a co-regency with Amenophis III.<sup>12</sup> Recently, Kitchen showed that the accession of Ramesses II should be lowered from 1304 to 1290, and possibly even to 1279 B.C.<sup>13</sup> This reassessment goes over half-way to closing the gap between the two dates proposed for the end of the Myc III B period, at c. 1230 (Furumark)<sup>14</sup> or c. 1200 (Stubblings and others).<sup>15</sup> The lower date is now generally approved. Whatever date is eventually agreed, the following points should be considered:

1. Ras Shamra. Tombs V and VI, Minet el Beida, contained, in a long range of imported

<sup>5</sup> O. T. P. Dickinson, *BSA*, 67 (1972), 103-12.

<sup>6</sup> V. Hankey, *MUSJ*, 46 (1970-1), 15; *Proceedings of the Third International Cretological Congress, Rethymnon*, 1971.

<sup>7</sup> E. French, *BSA*, 64 (1969), 88. The series so far is *BSA*, 58 (1963), 44-52; 59 (1964), 241-61; 60 (1965), 159-202; 61 (1966), 216-38; 62 (1967), 159-92; 64 (1969), 71-93; *Arch. Anz.*, 1969, 133-6.

<sup>8</sup> E. French, *BSA*, 62 (1967), 159-92; 64 (1969), 71-94.

<sup>9</sup> *CMP*, 116-18; J. Waldebaum, *AJA*, 70 (1966), 337-9. It should be noted that in the "900" Cemetery at Tell el Fara' (South) the "imported Mycenaean" pottery contains very little that looks as if it came from a mainland centre. Tomb 902 is exceptional in having Myc III B of Cypriote type, and Simple Style pottery.

<sup>10</sup> V. Hankey, in V. Karageorghis, Ed., *The Mycenaean in the*

*Eastern Mediterranean*, 128-36, suggested that there are Myc III B 1 elements in the Tell el Amarna deposit. Cf. *APHL*, 124.

<sup>11</sup> V. Karageorghis, Ed., *The Mycenaean in the Eastern Mediterranean*, 213-24; V. Karageorghis, F. Asaro, I. Perlman, *Arch. Anz.*, 1972, 188-97.

<sup>12</sup> Compare C. Aldred, *Akhnaten*, 100-32 with his chapter in *CAH*, rev. ed., ii, ch. xix. For other views on the co-regency see E. F. Campbell, *The Chronology of the Amarna Letters*, 1964; D. B. Redford, *History and Chronology of the Eighteenth Dynasty of Egypt*, 1967.

<sup>13</sup> Communication to Third International Colloquium on Aegean Prehistory, Sheffield, 1973.

<sup>14</sup> *CMP*, 114-15.

<sup>15</sup> *CAH* rev. ed., Fasc. 4, 74-6; Sp. Iakovidis, *Perati* ii, 467-8.

Mycenaean pottery, a deep bowl with horizontal handles, *FS* 284:49, dated by Furumark Myc III B/III C 1, and two tankards, *FS* 226:15, 16, also dated Myc III B/III C 1. In Room 219 W of the palace of Ugarit was found a pictorial krater, related to *FS* 54-6 but not illustrated in *MP*, decorated in the Cos-Miletus style described by Courtois, and dated by him to the end of the Myc III B period or the beginning of III C.<sup>16</sup> The palace and city of Ugarit are thought to have been destroyed by the Sea Peoples, in the reign of Merenptah or in Year 8 of Ramesses III.<sup>17</sup> But the latest word of the excavators says the cause of destruction was an earthquake.<sup>18</sup>

2. Ashdod. Stratum XIV of the Late Bronze Age contained imported Myc III A 2 and III B 1 pottery. Above it the early phase of stratum XIII contained Myc III C pottery, analysed as made of local clay, and comparable with III C 1 pottery found by Dikaios in Strata IIIb-IIIa at Enkomi. Stratum XIII is domestic, not funerary, and, so far as I know, contains no imported Mycenaean pottery. The excavators suggest that Ashdod XIV was overcome by an early invasion (in the reign of Merenptah?) of Sea Peoples, and that a second invasion brought the destruction of Ashdod XIII, and with it Philistine settlement of Ashdod XII.<sup>19</sup>

3. Deir 'Alla, Jordan valley. A small sanctuary was found on the north slope, built at the beginning of the Late Bronze Age, and destroyed by fire, following an earthquake. The excavators dated the destruction after 1200 B.C. because a burnt faience vase with the cartouche of Tewosret, widow of Sethos II, was found on the floor.<sup>20</sup> With it were two Mycenaean pots, a stirrup-jar, *FS* 179/183, a globular flask, *FS* 190-1, both apparently imported from the Mycenaean mainland in early, not late III B; two stirrup-jars in the Simple Style; one local imitation stirrup-jar. In Cyprus the biconical stirrup-jar in Simple Style is thought to be very late in Late Cypriote II.<sup>21</sup>

None of this evidence tells us for certain that at the time of the destruction of Ras Shamra, Ashdod, and Deir 'Alla Mycenaean potters were still making (and exporting from the mainland) pottery of the style of the III B 2 period. Exported Mycenaean pottery, like many exported goods at all periods of history, may have had a longer life than identical pottery used for domestic purposes in the centres of manufacture. It may have been kept carefully as a curio from abroad (in the Amarna deposit there are a few pieces from Myc III A 1, as well as the predominating III A 2, and a few which appear to be III B 1 in date). It may have been shielded from domestic hazards by being used in a sanctuary, like the old jugs found today in church vestries in Britain.

In short, the cross-contacts with Egypt and the dated deposits in the Near East still carry variations in time which make Mycenaean chronology far from absolute.

## THE POTTERY

Ten restored pots in Amman Museum and 462 sherds from excavations in 1955 and 1966 present in all between fifty and sixty Mycenaean pots and one Late Minoan III (Table 1). Originally the deposit may have been larger as some imported pottery may have been among the sherds lost between 1955 and 1966. The range in time is from Myc II A to late Myc III B. No Myc III C was found. Table 2 gives a tentative division of the catalogued pottery into Mycenaean periods, and indicates which sherds were found in the stratified areas excavated in 1966. From this and from Table 3 it will be seen that 75 is the latest Mycenaean sherd found in the foundation level of the temple. This sherd, from A VII-VIII 3, has the biconical profile of *FS* 179, classified by Furumark as a Myc III B 1 shape, and tentatively identified among pottery from Myc III B 1 habitation

<sup>16</sup> J.-C. Courtois, in *The Mycenaean in the Eastern Mediterranean*, 137-65. Professor P. Åström informs me that Furumark now "emphatically denies that there is anything later than Myc III B at Ras Shamra and Minet el Beida". Information, May 1973.

<sup>17</sup> M. J. Drower, *CAH* rev. ed., Fasc. 69, 17-19. The Third International Colloquium on Aegean Prehistory, Sheffield, 1973, on the Sea Peoples, came to no general agreement on

the date and cause of the destruction of Ugarit.

<sup>18</sup> C. F. Schaeffer, *Ugaritica* v, 760-8.

<sup>19</sup> M. Dothan, *Ashdod* ii-iii, 19-21, and Communication to the Colloquium referred to in n. 13.

<sup>20</sup> H. Franken, *Vetus Testamentum* 11 (1961), 362-72; 14 (1964), 417-22; V. Hankey, *BSA*, 62 (1967), 131-4.

<sup>21</sup> *ND*, 119, Fig. 31, 7, 25, 32.

Table 1 Count of Aegean Pottery by Number of Sherds Found

Shape	1955		1966		Total
	Catalogued	Uncatalogued	Catalogued	Uncatalogued	
Jar with three handles (Myc II)	12	—	1	—	13
Piriform Jar	8	15	6	7	36
Krater	9	14	4	—	27
Alabastron	1	11	10	3	25
Stirrup-jar	41	54	30	61	186
Stirrup-jar or Piriform Jar	—	15	—	18	33
Flasks	5	1	4	2	12
Closed vessels, plain sherds	—	58	—	43	101
Cups	5	1	4	6	16
Open vessel	1	—	1	—	2
Open vessel, Minoan	9	—	2	—	11
	91	169	62	140	462
Restored Pots in Amman Museum					
Piriform Jar		1			
Krater		1			
Alabastron		1			
Stirrup-jar		3			
Lentoid Flask		3			
Globular Flask		1			
		10			

Table 2 Tentative Chronological Distribution of Pottery

Period	Total Catalogued	Catalogued Sherds, 1966		
	Catalogue No.	Level 3	Level 2	Level 1
Myc II	1	1		
Myc II?	105			
Myc II B/III A 1	2			
Myc III A 1/III A 2	6, 7, 100, 106		106	
Myc III A 2	5, 9-11, 16-32, 34-9, 55, 56, 58, 60, 96, 97	31, 32, 58	10, 21, 25, 58	10, 22, 25, 30, 35, 36, 38, 39, 58, 97
Myc III B 1	8, 62, 70-6,	75		74
Myc III A 2/III B 1	12-14, 33, 40-2, 47-54, 57, 59, 61, 63-9, 77-80, 84-90, 101-3	65, 84, 89	33, 40, 50, 53, 101	13, 14, 47, 63, 68, 86, 87
Myc III B Simple Style <sup>a</sup>	15, 81-3, 91-5	91		
Myc III B	43-6		43	
Myc III undefined	3, 4, 98, 99, 104		3	104

<sup>a</sup> Strictly speaking, it is incorrect to place "Simple Style" in a chronological table. It is included here as it may represent a chronological phase. Furumark defines it, *CMP*, 116-17 as a simple version of the late "Levant-Mycenaean III B ware", in use from about the beginning of the reign of Sethos I until late Ramesses II, with an extension, not found at Amman, into the reign of Ramesses III.

Table 3 Mycenaean Sherds Found in the Foundation Trench

## INSIDE BUILDING

Area	Cat. No.	Shape	Date
A I a 3	1	Jar, <i>FS</i> ?24	Myc II early
A VI 3	32	Alabastron, <i>FS</i> 85	Myc III A 2
A VI 3	84	Stirrup-jar, base	Myc III A 2/III B 1
A VII-VIII 3	65	Stirrup-jar, body	Myc III A 2/III B 1
A VII-VIII 3	75	Stirrup-jar, body, <i>FS</i> 179	Myc III B 1
A VII-VIII 3	91	Lentoid Flask, <i>FS</i> 186 two sherds	Myc III B, Simple Style
Total	7 sherds		

## OUTSIDE BUILDING

Trench	Cat. No.	Shape	Date
B II 3	58	Stirrup-jar, <i>FS</i> 166/167	Myc III A 2
D I 3	13	Base of Stirrup-jar or Piriform Jar	Myc III A 2/III B 1
D I 3	89	Stirrup-jar, base	Myc III A 2/III B 1
D III 3	31	Rim of Alabastron	Myc III A 2
Total	4 sherds		

Nondescript sherds from trenches, Mycenaean fabric, from closed vessels, no pattern 12 sherds.  
Total number of Mycenaean sherds from the foundation of the temple 23 sherds.

Table 4 Analysis of Shape and Pattern—Myc II

Shape	<i>FS</i>	Cat. No.	Fig. No.
Jar with three handles	? 24	1	1
Jar with three handles	? 16	2	„
Open vessel	?	105	9
Pattern	<i>FM</i>		
<i>Palm Tree</i>	14	1	1
<i>Circles</i>	41	1	„
<i>Foliate Band</i>	64	1	„
<i>Stipple</i>	75	105	9
Unidentified ? <i>Bird</i>	?	2	1

deposits at Mycenae.<sup>22</sup> The whole or restored pots found in 1955 came from above the paved floor, and show that Myc III A 2, Myc III B 1, and pottery of the Simple Style<sup>23</sup> (Tables 6–10) was in use when the temple was abandoned.

Myc II pottery (Table 4) is very rare in the south-eastern Mediterranean, and in Palestine it has been found at Hazor, Gezer, Lachish, and Gaza.<sup>24</sup> A minute fragment of the rim of 1, a jar decorated in the early palatial style of the mainland, was found in the foundation level of VII–VIII 3, in a fill too shallow to receive the whole vase. It was, therefore an antique deposited as a broken offering. If the other Myc II pieces (2, 105) also formed part of the dedicatory fill, they too would have had to be deposited in fragments.

Myc III A 1 pottery (Table 5) is also rarely found in the south-eastern Mediterranean. In Palestine it is known at Hazor, El Jib, Gezer, Jerusalem, Ain Shems, Gaza,<sup>25</sup> all single examples rather than in quantity. The fabric, shape, and decoration of 6, 7, 100, 106, appear to belong to this period.

Table 5 Myc III A 1/2

Shape	FS	Cat. No.	Fig. No.
Piriform Jar with three handles	?	6, 7	2
Cup	219	100	9
? Dish	? 334	106	„
Pattern	FM		
<i>Ivy</i>	12	6	2
<i>Scalloped Line with Circles</i>	70	7	„
<i>Linear</i>		106	9

The Myc III A 2 period was “a crucial phase in Mycenaean history, and whatever absolute dates are eventually assigned to the period, the pottery belonging to it marks the vast expansion of Mycenaean trade throughout the eastern Mediterranean”.<sup>26</sup> As at most sites in the south-eastern Mediterranean and particularly in Palestine, much of the Mycenaean pottery from the temple belongs to this period. Away from the centres of manufacture it is hard to distinguish sherds of late III A 2 from those of early III B. During these two phases the technique of manufacture was identical, the evolution of shape, evident in whole pots, is sometimes impossible to trace in sherds, and the use of bands of paint in fine and thick groups is common to both phases. The separation of some pieces into Myc III A 2, III B 1, and Myc III A 2/III B 1 (Tables 6–8) is very tentative, and is based mainly on comparison with pottery from Tell el Amarna and on French’s studies of deposits at Mycenae.<sup>27</sup> These groups contain the shapes most frequently found throughout the south-eastern Mediterranean at sites which imported Mycenaean pottery. The shapes are the small piriform jar (5, 8–14), the alabastron (28–38), the stirrup-jar (39–80), the globular flask (96, 97), and, in smaller quantities, the pictorial krater (16–27).

The restored chariot krater (16, with one man, instead of the usual two, in the chariot) and sherds

<sup>22</sup> E. French, *BSA*, 62 (1967), 168.

<sup>23</sup> See n. 9 above.

<sup>24</sup> Hazor: Y. Yadin, *Hazor* iii–iv, Pls. 196, 21; 312, 25, unstratified (this sherd may possibly be Late Minoan I B). Gezer: R. A. S. Macalister, *The Excavation of Gezer* iii, Pl. 151, 9, 12, 22, unstratified. Lachish: O. Tufnell and others, *Lachish* ii, 83–5, Pls. 49, 257; 63, 3, from Fosse Temple I. Gaza: W. M. F. Petrie, *Ancient Gaza* iii, Pl. 42, 42, from a

building south of the Palace (this sherd may possibly be Late Minoan I B).

<sup>25</sup> Hazor: Y. Yadin, *Hazor* ii, 150, Pl. 137, 4. El Jib: V. Hankey, *BSA*, 62 (1967), 142; pl. 36, b, c. Gezer: R. A. S. Macalister, *The Excavation of Gezer* iii, pl. 151, 2, 14, 17, unstratified. Jerusalem: *APHL*, 180, photo 179.

<sup>26</sup> E. French, *BSA*, 60 (1965), 159.

<sup>27</sup> *Tell el Amarna*, 15–17; E. French, see no. 26 above.

Table 6 Myc III A 2

Shape	FS	Cat. No.	Fig. No.
Piriform Jar	45	5, 9, 10, 11	2
Krater	54	16-27	3-4
Squat Jar or Alabastron	85	28, 32, ? 34	5
Alabastron with straight side	94	35-8	"
Alabastron, type uncertain		29-31	"
Stirrup-jar	166/167	58	} 6, 7
Stirrup-jar	171	? 55, 60	
Stirrup-jar	? 182	56	
Stirrup-jar, type uncertain		39	
Globular Flask	189	96, 97	8
Pattern	FM		
<i>Man</i>	1	16	3
<i>Horse</i>	2	16, ? 21	3, 4
<i>Mycenaean Flower</i>	18	16, 56	3, 6
<i>Multiple Stem</i>	19	60	6
<i>Rock</i>	32	28	5
<i>Chariot</i>	39	16, 20	3, 4
<i>U Pattern</i>	45	58	6
<i>Quirk</i>	48	16, 20	3, 4
<i>Wavy Line</i>	53	8, 96	2, 8
<i>Net</i>	57	10, 11	2
<i>Chevron</i>	58	55	6
<i>Foliate Band</i>	64	9, ? 97	2, 8
<i>Fill ornament</i>	10 or 73	21	4

Table 7 Myc III B 1

Shape	FS	Cat. No.	Fig. No.
Piriform Jar	? 48	8	2
Stirrup-jar	173	62	6
Stirrup-jar	178	70-4	7
Stirrup-jar	179	75, 76	"
Pattern	FM		
<i>Wavy Line</i>	53	8	2
<i>Opposed Curves in zone</i>	64	62	6
<i>Linear</i>		70, 71, 75, 76	7

Table 8 Myc III A 2/III B 1

Shape	FS	Cat. No.	Fig. No.
Piriform Jar	45	12-14	2
Squat Jar or Alabastron	85	33	5
Stirrup-jar	Globular	61	6
Stirrup-jar	Squat Globular	63	"
Stirrup-jar	? 182	57	"
Stirrup-jar	Type uncertain	40-2, 47-54, 59, 64-9, 77-80, 84- 90	} 6, 7
Cup	219, 220	101-3	9
Pattern	FM		
<i>Myc Flower</i>	18	57	6
<i>Linear</i>	—	59, 64-9, 77- 80, 84-90, 101-3	6, 7 9

Table 9 Myc III B, Simple Style

Shape	FS	Cat. No.	Fig. No.
Piriform Jar	? 47	15	2
Stirrup-jar	179/182	81	7
Stirrup-jar	179	82	"
Stirrup-jar	Type uncertain	83	"
Lentoid Flask	186	91-5	8
Pattern	FM		
<i>Linear</i>	—	81-3, 91-4	7, 8

Table 10 Myc III B

Shape	FS	Cat. No.	Fig. No.
Stirrup-jar	Type not certain	43-6	6

of three more (17-27) are a remarkable appearance at a small site so far from the sea (none was found at Lachish in the Fosse Temple). Furumark identified sherds of a krater, *FS* 53, at Tell el Amarna, but the chariot krater, *FS* 54, has not been found in Egypt. It has been found at about a dozen sites between Tell Atchana and Gaza, and in Palestine is known at Hazor, Megiddo, Tell Abu Hawam, Tel Dan, Gezer, Ashdod, Ain Shems, Lachish, and Gaza, and, in contrast with Cyprus, it was not bought exclusively for putting in tombs.<sup>28</sup> Most of the sherds from kraters were found in 1955, outside the wall of A IV, in the debris scraped out from the room by the bull-dozer, and the few sherds found in 1966 also came from outside the building.

The squat jar or alabastron with rounded profile (28, 33, 34) or with straight side (35-8) has been found at many sites in Palestine. It does not seem to have been used much in the houses of Mycenae in Myc III A 2, and neither form is listed among pottery from the Myc III B 1 settlement and destruction deposits there. This may be because both forms were made for funerary rather than domestic use in the Mycenaean mainland. They continued in use throughout Myc III B and were found in late III B and III C tombs at Perati in Attica.

Table 11 Myc III Undefined

Shape	<i>FS</i>	Cat. No.	Fig. No.
Piriform Jar	Type not certain	3, 4	2
? Globular Flask		98	8
Cup	? 211-14	99	9
? Open Vessel		104	"
Pattern	<i>FM</i>		
<i>Spiral</i>	46	99	9
<i>Linear</i>		3, 4	2

The stirrup-jar was the most popular Mycenaean shape exported during Myc III A 2 and III B 1. In Palestine it is found more often than the piriform jar, the alabastron, and the globular flask. One example of the early III C period is known at Beth Shan,<sup>29</sup> and three stirrup-jars, possibly of this late type, were painted on the wall of the tomb of Ramesses III in the Valley of the Kings at Thebes.<sup>30</sup> The stirrup-jar was copied in faience, stone, and clay in Egypt and elsewhere, and survived to become a distinctive shape in Philistine pottery. Five variations were found (39-80, Tables 6-8); 81-3, in slightly coarser fabric and decorated with bands only, belong to Furumark's Simple Style, found at many sites from Ras Shamra (Ugarit) to Egypt.<sup>31</sup> If, as seems possible, there was a decline in exports from the Mycenaean mainland at the end of Myc III B 1, the Simple Style may have been developed (? in Cyprus) to augment or replace pots which were no longer easily bought. In Cyprus, some pottery of this type is dated by Karageorghis to the end of the Late Cypriote II (or Myc III B) period.<sup>32</sup> 81-3 may then be some of the latest objects in use at the temple (Table 9).

Two varieties of flask were found, as well as those in local ware. The first (91-5) is made, like the local flasks, from two shallow bowls joined together, with intruded neck and laid-on handles. It has no base and is related to the lentoid flask, *FS* 186. Lentoid flasks, with or without handles and added base, were made in the Canaanite area in Middle Bronze, and the form was sometimes used by

<sup>28</sup> V. Hankey, *BSA*, 62 (1967), 140, n. 49; *MUSJ* XLVI (1970-1), 19-20; J. Crowel records a recent find at Mycenae in *BSA*, 67 (1972), 99-101.

<sup>29</sup> V. Hankey, *AJA*, 70 (1966), 169; F. James, *The Iron Age at Beth Shan*, 8-13.

<sup>30</sup> J. Vercoutter, *L'Égypte et le Monde égéen préhellénique*, 354, documents 438-41.

<sup>31</sup> *CMP*, 116-18 lists a few examples.

<sup>32</sup> *ND*, 119.

Table 12 Comparative Chronology of Mycenaean Finds in Palestine<sup>a</sup>

	Egypt	Palestine	Pottery Groups	Mycenaean
1550				1550
1537	Amenophis I Year 9	LATE	A	Mycenaean I
1525	Tuthmosis I Tuthmosis II	BRONZE I	B	Eruption of Thera (C 14 dating)
1500	Hatshepsut Tuthmosis III		Destruction of Megiddo, Ta'anek by Tuthmosis III <sup>b</sup>	----- 1500
1475				1475
			C	
1450	Amenophis II		Lachish Fosse Temple I (Myc II)	----- 1450
				Mycenaean II B
1425	Tuthmosis IV Amenophis III			----- 1425
				Mycenaean III A 1
1400		-----	Plaque of Amenophis III under wall of Lachish Fosse Temple II	----- 1400
		LATE BRONZE II A		Mycenaean III A 2 <sup>c</sup>
1375	Amenophis IV (Amarna Period) Smenkhare Tutankhamun		?	1375
1350				1350
	Ay Horemheb		D	
			Hazor T 8144-5 (Myc III A 2) Lachish T 216 (Myc III A 2)	
1325	----- Ramesses I Sethos I		Destruction of Hazor I B by Sethos I?	1325
			E	
1300	Ramesses II	-----		----- 1300
		LATE BRONZE II B	Lachish Fosse Temple, end of II (no Myc pottery)	Mycenaean III B 1 and 2
1275				1275

Table 12 Comparative Chronology of Mycenaean Finds in Palestine contd.

Egypt	Palestine	Pottery Groups	Mycenaean
		F	
		Megiddo T 877, 912 (Myc III B)	
		Lachish Fosse Temple III (Myc III A 2, III B Simple style)	1250
1250			
1225		-----	1225
Merenptah			
Amenmesses?			
Siptah			
Tewosret			
1200			1200
-----			-----
Ramesses III			
	IRON I	Beth Shan Level VI <sup>d</sup> (Myc III C)	Mycenaean III C

<sup>a</sup> The table is based on *CAH* rev. ed. Fascs. 4, 52, 71, for Egypt; *APHL*, 12 for Late Bronze, Palestine; *CAH* rev. ed. II, pt. i, ch. XI, for Kenyon's pottery groups in Palestine (the groups selected are those with Mycenaean pottery), *CMP*, 110-15, for the Mycenaean periods (with a lower date for the beginning of Myc III C than the date in *CMP*). The Mycenaean pottery in Kenyon's groups, indicated by ( ), is contemporary only in the most general sense. In most cases we have no idea of the time lag between manufacture at a Mycenaean centre, the journey as an export or baggage, the use, and final resting place. Moreover, Kenyon's groups D and F partly rely on the presence of Mycenaean pottery for their chronological placement.

<sup>b</sup> Sherds of a Late Minoan I B bridge-spouted jug were found in a cache containing Late Bronze I material during the excavation of Ta'aneq in 1966 (P. Lapp, *BASOR*, 185 (1967), 33-4). A full study is in preparation. Since Ta'aneq, like Megiddo, is known to have been deserted for some time following the destruction by the army of Tuthmosis III, the Minoan vase has a fairly well dated context.

<sup>c</sup> *APHL*, 124, puts the beginning of Myc III B at the end of the Amarna period.

<sup>d</sup> See n. 29 above. This level at Beth Shan dates to the reign of Ramesses III. The Myc III C (early) pottery is, so far as I know, the only imported ware of this type found in Palestine.

Cretan potters in Middle and Late Minoan.<sup>33</sup> The Amman examples seem to belong to the Simple Style of Myc III B. Part of one (91) was found in the foundation level of A VII-VIII 3. The second type (96, 97) is decorated as though it were made from two bowls, but is thrown from the base up, like a globular stirrup-jar. It has drawn-up or intruded neck, laid-on handles and a ring base added. This is the globular flask *FS* 189, well-known at Tell el Amarna and in the south-eastern Mediterranean but not common in settlements in the Mycenaean mainland. A few flasks of this appearance, at Tell el Amarna and elsewhere, are in fact made from two bowls (like the first type), but have a ring base added.<sup>34</sup> The sherds are easily detected, and the whole pots are flattened rather than globular.

Open shapes such as kylikes, cups and bowls, are less common than closed shapes in the south-eastern Mediterranean and Egypt. Of eighteen possible shapes identified at Tell el Amarna, only four are open,<sup>35</sup> and the proportion is not much different at Tell Abu Hawam, where the range of

<sup>33</sup> V. Hankey and O. Tufnell, *BSA*, 68 (1973), 108-9; *ND*, 214-17; *APHL*, 166-9. Sherds from a lentoid flask were found in a Middle Minoan level at Myrtois Pyrgos, Crete, 1972.

<sup>34</sup> V. Hankey in *The Mycenaeans in the Eastern Mediterranean*, 134; R. S. Merrillees and J. Winter, *Miscellanea Wilbouriana* I (1972), 117, figs. 12-13. The complete pot in fig. 12 stood

at ninety degrees to the throw marks, and looked like flasks in figs. 7-11. Other examples are in the Petrie Collection, University College, London, The British Museum, The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

<sup>35</sup> V. Hankey in *The Mycenaeans in the Eastern Mediterranean*, 134.

Mycenaean pottery is considerable. This is natural if the contents of some of the vessels, rather than the vessels themselves, were the object of trade.<sup>36</sup> The few open shapes (99-104) found in the temple fit into this pattern.

#### LATE MINOAN POTTERY

Late Minoan finds of any sort are rare in the south-eastern Mediterranean. In Palestine Late Minoan III A pottery is known at Tell el Farah (north), Tell Abu Hawam, Gezer, and perhaps Jerusalem. Late Minoan III B pottery has been found at Lachish.<sup>37</sup>

#### CONCLUSIONS

The circumstances of discovery and the loss of some of the material have reduced the information which might be expected from a closed temple deposit. Nevertheless, several observations arise if the temple and its total contents are seen against the background of Late Bronze II in Palestine, a period of social unrest, inroads by nomads on settled life, campaigns by Egyptians to enforce a nominal military control.

1. It is unusual to find Mycenaean pottery ranging from Myc II A to Myc III B, early or late, at a small site so far from the sea. In Palestine it has so far been found only at sites like Hazor, Gezer, Lachish, Gaza, all important cities and centres of trade.

2. Less than fifty Cypriote sherds (no whole pots) were found, in Base Ring I, Red Lustrous Wheel-made and White Slip II wares. This is unusual, since at most sites in the south-eastern Mediterranean where Mycenaean pottery has been found it is a minor accompaniment to a major trade in Cypriote pottery. This is particularly evident at sites with Myc III A 2 and III B 1 pottery.<sup>38</sup> Merrillees found that Cypriote exports to Egypt ceased after the Amarna period,<sup>39</sup> but this does not seem to be so in Palestine. White Slip II and Base Ring II and other Cypriote wares are found in the latest Late Bronze II levels.<sup>40</sup>

3. Excavations in 1966 showed that the dedicatory fill of the foundation level 3 contained sherds of Myc II A, III A 2, III B 1, and III B, Simple Style. They were, therefore, at hand to be put into the earth fill on a bed-rock base as part of the dedication, which included personal ornaments, jewellery, small weapons, scarabs and cylinder seals. The same types of pottery, except for the Myc II A sherds, were also found in the shallow level 2, and in the 1955 finds from above the paved floor. Presumably, the same types were all in use, with the mixed collection of Egyptian and other objects, when the temple was abandoned. In its three brief stages the temple contained some pottery which was perhaps two hundred years old and some which was fairly new, but how new is not known.

Finally, we may ask why this unusual collection of imported pottery and other luxurious goods should be found east of the Jordan in an area generally believed to have been uninhabited between the end of Middle Bronze II and the Iron Age. It has been suggested that the temple was connected with an amphictyony of nomads.<sup>41</sup> This might explain the short life of the temple and its isolation. The contents of the temple might then be the result of casual trade with or raids on trading caravans in or near the Jordan valley.<sup>42</sup> But we then have to visualise caravans dealing in antique Egyptian stone vases, antique Aegean pottery, and elderly, bulky pictorial kraters, as well as the more domestic pots. This is possible, but does not seem very likely. A possible explanation is that the area east of the Jordan was not as empty as it appears, and that, as the tombs at Sahab suggest, there were some

<sup>36</sup> R. S. Merrillees and J. Winter, *Miscellanea Wilbouriana* I (1972), 106-15, discuss the contents of exported Aegean pottery.

<sup>37</sup> V. Hankey, in *Proceedings of the Third International Cretological Congress, Rethymnon*, 1971; M. Popham, *The Destruction of the Palace at Knossos*, 88, n. 96.

<sup>38</sup> V. Hankey, *BSA*, 62 (1967), 145-7.

<sup>39</sup> R. S. Merrillees, *The Cypriote Bronze Age Pottery found in Egypt*, 202.

<sup>40</sup> *APHL*, 172-8.

<sup>41</sup> N. Glueck in D. Winton-Thomas, ed., *Archaeology and Old Testament Study*, 442.

<sup>42</sup> K. Kenyon, in *CAH* rev. ed. II, pt. i, 554.

centres where nomads were beginning to settle. If this is so, the temple may have been furnished, indeed crammed, following a raid or raids on a city west of the Jordan, where such valuables were to be found.

### MYCENAEAN POTTERY TECHNIQUE

#### MYCENAEAN II

- Clay* Well levigated, but with quite a lot of grit. Some pieces have mica.  
*Firing* Pink to buff, sometimes with a grey core.  
*Slip* Thick and rather shiny, the same colour as the body, or a little lighter.  
*Paint* Light red to brown and black, rather shiny. Black paint tends to wear off or crack. Over-painting in white.

#### MYCENAEAN III A 1

- Clay* Finely levigated, with few grits. Some pieces have mica.  
*Firing* Pink to buff.  
*Slip* Rather thin, the same colour as the body, or a little lighter, shiny.  
*Paint* Dark brown, shiny and rather cracked.

#### MYCENAEAN III A 2 AND EARLY III B

- Clay* Very finely levigated, with few grits. Some pieces have mica.  
*Firing* Pink to buff, sometimes dark in tone.  
*Slip* Thin and lustrous, the same colour as the body, or a little lighter.  
*Paint* Shiny red, through brown to black. A pink body and even red paint is the result of firing at a higher temperature than in the previous periods and with an even draught in the kiln. Uneven passage of air through the kiln caused paint to become red on one side of the pot and black on the other.

All the Mycenaean pottery in the temple is wheel-made.

#### THE SLIP<sup>43</sup>

The smooth slipped surface of almost all Mycenaean pottery (excepting coarse ware) is, in varying degrees, shiny, glossy, lustrous. This surface is sometimes described as the result of burnishing or polishing, a process often, but not exclusively associated with hand-made pottery,<sup>44</sup> particularly shapes built up from a coil or pinched from a ball of clay. Burnishing is done when the clay body, slipped or unslipped, is leather dry, and the tool may be improvised from daily life, a stick, shell, stone, or sherd. Modern primitive potters use anything from their own fingernails to vegetable scrapers. The process cannot reach into grooves, depressions, and sharp angles formed by handles, and is best suited to open shapes, or those into which a potter can put a hand. Evidence of burnishing can be seen in a few Mycenaean pots, notably in jugs and alabastra of the Myc I and II periods, but it is a slow process, and was not, so far as I know, used in the mass production of small closed shapes of Myc III.

Examination by potters has shown that the typical shiny surface was achieved by adding wood-ash to the very finely levigated clay of the slip to increase disintegration of the clay particles, and then adding an alkali (urine or sour wine is suggested) to lower the heat at which vitrification takes place and the edges of the clay soften sufficiently to adhere (sintering). The process used in the Late Bronze Age is basically the same as that developed during the later period of Greek ceramic excellence.<sup>45</sup>

<sup>43</sup> A. Shepherd, *Ceramics for the Archaeologist*, 23, 122-4, 191-2.

<sup>44</sup> *APHL*, 68-70, 107, 192.

<sup>45</sup> A. D. Lacy, *Greek Pottery in the Bronze Age*, 30-4; *APHL*, 179

Sp. Iakovidis, *Perati ii*, 429-30; A. Lane, *Greek Pottery*, 1-7; J. V. Noble, *The Techniques of Painted Attic Pottery*, 33-4.

## CATALOGUE

The pottery is catalogued in the order of Furumark's catalogue of shapes, *MP* 583-643. Inventoried pots in Amman Museum are indicated by AM followed by number. The area and level in which sherds were found in 1966 are given after the catalogue number, e.g. A VII 3 = Area A (inside temple), Room VII, Level 3. Areas B, C, D were trenches dug outside the temple (Plans 1, 2, on pp. 160-1 below). The stages of building are described in *PEQ*, 1966, 157-8. The levels within the building (A) which give evidence for these stages are:

3, on bedrock. Yellow clay and terra rossa with pockets of burnt clay, ashes, and bones. Sherds and small finds throughout depth of 0.15-0.20 m.

2, on 3. Dark grey-brown silt, with evidence of small fires, ashes bones, sherds, and small finds in depth of 0.02-0.05 m.

Irregular paving slabs laid on level 2, followed by a change of structure in the building.

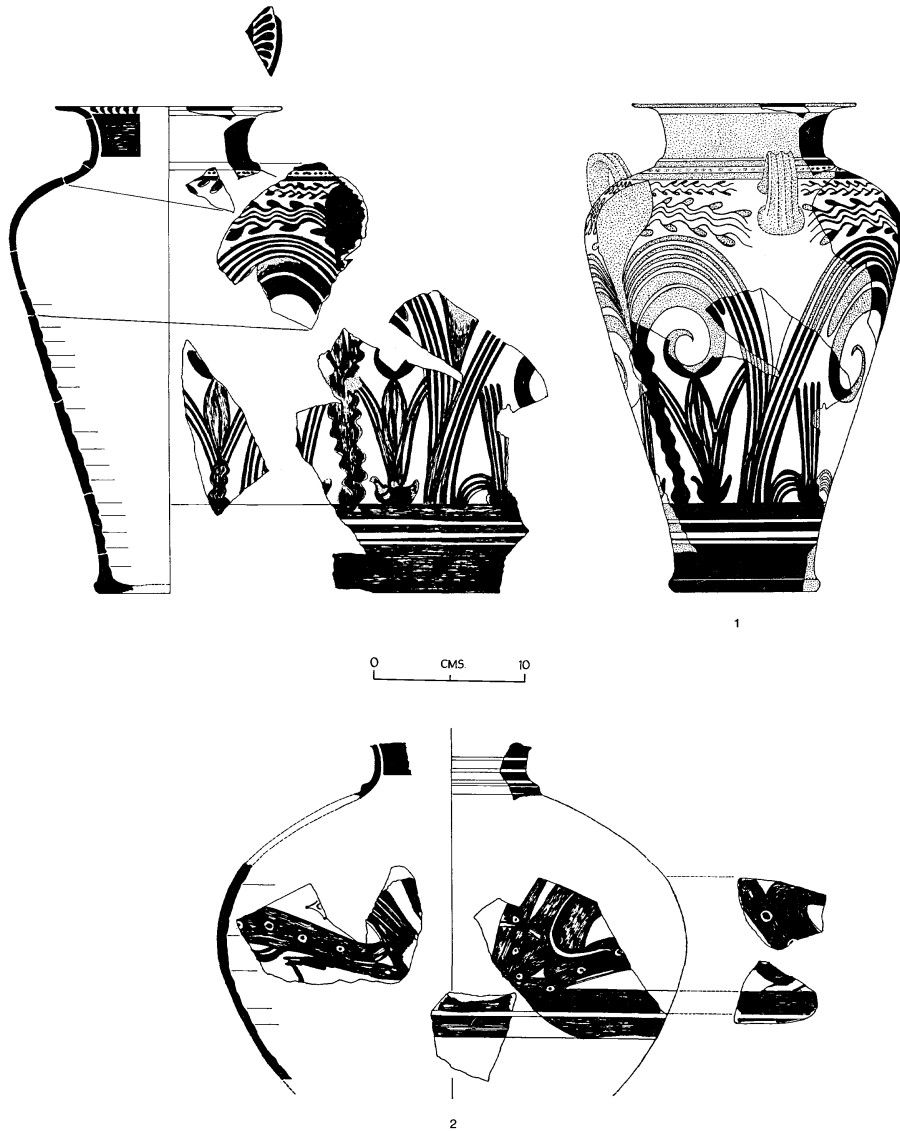


Fig. 1.

1, on paved floor. No stratigraphic evidence was available for this level as everything above the paved floor was cleared away in 1955. All whole or restorable vessels (except for one very small jar in local clay) came from above the paved floor in 1955.

Entries marked "Surface" were found in 1966, those with no distinguishing mark were found in 1955. Fortunately a number of joins was made between the two lots of material.

#### CLOSED VESSELS

##### *Medium-Sized Storage Jars* (Fig. 1)

1. Seven pieces (six found in 1955, one minute fragment of rim from A Ia 3) from a pithoid jar with three handles, most probably *FS* 24, with torus base, tall conical body, ridge at join of shoulder and neck, concave neck, horizontal rim. Handles missing, but the vertical handles of *FS* 24 seem most likely. Dark pink to buff clay with grey core, mica. Thick shiny buff slip, light to dark brown paint, worn to orange. Foot painted, two thick, two thin bands above, Myc II A *Palm Tree FM* 14:1-4 in deep zone, *Solid Circles between lines FM* 41:4 below neck ridge, neck painted, *Foliolate Band FM* 64:6 on rim. H. 0.32, D. 0.21, D. of base 0.10, of rim 0.15. All except two sherds are in Amman (Pl. XXIX A). The shape has now been correctly drawn and restored (V. Hankey, *BSA*, 62 (1967), 135, Fig. 7 was based on a wrongly set section). Even in fragments this is a remarkable vase, and unexpected east of the Jordan, or anywhere outside important coastal cities like Ugarit, Byblos, Gaza, and centres of trade near the coast such as Alalakh, Ta'anek, Hazor, Gezer or Lachish, where tantalizing remains of unique Mycenaean or Late Minoan vases have been found. This group is not easy to divide into neat Myc II A or Late Minoan I B categories. It demonstrates a combination of Minoan artistry and Mycenaean technical skill which sometimes baffles definition. The Amman vase owes something to the Middle Minoan way of painting palm trees and yet is Mycenaean in its control and hint of formality to come. For those who seek to trace the evidence for trade between the south-eastern Mediterranean and the Aegean this group is important, for it gives solid reality to the outsize vessels carried by Aegean and Syrian porters on the walls of the tombs of the nobles at Thebes, Egypt. Cf. *PM* iv, Figs. 266-70; A. Keramopoulos, *Archaiologike Ephemeris*, 1910, 224, Pl. 8, 1, from Thebes, Boeotia; A. J. B. Wace, *Mycenae*, Figs. 59, 61, from Mycenae; Sp. Marinatos, *Crete and Mycenae*, Pl. 228, from Deiras, Argolid; *MP*, 659 (Addenda to *FM* 14). Myc II A.
2. Six pieces from a pithoid jar with three handles, perhaps *FS* 16, type of handles not known. The neck fragment does not join, but is in the same fabric. Dark buff clay, soft texture, buff slip, dark brown paint with over-painting in white. Decoration based on broad undulating lines rising from a band below the greatest diameter, and suggesting a design of water-birds of Minoan type, as shown in Fig. 1; open dots and lines in white; triangular fill, perhaps *FM* 10:b, two pieces have bird's legs on them. D. 0.31. All the sherds are in Amman (Pl. XXX B). Cf. *FM* 7:1, a-c; *PM* iv, 330-9. Myc II B/early III A.

#### SMALL STORAGE JARS (Fig. 2)

##### *Piriform Jars with Three Handles* (Fig. 2)

3. D I 2. Rounded rim sherd from a piriform jar. Pink clay and slip, red to brown paint, inside and out. Four lines round neck. D. 0.126. Myc III, date uncertain.
4. Horizontal rim sherd from a piriform jar. Clay and slip almost black from burning, red paint. Line and band inside, lines round base of neck. D. 0.10. Myc III, date uncertain.
5. Bevelled rim, typical of *FS* 45. Grey clay and slip, burned, orange to red paint. Two lines on rim. D. 0.10. Four small fragments of rims were also found in 1955, and in A VII-VIII, B II 1, D II 1. Myc III A 2.
6. Sherd from shoulder of piriform jar, with part of spring of horizontal handle. *FS* uncertain. Grey to buff clay with mica, yellow slip, dark brown to black cracked paint. Fine lines below

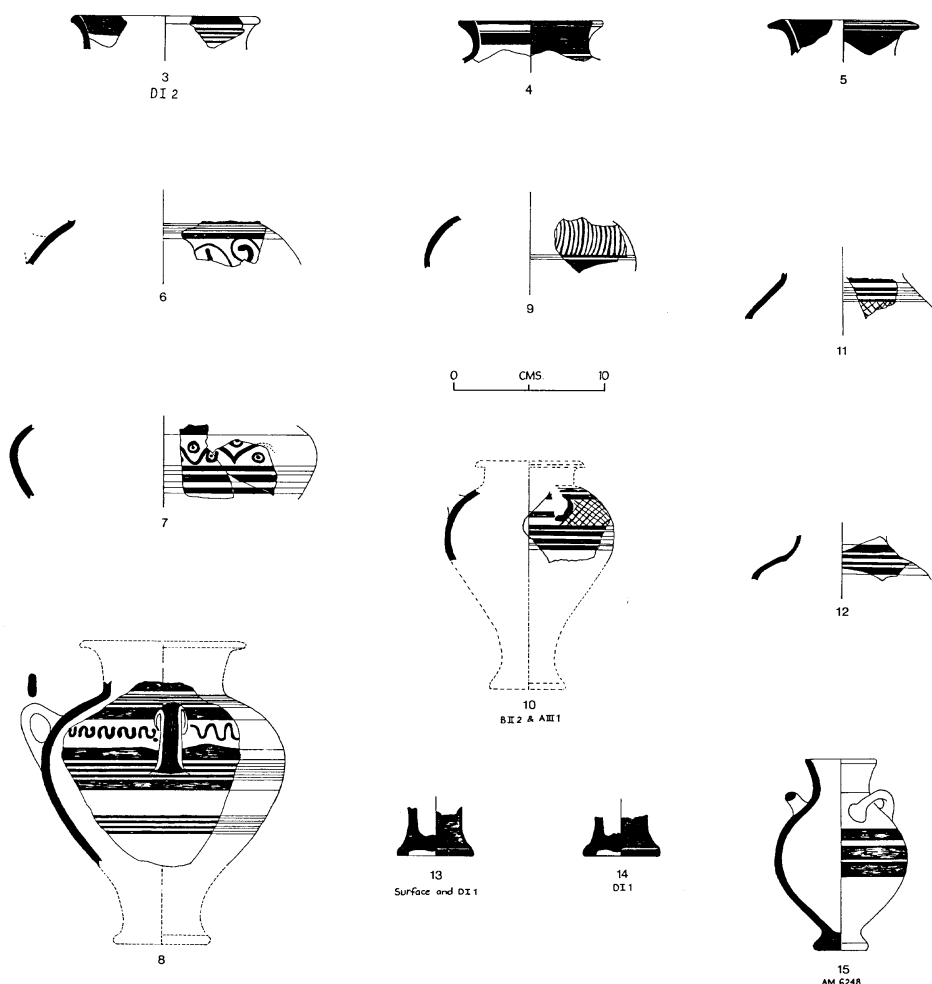


Fig. 2.

- neck bordering *Continuous Ivy* pattern, variation of *FM* 12:33. D. 0.18–20. Cf. E. French, *BSA*, 59 (1964), 250. Myc III A 1/2.
7. Sherd from shoulder of a piriform jar. *FS* uncertain. Buff clay and slip, brown to red paint. Continuous scalloped line and alternating open circles with central dot, a variation of *FM* 70:2. D. 0.20. Cf. E. French, *BSA*, 59 (1964), 254; V. Hankey, *BSA*, 62 (1967), 114, Fig. 2, from Tell Kazel. Myc III A 1/2.
8. Body sherd and vertical handle, from a piriform jar, probably *FS* 48. Orange to buff clay, buff slip, red paint. *Wavy Line* *FM* 53:3 and 7; no loop of paint round handle. D. 0.16. Cf. E. French, *BSA*, 62 (1967), 154–7. Myc III B 1.
9. Sherd from shoulder of piriform jar, *FS* 45. Grey clay and slip, burned, dark brown paint. *Foliolate Band* *FM* 64:21, above a band. D. 0.14. Cf. *Tell el Amarna*, Pls. 26, 24; E. French, *BSA*, 60 (1965), 181. Myc III A 2.
10. B II 2 joined to A III 1. Sherds from shoulder of a piriform jar, with part of horizontal handle. *FS* 45. Grey to buff clay with mica, buff slip, brown to black paint. Bands bordering *Net* *FM* 57:2. D. 0.112. Myc III A 2.
11. Sherd from shoulder of a piriform jar. Buff clay and slip, brown paint. *Net* *FM* 57:2. D. 0.13. Myc III A 2.

12. Part of shoulder and neck of a piriform jar. Buff clay and slip, brown paint. Lines round base of neck. D. about 0.12. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
13. Surface joined to D I 1. Base of piriform jar *FS* 45 or stirrup-jar *FS* 166-7. Hollow torus type. Pink clay with brown core, red to brown paint. D. 0.05. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
14. D I 1. Similar base in similar fabric. D. 0.05. Eleven small sherds and a fragment of a base from small piriform jars were also found in 1955, and in B II 1, B II 3, D III 1, and in cleaning the site. Five small sherds found in 1955 appear to be from similar jars. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
15. AM 6248. Small piriform jar with three horizontal handles, flat torus base. Related to *FS* 47, but in the Simple Style of Myc III B. Pink clay, buff slip, red paint. Three broad bands below the handles. H. 0.125, D. 0.09. Myc III B, Simple Style.

PICTORIAL KRATERS (Figs. 3, 4)

16. AM 6261. Krater with two vertical handles. Restored from sherds. *FS* 54, with narrow torus base, ridged handles, ridge at join of body and neck. Horizontal rim. Buff clay and slip, red to brown paint. H. 0.435, D. 0.365, D. of rim 0.26, D. of base 0.13, W. of handles 0.05. Foot painted, bands above, chariot scene in handle zone, framed by hoops of paint round handles: (A) charioteer facing right in wickerwork chariot, *FM* 1:14; 2:2; 39:4 or 7; above the chariot a row of *Quirks* *FM* 48:2; (B) a similar charioteer facing right, with helmet and profile drawn in one line. Broad stripes along the grooved handles. Neck painted in and outside, close parallel lines in groups on the rim. A single person in the chariot is rare. Cf. *MP* 433, from Ialysos,

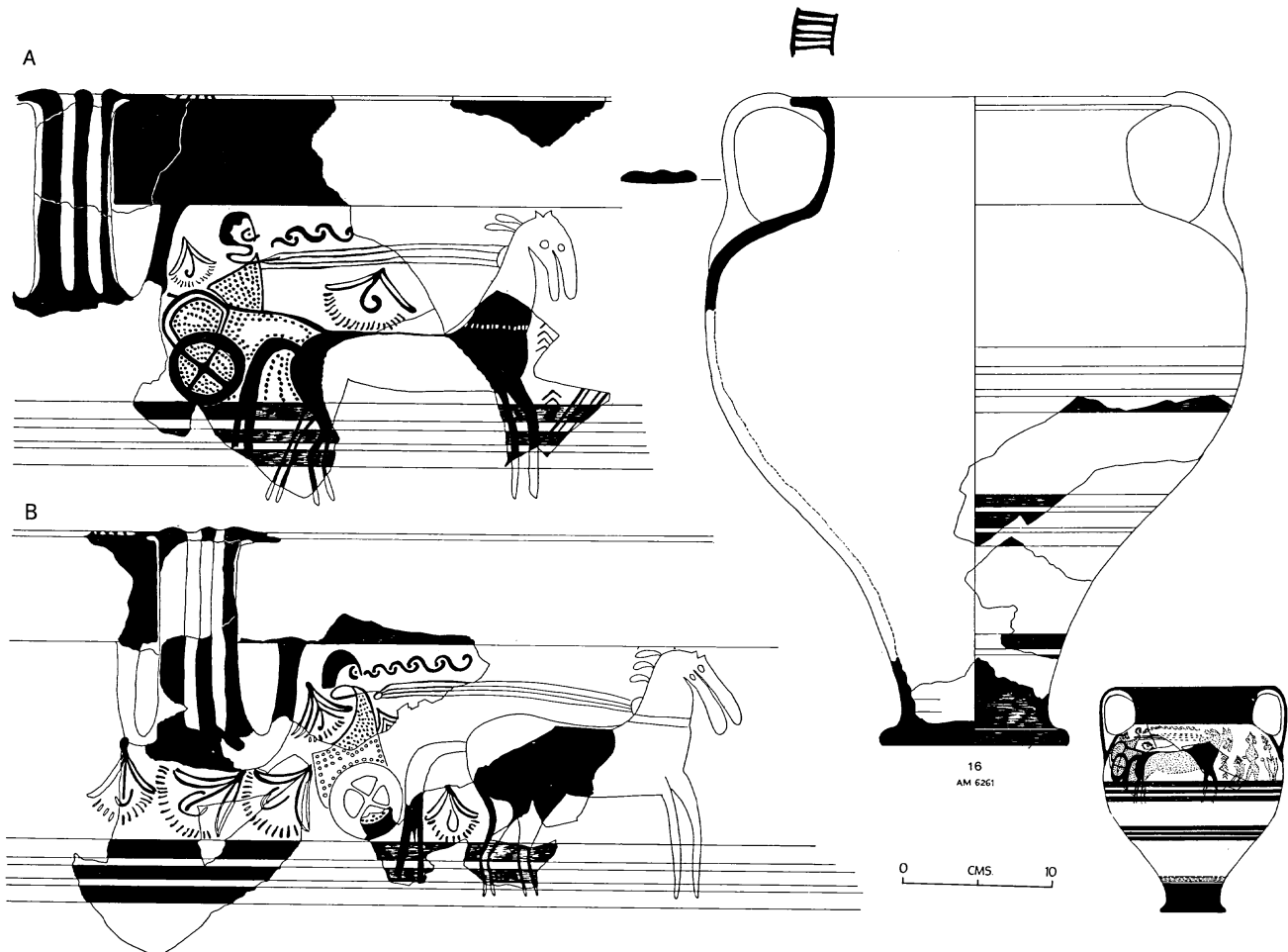


Fig. 3.

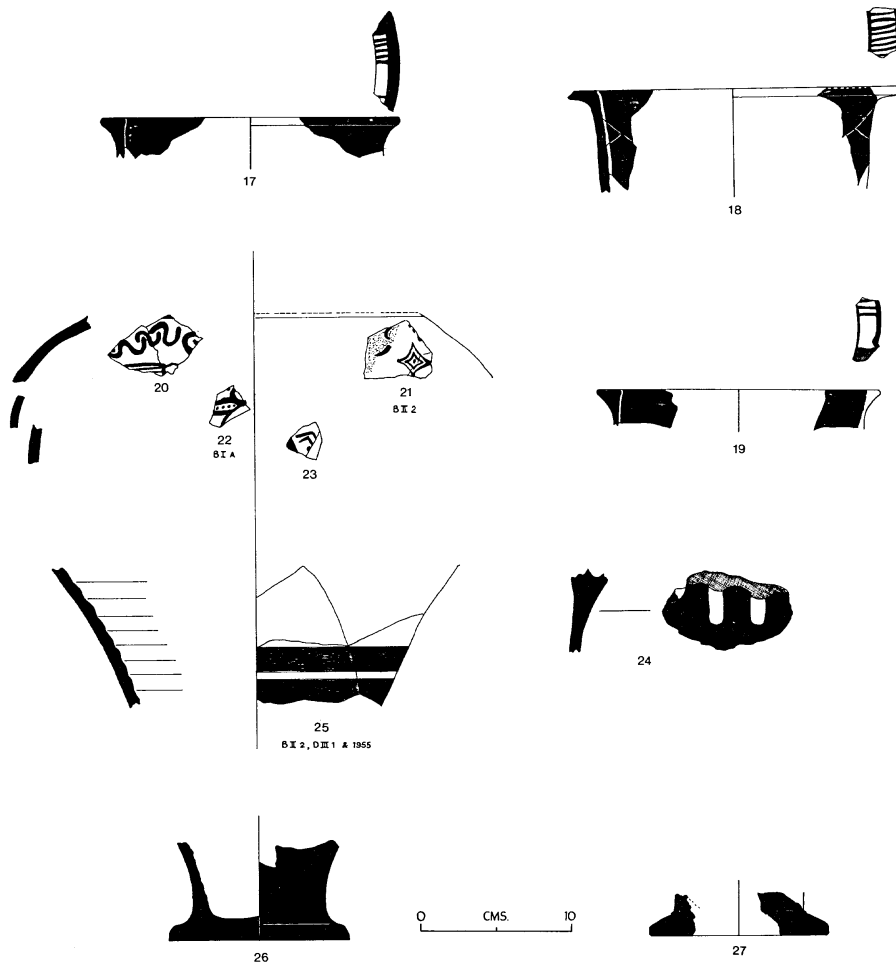


Fig. 4.

Rhodes; J. Benson, *AJA*, 65 (1961) 53, from Kourion. A fine chariot krater was found in 1970 at Tel Dan in northern Israel. It came, with other Mycenaean pottery, from Tomb 387, and is the first complete krater found south of Ugarit. It is about the same size and date as AM 6261, with two passengers on the box and an elegant array of Mycenaean flowers (A. Biran, *IEJ*, 20 (1970), 92-4. H. Catling and A. Millett, *BSA*, 60 (1965), 223-4 gives a full bibliography of Mycenaean pictorial, and J. Crouwel, *BSA*, 67 (1972), 99-101 publishes a newly found fragment of this group from Mycenae. Myc III A 2 (Pl. XXXI A-B).

17. Part of rim and neck of a krater. Buff clay and slip, brown to red paint. A group of stripes on reserved band on rim. D. 0.20. Myc III A 2.
18. Part of rim and tapering neck of a krater. Buff clay and slip, streaky brown paint. Close parallel stripes on rim. D. 0.22. Myc III A 2.
19. Part of rim and beginning of handle of a krater. Buff clay and slip, streaky red paint, parallel stripes on rim, in a group. D. 0.19. Myc III A 2.
20. Small fragment from pictorial zone. Buff clay and slip, brown paint. Part of reins and *Quirk* fill above, *FM* 48: variation of 5. From a krater about 0.32 in D. Myc III A 2 (Pl. XXXI D).
21. B II 2. Small fragment from pictorial zone. Buff clay and slip, dark brown paint. ? Part of horse, with *Lozenge* fill, *FM* 10 A:8 (*Iris*) or 73:c or i, no exact parallel. Myc III A 2 (Pl. XXXI D).

22. B Ia1. Very small fragment from pictorial zone. Buff clay and slip, orange to red paint. ? Part of chariot. D. about 0.32. Myc III A 2 (Pl. XXXI D).
23. Very small fragment from pictorial zone. Buff clay and slip, brown paint. D. about 0.30. Myc III A 2 (Pl. XXXI D).
24. Base of grooved handle of a krater. Buff clay and slip, black paint. W. 0.07. Myc III A 2.
25. B II 2, D III 1, joined to 1955. Part of lower body of a krater. Buff clay and slip, brown paint. Two bands. Myc III A 2.
26. Complete base of a krater. Flat torus type. Pink to buff clay, buff slip, streaky red paint. D. 0.12. Myc III A 2.
27. Part of base of a krater. Flat torus type. Grey to pink clay with mica, buff slip, black paint. D. 0.12. Myc III A 2. Fourteen sherds from the lower part of kraters were also found in 1955.

SQUAT JARS OR ALABASTRA (Fig. 5)

28. AM 6249. Squat jar or alabastron with curved profile and three horizontal handles, *FS* 85 with bevelled rim. Grey to buff clay, lighter slip, brown to black paint. *Continuous Rock FM* 32:5, bands below and concentric circles on base. H. 0.073. D. 0.095. This shape is commonly found in Mycenaean tombs, but appears to have been rare in habitation contexts at Mycenae in Myc III A 2. Cf. *ND* Fig. 34,9 from Akhera. Myc III A 2 (Pl. XXXI C).
29. Surface. Fragment of bevelled rim and enck of an alabastron. Buff clay and slip, dark brown paint, inside and out. D. 0.06. Myc III A 2.
30. A VII-VIII 1. Fragment of bevelled rim and neck of an alabastron. Pink to buff clay and slip, red paint on rim and neck. D. 0.06. Myc III A 2.
31. D III 3. Fragment of bevelled rim and neck of an alabastron. Buff clay and slip, traces of brown paint. Line on rim and three lines round neck. D. 0.06. Myc III A 2.

Seven small fragment of similar rims were found in 1955, and three in 1966 from Surface, A V-VI 2, D III 1. It is impossible to tell whether they belonged to *FS* 85 or to the alabastron with straight side, *FS* 94-5. The bevelled rim is typical of the Myc III A 2 period.

32. A VI 3. Shoulder and part of handle of an alabastron *FS* 85. Buff clay, slip and most of the dark brown paint worn off. D. 0.106. Myc III A 2.
33. D I 2. Body sherd of an alabastron *FS* 85. Buff clay, dark brown paint all over. D. 0.114.

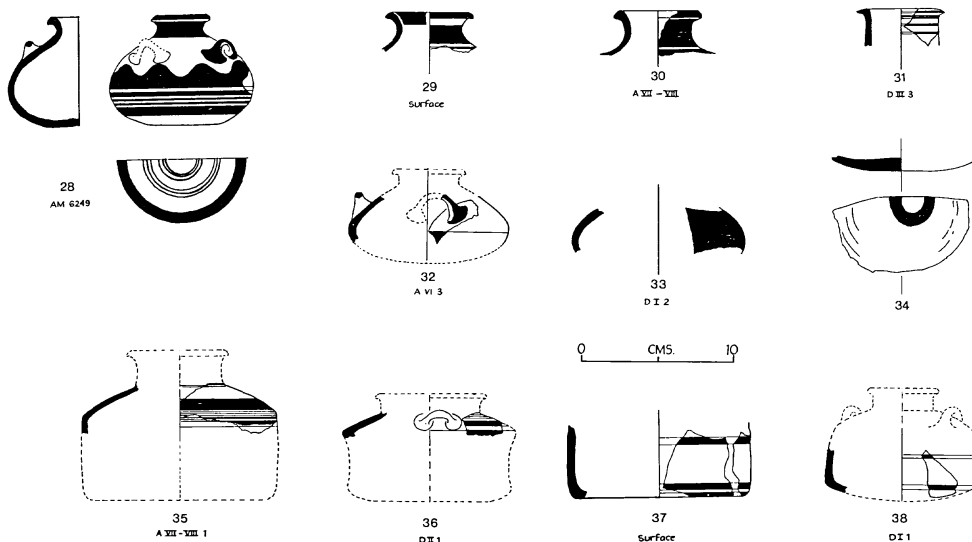


Fig. 5.

Alabastra in monochrome are rare. Cf. V. Hankey, *BSA*, 47 (1952), 70, 451d from Khalkis. Myc III A 2/III B 1.

34. Part of base of an alabastron, probably *FS* 85. Buff to grey clay with mica, thick buff slip, brown paint. Concentric circles and solid circle. D. 0.11. Myc III A 2.
35. A VII–VIII 1. Part of shoulder and straight side of an alabastron *FS* 94. Pink clay with mica, buff slip, red paint. Fine lines and bands. D. 0.12. Myc III A 2.
36. D II 1. Sherd from shoulder of an alabastron *FS* 94 with slightly concave side. Buff clay and slip, brown paint. Fine lines below neck, bands at angle of body. D. 0.118. Myc III A 2.
37. Surface. Two sherds from body of an alabastron *FS* 94. Buff clay with grey core, buff slip, red paint. Band round side, above angle with base and on beginning of base. D. 0.12. Myc III A 2.
38. D I 1. Sherd from body of an alabastron *FS* 94. Pink clay, buff slip, dark brown paint. Band round side and at angle with base. D. 0.10. Myc III A 2.

Eleven sherds from straight-sided alabastra were found in 1955 and three more in 1966, from Surface, A V 1, and D I 1.

#### STIRRUP-JARS (Figs. 6, 7)

39. 1955 joined to B I 1. Disk, slightly convex, and part of handle of a stirrup-jar. False spout has concave drawn-up neck. Green to buff clay, buff slip, brown paint. Central blob inside concentric circles. Reserved triangle at join with handle. D. 0.036. The convex disk, concave neck, and reserved triangle are typical of stirrup-jars of the Myc III A 2 period.
40. D II 2. Disk, slightly convex, and part of handle of a stirrup-jar. Short hollow concave neck. Green to buff clay and slip, dark brown paint. Central blob inside a circle, reserved triangle at join with handle. D. 0.028. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
41. Disk, slightly coned, from a stirrup-jar. Hollow concave neck. Grey to pink coarse clay, pink slip, dark brown paint. Central blob inside a circle. D. 0.02. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
42. Flat disk from a stirrup-jar. Hollow concave neck. Grey clay, pink slip, burned, no paint visible. D. 0.025. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
43. 1955 joined to A VII–VIII 2. Disk, slightly domed, from stirrup-jar. Solid tapering neck. Black from burning. D. 0.025. Myc III B.
44. Surface. Flat disk from a stirrup-jar. Concave solid neck, no sign of join with handle. Buff clay and slip, brown paint. Circle on disk, paint round base of neck. D. 0.029. Myc. III B.
45. Surface. Flat disk from a stirrup-jar. Buff clay and slip, red paint. Large blob on disk, edge of disk and handle painted. D. 0.024. Myc III B.
46. Flat disk from a stirrup-jar. Pink clay, buff slip, red to brown paint. Blob in centre of disk, edge painted. D. 0.027. Myc III B.

Two small fragments from disks and false necks were found in 1955.

47. A V 1. Spout of a stirrup-jar. Sloping rim, slightly concave profile, hollowed by piercing with a stick. Buff clay and slip, dark brown paint on rim and round base. D. 0.026. Myc III A 2 and early III B type.
48. Spout, part of shoulder and base of false neck of a stirrup-jar. Sloping rim to spout, false neck is hollow. Pink clay with mica, buff slip, red to brown paint. Rim and base of spout painted, band round base of false neck. D. of spout 0.025. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
49. Spout, with sloping rim and concave neck, of a stirrup-jar. Pink clay and slip, brown paint, worn off. D. 0.02. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
50. A VII–VIII 2. Spout, with sloping rim, of a stirrup-jar. Pink clay and slip, brown paint on rim and round base of spout. D. 0.025. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
51. Spout, with sloping rim, of a stirrup-jar. Pink clay and slip, dark brown paint on rim and round base of spout. D. 0.022. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
52. Surface. Spout, with sloping rim, of a stirrup-jar. Black from burning. D. 0.024. Myc III A 2/III B 1.

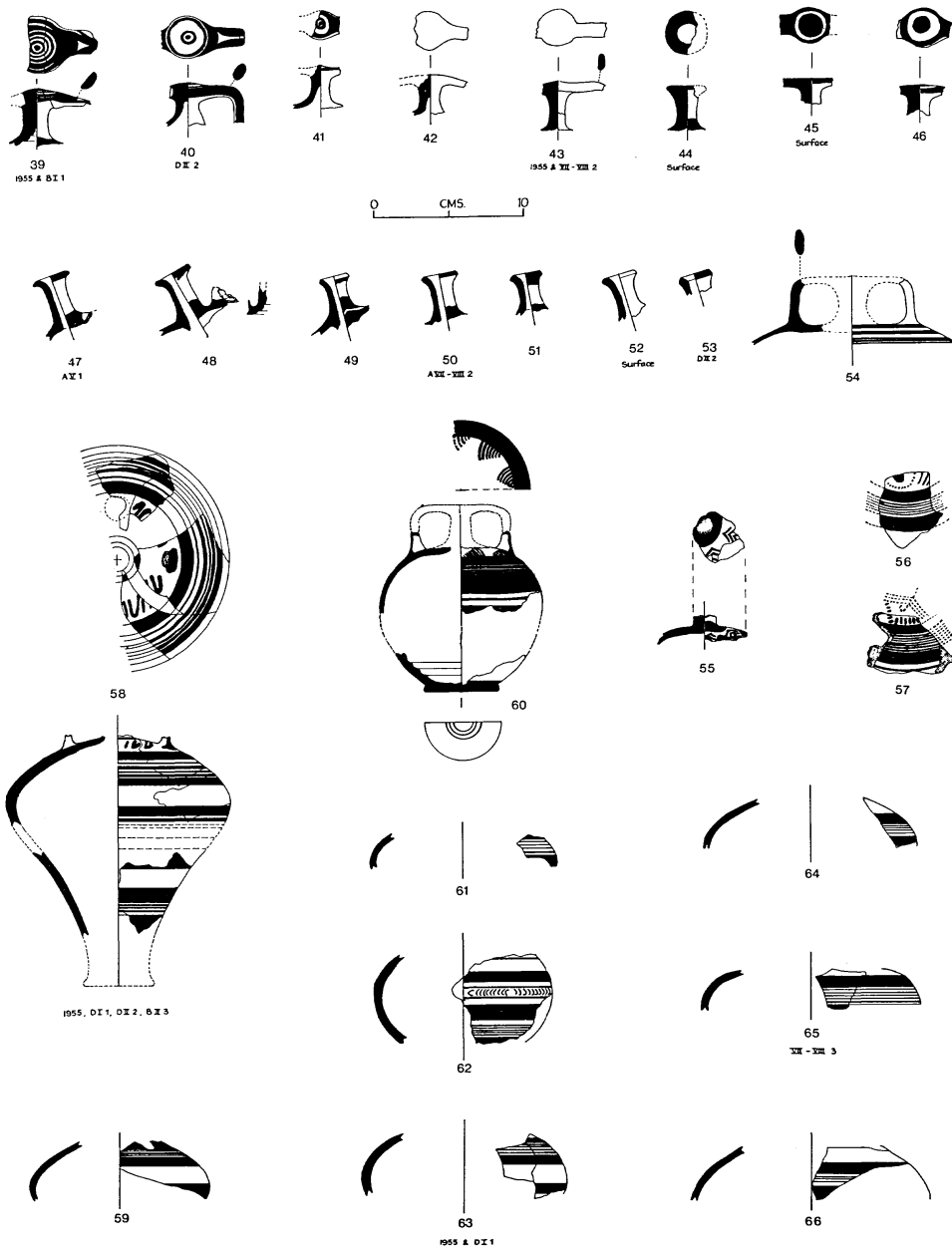


Fig. 6.

53. D II 2. Sloping rim of spout of a stirrup-jar. Pink clay and slip, brown paint. D. 0.024. Myc. III A 2/III B 1.

One fragment of spout was also found in 1955, and two, from Surface, in 1966.

54. Part of handle and shoulder of a stirrup-jar. Greenish buff clay and slip, dark brown paint. Bands and lines round shoulder, no paint visible on handle. D. of jar at least 0.15. Myc III A 2/III B 1.

55. Base of false neck and part of shoulder of a small stirrup-jar, perhaps FS 171. Pink to buff clay

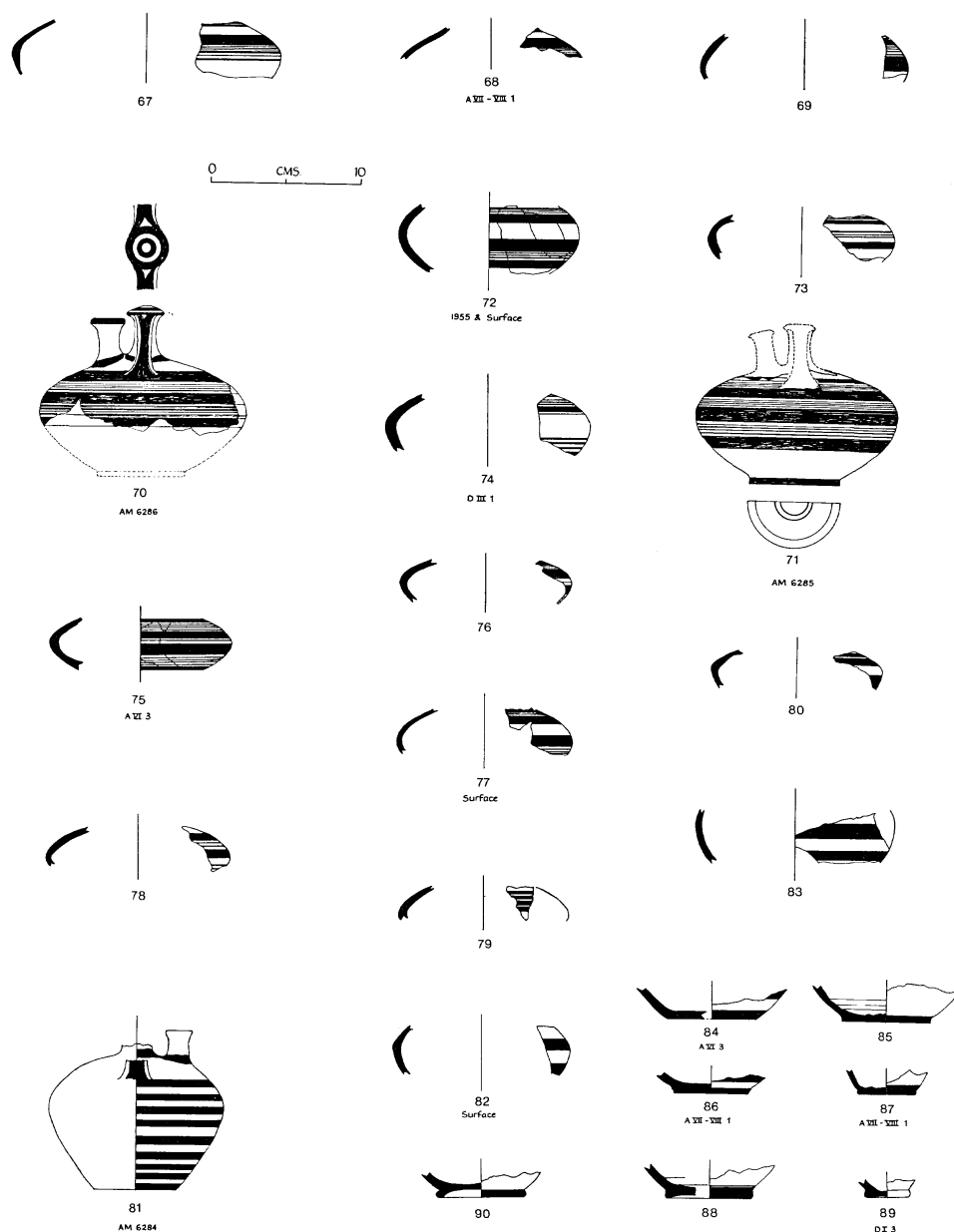


Fig. 7.

- with mica, buff slip dark brown paint. *Chevron FM 58:11 or 15*, band round base of false neck. Myc III A 2.
56. Shoulder sherd from a flat-topped stirrup-jar, perhaps *FS 182*. Pink clay, buff slip, red to black paint. *Mycenaean Flower FM 18:65* (Myc III A 2 type), bands and fine lines round shoulder. D. of jar about 0.14. Myc III A 2.
57. Shoulder sherd from a flat-topped stirrup-jar, perhaps *FS 182*. Grey to pink clay, burned, buff slip, brown paint. *Mycenaean Flower FM 18:112* (Myc III B type), bands and fine lines round shoulder. D. of jar about 0.15. Myc III A 2/III B 1.

58. 1955 joined to D I 1, 1955 joined to D II 2, seven sherds from 1955, four sherds from D I 1, one from B II 3, one from Surface, all apparently from the same piriform stirrup-jar *FS* 166 or 167. Buff clay with mica, buff slip, red to brown paint. *U pattern FM* 45:4 (as found at Tell el Amarna), Bands and fine lines in groups on body. D. 0.15. This shape was in use at Mycenae in Myc III A 2, and at the time of the Myc III B 1 destruction there. It was also used at Tell el Amarna. Cf. *Tell el Amarna*, Pls. 27, 28; E. French, *BSA*, 60 (1965), 193; 62 (1967), 186. Myc III A 2.
59. Body sherd from a piriform stirrup-jar, ? *FS* 167. Buff clay and slip, red to brown paint. Bands and fine lines. D. 0.12. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
60. Shoulder and base, not joining, of a globular stirrup-jar *FS* 171. Grey to buff clay with mica, buff slip, dark brown paint. *Multiple Stem FS* 19:29-31 (as found at Tell el Amarna). Three concentric rings on raised base. D. 0.11, of base 0.05. This combination of shape and pattern was used in Myc III A 2 and early III B. Cf. *Tell el Amarna*, Pl. 28; E. French, *BSA*, 60 (1965), 186, 188; 61 (1966), 225. Myc III A 2.
61. Body sherd from a globular stirrup-jar. Buff clay and slip, brown paint. Bands and fine lines. D. 0.124. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
62. Body sherd from a globular stirrup-jar *FS* 173. Grey to pink clay, mica, buff slip, brown paint. Bands and fine lines. Zonal pattern of *Opposed Curves FM* 64:19 round greatest diameter. D. 0.12. French has shown that a patterned body zone on stirrup-jars is found at Mycenae in Myc III A 2, and is typical on small stirrup-jars at the time of the Myc III B 1 destruction of houses there (E. French, *BSA*, 60 (1965), 186, 193; 61 (1966), 219; 62 (1967), 158-62, Fig. 11). At least two examples are known at Tell el Amarna (*Tell el Amarna*, Pl. 28,77; J. Pendlebury and others, *The City of Akhnaten* iii, 141, Pl. 78,9). Myc III B 1 rather than III A 2.
63. 1955 joined to D I 1. Body sherds probably from a squat stirrup-jar. Buff clay and slip, mica, red to brown paint. Bands and fine lines. D. 0.138. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
64. Body sherd from a stirrup-jar, type not certain. Buff clay and slip, brown paint. Bands and fine lines. D. 0.14. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
65. A VII-VIII 3. Body sherd from a stirrup-jar, type not certain. Buff clay and slip, brown paint. D. 0.146. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
66. Body sherd from a stirrup-jar, type not certain. Buff clay and slip, red paint. Bands and fine lines. D. 0.16. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
67. Body sherd from a stirrup-jar, type not certain. Buff clay with mica, buff slip, brown paint. Bands and fine lines. D. 0.18. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
68. A VII-VIII 1. Body sherd from a stirrup-jar, type not certain. Buff clay with mica, buff slip, red paint. Bands and fine lines. D. 0.122. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
69. Body sherd from a stirrup-jar, type not certain. Buff clay with mica, buff slip, red paint. Bands and fine lines. D. 0.14. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
70. AM 6286. Squat stirrup-jar *FS* 178, upper part only, with upright spout and domed disk. Buff clay and slip, red paint. Bands and fine lines, empty shoulder zone, paint round base of false neck, base of spout, on rim of spout, and down handle, reserved triangle at join with disk, circle on disk. D. 0.136. Myc III B 1 (Pl. XXX A).
- FS* 178 and the related *FS* 179-80, with carefully drawn bands and fine lines, no shoulder pattern, and with separate bands round the base of the false neck and the spout, are fairly typical of an early stage in Myc III B. Later in Myc III B, the standard of manufacture of stirrup-jars declined. Cf. E. French, *BSA*, 62 (1967), 182.
71. AM 6285. Squat stirrup-jar *FS* 178, upper part missing. Grey to buff clay and slip, burned, black paint. Bands and fine lines, two concentric circles on ringed base. D. 0.135. Nos. 70 and 71 together give a complete example of their type. Myc III B 1 (Pl. XXX A).
72. 1955 and Surface. Body sherd of a stirrup-jar *FS* 178. Buff clay with mica, buff slip, red to brown paint. Bands and fine lines. D. 0.12. Myc III B 1.

73. Body sherd of a stirrup-jar *FS* 178. Buff clay with mica, buff slip, red to brown paint. Bands and fine lines in open grouping. D. 0.125. Myc III B 1.
74. D III 1. Body sherd of a stirrup-jar *FS* 178. Buff clay with mica, buff slip, red paint. Bands and fine lines in open grouping. D. 0.136. Myc III B 1.
75. A VI 3. Body sherd of a stirrup-jar with angular profile, *FS* 179. Pink to buff clay with mica, buff slip, orange to brown paint. Bands and fine lines. D. 0.12.  
*FS* 179-80 was tentatively identified in deposits at Mycenae in Myc III B 1 (E. French, *BSA*, 61 (1966), 219), and positively in the Myc III B 1 destruction deposits there (E. French, *BSA*, 62 (1967), 168). Furumark has pointed out the tendency, in late Myc III A 2 and early III B, to transform globular shapes into biconical ones (*MP* 32-3). This sherd from the earliest stage of the building, the foundation deposit, belongs to the Myc III B 1 period, and therefore offers some indication of the date of the first use of the temple.
76. Body sherd of a stirrup-jar, probably *FS* 179. Buff clay with mica, buff slip, brown paint. Bands and fine lines. D. 0.114. Myc III B 1.
77. Surface. Body sherd of a stirrup-jar, type not certain. Buff clay with mica, buff slip, red paint. Bands and fine lines. D. 0.115. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
78. Body sherd of a stirrup-jar, probably *FS* 179. Buff clay and slip, brown paint. Bands and lines. D. 0.123. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
79. Body sherd of a stirrup-jar, probably *FS* 179. Buff clay and slip, brown paint. Narrow bands. D. 0.113. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
80. Body sherd of a stirrup-jar, *FS* 179. Pink to buff clay with mica, buff slip, brown paint. Two broad and one narrow bands. D. 0.114. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
81. AM 6284. Biconical stirrup-jar, tall version of *FS* 179 or of *FS* 182, with upright spout. Handle and false neck missing. Rather coarse buff clay, buff slip, brown paint. Even narrow bands from flat base to shoulder. Loop of paint encircling base of spout and false neck. D. 0.118, of base 0.055. Myc III B, Simple Style.  
 Cf. *ND* Figs. 31, 7, 25, 32; 34, 39. Karageorghis (*ND*, 119), regards this type of stirrup-jar with even bands of paint, as characteristic of the end of Myc III B. A squat example was found in the sanctuary at Deir Alla with a burnt faience vase bearing the cartouche of Tewosret, widow of Sethos II (see p. 133 above). The jar, therefore, gives some information about the date of the latest use of the temple.
82. Surface. Body sherd of a stirrup-jar *FS* 179. Buff clay and slip, brown paint. Two broad bands. D. 0.118. The same type of decoration as 81. Myc III B, Simple Style.
83. Body sherd of a stirrup-jar, type not certain. Buff clay and slip, brown paint. Two broad bands, as 82. D. 0.134. Myc III B, Simple Style.
84. A VI 3. Flat base of a stirrup-jar. Pink clay and slip, red paint. Two bands. D. 0.06. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
85. Raised base of a stirrup-jar. Yellow to buff clay, split into layers, buff slip, black paint. Band round foot. D. 0.06. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
86. A VII-VIII 1. Two sherds from raised base of a stirrup-jar. Pink clay and slip, red paint. Two bands. D. 0.05. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
87. A VII-VIII 1. Base of a stirrup-jar. Pink clay and slip, red paint. Band round foot. D. 0.04. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
88. Hollow base of a stirrup-jar. Buff clay and slip, dark brown paint. Band and fine line round foot. D. 0.06. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
89. D I 3. Hollow base of a small stirrup-jar. Pink clay, no slip or paint visible. D. 0.03. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
90. Ringed base of a stirrup-jar. Grey to pink clay with mica, grey slip, burned, black paint. Band round foot. D. 0.06. Myc III A 2/III B 1.

Seven small fragments of bases of stirrup-jars were also found in 1955, and one from D II 1 in

1966. Fifty-four small sherds from the body of stirrup-jars were also found in 1955 and fifty from the trenches outside the building and from Surface in 1966. The majority appeared to come from the squat globular type, but were too small to classify, and many had been burned. Fifteen small sherds with lines and bands found in 1955, and eighteen found in 1966 may have come from piriform jars or piriform stirrup-jars.

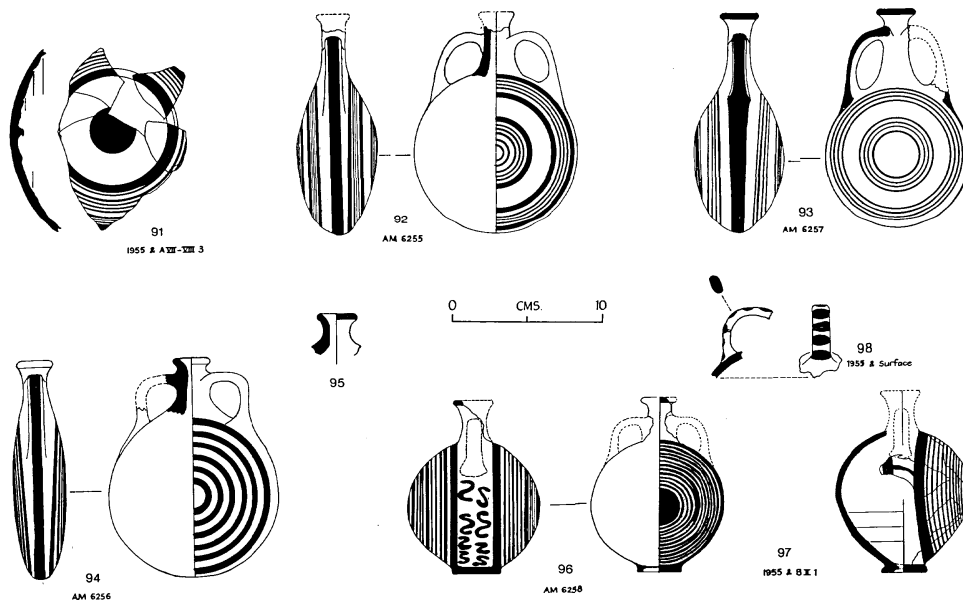


Fig. 8.

#### FLASKS (Fig. 8)

91. 1955 with, but not joining A VII-VIII 3. Five sherds from a lentoid flask, variation of *FS* 186, made from two shallow bowls joined together. Grey clay with mica, grey slip, black paint, burned. Concentric circles in broad and fine lines. A second small sherd from A VII-VIII 3, also burned, may belong to the same flask. Cf. *ND*, 214-7. Myc III B, Simple Style.
92. AM 6255. Lentoid flask, variation of *FS* 186, top missing. Pink to buff clay, buff slip, red to purple rather matt paint. Concentric circles in fine lines and narrow bands. H. about 0.15, D. 0.11. Myc III B, Simple Style.

The fabric is not as fine as 91, but its composition and slip appear to be of average Myc III B type, and the matt surface of the paint may be due to the poor condition of the pot.

93. AM 6257. Lentoid flask, variation of *FS* 186, with rather tall neck, one handle missing. Pink to buff clay, buff slip, shiny red to purple paint. Concentric circles in fine lines. H. 0.145. D. 0.095. Myc III B, Simple Style.
94. AM 6256. Lentoid flask, variation of *FS* 186, very flat, with part of one handle missing. Pink to buff clay and slip, red to purple matt paint. Six concentric circles in broad lines. H. 0.145, D. 0.112.
- Cf. H. Catling, *BSA*, 63 (1968), 114-15, from Crete. Myc III B, Simple Style.
95. Part of neck and rim of a lentoid flask. Buff clay and slip, traces of brown paint. D. 0.026. Myc III B, Simple Style.
96. AM 6258. Globular flask, vertical type *FS* 189, thrown from the ringed base upwards, both handles missing. Pink clay, buff slip, brown to red paint. Concentric circles in fine and broad

- lines. *Wavy Line FM* 53:5 and 6 below handles. Band round foot and on sloping rim. H. 0.115, D. 0.088, D. of base 0.03. Myc III A 2 (Pl. XXIX B-C). Cf. *Tell el Amarna*, 16, Pl. 29.
97. 1955 (three sherds), B II 1 (three sherds), from a globular flask, vertical type *FS* 189. Pink to buff clay with mica, buff slip, brown to red paint. Concentric circles in fine lines. ? Parallel lines below handles. Band round foot. D. 0.09, D. of base 0.03. Myc III A 2.
98. 1955 joined to Surface. Handle from a ? globular flask. Grey to pink clay and slip, black paint. Transverse stripes on handle. Myc III.

One sherd found in 1955, two sherds from A VII-VIII 3 and D I 1 appear to come from similar flasks. Fifty-eight plain sherds found in 1955 and forty-three found in 1966 are from closed vessels. Their fabric is Mycenaean, but, since their surface is much defaced, they cannot be classified.

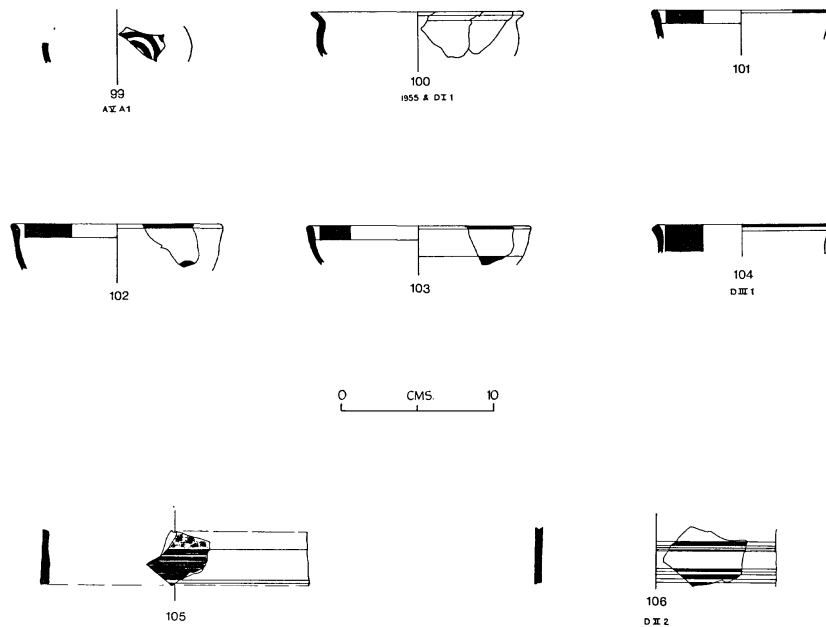


Fig. 9.

#### OPEN VESSELS (Fig. 9)

##### CUPS OR BOWLS (Fig. 9)

99. A V 1. Sherd from the body of a small deep semi-globular cup, *FS* 211, 213, or 214. Grey clay and slip, black paint, badly burned. Simple *Running Spiral FM* 46. Greatest D. 0.10.  
It is impossible to date this sherd, the shape and pattern of which go back to the Myc I-II A period.
100. 1955 joined to D I 1. Two sherds from the rim of a shallow cup *FS* 219. Buff clay, slip and paint worn off. D. 0.14.  
This shape, with sharply off-set rim, was relatively common at Mycenae in Myc III A 1. Cf. E. French, *BSA*, 59 (1964), 249. Myc III A 1/2.
101. A VII-VIII 2. Rim sherd from a shallow cup, probably *FS* 220. Pink to buff clay and slip, red to brown paint on and inside rim. D. 0.12.

*FS* 220 came into fashion at Mycenae in Myc III A 2. It has a wide distribution in the eastern Mediterranean in Myc III A 2, and early III B. Cf. E. French, 60 (1965), 186, 194;

- 61 (1966), 235; 62 (1967), 169; *Tell el Amarna*, Pl. 26, 12-14; *ND* 124, no. 17, from Akhera. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
102. Rim sherd from a shallow cup, probably *FS* 220. Buff clay and slip, red paint on and inside rim. Part of curvi-linear pattern on body. D. 0.14. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
103. Three sherds, perhaps from the same shallow cup, *FS* 220. Pink to buff clay and slip, red to brown paint. Rim and band inside painted, broad band round body. Myc III A 2/III B 1.
104. D III 1. Rim sherd with bevelled edge, apparently from an open vessel, ? *FS* 283. Grey to buff clay and slip, brown paint on rim and inside. D. 0.12. Myc III.

One sherd found in 1955 and six found in 1966 also belong to cups or small bowls.

#### OPEN VESSELS OF UNCERTAIN TYPE (Fig. 9)

105. Body sherd with straight profile. Dark buff clay with grey core, buff slip, light brown streaky paint. Stipple pattern *FM* 77:1 rather than 2, above a broad band, apparently applied with a dry brush. D. 0.18.

Wrongly listed in V. Hankey, *BSA*, 62 (1967), 135 as possibly from a three-handled jar. The slipped interior and straight profile must belong to an open vessel, and the early type of *Stipple* decoration with a broad band of very fine lines suggests a date in Myc II B rather than Myc III A 1. It is, however, not easy to find a Myc II combination of shape and pattern to which this sherd can belong. It may therefore have come from an early example of the large mug or cylindrical cup, *FS* 225, which was found in quantity in the bothros of the Treasury of Atreus at Mycenae. French observed the introduction of the mug and the use of a great deal of Stipple pattern in this Myc III A 1 deposit. Cf. E. French, *BSA*, 59 (1964), 249, 254, 256. The Mycenaean mug and the *Stipple* pattern are extremely rare in the south-eastern Mediterranean. Myc II B/III A 1.

106. D II 2. Body sherd with straight profile. Pink to buff clay, grey core, buff slip, brown paint. Lines round body. D. 0.16. This does not appear to belong to a large square-sided alabastron, since it is slipped inside. It may be from a straight-sided dish *FS* 334 with linear decoration. Six were found in the bothros of the Treasury of Atreus at Mycenae. Cf. E. French, *BSA*, 59 (1964), 250. Myc III A 1/2.

#### MINOAN VESSELS (Fig. 10)

Eleven sherds were found to be of Minoan fabric. Soft clay, finely levigated but coarser than the Mycenaean clay, buff to pink with darker core, mica, black, brown, and white grits, cream slip smoothed to give an almost white surface, light brown to red and purple paint, slightly glossy but streaky and cracked. G. Cadogan identified the fabric and suggested the classification of 108. The presence of one of these sherds inside the building (107 in A II 2) shows that the pot was in use during the second stage of the temple before the paved floor was laid down.

107. Six sherds (four found in 1955, two from A II 2 and B II 2), from a closed vessel, probably a stirrup-jar, decorated with an all-over design of octopus. D. 0.18-20.

The all-over octopus design with a reduced number of tentacles is typical of LM III B stirrup-jars in use when the Palace at Knossos was abandoned at the end of its post-palatial re-occupation (M. Popham, *The Last Days of the Palace at Knossos*, 13-14, Pls. 3-5; *BSA*, 62 (1967), 347). A few have been found in Cyprus (H. Catling and V. Karageorghis, *BSA*, 55 (1960), 118-22). Burnt sherds of a large amphoroid krater decorated in similar LM III B style was found at Lachish, in a dump to the south-east of the Palace Fort. The dump also contained burnt sherds of a Mycenaean chariot krater, a scarab of Ramesses II, and an inscribed bowl dated by the excavators to the middle of the thirteenth century. A date early in the XX Dynasty was suggested for the destruction of the Ramesside city of Lachish (*Lachish* iv, 37, 132, 213, Pl. 83).

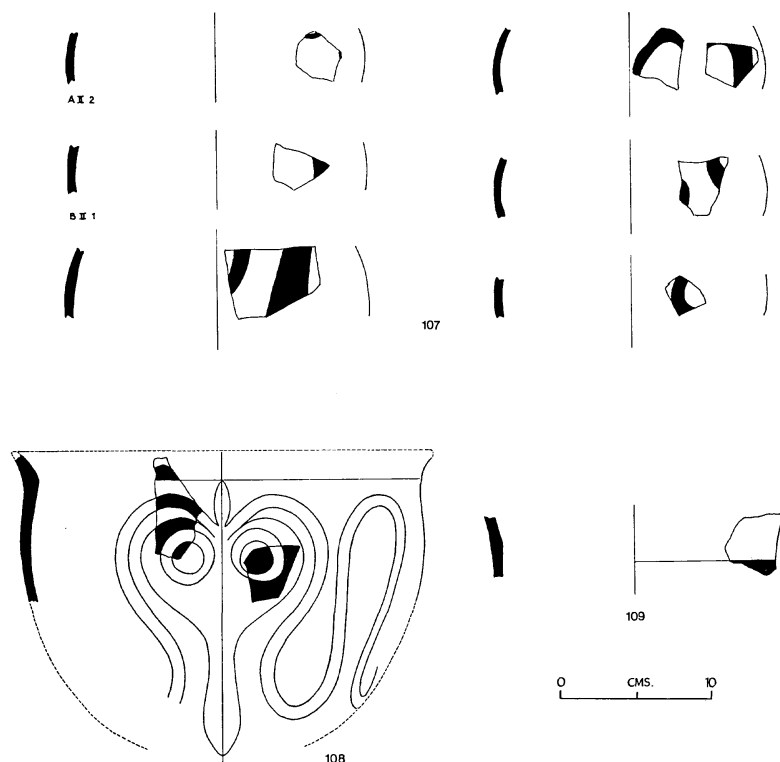


Fig. 10.

108. Two sherds from a krater, decorated with an all-over octopus design. D. about 0.28.

The sherds may belong to the krater with straight side and high base (M. Popham, *BSA*, 60 (1965), 318, 332, Fig. 9) or to the bowl-krater which developed from *FS* 281.

109. One sherd from an open vessel, type not known. D. about 0.20.

Two sherds were not catalogued.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to thank the following: the late Dr. A. Dajani, sometime Director of Antiquities of Jordan, for permission to publish the 1955 finds from the temple; the Staff of Amman Museum, for help and hospitality in 1964-6; the Council of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, for a travel grant to study material in Jerusalem in 1970; Dr. J. B. Hennessy, for permission to publish pottery found in 1966, and for help in many ways; Mr. G. L. Harding, for information about the site; Miss Olga Tufnell, Mrs. C-M. Bennett and members of the British School, for help and advice; Mr. Ceri Hankey and the Hon. Henry Hankey, for help with the drawings and for the reconstruction of nos. 1 and 16; Mr. O. Unwin for the plans.

#### ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations other than those currently used in *Levant*:

<i>APHL</i>	Amiran, R. A., <i>Ancient Pottery of the Holy Land</i> , Jerusalem, 1969.
<i>BSA</i>	<i>Annual of the British School at Athens</i> .
<i>CMP</i>	Furumark, A., <i>The Chronology of Mycenaean Pottery</i> , Stockholm, 1941.
<i>FM</i>	Furumark Motive Number; <i>MP</i> 236-424.
<i>FS</i>	Furumark Shape Number; <i>MP</i> 585-643.

- MP* Furumark, A., *The Mycenaean Pottery*, Stockholm, 1941.  
*ND* Karageorghis, V., *Nouveaux Documents pour l'Etude du Bronze récent a Chypre*, Paris, 1965.  
*Tell el Amarna* Petrie, W. M. F., *Tell el Amarna*, London, 1894.

## Measurements in metres

D.	Diameter
H.	Height
W.	Width
Myc	Mycenaean