

## GOURNIA.

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### REPORT OF THE AMERICAN EXPLORATION SOCIETY'S EXCAVATIONS AT GOURNIA, CRETE, 1904.

The excavations continued by the American Exploration Society during the season of 1904 at Gournia and other sites on the Isthmus of Hierapetra have been supported by Mrs. Samuel Houston, of Philadelphia as well as by Mr. Calvin Wells, of Pittsburg, a generous patron of our expeditions in 1901 and 1903.

Work was renewed on Monday, April 18, 1904, with a force of about one hundred men, of whom the majority were veterans in our service. Mr. R. B. Seager and Miss Edith H. Hall (Smith '99) gave valuable help in supervising the excavations so long as we continued to work with a full quota of men. After the general excavations at Gournia and Vasiliki had been brought to a close, I remained into the summer making special search for tombs, a quest in which a small number of men is desirable and there is no need of more than one supervisor. On the 25th of July, I returned to Candia, deposited our finds in the Museum and spent three busy weeks in mending, cataloguing and photographing them. I also prepared a list of objects from our site, which I thought might fall under the wording of the new Cretan law that grants to excavators such material as is "without any scientific value or interest whatever *for Cretan Museums.*" This list was sent with a suitable petition to the Minister of Public Instruction, who immediately appointed a committee to pass upon the finds in question. The three members of this committee performed their difficult task with as much magnanimity toward the foreigner as their consciences would permit; and although their decisions in several instances disappointed me, the net result was gratifying, and on August 19 I was able to ship from Candia a good representative collection of early Mycenæan antiquities. They were the first antiquities to leave Crete with the permission of Prince George's government; and housed now in the Free Museum of Science and Art in Philadelphia, under the Archaeological Department of the University of Pennsylvania, they form the only early Mycenæan collection in this country.

This year's campaign has added much to our knowledge of the topography

of the Isthmus of Hierapetra and has defined more clearly the successive periods during which forerunners of the Greeks dwelt in this region. For our chronology we must depend chiefly, as in most prehistoric sites in the Aegean, on the pottery. Three years ago, when Mr. D. G. Hogarth in a letter to the *London Times* introduced Gournia to the archaeological world, his very kind notice of it contained the following comparison between Gournia and his own excavations at Zakro, near the extreme eastern end of Crete: "Gournia is the more complete and comprehensible. Indeed, it is the most perfect example yet discovered of a small 'Mycenæan' town, uncontaminated with later remains, and at this moment, after the two great palaces, it is the 'sight' best worth visiting in Crete. These houses [at Gournia], however, and their contents, though the more intelligible from belonging all to one primitive epoch, are for that reason less instructive than the scantier remains which I found at Zakro." This comparison was strictly true at that time, but at the end of our third season at Gournia a very different story may be told.

Our first season's work (1901) uncovered houses which with one exception, noted at the time, were all of one period.

Our second year's digging (1903) revealed a small palace and a new block of houses also of this early Mycenæan period. A few vases older in type than any before discovered attracted our attention, but as they were found above floor levels, in conditions exactly similar to examples of later style in neighboring houses, it was not possible to base any theory of successive settlement or occupation upon them. We had in reserve, however, spaces beneath floors, filled with potsherds and small stones for the purpose of raising the level, and to them we have this year given careful attention. Moreover, we have returned to one of the first trenches ever dug at Gournia, in order to determine the character of the thousands of potsherds which here fill the earth, and we have carried out a plan formed three years ago for digging a prehistoric site two miles distant from Gournia, the Kephala of Vasiliki. Here Mr. Seager has brought to light about one hundred whole specimens of a very early style of pottery hitherto unknown in the Aegean except by one or two isolated pieces never published. Lastly, in the summer, I searched for tombs, both near Gournia and on the south side of the Isthmus of Hierapetra, and I found in rock shelters in limestone and pudding stone ridges and in "house tombs" at Gournia itself, burials of three distinct epochs: 1, a very early period when vases were of the rudest type; 2, the 'Kamares' period; 3, the late Mycenæan.

Assembling then the finds from Gournia and neighboring sites on the Isthmus of Hierapetra, we have now a pottery series which includes eight distinct stages and extends from the third millennium B. C. down to the full Iron Age. The stages are as follows:

1. Sub-neolithic and primitive geometric ware like that of the Cyclades,

with dark ornament on light ground, from rock-shelter burials at Gournia and Aghia Photia<sup>1</sup> and from the lowest stratum at Vasiliki.

2. A remarkable new ware from Vasiliki, with Trojan shapes, monstrously long beaks and decoration in black and red, mottled, with highly hand-polished surface.

3. White paint on black, with geometric ornament, from an ancient dump heap north of Gournia town.

4. Kamares ware and prototypes of local Gournia forms found beneath Gournia floors; also Kamares ware from a "house tomb"<sup>2</sup> north of the town.

5. Gournia pottery with several subdivisions ranging from the Theran stage of the Cycladic style to the "Palace style" of Knossos.

6. Late Mycenæan style belonging to the period of reoccupation of the west slope of the site at Gournia, with burials in pithoi and casellas (or larnakes).

7. Sub-Mycenæan with iron introduced, from Vronta and the Kastro at Kavousi, with burial in small beehive tombs.

8. Fully formed geometric style of the Early Iron Age from a beehive tomb at Skouriazmenos, Kavousi.

My report will be confined to Classes I and IV; Mr. Seager contributes an article on the Vasiliki ware discovered by him (Class II; see p. 207 ff. of this volume; Miss Hall writes on the new white on black geometric pottery (Class III; p. 191 ff. of this volume); and Classes V. and VII. have already been described by me in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, (1901, p. 125 ff.).

#### CLASS I.

##### *Gournia.*

Gournia lies in a limestone region. On both sides of the small plain that stretches northward for a quarter of a mile from the low acropolis to the sea, rise promontories which frame a beautiful picture of the Gulf of Mirabello and the opposite peninsula of Spina Longa. The eastern promontory is rugged and picturesque.<sup>3</sup> On its summit are scanty remains of house walls, within which were scattered potsherds of the usual Gournia style, showing that this was a suburb of the ancient town.

In the steep western slope of this promontory are shallow rock shelters, scarcely deserving the name of caves, much less that of tombs, although there is no doubt that they were used for burial.<sup>4</sup> They were left as nature made them, without any improvement from the hand of man. In them we found

<sup>1</sup> Transactions, I. p. 21, Fig. 11.

<sup>2</sup> Called by Boesauquet "bone-enclosure." See *J. H. S.* XXII, pp. 386-7.

<sup>3</sup> See *Transactions*, I. p. 39, at right of picture.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Primitive rock shelters at Aghios Nikolaos, *B. S. A.* IX, p. 344 ff.

(July 9-10, 1904) human teeth and fragments of human bones and skulls together with the usual deposit of burial vases. The absence of metal does not convince me that it was unknown, for it would be taken by plunderers even when the terracotta vases were spared. The disorder and fragmentary condition of the human remains may be the result of search for plunder or may be due simply to "the terrific denuding influences which act on Cretan soil."<sup>1</sup>



Fig. 1. Vases from Gournia Rock Shelters.

In favor of the second explanation is the fact that in three cases out of the four examined by me on this slope, the rock which once projected over the shelter had been broken away and only shallow pockets in the steep declivity marked the places of burial. The other (Shelter I.) still bears some resemblance to a small cave of irregular shape, for it recedes about five feet beneath the overhanging cliff. In this recess, which was filled with soft, sandlike earth, we

<sup>1</sup> Cf. D. G. Hogarth's description of similar rock shelters at Zakro, *B. S. A.* VII, pp. 142-5.

found nine vases and one skull, well preserved, in the midst of heaps of broken human bones. A tenth vase and a second skull were our only reward for a day's hard labor in clearing a hole in the rock which opened from this cave. Of these skulls, the former is now in the Candia Museum and the other in the Free Museum of Science and Art in Philadelphia.

The list of burial vases from this slope is as follows:

#### SHELTER I.<sup>1</sup>

a. Shallow cup of plain yellow clay, undecorated, with a spout and a small horizontal perforation through the handle, which is merely a slight upward continuation of the rim opposite the spout. H. 2.8 cm.; rim diam. 11 cm.; base d. 5.5 cm.

b. Cover of plain red clay, undecorated. Slight knob for handle. D. 6.5 cm.; d. of inside rim, 5 cm.

*Cf.* *Phylakopi*, p. 88, fig. 73.

c. Spouted bowl, a typical Vasiliki shape. (See below, p. 184, fig. 4, a). Grey clay, sub-neolithic, with dark steel grey coat, hand polished, which gives the effect of steatite. Two opposite holes in sides for fastening cover. H. 8 cm.; rim d. 14 cm.; base d. 8.5 cm.

d. A typical sub-neolithic vase of grey clay with four tiny suspension handles and cylindrical neck and foot. Body incised with two rows of herring-bone and single rows of oblique lines above and below. Neck and foot plain. Compare for style but not for shape, *Zakro*, *B. S. A.* VII, p. 144, fig. 52. H. 10 cm.; greatest diam. 9.5 cm.; rim d. 3 cm.; base d. 5 cm.

e. Flat dish on a foot. Clay and finish similar to the spouted bowl c, above.

f. Small "bean pot." Pink clay and possibly a plain red body paint or slip containing much oxide of iron. Two ear handles, each having a pair of vertical perforations. H. 6 cm.; rim d. 3.8 cm.; base d. 9.4 cm.

g. Jug of very primitive shape. Brown clay with black coating, possibly soot, worn to a steel color. H. 9.5 cm.; d. 7.8 cm.

*Cf.* *Zakro*, *B. S. A.* VII, p. 144, fig. 52, 2.

h. Cup of very primitive shape. Coarse, brown, gritty clay, blackened, probably by smoke, on the side opposite the handle. H. 4.2 cm.; with handles, 6.5 cm.; d. 7.8 cm.

i. Small hole-mouthed jar of grey clay, with inset rim.

j. Jug even more primitive than g. Coarse red clay. This jug was found alone in a lateral recess of the shelter, together with the skull now in the Museum at the University of Pennsylvania.

#### SHELTER II, about twenty feet below I.

b. Metal shaped cup of thin, brown clay. For shape *cf.* *Aghia Photia*, *Trans.* I, p. 21, fig. 11, 3.

All these vases are distinctly primitive, being hand made, baked in an open fire over wood embers, and undecorated except in a few instances where the surface has been hand burnished or incised in simple geometric designs which

<sup>1</sup>The letters in this list refer to the corresponding letters in fig. 1.

are not filled in with white, as frequently occurs at Knossos.<sup>1</sup> The only pottery with painted decoration that came to light on this slope was a simple Kamares cup with fragments of a casella of early type, which lay beneath a shallow covering of earth in Shelter IV.

#### SHELTER IV.

a. Pieces of a casella and a casella cover, of medium fine, compact clay, thinner (c. 2 cm.) and firmer than the usual coarse terracotta of Cretan ossuaries. The casella fragments were small and nothing could be made of the design. Certain pieces, however, showed a band painted in fine lustrous black on a buff ground.

b. A thin metal shaped cup with a lustrous black body paint. Decoration, band and festoons in Kamares white. See D. Mackenzie, "Pottery of Knossos," *J. H. S.* XXIII, p. 159. H. 6 cm.; rim d. 10 cm.; base 4 cm.

It will be noticed that the light on dark and dark on light techniques appear here side by side.

Somewhat cheered by our slight but wholly unexpected success on the promontory, I determined to test the land that lies between this point and Gournia town. Many trial trenches were dug but with absolutely no success until we reached the north end of the ridge which forms the low acropolis. Here, within one hundred and fifty feet of the houses, we found (July 15th) rock shelters similar to those on the promontory, containing vases of the same primitive style. The wonder is that these vases remained intact under a scanty covering of earth in nooks which had been much frequented by our workmen for their daily *sicsta*, near a dump which had been in constant use for three years.

#### SHELTER V, below a dense grove of carob trees.

a. Jug, early geometric; red lustreless paint on a pinkish buff clay, unrefined. The vase is hand made, with a flat base. The design is painted directly on the clay without any treatment of the surface. Narrow stripes on neck and body to within 2.5 cm. of base, interrupted on the front by a plain triangular space bordered and crossed by a sort of wing figure. This may be compared with vases from an early deposit at Knossos. (See *B. S. A.* IX, p. 95, fig. 65.) H. 12.9 cm.; greatest d. 9.8 cm.; base d. 5.8 cm. Plate XXV, 2.

b. Vase similar to Gournia, I, c; in pieces.

#### SHELTER VI, about ten feet north of Shelter V, in the same line of rock.

a. Small round vase with cylindrical neck and two ear handles set low on the body. Grey sub-neolithic clay. The body of the vase is incised with a row of cross hatching beneath the principal design of concentric half circles and impressed triangles and with horizontal circles around the shoulder. In this vase was found a hollow piece of bone, shaped by hand, having four perforations at each end as



Fig. 2. Bone Amulet, Actual Size.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Vase from gravel ridge (τοῦ Γαλέτη ἢ κεφάλαι), Palaikastro, *B. S. A.* VIII, p. 290.

indicated. No doubt it was an amulet. Objects of this kind have been found in number by M. Halbherr in a primitive tomb at Aghia Triadha. Pl. XXV, 5.

b. A tiny "bean pot" of red clay, broken. Exactly like G. I. *f.* above.

*Aghia Photia.*

Other rock shelters of greater size occur in pudding stone ledges at Aghia Photia, on the south side of the Isthmus of Hierapetra. Miss Hall and I encamped for three days (June 16-18) in this neighborhood in order to explore these caves, following up a clue given us in May, 1903, by peasants who had

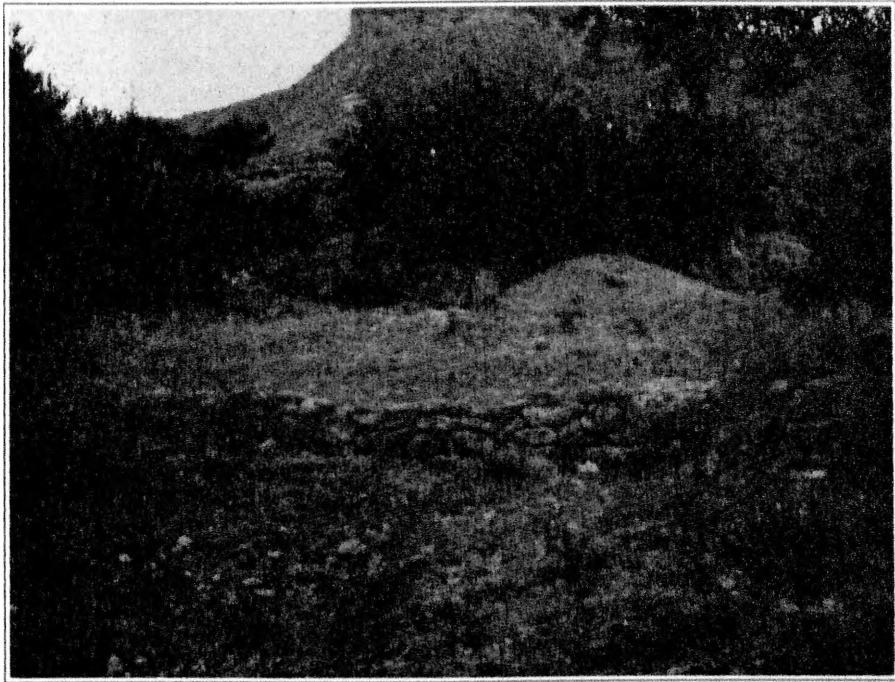


Fig. 3. Caves at Aghia Photia.

unearthed samples of early Bronze Age pottery in a cave used by them as a sheepfold. This pottery is figured in outline in *Trans.* I, p. 21, and with it a copper axe head which was taken from a ruined shelter about one hundred feet lower down on the slope. No pottery was found with the axe head by which to date it, and such splitting and tumbling of the rock has taken place here that I could get no satisfactory evidence concerning the exact position of this single piece of metal.

Figure 3 gives an excellent idea of the formation of these caves. In front

of the cave in the middle lies the heap of fine sandlike earth mixed with pebbles from the pudding stone, which has been removed from it. Most of the vases were found whole in this earth.

CAVE I,<sup>1</sup> with an opening 1 metre high and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  metres wide. Near the entrance at a slight depth were found four vases practically whole, with many sherds, many broken bones from all parts of the human body, and the jaw of an animal (*τράγος*).

*a.* Flaring cup with spout slightly elevated, of genuine red and black Vasiliki ware.

*b.* Flaring cup, same type as *a*, but with horizontal spout and slight projection opposite spout for handle. Upon the red and black hand polished surface there are painted in creamy white, wide oblique bands from top to bottom. This simple design is frequent on the early white on black geometric pottery described by Miss Hall, (see below, p. 191 ff) and, this vase shows therefore an interesting combination of the style of Classes I and II. Pl. XXV, 3.

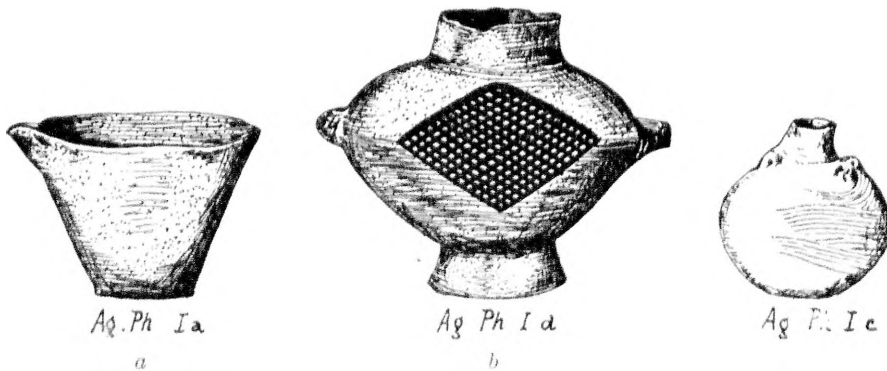


Fig. 4. Vases from Cave at Aghia Photia.

*c.* Round bodied vase of grey sub-neolithic clay, with four tiny suspension handles on the shoulder; fine irregular lines scratched in the surface. H. 9.8 cm.; greatest d. 9.6 cm.; rim d. 2.4 cm.; base d. 3 cm.

*d.* Round bodied vase with cylindrical neck and foot and horizontal handles which are incised obliquely and have at the point of juncture with the body vertical perforations, one on each side of the handle. These perforations are evidently traditional. Clay, pink and rather gritty; decorated with black oxide of iron paint worn red, in cross hatching on shoulder. The vase is of the early geometric style of the Cyclades (*Zakro*, *B. S. A.* VII, p. 144, fig. 52) and is an advance on the Pelos type (*Phylakopi*, p. 84, fig. 69, and *B. S. A.* III, p. 45, fig. 14). The Pelos example has horizontal perforations. See also 'Εφημ. 'Αρχ. 1898, Pl. IX, 6. H. as found, 13 cm.; gr. d. 17 cm.; rim d. 6.5 cm.; base d. c. 6 cm.

<sup>1</sup>The letters in this list refer to the corresponding letters in fig. 4.



CAVE II, southwest of Cave I; about 5 metres wide, 5 metres deep, and 1 metre high; used as a sheepfold. In this cave the vases figured in *Trans.* I. p. 21, were found by shepherds. This year we recovered here parts of the body and a handle of a casella decorated with black on buff, the open spout of a very shallow dish of red and black hand polished Vasiliki ware, the ring base of a vase with black slip, part of the rim of a bowl of coarse red undecorated clay, and the erect handle of a cup having a hard metallic outline and finish.

To the contents of Cave II I add with some hesitation the following vase, which was put together from sherds whose provenance was certainly Aghia Photia and according to my best belief this cave:

a. Spouted pot with erect handle (broken) opposite spout. The whole vase is covered with a black glaze. There are three or four narrow white bands at the base of the spout, and on the body a peculiar design which defies word-description is painted in white and orange. Pl. XXV, 1.

The vases from Aghia Photia are later than those from Gournia. They fall into two groups. The contents of Cave I correspond to the lowest stratum at Vasiliki, except that the white paint on *b* takes us a step in advance. But the contents of Cave II (see *Trans.* I. p. 21 and Plate XXV, 4), including the very interesting spouted pot which I have just described, are of a later style to which I think the name "proto-Kamarees" might be given; for the vases (see Plate XXV, Nos. 1 and 4) have the polychrome decoration common in that ware but are of sturdier shape and simpler design than the characteristic Kamarees. In one rock shelter at Aghia Photia, where a depth of one metre afforded a chance for stratification, sherds of our Class IV, "Kamarees and proto-Gournia," overlay sherds similar to the vases in Cave I.

Mention has already been made of a certain primitive red and black ware, mottled, and highly polished by hand. This is the fabric, new in the Aegean, which was first discovered in quantity by Mr. Richard B. Seager, and is described by him on p. 207 ff. of this volume. In the course of his excavations at Vasiliki<sup>1</sup> in May, 1904, Mr. Seager established beyond a doubt that sub-neolithic primitive red on buff geometric and 'Vasiliki' wares were found together at a low level; that the Vasiliki ware continued to be produced in abundance through a long period represented by three distinct stages; that white on black geometric pottery was never found within the early houses on this site, but occurred mixed with Vasiliki ware in a neighboring pit which represented the contents of a later dwelling; that no scrap of true Kamarees or Mycenaean pottery is found on the whole site, although a house belonging to the height of the early Mycenaean period and full of fine pottery lies less than fifty feet below on the hillside. For the connecting links between Vasiliki and Mycenaean wares, we must return to Gournia itself, where scattered over the town site at low levels amid the house foundations were fragments

<sup>1</sup> Vasiliki lies two miles southeast of Gournia; see map, *Trans.* I. p. 9, No. 9.

of the new ware—the wreckage, I believe, of earlier occupation. For this interesting ware Mr. Seager's discoveries of this year have now given us a name. With these fragments on the site of Gournia occur scraps of the primitive red on buff geometric. One entire vase, apparently of Vasiliki ware but not of a typical shape, lay within 60 cm. of the surface, in a dip in the live rock, within the foundation walls. It was certainly below floor level, but this fact is not sufficient to make me believe it a genuine survival. I think rather that it had been dug up whole at Vasiliki and carried to the later settlement at Gournia, or that it was an attempt to reproduce an archaic type, such as we find in late Mycenæan burials at Alazzomouri.<sup>1</sup> The small number of Vasiliki and early red on buff fragments found at Gournia proves that these two wares had long been out of style when the town was built.

### CLASS III.

#### *Gournia.*

The next period at Gournia is marked by thousands upon thousands of fragments, mostly small, which had been dumped in ancient times on the ridge north of the main settlement. Miss Hall, who cut a trench through this dump and studied the fragments, has described them in her paper (p. 191 ff. of this volume). She found that a very large proportion of the decorated pieces had white geometric designs on a black ground. With this pottery, which forms the third division in my classification, were found a few pieces belonging to the two earlier classes, many counterparts in dark on light of the white on black geometric designs of Class III, and a considerable number of fragments of a style which carries us from the earlier and freer dark on light geometric of Class I toward the local proto-naturalistic style of Class IV. Miss Hall reports no true Kamares or Mycenæan sherds from this trench.

### CLASS IV.

Within fifty yards of Miss Hall's trench, however, and close to the rock-shelters at the north end of the ridge, the finest specimens of Kamares ever unearthed at Gournia were discovered last July in one of a group of house-tombs. By a "house-tomb" I mean an enclosure which from the existing remains of walls and doorway cannot be distinguished from an ordinary dwelling, but which is full of bones and skulls in disorder—a veritable charnel house. These specimens were two cups of metallic shape and characteristic polychrome decoration.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Halbherr has found similar examples at Aghia Triadha.

HOUSE TOMB I.<sup>1</sup>

a. Fluted cup with eight flutes and two handles, one horizontal, on the rim, the other vertical, from rim to ridge at base of body. Lustrous black body paint, decoration in white and red; probably a white base band, worn away; at the ridge a red band between two narrow white bands; main design, chevrons, white and red on alternate flutes; plain white segments on inside rim of flutes. H. 11 cm.; rim d. 10.5 cm.; base d. 4.5 cm. Fig. 5, a.

b. Similar cup, more elaborate in decoration, simpler in shape. Four shallow flutes; two vertical handles from rim to ridge; pellets imitating rivets on top of handles; walls as thin as metal. Lustrous black body paint, decoration white and red; probably white base band, worn away; at ridge, red band between two narrow white bands; on lower part of body, four groups, alternately red and white, of upward waving lines like fresh water algae; above, a narrow white band, then a red band, then the flutes, two diagonally opposite having white cross work, the others having each two red bands alternating with chains of white links in festoons; a decoration of wave lines and segments of circles in white and red, on the inside of the rim, is worn away. H. 10.6 cm.; greatest d. of rim, 10.1 cm.; base d. 4.2 cm. Fig. 5, b.

c. Pair of bronze pincers.

d. Small shallow stone bowl with two ridge handles.

e. Close at hand we had the good fortune to find a prototype in silver of the Kamares cup *b*, above. Like the clay cup it has four shallow flutes, but the two side flutes are divided in halves by the handles. The handles are made fast to the rim by pairs of bronze rivets. There is a silver rivet at the base of one handle; the other is broken. Soldering appears not to have been known. H. 8.1 cm.; rim d. 10.2 m.; base d. 4 cm. Fig. 6.

*f.* and *g.* Two small bowls of limestone, prettily veined, each complete, with cover cut to fit into mouth. *f.* H. 4.2 cm.; gr. d., 7.2 cm.; base d. 3 cm.; inside depth 2.3 cm. *g.* H. 4.4 cm.; gr. d. 7.7 cm.; base d. 3.3 cm.; depth, 2.4 cm. Fig. 6.

About fifteen feet north of the point where these cups were found, our men cleared two rectangular rooms with doorway between, which contained masses of broken bones and skulls, in such poor condition that only one skull, now in the Museum at Candia, could be saved. Numerous clay cups placed with the dead were reduced to the same fragmentary condition, but happily there were other more substantial offerings of steatite and hard limestone, and a few of the pottery vases, including a unique cup decorated with white fish on a black ground, also escaped destruction.

HOUSE TOMB II,<sup>2</sup> first room.

a. Small stone jug with cover and spout; handle broken. Steatite veined like marble. A slight ridge just below the rim. Another vase exactly like it was found in fragments. Fig. 6.

<sup>1</sup> The letters in this list refer to the corresponding letters in figs. 5 and 6.

<sup>2</sup> The letters in this list refer to the corresponding letters in fig. 6.

- b. "Mustard pot" with cover. Steatite. Fig. 6.
- c. Plain round bowl of steatite. Fig. 6.
- d. Small stone bowl with angular outline and slightly flaring rim. Horizontal striations. Fig. 6.
- e. Terracotta cup with foot; handle broken. Black body paint, badly worn. Around the body of the cup four fishes were painted in white which has worn off, leaving the black body paint preserved in the shape of the design. Fig. 6.
- f. Bronze pincers; one pair of usual shape, one pair with thistle shaped ends, one half pair with two small rivets.

Second room.

- g. Small blossom bowl of steatite. Fig. 6. *Cf. Phylakopi*, p. 197.
- h. "Salt cellar" of steatite. Fig. 6.
- i. Cup of grey marble, without a handle. Fig. 6.
- j. Terracotta cup, metallic in shape and thinness, Lustrous black body paint with white spirals. Ribbon handle. A characteristic Kamares shape.
- k. Round bodied cup with handle, similar to a modern teacup. A true terracotta shape as distinguished from the metallic shape of j.
- l. Three handleless clay cups with nearly straight sides, shape characteristic of Mycenæan sites.
- m. Double curved cup, without handle, also a Mycenæan shape.
- n. Low cup with flat, spreading rim.

Although shapes *k*—*n* might occur with later connections, there is no doubt that this is a true Kamares deposit, of exactly the same character as that described by Dr. Mackenzie, "Pottery of Knossos," *J. H. S.* XXIII, 1903, p. 180 ff. Originally the cups of metallic shape were here much more numerous than those of softer outlines, but owing to their greater delicacy few survived. Many Kamares fragments are decorated with white spirals and ferns. A few specimens of dark on light decoration in proto-Gournia style and a fragment bearing the "drip pattern"<sup>1</sup> in black on buff prove that the two techniques were continuing side by side and that these bone tombs belong to exactly the same period as the deposit under the floor levels of the town.

<sup>1</sup>*Cf. B. S. A.* IX, p. 118, fig. 73, c.



Fig. 5. Kamares Cups from House-Tomb at Gournia.



Fig. 6. Vases of Stone, Clay and Silver from House-Tomb at Gournia.



VASES FROM GOURNIA ROCK SHELTERS AND AGHIA PHOTIA CAVES.